

ANNUAL REPORT



2017

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PROSECUTOR COFFINA'S MESSAGE

Burlington County, New Jersey was officially incorporated in 1694 and is the largest county, geographically, in the state, covering 827 square miles. Its area covers 529,351 acres, of which 524,160 are land and 5,191 are water. It extends from the Delaware River to the Great Bay in the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the north by Mercer County, on the northeast by Monmouth County, on the east by Ocean County, on the southeast by Atlantic County, and on the southwest by Camden County. There are forty municipal subdivisions, consisting of three cities, thirty-one townships and six boroughs. The county seat, where the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office is located, is in historic Mount Holly. The 2016 U.S. Census estimated population for Burlington County is 449,284.

2017 was an eventful year for the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office, beginning with a change in leadership for the first time in 17 years. It is an honor to lead the dedicated and talented men and women of the BCPO and to work closely with our law enforcement partners throughout the County.

Combatting violent crime is always a top priority for the BCPO, and a focused investigation led to the conviction and imprisonment of multiple members of a criminal street gang focused primarily, but not exclusively, in Pemberton Township. To address a spike in violent crime beginning in late 2016 and extending into 2017, we launched our "Enough is Enough" Safe Streets Initiative, through which law enforcement agencies across the County have provided additional manpower to one another for specific operations targeting violent crime. Although we will never be satisfied – and will always remain vigilant – in our fight against violent crime, we are gratified to see a decrease in violent street crime across Burlington County in 2017 and continuing into 2018.

The ongoing substance abuse epidemic continues to pose a formidable challenge to law enforcement agencies in Burlington County and to our communities generally. Sadly, the introduction of fentanyl contributed heavily to a significant increase in fatal overdoses throughout the County in 2017. The BCPO has responded to this persistent problem in several ways. First, with the support of our Freeholders, we have expanded the number of people assigned to our Gang, Guns & Narcotics task force, adding an Assistant Prosecutor and several detectives to this unit. Second, we have changed the way law enforcement across the County responds to drug overdoses. Whereas previously, law enforcement tended to respond to overdoses as medical calls, we now view them as crime scenes, and are aggressively investigating fatal overdoses for the potential to bring first degree homicide charges under the State's Drug-Induced-Death statute when the evidence warrants. Given the increased lethality of heroin, cocaine or other drugs mixed with fentanyl and other adulterants, we are working to enhance the consequences for a drug dealer whose customer dies from his product.

Despite our increased emphasis on enforcement, it is widely recognized that we cannot arrest our way out of this problem. Thus, law enforcement is working actively to assist nonviolent offenders and others struggling with addiction find their way to treatment. For several years, all police patrol cars in our County have been equipped with the naloxone, which has saved thousands of people in the midst of an overdose, and in 2017 we supplied all of our patrol officers with cards identifying treatment resources for those they encounter who might need those services. In addition, in early 2018, we implemented the "Straight . . . to Treatment" program – modeled after a similar program in Ocean County – through which individuals seeking help for their addiction can come to a police station during designated hours, turn in any drugs or paraphernalia without consequence, and be assessed and referred for treatment. We launched this program in Evesham in March 2018 with our partners, the Evesham Township Police Department and Oaks Integrated Care. The BCPO also participates in many community events aimed at increasing awareness and reducing the stigma of substance addiction.

The BCPO also has renewed its commitment to getting to know the communities we serve in more informal ways, by participating in their community events, including participating in National Night Out across the County. We continue to look for ways to engage the communities we serve and welcome invitations to participate in their events and build relationships of warmth and trust. This includes educational activities in our schools. BCPO detectives regularly accept invitations to speak to students, parents, teachers and administrators about such issues as bullying, gang awareness, online safety and drug use. Finally, in 2017, we substantially increased our social media activity in order to keep the public informed of the work performed by our Office and other law enforcement agencies throughout the County.

The BCPO also maintained its deep commitment to supporting crime victims throughout the criminal justice process (and beyond), and honoring their perseverance. In 2017, we launched an electronic portal that allows crime victims to more readily track court dates and other milestones in their case. We also held our 30th annual Crime Victims' Rights Week breakfast and our candlelight vigil to remember crime victims from this year and years past. In October, as part of Domestic Violence Awareness Month, we held our moving annual ceremony of remembrance of those who have lost their lives as a result of domestic violence. Additionally, through a grant, we made substantial technological and cosmetic improvements to our Child Advocacy Center, which provides a safe, comfortable environment for children who have suffered from abuse to interact with advocates and detectives about the case.

Finally, in 2017, the BCPO continued its leadership role in training law enforcement officers throughout the County, sponsoring more than 20 different training courses over the course of the year. Internally, we have placed renewed emphasis on in-house training for our Assistant Prosecutors and Detectives by, for example, instituting a lunch-and-learn series to train new and veteran members of our staff. We continue to focus on the professional development of BCPO employees for purposes of employee retention, and to ensure that the members of our Office have the tools to operate at the highest possible level.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'S. D. G.', is located in the lower right quadrant of the page. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

BURLINGTON COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

THE COUNTY

Burlington County, New Jersey was officially incorporated in 1694 and is the largest county, geographically, in the state, covering 827 square miles. Its area covers 529,351 acres, of which 524,160 are land and 5,191 are water. It extends from the Delaware River to the Great Bay in the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the north by Mercer County, on the northeast by Monmouth County, on the east by Ocean County, on the southeast by Atlantic County, and on the southwest by Camden County. There are forty municipal subdivisions, consisting of three cities, thirty-one townships and six boroughs. The county seat, where the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office is located, is in historic Mount Holly. The 2016 U.S. Census estimated population for Burlington County is 449,284.

THE PROSECUTOR

In New Jersey, the Prosecutor is the chief law enforcement officer in the county. The Prosecutor is responsible for the detection, apprehension, arrest, and conviction of violators of the criminal law. In several landmark cases, the Supreme Court of New Jersey has held that the Prosecutor is charged with the awesome responsibility of representing the state in criminal matters and may compel other law enforcement agencies to help him carry out his duties. The Prosecutor must work closely with several groups within the criminal justice system, including, but not limited to, the Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the Sheriff, the jail administrator, Public Defender, police chiefs, the county governing body, State Parole Board, Trial Court Administrator, municipal court judges and prosecutors, and probation, social and educational agencies throughout the county.

THE OFFICE

The Burlington County Prosecutor's Office (BCPO) is funded by the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders and during 2017 employed 131 people. The staff includes 37 attorneys, 42 investigators, 12 prosecutor's agents, 25 secretarial representatives, seven victim-witness advocates, one coordinator of nurse examiners (SART/SANE), one confidential aid, one county victim witness coordinator and five legal assistants. The BCPO also utilizes volunteer legal interns.

ATTORNEYS

Assistant prosecutors are responsible for rendering legal opinions, presenting cases to the Grand Jury, and handling all indictable cases. Attorneys must possess a New Jersey license to practice law, which requires graduation from an ABA accredited law school and successful completion of the New Jersey Bar exam and the bar's Continuing Legal Education requirements.

INVESTIGATORS

The detectives are the investigative branch of the BCPO. They initiate investigations as well as assist other police agencies with investigating a wide range of illegal conduct. These investigations include, but are not limited to, homicides and suspicious deaths, sexual assaults, child abuse, narcotics offenses, financial crimes, insurance fraud, arson, environmental crime, fatal motor vehicle accidents, and official misconduct. They possess full law enforcement authority and are responsible for conducting investigations and making arrests. They also provide valuable technical expertise and

testimony when needed at trial. They are required to graduate from an approved police academy, maintain police certification, and maintain qualification to carry firearms.

PROSECUTOR'S AGENTS

Prosecutor's Agents perform multifaceted tasks and work with staff members, respond to the needs of victims and interact with numerous social service and law enforcement agencies. Agents are assigned to the Administrative, Case Screening, Civil Remedies, Family, Narcotics Task Force, Public Information, and Technical Services units, as well as the Child Advocacy Center. Prosecutor's Agents are required to have bachelor's or advanced degrees commensurate with their responsibilities. Appropriate experience may be substituted for the degree.

COUNTY VICTIM WITNESS COORDINATOR

The County Victim Witness Coordinator is responsible for the supervision and training of the victim advocates. The coordinator ensures that the rights of crime victims and witnesses are protected and provides training to assistant prosecutors, law enforcement personnel and other community agencies promoting awareness of victim's rights.

VICTIM WITNESS ADVOCATES

Advocates in the Victim Witness Unit help victims and witnesses navigate the criminal justice system, and provide support from the very beginning to the very end of the process, and beyond. The advocates are responsible to ensure that the rights afforded to crime victims by the New Jersey Crime Victims Bill of Rights are upheld; and that they are treated with dignity and respect throughout the entire process. They work as liaisons between the victim or witness, assistant prosecutors, county detectives, local law enforcement, social services agencies and the courts.

Advocates assigned to the Child Advocacy Center monitor victim interviews, meet with families, make necessary therapy and medical referrals, and provide support and crisis intervention. Advocates communicate with local law enforcement personnel, assistant prosecutors, governmental organizations, and mental and medical health care providers to make sure all disciplines work together to protect the victim.

CLERICAL STAFF

Clerical personnel play an integral role in the operation of the Office. They are responsible for all of the correspondence, filing and record keeping. They also provide critical support for assembling and producing discovery, producing and tracking grand jury subpoenas, and for meeting the increased demands of criminal justice reform.

INTERNS

The BCPO utilizes interns to perform supervised legal assignments. Legal interns are law students who are working to complete their law school education but have not yet been admitted to the Bar. Legal interns prepare briefs and memoranda and make limited court appearances pursuant to court rules, under the supervision of assistant prosecutors.

LEGAL ASSISTANTS

Legal assistants complete case preparation work, review all police department complaints, compile and assess law enforcement reports, medical documentation, witness statements, victim statements and perform supplemental case review to make sure files are organized for screening by the designated assistant prosecutor. Legal assistants also send subpoenas for trial, schedule witnesses for testimony, request evidence be delivered and perform required ancillary tasks.

SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE TEAM/SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS COODINATOR

The Sexual Assault Response Team/Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SART/SANE) Coordinator is responsible for the recruitment, training and supervision of the nurse examiners and is the liaison to the five participating exam sites, maintains chain-of-custody for all evidence, writes policies and procedures, maintains case files, communicates with law enforcement agencies and oversees the response of the SART.

APPELLATE UNIT

The Appellate Unit has four assistant prosecutors and one clerical staff member. The assistant prosecutors in the Unit are responsible for briefing and orally arguing appeals at various levels of New Jersey's courts and in the federal courts.

The Unit's attorneys argue appeals from all of Burlington County's municipal courts, which are heard as trials *de novo* in the Superior Court, Law Division. They also argue appeals from the Law Division to the Superior Court, Appellate Division and the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The Unit routinely handles all levels of appeal from non-indictable matters. Appeals from indictable convictions are referred to the Unit by way of the Appellate Bureau of the Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Justice. The Unit also proactively initiates its own appeals, in those cases where the State is permitted to appeal - most often on leave to appeal from adverse interlocutory rulings.

The Appellate Unit attorneys are also responsible for briefing and arguing civil petitions for writ of habeas corpus in the federal courts - the District Court for New Jersey, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court. These matters are all referred to the Unit through the Division of Criminal Justice, Appellate Bureau.

The Unit's attorneys are responsible for briefing and arguing motions for post-conviction relief in the Superior Court, Law Division, and a majority of the appeals therefrom.

One of the Unit's attorneys is responsible for coordinating the Pretrial Intervention Program. The assistant prosecutor, in conjunction with the PTI Director from the probation department, makes determinations whether to reject or admit individual defendants to the program. The Appellate Unit handles appeals of these determinations - either when a defendant who has been rejected appeals, or when the State appeals the decision of the Superior Court judge to order someone into the program over the State's objection.

One of the Unit's attorneys is responsible for handling expungements. Pursuant to statute, in limited instances, defendants may be entitled to have their criminal record expunged after an application to a Superior Court judge. This Unit reviews such applications and objects to expungement when necessary. Briefs and oral arguments are required when objections to the expungement application are opposed by the prosecutor.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017:

State v. Marcus St. Clair White & State v. Robby Willis

On September 2, 2009, defendant Robby Willis and co-defendants Lenroy Laurance and Kareem Harrison decided to commit a carjacking and robbery in Philadelphia, PA, armed themselves with handguns, and hunted for a victim. They encountered victim Lyudmila Burshteyn while she was sitting in her vehicle, pointed their handguns at her, and entered her vehicle. Laurance stole \$1,000 from the victim's purse, and Willis hit the victim in the face with a handgun, injuring her. Willis, Laurance, and Harrison began driving the victim's vehicle while holding her captive and went back to their residence, where they picked up co-defendant White. Laurance and the defendants drove the vehicle, containing the bound and blindfolded victim, into New Jersey to search for weapons they had discarded earlier in the week. When they were unable to find the handguns, they decided to kill the victim and sell her vehicle to a "chop shop." They drove the victim's vehicle to a rural road in Mansfield Township and removed the victim from her vehicle. Laurance told her she was "home," walked her into a field, and shot her in the neck. The defendants fled the area, leaving the victim to die from her wound. The defendants drove the victim's vehicle out of New Jersey, and were apprehended driving her vehicle in South Carolina. At trial, White and Willis were found guilty of multiple counts of felony murder, robbery, carjacking, unlawful possession of a handgun, and related offenses. Both were sentenced to life imprisonment with an 85% period of parole ineligibility for felony murder, and various consecutive and concurrent sentences on the additional counts.

On appeal, White and Willis raised numerous claims of error, including allegations that prosecutorial comments in summation were improper, that the sentences imposed were improper, that the trial court improperly denied a motion for a new trial, and that the trial court improperly instructed the jury on co-conspirator liability. In a lengthy written opinion, the Appellate Division denied defendants' appeals, which were consolidated for disposition, rejecting their claims of error and affirming the sentences imposed.

State v. Vonte Skinner

On November 8, 2005, defendant Vonte Skinner called the victim, a street-level dealer who sold drugs for Brandon Rothwell, and invited him to come to Willingboro to socialize, drink, and use drugs with him, but the victim declined because he had never gotten along with defendant. Defendant also worked for Rothwell, acting as his "muscle." After defendant joined the group, the victim's profits declined, and he began withholding money from Rothwell. Rothwell asked the victim to return a TEC-9 he had given him in furtherance of the criminal enterprise when he realized the victim was withholding a portion of the profits.

Around 10:00 p.m. that night, defendant called the victim again, asking to meet so that he could buy drugs. At that point in time, the victim was in Camden and under the influence of PCP, marijuana, and alcohol. As he drove to the meeting site, defendant called him twice to confirm his location and the timing. When the victim arrived and got out of his car, he saw defendant walking towards him. Defendant drew a gun and started shooting from a distance of ten to twelve feet. The victim was shot seven times, and was paralyzed from the waist down. The victim initially identified defendant as the shooter; however, he soon became reluctant to speak with police. Defendant was ultimately indicted for attempted murder, aggravated assault, unlawful possession of a handgun, and possession of a handgun for unlawful purpose.

Defendant's first trial ended in a mistrial. At his second trial, he was acquitted of the handgun charges, but convicted of the remaining counts of the indictment. Defendant appealed from his conviction and sentence, and the Supreme Court reversed his conviction, finding that rap lyrics defendant had authored that were admitted into evidence pursuant to N.J.R.E. 404(b) should not have been admitted and had tainted the jury's verdict. At his third trial, defendant was convicted of second and third degree aggravated assault, and sentenced to 16 years in New Jersey State Prison, with an 85% period of parole ineligibility.

On appeal, he asserted that the trial court erroneously denied his motion to dismiss certain counts of the indictment on double jeopardy grounds and that the State was precluded from trying him on the remaining counts by collateral estoppel, that the trial court erroneously denied his motion for a new trial, that his sentence was excessive, and other points of error. The Appellate Division denied his appeal, finding that neither double jeopardy nor collateral estoppel barred his retrial, that his sentence was properly imposed, and that he was not otherwise entitled to relief on appeal.

State v. J.V.P., Jr.

In 2012, defendant was charged with sexually assaulting two of his minor granddaughters, A.K. and S.K., after they disclosed assaultive behavior by defendant in 2011 and 2012. On July 11, 2012, after being confronted by the victims' mother, the defendant went to his church and admitted assaulting A.K. and S.K. to his pastor. The pastor spoke with defendant and his wife, and later reported defendant's admissions to the local police chief. On July 12, 2012, S.K. conducted a consensual intercept of text messages between the defendant and her. In the messages, defendant admitted touching her breasts and vagina. That evening, defendant was transported to the local police department and administered Miranda warnings. He agreed to speak with officers, but stated that he felt he "had to" speak with them. During the interview that followed, defendant admitted sexually assaulting A.K. and S.K.

Defendant was charged with numerous counts of aggravated sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual contact, endangering the welfare of a child, and attempted criminal sexual contact. Prior to trial, defendant moved to suppress his confessions to his pastor and to police. The trial court excluded his confession to his pastor as a privileged communication pursuant to N.J.R.E. 511, but found that his statement to police was admissible at trial because he knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his rights.

At trial, defendant was convicted of eight counts of aggravated criminal sexual contact, seven counts of endangering the welfare of a child, three counts of aggravated sexual assault, and one count of attempted criminal sexual contact. Defendant was sentenced to 10 years in New Jersey State Prison with an 85% period of parole ineligibility on a count of aggravated sexual assault and was sentenced to concurrent sentences on the remaining counts for which the jury had convicted him.

On appeal, defendant argued that he did not knowingly waive his constitutional rights, and that the grand jury presentation was tainted by multiple levels of hearsay. The Appellate Division denied his appeal, concluding that his confession was properly admitted at trial because he had not been coerced into speaking with police and that the officers' failure to inform him that he was a suspect prior to bringing him to the police station did not taint his confession. The Appellate Court also found no error in the presentation of evidence to the grand jury.

State v. Edward Gajderowicz

In February 2013, defendant, who was 21 years old, had contact with the 14-year old victim, S.D., through an online game. Defendant had previously interacted with the victim on Facebook, and knew the victim's older brother. S.D.'s mother had asked defendant to unfriend S.D. on Facebook and cease

interacting with her. S.D. went to her mother, told her that defendant had contacted her through the online game, and S.D.'s mother engaged in a texting conversation with defendant while impersonating the victim. The defendant suggested that he and S.D. meet in person, and S.D.'s mother went to the police. S.D.'s mother continued to text the defendant, and defendant asked S.D. to text a photo of her vagina. Defendant was arrested at a location where he had arranged to meet S.D. He alleged that he had been communicating with her to illustrate the dangers of communicating with strangers online and that he never intended to engage in sexual conduct with S.D. As a result of his interaction with S.D., defendant was charged with Luring, and was convicted at trial.

On appeal, defendant argued that the trial court erred by failing to read the correct legal principles to the jury, that the State had misstated the law to the jury, and that a police officer who testified for the State improperly gave improper lay opinion testimony about defendant's intent in communicating with S.D.

The Appellate Division affirmed defendant's conviction, concluding that although the trial court did not provide the jury with the complete preliminary instruction, defense counsel's failure to object at the time suggested it considered the court's error innocuous and that the trial court's correct instruction to the jury at the close of trial rendered any error in the preliminary instruction harmless. The Appellate Division also rejected defendant's claim that the testifying officer gave impermissible lay opinion testimony on the issue of intent, concluding that any error in the officer's testimony was invited by defense counsel's questioning and that the "compelling" weight of the evidence against defendant overcame any error in the officer's testimony.

State v. Imani Williams

In June 2017, defendant was charged with second degree Robbery, aggravated assault and theft charges. The victim told police that defendant and another, unidentified female had jumped her from behind, thrown her to the ground, and punched and kicked her in the face and body. The victim suffered shattered teeth and swelling and bruising to her eyes and face. Money was stolen from her purse during the attack.

The State moved to detain defendant pending trial, citing public safety assessment ("PSA") scores of 5 for failure to appear and 6 for new criminal activity. The PSA also contained a flag denoting an elevated risk of violence, and recommended that defendant be detained pending trial. At the detention hearing, the trial court ordered defendant's release, holding that her nascent pregnancy overcame the reasons for her detention.

The State moved for leave to appeal from the trial court's order of release. On leave granted, the Appellate Division reversed the decision of the trial court and entered an order of detention. The Appellate Division concluded that the trial court had abused its discretion in finding that defendant's pregnancy, in the absence of any evidence of specific medical issues or complications, overcame the reasons for detention asserted by the State. Specifically, the Appellate Division found that defendant's pregnancy, a medical condition, should have been considered in light of the risk that defendant's release posed a danger to the community and whether her pregnancy impacted the risk that she would obstruct justice or fail to appear in court.

COLLISION ANALYSIS AND RECONSTRUCTION (CAR) UNIT

The Collision Analysis and Reconstruction (CAR) Unit is responsible for the investigation of all fatal motor vehicle/vessel crashes that occur within Burlington County, as well as all serious motor vehicle crashes where the at-fault driver is suspected of engaging in criminally reckless conduct. The CAR Unit also investigates all police-involved motor vehicle crashes, including police pursuits resulting in injury.

The CAR Unit is presently operating in conjunction with the Major Crimes Unit (MCU). CAR Unit operations are carried out via the MCU chain of command. The CAR Unit is supervised by an assistant prosecutor who also supervises the Special Investigations Unit (SIU). MCU personnel are responsible for assisting the supervising assistant prosecutor with the investigation of CAR Unit cases and preparing same for trial. A Victim Witness Advocate is responsible for victim outreach which includes processing discovery requests pursuant to subpoenas and document requests pursuant to the Open Public Records Act (OPRA).

In 2017, the CAR Unit investigated 109 fatal and serious motor vehicle crashes during the calendar year. Criminal charges, including Vehicular Homicide, Assault by Auto, Causing Death or Serious Injury While Suspended and Leaving the Scene of a Fatal/Serious Motor Vehicle Crash were filed in 18 cases.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017

STATE v. JUSTIN RODRIGUEZ

On September 23, 2016, at approximately 2:10 a.m., Florence Township Patrolman Paul Wright heard a vehicle approaching him at a high rate of speed. Officer Wright observed a 2000 Acura Integra travelling toward him at over eighty (80) miles per hour in a forty-five (45) mile per hour zone. Officer Wright pulled onto the shoulder and initiated a U-turn after the Acura passed him and entered a curve in the road. Officer Wright observed the vehicle lose control, leave the roadway, and strike a pole. The driver of the vehicle was identified as off-duty Burlington Township Police Officer Justin Rodriguez (defendant). The defendant was located outside the vehicle, having been ejected during the collision. Front seat passenger Ariana Williams was restrained by her seat belt but had suffered fatal head trauma.

Detectives secured a blood sample from the defendant pursuant to a telephonic search warrant approximately four (4) hours and twenty (20) minutes after the crash. An analysis of the blood sample was positive for 104 milligrams of ethyl alcohol/dl (.104% wt/vol). Further investigation revealed that both the defendant and the victim had visited several bars during the course of the day, culminating in a visit to the Brick Wall Tavern located in Burlington City. The defendant drank several alcoholic beverages at the Brick Wall including four (4) Corona beers and one (1) shot of Jose Cuervo.

On April 24, 2017 the defendant pled guilty to an accusation charging him with second degree Vehicular Homicide in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:11-5. The defendant also pled guilty to Driving While Intoxicated. The defendant was ultimately sentenced to four (4) years in New Jersey State Prison, 85% without parole. The defendant's driving privileges were also suspended for a period of ten (10) years.

STATE v. ANNA DOW

On November 11, 2016, at approximately 3:23 p.m., the defendant was driving her vehicle eastbound on CR 532 in Tabernacle Township when she drifted out of her lane of travel and struck a bicyclist who

was in the eastbound bicycle lane. The defendant left the scene but contacted the police two (2) hours later and advised that she was involved in a motor vehicle accident. The defendant admitted that she left the scene of the crash but claimed that she did not know what she hit. An analysis of text messages sent by the defendant immediately after the accident undermined this contention. The defendant pled guilty to an accusation charging her with the second-degree offense of Knowingly Leaving the Scene of a Fatal Motor Vehicle Accident in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:11-5.1. The defendant was sentenced to one (1) year in the Burlington County Jail as a condition of four (4) years of probation.

STATE v. EMMA LEE

On October 30, 2016 at approximately 7:36 p.m., sixty three (63) year old Emma Lee (defendant) was operating her car on Rancocas Road in Westampton Township when she struck and killed a pedestrian who was walking on or close to the traveled portion of the road. It was dark and raining at the time of the accident, and there is no indication that the defendant operated her vehicle in a reckless manner. The defendant left the scene and went home. She then returned to Rancocas Road almost an hour later and reported that she hit something. Unfortunately she returned to the wrong location which was approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the actual accident scene. Responding officers were unable to find anything she may have hit. In fact, the officers thought she may have hit a deer. Thus, the officers allowed her to leave. Only after they sent her on her way did they locate the pedestrian's body based upon a call from another motorist.

On August 23, 2017 the defendant pled guilty to an accusation charging her with second degree Knowingly Leaving the Scene of a Fatal Motor Vehicle Accident in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:11-5.1. The defendant's plea agreement contemplated a term of probation with a cap of one (1) year in the Burlington County Jail. Ultimately, the sentencing Judge imposed a four (4) year probationary term conditioned upon fifty (50) hours of community service.

CIVIL REMEDIES UNIT

The Civil Remedies Unit prosecutes civil forfeiture actions where the State has seized money, motor vehicles, real estate and personal property received as proceeds of or utilized in connection with or in furtherance of unlawful activity. The Unit is staffed by one assistant prosecutor, a prosecutor's agent and a secretary. The Unit files complaints and motions, negotiates settlements and is responsible for trials, among other civil litigation proceedings. The Unit also handles miscellaneous civil litigation involving the BCPO, advises and educates local police departments regarding forfeitures and is responsible for responding to Open Public Records Requests received by the BCPO.

Forfeiture matters can arise from any indictable offense. Although forfeiture is not limited to narcotics cases, narcotics-related forfeitures are the most common. Forfeiture cases are generated by various law enforcement agencies including our Gang, Gun and Narcotics Task Force (GGNTF) and Office units such as Sexual Assault/Child Abuse and Major Crimes, and from municipal, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies. By participation with federal agencies, the BCPO has received shares of federally forfeited funds.

In 2017, state and federal civil forfeiture generated \$303,236.96 in cash and property for law enforcement use. Of civil judgments and auction totals, \$129,651.49 was distributed to participating state and local law enforcement agencies and some \$122,900.97 was deposited in the Burlington County Prosecutor's Law Enforcement Trust Account.

The Civil Remedies Unit also coordinates the use, sale and disposition of currency, vehicles and real and personal property obtained through forfeiture. After entry of judgment in a forfeiture case, the proceeds are distributed to participating state and local law enforcement agencies. Some expenses, such as the Ten Percent Fund, are deducted before contributive shares are calculated. The Ten Percent Fund was established to encourage local police departments to send officers to train with our GGNTF. As a result of their participation, local departments receive a pro rata share of ten percent of forfeited funds generated during a 12-month period. In 2017, \$23,323.50 in Ten Percent Funds was distributed to participating departments.

Property forfeited includes cash, motor vehicles and miscellaneous items such as flat screen televisions and jewelry. Vehicles and other useful miscellaneous personal property are sometimes turned over to local police departments for law enforcement use. After forfeiture or the term of usefulness, items and vehicles are sold at public auction. Property forfeited in 2017 included cash, cars, sports memorabilia and miscellaneous property. Twelve vehicles were turned over to local police departments for law enforcement use.

The Civil Remedies Unit relies on the Screening and Intake, Juvenile and Evidence Management Units of the BCPO and networks with local police and New Jersey State Police regarding potential forfeiture cases. Potential cases are reviewed by the assistant prosecutor with occasional subsequent review by the Prosecutor.

In addition to other duties, the Unit secretary creates new files, tracks service and discovery, updates the forfeiture computer program and records and files orders, *lis pendens* and judgments, among other documents. In 2017, 156 cases were reviewed for forfeiture and some 138 pending matters were resolved or partially resolved.

The Evidence Management Unit assists the Civil Remedies Unit by securing, documenting and tabulating seized funds and miscellaneous property until a final court order is entered and the funds and/or property are available for disbursement. The County Treasurer's Office maintains the various forfeiture accounts. The BCPO office manager monitors the accounts, files quarterly reports and reconciles forfeiture reporting by the local police departments pursuant to Attorney General's Office regulations.

Funds generated through forfeiture are strictly limited to law enforcement use, and expenditures of local police departments are monitored by the BCPO. Forfeiture finances expenditures to enhance law enforcement capabilities such as training for personnel, escalating the GGNTF's capabilities and increasing public education efforts to combat criminal activity and drug abuse.

**2017 CONTRIBUTIVE SHARES
DISTRIBUTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

BEVERLY CITY	\$ 186.00
BORDENTOWN CITY	214.00
BORDENTOWN TWP	8,292.01
BURLINGTON CITY	3,636.69
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	4,256.28
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	4,057.86
DELTRAN TOWNSHIP	309.00
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	702.24
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	543.66
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	4,083.24
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	3,172.48
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	4,299.09
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	728.67
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	3,021.02
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	3,935.17
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	4,709.84
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	252.32
MOUNT LAUREL TWP	22,367.60
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	792.00
NJ TRANSIT POLICE	60.00
NORTH HANOVER TWP	5,724.34
PALMYRA BOROUGH	11,172.67
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	746.67
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	14,385.36
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	15,841.87
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	552.67
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	1,304.01
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	8,868.23
NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE	1,436.50
GRAND TOTAL	\$129,651.49

CRIME SCENE UNIT

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Crime Scene Unit (CSU) falls under the command of a detective lieutenant. CSU consists of two detectives and one prosecutor's agent, who are supervised by a detective sergeant, and they perform all aspects of forensic investigations. The duties of the Crime Scene Unit include crime scene processing, photography, video recording of major crime incidents, identification and evaluation of items of physical evidence, conducting chemical and other scientific analysis, preparation of crime scene diagrams, measurements of crime scenes and the location of evidence in accordance with accepted procedures, development of latent fingerprints, examination and analysis of fingerprints, evaluation and comparison of latent fingerprints to known prints, and documentation of post-mortem examinations.

The members of the CSU also search crime scenes for biological evidence such as blood and other bodily fluids utilizing specialized equipment, including forensic light sources and chemical reagents. Crime Scene Unit investigators are trained in crime scene analysis and reconstruction, including bloodstain pattern analysis. Members of the CSU also prepare courtroom exhibits for trial use and provide forensic expert witness testimony in the areas of fingerprint identifications, bloodstain pattern analysis, shooting reconstruction, and crime scene reconstruction as required.

In addition to working on major crimes cases handled by the BCPO, these detectives also provide assistance to the other units of the Prosecutor's Office, such as the SACA Unit, CAR Unit, GGNTF, Trial Team, Special Investigations Unit, Financial Crimes Unit, and Family Unit. Also, CSU provides services and assistance to municipal police departments in the furtherance of solving crimes not directly handled by the BCPO.

OPERATIONS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN 2017

In 2017, CSU detectives conducted approximately 27 death investigations involving 11 homicides. The remaining 16 death investigations included fatal motor vehicle collisions, fatal fires, suicides, suspicious death investigations, and child/infant fatalities. Additionally, CSU detectives conducted approximately 33 crime scene investigations involving attempted murders, fatal fires, aggravated assaults, sexual assaults, bank robberies, robberies, drug offenses, burglaries, weapons offenses, police-involved shootings and special investigations.

CSU detectives also conducted latent fingerprint examinations involving approximately 30 cases, many of which involved subsequent comparison of latent prints to known prints, resulting in several positive identifications.

EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT UNIT

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Evidence Management Unit (EMU) falls under the command of a detective lieutenant. EMU is comprised of two prosecutor's agents and one clerical employee under the supervision of a detective sergeant. The EMU is responsible for receiving all evidence which is logged, categorized, inventoried and maintained in a computerized accounting system. This function includes evidence from not only the BCPO but also from all of the municipal law enforcement agencies in Burlington County and the New Jersey State Police.

The Evidence Management Unit handles the intake and subsequent forfeiture or release of hundreds of firearms, as well as other weapons seized throughout Burlington County. There is a regular program for the review and purging of evidence once appeal and statute of limitations requirements are met. Municipal police departments are provided the opportunity to dispose of evidence on an annual basis through an EMU disposal program. The Evidence Management Unit also handles the disposal of firearms for the municipal departments in conformance with the BCPO policy.

OPERATIONS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN 2017

In 2017, the Evidence Management Unit continued to digitize and electronically archive old case files and continued to move toward operating in a virtually paperless environment. In total, the Evidence Management Unit received or released evidence on 2,394 occasions. The Evidence Management Unit entered evidence into the system involving 1,723 different cases. In addition, the unit conducted one evidence destruction operation in 2017.

FAMILY UNIT

The Family Unit consists of five full time assistant prosecutors, two assigned to juvenile, two to the domestic violence section of the unit, and one supervisor. In addition to the attorneys assigned to the unit, there are two clerical, one legal assistant, one victim witness advocate assigned to the Domestic Violence contempt cases in Family Court, and one detective assigned to the unit. The Juvenile Section of the Family Unit is charged with the prosecution of all juvenile delinquency cases scheduled on the formal court calendar in Family Court. In addition, assistant prosecutors assigned to the unit appear on behalf of the State at all detention hearings, and at hearings requesting an order to release juvenile police/probation records.

The Unit Supervisor provides recommendations to the Prosecutor concerning applications to prosecute a juvenile as an adult in criminal court. While the unit's functions are essentially and predominantly legal in nature, assistant prosecutors in the unit must be knowledgeable in all areas of juvenile therapy, counseling, and education. Additionally, they work with probation officers, social workers, therapists, the Division of Child Protection and Permanency, and others concerned with the welfare and care of juveniles in order to help keep juveniles out of the criminal justice system.

The Domestic Violence Section of the Family Unit screens all domestic violence cases that come to the Office. The section prosecutes incidents of Domestic Violence and takes indictable matters to the Grand Jury and trial when necessary. Additionally, the unit co-chairs the County Domestic Violence Working Group. The unit also screens and prosecutes interference child custody cases and willful non-support matters. In addition to indictable level cases, two assistant prosecutors in the unit are responsible for the prosecution of disorderly persons contempt cases in the Family Court. Additionally, all applications seeking the return of weapons seized as a result of domestic violence must be reviewed by the legal staff to insure that return is appropriate. Where forfeiture of weapons is sought, an assistant prosecutor will argue such applications on behalf of the State in the Family Court. Finally, assistant prosecutors in the domestic violence section prepare training materials for presentation to local law enforcement and also the domestic violence response teams where necessary.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017 – DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SECTION

STATE v. RASHON CAUSEY

On November 14, 2016, at approximately 11:55 p.m., the Mount Holly Police were dispatched to 13 West Monroe Street for a report of a male with a knife and a female bleeding from the head. When officers arrived on scene, they discovered the front door completely removed from the hinges and found the victim, Shanai Marshall, upstairs and she was unresponsive and bleeding from the head. Marshall was transported to Helene Fuld Medical Center in critical condition, and ultimately pronounced dead the following afternoon. Medical personnel from Helene Fuld discovered that a knife blade had broken off and was embedded in Ms. Marshall's skull.

Witnesses in the home reported that Rashon Causey kicked in the apartment door, ran up the stairs to the living room area, and began attacking Marshall with a knife. They reported that Causey then walked back down the stairs and left through the front door. Officers found surveillance video from a neighboring residence which showed the defendant exiting a vehicle from the passenger side, walking down an alleyway towards the victim's residence, and then two minutes later he is seen jogging back up the alleyway and then he re-enters the vehicle. Causey was apprehended by the police at approximately 7:0 p.m. on November 16, 2016.

A statement was taken from Causey's girlfriend, Nicole Blackmon, during which she indicated that she had just moved back to the area earlier that week and moved into her apartment. She also stated that Causey was out earlier the night of November 14, 2016 at Dadz Bar in Lumberton, and he returned to her apartment in Lumberton at approximately 11 p.m. Blackmon further indicated shortly after he came into her apartment, he asked to use her car to go buy cigarettes. She ultimately agreed to drive him to the 7-11 to get cigarettes. Before they left the apartment, Causey stated he called an acquaintance who had his phone, which he claimed he needed to retrieve in Mount Holly. Causey then gave Blackmon directions to the area of Monroe Street, where the victim lived. Ms. Blackmon also stated that she knew Shanai Marshall lived in the area and she did not want trouble, so she parked around the corner. Causey then exited the car and went down the alleyway, and returned to the car shortly thereafter. Blackmon then drove them to the 7-11 down the street where she bought cigarettes. Police were able to retrieve a copy of the surveillance video. During the execution of a search warrant at Ms. Blackmon's apartment, police discovered suspected blood drops on the floor, recovered clothing with suspected blood stains, and found a knife block matching the brand of knife blade removed from the victim's skull.

Causey provided a brief statement to investigators saying he was at Dadz Bar earlier that night, and then went home to bed with Blackmon, and was never in the area of Monroe Street. Following a two-week trial in October 2017, a Superior Court jury found Causey guilty of first-degree Murder, second-degree Burglary, third-degree Possession of a Weapon for an Unlawful Purpose, and fourth-degree Unlawful Possession of a Weapon.

The defendant has a lengthy domestic violence history with numerous women, and at the time of the murder, had an outstanding warrant for breaking into the same residence and assaulting Shanai Marshall. The State requested life without parole; however, Causey was sentenced to fifty years in New Jersey State Prison by the Hon. Jeanne T. Covert, P.J.Cr. on January 5, 2018.

STATE v. ROBERT SALVATORE

On September 11, 2015, the victim, K.F., reported to police that she was sexually assaulted by her ex-boyfriend Robert Salvatore. K.F. was 18 years old at the time of the incident. K.F. told the police and hospital staff that the assault happened on September 10, 2015, while she was in Salvatore's car. She reported she was assaulted twice during the car ride. K.F. stated that Salvatore picked her up after her classes at Burlington County College and then took her to the Cherry Hill Mall to walk around. K.F. told the police that Salvatore had texted her earlier in the day and asked what she was doing, and she willingly went with him to the mall.

After leaving the Cherry Hill Mall, Salvatore started driving around and said he wanted to go mudding. K.F. did not know where they were. K.F. reported that Salvatore pulled the car to the side of the road and climbed over the center console to get on top of her. K.F. tried to push him off, yelled, said no, and locked her knees together. Salvatore said to her, he didn't even know why she was trying because this was going to happen whether she liked it or not. K.F. also reported that Salvatore also grabbed her neck and squeezed, and K.F. said she almost blacked out. Ultimately, even though she kept fighting, Salvatore penetrated her with his penis and assaulted her. Salvatore ejaculated on her skirt, then climbed back over the console, and resumed driving.

A short while later, Salvatore pulled the car over again and climbed over the console. Salvatore climbed on top of her and displayed a condom. K.F. still did not know where she was, but did notice it was a more residential area and began screaming because the windows were slightly lowered. Salvatore covered her mouth, pinned her wrists down, and was trying to push her skirt up. K.F. reported that she was continuously trying to push Salvatore off and was screaming "no." Salvatore responded by saying to her "you know you want this." K.F. reported that Salvatore again penetrated her with his penis but did not know if he ejaculated. K.F. remembered Salvatore stopping, pulling the condom off, and then digitally penetrating her. Salvatore then climbed back over the console and drove K.F. back to Burlington County College's campus and dropped her off in the parking lot.

That night, K.F. contacted two of her friends who told her she needed to report it to the police. K.F. also called a rape hotline, and was told to go to the hospital and receive medical assistance. K.F. did not go to the hospital immediately, she was fearful of missing her class the next morning. However, she went to the hospital immediately after class and reported the assault. Detective Knecht from the Medford Township Police investigated the case and through his work with the victim, was able to identify that the assault occurred entirely within Medford Township.

Salvatore provided a statement to the police following his arrest. When he was advised of the charges of aggravated assault, aggravated sexual assault, and criminal restraint, he only asked the police why he was being charged with criminal restraint. Ultimately, Salvatore acknowledged the entire course of events, including K.F. repeatedly saying "no" and fighting back. Salvatore claimed that during his previously relationship with K.F., they liked to have rough sex, which is why he acted like he did on September 10, 2015. Salvatore also stated that he placed his hands around K.F.'s neck for stability and that he had choked her during sex in the past.

Through on-going plea negotiations, Salvatore ultimately pled to amended charges of third-degree aggravated assault on a domestic violence victim and fourth-degree criminal sexual contact, for three years of probation, conditioned on 180 days in the Burlington County jail, completion of anger management, sex specific counseling, and no contact with K.F. This plea was a result of the victim's desire, if possible, to not have to re-live the events and testify against Salvatore. Salvatore was sentenced on March 31, 2017.

STATE v. TASHON BROWN-MOORE

On November 28, 2015, at approximately 7:30 a.m., Pemberton Township Police were dispatched to 16 Pointsville Road for a report of a female trying to set fire to the residence. Officers on scene reported that the exterior of the home appeared wet and smelled like gasoline. The male caller, Tashon Brown-Moore, told police that he woke up and saw his ex-girlfriend, A.N., outside the home pouring gasoline and sparking a lighter. Tashon, his mother, and his mutual child with A.N., were present in the home. A.N. was charged with attempted murder, attempted arson, endangering the welfare of a child, stalking, attempted burglary, and numerous other charges. A.N. was taken into custody shortly thereafter and held on approximately one million dollars bail. Police recovered surveillance video showing A.N. leaving her apartment shortly before the 9-1-1 call placed to police.

Tashon Brown-Moore told Detective Danielle Hann of the Pemberton Township police that he had received harassing text messages from A.N. the night before stating that "I can't wait to hear you scream", at 7:06 A.M. on 11/28/15, "I'm burning your house down, goodbye", and at 8:14 A.M. on 11/28/15, "the cops can't catch me, I'll be back to finish the job."

Following a thorough investigation by Detective Hann, including countless search warrants, subpoenas, and data warrants, it was discovered that the phone number was registered to a Dani Shields, with an email address that belonged to Tashon Brown Moore.

Tashon Brown-Moore also later told police that he was receiving threatening messages from A.N.'s sister, J.N., as well. J.N. was later charged. Detective Hann did additional investigation into the phone numbers associated with the message purporting to be from J.N., these numbers also ultimately tied back to Tashon Brown-Moore.

During a taped interview in January 2016, Tashon Brown-Moore told Detective Hann that no one else had access to his email address or password. He ultimately admitted that he and his friend Lisa came up with the entire plan to frame A.N. because of ongoing child custody issues. Tashon Brown-Moore admitted that he poured the gasoline around the house and then waiting to call the police until around 7:30 a.m., because he knew that A.N. left work around that time and that she would be seen on camera.

A.N. was immediately released from jail and all charges were administratively dismissed against both her and her sister, J.N. On May 31, 2017, Tashon Brown-Moore pled guilty to second-degree filing false reports/falsely incriminating another, and third-degree filing false reports/falsely incriminating another. On November 15, 2017, defendant was sentenced to three years in New Jersey State Prison.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017 – JUVENILE SECTION

STATE OF JERSEY IN THE INTEREST OF D.S.

On May 8, 2017 at approximately 6:14 pm, police responded for a report of a gunshot victim to 170 Lemmon Avenue, located in the Sunbury Village section of Pemberton Township, New Jersey. When police arrived on scene they met with victim Benjamin Parciael. Parciael reported that he had been riding his bicycle along Kinsley Road heading towards his home (the 170 Lemmon Avenue address where police responded). As Parciael rode past 142 Kinsley Road, he heard an individual shout out "there go Chico right there." Parciael recognized this person to be an individual he knew as D.S., who was standing with a group of other individuals. One of these individuals attempted to call Parciael over to the group. Parciael waved to the group but continued to ride his bike past them. Parciael heard two

gunshots shortly after leaving the area of 142 Kinsley Road but before arriving home. Parciael then arrived at his residence and packed his bicycle away inside of his shed behind his house.

After he put the bicycle in his shed, Parciael was standing between the shed door and the backdoor to his residence. He then saw an individual standing on the walkway on the side and rear of his home pointing a gun at him. The individual did not say anything to Parciael but began firing shots at him, striking him in the ear as he attempted to gain entry into his home. This individual then fled on foot. Parciael received medical attention after being shot and the resultant injury was determined to be a puncture wound to his ear.

Parciael stated he only saw one person shoot and that the individual shooting was one of the individuals he saw at 142 Kinsley Road. At first, Parciael recognized the person who shot at him as an individual as he knew by the name of "Paul" but later stated he believed his name was "Malik." Parciael explained that he confuses these two individuals because they look similar. Parciael added that he had seen Malik around the neighborhood before, spoke to him before, and previously saw him associate with the same group of individuals he saw at 142 Kinsley Road that day.

Parciael also reported that the prior night, May 7, 2017, at about 10:30 p.m., D.S. came and knocked on his front window. When Parciael came to the window and opened it to speak with D.S., D.S. backed up a step and pointed a gun at him for approximately three seconds. D.S. then placed the gun in his waist band and walked away. Parciael does not recall seeing D.S. with Malik on May 8, 2017, when Malik fired gunshots at him.

During the course of the investigation, Parciael positively identified D.S. and stated that he was the individual that pointed a gun at him through his window on May 7, 2017. He further stated that D.S.'s gun jammed on May 7, 2017, and that that was the only reason D.S. did not shoot him. Parciael also identified the individual he knew by the name of "Malik" and stated that he was the individual that shot him on May 8, 2017 behind his home. Police were able to identify "Malik" as Malik Mayberry.

During the course of the investigation, police met with D.S. and he provided a Mirandized statement. During the interview, D.S. admitted to pointing a revolver at Parciael through his window on May 7, 2017. D.S. stated that the gun jammed, so he put the firearm away and left the scene. D.S. further stated that he is upset with Parciael over the death of his aunt, who passed away from an overdose at Parciael's home. D.S. also admitted to seeing Parciael riding his bike on May 8, 2017. D.S. also stated that he and Malik Mayberry travelled to Parciael's home, that they both pointed guns at Parciael, and that Malik fired shots at Parciael. D.S. explained that his gun jammed again and that he did not fire any shots. D.S. was armed with a revolver and threw his weapon into a wooded area after the shooting. No firearms were recovered as part of the investigation.

For the incident occurring on May 7, 2017, D.S. was charged on a juvenile complaint with the following: Count 1 – second degree Possession of Weapons for Unlawful Purposes (Firearms), Count 2 – second degree Unlawful Possession of Weapons (Handguns), and Count 3 – fourth degree Aggravated Assault pointing a firearm. An additional charge was added to the Juvenile Complaint for first degree Criminal Attempt to Commit Murder.

For the incident occurring on May 8, 2017, D.S. was charged on a juvenile complaint with the following offenses: Count 1 – first degree Criminal Attempt to Commit Murder, Count 2 – second degree Possession of Weapons for Unlawful Purposes (Firearms), and Count 3 – second degree Possession of Weapons for Unlawful Purposes (Firearms).

The Burlington County Prosecutor's Office filed a motion for juvenile waiver, seeking to prosecute D.S. as an adult for both incidents. At the conclusion of the waiver hearing, the Family Part judge denied waiver on the attempted murder charges for the May 8, 2017 incident, finding D.S.'s confession to be not credible, but granted waiver for the attempted murder charges from the May 7, 2017 incident.

In the Superior Court, Criminal Part, D.S. pled guilty to a second degree Possession of a Weapon for an Unlawful Purpose in exchange for five years in New Jersey State Prison with a three and a half year period of parole ineligibility.

STATE OF JERSEY IN THE INTEREST OF T.M.

In the early morning hours of October 23, 2016, T.M., his brother Jamir Boyd-Ashley, and a third unidentified male entered the home of 44 Mercator Lane in Willingboro Township, New Jersey, armed with firearms. They knocked down the back door, barged into the bedroom of Tannell Waller Jr., assaulted him and plundered the house of numerous belongings. Mr. Waller attempted to retrieve a firearm from his closet but was prevented from doing so by the group of males. Jamir Boyd-Ashley then shot him point blank in the head, but the bullet did not penetrate his skull and he survived.

After an extensive trial in the Family Court, T.M. was found guilty of First Degree Robbery, Second Degree Conspiracy to commit Robbery, Second Degree Unlawful Possession of a Weapon, Second Degree Possession of a Weapon for an Unlawful Purpose, and Second Degree Burglary. T.M. was sentenced to four years of incarceration at the Jamesburg Training School for Boys.

STATE OF JERSEY IN THE INTEREST OF D.H.

On May 2, 2017, at approximately 12:50 p.m., Trenton Police were notified of ten gunshots in the area of 110 Walnut Avenue. Trenton Police immediately responded to the scene and located the origin of the gunshots to be in front of 106 Walnut Avenue. At 106 Walnut Avenue, police discovered multiple 9mm shell casings on the side of the road and on the sidewalk. A vehicle parked at the scene was observed to have several bullet holes and broken side windows.

Shortly after responding to the scene, police received reports of a gunshot victim by the name of Tyeyvione Laws being dropped off at Capital Health Regional Medical Center. Surveillance footage at Capital Health showed a gray four-door Audi sedan pull up to the front of the hospital. The driver of the vehicle, later identified as Keith Hamilton, helped Laws into the hospital before leaving prior to police arrival. When police arrived at Capital Health, Laws was in critical condition and could not be interviewed. While at the hospital, Police identified two potential eyewitnesses to the shooting, Jamia Downing and Issanique Barlow. Both were transported to police headquarters to provide a recorded statement.

Video Surveillance footage from several traffic cameras on and around Walnut Avenue was collected during the investigation of these crimes. The footage from May 2, 2017, showed a white Ford F150 pickup truck, bearing New Jersey license plate number S45FDX, driven on Walnut Avenue towards Chambers Street at approximately 12:45 p.m. The same truck is then seen at approximately 12:49 p.m. driving in the opposite direction on Walnut Avenue. An occupant of the vehicle was seen leaning out of the rear passenger side window holding what appeared to be a black handgun. Using the vehicle registration information police identified the owner of the vehicle as Guiseppe Torrente, residing at 81 Brookwood Road in Hamilton Township, New Jersey.

Police reviewed this video footage and later that evening responded to 81 Brookwood Road and found the white F150 pickup truck with license plate S45FDX parked outside of the residence with two occupants. Several 9mm shell casings were located in plain view in the bed of the truck. The driver of the vehicle was identified as D.H. and the front seat passenger was identified as Jhava Wilson, and both were placed under arrest. The investigation later revealed that one of the passenger's in the car, Quayshaun Robinson, leaned out of the window and fired on the victim, Tyeyvione Laws, striking him in the leg/thigh area.

D.H. was charged on a juvenile complaint with the following: Count One charges first-degree Criminal Attempt to Commit Murder in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:5-1a(1) and 2C:11-3a(1), Count Two charges second-degree Possession of Weapons for Unlawful Purposes (Firearms) in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:39-4a(1), and Count Three charges second-degree Unlawful Possession of Weapons (Handguns) in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:39-5b(1). The Burlington County Prosecutor's Office filed a motion for juvenile waiver, seeking to prosecute D.H. as an adult. Through extensive negotiations with defense counsel, D.H., ultimately voluntarily waived to adult court in exchange for a plea to second-degree Aggravated Assault for three years in New Jersey State Prison, in exchange for his cooperation against Robinson. However, after a Miranda hearing, Robinson accepted a plea to second degree aggravated assault, for seven years in New Jersey State Prison. As a result, D.H., withdrew from the plea agreement. Nevertheless, because evidence that D.H. knew Robinson was going to fire on the victim or that Robinson had a gun at all was considerably weak, and based on the plea of Robinson, D.H. pled guilty to third-degree Aggravated Assault, in exchange for three years in New Jersey State Prison with a parole ineligibility period of one and a half years.

FINANCIAL CRIMES UNIT

The Financial Crimes Unit of the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office was created in December 2010 and is responsible for the intake, review, and screening of the majority of economic crime complaints and investigations, including, but not limited to, non-sex-based computer crimes, consumer fraud, counterfeit goods and trademark infringement cases, estate and trust fraud, health care claims fraud, Internet fraud, mortgage and loan modification fraud, money laundering, welfare fraud and other embezzlement and identity theft cases.

The unit, which is comprised of an Assistant Prosecutor, a Detective and a Prosecutor's Agent, serves as the principal point-of-contact for all of the local, state and federal agencies that are investigating these types of crimes, as well as directly with the victims and financial institutions impacted by same. If after initial intake of an inquiry or a complaint an investigation is deemed to be a "financial crime," then the individuals in the Financial Crimes Unit are responsible for issuing Grand Jury subpoenas, conducting interviews, and analyzing and reviewing any financial records or documents associated with a particular investigation – whether it is worked exclusively or jointly with another agency. In most instances, Financial Crimes Unit cases involve a multitude of victims, significant amounts of money (generally \$75,000 or more), or both, and often require coordination with multiple agencies.

In addition to receiving cases and investigations pre- and post-complaint for review, the Financial Crimes Unit reviews all of the electronic, telephonic and paper complaints referred to the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office via the Attorney General's Office, Divisions of Criminal Justice and Consumer Affairs, and the Burlington County Board of Social Services. The Financial Crimes Unit also fields all of the electronic referrals from the Internet Crime Complaint Center, which is an Internet site sponsored by the FBI and serves as an online clearing house for Internet fraud complaints. If a victim, suspect, or witness of such a complaint has any connection to Burlington County, it will be sent to the Financial Crimes Unit.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017

STATE v. JOSEPH FREED III

Defendant, who resides on North Coles Avenue in Maple Shade, NJ, was the long-time Chief of the Maple Shade Township First Aid Squad. In that capacity, defendant misappropriated \$118,345.50 of the First Aid Squad's monies. The investigation revealed that from April 2010 and February 2017, defendant had been making unauthorized cash withdrawals from the Squad's account, over which he had exclusive control, and used the money to pay personal bills and to fund other personal expenses. This case was investigated in cooperation with the Maple Shade Township Police Department.

On March 29, 2018, defendant pleaded guilty to a single-count indictment charging 2nd degree Theft by Deception.

On June 21, 2018, defendant was sentenced to a three (3) year period of incarceration in New Jersey State Prison before the Honorable Charles A. Delehey, J.S.C. Defendant paid full restitution to the Squad before sentencing.

STATE v. BRIAN P. MURPHY

Defendant, who resides on Wharton Place in Hainesport, NJ, was employed as a financial planner with Murphy Financial Advisors in Moorestown, New Jersey. In that fiduciary capacity, defendant misappropriated \$890,000 from one of his clients. The investigation revealed that from March 2011 until July 2016, Murphy used these funds to pay for personal and business expenses instead of investing the money provided to him by the client. More specifically, the stolen funds were used to cover, among other things, expenses at a local country club, a private school, established retail organizations, lending institutions, an automobile dealer and an attorney. The investigation also determined that Murphy under reported his taxable income in 2012, 2014 and 2015 and failed to file a New Jersey tax return in 2013. This case was investigated in cooperation with the New Jersey Department of Treasury Office of Criminal Investigations.

On September 27, 2017, defendant pleaded guilty to an Accusation charging 2nd degree Misapplication of Entrusted Property and 3rd degree Failure to Pay NJ Income Taxes.

On January 10, 2018, defendant was sentenced to an aggregate term of incarceration of seven (7) years in New Jersey State Prison before the Honorable Christopher J. Garrenger, J.S.C. As part of defendant's sentence, he is required to make full restitution to the victim upon release from custody.

STATE v. GUSTAVO GOMEZ AND DONNA GOMEZ

Defendants, who are husband and wife and reside on Sandpiper Drive in Voorhees, NJ, were employed as managers at a large productions company in Moorestown, NJ. In that capacity, defendants executed a scheme to embezzle \$322,968 in equipment and inventory from their employer. More specifically, the investigation revealed that between July 2006 and May 2014, defendant Gustavo Gomez manipulated the company's purchasing system, ordered equipment with company monies, and would sell it on-line via eBay for approximately half of the value. This case was investigated in cooperation with the Moorestown Township Police Department.

On March 31, 2017, Gustavo Gomez pleaded guilty to an indictment charging 2nd degree Theft by Deception and Donna Gomez pleaded guilty to 3rd degree Receiving Stolen Property.

On June 9, 2017, the Honorable Terrence R. Cook, J.S.C. sentenced Gustavo Gomez to a five (5) year period of incarceration in New Jersey State Prison and Donna Gomez to a five (5) year period of non-

custodial probation and one-thousand (1000) hours of community service. Both sentences required the defendants to pay full restitution to the victim company.

STATE v. REGINALD “REGGIE” LAWRENCE

The defendant, who resides on Essex Lane in Mount Laurel, NJ, was a history teacher, football coach and class advisor for Willingboro High School. The investigation revealed that between October 2015 and April 2016, defendant took \$14,502.65 that was supposed to go to the activities fund for the Willingboro High School Class of 2016 and unlawfully used it for his own purposes.

On September 27, 2016, Lawrence pleaded guilty to 3rd degree Misapplication of Entrusted Property.

On January 25, 2017, defendant was sentenced to a two (2) year period of probation conditioned upon 90 days in the Burlington County Jail before the Honorable Christopher J. Garrenger, J.S.C. A condition of his sentence was that defendant permanently forfeit his right to Public Office or Public Employment in the State of New Jersey, continuing to attend programs to address his alleged gambling addiction, and pay the remaining restitution of \$2,961.29.

Additionally the Financial Crimes Unit has either taken the lead on, worked jointly with, or is currently working investigations with the following agencies:

Federal Agencies and Entities

- United States Attorney’s Office (Newark and Camden Field Offices)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- United States Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- United States Department of the Treasury
- Department of Homeland Security, Immigrations & Custom Enforcement
- United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS)
- United States Department of Agriculture
- United States Secret Service (USSS)
- Federal Housing Finance Agency, Office of Inspector General (New York Office)
- Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C)

State and County Agencies

- Burlington County Office of Consumer Affairs
- Burlington County Board of Social Services
- New Jersey Department of the Treasury, Division of Taxation
- New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness
- New Jersey Department of Human Services
- New Jersey Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Justice
- New Jersey Office of the Attorney General, Division of Consumer Affairs
- New York City Police Department, Financial Crimes Unit
- Philadelphia District Attorney’s Office, Economic Crimes Unit
- Philadelphia Police Department
- Pennsylvania State Police

GANG, GUN AND NARCOTICS TASK FORCE

The Burlington County Prosecutor's Office Narcotics Task Force (GGNTF) was organized in October 1987, pursuant to the Attorney General's Statewide Narcotics Action Plan (SNAP) for Narcotics Enforcement. In March 1993, a working group consisting of law enforcement professionals revised this plan, which provides guidance for all task force operations. This plan is now commonly referred to as "SNAP II Guidelines." As the narcotics enforcement plan evolved, a three-part strategy for curtailing street violence, combating violent street gangs and ensuring safe neighborhoods in the Garden State was introduced. The strategy reinforced issues of enforcement, prevention and re-entry with an emphasis on reducing gang violence, violent crime and recidivism. It followed a strategy that was rooted in intelligence-led policing. The primary enforcement aspect of the plan was aimed at targeting and prosecuting those who engage in gang violence and carry illegal weapons.

In March 2008, the Narcotics Task Force's name was officially changed to the Gang, Gun and Narcotics Task Force (GGNTF), pursuant to New Jersey's Safe Streets - Safe Neighborhoods Initiative. Additionally, the name change was a requirement to participants in the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, which is a grant managed by the State of New Jersey and used to finance all aspects of the Statewide Multi-Jurisdictional County Gang, Gun and Narcotics Task Forces.

The Gang, Gun and Narcotics Task Force is responsible for investigations leading to the arrest and conviction of individuals who violate the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act of New Jersey. The GGNTF currently operates with one sergeant and five detectives coming under the direction of a lieutenant and a captain.

Two assistant prosecutors are assigned to the Unit, including the Unit supervisor, who is responsible for the daily functions of the Unit, along with providing legal services to all Burlington County municipal police agencies and the New Jersey State Police. Additionally, municipal police officers within Burlington County are periodically assigned to the GGNTF as Task Force Officers (TFO). While assigned to the GGNTF, a TFO receives training in all aspects of narcotics investigations. They then return to their respective agencies and use their training and acquired knowledge to coordinate their own narcotics cases and/or start up their own gun and narcotics investigation unit. In 2016, the Burlington Township Police Department and the Bordentown Township Police Department participated in the TFO Program.

The Gang, Gun and Narcotics Task Force renders assistance to municipal police departments and other agencies throughout Burlington County. Gun and narcotics investigations are developed through information received from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, the Secret Witness Hotline, confidential informants, citizen complaints, arrested individuals and internet-based complaint websites. The GGNTF is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

During 2017, detectives assigned to GGNTF received refresher training on a continuing basis on the latest trends in drug use, investigative and surveillance techniques and the ever-changing law governing search and seizure. The GGNTF provided training for local officers covering topics such as drug identification, investigative interviews, surveillance techniques, search warrant preparation and service, undercover investigations and other drug-related topics.

The GGNTF made arrangements for officers from local departments to attend training at various seminars sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration, New Jersey Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association, Northeast Counterdrug Training Center, Middle Atlantic Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLLEN), Multi-Jurisdictional Counter Drug Training Center,

the Southern Counties and Statewide County Narcotics Task Force Commanders Associations, as well as the State of New Jersey's Division of Criminal Justice.

TRENDS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY

Drug enforcement issues arising in Burlington County reflect continuing statewide, national and international problems. As the County continues to grow and be developed, so do problems with gangs, guns and drugs.

Opiate-induced (heroin) drug overdoses in the county continue to increase despite a proactive GGNTF and municipal agency investigative campaign, local drug awareness programs, as well as the aggressive approach being taken by drug treatment centers in treating addiction. Fentanyl, as well as derivatives of Fentanyl, has been identified as the primary adulterant used to increase the potency of low-quality heroin. Fentanyl is a potent, synthetic opioid analgesic with a rapid onset and short duration of action. It is approximately 80 to 100 times more potent than morphine and roughly 40 to 50 times more potent than pharmaceutical grade (100% pure) heroin. Since April 2014, New Jersey law enforcement has been authorized to carry and administer Naloxone. Naloxone, marketed under the trade name Narcan among others, is a pure opioid antagonist and is used to counter the effects of opioids, especially in an overdose situation. In Burlington County, 32 law enforcement agencies were trained in administering Narcan. In July 2014, Narcan was deployed 30 times in Burlington County, with 28 saves through December 31, 2014. For 2015, there were 137 deployments resulting in 131 saves. During 2017, 346 Naloxone deployments resulted in 309 saves. There were 144 fatal overdoses in 2017 in Burlington County.

For 2017, methamphetamine and crystal methamphetamine seizures in the County saw significant increases. Crystal methamphetamine or "ice" has also swept into other parts of the country, most notably the Pacific Northwest, West Coast and the Southwest, as Mexican cartels have added this drug to their growing smorgasbord of available controlled dangerous substances

Street gangs also continue to make headlines. Along with the standard drug dealing trademark traditionally associated with street gangs, there was an increase in violent crimes, such as beatings and convenience store robberies. Gang members use violence as the primary tactic to resolve turf disputes, instill discipline amongst their own ranks and intimidate persons likely to cooperate with law enforcement. The gangs have also made themselves more complex in terms of structure and their means of communication. Many gangs use social media to communicate and post meeting information to spread their various ideologies.

The marijuana market continues to be pervasive in Burlington County. The grades of marijuana vary, with the high-grade product grown hydroponically indoors. There has been marijuana that has been engineered (grafted by using different breeds), known as hybrids. In 2010, the State passed a bill, known as the "New Jersey Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act" which legalized the possession of marijuana by certain entities meeting predetermined criteria. Burlington County continues to see a steady rise in marijuana seizures via mail delivery services, which is directly attributed to the 23 states and the District of Columbia that have legalized the possession of certain amounts of marijuana and THC-based edibles.

The cocaine market in Burlington County continues to remain steady and active. Street sales of cocaine in the form of both crack and powder cocaine have been constant in certain areas of the county.

Local dealers commonly travel to New York City, Philadelphia or Trenton utilizing the River Line Transportation System to purchase cocaine in powder form. They then travel back to Burlington County and convert the cocaine into cocaine-base, known on the street as “crack.” Seizures of powder cocaine have risen, as enforcement efforts have been increased to combat this problem, though for several years, “crack” cocaine has been the drug of choice in many areas of the county.

Burlington County is also experiencing the ever-growing epidemic regarding the illicit pill trade. Cases involving diversion of controlled medications, such as OxyContin, Percocet and Xanax, to name a few, have grown exponentially. Prescription pad thefts are on the rise as a result of burglaries of medical offices. The stolen prescriptions end up getting filled at local pharmacies or sold to individuals who then fill the prescription in hopes of turning a hefty profit. Reports continue to be received regarding the forgery of prepared and signed prescriptions. Perpetrators modified the prescriptions by dipping them in an alcohol solution, in an effort to “lift” away the original pen ink used and would then generate a totally new prescription, usually for the controlled variety of medication. Another disturbing trend is the use of pills, such as Diltiazem as an adulterant. Its use enhances and prolongs the effects of opioids, as well as amplifies the overdose potential of heroin. It is a strong depressant that combats the come-down effects of cocaine and heroin with massive risk.

The State of New Jersey continued to battle the opioid epidemic by using its Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) as a tool to track and identify entities involved with abusive dispensing and filling of prescriptions. A team of investigators from the Division of Criminal Justice, dubbed the “Prescription Fraud Investigative Strike Team” (PFIST) has been assembled to assist local agencies to specifically target healthcare providers.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017

STATE v. LAMONT A. BROWN

Commencing in August 2017, in an effort to combat the growing cocaine problem in and around the Sunbury Village community in Browns Mills, New Jersey, GGNTF targeted the trafficking activities of LaMont A. Brown. Utilizing surveillance tactics, as well as an undercover officer, who was successful in infiltrating Brown’s cocaine operation, GGNTF was able to secure a search warrant for Brown’s residence. As a result, cocaine, marijuana, a cellphone, packaging materials and \$4,480 in U.S. currency.

STATE v. DOMINICK A. SANTIAGO, JR.

Commencing in October 2017, GGNTF targeted the cocaine trafficking activities of Dominick A. Santiago, Jr. out of an apartment he shared with his sister located in Burlington Township, New Jersey. After several months of intensive surveillance and difficult investigation, an undercover officer was able to facilitate face-to-face meetings with an associate of Santiago, resulting in several purchases of cocaine. To culminate the investigation, a search warrant was secured for Santiago, as well as his apartment and a leased vehicle which he used exclusively to drop off the cocaine to his associate, who in turn provided it to the undercover officer. The search netted over five (5) ounces of cocaine found inside his “Air Jordan” sneaker, \$590 U.S. Currency and a digital scale. Due to the strong merits of the case, Santiago plead guilty to a 1st degree charge of possession with intent to distribute cocaine.

STATE v. JULION WILBOURN

Commencing in October 2017, in an effort to combat the growing methamphetamine problem in areas within view of the county courthouse in Mount Holly, New Jersey, GGNTF targeted the methamphetamine trafficking activities of Julion Wilbourn. After making several controlled purchases of methamphetamine, GGNTF secured a search warrant which resulted in the seizure of marijuana and methamphetamine, a drug journal, a digital scale, (2) cellphones, and \$3,501 in U.S. currency.

STATE v. DAVID B. CAMPBELL, JR.

In November 2017, GGNTF received a tip from a concerned citizen that David B. Campbell was disrupting the quality of life for residents of a relatively quiet neighborhood located in Delran, New Jersey. GGNTF acted quickly and begun a proactive surveillance operation of Campbell's Delran, New Jersey residence. Almost immediately, drug-related activity was evident. It didn't take long for GGNTF to secure a search warrant which resulted in the seizure of a large safe containing over (2) two pounds of marijuana, as well as a myriad of packing materials, synthetic cannabinoid oil, digital money counter, heat sealer, an imitation firearm and \$2,900 U.S. currency. Due to the strong merits of the case, Campbell plead guilty to a 3rd degree charge of possession with intent to distribute marijuana.

GGNTF QUALITY OF LIFE PRO-ACTIVE OPERATIONS

In 2017, GGNTF assisted several municipal police departments with Quality of Life Initiatives. The primary enforcement aspect of the plan was aimed at targeting those who engaged in open-air drug trafficking near schools or in primary routes of travel utilized by students to get to school. Throughout these initiatives, undercover officers would approach suspected drug peddlers and make purchases of crack cocaine, marijuana and pills. At the conclusion of the initiatives, arrest warrants were secured and tactically served.

These cases highlight the many and varied types of investigations conducted by the Gang, Gun and Narcotics Task Force in 2017. More than 60 investigations were conducted during this time period, resulting in 25 arrests. Working with local, state and federal agencies, the Task Force served search warrants in numerous municipalities resulting in the seizure of drugs including marijuana, cocaine, MDMA (Ecstasy), ethylone, methamphetamine and heroin, along with firearms, U.S. currency and other contraband. Many of these warrants were executed in areas where street level drug distribution was occurring and accompanied by a high incidence of violence that required the use of the New Jersey State Police T.E.A.M.S. Unit or the tactical team operated by the municipality in which the search warrant was to be served.

GRAND JURY/CASE SCREENING UNIT

The Grand Jury/Case Screening Unit reviews all cases in Burlington County in which an adult has been charged with an indictable offense or a Disorderly Persons offense which was placed on a warrant. The majority of cases involving indictable charges are handled or prosecuted at the Superior Court level as indictable matters, although some may be downgraded and referred to municipal court for prosecution as well. Those cases already involving Disorderly Persons charges are returned to the municipal courts for resolution.

It is the responsibility of the Assistant Prosecutors in the Unit to screen all cases for factual and legal sufficiency. When additional issues are identified, or further investigation is warranted, the Assistant Prosecutors work with municipal police departments and county detectives to focus investigative

resources and gather additional evidence. The Assistant Prosecutors also assist police officers with initial charging decisions. Once a case has been thoroughly screened and investigated, it is the responsibility of the Unit's Assistant Prosecutors to present the cases to the Grand Jury.

In addition to screening each case, the Assistant Prosecutors in the Unit administer the Pre-Indictment Program, referred to in this county as PIP. PIP is an alternative disposition tool for criminal matters which allows for possible pre-indictment resolutions of cases which might otherwise have been presented to the Grand Jury.

Resolved cases are pled to accusations for indictable charges, with some occasionally being resolved for a lesser offense.

Another facet of the Grand Jury/Screening Unit is the Drug Court Program. Drug Court is a program for eligible defendants which focuses on treatment and rehabilitation as an alternative to incarceration. The program is for those defendants who commit not only drug offenses, but other crimes motivated by his or her drug addiction. The Drug Court Assistant Prosecutor reviews every Drug Court application, represents the State's interests to ensure that only qualified defendants are admitted, and prosecutes defendants within the parameters of Drug Court.

Beginning on January 1, 2017, New Jersey implemented the Bail Reform system, a sweeping restructuring to the state's prior monetary bail system. This reform was voted into existence in the 2014 election as an Amendment to the New Jersey state Constitution. In summary,

The Bail Reform Law replaces the current resource-based system with a 'risk-based' approach, requiring courts to assess the likelihood that a defendant will flee, commit new criminal activity, or obstruct justice by intimidating victims and other witnesses. [T]his predictive process...[is] informed by an objective pretrial risk-assessment process that has been designed and validated through empirical research. See N.J.S.A. 2A:162-25(c). The use of a validated pretrial risk assessment instrument represents a major advance toward a just and effective pretrial release system.

...

From the law enforcement perspective, of course, the most important feature of the Bail Reform Law is that dangerous defendants can be detained by court order. Consistent with law enforcement's core mission, our principal goal in implementing the new statute is to protect the safety of the community, victims, and witnesses. It is especially imperative to ensure that criminal justice reforms safeguard the rights of crime victims, including their state constitutional and statutory right to participate in the criminal justice process and to have meaningful input in prosecutorial decisions that affect their interests.

[Christopher S. Porrino, Attorney General, Directive Establishing Interim Policies, Practices, and Procedures to Implement Criminal Justice Reform Pursuant to P.L. 2014, e. 31, http://www.nj.gov/oag/dcj/agguide/directives/2016-6_Law-Enforcement.pdf (2018)].

Before the advent of Bail Reform, defendants charged with even the most serious offenses were entitled to bail and were often released within hours of being arrested. Those defendants who could not make their bail would be imprisoned until the resolution of their matter. This often adversely impacted those poorer defendants who could not afford even a minimal bail. Now, with the advent of bail reform, those defendants deemed the most dangerous to society or the most likely to commit a new offense can be detained without bail pending the resolution of their case.

Under the Bail Reform system, each defendant who is arrested on a warrant must have a First Appearance before a judge within 48 hours of arrest. In order to meet this requirement, First Appearances occur Monday through Saturday. In addition to appearing in court, the Assistant Prosecutors handling the First Appearances must prepare each of the cases for this initial hearing, which includes reading and summarizing the facts of the case and the defendant's criminal history,

determining which defendants should be detained, and filing all required motions for such detention. A defendant whom the State has moved to detain is required to have his or her detention hearing scheduled and heard within three business days. Assistant Prosecutors in the Screening/Grand Jury Unit handle all detention motions filed within this county, with the exception of a few cases handled by Assistant Attorneys General. Each detention hearing consists of oral argument by both the State and defense counsel, submission of multiple pieces of evidence, and then a ruling by the judge. These hearings occur on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays each week.

Every defendant who remains detained following his or her detention hearing must have his or her case either resolved or indicted by the Grand Jury within 90 days. The detective and Prosecutor's agent assigned to this Bail Reform subunit (or the "Dangerous Offenders section" as it is called in this Office) are responsible for ensuring that each file is ready for its detention hearing and then, if the defendant is detained, further ready for presentment to the Grand Jury.

Implementation of the Bail Reform system has led to an exponential increase in workload for the staff of this Office. The Screening/Grand Jury Unit consists of the Supervisor, a Drug Court Assistant Prosecutor, a designated Dangerous Offenders Section Assistant Prosecutor, two Screening/Grand Jury Assistant Prosecutors, one detective, a Lieutenant, four Prosecutor's Agents, and five members of the clerical support staff. In 2017, the detective and agent assigned to the Dangerous Offenders section prepared 1,124 cases for detention hearings and indictment. The remaining three case agents in the Unit prepared another 740 cases for indictment. The Assistant Prosecutors processed 4,851 defendants, almost 15% more than in 2016.

HIGH-TECH CRIMES/DIGITAL FORENSIC UNIT

The High-Tech Crimes/Digital Forensics Unit (HTCU) conducts investigations into crimes that involve the use of high-end technology such as computers, cellular telephones, telecommunications equipment and other advanced technology. In particular, HTCU examines offenses involving the exploitation of children, network intrusion, hacking and DNS attacks. The Unit is staffed by two detectives and overseen by a detective sergeant.

The Unit is a member the New Jersey State Police Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force and the New Jersey State Police Cyber Terrorism Task Force.

The HTCU assists the various units of the BCPO, along with local, state and federal agencies with search warrants and digital forensic examinations, to include computers, digital cameras, USB flash drives, Digital Video Recorder (DVR) systems, cellular telephones, iPods, iPads, tablets and GPS devices.

The High-Tech Crimes/Digital Forensics Unit has a three-prong mission:

1. Online Undercover Activity: To proactively investigate criminal activity perpetrated over the Internet or aided by the use of computer or data communications technology.
2. Data Forensics: To apply the scientific method and acceptable scientific standards to the preservation, identification, extraction, documentation, and interpretation of computer data and other digital evidence in an effort to prosecute the guilty and exonerate the innocent.

3. Education Initiative: To educate the citizens, children, and business community of Burlington County on the current trends of crime committed through the use of the Internet or other computer or data communications technology and to provide methods and tools to avoid becoming the victim of such crime.

For the first component, investigators operate in an undercover capacity in an effort to identify sexual predators, frauds and scams, criminal organizations, online narcotics activity, child prostitution and pornography, hackers, terrorist organizations and other felonious activity facilitated through the use of the Internet and other data communications technology. The second component involves forensically processing digital evidence for Burlington County law enforcement agencies, performing computer forensic examinations, and capturing and analyzing data that may be of evidentiary value to a criminal investigation. The final component involves working with law enforcement agencies, parents and students to provide instruction on Internet safety and appropriate Internet behavior for children.

In 2017, the High Tech Crimes/Digital Forensics Unit assisted in 680 digital forensic examinations, on over 450 different pieces of evidence, to include computers, digital cameras, USB flash drives, cellular telephones, small scale digital devices, tablet, GPS devices, Digital Video recorder (DVR) systems and Vehicular Infotainment systems.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017

State V. James Hightower

As part of the New Jersey Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC), the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office initiated an investigation based upon a Cybertip report from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) regarding the uploading of child sexual abuse files to a Dropbox account associated with James Hightower. The IP address that was used to upload the images came back to a residence in Palmyra Borough.

The High Tech Crimes Unit obtained a search warrant for a residence in Palmyra to seize and search diverse electronic devices. A search warrant was ultimately served at the residence by the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office, with the assistance of the New Jersey State Police - Digital Technology Investigation Unit, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Palmyra Borough Police Department. Upon gaining entry to the residence, law enforcement officers located several marijuana plants growing in the garage and living room. Numerous digital items were seized and forensics was conducted by the High Tech Crimes Unit. James Hightower was charged with Distribution and Possession of Child Pornography and Manufacturing of CDS. The case is pending Grand Jury.

State V. Melvin McDaniels

As part of the New Jersey Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC), the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office initiated an investigation based upon a Cybertip report from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) regarding the uploading of child sexual abuse files to another individual via Yahoo Messenger account associated with Melvin McDaniels. The IP address that was used to upload the images came back to a residence in Westampton Township.

The investigation revealed that Melvin McDaniels, the owner of the residence was investigated in the past by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the 1990's and again in the 2010's.

The High Tech Crimes Unit obtained a search warrant for a residence in Westampton to seize and search diverse electronic devices. A search warrant was ultimately served at the residence by the

Burlington County Prosecutor's Office, with the assistance of the New Jersey State Police - Digital Technology Investigation Unit, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Westampton Township Police Department. A forensic examination of the digital items seized was conducted by the High Tech Crimes Unit, who ultimately located over 1,000 child sexual abuse images and videos, on a computer associated with Melvin McDaniels and he was charged with Distribution of Child Pornography and Possession of Child Pornography. McDaniels pled guilty to Distribution of Child Pornography and was sentenced to 3.5 years in State prison.

State V. Brian Ayers

As part of the New Jersey Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC), the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office initiated an investigation based upon a Cybertip report from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) regarding the uploading of child sexual abuse files to a Pinterest Account associated with Brian Ayers. The IP address that was used to upload the images came back to a residence in Florence Township.

The investigation revealed that Brian Ayers was at the time out on bail for Luring of a child in Camden County and Possession of Child Porn in Burlington County.

The High Tech Crimes Unit obtained a search warrant for a residence in Florence to seize and search diverse electronic devices. A search warrant was ultimately served at the residence by the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office, with the assistance of the New Jersey State Police - Digital Technology Investigation Unit, and the Florence Township Police Department. After knocking and announcing their presence, but before law enforcement was able to make entry, Brian Ayers ran to the basement of the residence and physically destroyed evidence, by smashing a tablet with a hatchet. Brian Ayers was charged with Distribution of Child Pornography and Destruction of evidence. Ayers pled guilty to Distribution of Child Pornography and was sentenced to 5 years in State prison.

State V. Anthony Merletto

As part of the New Jersey Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC), the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office initiated an investigation based upon several Cybertip reports from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) regarding the receiving of child sexual abuse images to Fictitious Facebook account identified to be used by Anthony Merletto. The IP address came back to a residence in Pemberton Township.

Merletto was on probation due to an investigation in 2015 where he was using a fictitious Facebook account engaging in communication with underage females to obtain nude images of themselves.

One of the females he was communicating with was identified to be a 13 year old female living in Texas. Merletto advised he was a 28 year old bodybuilder and convinced this child to send several images of her breasts and genitals to him.

The High Tech Crimes Unit obtained a search warrant for a residence in Pemberton Township to seize and search diverse electronic devices. A search warrant was ultimately served at the residence by the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office, with the assistance of the New Jersey State Police Digital Technology Investigations Unit and the Pemberton Township Police Department. A forensic examination of the digital items seized was conducted by the High Tech Crimes Unit, who ultimately located numerous child sexual abuse images and videos on devices utilized by Merletto. Merletto was charged with Manufacturing Child Porn, other child porn related charges and violation of probation.

Anthony Merletto pled guilty to Manufacturing of Child porn and received a sentence of 5 years New Jersey State Prison with 2 year parole ineligibility, along with a 3 year New Jersey State Police concurrent sentence for the violation of probation.

State V. Jeremy Becker

In September 2017, the High Tech Crimes Unit was requested to conduct a Cyber related investigation, based upon a conflict of interest out of Moorestown Police Department. The target of the investigation was Jeremy Becker, who had been arrested by Moorestown PD for Bias Intimidation and Cyber-Harassment of a family residing in Moorestown.

After this arrested, Becker then turned his harassment towards members of the Moorestown Police Department, to include the arresting officer and the Chief of Police and continued the harassment to the family in Moorestown.

Within hours of receiving the case a search warrant was issued and server for the residence of Jeremy Becker in Mount Laurel. Several digital items were seized. And then began the painstaking process of the analysis of the digital items obtained and seized as part of this investigation. The other aspect was the sifting through all of the online activity associated with Becker. As a result the Detective assigned was ultimately able to identify and link Becker to numerous fictitious online persona's that were used for the continued harassment of the family, and several members of the Moorestown Police Department. The investigation revealed the harassment and threats came from Becker's cell phone, his mother's residence and his residence.

In late November, Becker appeared to turn his threats to the BCPO, through an e-mail address that was listed on the Prosecutor's office website. As a result of the investigation, additional search warrants for two residences, a vehicle and his person. The warrants were served December 5, 2017 and Becker was located at his residence. Becker admitting to being responsible for the threats and ongoing harassment of the Janes family, members of the Moorestown Police Department and also most recently the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office. Becker was ultimately charged with 7 total charges to include 2nd degree False reports to incriminate another. Becker ultimately pled guilty to the charges for a 5 year New Jersey State Prison term to be suspended for 3 years.

2017 CASES INVOLVING DIGITAL FORENSICS

STATE v. Quinnizel Clark

The Burlington County Prosecutor's Office - High Tech Crimes Unit assisted in the prosecution of Quinnizel Clark for the murder of James Dwyer. A Detective Sergeant assigned to the High Tech Crimes Unit was provided testimony relating specifically to Digital Video surveillance recovered from a motel where Clark was living and showing him with Dwyer hours before he was murdered. Clark was found guilty of Murder and was sentenced to life in prison

STATE v. RASHON CAUSEY

The Burlington County Prosecutor's Office - High Tech Crimes Unit assisted in the prosecution of Rashon Causey for the murder of Shanai Marshall. A Detective Sergeant assigned to the High Tech Crimes Unit was provided testimony relating specifically to Digital Video surveillance recovered from a residence showing Causey walking up towards the residence where the victim was killed and then

returning back to the vehicle where he departed from the scene. Causey was found guilty of Murder and was sentenced to 50 years in prison

MAPLE SHADE DOUBLE HOMICIDE

The Burlington County Prosecutor's Office - High Tech Crimes Unit assisted in the investigation of the deaths of Sasikala Narra and Anish Narra with numerous communication data warrants for various emails, cloud based accounts and cellular telephone call detail records. Also the High Tech Crimes unit assisted in extractions and analysis of four (4) cellular telephones, a tablet, an external hard drive and four (4) computers and hundreds of thousands of emails. The case is still under investigation.

HOMELAND SECURITY UNIT

The BCPO Homeland Security Unit is a sub-section of the Major Crimes Unit. The role of the Homeland Security Unit is to deter, detect and prevent acts of terrorism. There is one detective sergeant, one detective and an analyst assigned to the Homeland Security Unit. The detective sergeant serves as the Burlington County Counter-Terrorism Coordinator. Major Crimes Unit detectives provide investigative support to the Homeland Security Unit, when necessary.

The Burlington County Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (CCTC) is tasked with the duties of investigating suspected acts of terrorism and collecting and disseminating counter-terrorism related intelligence to the municipal police departments, the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness (OHSP) and the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF). The CCTC works closely with OHSP, the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force, the Burlington County Office of Emergency Management and other state and county organizations to share information and provide training to municipal police agencies and private security forces to better protect critical infrastructure and key assets throughout Burlington County.

Other duties of the CCTC include the identification and evaluation of critical infrastructures and key assets within Burlington County, and maintaining data on these sites and their appropriate points of contact. This data is entered into state databases through OHSP. In conjunction with OHSP and New Jersey State Police, the CCTC is tasked with assessing the identified critical infrastructures and key assets that are vulnerable to terrorist attacks. The CCTC also makes recommendations to harden these critical sites against any terrorist activity.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS UNIT

The Information Systems Unit (ISU) was staffed during 2017 by a Supervising Data Control Clerk, who performs a multitude of duties to assist staff with investigative and prosecutorial pursuits.

Duties include data entry of case notes, printing reports, and maintaining the inventory and security of the PROMIS/GAVEL System in accordance with the procedures established by the Administrative Office of the Courts. ISU personnel are designated to access Criminal Justice Information System to obtain state and federal criminal histories as well as drivers' license abstracts. Additional duties performed by the ISU staff include maintaining adult criminal files as well as implementing enhancements to the County Mainframe Systems. ISU is responsible for scanning all mail and other documents that pertain to prosecutor adult case files. During 2017, ISU scanned more than 100,000 documents.

ISU is responsible for the retention of records as well the destruction of records in compliance with procedures and timetables established by the State Division of Archives and Records Management. The Unit also handles billing from the County Mainframe Systems. The BCPO Assistant Office Manager supervises the Information Systems Unit, which is also tasked with completing special projects assigned to fulfill the investigative and prosecutorial mission of the BCPO.

INSURANCE FRAUD UNIT

The Insurance Fraud Unit is funded primarily by the Insurance Fraud Reimbursement Program through the New Jersey Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Justice, and Office of the Insurance Fraud Prosecutor (OIFP).

The Insurance Fraud Unit investigates all forms of insurance and insurance-related fraud including, but not limited to, health care, auto, homeowner's insurance, workers' compensation, simulated motor vehicle cards and arson. The Unit also provides investigative assistance to local police agencies. One assistant prosecutor, one detective, and one secretary are assigned to the Unit.

The Insurance Fraud Unit investigates and prosecutes cases on a vertical prosecution model, handling cases from inception to sentencing. Cases are developed from information provided by municipal police departments, insurance company anti-fraud units, the OIFP, the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs, the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services and information from concerned citizens.

In 2017, the Insurance Fraud Unit expanded the proactive initiative of working directly with Motor Vehicle Commission investigators targeting and investigate individuals fraudulently registering their motor vehicles in Burlington County. This initiative continues to lead to more investigations and the development of cases with stronger proofs.

The Insurance Fraud Unit also voluntarily developed and implemented a training presentation as part of the semi-annual Criminal Investigation Course which is offered to investigators throughout the county and the surrounding region. Course instruction also provides the platform to implement a new county-wide Prescription Fraud Form which better facilitates the investigation and prosecution of related insurance crimes.

During 2017, cases prosecuted by the Insurance Fraud Unit resulted in restitution payments of more than \$73,000.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017

STATE v. JANE DATESHIDZE

On February 8, 2017 Jane Dateshidze pled guilty to an accusation for Insurance Fraud (3rd Degree) and Distribution of a Controlled Dangerous Substance (3rd Degree). An investigation conducted by the Medford Township Police Department in conjunction with the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office Insurance Fraud Unit revealed that between January of 2013 and March of 2015, defendant obtained various schedule pills utilizing fraudulent prescriptions for purposes of distribution to family members. Defendant was sentenced on March 29, 2017 to 5 years of NJSP on each count (suspended sentence), 5 years of probation on each count, required to undergo long-term inpatient mental health treatment at Silver Hill Hospital and comply with all inpatient and post recommendations, required to pay \$5199.10

restitution to AmeriHealth, \$11,408.65 to Express Scripts (Medco), and \$2168.20 to NJ Health Exchange. Defendant was also required to pay a \$2500 criminal fine, 10 year suspension of her Pharmacological license (which had been expired), and also agreed not to seek her Pharmacological license outside the State of NJ for 5 years. Defendant's license suspensions were coordinated with DAG Lisa Brown.

STATE v. SALVATORE AND GINA YACOVELLI

On July 20, 2017 Salvatore Yacovelli pled guilty to an accusation charging 2nd Degree Insurance Fraud and a second accusation for 3rd Degree Official Misconduct. A joint investigation was conducted by the Maple Shade Board of Education, Maple Shade Police Department, and the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office. Gina Yacovelli was receiving medical and dental benefits from her ex-husband Salvatore Yacovelli, who was a payroll administrator in the Maple Shade School District. The two divorced in 2011, however, Salvatore Yacovelli kept Gina on his benefits resulting in her filing claims in excess of \$47,000 between December 2011 and November 2016. During the investigation, it was additionally uncovered that Salvatore Yacovelli obtained a pension loan in the amount of \$4,989.96 which he fraudulently paid back with funds belonging to the Maple Shade Board of Education. On November 8, 2017, Salvatore Yacovelli was sentenced to 4 years of NJ State Prison (2 years of parole ineligibility on each count to run concurrent to one another), ordered to pay \$47,239.08 restitution to Maple Shade Board of Education, an additional \$4,989.96 restitution to the Maple Shade Board of Education for the pension loan, signed a Forfeiture of Public Office Court Order and forfeited his position as a public employee and barred from future public employment, forfeited all pension and retirement benefits earned in connection with his public employment, and required to pay mandatory fines and penalties. For her part, Gina Yacovelli was accepted into PTI for Insurance Fraud (3rd Degree) on September 20, 2017 for a term of three years, required to forfeit her Teaching Certificate, ordered to pay \$47,239.08 restitution to the Maple Shade Board of Education (joint and several), required to maintain employment or provide proof of schooling and required to pay mandatory fines and penalties.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES UNIT

In 2006, the Intelligence Services Unit (ISU) was established and shortly thereafter later utilized funds from a federal grant award and funding approved by the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders to purchase the Infoshare Intelligence Management module, along with various other software programs, peripherals and equipment. The intelligence module has the ability to support and enhance law enforcement efforts at the local, county and federal levels. With an intelligence management system in place, the Intelligence Services Unit satisfied the requirements of federal guidelines 28 CFR Part 23, as well as the New Jersey Attorney General Intelligence Guidelines.

In 2017, ISU was comprised of one detective and a trained analyst as a prosecutor's agent. ISU is an active member of the Burlington County Gang Task Force and is responsible for coordinating the quarterly Gang Task Force meetings and administering the Annual Gang Seminar training. Its members teach blocks of instruction on intelligence and gang awareness. They provide training to municipal, county and state law enforcement, school administrators, students, and officials from Joint Base McGuire – Dix – Lakehurst. They also provide semi-annual training for the County's Advanced Criminal Investigations Course, along with assisting and scheduling 28 CFR Part 23 training and Intelligence Module training. ISU produces intelligence products to include a bi-monthly intelligence brief, flow charts, time lines, link, telephone and GPS analysis and continuous county-wide gang threat assessments. Part of ISU's mission is to identify gangs, members, associates, trends, locations and potential hotspots for criminal activity, in addition to providing support in the courtroom with regards to gang identification and methods of communication. To date, 30 Burlington County

municipal police agencies participate in the Infoshare Intelligence Sharing Program with a total of 64 police officers and detectives from the various agencies having access to the database.

The Intelligence Services Unit receives various types of intelligence from numerous sources including but not limited to:

Bureau of Prisons	McGuire Joint Base Dix Lakehurst
Confidential Informants / sources	Municipal Police Departments
County Prosecutor's Offices	National Fusion Centers
County Jails	Division of Criminal Justice
New Jersey Department of Corrections	New Jersey State Parole
El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)	New Jersey State Police
Federal Law Enforcement Agencies	MAGLOCLLEN/RISS
Federal Probation	National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C)
Gang, Gun and Narcotics Task Forces	Open Source Intelligence (O.S.I.N.T.)
New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness	

ISU coordinates the bi-monthly Violent Enterprise Source Targeting (V.E.S.T.) meetings. The program was developed by the U.S. Attorney's Office in an effort to coordinate, assist and prosecute local violent offenders at the federal level. The program's target audience is command staff members from the local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. The meeting provides information on current crime data, trends, intelligence, significant arrest and current investigations.

ISU is responsible for conducting deconfliction on all drug investigations for the BCPO Guns, Gangs Task Force. Deconfliction is used to ensure there are no parallel investigations on the same target by another law enforcement agency. This in turn ensures safety for officers who work in an uncover capacity. The deconfliction process is conducted through web-based access to the Philadelphia / Camden High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (H.I.D.T.A) and the NY/NJ H.I.D.T.A., which then connects with numerous other deconfliction systems.

ISU is also responsible for providing blocks of instruction on gang awareness to schools, to include students and school administrators. In addition to schools, the Intelligence Services Unit provides yearly training to the United States Air Force's First Sergeants at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst.

In July 2014, the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office Intelligence Services Unit commenced tracking Naloxone deployments by law enforcement in Burlington County. In 2016, there were 195 Naloxone deployments by Burlington County law enforcement. For 2017, there were 346 Naloxone deployments resulting in 309 saves. There were 144 drug-induced fatalities.

MAJOR CRIMES UNIT

The Major Crimes Unit (MCU) has as its primary function the investigation of homicides and other violent or serious crimes, such as Aggravated Assault, Robbery and Arson, as well as large scale criminal operations. MCU also supports other BCPO investigative units, including Special Investigations and Financial Crimes, in cases such as police-involved shootings and frauds, respectively. MCU operates in conjunction with the Collision and Analysis Reconstruction Unit and also supports the Homeland Security Unit in field operations involving terrorism-related activity and also the Insurance Fraud Unit when needed.

The Major Crimes Unit consists of the supervising assistant prosecutor, one captain and one lieutenant who each serve in a supervisory capacity, two detective sergeants and five detectives.

SIGNIFICANT CASES PROSECUTED IN 2017

State v. Samuel James

On August 20, 2016, Burlington City Police responded to the area of 140 E. Federal Street for a shooting. Upon arrival, the victim, Byron Turner was located with a gunshot wound to his head. Turner was taken to Cooper Hospital where he later died. A surveillance camera at Saint Mary and Federal Street captured this incident. In the video a white sedan is observed pulling in front of Fitzgerald's deli. Samuel James, is identified by Detective William Ruskowski as the person getting out of the drivers' side of the vehicle. Two females and two males are also observed exiting the sedan. After getting out of the car, James walks across the street and meets with several individuals. James is then observed walking back to his vehicle out of camera view. James then comes back into view and begins walking south on E. Federal Street with a group of people. It appears that one of the males in the group, who previously exited the white sedan, hands James a handgun. The male who hands the gun to James could not be identified. James then runs to the corner of York and Federal Street and appears to fire several shots toward a group of black males who are standing/sitting in the area of 140 E. Federal Street. The group then disperses and James runs across the street and is observed on camera dropping something in the street and then bending down to pick it up. James then runs and throws what appears to be a set of keys to the two females that he arrived with. The two females then go to the white sedan and drive away. It was reported by a local resident that James and Turner had gotten into a fist fight the day prior to the shooting and that Turner got the better of it. James was arrested on August 22nd in Barrington, Camden County. The gun was not recovered and James requested a lawyer. James was charged with murder, possession of a weapon for an unlawful purpose, unlawful possession of a weapon, and being a certain person. The defendant subsequently entered a plea of guilty to murder and was sentenced in September 2017 to thirty years in prison 30 years without parole. This case was prosecuted by Assistant Prosecutor Matt Lynch.

State v. Quinnizel Clark

On January 3, 2016 the body of 68-year-old retired corrections officer, James Dewyer was found in his car in remote area of Mansfield Twp. with multiple gunshot wounds. The victim was a transient who appeared to be a gambler and associated with drug dealers in riverfront area. QUINZELL CLARK, who lives at Riverfront Motel (barely a mile from the crime scene) and has two pending indictable drug cases in Burlington County recently had bail posted for him by victim and was a prime suspect. Clark was questioned during the week of January 11, 2016 and provided an alibi. According to this alibi Clark stated that he and Dewyer went to the Delaware Park casino on January 3, 2016 and returned to the

Riverfront Motel in the early afternoon. Clark stated that Dewyer then drove him to Roebing and dropped him off in Roebing so that he could deliver a package. He refused to elaborate further. Mapping of CDW results from Clark's phone indicated that Clark was not in Roebing at the time of the homicide but rather in the area of where the victim's body was found. This information coupled with surveillance footage from the motel indicate Clark returned to the motel on foot from the direction of where the victim was located and not from Roebing. Clark was arrested on Friday July 8, 2016 and charged with murder based on the circumstantial evidence placing him at the crime scene at the time of the murder. Trial was conducted from October 17th to November 2, 2017. At the conclusion of the trial the defendant was convicted of murder and weapons offenses. Defendant was sentenced to life in prison for the murder conviction. This case was prosecuted by assistant prosecutor Robert VanGilst.

State v. Rashon Causey

On November 15, 2016, Mount Holly Police responded to 13 W. Monroe Street for a report of a woman who was stabbed. Upon arrival police located the victim SHANAI MARSHALL in an upstairs bedroom. MARSHALL was unresponsive and transported to Helen Fuld Medical Center in critical condition. Witnesses on location provided statements indicating that the defendant Rashon Causey kicked in the apartment door and began attacking the victim. After stabbing the victim multiple times in the head and arms the defendant fled the scene. Surveillance video from the street shows the defendant pull up in a vehicle and exit on the passenger side. Defendant is then observed walking in the direction of the victim's apartment. Defendant is out of view for approximately two minutes before returning to the vehicle, re-entering on the passenger's side and leaving. Warrants were initially obtained charging the defendant with aggravated assault and weapons offenses. At approximately 1:24 pm the victim was pronounced dead at the hospital. An additional warrant charging the defendant with murder was obtained. On November 16th at approximately 7 pm the defendant was taken into custody. Defendant provided a brief statement saying he was at Dadz bar and then went home to bed with his girlfriend and never went to W. Monroe Street. Defendant then requests a lawyer and questioning is terminated. Defendant's girlfriend provided a taped statement and indicated that she was with the defendant the entire night and drove him to W. Monroe Street to meet with a friend. The girlfriend stated that defendant was out of the car for approximately three minutes then returned and they drove away. The time that the girlfriend stated that she drove the defendant to W. Monroe Street puts defendant at the scene is the time of the homicide. A search warrant of the apartment where defendant was staying reveals clothing with suspected blood stains and well as suspected blood droplets on the floor. Also seized during the execution of the warrant is a block of knives with one knife missing. This set of knives matches the knife blade that was recovered from the victim's skull during autopsy. Defendant has a long domestic violence history and was charged on October 31, 2016, with breaking into the same apartment and assaulting this victim. His history also includes 12 prior indictable convictions. The defendant entered pleas of not guilty and was subsequently tried before the Honorable Jeanne T. Covert. At the conclusion of trial the defendant was found guilty of all charges and sentenced to a term of 50 years New Jersey State Prison, 85% to be served without parole. This case was prosecuted by Assistant Prosecutor Courtney O'Brien.

State v. Irie Simmons and Xavier Myers

On January 21, 2017 at approximately 10:41pm, Burlington City Police responded to 22 East Broad Street for a shooting. Upon police arrival, Eric Thomas is located with a gunshot wound to the chest. Thomas was transported to Lourdes hospital where he is pronounced dead. Initial investigation revealed that two black males and a black female were observed running from the scene of the shooting. A witness, Deborah Searfoss, stated that she was walking her dog in the area of Wood Street and West Broad when she heard gunshots. A short time later she walked past two black males and a

black female. As she walked passed them she overheard the black female state "He might be dead." Searfoss then kept these individuals in sight as they walked up to the light rail station. Upon seeing officers responding, Searfoss flagged them down and advised them of her observations. The three individuals were then detained by officers. These individuals were identified as Irie Simmons, Xavier Myers, and a juvenile female I.F. The victim's girlfriend, Tomeka Divine stated that she and the victim arrived at her mother's house at 22 East Broad Street and she went inside while the victim remained outside. While upstairs, Divine stated that she heard a gunshot. A short time later she heard a second gunshot. When Divine went outside she found the victim lying on the ground. Investigation at the crime scene resulted in the recovery of the wooden grip of a pistol along with bullet fragments and blood stains. A search of the neighborhood resulted in the recovery of two shell casings in a dumpster close to the scene. Approximately 15 feet from the dumpster, a revolver with one intact wooden grip identical to the grip recovered near the victim was located. Surveillance video at the scene depicts three individuals crossing High Street into the alley way where the gun was recovered. A second camera showed the same group crossing the parking lot heading toward the light rail station where they were eventually stopped. An interview of I.F. in the presence of her mother revealed that she was in the company of two black males known to her as Mooda and Teefy. She stated that they were walking up East Broad Street when they encountered a male (the victim) standing in front of 22 East Broad. When they saw the victim, Teefy made a comment about the victim's necklace. A physical altercation then ensued and according to I.F. the victim was getting the better of the fight. At this time I.F. states that Teefy pulled out a hand gun and fired it once hitting the victim. I.F. states that the three of them proceed to leave the area and went to the train station. I.F. stated that Mooda and Teefy told her to walk ahead of them and that she did not see them dispose of the gun. Attempts were made to question the two black males. Irie Simmons stated that he goes by the name of Teefy and acknowledged that he was with I.F. and Mooda in Burlington City at the time of the shooting. Simmons stated that he was at the train station when he heard the gun shots. Simmons denied shooting the victim or being in an altercation and then requested an attorney. Xavier Myers also acknowledged being with I.F. and Simmons and that he heard gunshots while at the train station. Myers denied shooting anyone or being in an altercation. Myers was noted to have an approximately 2 cm fresh abrasion over his eye which he could not explain. Myers then requested an attorney. Based upon the investigation, Simmons was charged with murder and weapons offenses and Myers was charged with third-degree aggravated assault for his part in the physical altercation. This matter was set down for trial at which time efforts to locate I.F. were negative. Due to ongoing witness issues, a plea deal was reached. Pursuant to this plea agreement Simmons pled to a charge of aggravated manslaughter in return for 19 years in State Prison 85% to be served without parole. Myers entered into a plea to a disorderly persons offense as a result of his role in the physical altercation with the victim. This case was prosecuted by Assistant Prosecutor Douglas Bligh.

State v, Quentin Fortune

On March 31, 2016 Delran Police responded to a report of a motor vehicle accident at the intersection of Route 130 N. and Chester Avenue. Upon arrival the victim, Cynthia Fortune is found on the ground outside the front driver's side of a white Chevy Cruz. Victim had at least one laceration to the neck which appeared to be inconsistent with a motor vehicle crash. Victim was taken to Lourdes Hospital where she was pronounced dead. Witnesses on the scene reported that they observed the defendant, who is victim's husband, run from the car toward local businesses. Witnesses at a diner report the defendant ran inside dressed only in a grey t-shirt, boxer shorts and sneakers. Defendant throws water on a diner patron and is escorted outside where he is taken into custody. Defendant has blood on his shirt but is not cut. He is transported to the hospital where he made statements about "Icy" A Dyal subpoena was subsequently done. A bloody knife was found in the car. Defendant was charged with

homicide and related weapons offenses. After indictment defense counsel provided a report from Dr. Kenneth Weiss which concluded that the defendant was suffering from a temporary psychosis at the time of the homicide and that they would be pursuing an insanity defense. Subsequent plea negotiations resulted in a guilty plea to a charge of aggravated manslaughter. On June 19, 2017, the defendant was sentenced to 27 years in prison, 85% without parole. This matter was prosecuted by assistant prosecutor Mark Westfall

PUBLIC INFORMATION UNIT

The Burlington County Prosecutor's Office Public Information Unit was staffed during 2017 by one civilian prosecutor's agent who serves as the Public Information Officer (PIO) and is responsible for daily contacts with the media and general public concerning matters of public record. Working within the guidelines of Executive Order #69, the PIO coordinates with the investigative units and legal staff to release information in compliance with the law.

The PIO maintains contact with regional and local news organizations, including internet, newspaper, radio and television, and works with these organizations concerning information on crimes, arrests, Grand Jury indictments, court activity, and other information relevant to public safety. The PIO is available to the media 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This system gives the media one source to contact for information, which relieves the on-scene investigators and legal personnel from that duty.

The Unit distributes press releases, executes press conferences and responds daily to inquiries from various media outlets. Copies of all press releases, public statements from the Prosecutor and news clips collected from area media outlets are maintained by the Public Information Officer. Assistance is provided when requested to the county's municipal police departments, as well as state and federal law enforcement agencies during joint operations.

In addition, the PIO assists with requests for public information released under the authority of the Open Public Records Act, provides photography services for office events, maintains the office's Facebook and Twitter accounts and arranges for speakers to attend community and civic events.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The PIO is the responsible for coordinating the Office's community outreach efforts, and serves as the agency's Community Outreach Liaison to the New Jersey Office of the Attorney General.

PROCOPS AWARDS BANQUET

The Public Information Officer is responsible for planning and executing the BCOP Annual Awards Banquet, known as PROCOPS (Prosecutor's Recognition Of Citizens Or Public Servants). Established in 1988, the PROCOPS Banquet pays tribute to local, state, and federal law enforcement officials along with private citizens and groups working with and providing assistance to law enforcement in Burlington County.

Along with the Prosecutor's awards, the Annual Richard L. Barbour Scholarship Award is presented to a law student selected by the Scholarship Committee. The scholarship was founded in memory of Burlington County Assistant Prosecutor Richard L. Barbour, who was slain during a robbery in Philadelphia in April 1991. The banquet is held in May during National Police Week and is attended by approximately 150 people.

SEXUAL ASSAULT/CHILD ABUSE UNIT

The Sexual Assault/Child Abuse Unit (SACA) is comprised of two assistant prosecutors, one sergeant and five detectives. The Unit investigates all crimes involving sexual or physical abuse against children by adult and juvenile offenders and is involved with investigations of potential pedophiles, child pornography, and cases involving occupational/professional offenders.

The Unit was created in 1986 in response to the increased identification and reporting of crimes involving the victims of child sexual assault and child abuse. This increase was the result of educational programs in the early 1980s that provided the public with a heightened awareness of these crimes. It became evident that special investigative techniques, as well as a different investigative and prosecutorial approach were needed to successfully investigate, prosecute and care for the child victim. Each detective receives specialized training in interviewing the victims of sexual assault and physical child abuse.

In 1989, the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) approach to investigation and prosecution was implemented in Burlington County. This approach couples the detectives and prosecutors with mental health agencies, the state Department of Children and Families, and educational and medical professionals. The purpose of the MDT approach is to minimize the impact of the criminal investigation on an already traumatized child. The MDT provides both pre- and post-prosecution assistance for the child victim.

CHILD ADVOCACY CENTER

The Director of the Child Advocacy Center (CAC) of the BCPO coordinates the MDT process. The Child Advocacy Center is staffed by a director and a caseworker and provides a child-friendly atmosphere for the victim upon being introduced to the criminal justice process. All juvenile victims of first or second degree child sexual assault or physical abuse that occur in Burlington County are interviewed at this facility. The MDT approach was established to place the child victim's interests as paramount from the inception of the investigation to ensure that the victim receives supportive care during the course of the prosecution process. The staff of the Child Advocacy Center offers these services to victims and their families regardless of whether the defendant is prosecuted criminally.

MEGAN'S LAW UNIT

The Megan's Law Unit, consisting of one assistant prosecutor and one detective, also falls within the purview of the SACA Unit. The Megan's Law Unit works closely with the SACA Unit and local law enforcement liaisons to monitor and track the whereabouts of convicted sexual offenders. The Megan's Law Unit is responsible for assigning an initial "tier" designation to each registrant convicted of certain sexually related offenses by assessing their risk of re-offense under guidelines promulgated by the Attorney General and the Courts. After the Court approves a registrant's tier designation, the Unit provides notification to law enforcement, community organizations, schools and the general public where appropriate. The Unit also prosecutes offenders charged with violating their registration and supervision requirements under Megan's Law. Together, these three entities of the BCPO and law enforcement authorities strive to protect and help the children and citizens of Burlington County.

SART/SANE COORDINATOR

The SART/SANE Coordinator is responsible for the recruitment, training and supervision of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners who contract with the County to provide the medical forensic exams to victims

of sexual assault. The coordinator is the liaison to the five participating SART sites, four hospitals, with separate pediatric pavilion managed by Children's Hospital of Pennsylvania at Virtua Memorial in Mount Holly. Additionally, the SANE Coordinator maintains chain-of-custody for all evidence, writes policies and procedures, maintains case files, communicates with law enforcement agencies, trains participating community partners and oversees the response of the Sexual Assault Response Team. The coordinator reviews each case, response time and provides feedback to nurses on their roles as a SANE.

Currently nine SANE nurses conduct exams. SANEs conduct medical forensic exams on victims of sexual abuse throughout the lifespan. In cases of chronic sexual abuse, an exam is done if the most recent abuse has occurred within five days of the exam. The purpose of the exam is to medically assess the victim (male or female), collect forensic evidence, document injuries or findings, take forensic photographs, provide medications to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections provide counseling and referrals, maintain chain-of-custody, and testify at trial.

During 2017, the SART/SANE program was responsible for responding to 90 calls and conducting 107 forensic examinations of individuals reporting being victims of sexual assault at the five exam sites in Burlington County.

STATE v. DAVID RAGONE

On April 23, 2016, 10- and 12-year-old sisters were sexually assaulted by an adult male while playing on the railroad tracks near the rear of their property. Defendant forced the ten year old to perform fellatio upon him by threatening her life. He also attempted vaginal and anal intercourse with her. Defendant continued his assaultive behavior by placing his hand down the pants of the twelve-year-old and touched her vaginal area. During the incident, the girls tried to run away and defendant grabbed the ten year old by the hair to prevent her from doing so. During the investigation, defendant admitted to the abusive acts and indicated that "God" and a "demon voice" told him to commit these acts. Ragone has a significant history of psychiatric issues dating back to age 16 to include auditory hallucinations, a diagnosis of Schizophrenia and multiple psychiatric commitments at Ancora, Ann Klein and Fairmount Behavioral Health Center. The Adult Diagnostic and Treatment Center evaluation placed him in the "Well Above Average Risk" category of sexual re-offending.

On March 27, 2017, the defendant pled to first-degree Aggravated Sexual Assault against a victim under 13 years of age and second degree Sexual Assault. On October 27, 2017, Ragone was sentenced to 25 years New Jersey State Prison without parole for the Aggravated Assault pursuant to the Jessica Lunsford Act. A concurrent 10-year New Jersey State Prison term was ordered for the Sexual Assault. Megan's Law as well as Parole Supervision for Life were also part of the sentence.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017

STATE v. LAWRENCE PIPPINS

On June 15, 2017, the defendant sexually assaulted an adult female victim during a random home invasion in Pemberton Township. The defendant woke the victim up out of her sleep and threatened to shoot her with a gun he brandished if she did not give him all her money and perform fellatio on him. The victim was tied up with computer cable cord and blindfolded during the assault. Although the defendant denied being present at the scene, he was identified by fingerprint evidence located on the window he used to gain entry into the apartment. The New Jersey State Parole Board was supervising defendant at the time this offense was committed. On January 3, 2018, the case was resolved by way of a plea to 1st degree Aggravated Sexual Assault and Kidnapping charges that called for a sentence

of 25 years New Jersey State Prison with 85% parole ineligibility. Megan's Law and Parole Supervision for Life also apply.

STATE v. HARRY THOMAS

On December 6, 2017 the 74-year-old defendant who was a Pastor at a church where he resided in Medford Township, was charged with sexually assaulting four victims under the age of thirteen. The victims were members of his family. The abuse endured for a number of years. The defendant provided a Mirandized statement to police in which he admitted to the sexual activity with the girls in addition to a fifth victim who was a resident of Pennsylvania that he also victimized in Medford Township. On February 16, 2018, the defendant pled to an accusation, which covered admissions to Aggravated Sexual Assault and/or Sexual Assault against all five victims in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The State will seek a sentence of 20 years New Jersey State Prison with a 20-year stipulation. The defendant will not be permitted to have contact with the victims. Megan's Law and Parole Supervision for Life are also part of the sentence.

STATE v. ERIC HOWELL

Eric Howell was charged with Official Misconduct, Endangering the Welfare of a Child and Invasion of Privacy out of Medford Township for capturing "upskirt" images of students at Lenape High School where he was employed as a Chemistry teacher. During the investigation, he admitted to doing so for his own sexual gratification. He destroyed the video evidence upon learning of the investigation. On March 14, 2018, the defendant pled to an Accusation charging him with the second-degree offense of Endangering the Welfare of a Child to include admissions to inappropriate conduct involving multiple victims. The plea calls for the defendant to serve 5 years in New Jersey State Prison. Contact with victims will be prohibited. Megan's Law and Parole Supervision for Life were also imposed.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

The Special Investigations Unit (SIU) is presently comprised of one Detective Sergeant and one Detective who report directly to a Captain. The Unit is supervised by an Assistant Prosecutor.

The SIU conducts investigations into a wide variety of matters including allegations of official misconduct by public officials, political corruption, Sunshine Law violations, Open Public Meetings Act violations and other confidential and/or sensitive matters. SIU investigations may involve local or county law enforcement officers, as well as elected or appointed public officials. The SIU also investigates matters referred to the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office from the Office of the Governor and the Division of Criminal Justice. In addition, the SIU conducts internal affairs investigations of complaints against Prosecutor's Office employees and provides assistance to municipal and county law enforcement agencies conducting their own internal affairs investigations. The SIU is also responsible for providing internal affairs training to local law enforcement agencies as mandated by the New Jersey Attorney General.

The SIU also conducts background investigations on prospective employees of the Burlington County Prosecutor's Office. In 2017, the Special Investigations Unit was involved in conducting 118 investigations.

TRIAL UNIT

The Trial Unit is responsible for handling the majority of cases following indictment by the Grand Jury. This includes reviewing files upon indictment, negotiating plea agreements, arguing motions, trying cases, handling sentencings and violations of probation and managing Krol cases (involving defendants found not guilty by reason of insanity).

A designated assistant prosecutor supervises the Trial Unit. The Unit consists of three trial teams each comprised of two assistant prosecutors. There are also two detectives, three secretaries and several interns. In addition to these permanent members, assistant prosecutors from other sections within the office serve as adjunct members of the Unit and are periodically assigned cases for trial.

SIGNIFICANT CASES DURING 2017

STATE v. QUENTIN FORTUNE

On March 31, 2016, at approximately 11:25 p.m., Delran officers were dispatched to the intersection of Route 130 and Chester Avenue for a reported motor vehicle accident. Upon arrival, officers observed a white Chevy Cruze parked in the left lane. Next to the vehicle, lying in the road, was a black female later identified as Cynthia Fortune. Fortune had a laceration to the right side of her neck which appeared to be inconsistent with injuries that would have been sustained during a motor vehicle accident. She was transported to Lourdes Hospital where she was pronounced dead upon arrival.

Witnesses at the scene stated that a male occupant of the vehicle, later identified as the defendant Quentin Fortune, exited and ran in the direction of the stores located on the southbound side of Route 130. Employees at a nearby McDonalds reported that they observed a male approach a vehicle in the drive thru and ask the occupants to call an ambulance. He then proceeded to enter the vehicle and instructed the driver to flee. When the driver failed to do so, Fortune exited and fled on foot. He appeared to be covered in blood.

Moments later, Central Communications received a 911 call from a waitress at a diner on Route 130. She advised that an individual entered the diner wearing only a t-shirt, underwear, sneakers and socks, all of which appeared to be covered in blood. The individual requested water, which was provided. He proceeded to throw the water on a customer. Police arrived shortly thereafter and the individual, Quentin Fortune, was taken into custody.

Officers noted what appeared to be blood on his clothing, but an absence of lacerations or injuries. Fortune was yelling "I had to do it," "the devil made me do it," "I had to kill her," and was breathing heavily. He was transported to Lourdes for an evaluation. At the hospital, he told his treating nurse that he "tried to cut his wife's head off" and that he was "trying to kill her."

Defense counsel provided the State with a report authored by Dr. Kenneth Weiss. Dr. Weiss determined that at the time of the incident, Fortune was suffering from the mental disease referred to as "Brief Psychotic Disorder." Specifically, Dr. Weiss concluded that Fortune "became disorganized and...he could not process reality and believed briefly that the victim was the devil. This belief constituted a defect of reason, such that he did not know what he was doing was wrong at the time he cut her."

Defendant was indicted for murder. On July 27, 2017, following a plea to aggravated manslaughter, he was sentenced to 27 years in prison subject to the No Early Release Act.

STATE v. IRIE SIMMONS

On January 21, 2017, members of Burlington City Police Department responded to the area of 22 East Broad Street for reported gun shots. Upon arrival, police identified a male victim as Eric Thomas. He was laying in the threshold of an apartment building suffering from a gunshot wound to his chest. Initial responding officers immediately began first aid measures. Unfortunately, their efforts were unsuccessful. Thomas was pronounced dead upon arrival at Lourdes Hospital.

An investigation revealed that two black males and one female were seen running from the area just after gun shots were heard. Three subjects were detained at the Light Rail station and later transported to the Burlington City Police Department for questioning. These individuals were identified as Irie Simmons, Xavier Myers and a female juvenile identified as I.F.

Located at the scene was a broken wooden grip of a pistol, bullet fragments and numerous blood stains in the area of the door way leading into the apartment building. A surveillance video was recovered showing two males and one female entering an alleyway where police later found the handgun that fired the deadly bullet, along with two spent shell casings. The surveillance also revealed that the two males and one female made their way from the alleyway to the Light Rail station where they were eventually located.

The juvenile female, identified as I.F., provided police, with the consent of her mother, a recorded statement. I.F. indicated that she and the two males were walking home from a party where they had consumed alcoholic beverages. It was at that time that they saw the victim, Eric Thomas, standing in the door way to the apartments. Irie Simmons made a comment to Thomas regarding a necklace he was wearing. A verbal argument between the two men led to a physical fight between Thomas, Simmons and Myers. I.F. stated that Simmons produced a handgun and fired two shots, hitting Thomas one time in the area of his chest. I.F. indicated that she did not see what happened to the handgun after the shooting. Both Simmons and Myers denied any knowledge of the shooting.

During trial preparation, it was discovered that upon I.F.'s 18th birthday, she left her mother's home and was not heard from again by any of her family members. An exhaustive search for her revealed that she had been arrested during a prostitution/drug distribution investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigations months after the shooting. The FBI, however, released her and she subsequently failed to appear for court. A bench warrant was issued for her arrest.

On December 8, 2017, defendant Irie Simmons pled guilty to Aggravated Manslaughter, a crime of the first degree. He was sentenced on February 2, 2018, to a term of 19 years in prison with said sentence subject to the No Early Release Act. The case was prosecuted by Assistant Prosecutor Douglas Bligh.

STATE v. SHADE COOPER

On December 2, 2015, Bordentown Township Police responded to the area of Route 545 and Clifton Mills Road for a reported motor vehicle collision. Upon arrival, officers observed a blue Hyundai Elantra with heavy damage in the wooded embankment adjacent to the southbound side of Route 545. The driver of the Hyundai was identified as Jocelyn Redding. Nicholas Cooper was identified as the front seat passenger. Both Redding and Cooper were pronounced dead at the scene.

Officers observed two additional vehicles in the area. A red Toyota Tundra with substantial front end damage was in the southbound lane of Route 545. They also observed a black Chevrolet Cruze in the

northbound lane. The driver of the Chevrolet was identified as the defendant, Shade Cooper, the estranged wife of Nicholas Cooper.

As a result of an investigation, the defendant was indicted for two counts of reckless manslaughter, a second degree offense. The trial commenced on September 26, 2017. The State contended that shortly before the motor vehicle crash, Redding picked up Cooper at the defendant's residence, where he had been visiting his children. The defendant was apparently angry because another woman had picked up her husband. In response, she entered her Chevy Cruze and chased after Redding and Cooper. The defendant was able to catch Redding's vehicle and attempted to force her off the road by striking her vehicle from behind.

During the approximately ten mile pursuit, Redding was unable to negotiate a turn in the road. The Hyundai entered the oncoming lane, where it was struck by a Toyota truck driven by another motorist. The State argued that Redding lost control of her vehicle while being pursued by the defendant, that the defendant consciously disregarded the risk of causing death during said pursuit and ultimately caused the crash to occur. At the conclusion of the trial, the jury was unable to reach a verdict. The case was prosecuted by Assistant Prosecutor Thaddeus Drummond and Assistant Prosecutor Dustin Coolidge.

A second trial commenced in May of 2018. On June 14, 2018, the defendant was found guilty of both counts of reckless manslaughter and subsequently sentenced to 10 years in New Jersey state prison. Assistant Prosecutor Dustin Coolidge prosecuted the case for the State.

OFFICE OF VICTIM WITNESS ADVOCACY **(VICTIM WITNESS UNIT)**

The purpose of the Burlington County Office of Victim Witness Advocacy (The Victim Witness Unit) is to ensure that the rights of crime victims and witnesses are protected and that their needs receive full attention. The staff is comprised of one coordinator, five victim advocates, and one secretary, who all serve as liaisons between the victim and the criminal justice system. The advocates work closely with assistant prosecutors and the law enforcement community to help victims understand the vital role they play in the criminal justice process.

We are committed to serving the needs of crime victims and witnesses. Our primary goal is to provide victims with services and support to help them cope with the aftermath of victimization, while trying to make their participation in the criminal justice system less difficult and burdensome.

Our services respond to a diversity of needs, providing answers and explanations about a system that victims and witnesses often find confusing. In 2017, the Victim Witness Unit reached out to over 4,500 new crime victims, while providing services on more than 25,000 different occasions to each new victim and to victims and witnesses whose cases began prior to 2017.

The range of referrals that our program provides extends to the non-profit sector, law enforcement, and state and federal government. A significant amount of written correspondence is mailed out daily by the Unit secretary and the advocates. In 2017, approximately 45,000 case status letters were mailed out to victims and witnesses of crime. The VINE system, along with assistance from victim advocates, ensured that over 1,250 notifications were mailed to victims advising them about the parole status or release of a violent offender from the New Jersey Department of Corrections or the Burlington County Jail.

Advocates frequently escort victims and their families to court, offering support and a caring ear for case status hearings and trials. The staff is also actively involved with any homicide investigation that occurs within Burlington County. The Victim Witness Unit works closely with the BCPO Major Crimes Unit to provide immediate service to the families of homicide victims. In order to provide these services, an advocate is contacted at the time of the crime and will respond to the local police department or hospital to aid surviving family members. In those circumstances where immediate outreach is problematic, the assigned advocate will contact the family within 24 hours after the homicide. This enables the advocate to start a working relationship with the family while offering services from the Victims of Crime Compensation Office and other agencies.

On a daily basis the advocates also bear witness to the great strength and perseverance that crime victims and victim survivors display as they navigate through the criminal justice system. In recognition of this journey, our Office annually sponsors two National Crime Victims' Rights Week events. During the week of April 8th - April 15th, 2017 the Victim Witness Unit Staff and others from the BCPO joined our state and the nation in recognizing the struggles and triumphs of the Crime Victims' Rights Movement. The theme for 2017, "Expand the Circle; Reach All Victims" reflects the goals the Victim Witness Unit strive each day to achieve while interacting with crime victims and their families as they are thrust into a system that they never chose to become a part of.

Our well-attended Annual Crime Victims' Rights Week breakfast was held on April 13, 2017 at the Westin Hotel in Mount Laurel. Local politicians, members of the law enforcement community, victims and their families all came together to honor the journey of crime victims.

Our speaker, Rich Pompelio, Esquire is a victim advocate and founder of the New Jersey Crime Victims Law Center. He created the Center after his son Tony was murdered, and there were no resources for him and his family and other crime victims as the case moved through the Criminal Justice System. He was an amazing speaker, and the audience of 100 took in every word and were inspired and rejuvenated by what he shared.

On Sunday, April 15, 2017 at the Historic Smithville Park and Mansion in Eastampton we held our Annual Candlelight Vigil. The brief, yet powerful, vigil gives all in attendance the opportunity to light a candle in memory and reverence to the loss of their loved ones and experience fellowship with other concerned individuals. About 100 people attended, and it is a valuable tradition to all of us, and the families we serve.

The mission of the Victim Witness Unit involves serving victims from the very start, until the very end of the court process and beyond; while helping to build their trust in the law enforcement community by our actions, and restoring hope for their future of healing.

The Victim Witness Unit remains dedicated to victims and witnesses of crime. We acknowledge the struggles of crime victims and we strive to continue to help reduce the impact of crime by empowering victims and advocating for their rights. We look forward to continuing to provide these services to victims and the community.

PROSECUTORIAL SCREENING OF DEFENDANTS

SCREENING OUTCOMES	STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS WHEN DECISION OCCURS	
	PRE-COMPLAINT DECISIONS	POST-COMPLAINT DECISIONS
a. Defendants administratively dismissed	0	452
b. Defendants with charges downgraded to disorderly persons offenses	0	2319
c. Defendants accepted for pre-trial diversion	0	98
d. Defendants otherwise screened out	0	53
e. Defendants with change of venue	0	17
f. Accusations filed	0	347
g. Defendants with either indictable complaints authorized or charges approved for grand jury	0	1319
H. AOC correction defendants that completed grand jury	0	0
TOTAL SCREENING DECISIONS FOR YEAR (add a - h)	0	4605

DEFENDANT APPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PROGRAM, ACTION TAKEN AND OUTCOME

Pre-trial Intervention Diversion Program

	Number of DEFENDANT APPLICATIONS FOR PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION	
	PRE-INDICTMENT	POST-INDICTMENT
1. Applications reviewed	97	107
2. Recommended for acceptance	95	107
3. Recommended for rejection	9	11
4. Accepted into program	98	106

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Section IV. 2.

Section/Unit INFORMATION SYSTEMS UNIT
completing report
Section IV. 3.a.

County BURLINGTON

Year 2017

**DEFENDANTS PENDING GRAND JURY PROCESS
(Pre-Indictment Defendant Cases)
BY AGE OF COMPLAINT**

AGES OF PRE-INDICTMENT DEFENDANT CASES FROM DATE OF COMPLAINT	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	
	ACTIVE	INACTIVE/FUGITIVE
1. 0 to 1 month	105	0
2. 1+ to 2 months	239	1
3. 2+ TO 3 Months	192	0
4. 3+ to 4 months	154	4
5. Over 4 months	581	44
6. TOTAL defendant cases pending grand jury	1271	49

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DEFENDANTS COMPLETING THE GRAND JURY PROCESS AND ACTION TAKEN

ACTION TAKEN	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants presented to the grand jury	1126
2. Defendants indicted	1109
3. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
4. Defendants no billed/no action	17
5. TOTAL defendants completing the grand jury process	1126

DEFENDANTS CHARGED BY ACCUSATION

	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
TOTAL Defendants charged through Accusation	347

DEFENDANTS PENDING DISPOSITION OF CHARGES BY AGE OF INDICTMENT OR ACCUSATION

AGES OF POST-INDICTMENT DEFENDANT CASES FROM DATE OF INDICTMENT OF ACCUSATION	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	
	ACTIVE	INACTIVE/FUGITIVE
1. 0 to 3 months	100	54
2. 3+ to 6 months	48	25
3. 6+ to 9 months	53	48
4. 9+ to 12 months	16	29
5. 12+ to 24 months	19	81
6. 24+ months	16	409
7. TOTAL post-indictment/accusation defendant cases pending	252	646

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DEFENDANTS WITH INDICTMENTS/ACCUSATIONS DISPOSED BY OFFENSE CATEGORY AND MANNER OF DISPOSITION

MANNER OF DISPOSITION	OFFENSE CATEGORIES										
	Homicide	Kidnap- ping	Sexual Assault	Robbery	Arson	Assault	Burglary	Bribery	Narcotics	Official Miscon- duct	Perjury/ Falsifi- cation
1. Guilty plea to most serious offense	7	7	18	44	33	80	94	2	295	2	7
2. Guilty plea to lesser indictable offense	2	5	2	18	5	13	13	0	25	0	0
3. Ind. dism., plea to dis. persons offense	0	0	0	0	1	6	6	0	7	0	2
4. Guilty at trial, most serious offense											
a. Jury	2	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
b. Non-jury	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5. Guilty at trial, lesser indictable offense											
a. Jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Non-jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
6. Guilty at trial, dis. persons offense											
a. Jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Non-jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Not guilty at trial											
a. Jury	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
b. Non-jury	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8. Acceptance into diversion program	0	0	0	2	3	5	11	0	32	1	1
9. Dismissed over objection of pros.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Dismissed pros. motion or consent	1	1	0	1	4	11	9	0	39	0	1
11. TOTAL dispositions	14	15	20	71	47	117	137	2	402	3	11

DEFENDANTS WITH INDICTMENTS/ACCUSATIONS DISPOSED BY OFFENSE CATEGORY AND MANNER OF DISPOSITION

MANNER OF DISPOSITION										
	Theft	Forgery/ Fraud	Weapons	Child Abuse/ Endanger	Gambling	Wiretap	Obstr. Gov't Oper.	Fail to Register	Other	TOTAL
1. Guilty plea to most serious offense	201	53	60	32	0	0	40	20	64	1059
2. Guilty plea to lesser indictable offense	19	2	4	0	0	0	10	0	3	121
3. Ind. dism., plea to dis. persons offense	7	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	39
4. Guilty at trial, most serious offense										
a. Jury	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	18
b. Non-jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
5. Guilty at trial, lesser indictable offense										
a. Jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Non-jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6. Guilty at trial, dis. persons offense										
a. Jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Non-jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Not guilty at trial										
a. Jury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
b. Non-jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
8. Acceptance into diversion program	45	11	8	0	0	0	3	0	2	124
9. Dismissed over objection of pros.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
10. Dismissed pros. motion or consent	26	9	20	0	0	0	6	1	10	139
11. TOTAL dispositions	301	79	96	33	0	0	64	21	82	1515

POST-CONVICTION ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS COURT ACTIVITIES BY TYPE AND OUTCOME

POST CONVICTION ACTIVITY AND OUTCOME	NUMBER
1. Krol hearings involving the prosecutor's office	38
2. TOTAL post-conviction relief applications filed involving the prosecutor's office	26
a. Defendants granted relief	0
b. Defendants denied relief	15
3. TOTAL habeas corpus petitions filed involving the prosecutor's office	3
a. Defendants granted relief	0
b. Defendants denied relief	3

Section/Unit Case Screening
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County Burlington

Year 2017

CAREER CRIMINAL WORKLOAD AND GRAND JURY ACTION

CAREER CRIMINAL WORKLOAD AND GRAND JURY ACTION	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants reviewed for acceptance into career criminal prosecution program	0
2. Defendants accepted for prosecution as career criminals	0
3. TOTAL career criminal defendants completing grand jury process	0
a. Defendants indicted	0
b. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
c. Defendants no billed/no action	0
4. TOTAL career criminal defendants charged through accusation	0

**CAREER CRIMINAL
DEFENDANTS PENDING GRAND JURY PROCESS
(Pre-Indictment Defendant Cases)
BY AGE OF COMPLAINT**

AGES OF PRE-INDICTMENT DEFENDANT CASES FROM DATE OF COMPLAINT	NUMBER
1. 0 to 1 month	0
2. 1+ to 2 months	0
3. 2+ to 3 months	0
4. 3+ to 4 months	0
5. Over 4 months	0
6. TOTAL defendant cases pending grand jury	0

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CAREER CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS PENDING DISPOSITION OF CHARGES BY AGE OF INDICTMENT OR ACCUSATION

AGES OF POST-INDICTMENT DEFENDANT CASES FROM DATE OF INDICTMENT OR ACCUSATION	NUMBER
1. 0 to 3 months	0
2. 3+ to 6 months	0
3. 6+ to 9 months	0
4. 9+ to 12 months	0
5. 12+ to 24 months	0
6. 24+ months	0
7. TOTAL post-indictment/accusation defendant cases pending	0

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CAREER CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS WITH INDICTMENTS/ACCUSATION DISPOSED BY MANNER OF DISPOSITION

MANNER OF DISPOSITION	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Guilty plea to most serious offense	0
2. Guilty plea to lesser indictable offense	0
3. Ind. disp., plea to disorderly persons offense	0
4. Guilty at trial, most serious offense	0
a. Jury trial	0
b. Non-jury trial	0
5. Guilty at trial, lesser indictable offense	0
a. Jury trial	0
b. Non-jury trial	0
6. Guilty at trial, disorderly persons offense	0
a. Jury trial	0
b. Non-jury trial	0
7. Not guilty at trial	0
a. Jury trial	0
b. Non-jury trial	0
8. Acceptance into diversion program	0
9. Dismissed over objection of prosecutor	0
10. Dismissed on motion of prosecutor	0
11. TOTAL dispositions	0

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INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE -- Original and Post-complaint investigations						
	Original Investigations Conducted Jointly With:				Original Exclusive Investigations	TOTAL Original Investigations	TOTAL Post-complaint Investigations
	Local Police	State Agency	Other County Prosecutor	Other Agency			
1. Investigations pending or inactive at the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Investigations opened during the year	57	0	0	0	1	58	0
3. TOTAL Investigative workload for the year (add nos. 1 - 2)	57	0	0	0	1	58	0
4. TOTAL Investigations completed during this year (add a. - d.)	56	0	0	0	1	57	
a. Resulting in criminal charges	1	0	0	0	0	1	
b. Referred to other agency for criminal prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Referred to other agency for civil or administrative action	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Closed - No further action	55	0	0	0	1	56	
5. Investigations pending or inactive at the end of the year	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISPOSITIONS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES

DISPOSITION OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants charged by complaint, TOTAL	0
a. Defendants with complaints administratively dismissed	0
b. Defendants with complaints downgraded to disorderly persons offenses	0
c. Defendants with complaints referred to Family Court	0
d. Defendants with complaints presented to grand jury	0
2. Defendants with original charges presented to grand jury on direct presentment	0
3. Defendants charged through accusation	0
4. Defendants completing grand jury process on direct presentment and complaint presentation, TOTAL	0
a. Defendants indicted	0
b. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
c. Defendants no billed/no action	0

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INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE -- Original and Post-complaint investigations						
	Original Investigations Conducted Jointly With:				Original Exclusive Investigations	TOTAL Original Investigations	TOTAL Post-complaint Investigations
	Local Police	State Agency	Other County Prosecutor	Other Agency			
1. Investigations pending or inactive at the beginning of the year	5	3	1	0	0	9	0
2. Investigations opened during the year	80	20	0	0	0	100	0
3. TOTAL Investigative workload for the year (add nos. 1 - 2)	85	23	1	0	0	109	0
4. TOTAL Investigations completed during this year (add a. - d.)	68	18	0	0	0	86	0
a. Resulting in criminal charges	8	2	0	0	0	10	
b. Referred to other agency for criminal prosecution	1	1	0	0	0	2	
c. Referred to other agency for civil or administrative action	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Closed - No further action	59	15	0	0	0	74	
5. Investigations pending or inactive at the end of the year	17	5	1	0	0	23	0

DISPOSITIONS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES

DISPOSITION OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants charged by complaint, TOTAL	18
a. Defendants with complaints administratively dismissed	1
b. Defendants with complaints downgraded to disorderly persons offenses	6
c. Defendants with complaints referred to Family Court	1
d. Defendants with complaints presented to grand jury	10
2. Defendants with original charges presented to grand jury on direct presentment	1
3. Defendants charged through accusation	4
4. Defendants completing grand jury process on direct presentment and complaint presentation, TOTAL	10
a. Defendants indicted	10
b. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
c. Defendants no billed/no action	0

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INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE -- Original and Post-complaint investigations						
	Original Investigations Conducted Jointly With:				Original Exclusive Investigations	TOTAL Original Investigations	TOTAL Post-complaint Investigations
	Local Police	State Agency	Other County Prosecutor	Other Agency			
1. Investigations pending or inactive at the beginning of the year	8	1	0	2	6	17	0
2. Investigations opened during the year	2	1	0	0	15	18	0
3. TOTAL Investigative workload for the year (add nos. 1 - 2)	10	2	0	2	21	35	0
4. TOTAL Investigations completed during this year (add a. - d.)	1	1	0	0	13	15	0
a. Resulting in criminal charges	1	1	0	0	8	10	
b. Referred to other agency for criminal prosecution	0	0	0	0	1	1	
c. Referred to other agency for civil or administrative action	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Closed - No further action	0	0	0	0	4	4	
5. Investigations pending or inactive at the end of the year	9	1	0	2	8	20	0

DISPOSITIONS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES

DISPOSITION OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants charged by complaint, TOTAL	17
a. Defendants with complaints administratively dismissed	0
b. Defendants with complaints downgraded to disorderly persons offenses	0
c. Defendants with complaints referred to Family Court	0
d. Defendants with complaints presented to grand jury	3
2. Defendants with original charges presented to grand jury on direct presentment	7
3. Defendants charged through accusation	0
4. Defendants completing grand jury process on direct presentment and complaint presentation, TOTAL	10
a. Defendants indicted	10
b. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
c. Defendants no billed/no action	0

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INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE -- Original and Post-complaint investigations						
	Original Investigations Conducted Jointly With:				Original Exclusive Investigations	TOTAL Original Investigations	TOTAL Post-complaint Investigations
	Local Police	State Agency	Other County Prosecutor	Other Agency			
1. Investigations pending or inactive at the beginning of the year	7	0	0	1	3	11	0
2. Investigations opened during the year	45	10	0	4	59	118	0
3. TOTAL Investigative workload for the year (add nos. 1 - 2)	52	10	0	5	62	129	0
4. TOTAL Investigations completed during this year (add a. - d.)	27	10	0	5	49	91	0
a. Resulting in criminal charges	0	0	0	0	1	1	
b. Referred to other agency for criminal prosecution	0	0	0	0	1	1	
c. Referred to other agency for civil or administrative action	15	0	0	0	19	34	
d. Closed - No further action	12	10	0	5	28	55	
5. Investigations pending or inactive at the end of the year	8	0	0	0	8	16	0

DISPOSITIONS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES

DISPOSITION OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants charged by complaint, TOTAL	1
a. Defendants with complaints administratively dismissed	0
b. Defendants with complaints downgraded to disorderly persons offenses	1
c. Defendants with complaints referred to Family Court	0
d. Defendants with complaints presented to grand jury	0
2. Defendants with original charges presented to grand jury on direct presentment	0
3. Defendants charged through accusation	0
4. Defendants completing grand jury process on direct presentment and complaint presentation, TOTAL	0
a. Defendants indicted	0
b. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
c. Defendants no billed/no action	0

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INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE -- Original and Post-complaint investigations						
	Original Investigations Conducted Jointly With:				Original Exclusive Investigations	TOTAL Original Investigations	TOTAL Post-complaint Investigations
	Local Police	State Agency	Other County Prosecutor	Other Agency			
1. Investigations pending or inactive at the beginning of the year	21	0	0	14	4	39	0
2. Investigations opened during the year	103	1	2	181	23	310	0
3. TOTAL Investigative workload for the year (add nos. 1 - 2)	124	1	2	195	27	349	0
4. TOTAL Investigations completed during this year (add a. - d.)	84	1	2	178	22	287	0
a. Resulting in criminal charges	6	0	0	3	3	12	
b. Referred to other agency for criminal prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Referred to other agency for civil or administrative action	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Closed - No further action	78	1	2	175	19	275	
5. Investigations pending or inactive at the end of the year	40	0	0	17	5	62	0

DISPOSITIONS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES

DISPOSITION OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants charged by complaint, TOTAL	12
a. Defendants with complaints administratively dismissed	0
b. Defendants with complaints downgraded to disorderly persons offenses	0
c. Defendants with complaints referred to Family Court	0
d. Defendants with complaints presented to grand jury	11
2. Defendants with original charges presented to grand jury on direct presentment	0
3. Defendants charged through accusation	0
4. Defendants completing grand jury process on direct presentment and complaint presentation, TOTAL	14
a. Defendants indicted	13
b. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
c. Defendants no billed/no action	1

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INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE -- Original and Post-complaint investigations						
	Original Investigations Conducted Jointly With:				Original Exclusive Investigations	TOTAL Original Investigations	TOTAL Post-complaint Investigations
	Local Police	State Agency	Other County Prosecutor	Other Agency			
1. Investigations pending or inactive at the beginning of the year	8	0	0	4	10	22	0
2. Investigations opened during the year	22	0	1	1	39	63	3
3. TOTAL Investigative workload for the year (add nos. 1 - 2)	30	0	1	5	49	85	0
4. TOTAL Investigations completed during this year (add a. - d.)	23	0	1	2	31	57	3
a. Resulting in criminal charges	1	0	0	0	4	5	0
b. Referred to other agency for criminal prosecution	11	0	1	0	1	13	0
c. Referred to other agency for civil or administrative action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Closed - No further action	11	0	0	2	26	39	0
5. Investigations pending or inactive at the end of the year	7	0	0	3	18	28	0

DISPOSITIONS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES

DISPOSITION OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants charged by complaint, TOTAL	21
a. Defendants with complaints administratively dismissed	0
b. Defendants with complaints downgraded to disorderly persons offenses	4
c. Defendants with complaints referred to Family Court	0
d. Defendants with complaints presented to grand jury	17
2. Defendants with original charges presented to grand jury on direct presentment	0
3. Defendants charged through accusation	1
4. Defendants completing grand jury process on direct presentment and complaint presentation, TOTAL	17
a. Defendants indicted	17
b. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
c. Defendants no billed/no action	0

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE -- Original and Post-complaint investigations						
	Original Investigations Conducted Jointly With:				Original Exclusive Investigations	TOTAL Original Investigations	TOTAL Post-complaint Investigations
	Local Police	State Agency	Other County Prosecutor	Other Agency			
1. Investigations pending or inactive at the beginning of the year	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
2. Investigations opened during the year	0	19	0	0	37	56	28
3. TOTAL Investigative workload for the year (add nos. 1 - 2)	0	26	0	0	37	63	28
4. TOTAL Investigations completed during this year (add a. - d.)	0	17	0	0	34	51	24
a. Resulting in criminal charges	0	0	0	0	15	15	
b. Referred to other agency for criminal prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	
c. Referred to other agency for civil or administrative action	0	0	0	0	0	0	
d. Closed - No further action	0	17	0	0	19	36	
5. Investigations pending or inactive at the end of the year	0	9	0	0	3	12	4

DISPOSITIONS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES

DISPOSITION OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants charged by complaint, TOTAL	15
a. Defendants with complaints administratively dismissed	0
b. Defendants with complaints downgraded to disorderly persons offenses	0
c. Defendants with complaints referred to Family Court	0
d. Defendants with complaints presented to grand jury	15
2. Defendants with original charges presented to grand jury on direct presentment	15
3. Defendants charged through accusation	0
4. Defendants completing grand jury process on direct presentment and complaint presentation, TOTAL	15
a. Defendants indicted	15
b. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
c. Defendants no billed/no action	0

Due to bail reform requirements, complaints simultaneously signed following direct presentment

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS

INVESTIGATIVE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS	NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE -- Original and Post-complaint investigations						
	Original Investigations Conducted Jointly With:				Original Exclusive Investigations	TOTAL Original Investigations	TOTAL Post-complaint Investigations
	Local Police	State Agency	Other County Prosecutor	Other Agency			
1. Investigations pending or inactive at the beginning of the year	52	2	2	16	43	115	0
2. Investigations opened during the year	70	4	1	69	120	264	1
3. TOTAL Investigative workload for the year (add nos. 1 - 2)	122	6	3	85	163	379	1
4. TOTAL Investigations completed during this year (add a. - d.)	101	6	3	73	139	322	1
a. Resulting in criminal charges	3	0	0	1	3	7	0
b. Referred to other agency for criminal prosecution	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
c. Referred to other agency for civil or administrative action	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
d. Closed - No further action	97	6	3	70	135	311	0
5. Investigations pending or inactive at the end of the year	21	0	0	12	24	57	0

DISPOSITIONS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES

DISPOSITION OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CRIMINAL CHARGES	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
1. Defendants charged by complaint, TOTAL	12
a. Defendants with complaints administratively dismissed	1
b. Defendants with complaints downgraded to disorderly persons offenses	1
c. Defendants with complaints referred to Family Court	0
d. Defendants with complaints presented to grand jury	1
2. Defendants with original charges presented to grand jury on direct presentment	0
3. Defendants charged through accusation	8
4. Defendants completing grand jury process on direct presentment and complaint presentation, TOTAL	3
a. Defendants indicted	3
b. Defendants no billed and remanded to municipal court	0
c. Defendants no billed/no action	0

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APPELLATE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS Appellate Division and Other Appellate Courts

APPELLATE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS/OUTCOMES	Appellate Division Appeals						NJ Supreme Court Appeals	U.S. and Other Court Appeals (specify court)	TOTAL
	Criminal referral cases	Other criminal appeals	Criminal Inter-locutory	Juvenile	Law Division (de novo)	Civil			
1. Appeals pending at beginning of the year	47	3	0	1	2	0	0	5	58
2. Notices of appeal received/filed	42	9	2	1	2	0	0	3	59
3. Appellate motions, motion responses filed	2	0	5	0	0	0	17	0	24
4. Appellate briefs filed	34	11	0	2	3	0	1	4	55
5. STATE Appeals and - TOTAL DISPOSED Cross Appeals	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
a. Conviction or order affirmed	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
b. Conviction or order reversed	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
c. Remanded or judgment modified	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
d. Withdrawn or dismissed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. DEFENSE Appeals - TOTAL DISPOSED	40	11	2	1	3	0	1	3	61
a. Conviction or order affirmed	36	9	2	1	3	0	1	3	55
b. Conviction or order reversed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
c. Remanded or judgment modified	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
d. Withdrawn or dismissed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7. Appeals pending at the end of the year	49	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	53

APPELLATE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS Law Division

APPELLATE WORKLOAD AND DISPOSITIONS/OUTCOMES	MUNICIPAL COURT APPEALS -- BY TYPE OF VIOLATION					TOTAL
	Criminal	Disorderly Persons	Motor Vehicle	Municipal Ordinances	Other	
1. Appeals pending at beginning of year	0	2	8	0	0	10
2. Notices of appeal received/filed	0	9	36	0	0	45
3. Appellate motions, motion responses filed	0	0	2	0	0	2
4. Appellate briefs filed	0	9	40	0	0	49
5. TOTAL APPEALS DISPOSED	0	8	38	0	0	46
a. Conviction or order affirmed	0	6	35	0	0	41
b. Conviction or order reversed	0	1	2	0	0	3
c. Remanded or judgment modified	0	0	1	0	0	1
d. Withdrawn or dismissed	0	1	0	0	0	1
6. Appeals pending at the end of the year	0	3	6	0	0	9

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INTAKE

Filings	Number of Juveniles	Number of Cases	Number of Offenses
1. TOTAL New Juvenile Delinquency Filings During the Year	720	962	1,691
a. Diverted		448	610
b. Juvenile Referee		77	119
c. Informal Calendar (Counsel Not Mandatory)		20	29
d. Formal Calendar (Counsel Mandatory)		372	805
2. Delinquency Filings Dismissed, Consolidated or Withdrawn During the Year		4	6
3. TOTAL Violations of Probation Filed During the Year		39	45
a. Informal Calendar (Counsel Not Mandatory)		1	1
b. Formal Calendar (Counsel Mandatory)		44	44

Form Cont'd, next page

Section IV. 9. a. Juvenile Delinquency Intake (continued)

1. County Screening Procedures – check the box that most accurately describes your procedures. Do not check more than one box.	
a. Prosecutor's office reviews all new delinquency complaints either before or after diversion.	N/A
b. Prosecutor's office reviews selected delinquency complaints either before or after diversion based on offense charged or other criteria.	X
c. Prosecutor's office does not screen new delinquency complaints.	X
2. Violations of Probation – check the box that most accurately describes your procedures. Do not check more than one box.	
a. An Assistant Prosecutor appears at all V.O.P. hearings.	N/A
b. An Assistant Prosecutor appears at selected V.O.P. hearings based on offense charged or other criteria.	X
c. Assistant Prosecutors do not appear at V.O.P. hearings.	N/A

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DISPOSED CASES

Disposed Cases	Number of Juveniles	Number of Cases
1. Total Juvenile Disposed Cases	343	469
a. Adjudicated Delinquent		296
b. Adjudicated Not Delinquent		2

Trials	
2. Total Number of Trials – Assistant Prosecutor Appearing	4
a. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent on One or More Charges at Trial.	3
b. Juveniles Adjudicated Not Delinquent at Trial.	1

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JUVENILE WAIVER DECISIONS

1.	Voluntary Waivers at Juvenile's Request	0
2.	Juvenile Waiver Applications by Prosecutor	
a.	Pending at Beginning of Year	0
b.	Motions Filed by Prosecutor this Year	5
3.	Juvenile Waiver Decisions (Prosecutor's Applications)	
a.	Waived on Prosecutor's Motion with Juvenile's Consent	3
b.	Waived on Prosecutor's Motion after a Hearing	1
c.	Motion Voluntarily Withdrawn by Prosecutor	0
d.	Waivers Denied	1
e.	Total Decisions (sum of 3a through 3d)	5
4.	Juvenile Waiver Applications filed by Prosecutor Pending at Year End (2.a. + 2.b. - 3.e.)	0

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JUVENILE HABITUAL OFFENDER PROGRAM WORKLOAD AND ADJUDICATIONS

WORKLOAD AND ADJUDICATIONS	NUMBER OF JUVENILES
1. Juveniles reviewed for acceptance into habitual offender program	N/A
2. Juveniles accepted for prosecution as habitual offenders	N/A
3. TOTAL juvenile adjudications	N/A
a. Adjudicated delinquent by admission, i.e., guilty plea	N/A
b. Adjudicated delinquent at hearing	N/A
c. Adjudicated not delinquent	N/A
d. Complaint dismissed or withdrawn	N/A
e. Adjudication adjourned, continuance granted	N/A

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VICTIM/WITNESS NOTIFICATION SERVICES

NOTIFICATION SERVICES	NOTIFICATION PROVIDED TO					
	VICTIMS		Lay WITNESSES		Law Enforcement WITNESSES	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Initial contact	X			X		X
Administrative dismissal	X			X	X	
Remand to municipal court	X			X	X	
Indictment returned	X		X		X	
No bill	X		X		X	
Acceptance into pre-trial intervention	X			X	X	
Guilty plea	X		X		X	
Not guilty at trial	X		X		X	
Guilty at trial	X		X		X	
Indictment dismissed	X			X	X	
Sentence	X		X		X	
Parole	X			X	X	
Disposition of juvenile cases	X			X		X
Other (specify) Written VINE notifications are sent to victims informing them about a defendant's release from the county jail.	X		X		X	
Other (specify) Dept. of Corrections inmate notifications re: sentence served release dates & community release / half-way acceptance notices	X			X		X

VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
 SERVICES PROVIDED

VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE SERVICES	SERVICE PROVIDED TO			
	VICTIMS		WITNESSES	
	Juvenile Cases	Adult Cases	Juvenile Cases	Adult Cases
INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES				
Introductory brochure	X	X		
Criminal Justice system orientation	X	X	X	X
Case information	X	X	X	X
VCCO referral	X	X	X	X
Social service information/referral	X	X	X	X
Crime prevention information/referral	X	X	X	X
Property return information	X	X	X	X
Witness fee information	X	X	X	X
Public education, community awareness	X	X	X	X
LOGISTIC SERVICES				
Stand-by subpoena and call	X	X	X	X
Witness waiting area	X	X	X	X
Response to witness intimidation, harassment	X	X	X	X
Restitution recommendation at sentencing	X	X		
VCCO claim assistance	X	X	X	X
Social service intervention	X	X	X	X
Employer/student intervention	X	X	X	X
Travel, lodging assistance	X	X	X	X
Transportation assistance	X	X	X	X
Child care assistance	X	X	X	X
Property return assistance	X	X	X	X
Witness fee assistance	X	X	X	X
Victim impact statement assistance	X	X		
Counseling	X	X	X	X
Other (specify) (48-hr outreach in Homicide Cases)	X	X		
Other (specify) HIV testing	X	X		
Other (specify) Nicole's Law Restraining Order	X	X		
Other (specify) Court Accompaniment	X	X	X	X

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	NUMBER	VALUE
1. Notice of intention to solicit funds received	N/A	
2. Expungement applications received	472	
3. TOTAL number of forfeiture actions	*112	
4. Number of motor vehicles obtained through forfeiture actions	21 cars	
5. TOTAL value of property forfeited		\$ 359,177.11
a. Cash forfeited		\$ 274,652.12
b. Value of forfeited motor vehicles (Estimated Value)		\$ 57,780.00**
c. Value of other forfeited property (Estimated Value)		\$ 26,744.99***
(Specify property)		
Five televisions, 1 watch, security cameras, 1 printer, 1 DVD player, commercial grade meat processing equipment		
* Total of 156 cases screened; 112 forfeitures filed; 44 forfeitures declined ** Actual value received by auction for 17 cars - \$21,924.00 Estimated Value of 4 cars forfeited and turned over to police departments - \$11,050.00 *** Actual value received by auction for 13 items - \$2,839.00 Estimated value of 1 item forfeited and turned over to police departments - \$1,000.00		

ADULT DEFENDANTS WITH BIAS CRIME RELATED CHARGES DISPOSED

	TOTAL	NUMBER CONVICTED		ACQUITTED	DISMISSED	DOWNGRADE/ REMAND
		PLEA	TRIAL			
Number of defendants disposed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of defendants for whom application for extended term of imprisonment made	0					
Number of defendants for whom application was granted	0					
Number of defendants for whom application was denied	0					
Number of defendants for whom simple assault was upgraded to 4th degree crime	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of defendants for whom harassment was upgraded to 4th degree crime	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of defendants who had both an upgrade to a 4th degree crime and an application for extended terms	0					

JUVENILE DEFENDANTS WITH BIAS CRIME RELATED CHARGES DISPOSED

	TOTAL	NUMBER CONVICTED		ACQUITTED	DISMISSED	DOWNGRADE/ REMAND
		PLEA	TRIAL			
Number of juveniles disposed	0					
Number of juveniles waived for adult prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of juveniles for whom application for extended term of imprisonment made	0					
Number of juveniles for whom application was granted	0					
Number of juveniles for whom application was denied	0					
Number of juveniles for whom simple assault was upgraded to 4th degree crime	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of juveniles for whom harassment was upgraded to 4th degree crime	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of juveniles who had both an upgrade to a 4th degree crime and an application for extended terms	0					

POLICE PURSUIT SUMMARY REPORT

Agency Burlington County Prosecutor's Office	County Burlington
Reporting Period January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017	
Person completing report D/Sergeant Steven Craig	Date completed
Phone number 609-265-5878	

1. Number of pursuits initiated	44
2. Number of pursuits resulting in accidents	6
3. Number of pursuits resulting in injuries (NO DEATHS)	3
4. Number of pursuits resulting in death	1
5. Number of pursuits resulting in arrest	11
6. Number of vehicles in accidents	9
a. Pursued vehicles	7
b. Police vehicles	2
c. Third party vehicles	0
7. Number of people injured	2
a. Pursued vehicles	2
b. Police vehicles	0
c. Third party vehicles	0
d. Pedestrians	0
8. Number of people killed	0
a. Pursued vehicles	0
b. Police vehicles	0
c. Third party vehicles	0
d. Pedestrians	0
9. Number of people arrested	26
10. Number of pursuits in which a tire deflation device was used	0

Section IV.14B

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS SUMMARY REPORT FORMS

Agency: Burlington County Prosecutor's Office

County: Burlington

Reporting Year: 2017

TABLE 1 -- COMPLAINTS FILED

Type of Complaint	Anonymous Complaints	Citizen Complaints	Agency Complaints	Total Complaints
Excessive Force	0	26	0	26
Improper Arrest	0	9	10	19
Improper Entry	0	2	0	2
Improper Search	0	8	1	9
Other Criminal Violation	0	11	5	16
Differential Treatment	2	25	2	29
Demeanor	0	60	5	65
Domestic Violence	0	2	2	4
Other Rule Violation	4	99	168	271
TOTAL	6	242	193	441

Agency: Burlington County Prosecutor's Office

County: Burlington

Reporting Year: 2017

TABLE 2 -- AGENCY DISPOSITIONS

	Sustained	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Unfounded	Administratively Closed	Total Dispositions
Excessive Force	0	18	2	1	3	24
Improper Arrest	1	16	1	0	2	20
Improper Entry	0	2	0	0	0	2
Improper Search	0	5	0	1	0	6
Other Criminal Violation	1	6	1	0	4	12
Differential Treatment	0	15	6	4	3	28
Demeanor	8	45	9	6	3	71
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	0	1	2
Other Rule Violation	119	50	18	21	30	238
TOTAL	129	157	38	33	46	403

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS SUMMARY REPORT FORMS

Agency: Burlington County Prosecutor's Office

County: Burlington

Reporting Year: 2017

TABLE 3 -- COURT DISPOSITIONS

Court	Cases Dismissed	Cases Diverted	Acquittals	Convictions
Municipal Court	0	0	0	1
Superior Court	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	0	0	2

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

ACTIVITY	YEAR	Total Operating Budget (excluding Grants)	Total Grants Funding
1. TOTAL actual expenditures, prior report year (include all County, State and Federal funding)	2016	8,702,926.29	765,698.00
a. Salaries and Wages		8,502,538.51	596,274.00
b. Other Expenses		200,387.78	169,424.00
2. TOTAL Budgeted Appropriations, current report year (include all County, State and Federal funding)	2017	9,133,333.00	874,466.00
a. Salaries and Wages		8,940,760.00	633,531.00
b. Other Expenses		192,573.00	240,935.00

Rev. 2007