



THE PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

*The Princeton Police
Department, building
trust and legitimacy
one contact at a time.*

THE PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT
1 VALLEY ROAD
PRINCETON, NJ 08540

PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT

MISSION STATEMENT AND CORE VALUES

Mission Statement

The Princeton Police Department mission is to protect the lives, property, and rights of all people; maintain an ethical environment of mutual respect, trust and dignity; foster a partnership with the community we serve; and, improve the quality of life for all within the community.

Core Values

The employees of the Princeton Police Department are committed to its mission. We are accountable for our actions and we conduct ourselves accordingly in pursuit of our core values of:

Honor: Always act with the utmost integrity, and be honest and truthful. Enforce the laws equally and without bias. Hold yourself and other members to the highest ethical standards.

Integrity: We place the highest value on honesty and an adherence to a strict code of ethics; we will always engage in behavior that is beyond ethical reproach to maintain public confidence.

Service: Putting responsibilities before self-interest, performing duties to meet the needs of others, promoting partnerships to identify and solve problems, doing what is right for the community.

Knowledge: We seek truth, awareness, and understanding through investigation, education and experience.



A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

I am pleased to report that 2015 was a year comprised of positive growth and further positive change for the Princeton Police Department. It was a year in which we said good-bye to many colleagues who retired after years of dedicated service and welcomed new employees who represent our bright future. In 2015 we again realized gains in efficiency and effectiveness as we sharpened our departmental focus through a comprehensive strategic plan.

2015 was yet another year in which tensions between some local police departments and their communities took the national spotlight. A national debate focused on community-police relations resulted in President Obama issuing an executive order establishing the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. The task force was comprised of law enforcement officials, technical advisors, youth and community leaders, and other members of nongovernmental organizations. The task force eventually issued a report outlining best practices for local police departments to follow that will assist not only with crime reduction but also with the building of trust and respect between the police departments and the communities they serve.

I believe this report presents a unique opportunity for the Princeton Police Department. We are now able to gauge our efforts against national best practices and streamline our focus to conform to the suggestions outlined by the task force. This year's Princeton Police Department Annual Report is presented with this opportunity in mind. The report will outline the overreaching goals suggested by the task force, examine how our police department is meeting these goals and outline a plan for the department moving forward.

In conclusion, I want to thank the men and women of the Princeton Police Department for their dedicated service, the Princeton Mayor and Council for their support of the department and our mission and the entire Princeton Community to whom we are dedicated to serving and protecting.

Sincerely,

Chief Nicholas Sutter

PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT CODE OF ETHICS

AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEE, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.

I WILL keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or to my agency. I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I WILL never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspirations, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I RECOGNIZE the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice. I know that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself to my chosen profession...**LAW ENFORCEMENT**.

Police Administration

Chief of Police

Nicholas Sutter

Lieutenant

Sharon Papp*

Lieutenant

Robert Currier

Lieutenant

Christopher Morgan

Lieutenant

Robert Toole

Detective Bureau

Detective Sergeant

Christopher Quaste

Detective

Annette Henderson

Detective

Adam Basatemur

Detective

Benjamin Gering

Detective

Robert Travis Allie

Safe Neighborhood Bureau

Sergeant

Jon Bucchere

Patrol Officer

Daniel Federico

Patrol Officer

Leonard Thomas

Traffic Safety Bureau

Sergeant

Thomas Murray III

Patrol Officer

Judd Petrone

Patrol Officer

Marshall Provost

Administrative Sergeants

Steven Riccitello

Patrol Division

Sergeants

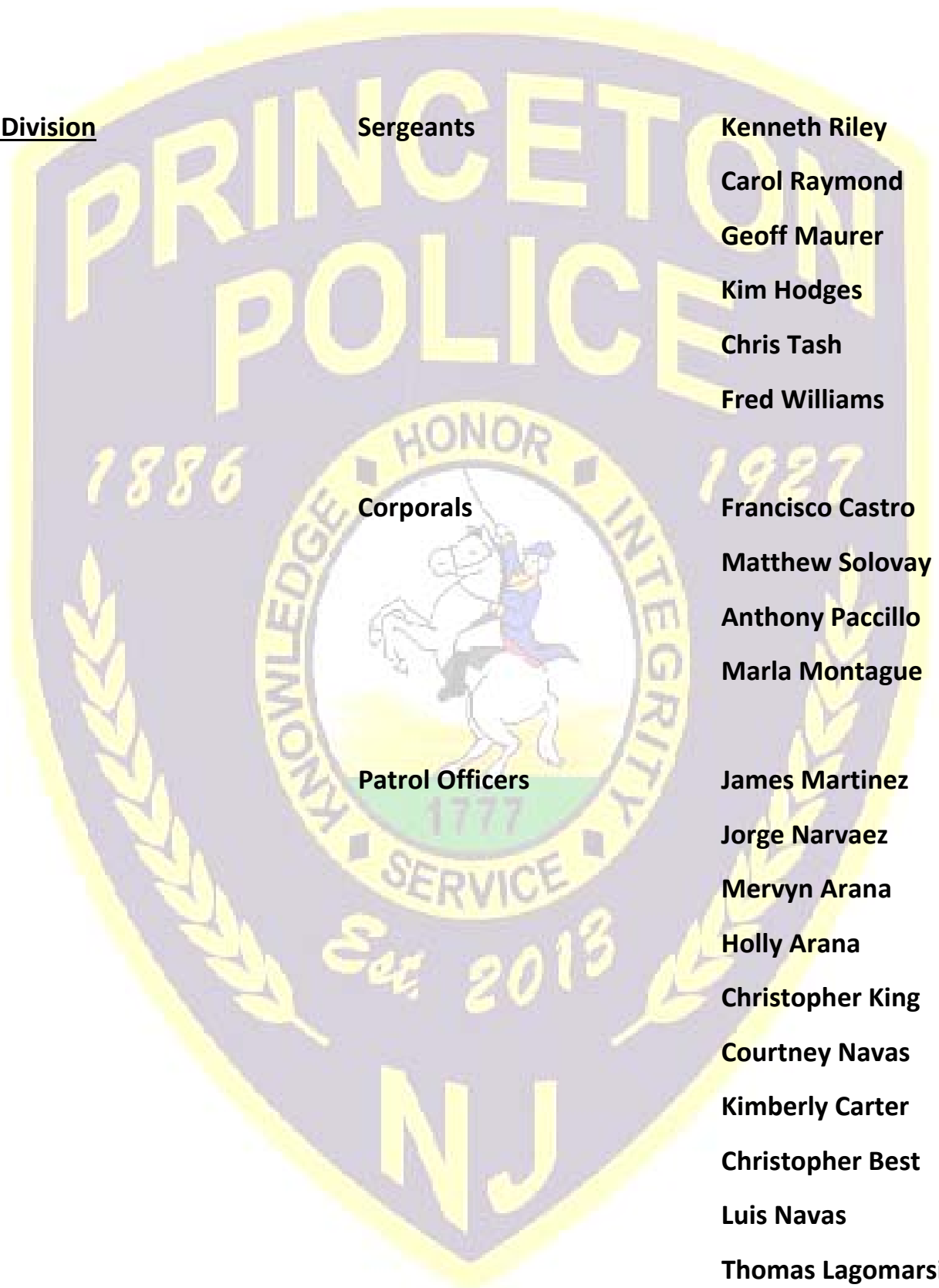
**Kenneth Riley
Carol Raymond
Geoff Maurer
Kim Hodges
Chris Tash
Fred Williams**

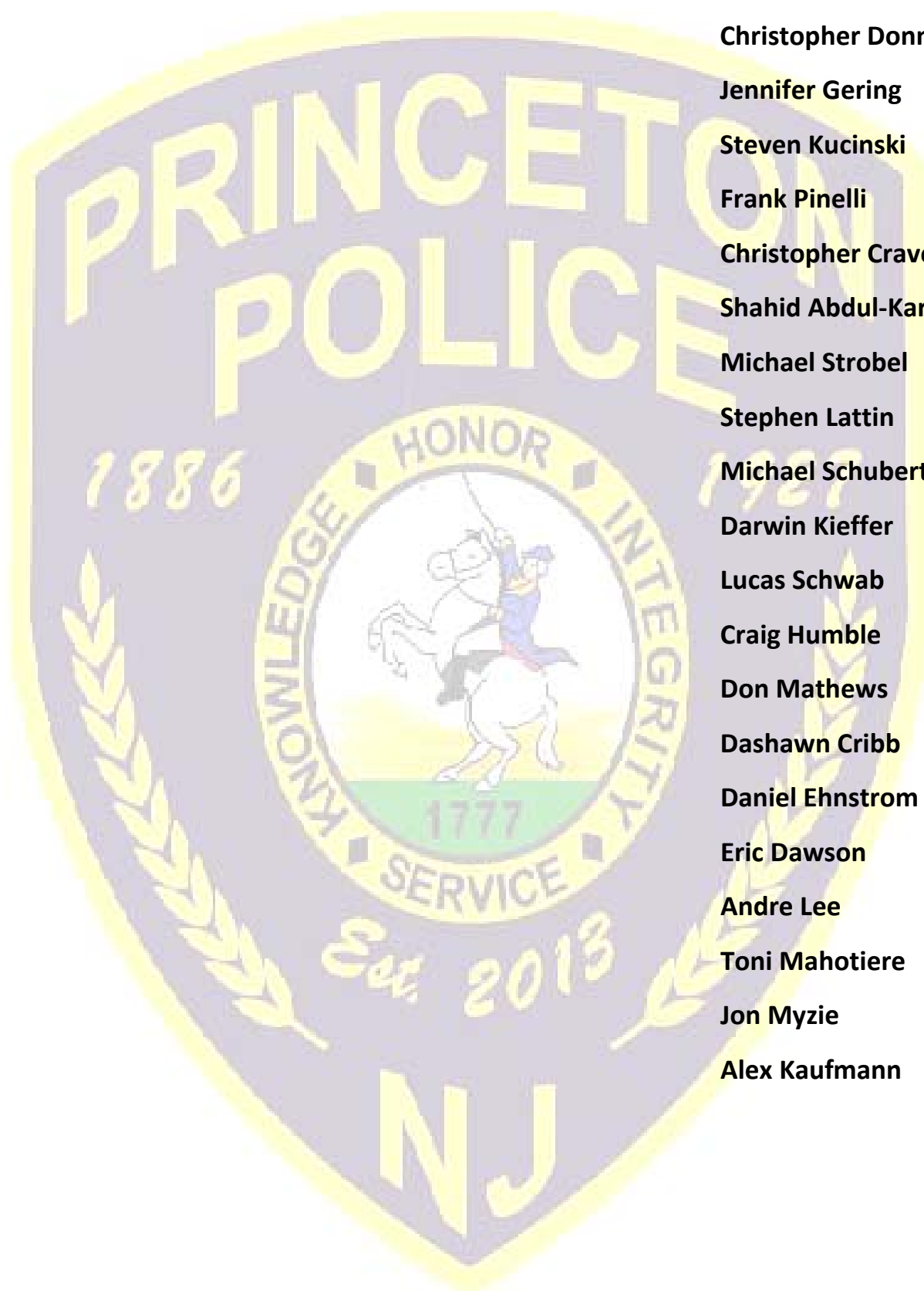
Corporals

**Francisco Castro
Matthew Solovay
Anthony Paccillo
Marla Montague**

Patrol Officers

**James Martinez
Jorge Narvaez
Mervyn Arana
Holly Arana
Christopher King
Courtney Navas
Kimberly Carter
Christopher Best
Luis Navas
Thomas Lagomarsino**





Daniel Chitren
Christopher Donnelly
Jennifer Gering
Steven Kucinski
Frank Pinelli
Christopher Craven
Shahid Abdul-Karim
Michael Strobel
Stephen Lattin
Michael Schubert
Darwin Kieffer
Lucas Schwab
Craig Humble
Don Mathews
Dashawn Cribb
Daniel Ehnstrom
Eric Dawson
Andre Lee
Toni Mahotiere
Jon Myzie
Alex Kaufmann

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service

Dispatch Officers

Judith Curran

John Luck

Brian Kelly

Hank Pannell

Neil Hunter

Stephen Seeley

James Ferry

Antoinette Bendzius

Rebecca Machusak

Support Staff

Assistant to the Chief

Diane Laszczyk

Maria O'Connell

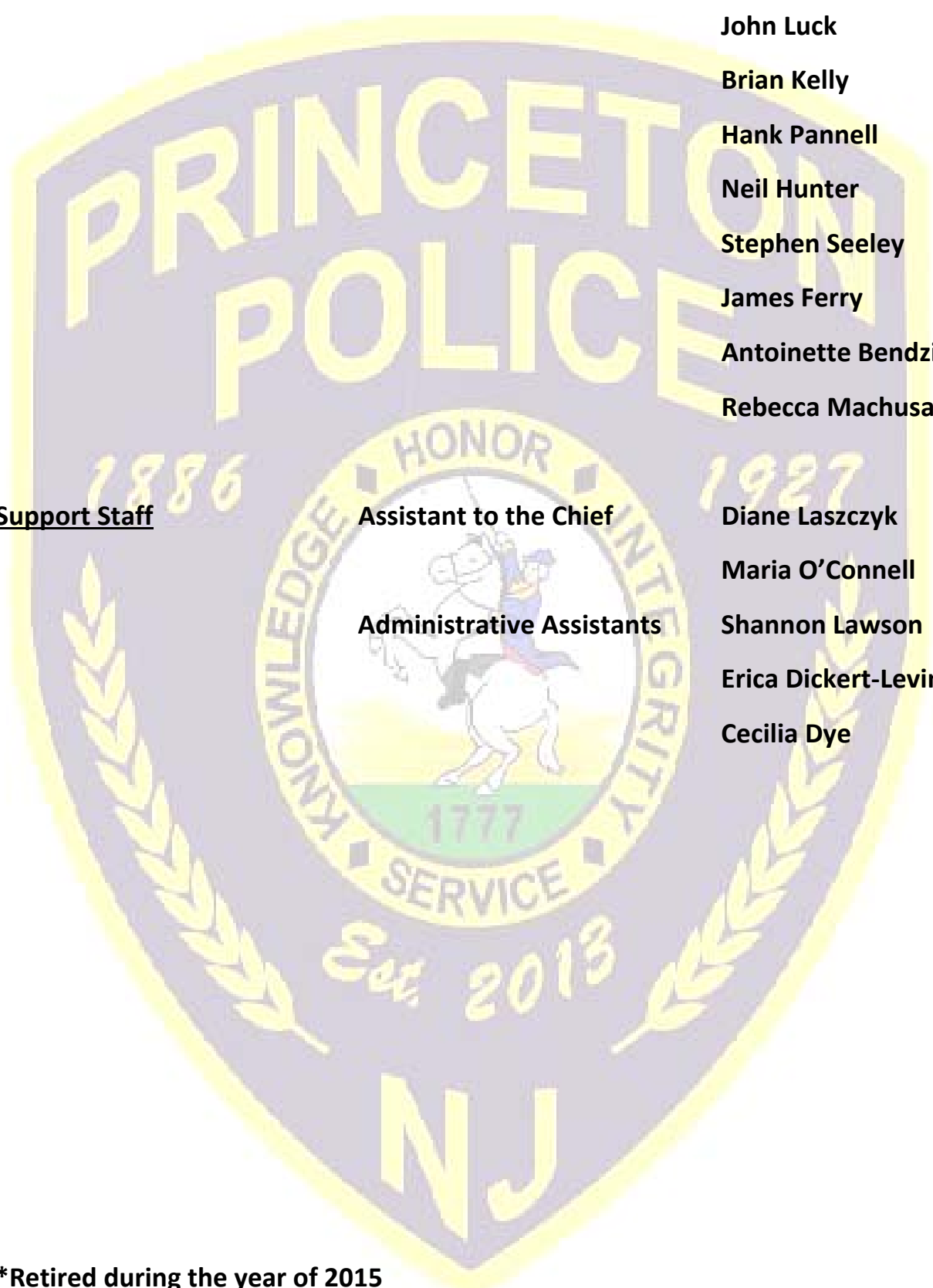
Shannon Lawson

Erica Dickert-Levine

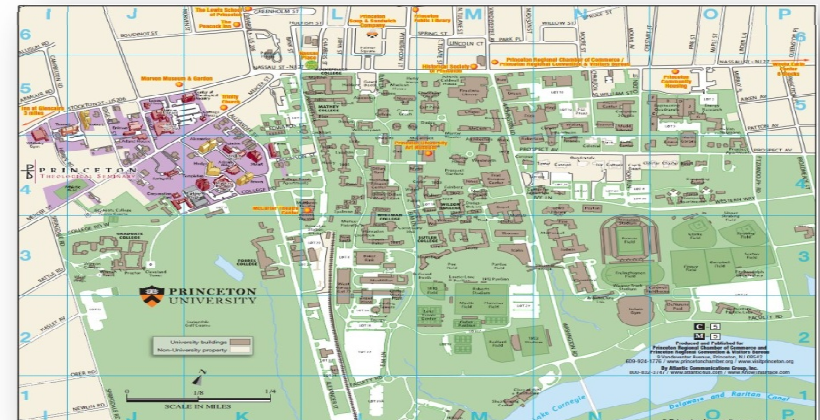
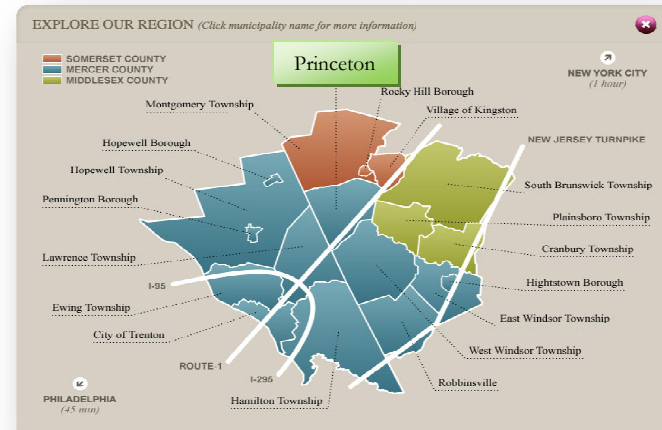
Cecilia Dye

Administrative Assistants

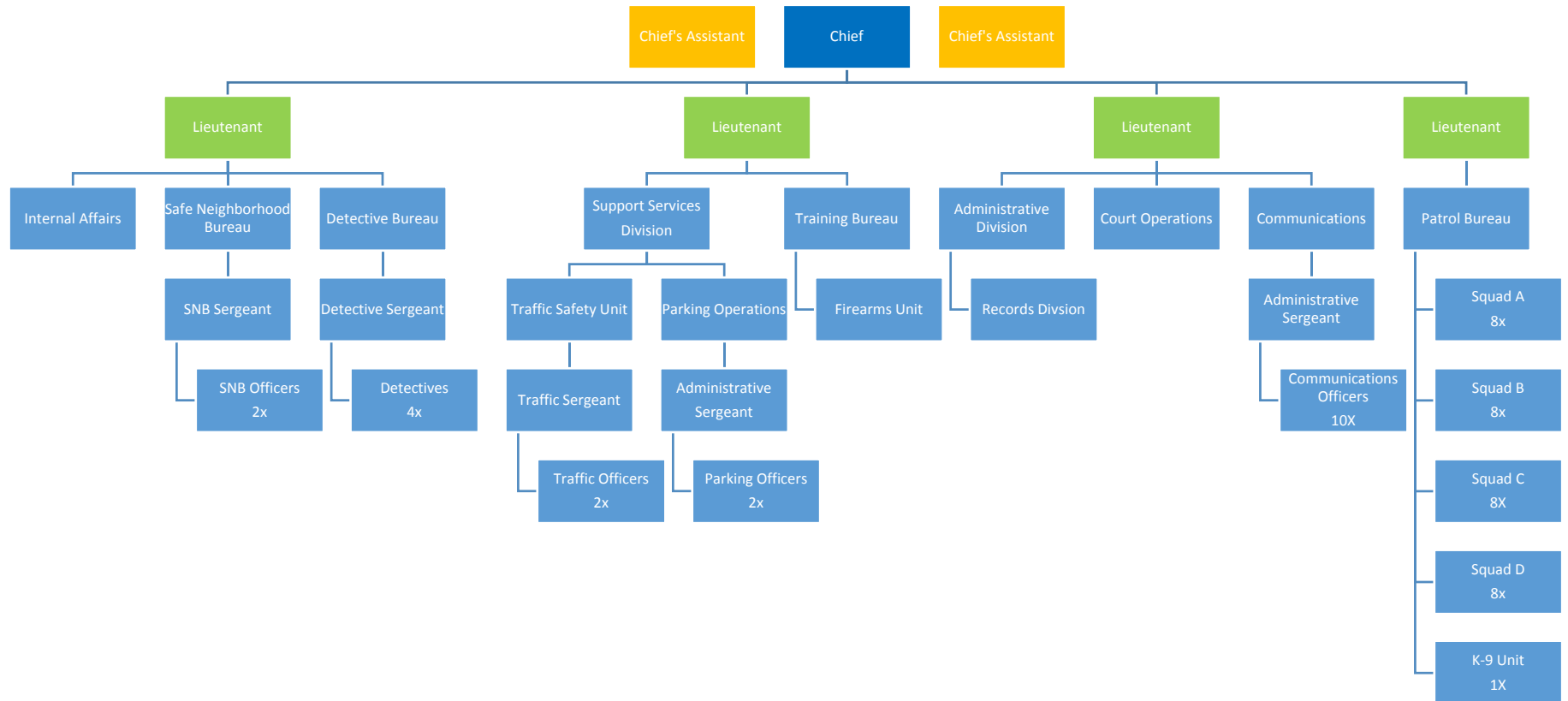
***Retired during the year of 2015**



PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT SERVICE MAP



Organizational Chart 2015



Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service

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The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing

In the wake of national events that illustrated tension between some local police departments and the communities they serve, President Obama signed an executive order establishing the Task Force on 21st Century Policing. The charge of this task force was to examine and ultimately suggest best practices for local police departments to follow in order to promote effective crime reduction while building trust within the communities these departments serve.

In May 2015 the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing published their report and findings. The report paid specific attention to community policing and the collaborative relationships that must exist between a police department and the community. I am proud to report that the Princeton Police Department had already implemented many of the strategies outlined in the report.



The Pillars of 21st Century Policing



The Task Force constructed their report around six main pillars:

- 1. Building Trust and Legitimacy**
- 2. Policy and Oversight**
- 3. Technology and Social Media**
- 4. Community Policing and Crime Reduction**
- 5. Officer Training and Education**
- 6. Officer Safety and Wellness**

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service



PILLAR 1: BUILDING TRUST AND LEGITIMACY



Decades of research and practice support the premise that people are more likely to obey the law when they believe that those who are enforcing it have authority that is perceived as legitimate by those subject to the authority.

(Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

Pillar one highlights the need for officers to engage in non-enforcement type of activities with the community to build relationships and trust. Pillar one also stresses the need for transparency with regard to police operations and information to promote individual and organizational accountability.



Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service



PILLAR 1: BUILDING TRUST AND LEGITIMACY



As outlined in the Princeton Police Department's Strategic Plan, community engagement and organizational transparency are principles that the department is dedicated to. The publication of the monthly department report and monthly presentation to the public is one example of such transparency. Through regular community engagement the department stays in step with the goals and needs of the community.

PRINCETON POLICE
DEPARTMENT
CHIEF'S MONTHLY

REPORT



NOVEMBER

THE PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT 2015-2018 STRATEGIC PLAN



THE RODGERS
GROUP, LLC

One Team. One Mission. Committed to Public Safety Professionalism.

THE PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT 2015-2018 STRATEGIC PLAN



SUBMITTED BY:
THE RODGERS GROUP, LLC
P.O. Box 832, INLAND HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY 08732
OFFICE: 732-279-6687
EMAIL: info@roddergroupllc.com
WEB: www.roddergroupllc.com

1

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service



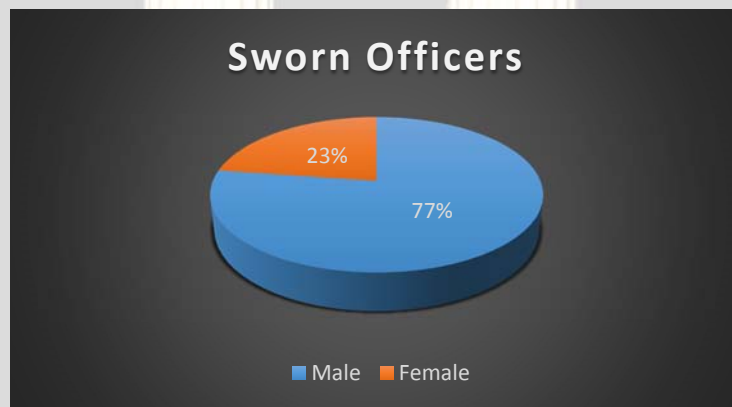
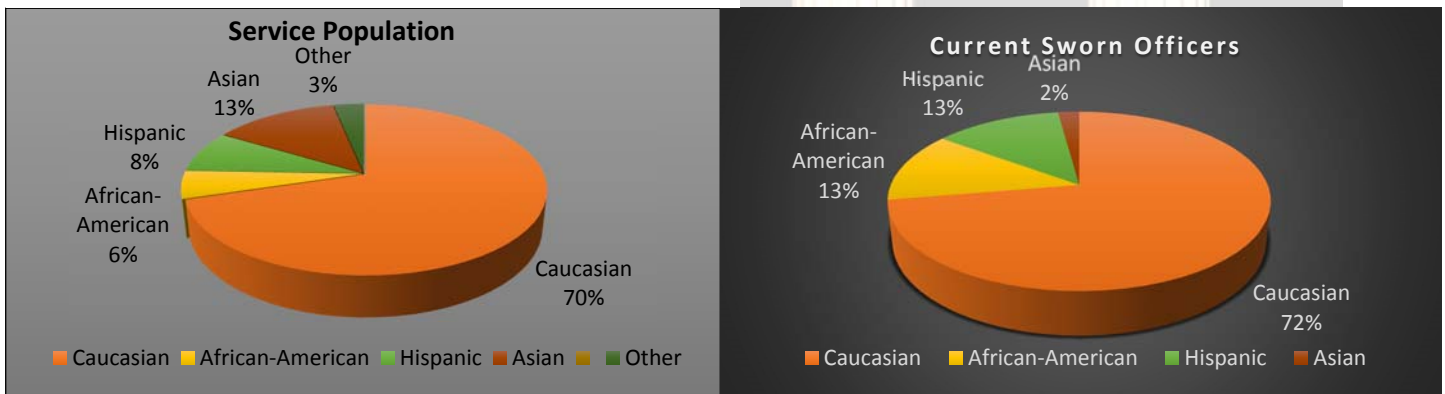
PILLAR 1: BUILDING TRUST AND LEGITIMACY



PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Many studies have shown that a police department is more effective in policing its community when the diversity of the department is reflective of the community it serves. The diversity of the Princeton Police Department is exactly that. Diversity continues to be a paramount goal of the department's recruitment strategy.

Figure 1 United States Census Statistics



Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service

Recruitment Strategy

GOALS and OBJECTIVES:

The goal of the Princeton Police Department Recruitment Plan is to attract qualified individuals to pursue a career with the Princeton Police Department that achieves an overall racial and gender composition of the department in comparison to the service population of Princeton.

GENERAL:

The Princeton Police Department is subject to the provisions of New Jersey Statutes Annotated 40A:14-118, et seq. and municipal ordinance in all facets of the recruitment and selection process. The Princeton Police Department recruits from a candidate pool open to all residents of New Jersey.

This agency takes a proactive role in programs intended to attract qualified people to apply for and take the Police Officer Hiring Announcement. These programs include; but, are not limited to:

- Establishing and maintaining contacts with police academies, community organizations and educational institutions and providing recruitment materials for display and distribution
- Participation in career day type programs at educational institutions and other public places and events
- Posting Police Officer Hiring Announcement announcements on the Town's website and in local newspapers

Particular attention will continue to be paid to attracting candidates in approximate proportion to the racial, ethnic, and gender composition of the available workforce in Princeton

In 2015 the Princeton Police Department hired six new officers who replaced six officers who had retired. These six officers rose from the ranks of approximately 800 initial applicants.

Figure 1: Chief Sutter with New officers (left to right) Alex Kaufmann, Andre Lee, Daniel Ehnstrom, Eric Dawson, Toni Mohotierre and John Myzie



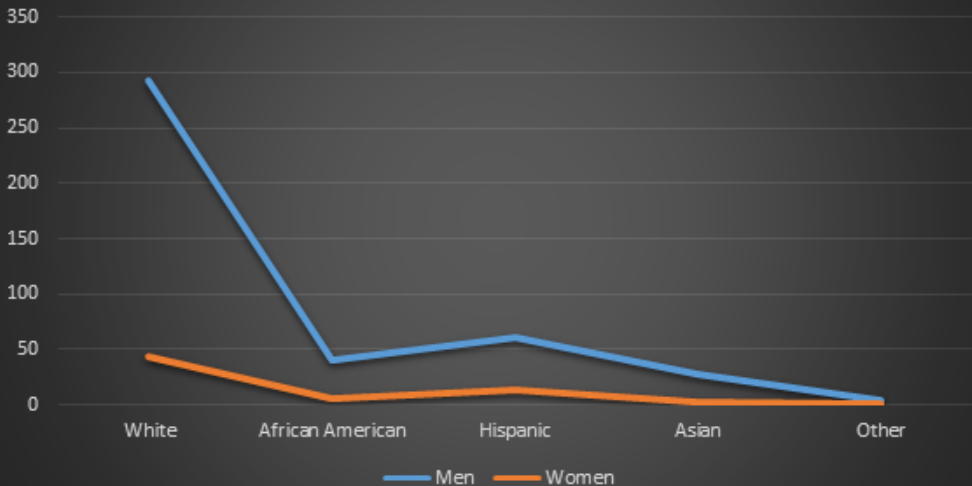
Knowledge

Honor

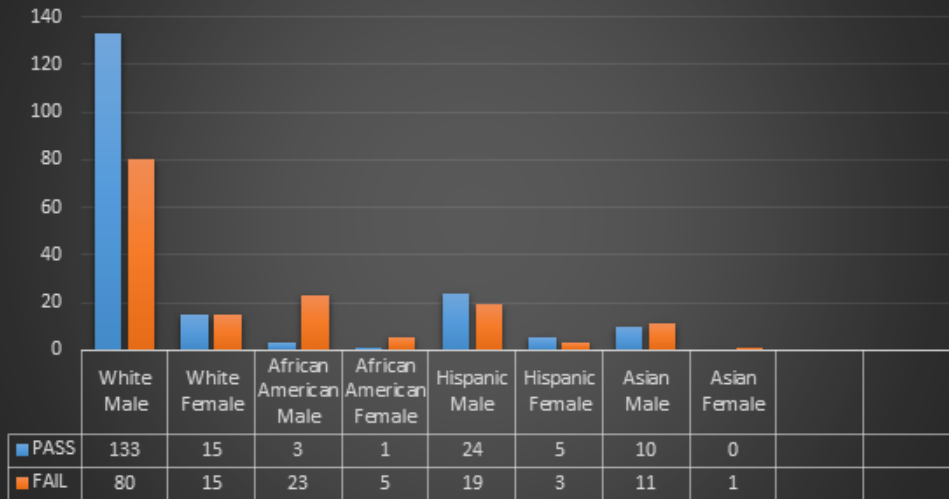
Integrity

Service

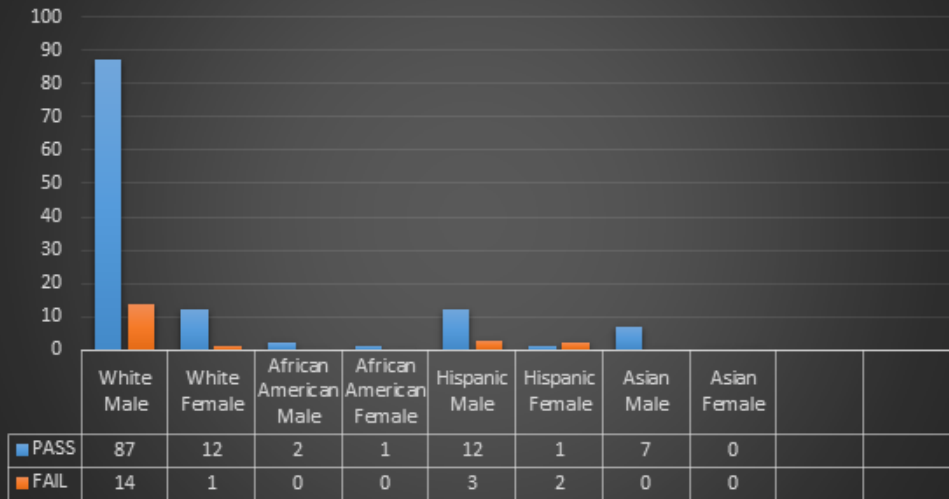
DEMOGRAPHICS OF POLICE APPLICANTS



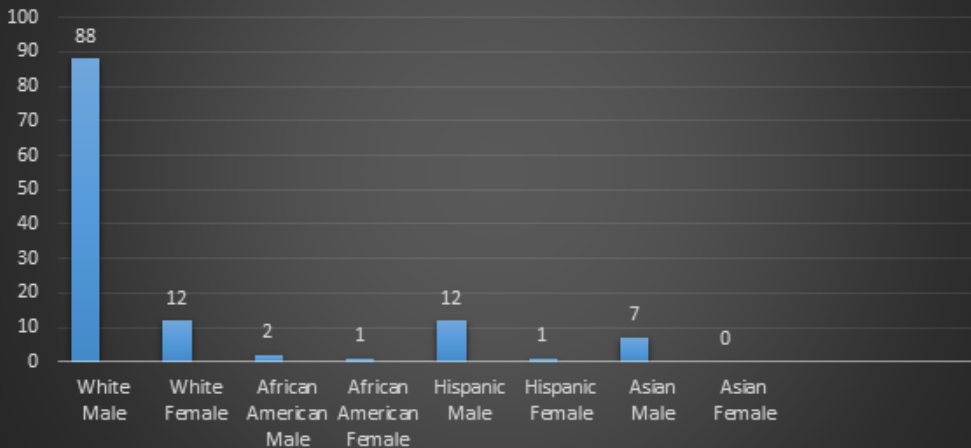
WRITTEN TEST PASS/FAIL RESULTS



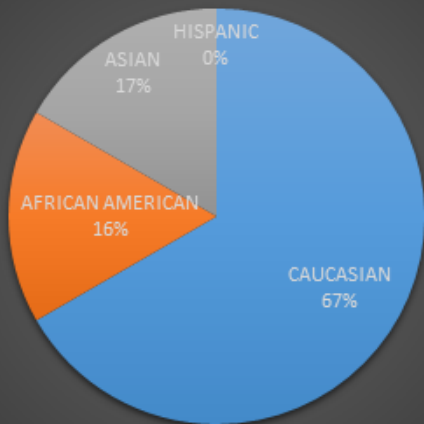
PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST PASS/FAIL RESULTS



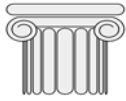
DEMOGRAPHICS OF CANDIDATES INTERVIEWED



DEMOGRAPHICS OF OFFICERS HIRED IN 2015



■ CAUCASIAN ■ AFRICAN AMERICAN ■ ASIAN ■ HISPANIC



If police are to carry out their responsibilities according to established policies, these policies must be reflective of community values and not lead to practices that result in disparate impacts on various segments of the community. They also need to be clearly articulated to the community and implemented transparently so police will have credibility with residents and the people can have faith that their guardians are always acting in their best interests. (Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

Pillar two speaks to transparency with regard to policy implementation. Recommended actions include implementing policy with community input and implementing use of force policies that make the sanctity of life the paramount goal. Finally, pillar two encourages the release of information to the public regarding use of force and other department operations. The Princeton Police Department has engaged with community members on several internal policies including the policy on the role of local police in immigration enforcement and the department's strategic plan.

The following Princeton Police General Orders and accompanying brief summaries of each are some examples of the comprehensive policies the police department has in place:

- **Early Warning System:** The Early Warning System is designed to detect patterns and trends in officer behaviors before the conduct escalates into more serious problems.
- **Internal Affairs:** The purpose of this directive is to maintain a high quality of law enforcement services. Improving the relationship between employees and the public facilitates cooperation vital to the department's ability to achieve its goals. This department is committed to providing law enforcement services that are fair, effective, and impartially delivered.

Law enforcement agencies should adopt and enforce policies prohibiting profiling and discrimination based on race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity/expression, sexual orientation, immigration status, disability, housing status, occupation, or language fluency. (Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

- **Enforcement of Immigration Laws:** Local police are not charged with the enforcement of federal immigration laws. The federal government and its agencies are the authorities responsible for enforcement of immigration law.



- **Racially Influenced Policing**: It is the policy of the Princeton Police Department to prevent and prohibit the practice of racially influenced - policing, bias-based profiling and other discriminatory practices by employees of this department in detention, interdiction, traffic contacts, field contacts asset seizure and asset forfeiture.

Law enforcement agencies should collaborate with community members to develop policies and strategies in communities and neighborhoods disproportionately affected by crime for deploying resources that aim to reduce crime by improving relationships, greater community engagement, and cooperation. (Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

- **Emotionally Disturbed Persons**: The purpose of this general order is to provide guidance for department personnel in recognizing and dealing with persons with mental illness or emotional disturbances. It is the policy of the Princeton Police Department to treat emotionally disturbed persons and persons with mental illness with dignity and respect and divert them from the criminal justice system whenever possible.
- **Ride-Along Program**: The Ride-Along program allows citizens to voluntarily accompany officers and to observe law enforcement activities to better understand policing in the Princeton Community. The department's community-oriented policing goals include a commitment to work with the community to solve neighborhood problems and to operate an open, accessible, accountable agency. The Ride-Along Program is consistent with these goals
- **The Safe Neighborhood Bureau**: It is the policy of the Princeton Police Department to employ crime prevention, community-oriented policing and problem-oriented policing strategies to the fullest extent to better serve the community. Although the entire police department is tasked with the implementation of this policy, the safe neighborhood bureau shall coordinate such efforts.



Policies on use of force should clearly state what types of information will be released, when, and in what situation, to maintain transparency. Law enforcement agencies should have comprehensive policies on the use of force that include training, investigations, prosecutions, data collection, and information sharing. These policies must be clear, concise, and openly available for public inspection.

(Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

DEFINITIONS OF FORCE AS DEFINED BY THE NEW JERSEY ATTORNEY GENERAL

PHYSICAL FORCE: Involves contact with a subject beyond that which is generally utilized to effect an arrest or other law enforcement objective. Physical force is employed when necessary to overcome a subject's physical resistance to the exertion of the law enforcement officer's authority, or to protect persons or property. Examples include wrestling a resisting subject to the ground, using wrist locks or arm locks, striking with the hands or feet, or other similar methods of hand-to-hand confrontation.

MECHANICAL FORCE: Involves the use of some device or substance, other than a firearm, to overcome a subject's resistance to the exertion of the law enforcement officer's authority. Examples include the use of a baton or other object, canine physical contact with a subject, or chemical or natural agent spraying.

DEADLY FORCE: Force which a law enforcement officer uses with the purpose of causing, or which the officer knows to create a substantial risk of causing, death or serious bodily harm. Purposely firing a firearm in the direction of another person or at a vehicle, building or structure in which another person is believed to be constitutes deadly force. A threat to cause death or serious bodily harm, by the production of a weapon or otherwise, so long as the officer's purpose is limited to creating an apprehension that deadly force will be used if necessary, does not constitute deadly force.



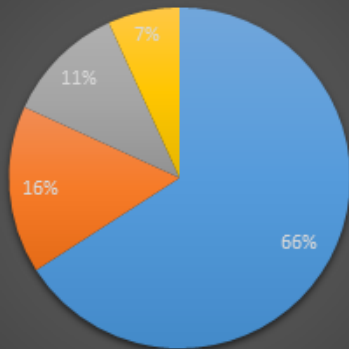
PILLAR 2: POLICY AND OVERSIGHT



Law enforcement agencies should be encouraged to collect, maintain, and analyze demographic data on all detentions (stops, frisks, searches, summons, and arrests) (Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

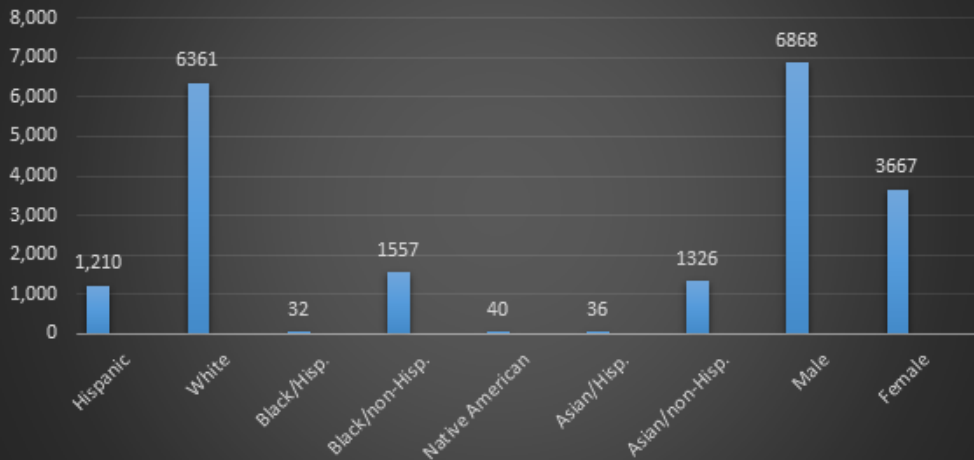
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS THAT NECESSITATED THE USE OF FORCE	13
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM FORCE WAS USED	13
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS WHO USED PHYSICAL FORCE	22
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS USING MECHANICAL FORCE	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS USING DEADLY FORCE	0

PEDESTRIAN STOPS

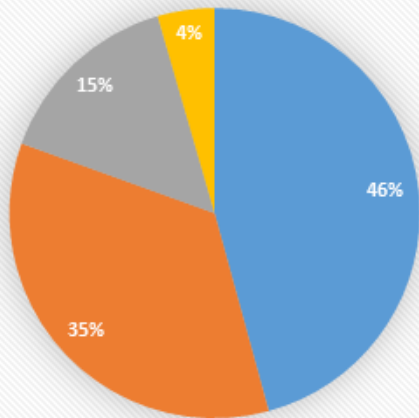


■ Caucasian ■ Hispanic ■ African-American ■ Asian

MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS



Racial/Ethnic Break Down of Arrests



■ White ■ African American ■ Hispanic ■ Asian



Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to implement non-punitive peer review of critical incidents separate from criminal and administrative investigations.(Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

THE PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT RISK ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

The Princeton Police Department, within the 2015 strategic plan developed a Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) to serve as the organizational peer oversight mechanism to ensure constitutional policing and professional service to the community are maintained.

- The RAC performs audits of information that ensures constitutional standards are met and patterns and practices are not emerging. Data/Areas to be considered for evaluation are:
 - ✓ Use of Force Incidents/Excessive Force Complaints
 - ✓ Motor Vehicle Stop Data (Aggregate and Officer Specific - Peer to Peer Comparisons)
 - ✓ Canine Deployments
 - ✓ Consent Searches
 - ✓ Pedestrian Stops based on Reasonable Articulate Suspicion (RAS)
 - ✓ Probable Cause Searches
 - ✓ Internal Affairs (Complaint and Investigative Trends)
 - ✓ Training Needs
 - ✓ Motor Vehicle Pursuits
 - ✓ Police Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents



The U.S. Department of Justice, through the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and Office of Justice Programs, should provide technical assistance and incentive funding to jurisdictions with small police agencies that take steps towards shared services, regional training, and consolidation. (Task Force on 21st Century Policing)



centraljersey.com
Packet Media Group

PRINCETON: Nearly three years later, consolidation advocates tout benefits of merging borough, township.

Full-time state and local law enforcement employees, by size of agency, 2008

Size of agency	Number of agencies	Total number of full-time employees
All agencies	17,985	1,133,915
1,000 or more officers	83	326,197
500–999	89	94,168
250–499	237	133,024
100–249	778	174,505
50–99	1,300	136,390
25–49	2,402	124,492
10–24	4,300	98,563
5–9	3,446	32,493
2–4	3,225	11,498



PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS



The Bureau of Professional Standards consists of three primary functions: policy development, accreditation standards compliance and internal affairs.

The Accreditation Manager and Commander of this division, Lt. Christopher Morgan, reviews new and existing policies and procedures in an effort to facilitate efficient and effective operation of the department.

The New Jersey Attorney General's Office mandates that each police department within the state establish an Internal Affairs Bureau. The purpose of the Internal Affairs Bureau is to "establish a mechanism for the receipt, investigation and resolutions of complaints of officer misconduct. The goal of internal affairs is to insure that the integrity of the department is maintained through a system of internal discipline where fairness and justice are assured by an objective and impartial investigation and review" (Guideline, September, 2011).

Recent national events have shed light on the notion of police accountability as well as checks and balances involved in serious incidents such as the use of deadly force. The Princeton Police Department has a very proactive internal affairs unit that uses processes such as early warning systems to identify trends, the need for training and policy remediation. Additionally, in any serious use of force situation involving a police officer, the Mercer County Prosecutor's Office and New Jersey Attorney General's Office conduct any investigations as mandated by state law. This helps to insure transparency and objectivity in such serious incidents.



The table illustrated below shows the Internal Affairs data compiled by the department in 2015. This information is made public as well as given to the Mercer County Prosecutor's Office and New Jersey Attorney General's Office for review each year.

2015 Internal Affairs Dispositions

Type of Complaint	Sustained	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Unfounded	Admin. Closed	Total Dispositions
Excessive Force	-	2	-	-	-	2
Improper Arrest	-	-	-	-	-	0
Improper Entry	-	-	-	-	-	0
Improper Search	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Criminal Violation	-	1	1	-	-	2
Differential Treatment	-	2	3	-	1	6
Demeanor	1	5	-	1	3	9
Domestic Violence	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other Rule Infraction	6	5	-	-	1	12
TOTAL	7	16	4	0	5	32

*Disposition Definitions

Sustained: The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to prove the allegation against the officer by a preponderance of the evidence.

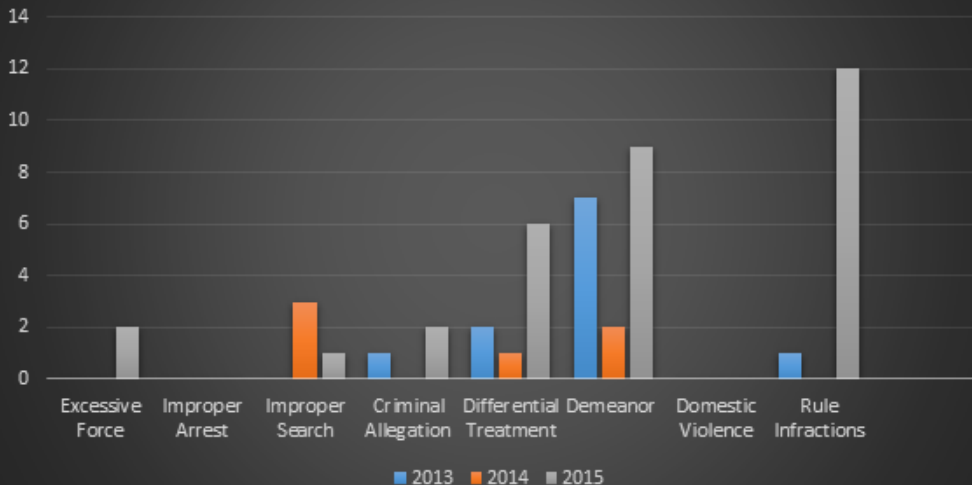
Exonerated: The alleged incident did occur, but the actions of the officer were justified, legal and proper.

Not Sustained: The investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegation.

Unfounded: The alleged incident did not occur

Administratively Closed: Examples include situations where a complainant withdraws the complaint or the subject officer terminates his or her employment prior to disposition of the complaint.

Internal Affairs Complaints





PILLAR 3: SOCIAL MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY



Implementing new technologies can give police departments an opportunity to fully engage and educate communities in a dialogue about their expectations for transparency, accountability, and privacy. (Task Force)



Law enforcement is increasingly developing strategies that utilize social media as investigative resources, including Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. Social media is a term that refers to the use of Web-based and mobile technologies that enable people to communicate easily via the Internet to share information and resources. Agencies maintain social network accounts to facilitate communication within their community, distributing information on criminal activity quickly and effectively.

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

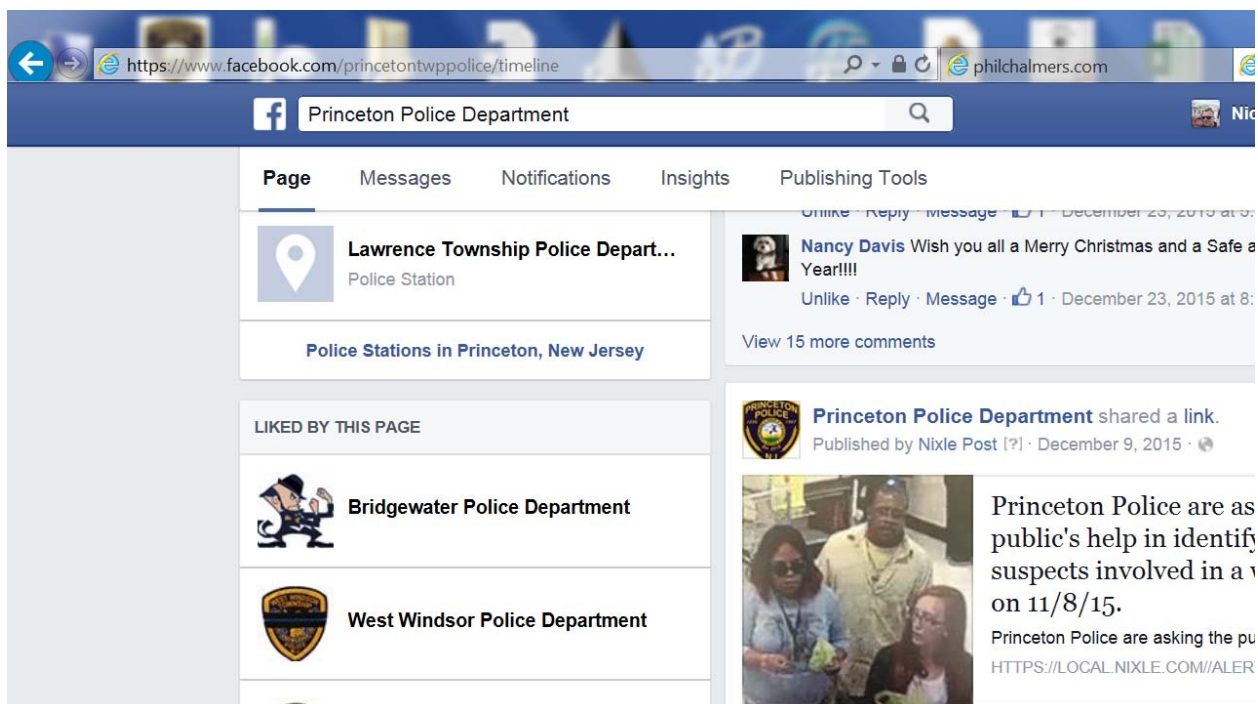
Service



PILLAR 3: SOCIAL MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY



facebook



Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service



PILLAR 3: SOCIAL MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY



Princeton Police Detectives arrested the female shoplifter who entered The Nearly New Shop, 234 Nassau Street, on 09/25/2015 at 11:58 AM and stole \$54.00 worth of clothing. Thank you all for your assistance!

Princeton Police
Department added
a new photo.
Nov 19, 2015
4:34pm



The Annual Corner House Dodgeball Tournament was held tonight at the John Witherspoon School with the department versing Princeton High School students. A great time was had by all!

Pictured are (front row L-R): Det. Adam Basatemur, Disp. Jim Ferry, Ptl. Dan Federico. (back row) Ptl. Leon Ptl. Jon Myzie, Disp. Steve Seeley, Sgt. Jon Bucchere, Ptl. Bill Keiffer.

November 11



PILLAR 3: SOCIAL MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY



Princeton
Police
Department added 9
new
photos.
Nov 11,
2015
3:15pm



The Annual Spirit of Princeton Veteran's Day Service was held today at the veteran's memorial on Mercer St. at Nassau St. Town leaders, police, school representatives, and local organizations were all in attendance. May we all remember our men and women who served our country on this special day.

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service



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[Princeton NJ Police Department](#)

Thursday November 12th, 2015 :: 09:01 a.m. EST





PILLAR 3: SOCIAL MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY



Browser address bar: https://twitter.com/PrincetonPolice?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwca Identified by DigiCert

Princeton Police (@PrincetonPolice)

Find: Previous Next Options

Home Moments

1,832 TWEETS 40 FOLLOWING 3,530 FOLLOWERS 1 LIKES

Princeton Police
@PrincetonPolice
The Public Information Office of the Princeton Police Department.
docs.google.com/document/d/1sv...
Princeton, NJ
princetonnj.gov
Joined May 2011

Tweets Tweets & replies Photos & videos

Princeton Police @PrincetonPolice · 22h
On 3-25 between 7 AM and 4 PM Witherspoon St. will be closed between Birch and Franklin Ave due to utility work. nixle.us/8XTRG

Princeton Police @PrincetonPolice · Mar 22
Quaker Road has re-opened. nixle.us/8XT8G

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service



SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD BUREAU

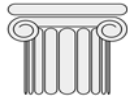
Community policing emphasizes working with neighborhood residents to co-produce public safety. Law enforcement agencies should work with community residents to identify problems and collaborate on implementing solutions that produce meaningful results for the community.

(Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

The Safe Neighborhood Bureau continued to fulfill its mission by engaging the community in a variety of different community policing based initiatives. They continued to make youth concerns one of their primary goals as illustrated through their work with the public, private and parochial schools throughout the community. The Safe Neighborhood Bureau continued building upon their relationship with the Committed and Faithful Princetonians group and also extended their relationship with the Princeton Clergy Association.



*The Safe Neighborhood Bureau receiving the
Mercer County Volunteer of the Year Award*



The Wheels Rodeo

The Safe Neighborhood Bureau, the Princeton Human Services Commission, the Mayor's Wellness Campaign and the Princeton Recreation Department hosted the 6th annual Wheels Rodeo in 2015. This year's event was held outside of Witherspoon Hall. The event included free bicycle inspections, helmet fittings, safety rules and an obstacle course for children to practice. The giveaways included helmets, bicycle lights and reflective stickers. Two brand new bicycles were purchased by Princeton PBA Local 130 and they were both given away during the grand prize raffle.



Children practicing the road course.



Patrolman Federico discussing bicycle safety instructions.

The Safe Neighborhood Bureau,



Corner-House All-Princeton Dodge-Ball Event “Dodge a DUI, Don’t Drive High!”

The Princeton Police Department was pleased to once again participate in the All-Princeton Corner-House Dodge-Ball event. Besides the great interaction with local students, the police department beat last year’s championship team in the opening exhibition game.



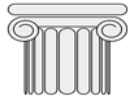
Princeton Police take a team photo after the win!

Car Seat Inspections

The Princeton Police Department has several Certified Child Safety Seat Technicians that will perform child safety seat inspections free of charge. During the process the technician will insure that the seat is properly installed and that parents/guardians are aware of important features unique to their specific seat. Last year alone these officers installed approximately 80 car seats. Child seat safety inspections can be made by contacting the Princeton Police Department Safe Neighborhood Bureau for an appointment.



Certified Technicians from left to right (Ptl. Leonard Thomas, Sgt. Matthew Solovay Lt. Geoff Maurer)



Law enforcement agencies should schedule regular forums and meetings where all community members can interact with police and help influence programs and policy.

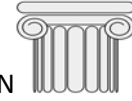
(Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

The Committed and Faithful Princetonians

As its mission statement says, the Committed and Faithful Princetonians lead by Fern and Larry Spruill are committed to preparing male and female youth for academic and social development leading toward a life of high achievement. In 2015 the Safe Neighborhood Bureau again partnered with this ever so important group by attending monthly meetings, giving presentations, and taking the children out to a local golf range and golf course. The goal of this police/community partnership is to bridge the gap between the youth of Princeton and the police department.



Officers presenting to the group about social media.



Law enforcement agencies should engage youth and communities in joint training with law enforcement, citizen academies, ride-alongs, problem solving teams, community action teams, and quality of life teams. (Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

Princeton Police Youth Police Academy

The Safe Neighborhood Bureau organized the 2015 Princeton Police Youth Police Academy. This program provides children in 6th, 7th and 8th grades with an in depth look at the world of policing. The students were given instruction in traffic enforcement, criminal investigation, crime scene processing and the court system. They were also given a practical lesson in Honor Guard Drill. The students also viewed a K-9 Unit demonstration and visited the New Jersey State Police Museum.



Graduation Day!



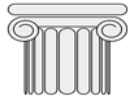
After a tour of the Witherspoon Street Fire Department, the recruits tested out some of the equipment.



RIDE-ALONG



The Ride-Along Program allows citizens and police officers from other jurisdictions to voluntarily accompany officers and to observe law enforcement activities to better understand policing in the Princeton Community. The department's community-oriented policing goals include a commitment to work with the community to solve neighborhood problems and to operate an open, accessible, accountable agency. The Ride-Along Program is consistent with these goals.

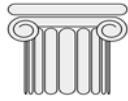


Princeton Celebrates Community Night Out

Community Night Out was hosted by the Princeton Police Department in conjunction with the Princeton Recreation Department on August 4, 2015 at the Princeton Community Park Pool. The Police Department provided 1500 free hot dogs, 50 cases of water and numerous other refreshments. Some of the attractions included a 24' Rock Climbing Wall, Zumba class, free admission to the pool and a Dunk-a-Cop Dunk Tank.



While the children played the officers worked the grill.

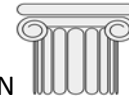
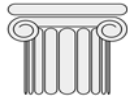


Police Officer Jorge A. Narvaez leads the Princeton Police Department's efforts to reach out to local immigrant communities.

March 15, 2015—**Welcome to America:** This presentation covers our duties and responsibilities as police officers, driver's requirements when operating a vehicle, local ordinance laws, motor vehicle laws and criminal laws to include Domestic Violence. It also illustrates the different agencies that provide assistance to the immigrant community here in Princeton as well as the county level.

May 17, 2015-**Legal Rights and Services:** Information is disseminated regarding immigration law and questions are answered.

October 18, 2015-**Domestic Violence Seminar:** An overview on Domestic Violence Law. Womanspace, Crisis Ministries, Princeton Human Services and Corner House representatives spoke about local services available.



School Presentations

The Safe Neighborhood Bureau was asked to provide many different presentations to the students of Princeton's Public and Private Schools. A total of 43 presentations were given over the course of the year. The topics covered included Bullying, Cyber Bullying, Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Halloween Safety, Safety for Preschoolers, Internet Safety and Trends in Social Media. The ages of the students ranged from 3 years old to 13 years old. Several presentations were also given to the Princeton Parent Teachers Associations as well as parents of the school children.

School Security

The Safe Neighborhood Bureau continued to monitor the evacuation and lockdown drills conducted by several of the Princeton Schools as well as having input on their emergency protocols. Many of the schools continuously update their protocols and have asked for our input and assistance in making sure they are as prepared as they can be, should an incident occur.

Incident Response

The Safe Neighborhood Bureau has developed an incident response protocol where increased police activity is present within a neighborhood. As part of the protocol, we provide information to the public regarding the reason for the increase in activity by going door to door and speaking with the residents. In instances where we do not make contact with the resident, a flyer is left detailing the reason for the increased activity. Examples of these instances include residential and vehicle burglaries, robberies and quality of life issues. Our goal is to alleviate any concerns the public may have regarding the increase in activity while also providing the public with the information needed to properly safeguard against any trends that may be taking place.

Chaplaincy Program

The Safe Neighborhood Bureau started a chaplaincy program staffed by personnel with different religious affiliations, who serve as non-denominational ministers, to help provide support to the police department personnel and the citizens of Princeton during times of crisis, death, or any other guidance as needed.

""""Traffic



During 2015 our Traffic Bureau was commanded by Lt. Robert Currier and supervised by Sgt. Thomas Murray. The Traffic Bureau currently consists of one Sergeant and two Patrol Officers who collectively issued **1,066** summonses for motor vehicle violations in 2015. They are responsible for most traffic accident investigations including accidents that result in serious or fatal injuries. Each member of the Traffic Bureau has attended numerous specialized traffic accident investigation courses and has expertise in advanced accident investigation.

The Traffic Bureau engages in a proactive approach to traffic related issues and maintains the ability to provide a timely response to traffic problems. The goal of the Traffic Bureau is not only to issue traffic summonses, but to also educate the public regarding traffic related issues and areas of concern. Officers assigned to the Traffic Bureau attend a multitude of meetings within the community to engage concerns and offer suggestions to solving traffic problems in the community. Traffic safety around schools, the central business district and residential neighborhoods is one of our primary concerns. Both Traffic and Patrol Officers are responsible for monitoring traffic related issues. This is done in an attempt to educate the public and heighten the awareness of pedestrian and motorist safety.

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service

""""Traffic

Crossings Guards



The Traffic Bureau is responsible for the training, scheduling and supervision of our staff of 26 civilian crossing guards. There are a total of **46** school crossing posts that must be covered each day to protect our children that walk to school each day. This equates to **8,280** posts that must be covered each year. Furthermore, the Traffic Bureau trained five new civilian guards in 2015.

When a civilian Crossing Guard is unavailable to cover a post that post becomes the responsibility of a uniformed officer. The following table shows the breakdown in coverage of the posts that were covered by uniformed patrol in 2014 and 2015. There was a fairly significant drop in uniformed officers required to cover school crossings (455 posts) in 2015 as compared to 2014. This is directly related to increased attendance of civilian guards at posts in 2015.

School Crossings Covered by Uniformed Officers

BUREAU	2014	2015
Traffic Safety Bureau	457	236
Safe Neighborhood Bureau	150	15
Patrol Division	263	243
Administrative Division	87	8

''''''Traffic

In 2015 Princeton Police Officers issued a total of **7,166 summonses for moving violations, an increase from 5,586 in 2014.** This increase is likely attributed to a department wide increase in proactive motor vehicle violation enforcement. This increased proactivity was in response to citizen complaints regarding motor vehicle violations realized through the strategic planning process. Our department investigated **950** motor vehicle accidents in 2014 and **902** in 2015. The Parking Enforcement Unit issued a total of **19,390** parking summonses in 2014 and **27,779** in 2015.

	2013	2014	2015
<i>Total Moving Summonses (Department)</i>	5,734	5,586	7,166
<i>Speeding Summonses</i>	801	844	889
<i>DWI Arrests</i>	62	46	56
<i>Motor Vehicle Accidents</i>	915	950	902

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT DATA

<i>Statistics</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
<i>Vehicles Involved</i>	1,720	1,768	1,707
<i>Injuries Involved</i>	185	219	178
<i>Accidents with Injuries</i>	166	140	140
<i>Property Damage</i>	89	93	82
<i>Accidents with Deer</i>	35	57	31
<i>Summonses Issued</i>	787	804	768
<i>Pedestrian Accidents</i>	15	18	21
<i>Pedestrians Injured</i>	15	18	2
<i>Pedestrians Killed</i>	1	0	0
<i>Accidents with Bicyclists</i>	13	5	14
<i>Bicyclists Injured</i>	2	1	11
<i>Motorcycle Accidents</i>	2	4	1
<i>Fatal Accidents</i>	1	0	0

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service

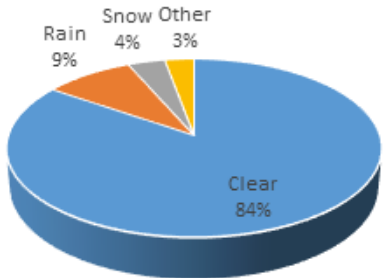
Motor Vehicle Accidents by Day

2015 2014



	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
2015	73	134	159	131	146	161	98
2014	92	154	153	157	155	137	112

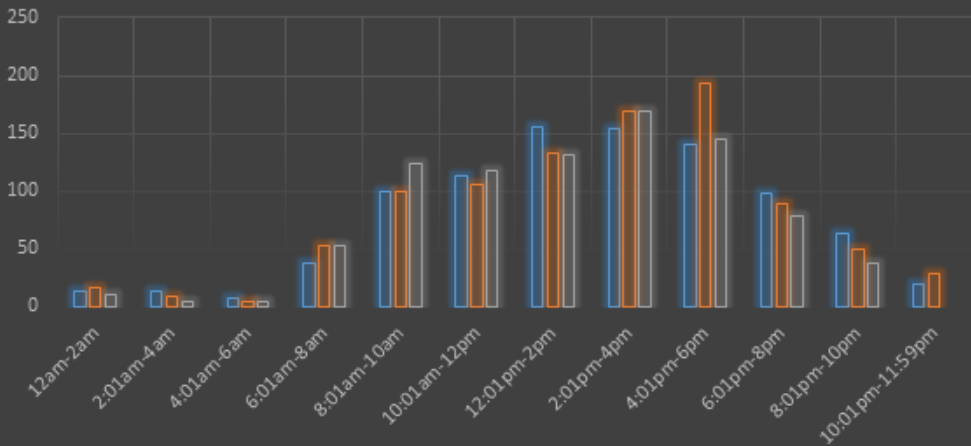
Motor Vehicle Accidents by Weather Condition



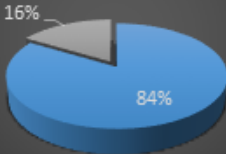
■ Clear ■ Rain ■ Snow ■ Other

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS BY TIME OF DAY

2013 2014 2015

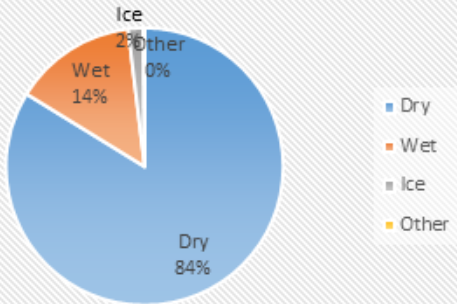


Lighting Conditions During Motor Vehicle Accidents

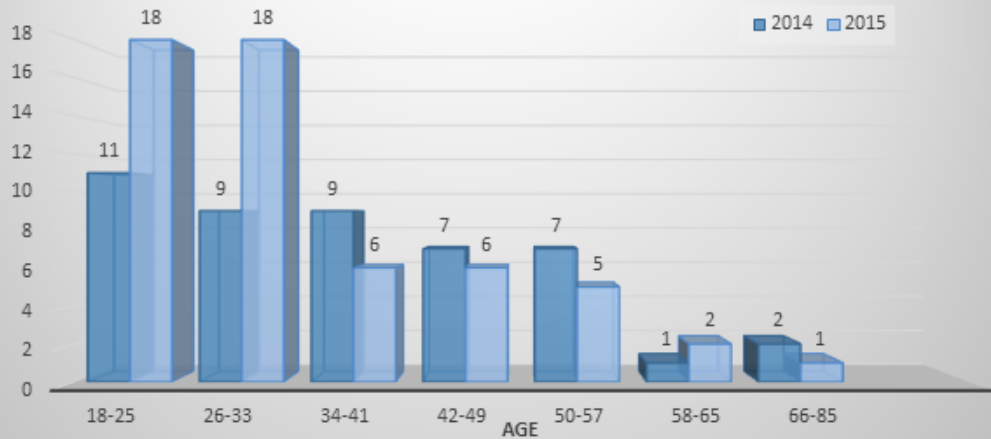


■ Daylight ■ darkness ■

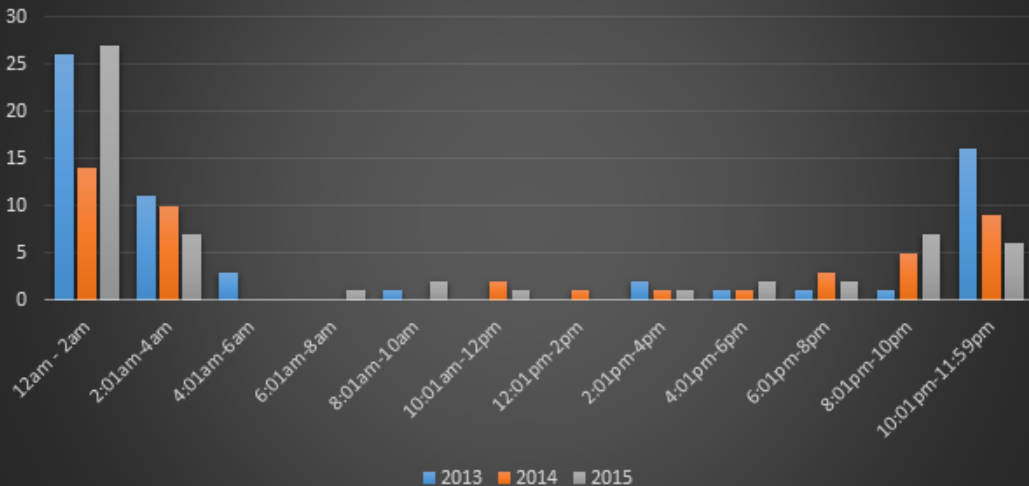
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS BY ROAD CONDITIONS



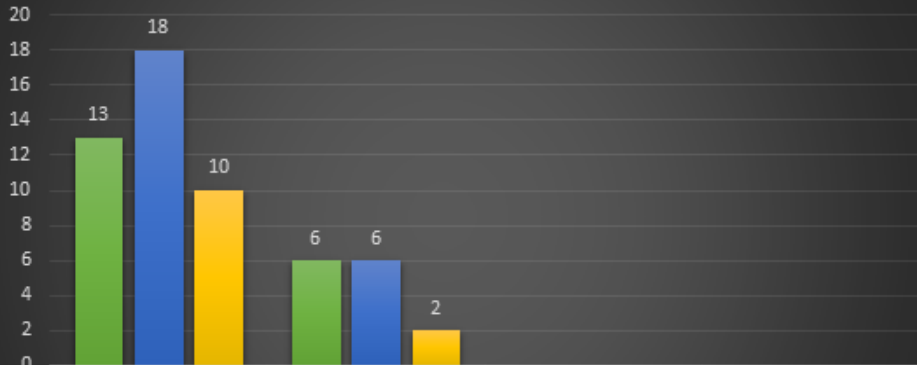
DWI Arrests by Age



DWI ARRESTS BY TIME OF DAY



DWI ACCIDENT DATA



	DWI Accidents	With Injuries		
2013	13	6		
2014	18	6		
2015	10	2		

Detective Bureau

During 2015, the Detective Bureau generated 1,536 cases and made 63 arrests for criminal violations

The Detective Bureau is comprised of four Detectives and a Detective Sergeant, Christopher Quaste, who is charged with the day to day supervision of the bureau. The bureau is primarily charged with the responsibility to arrest and successfully prosecute individuals involved in criminal activity with a specific emphasis on indictable crimes. The bureau is also responsible for the collection, dissemination and management of criminal intelligence information, the completion of all background investigations including firearms, solicitor and police employment investigations, as well as processing and storing all collected evidence. A Detective is also assigned the responsibility of registering and monitoring all Megan's Law offenders residing in Princeton.

Detectives investigate all crimes; such as homicide, robbery, sexual assaults, child abuse, property crimes, missing persons, fraud and high tech crimes, domestic violence, elder abuse, narcotics/drug violations and any other cases involving major follow-up investigation. Cases are reviewed and assigned a priority based on the seriousness of the offense and/or the solvability factor of the crime.

Detectives investigate some of the most demanding and challenging cases police can be involved in. Some crimes may take months, sometimes years, to fully investigate and prosecute. Detectives assigned to investigate these crimes have developed an advanced level of expertise by attending specialized training and from years of experience working complex cases.

Detectives assigned to the Detective Bureau are carefully selected from sworn officers based on demonstrated dedication and excellence in conducting criminal investigations. After being selected, each Detective is sent to various training schools to receive specialized training. Examples include: Criminal Investigations, Interview and Interrogation, Homicide Investigation, Sexual Assault Investigation, Search Warrant Writing, Child Abuse Investigation and Officer Involved Critical Incident Investigation.

Detective Bureau

NOTABLE CASES

Detective Henderson, Detective Allie, and Detective Gering investigated a burglary and theft involving a victim's vehicle that was taken from her driveway while the vehicle was unlocked and running. The suspects involved were part of a "high-end" vehicle theft crew from northern NJ. After fleeing the scene, Lawrence Twp. Police Department located the stolen vehicle as it entered onto Interstate 95 Southbound heading towards PA and a pursuit ensued. The accused crashed the vehicle near exit 4 on and a foot chase ensued. Detective Henderson, Detective Allie, and officers from the Hopewell Township Police Department located the suspect on Denow Road and apprehended him. During the subsequent investigation a second suspect was implicated as an accomplice and was later charged and arrested.

News & Notes: Princeton House Behavioral Health employee charged with sexual assault

By [Daily Princetonian Staff](#) • Staff Writer • February 3, 2015

Detective Henderson investigated a sexual assault of a female patient by an employee at the Princeton House. Through her thorough investigation with the Mercer County Prosecutor's Office (MCPO), she was able to identify, charge and apprehend the accused.

Police bust 'amazing' \$15,000-a-day shoplifting ring

John Wisely, USA TODAY

Detective Basatemur investigated a large multi-state shoplifting ring targeting CVS Pharmacies (averaging over \$4K per incident), whereby shopping baskets were loaded with skin care and cosmetics and the actors would leave through a rear fire-door exit. Detective Basatemur, working with various other law enforcement agencies, was able to identify and charge two accused from the Philadelphia PA region

Detective Bureau

Police arrest man suspected of Princeton burglaries

Detective Basatemur investigated several forced entry residential burglaries followed by the fraudulent use of stolen credit cards. He was able to identify a suspect by tracking him through video surveillance footage and charge him accordingly.

Detective Basatemur investigated numerous burglary and thefts from the Prospect Avenue Eating Clubs. He was able to identify five suspects through video surveillance footage and charged them accordingly.

Detective Basatemur investigated numerous forced entry vehicle burglary and thefts by the Felony Lane Gang, whereby stolen identification was used to fraudulently cash stolen checks throughout the eastern states from Florida to New York. Working with multiple law enforcement agencies, he was able to identify and charge three Felony Lane Gang members.

Detective Basatemur investigated numerous unlocked vehicle burglary and thefts, whereby during crime scene processing he was able to locate and successfully lift multiple latent fingerprints from one of the victim's vehicle. A submission of the fingerprints to the New Jersey State Police Automated Fingerprint Identification Unit resulted in a match for a suspect who was later charged and arrested.

Recent wave of swatting nationwide fits definition of terrorism, Princeton police chief says

Multiple "Swatting" investigations in 2015 involved public schools, private businesses and private residences. Our department coordinated a state wide agency training, with Detective Gering taking the lead, and we became very efficient in handling the follow-up investigation to these types of incidents thanks in large part to Detective Gering. Our department also become a resource to assist other agencies, including some out of state police departments who were looking for best practices when investigating this types of incidents.

Swatting is defined as the act of deceiving an emergency service (via such means as hoaxing an emergency services dispatcher) into dispatching an emergency response based on the false report of an ongoing critical incident.

Detective Bureau

CASE DISPOSITIONS

There are generally five ways that cases assigned to the Detective Bureau reach a disposition.

Active/Closed: A case in which all leads have been exhausted and the case must be closed until further information is uncovered.

Exceptionally Closed: In certain situations, elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs, the agency can clear the offense exceptionally. Law enforcement agencies must meet the following four conditions in order to clear an offense by exceptional means. The agency must have:

- Gathered enough evidence to support an arrest, make a charge, and turn over the offender to the court for prosecution.
- Identified the offender's exact location so that the suspect could be taken into custody immediately.
- Encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.

Examples of exceptional clearances include, but are not limited to, the death of the offender (e.g., suicide or justifiably killed by police or citizen); the victim's refusal to cooperate with the prosecution after the offender has been identified; or the denial of extradition because the offender committed a crime in another jurisdiction and is being prosecuted for that offense.

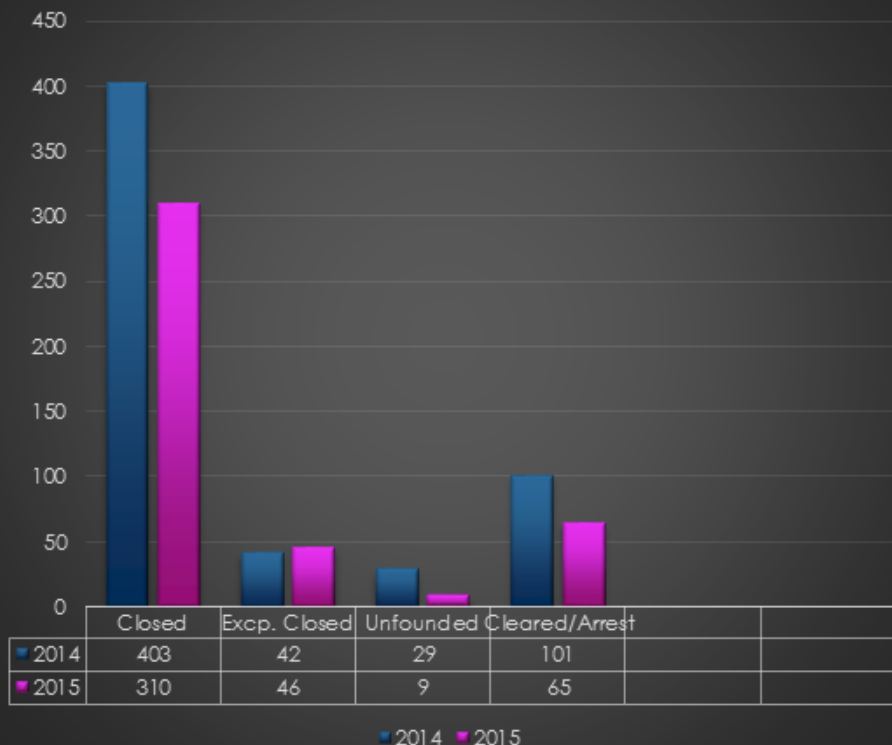
Cleared by Arrest: A law enforcement agency reports that an offense is cleared by arrest, or solved when all of the following three conditions have been met for at least one person:

- Arrested
- Charged with the commission of the offense.
- Turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice)

Cleared by Summons: This occurs when a defendant is charged with a less serious offense (usually a disorderly persons or petty disorderly persons offense) on a criminal complaint rather than taking the person into physical custody.

Unfounded: This disposition is entered when it is determined that a reported offense in fact did not occur.

CASE DISPOSITIONS



Locations of Assaults in 2015

Centerlines

Highway:

— No

— Yes

Patrol Zone Boundaries

Zone:

1

2

3

4

Regional Municipality

Mercer County Bound

Municipal Boundary

Regional Counties

LawSoft Incident Sum

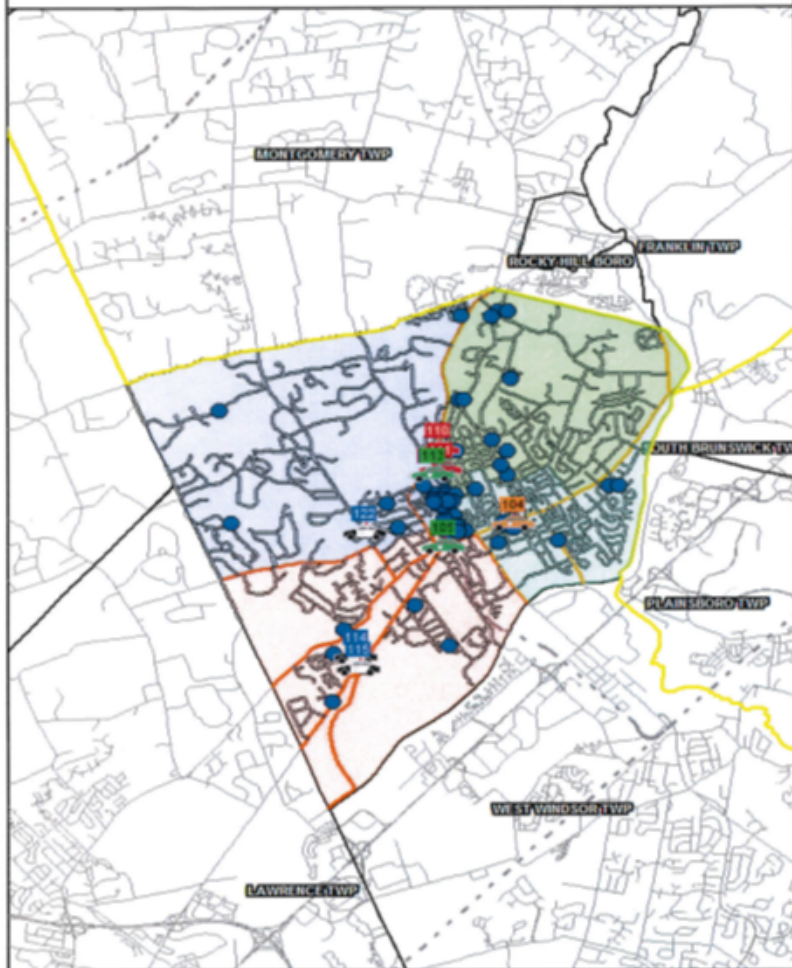
Regional Railroad

Regional Centerl

Municipal Bound

Alternate Highw

Railroads



Locations of Robberies in 2015

Centerlines

Highway:

— No

— Yes

Patrol Zone Boundaries

Zone:

1

2

3

4

Regional Municipality

Mercer County Bound

Municipal Boundary

Regional Counties

EMS

Hospital

Fire Stations

Law Enforcement

LawSoft Incident Sum

- - - Regional Railroad

Regional Centerline

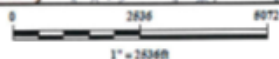
Municipal Bound

Alternate Highway

- - - Railroads

Jefferson
Rd.

Nassau St
at
Moore St



Locations of Burglaries in 2015

Centerlines

Highway:

— No
— Yes

Patrol Zone Boundaries

Zone:

1
2
3
4

Regional Municipality

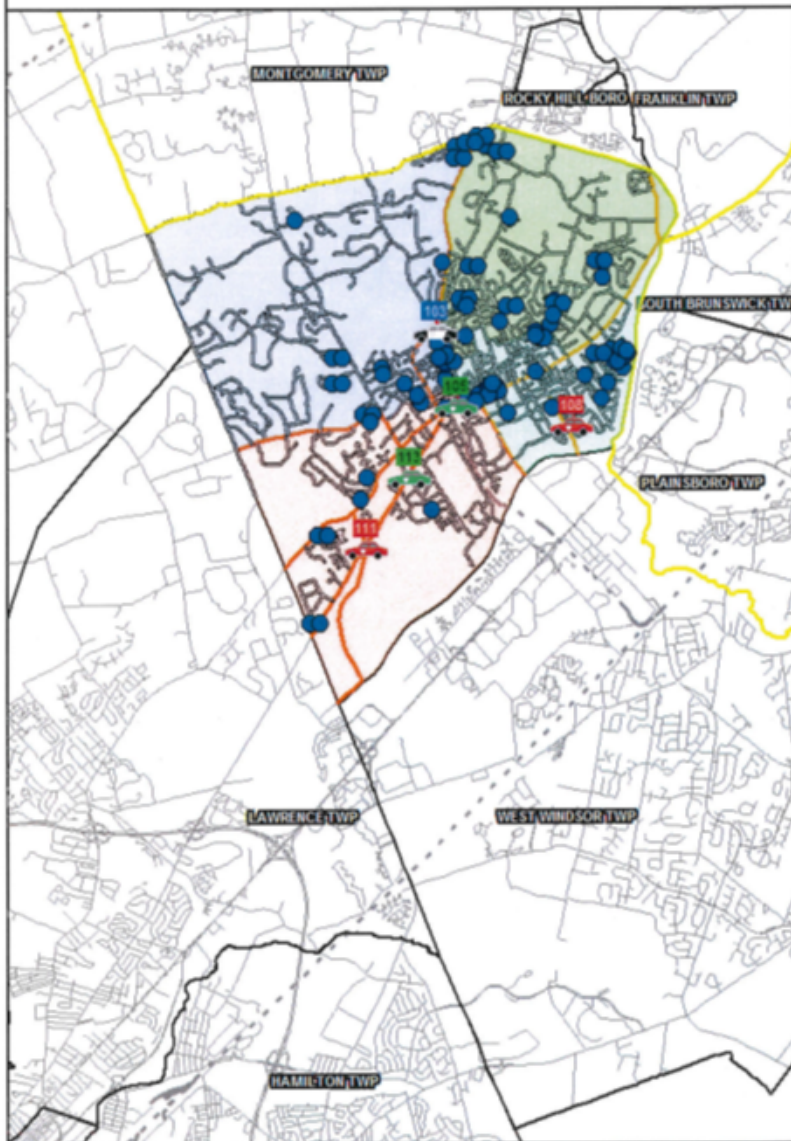
Mercer County Bound

Municipal Boundary

Regional Counties

LawSoft Incident Sum

- - - Regional Railroad
Regional Centerline
Municipal Boundary
Alternate Highway
- - - Railroads



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1" = 7000ft



Uniform Crime Reporting

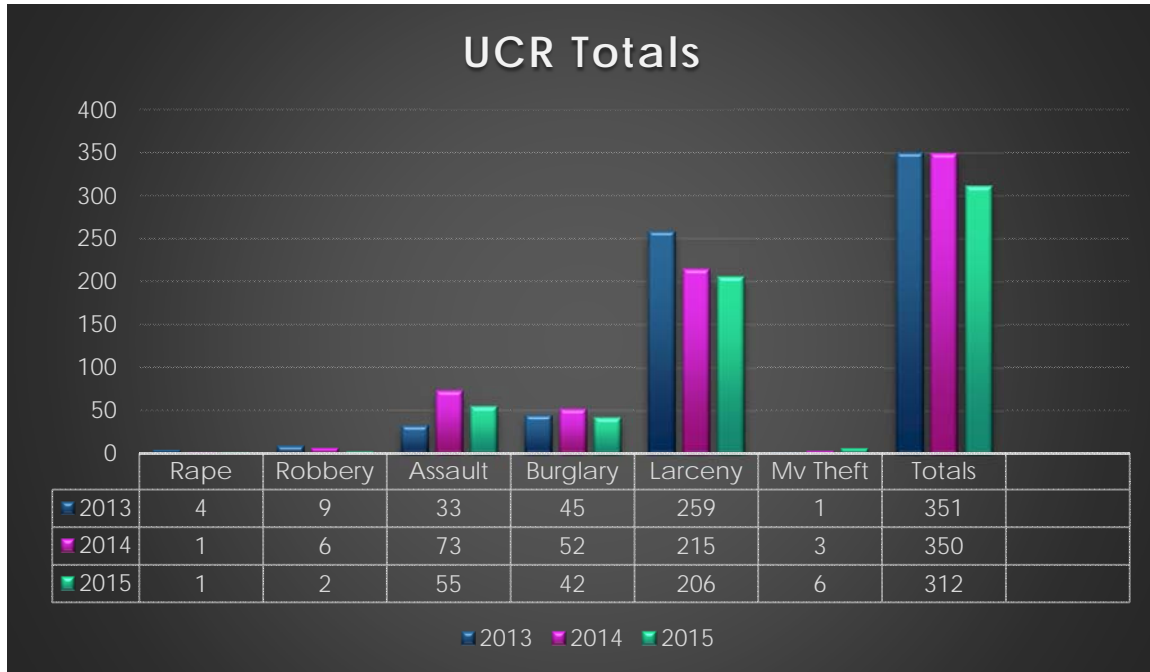
The Uniform Crime Reporting (or UCR) Program was developed in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to meet the need for national uniform crime statistics. In 1930, the FBI was tasked with collecting and distributing these statistics.

The UCR Program is a cooperative, nationwide effort with more than 18,000 city, university/college, county, state, tribal and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention. The program's primary objective is to generate a reliable set of criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management.

All criminal offenses are classified as either "Part I" or "Part II" offense categories. Part I offenses are violent crimes including murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft. Arson, is also a property crime, however data for arson is not included in property crime totals.

Part II crimes include simple assaults, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, buying/receiving and possessing violations, gambling, disorderly conduct, and numerous other miscellaneous offenses. "Simple Assault" is considered a Part II offense, however it's collected and presented in the Part I Crimes table as a quality control matter and for the purpose of looking at total assault violence.

Uniform Crime Reporting



2015 Total Arrest

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD 2015
Arrests	49	47	60	54	44	57	59	48	43	66	64	51	642

2014 Total Arrest

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD 2014
Arrests	19	34	49	23	33	34	55	28	38	29	39	31	412

2013 Total Arrests

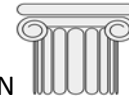
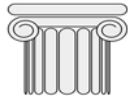
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Arrests	45	38	32	38	59	37	38	32	39	37	24	25	444

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service



Law enforcement agencies should establish formal community/citizen advisory committees to assist in developing crime prevention strategies and agency policies as well as provide input on policing issues. (Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

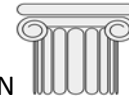
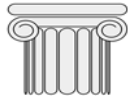
THE PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT 2015-2018 STRATEGIC PLAN

A comprehensive and disciplined strategic planning process provides an executive clarity of purpose, as well as a structure for accountability at all levels of the organization - from front-line officers to the command staff. This strategic plan is not a static, inflexible document that will impede the Chief of Police's ability to contemplate new priorities or initiatives that emerge. This plan is a business framework designed to maximize efforts and demonstrate superior law enforcement professionalism toward the Princeton community.

Strategic plans provide structure based on a comprehensive and critical review of current business processes. By establishing clear priorities an executive can evaluate new or emerging issues and evaluate them against existing capabilities and resources. When leaders respect and understand the value of long-term planning their organizations can carefully consider current capabilities and assets, and also forecast potential obstacles or threats that may be present or becoming apparent. Identifying opportunities that can be leveraged is an additional benefit that occurs during the planning process and can be set forth in a strategic plan. The result of following a structured process is a clear direction for programs and policies. An effective strategic plan will also align professional development efforts for employees and foster a community-centered environment.

The PPD respects and understands the value of long-term planning and is interested in identifying opportunities that can be leveraged to their benefit. As such, the following six strategic goals were identified and will provide us direction for the next three years:

- *Increase Traffic Safety for Motorists and Pedestrians*
- *Enhance Organizational Professionalism Through Efficiency and Accountability*
- *Professional Development and Training*
- *Increase Community Safety Through the Use of Crime Analytics and Partnerships*
- *Provide Superior Community Engagement*



The Princeton Police Department (PPD) Strategic Plan is designed with flexibility in mind while at the same time setting a foundation with consideration to best practices. Professional organizations monitor their successes and failures by placing specific accountability measures in place that ensure employee activities are aligned with priorities. The document guides the overarching goals and objectives, and the actions necessary to meet those ends, of the PPD over the next three - five years. The plan does not constitute an exhaustive list of tasks that need to be accomplished within the agency, but instead places focus on specific priority areas that were identified during a series of interviews with relevant stakeholders. The strategic plan is not static in nature, but rather is designed to be a dynamic and flexible document that can evolve as the needs of our community change. Collaboration was a cornerstone in the development six strategic goals and that collaboration will need to continue for their successful implementation.

The PPD will build upon the strong relationships already formed within the community while continuing to forge new relationships. Working together toward these common interests, PPD will ensure the ability to continue providing the law enforcement services our community expects and deserves. That basic principle is a hallmark of the PPD. The strategic plan was developed after receiving input from stakeholders within the community as well as within the PPD. Meetings were convened with internal and external stakeholders to gain perspectives on how the PPD can be more efficient and effective in meeting the needs of the community.

PPD was committed to the development of this strategic plan, but only after a comprehensive and collaborative assessment was completed with input from organizational stakeholders. Through the assessment we endeavored to answer questions that were relevant to the delivery of professional police services to our community. Some questions included:

- ***What do we do that maintains community trust in police services?***
- ***What do we do that weakens community trust in police services?***
- ***What can we do, that we are not currently doing, that can strengthen and build upon confidence the Princeton community has in police services?***
- ***What is not within our control that impacts police services to the Princeton community?***

Through a series of stakeholder meetings a broad perspective was gained of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats concerning the PPD. Commonly referred to as a S.W.O.T. analysis, areas of improvement were identified and incorporated within this plan. Stakeholders Interviewed:

1. Princeton Leadership Team members
2. Princeton Police Department Command Staff
3. Princeton Police Department Detective Bureau
4. Princeton Police Department Traffic Unit
5. Princeton Police Department civilian staff (Clerical and Dispatch)



6. The Princeton School District Superintendent of Schools, Headmasters, Principals and school security personnel from area schools.
7. Princeton Engineer
8. Princeton University Representative
9. Princeton Merchant Representatives
10. Princeton Clergy Representatives
11. Princeton Community Representatives
12. Municipal Representatives

In addition to the above, the PPD solicited feedback through social media and provided a “phone- in” opportunity for Princeton residents to have input toward the completion of this plan. There were also some follow up meetings with the PPD and residents as a result of these open opportunities. Finally, throughout the assessment process there were common themes and evident adjustments that are worthy of consideration. While not all encompassing, those themes for consideration are as follow:

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. The PPD should have a fully dedicated IT specialist who falls under the direction and supervision of the Chief of Police
2. Facilitate the movement of the Traffic Unit under the Patrol Bureau
3. Research and implement the use of body cameras
4. Implement a “Recognition Program” for officers who develop and implement community oriented initiatives
5. There should be a greater emphasis on data analysis for crime and traffic related resource allocation.



PILLAR 5: TRAINING AND EDUCATION



To be effective in an ever-changing world, training must continue throughout an officer's career (Task Force)

The Princeton Police Department has undertaken a very robust training plan as we have placed a priority on keeping our employees up to date on best practices in all disciplines related to our job functions. Training is divided into two sub-sections, mandatory and professional development.

Some of the mandatory training requirements as stated by the New Jersey Attorney General are:

- Firearms Qualifications (Semi-annual)
- Use of Force Training
- Vehicular Pursuit
- Domestic Violence
- Blood borne Pathogens
- Hazardous Materials
- Right to Know
- Alcotest Certification
- 9-1-1 Dispatch
- Emergency Medical Dispatch
- Internal Affairs Policy and Procedure
- Victim Witness Services
- Baton Training
- Oleoresin Capsicum Training
- CPR and First Aid
- Radar Operator

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PILLAR 5: TRAINING AND EDUCATION



Law enforcement agencies should provide leadership training to all personnel throughout their careers. (Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

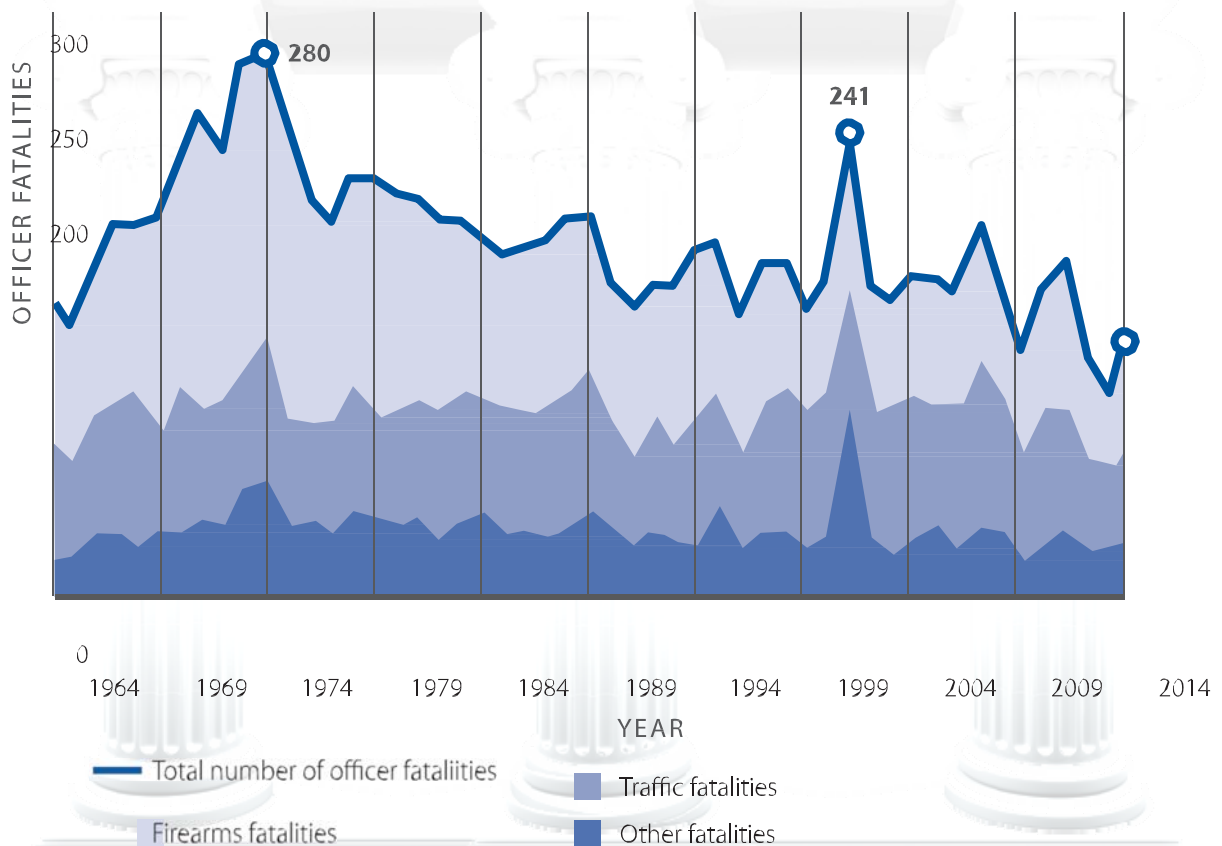
In addition to these mandatory training requirements, the following are some additional professional development training initiatives that were undertaken in 2015:

- Firearms Simulation Training
- Domestic Violence Training
- Westminster Choir College Familiarization Tours
- Internal Affairs Training
- Crisis Intervention Training
- High Risk Arrest
- High Risk Motor Vehicle Stops
- Methods of Classroom Instruction
- Narcan Deployment
- Traffic Incident Management
- K-9 Scent Training
- Arrest, Search and Seizure Refresher
- Telecommunicators Critical Incident Workshop
- Hazardous Materials
- Field Training Officer Certification
- Rapid Response to Active Shooter
- Customer Service Training
- Developmental Disabilities Awareness
- Street Encounters
- Pro-Active Patrol
- Drug Recognition Expert Recertification
- Crisis Negotiation Seminar
- Work Zone Safety
- Defensive Tactics
- Strategic Interviewing
- Prescription Drug Awareness
- Legal Updates
- Traffic Crash Reconstruction
- Sex Offender Registry Training
- Child Passenger Technician Update
- Supervisory/Leadership Training
- Command and Leadership
- Crowd Management Control
- Tactical Interviewing
- Response to School Active Shooters
- Cybercrimes
- Non-Emergency Call Handling for Telecommunicators
- Water Rescue
- Identifying Fraudulent Documents
- “Swatting” Response Training
- Personal Defense Against Edged Weapons
- Domestic Violence Awareness
- Deployment of Body Worn Cameras

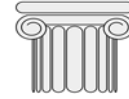
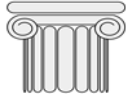


The wellness and safety of law enforcement officers is critical not only to themselves, their colleagues, and their agencies but also to public safety. Agencies should adopt policies that require officers to wear seat belts and bullet-proof vests and provide training to raise awareness of the consequences of failure to do so. (Task Force on 21st Century Policing)

Figure 3. Total law enforcement fatalities from 1964–2014



Source: "126 Law Enforcement Fatalities Nationwide in 2014," *Preliminary 2014 Law Enforcement Officer Fatalities Report* (Washington, DC: National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, December 2014), <http://www.nleomf.org/assets/pdfs/reports/Preliminary-2014-Officer-Fatalities-Report.pdf>



PRINCETON POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER



VOLUME: 2

CHAPTER: 19

OF PAGES: 4

BODY ARMOR

BY THE ORDER OF:

Chief Nicholas Sutter

ACCREDITATION STANDARDS:

1.6.2

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2013

SUPERSEDES ORDER #:

PURPOSE: The purpose of this general order is to provide members of this department with guidelines for the proper use and care of body armor.

POLICY: It is the policy of this department to maximize officer safety by providing its members with body armor for use in conjunction with prudent safety procedures and to require wearing of body armor in field activities.

Knowledge

Honor

Integrity

Service

RECORDS BUREAU



The Princeton Police Department Records Bureau is open to the public Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. During these times the public can contact Records staff via telephone or in person to request copies of traffic accident reports and crime incident reports as well as clearance letters, temporary handicapped parking applications and Firearms Permit and ID Card application packets.

The Records Bureau is responsible for processing, maintaining and disseminating all criminal investigation documents as well as motor vehicle accident reports and summonses. They also process Discovery requests for attorneys and prepare cases for the weekly Princeton Municipal Court as well as cases for the Mercer County Prosecutor's Office.

The Records Bureau also responds to Open Public Records Act (OPRA) requests received each year via fax, e-mail, U.S. mail and in person. These requests range from a simple one or two page report to much more involved request for multiple years' worth of records.

Communications

The Princeton Police Department's Communications Center is staffed twenty four hours a day, every day, by highly trained telecommunication professionals who handle 9-1-1 calls for police, fire, and EMS emergency service. These professionals are also responsible for answering general phone calls coming through the non-emergency lines. They can assist callers in providing aid until help arrives on scene. Often the first point of contact in an emergency situation, the Police Communications Officer is a paramount part of the emergency response system.



On a daily basis they are tasked with receiving information from individuals in need of emergency assistance and relaying that information to the emergency responders in the field. The providing of accurate, timely, and detailed information to those emergency responders enables them to perform their duties safely and effectively.

The department has ten trained Communications Officers. Two officers are required at the Communications Center at all times.

Social networking has become one of the most popular forms of communication and interaction in today's society. Social media allows law enforcement agencies to communicate general information as well as critical information in times of crisis to the public. In 2015 the Princeton Police Department used social media sites on a daily basis to increase our connection to the community. The Communication Officers update the public regularly through Nixle and Facebook regarding street closures, motor vehicle accidents and other important public information.

In 2015 the Princeton Police Department Communications Center answered approximately **40,000** non-emergency calls and approximately **12,000** 9-1-1 calls.