

Annual Review of Use of Force & Vehicle Pursuit Incidents

This submission is made in accordance with Sections 7.6 and 7.7 of the Attorney General’s Use of Force Policy (April 2022) (“Use of Force Policy”), and Sections 12.2 and 12.3 of Addendum B to the Attorney General’s Use of Force Policy (April 2022) (“Vehicular Pursuit Policy”).

Placeholder for Instructions

County*

Burlington

Law Enforcement Agency *

Evesham Police Department

Date of Report *

3/26/2024

Year of Data Covered in this Report*

2023

Check the box below to confirm*

Report has been reviewed and endorsed by the agency's law enforcement executive.

Contact Information

Your Name*

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Use of Force Annual Review: Written Report

Section One: BWC/Video Audit

Your review must include a brief description of your agency's random and risk-based audit process (e.g., how videos are selected, who reviews the videos, etc.). If your agency did not conduct a risk-based and/or random BWC/video audit in 2023, please indicate how you plan to remedy that in 2024.

Section One: BWC/Video Audit*

A. The Training Bureau, or any authorized member of the command staff appointed by the Chief of Police, is responsible for reviewing, on average, four (4) hours of non-evidential BWC/MVR events per week in an effort to ensure the equipment is operation properly, to assess officers' performance and adherence to written directives and established professional standards, and to identify other training needs. 1. In order to maintain fairness in the selection of videos reviewed, the reviewer will access the New World System's "Random Name Generator" to create a list of four five randomly selected individual officers to observe for each particular week. 2. Utilizing the New World System Officer Activity Log, an average of one (1) hour of BWC/MVR events for each officer randomly selected shall be reviewed for the week. 3. Upon completion of the weekly review, the reviewer shall prepare a Video Review Form documenting any positive or negative activities observed. This should include any recommendations for training and/or discipline resulting from the observations. 4. All completed Video Review Forms shall be retained by the Training Bureau and a copy will be forwarded to the Chief of Police for review. 5. The Training Bureau Commander is responsible for conducting a quarterly review of all Video Review Forms to determine if any individual or group patterns of noncompliance exist. The results shall be forwarded on Special Report to the Chief of Police. If a pattern of non-compliant behavior is identified, the Chief of Police will forward the report to the Training Bureau Commander to address the individual officer or the appropriate group through training. 6. Separate from the above mentioned weekly review of randomly selected officers, the Administrative Division Commander or any authorized supervisor may review BWC/MVR footage to ensure officers under their command are in compliance with departmental policy.

Section Two: Internal Affairs Complaints

Your analysis must include a review of internal affairs complaints related to use of force incidents and must include the following: 1. number of IA complaints filed; 2. number filed by civilians; 3. number initiated by the agency; 4. numbers sustained; and 5. number still pending.

Section Two: Internal Affairs Complaints *

There were no internal affairs complaints related to the use of force.

Section Three: Meaningful Review of Individual Uses of Force

Section 7.5 of the Attorney General's Use of Force Policy requires that every use of force must undergo a meaningful command level review. Your annual review should include a brief description of your agency's meaningful review policy. If your agency was not able to conduct a meaningful review of each use of force incident, please explain why you were unable to do so and please indicate how you plan to do so going forward.

Section Three: Meaningful Review of Individual Uses of Force*

In 2023, members of the Evesham Township Police Department used force during (16) police related activities. In comparison to 2022, as it relates to use of force, there were (13) police related activities, and in 2021 there were (19) use of force incidents. The chart below numerically lists the different types of force utilized, the frequency each was applied, the complaints generated from the officers' use of force, and the generated arrests which were made in 2023 compared to 2022 and 2021. It should be noted that in some instances, multiple types of force were used during the particular incident and documented on one Use of Force Report; the highest level of force deployed was used for the calculations. Also, in several incidents more than one officer used force during the course of the incident and therefore completed a separate use of force form under the same case number.

2021-2023 Use of Force Reports

Type of Force	2021	2022	2023
Firearms Used	0	0	0
Conducted Energy Device	1	1	0
OC Spray	0	1	0
Baton	0	0	0
K-9	0	0	0
Weapon Less	18	11	16
TOTAL INCIDENTS	19	13	16
Use of Force Reports Completed	44	31	35
Complaints	1	0	0
Arrests	13	10	28

Show of Force	2021	2022	2023
Firearms Pointed	-	5	13
CED Pointed	-	2	1

In 2021 and previous years, the New Jersey Attorney General and the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office did not track the constructive use of pointing firearms or conducted energy devices, or spark displays as use of force incidents. That activity was tracked by the Evesham Township Police Department in accordance with **V7C8-Use of Force**. Those numbers are not included in the total use of force statistics. That information is analyzed separately in this report. It should be noted that the pointing of a firearm and spark display of a conducted energy device will be tracked by the New Jersey Attorney General and Burlington County Prosecutor's Office starting on January 1, 2022 in accordance with a revision to the Use of Force guidelines.

There were no instances in 2023, 2022, or 2021 where an officer had to discharge their firearm other than for training purposes or injured animal destruction. There were no instances in 2023 where a conducted energy device was deployed. There were no instances instance where OC was utilized in 2023. There were (0) instances where a baton or department canines were utilized as mechanical force in 2023. (16) instances in 2023 with use of force involved physical force, which included use of hand/legs, compliance holds, physical restraint, or other means.

The Use of Force Reports showed that the members of this agency in the vast majority of the incidents utilized physical force with suspects/persons instead of enhanced mechanical or mechanical force. This weaponless pattern has been consistent over the past 3 years. The reasons members may be choosing to utilize physical force, in lieu of enhance mechanical or mechanical force when justified, include time/distance variables encountered during their interactions, and the ability for the members to resolve the situation utilizing de-escalation techniques and minimal physical force.

The use of force in 2023 was utilized to address suspects resisting officer control or attacking with hands/fists/legs in (15) incidents. One (1) incident involved an officer using force against a subject who was trying to assault a domestic partner and the officer intervened to thwart the attack.

In reviewing the weaponless types of forced used, it was found that the most common technique used by the officers in 2023 was a combination of take-downs used in conjunction with compliance holds. This was present in (11) of the (16) incidents. A compliance hold/wrist-lock, or other similar tactic was used in (5) of the (16) weaponless use of force incidents reported during the 2023 calendar year. The low levels of force were used in approximately 100% of all reported use of force encounters in 2023. The same pattern was present during the 2022 and 2021 calendar years, where the majority of use of force incidents involved the use of physical force. The reasons for physical force techniques are that officers are attempting to use the minimum amount of force necessary to control and de-escalate the situation, especially those involving subjects that are experiencing psychological emergencies. Also, the interactions occur quickly, which require immediate action to maintain control over the scene.

In 2023, of the 16 use of force incidents, (1) occurred during an order of protection service; (8) of the incidents were instances in which the subject against whom force was used was a threat to themselves; (1) incident was a result of a driver failing to comply with a lawful arrest; (1) incident was a result of a subject trying to destroy narcotics evidence during an impaired driving investigation; (2) incidents occurred during domestic violence investigations; (2) incidents occurred when a subject physically assaulted an officer during arrest processing; and (1) incident occurred as officers tried to remove an intoxicated subject from a liquor establishment.

In 2023, (1) incident involved the pointing of a conducted energy device at a mental health consumer who was armed with an edged weapon.

In 2023, of the 13 show of force incidents, (2) incidents occurred during an order of protection service; (2) incidents occurred during a motor vehicle stop during a stolen vehicle investigation; (1) incident occurred during a motor vehicle stop for a stolen license plate investigation; (2) incidents occurred during instances in which the subject against whom force was shown was a threat to themselves; (1) incident occurred when a subject exited a car during a motor vehicle stop and fled on foot; (1) incident occurred when a subject actively tried to strike multiple officers with his vehicle; (1) incident occurred when officers contacted a male at a liquor establishment who was reported to be armed and making threats; (1) incident occurred when officers observed a crime in progress and the suspects fled; (1) incident occurred during a pre-planned investigation in which the suspect was reported to be armed; and (1) incident occurred when officers contacted a vehicle after a report of a felony that occurred in a neighboring jurisdiction.

In 2023, the (16) use of force incidents were reported by (25) different officers. In 2022, the (13) use of force incidents were also reported by (23) different officers. In 2021, the (19) use of force incidents were reported by (31) different officers. In 2023, there were (18) officers that reported (1) use of force incident for the year, while (8) officers reported (2) use of force incidents.

In 2023, the (13) show of force incidents were reported by (24) different officers. In 2022, the (13) show of force incidents were reported by (23) different officers. In 2023, there were (17) officers that reported (1) show of force incident for the year, (4) officers reported (2) show of force incidents, and (2) officers reported (3) show of force incidents and (1) officer reported (6) show of force incidents.

In 2023, (1) officer was involved in the event in which a conducted energy device was pointed at a suspect.

I then reviewed the Show of Force Reports submitted by the (2) officers who were involved in (3) show of force incidents for 2023. The incidents involving one officer (Wilson)

were (2) for stolen vehicle/license plate investigations, and (1) for facing a suicidal subject armed with a firearm. The incidents involving the second officer (Latigona) were (1) for a stolen vehicle investigation, (1) for a wanted subject who fled on foot and was found hiding, and (1) for a pre-planned investigation in which a suspect was expected to be armed and delivering a firearm for sale. The incidents involving (6) show of force incidents for one officer (Garibay) were for (1) a subject actively attempting to strike officers with a vehicle; (1) for a stolen vehicle investigation; (1) for a protection order violation in which the suspect was found hiding at the protected residence; (1) for a report of an armed subject who was making threats at a liquor establishment; (1) incident occurred during a pre-planned investigation in which the suspect was reported to be armed; and (1) incident occurred when officers contacted a vehicle after a report of a felony that occurred in a neighboring jurisdiction.

All of the supervisory and administrative reviews of these officers' Use/Show of Force Reports revealed that the officers did in fact show force; however, the shows of force were justified in controlling each situation. My collective review of all the incidents also did not find any concerning trends or patterns of concern in the involved officers' behavior and actions.

In 2023, no suspects were injured by any use of force or show of force incidents directly related to the officers' actions. In 2022, there were (4) subjects who reported minor injuries as a result of the use of force used on them. This is compared to (6) in 2021. All of those subjects were provided prompt medical attention. There were no complaints of excessive force made against any officers.

In 2023, (5) officers experienced injuries while utilizing or showing force. There was (1) officer who experienced injuries while utilizing force in 2022, compared to (4) in 2021. The injuries reported in 2023 consisted of minor breaks in skin due to being bitten (2 officers); minor lacerations from broken glass while removing a non-compliant suspect (2 officers); and one minor finger injury while using compliance holds (1 officer). There were no trend or patterns of concern related to injuries to subjects or officers.

According to the US Census Bureau, the total population for Evesham Township in 2022 was 48,255, and data for 2023 has not yet been released. The demographic makeup is as follows: 81.3%, or 39,231 persons are white; 7.1%, or 3,426 persons are Asian; 5.5%, or 2,654 persons are African American; and 4.9%, or 2,364 persons are Hispanic. In 2023, Evesham officers used force against 11

white subjects, or 68%, and 5 African American subjects, or 31%. A thorough review of all of the incidents showed no discriminatory applications of force, as 9 of the 16 force incidents involved officers being either dispatched to the scene (7 incidents) or a contact was initiated by a civilian (2). In addition, every single use of force underwent a detailed and thorough review process. This process begins just after the incident occurs, and is conducted by a front line supervisor. A Patrol Commander, holding the rank of Lieutenant, then conducts a review before the 2 layered review is submitted to the Operations Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain. The Captain conducts a detailed review to include reviewing all reports and body worn camera footage, prepares a detailed report, and this report is then reviewed by the Deputy Chief of Police. Upon the review by the Deputy Chief of Police, the entire review is finalized by the Administrative Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain and who oversees the Internal Affairs function for our agency.

The following is a breakdown of use of force that occurred from 2019 through 2021 based on gender, age and race/ethnicity.

Male	2021			2022			2023		
	Age	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian	White	Black
17-under	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
18-24	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25-34	5	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
35-54	2	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
55-64	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	4	0	4	3	0	8	2	0

Female	2021			2022			2023		
	Age	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian	White	Black
17-under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
25-34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35-54	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	0

55-64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	0	5	1	0	3	3	0

A review of the total use of force incidents along with each individual officer action found no trends or patterns of concerns related to gender, age or race/ethnicity. It is of note that one incident featured suspects who fled in a car during a crime in progress and the race and gender of the occupants was unknown.

The following is a monthly breakdown of when use of force occurred 2021-2023:

Month	2021	2022	2023
January	6	1	1
February	1	1	0
March	1	0	3
April	1	3	2
May	0	1	1
June	0	2	1
July	3	1	1
August	4	2	3
September	1	0	1
October	1	1	0
November	0	1	1
December	1	0	2

Of the (16) incidents reported in 2023, (8) occurred during the 6am to 6pm shift, and (8) occurred between the 6pm to 6am shift. Of the (13) incidents reported in 2022, (7) occurred during the 6am to 6pm shift, and (6) occurred between the 6pm to 6am shift. Of the incidents reported in 2021, (8) occurred during the 6am to 6pm shift, and (11) occurred between the 6pm to 6am shift. There are no trends or patterns of concern in months and times of use of force incidents.

The use of force incidents in 2023 are as follows:

DATE	TIME OF DAY	DAY OF WEEK
1/23/2023	2324	MONDAY
3/2/2023	1551	THURSDAY
3/14/2023	1918	TUESDAY
3/24/2023	1347	FRIDAY
4/15/2023	1658	SATURDAY
4/15/2023	1813	SATURDAY
5/4/2023	1955	THURSDAY
6/10/2023	113	SATURDAY
7/24/2023	1150	TUESDAY
8/14/2023	2230	MONDAY
8/15/2023	1419	TUESDAY
8/24/2023	2359	THURSDAY
9/27/2023	1822	THURSDAY
11/17/2023	844	FRIDAY
12/1/2023	1600	FRIDAY
12/10/2023	1638	SUNDAY

FIREARM DISCHARGE REPORTS

In 2023, members of the Evesham Township Police Department discharged their firearm other than for training purpose for the humane destruction of animals on (20) occasions. In comparison to 2022 there were (33) discharges while in 2021, there were (25).

All of the firearm discharges for 2021, 2022, and 2023 were limited to the documented humane destruction of animals (deer) and legitimate training purposes. No further analysis is needed.

Year	Number of discharges
2021	25
2022	33
2023	20

SUMMARY/FINDINGS OF ANALYSIS

In 2023, the total number of force incidents, tracked by Use of Force Reports, submitted by the officers, was (16). (16) of the incidents reported in 2023 required the minimal amount of force necessary to effectuate an arrest, which were identified as compliance holds/wrestle to the ground, use of arms, physical restraint, and hands/fist. (13) of the incidents reported in 2023 involved the pointing of a firearm at a subject to gain compliance, while (1) incident involved pointing a conducted energy device at a subject to gain compliance. It appears that the Evesham Township Police Department is using proper and reasonable force on suspects they encounter in the field.

In 2022, the total number of force incidents, tracked by Use of Force Reports, submitted by the officers, was (13). (11) of the incidents reported in 2022 required the minimal amount of force necessary to effectuate an arrest, which were identified as compliance holds/wrestle to the ground, use of arms, physical restraint, and hands/fist. (1) incident had to be elevated from physical force to mechanical force while (1) was elevated to the use of enhanced mechanical force. It appears that the Evesham Township Police Department is using proper and reasonable force on suspects they encounter in the field.

There were (3) more use of force incidents reported in 2023 than in 2022. There were (6) less use of force incidents reported in 2022 than in 2021. The continued monitoring and evaluation assists us with this ongoing assessment. Our agency employed more use of force practical training in 2022 and 2023, stressing the employment of time, distance, and de-escalation as a priority when practical. A contributing factor for increase in the use of force incidents that was experienced in 2023 is reflected by an increase in the amount of contacts with subjects committing criminal acts.

The restraining of mental health consumers that actively and physically engaged officers for their own safety accounted for (6) of the use of force incidents in 2023, as compared to (2) of the use of force incidents in 2022, and (6) of the use of force incidents in 2021. This form of contact has experienced consistent numbers in the years 2021-2023 as a result of several residential homes and outreach centers focusing on mental health that are operating, resulting in regular contacts with mental health consumers. An agency initiative continued in 2023 to provide officers continual training in recognizing signs of mental illness along with means for dealing with and de-escalating situations. The agency also actively works with these facilities to remove and place these subjects in facilities that were better able to address their needs.

As noted in previous Annual Use of Force Analysis Reports over the past several years, a contributing factor for the continued need for the use of force by our officers is believed to be a result of changes in societal views towards the police. This mindset is also believed to be a factor that was present in 2023. Officers are trained to de-escalate situations and use only the level of force necessary to gain compliance. However, members of the public who hold anti-police and anti-law views continue to resist our officers' lawful attempts to carry

out their duties. As a result, officers have no choice but to use the level of force that is necessary to resolve an incident, as demonstrated by the physical force that had to be applied during 2023.

The department-wide deployment of body worn cameras and officers accurately reporting use of force incidents, no matter how minor the deployment of force, also continues to be a factor. The body worn camera policy instituted by the agency has become a part of the community culture. The community is aware that officers utilize the cameras and that the footage is actively reviewed on an administrative level and also used in court proceedings.

In addition, all front-line officers, including Special Law Enforcement Officers II and III, and supervisors have been issued and qualified on conducted energy devices. The New Jersey Attorney General has softened the guidelines for deployment of these devices. Agency personnel did not deploy the devices as a means of enhanced mechanical force in 2023. The fact that the majority of our officers carry these devices and the guidelines for deployment have been relaxed allows for a use of force option that was not available in the past. As with the constructive display of a firearm, these weapons are also believed to be a deterrent for suspects to resist police officer control. As a result, many incidents are resolved at a constructive level.

An important tool in monitoring the department use of force is the maintenance of the tracking system used to report each use of force incident, along with the required supervisory and administrative review from multiple levels within the organization. Each officer is required to complete a Use of Force Report every time they utilize physical force, enhanced mechanical force, mechanical force, or utilize deadly force. In October 2020, Burlington County agencies transitioned over to the New Jersey Attorney General's portal, utilizing an on-line reporting system through Benchmark Analytics. The reports are submitted and forwarded directly to the Operations Division Commander for review. Each show of force (pointing a firearm or CED spark display at a subject) is documented entered in the Benchmark portal. The pointing of an activated CED is not entered into the Benchmark portal, but is rather tracked through reporting through the use of a Special Report and Division Commander review. The officer's direct supervisor is required to review each use of force incident, to include those involving constructive authority and a show of force, and determine if the actions were justified or unjustified. The supervisor then forwards all copies of the incident to their immediate bureau commander, who is also then responsible for reviewing the incident and determining if the actions were justified or unjustified. The bureau commander is required to then forward all of the completed reports to the Operation's Division Commander, who conducts a complete administrative review of the use of force deployment. Each level of review includes an examination of all the police reports filed for the incident, along with body-worn and mobile video camera footage, conducted energy device forensics if applicable, and outside digital media sources if available. The Operation's Division Commander then submits a synopsis report to the Deputy Chief of Police, who then independently reviews each of the use of force incidents, to determine if the use of force was justified. The report is also reviewed by the Administrative Division Commander and, lastly, the report is then forwarded to the Chief of Police, and if it is believed that the use of force was not justified, an internal affairs investigation will commence to determine if the officer followed proper procedures and

guidelines.

The administrative reviews conducted on the (16) use of force incidents in 2023 found that all of the incidents were in accordance with New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines and agency policies and procedures.

I note that there Benchmark shows 18 incidents, when there were 16 total use of force incidents. The discrepancy is due to an incorrect case number input by officers on the following cases: Sergeant Josh Weiss input a use of force under case 2024-43364, when the force was a continuation of case 2024-43355; the second incorrect entry was made by Patrolman Marc Morgan who input use of force in case 2024-63150 as 2024-6150, missing the number 3.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy-

The Use of Force Policy was reviewed and revised in 2022. During that stage, the policy was also reviewed by all command levels for input. The policy was found to be in compliance with New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines that were in place in 2023. The policy was also found to be compliant with the best police practices set forth in CALEA and NJSACOP law enforcement accreditation standards.

In addition to the supervisory and administrative reviews of each use of force incident through the chain of command, the department utilizes an Early Warning Program that is in accordance with New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines that captures all use of force incidents for each officer. The department has established a threshold, in order to notify the officer's bureau commander to review each incident, again, and to determine if the officer followed protocol, needs additional training, or is experiencing other issues that can be addressed by the department's employee assistance program.

Training-

The Evesham Township Police Department continues to offer first class training in the handling of use of force issues and incidents. Officers receive mandatory use of force training semi-annually along with their firearms qualifications. Officers who are trained on conducted energy devices receive refresher training on an annual basis. Officers are also provided hands-on instruction on the use of OC Spray and Baton techniques annually. Training has also been developed to include instruction on how to utilize less lethal force when making arrests in the field and the implementation of conflict resolution techniques, especially when dealing with those with mental issues. This includes annual refresher training of all personnel, training of all sworn personnel on de-escalation training for all sworn personnel, ICAT and ABLE training for all personnel, and the continued training of officers each year at Critical Incident Training.

Equipment Needs-

The department continues to receive and maintain equipment related to the use of force continuum. The agency has a formalized line inspection process in effect to monitor and maintain department-owned and issued equipment. No immediate or emergent equipment needs have been identified as this time.

- Firearms issued to officers are inspected bimonthly by a supervisor for functionality and cleanliness.
- OC canisters assigned to officers are weighed and inspected bimonthly by a supervisor to ensure operability and capacity.
- The K9s are trained according to New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines and their health is monitored by their respective handler.
- Batons are maintained by each officer and inspected bimonthly by a supervisor.
- In 2022, brand new Conducted Energy Devices have been purchased and placed in service with all front line officers and supervisors. The units are inspected at the beginning of each shift by the assigned officer and maintained by the department Range master.
- A database has been created to better track the use of force incidents to aid in the annual reporting and review process.

Section Four: Non-Discriminatory Application of Force

Your review must include an explanation of how you concluded whether force was applied in a non-discriminatory manner based on race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or any other protected characteristic. Your analysis should include a review of your community’s demographics and demographic data from the Use of Force portal. If you conclude that any use of force was applied in a discriminatory manner, please explain what steps you have taken and will take to address this conclusion.

Section Four: Non-Discriminatory Application of Force*

According to the US Census Bureau, the total population for Evesham Township in 2022 was 48,255, and data for 2023 has not yet been released. The demographic makeup is as follows: 81.3%, or 39,231 persons are white; 7.1%, or 3,426 persons are Asian; 5.5%, or 2,654 persons are African American; and 4.9%, or 2,364 persons are Hispanic. In 2023, Evesham officers used force against 11 white subjects, or 68%, and 5 African American subjects, or 31%. A thorough review of all of the incidents showed no discriminatory applications of force, as 9 of the 16 force incidents involved officers being either dispatched to the scene (7 incidents) or a contact was initiated by a civilian (2). In addition, every single use of force underwent a detailed and thorough review process. This process begins just after the incident occurs, and is conducted by a front line supervisor. A Patrol Commander, holding the rank of Lieutenant, then conducts a review before the 2 layered review is submitted to the Operations Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain. The Captain conducts a detailed review to include reviewing all reports and body worn camera footage, prepares a detailed report, and this report is then reviewed by the Deputy Chief of Police. Upon the review by the Deputy Chief of Police, the entire review is finalized by the Administrative Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain and who oversees the Internal Affairs function for our agency.

Male	2021			2022			2023		
	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian
17-under	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
18-24	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25-34	5	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
35-54	2	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
55-64	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	4	0	4	3	0	8	2	0

Female	2021			2022			2023		
Age	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian
17-under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
25-34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
35-54	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	0
55-64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	0	5	1	0	3	3	0

Section Five: Overall Review of Use of Force

Please utilize as much space as needed to conduct a thorough review of your agency's use of force during the preceding calendar year. Your review should evaluate whether force was used in compliance with the Attorney General's Use of Force Policy and your agency's policy. Even if the use of force itself was compliant with those policies, your review should include any recommendations for training, equipment, or room for improvement (e.g., additional de-escalation efforts could have been made).

Section Five: Overall Review of Use of Force*

In 2023, members of the Evesham Township Police Department used force during (16) police related activities. In comparison to 2022, as it relates to use of force, there were (13) police related activities, and in 2021 there were (19) use of force incidents. The chart below numerically lists the different types of force utilized, the frequency each was applied, the complaints generated from the officers' use of force, and the generated arrests which were made in 2023 compared to 2022 and 2021. It should be noted that in some instances, multiple types of force were used during the particular incident and documented on one Use of Force Report; the highest level of force deployed was used for the calculations. Also, in several incidents more than one officer used force during the course of the incident and therefore completed a separate use of force form under the same case number.

2021-2023 Use of Force Reports

Type of Force	2021	2022	2023
Firearms Used	0	0	0
Conducted Energy Device	1	1	0
OC Spray	0	1	0
Baton	0	0	0
K-9	0	0	0
Weapon Less	18	11	16
TOTAL INCIDENTS	19	13	16
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Complaints	1	0	0
Arrests	13	10	28

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Firearms Pointed	-	5	13
CED Pointed	-	2	1

In 2021 and previous years, the New Jersey Attorney General and the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office did not track the constructive use of pointing firearms or conducted energy devices, or spark displays as use of force incidents. That activity was tracked by the Evesham Township Police Department in accordance with **V7C8-Use of Force**. Those numbers are not included in the total use of force statistics. That information is analyzed separately in this report. It should be noted that the pointing of a firearm and spark display of a conducted energy device will be tracked by the New Jersey Attorney General and Burlington County Prosecutor's Office starting on January 1, 2022 in accordance with a revision to the Use of Force guidelines.

There were no instances in 2023, 2022, or 2021 where an officer had to discharge their firearm other than for training purposes or injured animal destruction. There were no instances in 2023 where a conducted energy device was deployed. There were no instances instance where OC was utilized in 2023. There were (0) instances where a baton or department canines were utilized as mechanical force in 2023. (16) instances in 2023 with use of force involved physical force, which included use of hand/legs, compliance holds, physical restraint, or other means.

The Use of Force Reports showed that the members of this agency in the vast majority of the incidents utilized physical force with suspects/persons instead of enhanced mechanical or mechanical force. This weaponless pattern has been consistent over the past 3 years. The reasons members may be choosing to utilize physical force, in lieu of enhance mechanical or mechanical force when justified, include time/distance variables encountered during their interactions, and the ability for the members to resolve the situation utilizing de-escalation techniques and minimal physical force.

The use of force in 2023 was utilized to address suspects resisting officer control or attacking with hands/fists/legs in (15) incidents. One (1) incident involved an officer using force against a subject who was trying to assault a domestic partner and the officer intervened to thwart the attack.

In reviewing the weaponless types of forced used, it was found that the most common technique used by the officers in 2023 was a combination of take-downs used in conjunction with compliance holds. This was present in (11) of the (16) incidents. A compliance hold/wrist-lock, or other similar tactic was used in (5) of the (16) weaponless use of force incidents reported during the 2023 calendar year. The low levels of force were used in approximately 100% of all reported use of force encounters in 2023. The same pattern was present during the 2022 and 2021 calendar years, where the majority of use of force incidents involved the use of physical force. The reasons for physical force techniques are that officers are attempting to use the minimum amount of force necessary to control and de-escalate the situation, especially those involving subjects that are experiencing psychological emergencies. Also, the interactions occur quickly, which require immediate action to maintain control over the scene.

In 2023, of the 16 use of force incidents, (1) occurred during an order of protection service; (8) of the incidents were instances in which the subject against whom force was used was a threat to themselves; (1) incident was a result of a driver failing to comply with a lawful arrest; (1) incident was a result of a subject trying to destroy narcotics evidence during an impaired driving investigation; (2) incidents occurred during domestic violence investigations; (2) incidents occurred when a subject physically assaulted an officer during arrest processing; and (1) incident occurred as officers tried to remove an intoxicated subject from a liquor establishment.

In 2023, (1) incident involved the pointing of a conducted energy device at a mental health consumer who was armed with an edged weapon.

In 2023, of the 13 show of force incidents, (2) incidents occurred during an order of protection service; (2) incidents occurred during a motor vehicle stop during a stolen vehicle investigation; (1) incident occurred during a motor vehicle stop for a stolen license plate investigation; (2) incidents occurred during instances in which the subject against whom force was shown was a threat to themselves; (1) incident occurred when a subject exited a car during a motor vehicle stop and fled on foot; (1) incident occurred when a subject actively tried to strike multiple officers with his vehicle; (1) incident occurred when officers contacted a male at a liquor establishment who was reported to be armed and making threats; (1) incident occurred when officers observed a crime in progress and the suspects fled; (1) incident occurred during a pre-planned investigation in which the suspect was reported to be armed; and (1) incident occurred when officers contacted a vehicle after a report of a felony that occurred in a neighboring jurisdiction.

In 2023, the (16) use of force incidents were reported by (25) different officers. In 2022, the (13) use of force incidents were also reported by (23) different officers. In 2021, the (19) use of force incidents were reported by (31) different officers. In 2023, there were (18) officers that reported (1) use of force incident for the year, while (8) officers reported (2) use of force incidents.

In 2023, the (13) show of force incidents were reported by (24) different officers. In 2022, the (13) show of force incidents were reported by (23) different officers. In 2023, there were (17) officers that reported (1) show of force incident for the year, (4) officers reported (2) show of force incidents, and (2) officers reported (3) show of force incidents and (1) officer reported (6) show of force incidents.

In 2023, (1) officer was involved in the event in which a conducted energy device was pointed at a suspect.

I then reviewed the Show of Force Reports submitted by the (2) officers who were

involved in (3) show of force incidents for 2023. The incidents involving one officer (Wilson) were (2) for stolen vehicle/license plate investigations, and (1) for facing a suicidal subject armed with a firearm. The incidents involving the second officer (Latigona) were (1) for a stolen vehicle investigation, (1) for a wanted subject who fled on foot and was found hiding, and (1) for a pre-planned investigation in which a suspect was expected to be armed and delivering a firearm for sale. The incidents involving (6) show of force incidents for one officer (Garibay) were for (1) a subject actively attempting to strike officers with a vehicle; (1) for a stolen vehicle investigation; (1) for a protection order violation in which the suspect was found hiding at the protected residence; (1) for a report of an armed subject who was making threats at a liquor establishment; (1) incident occurred during a pre-planned investigation in which the suspect was reported to be armed; and (1) incident occurred when officers contacted a vehicle after a report of a felony that occurred in a neighboring jurisdiction.

All of the supervisory and administrative reviews of these officers' Use/Show of Force Reports revealed that the officers did in fact show force; however, the shows of force were justified in controlling each situation. My collective review of all the incidents also did not find any concerning trends or patterns of concern in the involved officers' behavior and actions.

In 2023, no suspects were injured by any use of force or show of force incidents directly related to the officers' actions. In 2022, there were (4) subjects who reported minor injuries as a result of the use of force used on them. This is compared to (6) in 2021. All of those subjects were provided prompt medical attention. There were no complaints of excessive force made against any officers.

In 2023, (5) officers experienced injuries while utilizing or showing force. There was (1) officer who experienced injuries while utilizing force in 2022, compared to (4) in 2021. The injuries reported in 2023 consisted of minor breaks in skin due to being bitten (2 officers); minor lacerations from broken glass while removing a non-compliant suspect (2 officers); and one minor finger injury while using compliance holds (1 officer). There were no trend or patterns of concern related to injuries to subjects or officers.

According to the US Census Bureau, the total population for Evesham Township in 2022 was 48,255, and data for 2023 has not yet been released. The demographic makeup is as follows: 81.3%, or 39,231 persons are white; 7.1%, or 3,426 persons are Asian; 5.5%, or 2,654 persons are African American; and 4.9%,

or 2,364 persons are Hispanic. In 2023, Evesham officers used force against 11 white subjects, or 68%, and 5 African American subjects, or 31%. A thorough review of all of the incidents showed no discriminatory applications of force, as 9 of the 16 force incidents involved officers being either dispatched to the scene (7 incidents) or a contact was initiated by a civilian (2). In addition, every single use of force underwent a detailed and thorough review process. This process begins just after the incident occurs, and is conducted by a front line supervisor. A Patrol Commander, holding the rank of Lieutenant, then conducts a review before the 2 layered review is submitted to the Operations Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain. The Captain conducts a detailed review to include reviewing all reports and body worn camera footage, prepares a detailed report, and this report is then reviewed by the Deputy Chief of Police. Upon the review by the Deputy Chief of Police, the entire review is finalized by the Administrative Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain and who oversees the Internal Affairs function for our agency.

The following is a breakdown of use of force that occurred from 2019 through 2021 based on gender, age and race/ethnicity.

Male	2021			2022			2023		
	Age	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian	White	Black
17-under	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
18-24	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25-34	5	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
35-54	2	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
55-64	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	4	0	4	3	0	8	2	0

Female	2021			2022			2023		
	Age	White	Black	Asian	White	Black	Asian	White	Black
17-under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
25-34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35-54	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	0

55-64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	0	5	1	0	3	3	0

A review of the total use of force incidents along with each individual officer action found no trends or patterns of concerns related to gender, age or race/ethnicity. It is of note that one incident featured suspects who fled in a car during a crime in progress and the race and gender of the occupants was unknown.

The following is a monthly breakdown of when use of force occurred 2021-2023:

Month	2021	2022	2023
January	6	1	1
February	1	1	0
March	1	0	3
April	1	3	2
May	0	1	1
June	0	2	1
July	3	1	1
August	4	2	3
September	1	0	1
October	1	1	0
November	0	1	1
December	1	0	2

Of the (16) incidents reported in 2023, (8) occurred during the 6am to 6pm shift, and (8) occurred between the 6pm to 6am shift. Of the (13) incidents reported in 2022, (7) occurred during the 6am to 6pm shift, and (6) occurred between the 6pm to 6am shift. Of the incidents reported in 2021, (8) occurred during the 6am to 6pm shift, and (11) occurred between the 6pm to 6am shift. There are no trends or patterns of concern in months and times of use of force incidents.

The use of force incidents in 2023 are as follows:

DATE	TIME OF DAY	DAY OF WEEK
1/23/2023	2324	MONDAY
3/2/2023	1551	THURSDAY
3/14/2023	1918	TUESDAY
3/24/2023	1347	FRIDAY
4/15/2023	1658	SATURDAY
4/15/2023	1813	SATURDAY
5/4/2023	1955	THURSDAY
6/10/2023	113	SATURDAY
7/24/2023	1150	TUESDAY
8/14/2023	2230	MONDAY
8/15/2023	1419	TUESDAY
8/24/2023	2359	THURSDAY
9/27/2023	1822	THURSDAY
11/17/2023	844	FRIDAY
12/1/2023	1600	FRIDAY
12/10/2023	1638	SUNDAY

FIREARM DISCHARGE REPORTS

In 2023, members of the Evesham Township Police Department discharged their firearm other than for training purpose for the humane destruction of animals on (20) occasions. In comparison to 2022 there were (33) discharges while in 2021, there were (25).

All of the firearm discharges for 2021, 2022, and 2023 were limited to the documented humane destruction of animals (deer) and legitimate training purposes. No further analysis is needed.

Year	Number of discharges
2021	25
2022	33
2023	20

SUMMARY/FINDINGS OF ANALYSIS

In 2023, the total number of force incidents, tracked by Use of Force Reports, submitted by the officers, was (16). (16) of the incidents reported in 2023 required the minimal amount of force necessary to effectuate an arrest, which were identified as compliance holds/wrestle to the ground, use of arms, physical restraint, and hands/fist. (13) of the incidents reported in 2023 involved the pointing of a firearm at a subject to gain compliance, while (1) incident involved pointing a conducted energy device at a subject to gain compliance. It appears that the Evesham Township Police Department is using proper and reasonable force on suspects they encounter in the field.

In 2022, the total number of force incidents, tracked by Use of Force Reports, submitted by the officers, was (13). (11) of the incidents reported in 2022 required the minimal amount of force necessary to effectuate an arrest, which were identified as compliance holds/wrestle to the ground, use of arms, physical restraint, and hands/fist. (1) incident had to be elevated from physical force to mechanical force while (1) was elevated to the use of enhanced mechanical force. It appears that the Evesham Township Police Department is using proper and reasonable force on suspects they encounter in the field.

There were (3) more use of force incidents reported in 2023 than in 2022. There were (6) less use of force incidents reported in 2022 than in 2021. The continued monitoring and evaluation assists us with this ongoing assessment. Our agency employed more use of force practical training in 2022 and 2023, stressing the employment of time, distance, and de-escalation as a priority when practical. A contributing factor for increase in the use of force incidents that was experienced in 2023 is reflected by an increase in the amount of contacts with subjects committing criminal acts.

The restraining of mental health consumers that actively and physically engaged officers for their own safety accounted for (6) of the use of force incidents in 2023, as compared to (2) of the use of force incidents in 2022, and (6) of the use of force incidents in 2021. This form of contact has experienced consistent numbers in the years 2021-2023 as a result of several residential homes and outreach centers focusing on mental health that are operating, resulting in regular contacts with mental health consumers. An agency initiative continued in 2023 to provide officers continual training in recognizing signs of mental illness along with means for dealing with and de-escalating situations. The agency also actively works with these facilities to remove and place these subjects in facilities that were better able to address their needs.

As noted in previous Annual Use of Force Analysis Reports over the past several years, a contributing factor for the continued need for the use of force by our officers is believed to be a result of changes in societal views towards the police. This mindset is also believed to be a factor that was present in 2023. Officers are trained to de-escalate situations and use only the level of force necessary to gain compliance. However, members of the public who hold anti-police and anti-law views continue to resist our officers' lawful attempts to carry

out their duties. As a result, officers have no choice but to use the level of force that is necessary to resolve an incident, as demonstrated by the physical force that had to be applied during 2023.

The department-wide deployment of body worn cameras and officers accurately reporting use of force incidents, no matter how minor the deployment of force, also continues to be a factor. The body worn camera policy instituted by the agency has become a part of the community culture. The community is aware that officers utilize the cameras and that the footage is actively reviewed on an administrative level and also used in court proceedings.

In addition, all front-line officers, including Special Law Enforcement Officers II and III, and supervisors have been issued and qualified on conducted energy devices. The New Jersey Attorney General has softened the guidelines for deployment of these devices. Agency personnel did not deploy the devices as a means of enhanced mechanical force in 2023. The fact that the majority of our officers carry these devices and the guidelines for deployment have been relaxed allows for a use of force option that was not available in the past. As with the constructive display of a firearm, these weapons are also believed to be a deterrent for suspects to resist police officer control. As a result, many incidents are resolved at a constructive level.

An important tool in monitoring the department use of force is the maintenance of the tracking system used to report each use of force incident, along with the required supervisory and administrative review from multiple levels within the organization. Each officer is required to complete a Use of Force Report every time they utilize physical force, enhanced mechanical force, mechanical force, or utilize deadly force. In October 2020, Burlington County agencies transitioned over to the New Jersey Attorney General's portal, utilizing an on-line reporting system through Benchmark Analytics. The reports are submitted and forwarded directly to the Operations Division Commander for review. Each show of force (pointing a firearm or CED spark display at a subject) is documented entered in the Benchmark portal. The pointing of an activated CED is not entered into the Benchmark portal, but is rather tracked through reporting through the use of a Special Report and Division Commander review. The officer's direct supervisor is required to review each use of force incident, to include those involving constructive authority and a show of force, and determine if the actions were justified or unjustified. The supervisor then forwards all copies of the incident to their immediate bureau commander, who is also then responsible for reviewing the incident and determining if the actions were justified or unjustified. The bureau commander is required to then forward all of the completed reports to the Operation's Division Commander, who conducts a complete administrative review of the use of force deployment. Each level of review includes an examination of all the police reports filed for the incident, along with body-worn and mobile video camera footage, conducted energy device forensics if applicable, and outside digital media sources if available. The Operation's Division Commander then submits a synopsis report to the Deputy Chief of Police, who then independently reviews each of the use of force incidents, to determine if the use of force was justified. The report is also reviewed by the Administrative Division Commander and, lastly, the report is then forwarded to the Chief of Police, and if it is believed that the use of force was not justified, an internal affairs investigation will commence to determine if the officer followed proper procedures and

guidelines.

The administrative reviews conducted on the (16) use of force incidents in 2023 found that all of the incidents were in accordance with New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines and agency policies and procedures.

I note that there Benchmark shows 18 incidents, when there were 16 total use of force incidents. The discrepancy is due to an incorrect case number input by officers on the following cases: Sergeant Josh Weiss input a use of force under case 2024-43364, when the force was a continuation of case 2024-43355; the second incorrect entry was made by Patrolman Marc Morgan who input use of force in case 2024-63150 as 2024-6150, missing the number 3.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy-

The Use of Force Policy was reviewed and revised in 2022. During that stage, the policy was also reviewed by all command levels for input. The policy was found to be in compliance with New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines that were in place in 2023. The policy was also found to be compliant with the best police practices set forth in CALEA and NJSACOP law enforcement accreditation standards.

In addition to the supervisory and administrative reviews of each use of force incident through the chain of command, the department utilizes an Early Warning Program that is in accordance with New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines that captures all use of force incidents for each officer. The department has established a threshold, in order to notify the officer's bureau commander to review each incident, again, and to determine if the officer followed protocol, needs additional training, or is experiencing other issues that can be addressed by the department's employee assistance program.

Training-

The Evesham Township Police Department continues to offer first class training in the handling of use of force issues and incidents. Officers receive mandatory use of force training semi-annually along with their firearms qualifications. Officers who are trained on conducted energy devices receive refresher training on an annual basis. Officers are also provided hands-on instruction on the use of OC Spray and Baton techniques annually. Training has also been developed to include instruction on how to utilize less lethal force when making arrests in the field and the implementation of conflict resolution techniques, especially when dealing with those with mental issues. This includes annual refresher training of all personnel, training of all sworn personnel on de-escalation training for all sworn personnel, ICAT and ABLE training for all personnel, and the continued training of officers each year at Critical Incident Training.

Equipment Needs-

The department continues to receive and maintain equipment related to the use of force continuum. The agency has a formalized line inspection process in effect to monitor and maintain department-owned and issued equipment. No immediate or emergent equipment needs have been identified as this time.

- Firearms issued to officers are inspected bimonthly by a supervisor for functionality and cleanliness.
- OC canisters assigned to officers are weighed and inspected bimonthly by a supervisor to ensure operability and capacity.
- The K9s are trained according to New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines and their health is monitored by their respective handler.
- Batons are maintained by each officer and inspected bimonthly by a supervisor.
- In 2022, brand new Conducted Energy Devices have been purchased and placed in service with all front line officers and supervisors. The units are inspected at the beginning of each shift by the assigned officer and maintained by the department Range master.
- A database has been created to better track the use of force incidents to aid in the annual reporting and review process.

Section Six: Further Action

Please explain what further action your agency has taken, or will take, to implement any changes in departmental structure, policy, training, or equipment you have deemed appropriate. These actions can include department-wide changes, or changes applicable to specific officers or divisions.

Section Six: Further Action *

The Evesham Police Department purchased a Force Training Simulator in 2023. The system, a Virtra V-180 platform, allows for ongoing and advanced training in force scenarios, to include deescalation scenarios driven by the actions of the officer. The system is run by qualified trainers and allows for real time discussion on each scenario, and all sworn members are trained on a rolling basis by members of our Training Bureau and firearms training cadre.

Vehicle Pursuit Annual Review: Written Report

Section One: BWC/Video Audit

Your review must include a brief description of your agency's random and risk-based audit process (e.g., how videos are selected, who reviews the videos, etc.). If your agency did not conduct a risk-based and/or random BWC/video audit in 2023, please indicate how you plan to remedy that in 2024.

Section One: BWC/Video Audit *

A. The Training Bureau, or any authorized member of the command staff appointed by the Chief of Police, is responsible for reviewing, on average, four (4) hours of non-evidential BWC/MVR events per week in an effort to ensure the equipment is operation properly, to assess officers' performance and adherence to written directives and established professional standards, and to identify other training needs. 1. In order to maintain fairness in the selection of videos reviewed, the reviewer will access the New World System's "Random Name Generator" to create a list of four five randomly selected individual officers to observe for each particular week. 2. Utilizing the New World System Officer Activity Log, an average of one (1) hour of BWC/MVR events for each officer randomly selected shall be reviewed for the week. 3. Upon completion of the weekly review, the reviewer shall prepare a Video Review Form documenting any positive or negative activities observed. This should include any recommendations for training and/or discipline resulting from the observations. 4. All completed Video Review Forms shall be retained by the Training Bureau and a copy will be forwarded to the Chief of Police for review. 5. The Training Bureau Commander is responsible for conducting a quarterly review of all Video Review Forms to determine if any individual or group patterns of noncompliance exist. The results shall be forwarded on Special Report to the Chief of Police. If a pattern of non-compliant behavior is identified, the Chief of Police will forward the report to the Training Bureau Commander to address the individual officer or the appropriate group through training. 6. Separate from the above mentioned weekly review of randomly selected officers, the Administrative Division Commander or any authorized supervisor may review BWC/MVR footage to ensure officers under their command are in compliance with departmental policy.

Section Two: Internal Affairs Complaints

Your analysis must include a review of internal affairs complaints related to vehicular pursuit incidents and must include the following: 1. number of IA complaints filed; 2. number filed by civilians; 3. number initiated by the agency; 4. numbers sustained; and 5. number still pending.

Section Two: Internal Affairs Complaints*

There were 4 pursuits in 2023, and 3 of the 4 were found to be outside of the Attorney General Guidelines. As a result, 3 Internal Affairs were initiated by the agency, while no complaints regarding pursuits were made outside of the agency. The 3 complaints were all sustained resulting in discipline and/or training for the involved officers.

An individual administrative review was conducted for each of the pursuits that occurred during 2023. As a result of these administrative reviews, 1 of the 4 pursuits were found to be in accordance with the Attorney General Guidelines on vehicle pursuits, while 3 showed non-compliance with parts of the directive. A summary of the 3 who violated parts of the guidelines is as follows:

- 1) Officer initiated and continued a pursuit for motor vehicle violation only
- 2) Officer initiated and continued a pursuit for motor vehicle violation only
- 3) Officer initiated and continued a pursuit for motor vehicle violation only

The officers/supervisors where applicable were provided remedial training and/or discipline on the Attorney General Guidelines and department policies and procedures. The training was documented accordingly.

Secondary issues were identified in 3 pursuits. The issues are noted above, and the officers received remedial training and/or discipline.

Section Three: Meaningful Review of Individual Pursuits

Section 12.1 of the Attorney General's Vehicular Pursuit Policy requires that every vehicle pursuit must undergo a meaningful command level review. Your annual review should include a brief description of your agency's meaningful review policy. If your agency was not able to conduct a meaningful review of each use of force incident, please explain why you were unable to do so and please indicate how you plan to do so going forward.

Section Three: Meaningful Review of Individual Pursuits*

In 2023, members of the Evesham Township Police Department were involved in 4 pursuits. In comparison to 2022, there were 10 pursuits, and in 2021 there were 12 pursuits. The 4 pursuits that occurred during 2023 reflected a decrease of 6 pursuits compared to the 2022 total. The chart below numerically lists the collisions, injuries, deaths, and arrests that occurred as a result of motor vehicle pursuits during the years 2021-2023. The information contained in this chart was recovered from the Police Pursuit Incident Reports, Police Pursuit Administrative Review Reports, Benchmark Analytics program, and the Police Pursuit Summaries for the years 2021-2023.

The Police Pursuit Incident Reports are completed by each officer who engages in a pursuit with a motor vehicle and these are reported through the Benchmark Analytics software reporting program. An Administrative Review is then performed on each pursuit by the Operations Division Commander. The review consists of a detailed examination of the Police Pursuit Incident Report(s), Mobile Video Recorder, and Body Worn Camera footage of the event, any other available digital footage, and all case report(s) to ensure New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines and Evesham Police Department Policy and Procedures were properly followed during the course of the pursuit. The review identifies any needs related to policies, procedures, training, equipment, or recommended discipline.

The Police Pursuit Summary is completed as part of the annual administrative pursuit review and analysis. These reports are completed at the end of each calendar year so that the data gathered throughout each particular year can be analyzed and submitted to the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office.

2020-2022 Pursuit Reports

Annual Pursuit Summary Results	2021	2022	2023
Number of pursuits initiated	12	10	4
Number of pursuits resulting in collision	3	0	0
Number of pursuits resulting in injury (not death)	2	0	0
Number of pursuits resulting in death	0	0	0
Number of pursuits resulting in arrest	6	5	2

In reviewing the data from the Police Pursuit Summaries and the Police Incident Reports, there were no (0) pursuits during 2023 that resulted in a collision. There were no

injuries to members of the public in any of the pursuits. There were also no deaths to members of the public or police officers in any of the pursuits. There were no collisions, injuries, or deaths as a result of a pursuit in 2022, though, 2 pursuits during 2021 resulted in a collision. 2 of the collisions resulted in injuries to 3 police officers when the suspect vehicles struck the officers. One crash involved the suspect vehicle striking a street sign. There were no injuries to members of the public in any of the pursuits. There were also no deaths to members of the public or police officers in any of the pursuits.

In the year 2021, there were 6 arrests made from the 12 pursuits that occurred. In the year 2022, there were 5 arrests made from the 10 pursuits that occurred. In the year 2023, there were 2 arrests made from the 4 pursuits that occurred.

A comparative review of the reason(s) why pursuits were initiated from 2021-2023 was completed. Of the 12 pursuits that occurred in 2021, 7 were found to be the result of the officer observing a motor vehicle/traffic violation(s), and 5 pursuits were the result of suspected criminal activity. 3 of the 7 pursuits that were a result of the officer observing a motor vehicle violation(s) were successfully resolved when the operators stopped the vehicles. 4 of the 7 pursuits were terminated by the officer and/or supervisor when the risk of apprehending the offender outweighed the need. Of the 10 pursuits that occurred in 2022, 4 were found to be the result of the officer observing a motor vehicle/traffic violation(s), and 5 pursuits were the result of suspected criminal activity. 1 pursuit was a result of the officer receiving a computer hit that a driver had an arrest warrant. All 10 pursuits were terminated by the officer and/or a supervisor when the risk of apprehending the offender outweighed the need. Of the 4 pursuits that occurred in 2023, 3 were found to be the result of the officer observing a motor vehicle/traffic violation(s), and 1 pursuit was the result of suspected criminal activity. Subsequent investigations were conducted accordingly to determine the identity of the operators. There is no evidence that any pursuits in 2023 were a result of discrimination based on age, race, ethnicity, nor gender.

I PURSUIT INVOLVING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

1 pursuit was a result of suspected criminal activity involved a stolen vehicle. The pursuit was terminated by a supervisor when the operator's action posed a serious risk to the safety of the officer and the public. The operator has not been identified.

Upon reviewing the Benchmark Analytical Reports, it was determined that 5 officers were involved in the 4 pursuits that occurred in 2023. 1 pursuit involved a secondary officer. There were no instances of any roadblocks, heading-off or boxing-in techniques used in the year 2023. The agency does not authorize tire deflation devices.

None of the pursuits that occurred in 2022 involved the use of force.

The following is a monthly breakdown of when motor vehicle pursuits occurred in 2021:

January	0
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February	0
March	1
April	0
May	1
June	1
July	1
August	0
September	0
October	0
November	0
December	0

Of the 4 pursuits in 2023, 2 occurred during the 6am to 6pm shift during the late afternoon/early evening hours and 2 occurred during the 6pm to 6am shift during the early evening/early morning hours. From the data collected from the Benchmark Analytical Reports and the pursuit reviews, it has been determined that the average duration of the pursuits that occurred in 2023 was 1 minute and 51 seconds. The shortest pursuit lasted approximately 1 minute and 27 seconds, while the longest pursuit lasted approximately 2 minutes and 30 seconds. The average highest speed of the 4 pursuits that occurred in 2023 was 57 miles per hour (mph), with the lowest speed recorded at 38 mph, and the highest speed recorded as 90 mph. The highest speeds were all recorded on open highways.

The 2023 pursuits are as follows:

- 1) 3/25/2023 @ 1953 hours
- 2) 5/8/2023 @ 0231 hours
- 3) 6/19/2023 @ 0855 hours
- 4) 7/13/2023 @ 0123 hours

As previously noted, an individual administrative review was conducted for each of the pursuits that occurred during 2023. As a result of these administrative reviews, 1 of the 4 pursuits were found to be in accordance with the Attorney General Guidelines on vehicle pursuits, while 3 showed non-compliance with parts of the directive. A summary of the 3 who violated parts of the guidelines is as follows:

- 4) Officer initiated and continued a pursuit for motor vehicle violation only
- 5) Officer initiated and continued a pursuit for motor vehicle violation only
- 6) Officer initiated and continued a pursuit for motor vehicle violation only

The officers/supervisors where applicable were provided remedial training and/or discipline on the Attorney General Guidelines and department policies and procedures. The training was documented accordingly.

Secondary issues were identified in 3 pursuits. The issues are noted above, and the officers received remedial training and/or discipline.

According to the US Census Bureau, the total population for Evesham Township in 2022 was 48,255, and data for 2023 has not yet been released. The demographic makeup is as follows: 81.3%, or 39,231 persons are white; 7.1%, or 3,426 persons are Asian; 5.5%, or 2,654 persons are African American; and 4.9%, or 2,364 persons are Hispanic. The race for vehicle operator was unknown in all four of the 2023 vehicular pursuits at the commencement of the pursuit. In addition, every single pursuit underwent a detailed and thorough review process. This process begins just after the incident occurs, and is conducted by a front line supervisor. A Patrol Commander, holding the rank of Lieutenant, then conducts a review before the 2 layered review is submitted to the Operations Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain. The Captain conducts a detailed review to include reviewing all reports and body worn camera footage, prepares a detailed report, and this report is then reviewed by the Deputy Chief of Police. Upon the review by the Deputy Chief of Police, the entire review is finalized by the Administrative Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain and who oversees the Internal Affairs function for our agency.

Pursuit Case #	Sex M/F/U	Apparent Race W/B/I/A/U	After Race W/B/I/A/U	Ethnicity U/H/N-H
2023-15732	U	U	W	F
2023-24424	U	U	U	U
2023-32277	U	U	W	F
2023-37357	U	U	U	U

SUMMARY/FINDINGS OF ANALYSIS

In conclusion, the analysis that was conducted included the review of the Police Pursuit Incident Reports, Administrative Reviews and Annual Pursuit Summaries that were completed during the years 2021-2023. Several notable findings emerged as a result of the above mentioned review between the years 2021-2023. However, these findings need only be addressed in this forum and do not require any policy modifications, additional training or any reason for an additional analysis.

Through this analysis it was revealed that within the year 2023, members of this Department were involved in 4 motor vehicle pursuits. This is a decrease of 6 pursuits that the Department was involved in compared to 2022. All 4 of the pursuits in 2023 escalated to criminal offenses when the operator failed to yield to police control, as did the 10 pursuits in 2022.

In the year 2023, all of the pursuits occurred within 4 different months. Pursuits did not occur in January, February, April, August, September, October, November, and December. Of the 4 pursuits, 2 occurred during the 6am to 6pm shift during the late afternoon/early evening hours and 2 occurred during the 6pm to 6am shift during the early evening/early morning hours. There is no pattern indicated when compared to the month, day, or time of day of the pursuits that occurred during the previous years.

The average duration of the pursuits that occurred in 2023 was 1 minute and 51 seconds. The shortest pursuit lasted approximately 1 minute and 27 seconds, while the longest pursuit lasted approximately 2 minutes and 30 seconds. The average highest speed of the 4 pursuits that occurred in 2023 was 57 miles per hour (mph), with the lowest speed recorded at 38 mph, and the highest speed recorded as 90 mph. The highest speeds were all recorded on open highways. 1 of the 4 pursuits involved a secondary pursuing unit and no roadblocks, boxing-in, or forcible stopping techniques were utilized during any pursuits.

The Administrative Reviews of the pursuits within the year of 2023 revealed that 1 of the 4 pursuits were in accordance with Attorney General Guidelines. The involved officers received documented remedial training and/or discipline on Attorney General Guidelines and department policies and procedures.

Overall, the Evesham Township Police Department is performing within the guidelines established in **V7C12-Vehicular Pursuit Procedures** of the Evesham Township Police Department Handbook and likewise is in compliance with the New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines which govern the procedures for motor vehicle pursuits. Continued review of every recorded pursuit will assist us with this ongoing assessment.

The yearly Administrative Review has also encompassed an annual review of our current pursuit policy and compliance with the New Jersey Attorney General's Guidelines, necessary reporting procedures, and compliance with both the CALEA and NJSACOP accreditation standards. Our policy is currently in compliance with the guidelines, required reporting procedures and applicable accreditation standards.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy-

In conjunction with this annual analysis, **V7I2-Vehicular Pursuit Procedures** was reviewed. The policy was found to be up to date and accurate, no revisions, corrections or additions were needed to be in accordance with procedures that were in place in 2023.

In addition to the required administrative review of all motor vehicle pursuits, the department has a structured Early Intervention Program in place, which among other events captures all recorded pursuits. In doing so, the department has set a threshold, which provides notification to the Internal Affairs Unit upon being met. When a notification is received, an additional review of each incident is then conducted to determine if there are any alarming trends and if the officer has followed protocol, needs additional training, or is

experiencing other issues that can be addressed by the agency employee assistance program. The Early Intervention Program was not triggered for any vehicular pursuit incidents or patterns in 2023.

Training-

The Evesham Township Police Department continues to provide employees with initial training upon employment and semi-annual training as provided by the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office. This training, along with the Evesham Police Department policy on motor vehicle pursuits, is accessed by officers through the use of the Power DMS system. The system requires all officers to read the material and then electronically sign the policy indicating that they understand its contents. This same system allows officers access to the material at any time whether at work or from their personal computer at home. Our agency also conducted in person pursuit training for all sworn personnel on the AG pursuit policy, as well as the Evesham Police pursuit policy, and this training occurred on firearms qualification dates.

In the event an issue is found during the course of the Administrative Review of a pursuit, the issue is formulated into a Training Bulletin and disseminated to the entire department for presentation at Roll Call and review through the Power DMS system in the same manner as listed above.

Equipment Needs-

There are currently no authorized equipment needs or modifications which have become apparent during this pursuit Analysis.

Section Four: Analysis of Non-Compliant Reports

Your review must include an analysis of all pursuits determined to not be in compliance with the Attorney General's Use of Force Policy, or agency policy, and the steps taken to address the non-compliance. Please indicate whether all non-compliant pursuits were referred to the Office of Public Integrity and Accountability or the County Prosecutor in compliance with Section 12.1(e) of the Attorney General's Vehicular Pursuit Policy.

Section Four: Analysis of Non-Compliant Reports *

The 3 non-compliant pursuits were initiated for motor vehicle violations only, and each officer was trained and received differing levels of discipline. These were reported to the Burlington Prosecutor's Office during the quarterly reporting mechanisms under Internal Affairs guidelines.

Section Five: Non-Discriminatory Pursuits

Your review must include an explanation of how you concluded whether vehicular pursuits were conducted in a non-discriminatory manner based on race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or any other protected characteristic. Your analysis should include a review of your community’s demographics and demographic data from the Use of Force portal. If you conclude that any pursuit was conducted in a discriminatory manner, please explain what steps you have taken and will take to address this conclusion.

Section Five: Non-Discriminatory Pursuits*

A comparative review of the reason(s) why pursuits were initiated from 2021-2023 was completed. Of the 12 pursuits that occurred in 2021, 7 were found to be the result of the officer observing a motor vehicle/traffic violation(s), and 5 pursuits were the result of suspected criminal activity. 3 of the 7 pursuits that were a result of the officer observing a motor vehicle violation(s) were successfully resolved when the operators stopped the vehicles. 4 of the 7 pursuits were terminated by the officer and/or supervisor when the risk of apprehending the offender outweighed the need. Of the 10 pursuits that occurred in 2022, 4 were found to be the result of the officer observing a motor vehicle/traffic violation(s), and 5 pursuits were the result of suspected criminal activity. 1 pursuit was a result of the officer receiving a computer hit that a driver had an arrest warrant. All 10 pursuits were terminated by the officer and/or a supervisor when the risk of apprehending the offender outweighed the need. Of the 4 pursuits that occurred in 2023, 3 were found to be the result of the officer observing a motor vehicle/traffic violation(s), and 1 pursuit was the result of suspected criminal activity. Subsequent investigations were conducted accordingly to determine the identity of the operators.

According to the US Census Bureau, the total population for Evesham Township in 2022 was 48,255, and data for 2023 has not yet been released. The demographic makeup is as follows: 81.3%, or 39,231 persons are white; 7.1%, or 3,426 persons are Asian; 5.5%, or 2,654 persons are African American; and 4.9%, or 2,364 persons are Hispanic. The race for vehicle operator was unknown in all four of the 2023 vehicular pursuits at the commencement of the pursuit. In addition, every single pursuit underwent a detailed and thorough review process. This process begins just after the incident occurs, and is conducted by a front line supervisor. A Patrol Commander, holding the rank of Lieutenant, then conducts a review before the 2 layered review is submitted to the Operations Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain. The Captain conducts a detailed review to include reviewing all reports and body worn camera footage, prepares a detailed report, and this report is then reviewed by the Deputy Chief of Police. Upon the review by the Deputy Chief of Police, the entire review is finalized by the Administrative Division Commander, who holds the rank of Captain and who oversees the Internal Affairs function for our agency.

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2023-15732	U	U	W	F
2023-24424	U	U	U	U
2023-32277	U	U	W	F
2023-37357	U	U	U	U

There is no evidence that any pursuits in 2023 were a result of discrimination based on age, race, ethnicity, nor gender.

Section Six: Overall Review of Vehicle Pursuit Analysis

Please utilize as much space as needed to conduct a thorough review of your agency's vehicle pursuit incidents during the preceding calendar year. Your review should include but is not limited to: the reason the pursuit was initiated; the number of officers who engaged in pursuits; whether supervisors approved or terminated pursuits; role of any outside agencies; length of pursuits by time and distance; top speeds reached; nature of any injuries, crashes, or property damage; reason for termination (if terminated), and the outcome of pursuits. Your review should evaluate whether pursuits were compliant with the Attorney General's Vehicular Pursuit Policy and your agency's policy. Even if pursuits were compliant with those policies, your review should include any recommendations for training, equipment, or room for improvement.

Section Six: Overall Review of Vehicle Pursuit Analysis*

In 2023, members of the Evesham Township Police Department were involved in 4 pursuits. In comparison to 2022, there were 10 pursuits, and in 2021 there were 12 pursuits. The 4 pursuits that occurred during 2023 reflected a decrease of 6 pursuits compared to the 2022 total. The chart below numerically lists the collisions, injuries, deaths, and arrests that occurred as a result of motor vehicle pursuits during the years 2021-2023. The information contained in this chart was recovered from the Police Pursuit Incident Reports, Police Pursuit Administrative Review Reports, Benchmark Analytics program, and the Police Pursuit Summaries for the years 2021-2023.

The Police Pursuit Incident Reports are completed by each officer who engages in a pursuit with a motor vehicle and these are reported through the Benchmark Analytics software reporting program. An Administrative Review is then performed on each pursuit by the Operations Division Commander. The review consists of a detailed examination of the Police Pursuit Incident Report(s), Mobile Video Recorder, and Body Worn Camera footage of the event, any other available digital footage, and all case report(s) to ensure New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines and Evesham Police Department Policy and Procedures were properly followed during the course of the pursuit. The review identifies any needs related to policies, procedures, training, equipment, or recommended discipline.

The Police Pursuit Summary is completed as part of the annual administrative pursuit review and analysis. These reports are completed at the end of each calendar year so that the data gathered throughout each particular year can be analyzed and submitted to the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office.

2020-2022 Pursuit Reports

Annual Pursuit Summary Results	2021	2022	2023
Number of pursuits initiated	12	10	4
Number of pursuits resulting in collision	3	0	0
Number of pursuits resulting in injury (not death)	2	0	0
Number of pursuits resulting in death	0	0	0
Number of pursuits resulting in arrest	6	5	2

In reviewing the data from the Police Pursuit Summaries and the Police Incident Reports, there were no (0) pursuits during 2023 that resulted in a collision. There were no injuries to members of the public in any of the pursuits. There were also no deaths to members of the public or police officers in any of the pursuits. There were no collisions, injuries, or deaths as a result of a pursuit in 2022, though, 2 pursuits during 2021 resulted in a collision. 2 of the collisions resulted in injuries to 3 police officers when the suspect vehicles struck the officers. One crash involved the suspect vehicle striking a street sign. There were no injuries to members of the public in any of the pursuits. There were also no deaths to members of the public or police officers in any of the pursuits.

In the year 2021, there were 6 arrests made from the 12 pursuits that occurred. In the year 2022, there were 5 arrests made from the 10 pursuits that occurred. In the year 2023, there were 2 arrests made from the 4 pursuits that occurred.

A comparative review of the reason(s) why pursuits were initiated from 2021-2023 was completed. Of the 12 pursuits that occurred in 2021, 7 were found to be the result of the officer observing a motor vehicle/traffic violation(s), and 5 pursuits were the result of suspected criminal activity. 3 of the 7 pursuits that were a result of the officer observing a motor vehicle violation(s) were successfully resolved when the operators stopped the vehicles. 4 of the 7 pursuits were terminated by the officer and/or supervisor when the risk of apprehending the offender outweighed the need. Of the 10 pursuits that occurred in 2022, 4 were found to be the result of the officer observing a motor vehicle/traffic violation(s), and 5 pursuits were the result of suspected criminal activity. 1 pursuit was a result of the officer receiving a computer hit that a driver had an arrest warrant. All 10 pursuits were terminated by the officer and/or a supervisor when the risk of apprehending the offender outweighed the need. Of the 4 pursuits that occurred in 2023, 3 were found to be the result of the officer observing a motor vehicle/traffic violation(s), and 1 pursuit was the result of suspected criminal activity. Subsequent investigations were conducted accordingly to determine the identity of the operators. There is no evidence that any pursuits in 2023 were a result of discrimination based on age, race, ethnicity, nor gender.

I PURSUIT INVOLVING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

1 pursuit was a result of suspected criminal activity involved a stolen vehicle. The pursuit was terminated by a supervisor when the operator's action posed a serious risk to the safety of the officer and the public. The operator has not been identified.

Upon reviewing the Benchmark Analytical Reports, it was determined that 5 officers were involved in the 4 pursuits that occurred in 2023. 1 pursuit involved a secondary officer. There were no instances of any roadblocks, heading-off or boxing-in techniques used in the year 2023. The agency does not authorize tire deflation devices.

None of the pursuits that occurred in 2022 involved the use of force.

The following is a monthly breakdown of when motor vehicle pursuits occurred in 2021:

January	0
February	0
March	1
April	0
May	1
June	1
July	1
August	0
September	0
October	0
November	0
December	0

Of the 4 pursuits in 2023, 2 occurred during the 6am to 6pm shift during the late afternoon/early evening hours and 2 occurred during the 6pm to 6am shift during the early evening/early morning hours. From the data collected from the Benchmark Analytical Reports and the pursuit reviews, it has been determined that the average duration of the pursuits that occurred in 2023 was 1 minute and 51 seconds. The shortest pursuit lasted approximately 1 minute and 27 seconds, while the longest pursuit lasted approximately 2 minutes and 30 seconds. The average highest speed of the 4 pursuits that occurred in 2023 was 57 miles per hour (mph), with the lowest speed recorded at 38 mph, and the highest speed recorded as 90 mph. The highest speeds were all recorded on open highways.

The 2023 pursuits are as follows:

- 5) 3/25/2023 @ 1953 hours
- 6) 5/8/2023 @ 0231 hours
- 7) 6/19/2023 @ 0855 hours
- 8) 7/13/2023 @ 0123 hours

As previously noted, an individual administrative review was conducted for each of the pursuits that occurred during 2023. As a result of these administrative reviews, 1 of the 4 pursuits were found to be in accordance with the Attorney General Guidelines on vehicle pursuits, while 3 showed non-compliance with parts of the directive. A summary of the 3 who violated parts of the guidelines is as follows:

- 7) Officer initiated and continued a pursuit for motor vehicle violation only
- 8) Officer initiated and continued a pursuit for motor vehicle violation only
- 9) Officer initiated and continued a pursuit for motor vehicle violation only

The officers/supervisors where applicable were provided remedial training and/or

discipline on the Attorney General Guidelines and department policies and procedures. The training was documented accordingly.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy-

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In the event an issue is found during the course of the Administrative Review of a pursuit, the issue is formulated into a Training Bulletin and disseminated to the entire department for presentation at Roll Call and review through the Power DMS system in the same manner as listed above.

Equipment Needs-

There are currently no authorized equipment needs or modifications which have become apparent during this pursuit Analysis.

Section Seven: Further Action

Please explain what further action your agency has taken, or will take, to implement any changes in departmental structure, policy, training, or equipment you have deemed appropriate. These actions can include department-wide changes, or changes applicable to specific officers.

Section Seven: Further Action*

Our agency continues to conduct regular pursuit trainings through electronic and in-person delivery, to include a test delivered through Power DMS to gauge the individual officer's understanding of the Attorney General Policy and Evesham Policy, which mirrors the parameters set forth in the Attorney General Pursuit policy.