OLEPS

OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFSSIONAL STANDARDS

Eighth Public Aggregate Misconduct Report

January 1, 2018- December 31, 2018

May 2020

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Introduction

The Law Enforcement Professional Standards Act of 2009 (N.J.S.A. 52:17B-222, et. seq.) (the Act), requires the Office of Law Enforcement Professional Standards (OLEPS) to publish aggregate reports regarding misconduct investigations conducted by the New Jersey State Police (State Police). The report includes the number of external, internal, and total complaints received and the disposition of these complaints.

This Aggregate Misconduct Report discusses the volume of misconduct investigations opened from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, misconduct cases closed in 2018, administrative cases closed in 2018, performance cases closed in 2018, and trends in misconduct case volume from 2011 to 2018. The report provides an overview of the State Police misconduct process and details aggregated misconduct data for the reporting period. This report details the total number of misconduct cases opened within a given period, closed within a given period, the disposition for each closed case, the volume of troopers and allegations in each case, the type of allegations in each cases, and several other measures designed to more fully illustrate the State Police's internal disciplinary process.

Publication of this report continues OLEPS' goal of improving transparency, integrity, and awareness of law enforcement and State Police.

Misconduct Process

The Office of Professional Standards (OPS) is the Division Unit tasked with investigating alleged misconduct of enlisted members of State Police. State Police policies and procedures define misconduct as any act or omission, which, if a member commits, would violate a rule, regulation, written directive, or lawful order State Police issued. The time between when State Police receives a complaint to the closing of a misconduct case can be lengthy and depends on a number of factors inherent to the complaint. When OPS receives a complaint, it determines whether the complaint is an administrative or misconduct matter warranting an investigation. If the case warrants an investigation, the specifics of the complaint and case dictate the process of the investigation, and ultimately, the disposition.

While OPS' primary responsibility is the investigation of allegations of misconduct, the office also handles other State Police matters. These other matters include monitoring the progress of alleged violations of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), compliance incidents, shooting reviews, tracking uses of force, management of reviews generated when a member is involved in two uses of force in one year (also known as 2-in-1s), management of reviews generated when a member is involved in three misconduct cases in two years (also known as 3-in-2s), and management of early warning system reviews.[1] The receipt and investigation of allegations of misconduct, however, remain the focus of OPS.

Figure One outlines the processing of complaints OPS received, from the receipt of each complaint to the outcome of the case.

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[1] Until October 2017, OPS also coordinated requests of State Police made under the Open Public Records Act. The Office of Community Outreach and Public Affairs now handle this function.

Figure One: Process of Allegations of Misconduct
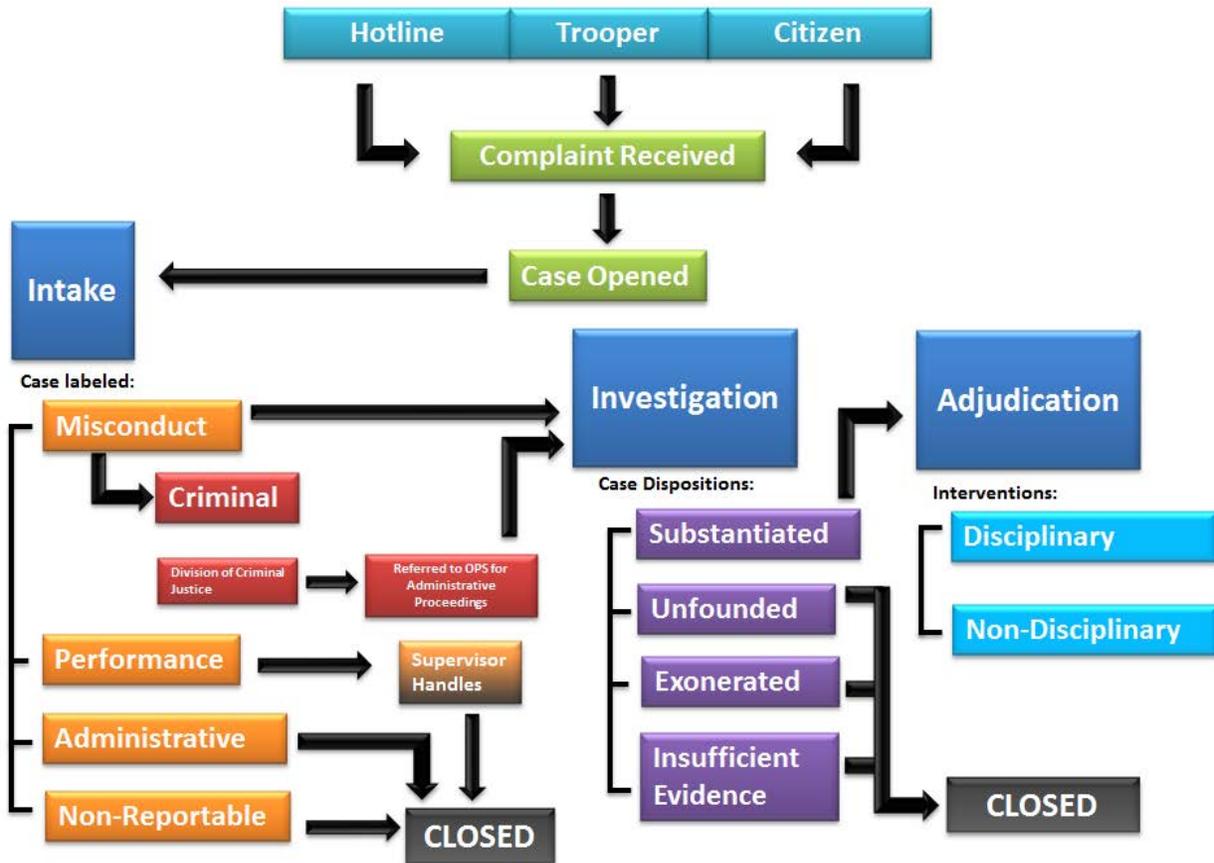
How are complaints received?

- OPS receives complaints or allegations of misconduct in a number of ways – via the State Police complaint line, via citizen contact with OPS or OLEPS to file a complaint, via citizen completed complaint form provided to a trooper, via another trooper, or via self-report.

What happens to complaints?

- OPS Intake Unit staff reviews and assesses all complaints, regardless of the method received and regardless of who initiated the complaint. The Intake Unit reviews the complaint and can then render several determinations: administratively close the case or label it as a criminal incident, a performance issue,[2] a non-reportable incident, or a misconduct case.

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[2] While performance cases still exist in State Police policies and procedures, OPS no longer uses this label for allegations of misconduct.

- A case is administratively closed after OPS determines there is no indication a trooper's behavior, performance (or non-performance), violated criminal laws, State Police rules and regulations, or written orders. Administratively closed cases do not proceed any further.

- If OPS determines that a misconduct case may implicate criminal activity, OPS refers the matter to either the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) or the local prosecutor. DCJ or a local Prosecutor's Office may pursue or decline to pursue criminal charges. OPS suspends the administrative misconduct investigation until the conclusion of the criminal investigation. These actions also occur if there is an arrest of a trooper.

- Performance issues are determined to be issues of job performance, best addressed by a trooper's supervisor.

- Non-reportable incidents involve issues in performance or non-performance that does not violate NJSP rules and regulations, criminal or civil laws, or the state or national constitution. OPS documents and records these incidents for administrative purposes.

- OPS internally investigates all allegations classified as misconduct cases.

Brief overview of the misconduct investigation process
- The misconduct investigation process attempts to determine whether misconduct allegations are true. These cases typically involve multiple allegations and may involve one or more troopers. Because allegations can be specific (i.e., disparate treatment versus racial profiling), OPS classifies them according to the classification system outlined in Appendix One.

- The investigation process may involve speaking with the individual who filed the complaint or witnesses to the event that led to the complaint. Investigations may also require reviews of reports and documentation of the incident (i.e., motor vehicle stop reports, investigation reports, arrest reports, recordings etc.). Once an investigation is complete, OPS applies one of the following dispositions based on a preponderance of evidence: substantiated, unfounded, exonerated, or insufficient evidence.[3] OPS' adjudication office receives substantiated cases to determine the appropriate discipline for the misconduct.

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[3] Substantiated - a preponderance of the evidence shows that a member violated State Police rules, regulations, protocols, standard operating procedures, directives, or training.
Unfounded - a preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged misconduct did not occur.
Exonerated - a preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur, but did not violate state police rules, regulations, standard operating procedures, directives, or training.
Insufficient evidence (formerly unsubstantiated) - where there is insufficient evidence to determine, whether the alleged misconduct occurred.

Brief overview of adjudication process
- After OPS assigns a disposition to a case, the adjudication process begins. In every case, a trooper receives either disciplinary or non-disciplinary action. If there is an imposition of discipline, the Office of the Attorney General reviews the completed investigation for legal sufficiency and determines whether the preponderance of evidence supports the conclusion of the investigation. The Office of the Attorney General also reviews whether the discipline imposed is appropriate and proportionate. In determining whether the proposed discipline is proportionate to the substantiated misconduct, the attorney reviewing the case has full access to the trooper's past disciplinary history, as well as the history and penalty of troopers who have committed similar misconducts in the past.[4]

Report Methodology

This report details the volume of activity OPS handled in 2018. This report provides aggregate analyses on misconduct investigations opened in 2018. It also provides an overview of misconduct, performance, and administrative cases closed in 2018, regardless of the date opened.

Data

OLEPS collected data on all complaints received from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. These data included all misconduct cases opened and closed, all administrative cases opened and closed, all performance cases opened and closed, and all non-reportable incidents opened and closed. Specifically, this report focuses on the following information for each misconduct case: the date the incident occurred, the date OPS received the complaint, the date OPS opened the case, the principals and allegations, the allegation classifications and outcomes, the investigation's completion date (if applicable), and the date OPS closed the investigation.

The focus of this report is the volume of misconduct cases, that is, those cases identified as involving some form of misconduct. To understand this volume, it is necessary to know the true volume of incidents received by OPS.

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[4] During this review, OAG has full access to the involved trooper's disciplinary history. In conjunction with the evidence developed by the investigation before there are disciplinary charges and a penalty recommended, there is an evaluation of the trooper's disciplinary history.

Figure Two: Annual Incident Volume
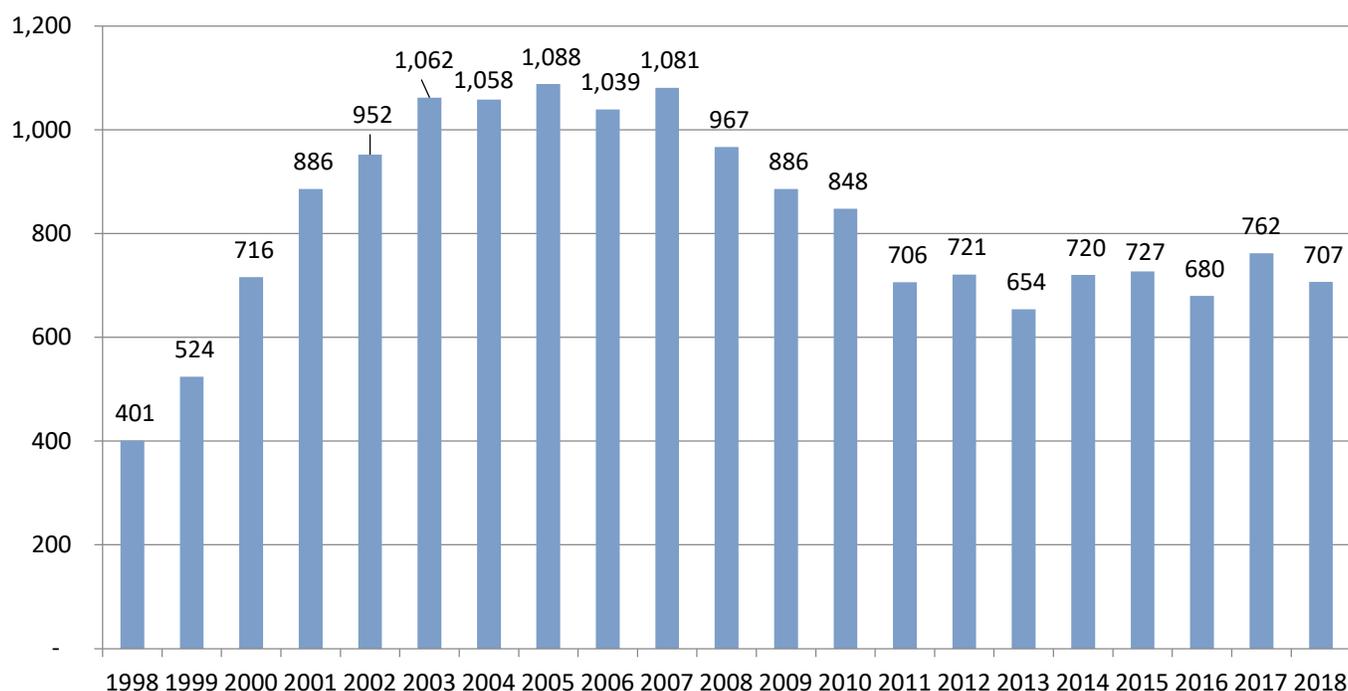### 1998-2018

Figure Two depicts the volume of all OPS incidents from 1998 through 2018. The volume of incidents OPS received peaked in the early to mid-2000's and decreased since. In 2018, OPS received 707 incidents, a 7.2% decrease from the 762 incidents reported to OPS in 2017. The 707 incidents OPS received in 2018 reflect all cases and incidents with the potential to develop into a misconduct. It does not reflect OPS' total workload for uses of force and accompanying reviews or other tasks.

There are multiple categorizations of complaints received due to the varying natures of complaints. Complaints may involve allegations of prohibited behavior, violations of administrative rules, and events where reports are required but do not reflect misconduct on the part of the trooper (supra. at 3–4). These categories – misconducts, performance, administrative, and non-reportable incidents – are depicted in Figure One and defined above. Figure Three[5] details the volume of these incidents from 1998 to 2018.

[5] Figure Three depicts the four largest categories described previously – misconduct, administrative, performance, and non-reportable incidents. There are two additional categories, EEO and shooting complaints, not reflected in Figure Three but which are included in the total number of incidents (707). The Aggregate Misconduct Report, however, only discusses the cases that have the potential to develop into a misconduct case (702).

Figure Three: Annual Complaint Volume by Type
1998-2018
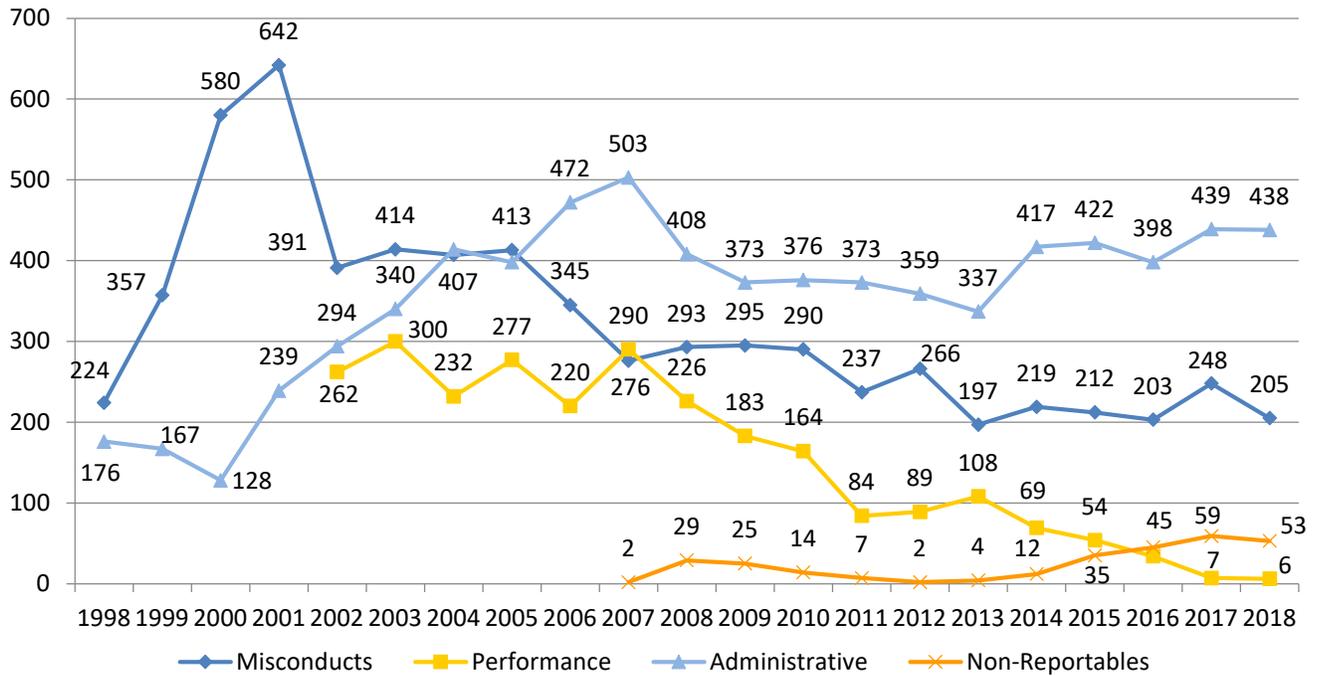
This report focuses on incidents with the potential to become a misconduct case. Thus, the most relevant categories of cases are misconduct cases, performance cases, administrative cases, and non-reportable incidents. As noted in Figure Two, the volume of incidents reported to OPS decreased in 2018. Consistently, each incident type decreased as well. However, the magnitude of this change varied across complaint type. As seen in Figure Three, the volume of misconduct cases steadily decreased from 2014 to 2016, increased in 2017, and then decreased in 2018. From 2014 to 2017, the number of cases classified as non-reportable incidents increased, and then slightly decreased in 2018. The volume of administrative cases increased from 2013 to 2017, with the exception of a slight decrease in 2016 and the current year. The number of performance cases continued to decrease through 2018, dropping to the smallest volume since the inception of this category in 2002.
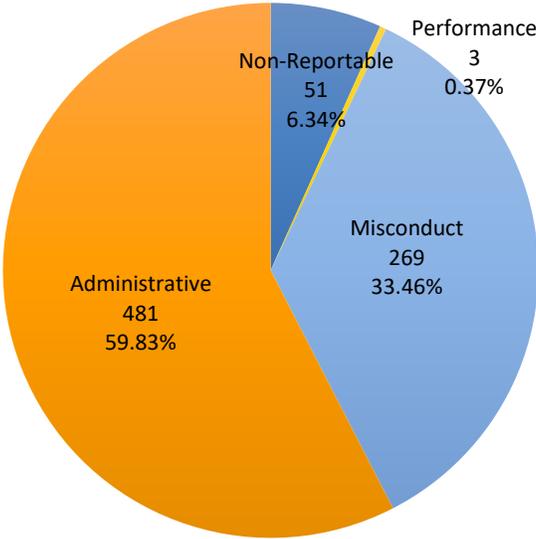
Figure Four: Cases Opened in 2018
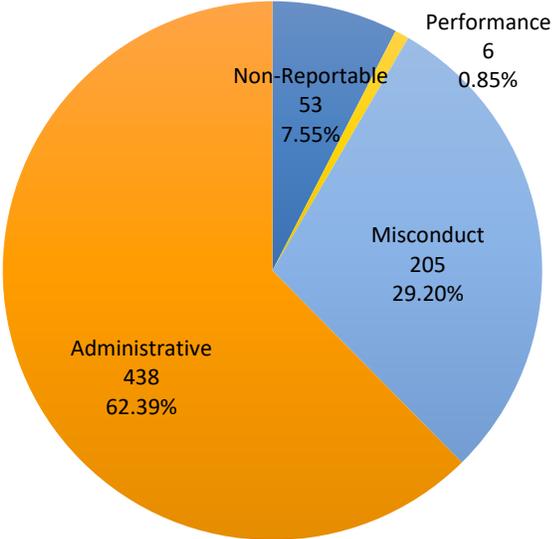
OPS opened 707 cases in 2018. Figure Four, however, depicts only the cases discussed in this report, or the true number of cases with the potential to develop into a misconduct case. Administrative and misconduct cases accounted for the majority of cases opened in 2018. Of the 702 cases OLEPS assessed,[6] 62.39% (438) were administrative cases, 29.20% (205) were misconduct cases, 7.55% (53) were non-reportable incidents, and 0.85% (six) were performance cases.

Figure Five: Cases Closed in 2018

Depending upon the investigation, allegations, and principals, a case may open in one year and close in a subsequent year. Consequently, cases opened in 2018 were not necessarily closed in 2018. In 2018, OPS closed a total of 804 misconduct, administrative, performance, and non-reportable cases, irrespective of the year they opened. Similar to the volume of cases opened, the majority of closed cases, 59.83% (481), were administrative cases, 33.46% (269) were misconduct cases, 6.34% (51) were non-reportable incidents, and less than 1% (three) were performance cases.

Overall, OPS opened and closed a similar proportion of each case type in 2018. Administrative, non-reportable, and performance cases typically close within the same year, but misconduct cases may not necessarily open and close within the same year.

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[6] The five cases opened in 2018 not included in these analyses were classified as either EEO investigations or shooting reviews. OLEPS does not review these cases.

Analysis

The following analyses depict the trends and volume in misconduct, performance, and administrative cases OPS handled in 2018.

Misconduct Cases Received in 2018

Figure Six depicts the trend of the number of misconduct investigations opened each year from 1998 to 2018. As noted previously, OPS opened 205 misconduct cases in 2018, a 17.34% decrease from the 248 cases opened in 2017.

Figure Six: Trends in the Number of Misconduct Cases Opened
1998-2018
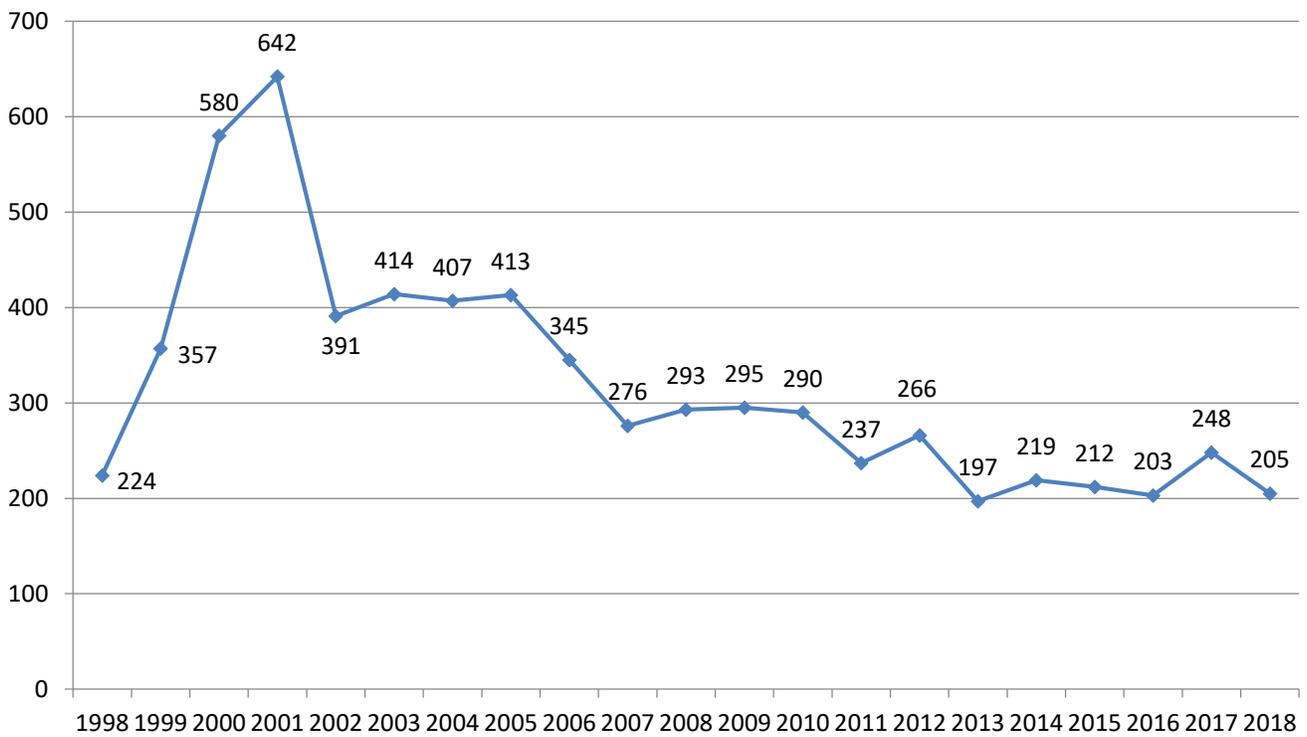
Complaint Source

Complaints made from a citizen or "external" source, from within State Police or an "internal" source, or from an anonymous source to State Police generate misconduct cases. Similar to the previous year, the majority of misconduct cases opened in 2018 stem from external complaints. In 2018, 61.46% of misconduct cases (126) originated from external complaints, while 38.54% of misconduct cases (79) developed from internal complaints. Figure Seven depicts the proportion of cases internally or externally generated for each year since 1998. As shown across all years, the majority of cases, between 60% and 81%, originate from external complaints. A smaller proportion of misconduct cases, between 19% and 40%, stem from internally generated complaints.

Figure Seven: Misconduct Cases Received By Source
1998-2018

Trooper assignments involve a variety of stations, units, and administrative positions. Depending on the nature of assignments, some troopers have more frequent and direct contact with the public, while others have minimal public c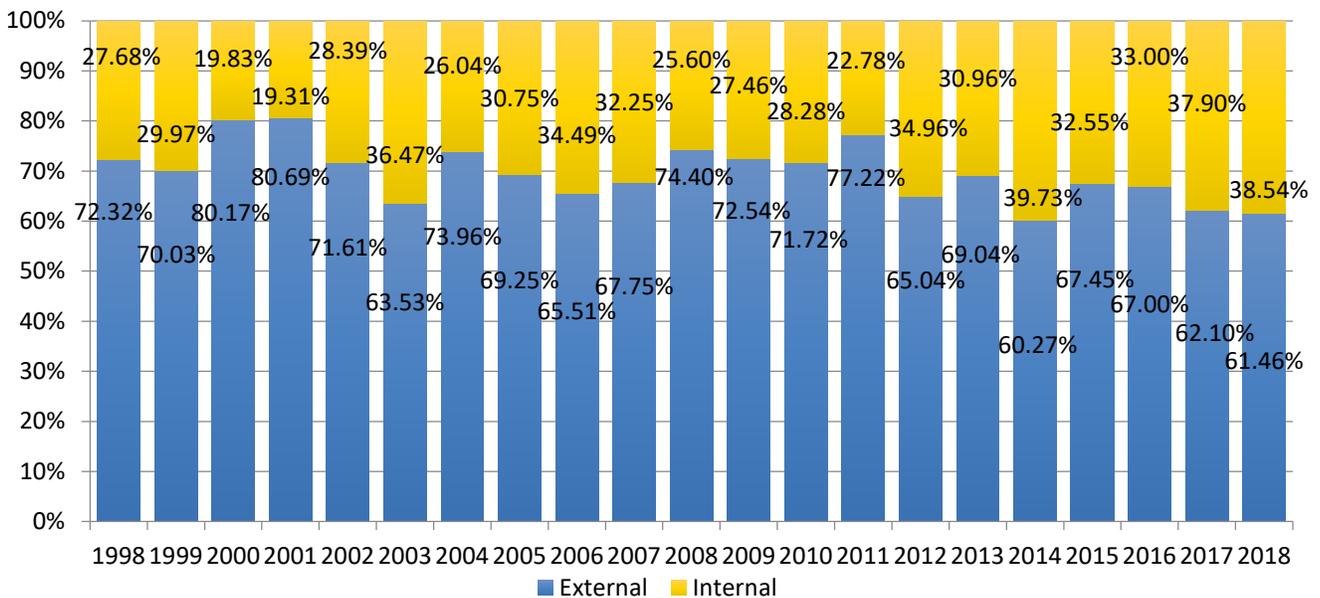ontact. Since the majority of complaints generate from external sources rather than from within State Police, troopers with higher levels of citizen contact may be more likely to receive misconduct complaints than those with less public contact. In 2018, roughly 64% of misconduct complaints involving troopers assigned to road stations generated from external sources, or the public. In contrast, only 49% of misconduct cases involving troopers assigned to non-road stations generated from external sources. OLEPS conducted a chi-square test to determine whether this difference was statistically significant. The results indicated that while there was no statistical significant difference in the volume of externally generated complaints at road versus non-road stations, (x^2=3.117, p>.05, two-tailed), the p value approached statistical significance. This means that a less strict test standard would have indicated that the difference was statistically significant.

Figure Eight depicts the number of misconduct cases OPS received each month in 2018. As noted in previous years, the number of cases fluctuated each month with no discernable pattern. In 2018, OPS received the largest volume of cases in September, followed by January, and then May. External complaints generated the majority of misconduct cases across all months, with the exception of June and October where there was an equal number of external and internal complaints received.

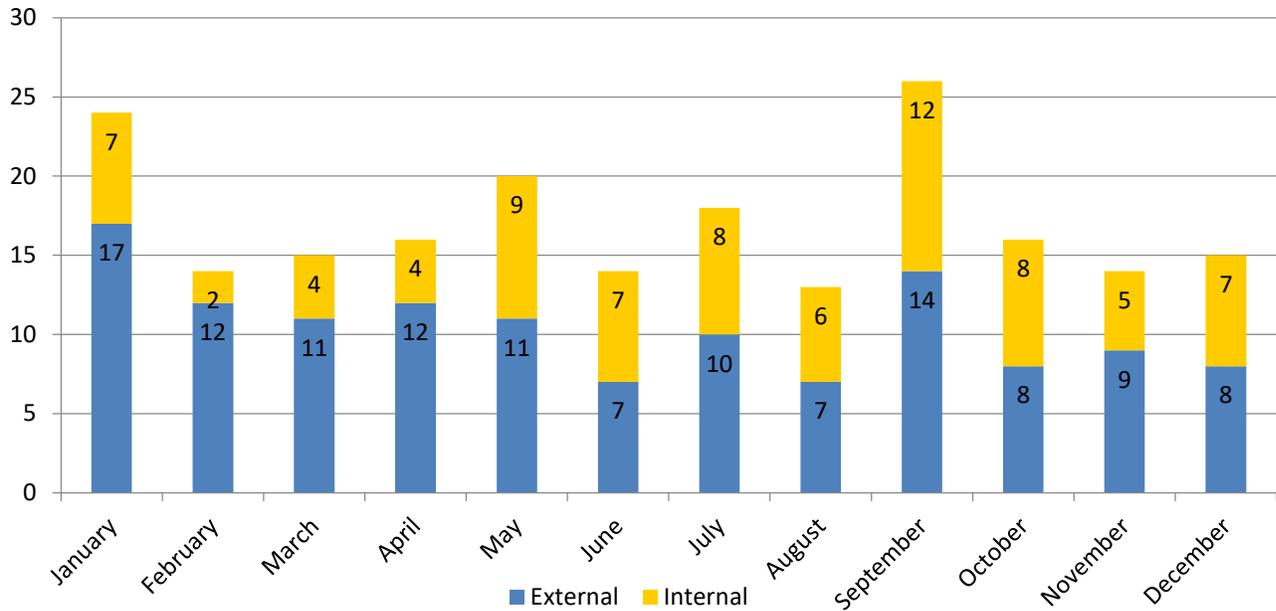*Figure Eight: Date Misconduct Cases Received*
2018

Figure Nine: Misconduct Cases Received
2011- 2018
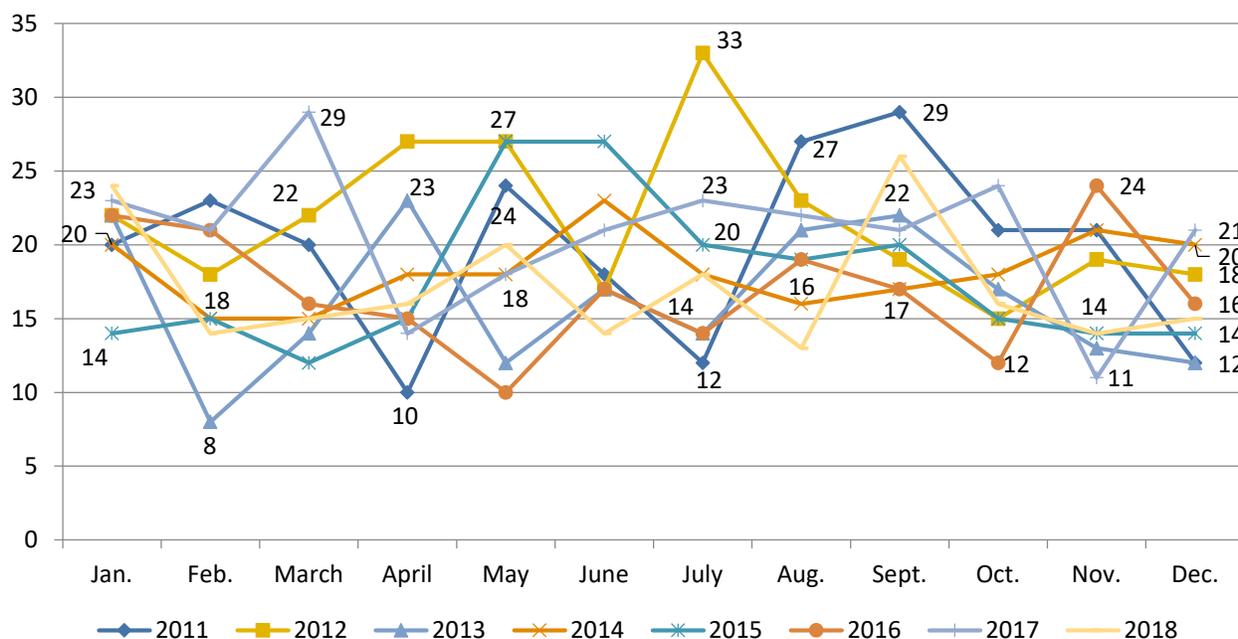
Figure Nine depicts the volume of misconduct cases received each month of the year from 2011 to 2018. Again, no consistent monthly pattern appears. The largest monthly volume of cases received differs across years. The largest volume of misconduct cases received in any month was in July 2012, followed by September 2011 and March 2017. The number of cases received each month was most consistent in 2014.

Case Status[7]

The length of time between when OPS opens a misconduct case until OPS closes the case varies depending on the circumstances of each case. Each case is unique, resulting in a varying number of principals and allegations. Additionally, some cases deemed "priority" might open and close more quickly than other cases. As of April 2019, OPS completed 132 of the 205 cases opened in 2018. Twenty-three cases opened in 2018 were forwarded for supervisory review[8] in the Investigation Bureau, a review of the findings and potential adjudication were the only remaining steps of the investigative process. Of the cases not yet forwarded for supervisory review or adjudication, 17 were suspended.[9] The remaining 33 cases opened in 2018 remained under active investigation. This volume is smaller than the number and proportion of active cases in 2017 (86 cases) when the Seventh Aggregate Misconduct Report was written.

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[7] OLEPS finalized all determinations of case status in April 2019 for the data used in this report and in OPS' 2018 Annual Report.

[8] All completed investigations undergo a supervisory review.

[9] Case suspensions may be due to pending criminal investigations or criminal legal review. These cases must remain suspended until the completion of the criminal case or criminal legal review process.

Table One: Status of Misconduct Cases Opened[10]

Status	Number of Cases	Number of Allegations
Active	33	103
Completed	132	350
Supervisory Review	24	88
Suspended	17	72
Total	**205**	**613**

Age of Cases

OPS opens a misconduct case for an incident that occurred that day or any previous day. Therefore, allegations of misconduct OPS received in 2018 can include incidents that occurred prior to 2018. Of the 205 misconduct cases opened in 2018, 138 stemmed from incidents that occurred in 2018. Twenty cases resulted from an incident that occurred prior to January 1, 2018, including 15 cases from incidents that occurred in 2017. Additionally, there were 47 misconduct cases opened in 2018 that did not list a date of incident.[11]

Case Assignment

Table Two depicts the distribution of cases and number of troopers named in complaints in 2018 across stations. The table indicates the number and percent of troopers named in a misconduct case for each station in 2018, and the number of cases listed for that station according to IAPro.[12]

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[10] This table reflects cases status as of April 1, 2019.

[11] OPS may not record incident dates for multiple reasons including: the complaint referred to multiple incidents, the case was borne out of the outcome of a previous investigation, because the case was opened following a notification of civil action, or because the date was unknown.

[12] The station listed for each case is the location at which the incident occurred, regardless of the assignment of the troopers involved, as troopers may be reassigned at any time.

Table Two: Station Distributions of Cases, Troopers, & Allegations[13]

	Station	Cases #	Cases %	Troopers #	Troopers %	Allegations #	Allegations %
Troop A	*Atlantic City*	**3**	1.46%	3	0.91%	5	0.82%
	Bellmawr	**4**	1.95%	4	1.22%	5	0.82%
	Bridgeton	**10**	4.88%	20	6.08%	47	7.67%
	Buena Vista	**3**	1.46%	5	1.52%	5	0.82%
	Port Norris	**4**	1.95%	7	2.13%	8	1.31%
	Woodbine	**3**	1.46%	5	1.52%	7	1.14%
	Woodstown	**2**	0.98%	2	0.61%	3	0.49%
	Troop A Other	**5**	2.44%	8	2.43%	15	2.45%
	Troop A Total	**34**		**54**		**95**	
Troop B	*Hope*	1	0.49%	1	0.30%	1	0.16%
	Netcong	5	2.44%	8	2.43%	11	1.79%
	Perryville	4	1.95%	4	1.22%	5	0.82%
	Somerville	13	6.34%	18	5.47%	36	5.87%
	Sussex	5	2.44%	9	2.74%	15	2.45%
	Totowa	10	4.88%	12	3.65%	24	3.92%
	Washington	1	0.49%	2	0.61%	3	0.49%
	Troop B Other	1	0.49%	1	0.30%	1	0.16%
	Troop B Total	**40**		**55**		**96**	
Troop C	*Bordentown*	9	4.39%	20	6.08%	29	4.73%
	Hamilton	11	5.37%	19	5.78%	30	4.89%
	Kingwood	5	2.44%	9	2.74%	28	4.57%
	Red Lion	5	2.44%	9	2.74%	21	3.43%
	Tuckerton	3	1.46%	4	1.22%	10	1.63%
	Troop C Other	7	3.41%	13	3.95%	29	4.73%
	Troop C Total	**40**		**74**		**147**	
Troop D	*Bloomfield*	8	3.90%	12	3.65%	17	2.77%
	Cranbury	2	0.98%	2	0.61%	4	0.65%
	Galloway	9	4.39%	16	4.86%	36	5.87%
	Holmdel	6	2.93%	6	1.82%	11	1.79%
	Moorestown	2	0.98%	6	1.82%	12	1.96%
	Newark	4	1.95%	4	1.22%	6	0.98%
	Troop D Other	2	0.98%	2	0.61%	2	0.33%
	Troop D Total	**33**		**48**		**88**	
	Other	49	23.90%	78	23.71%	148	24.14%
	Unknown	9	4.39%	20	6.08%	39	6.36%
	Total	205		329		613	

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[13] State Police determines the station assignment based on where the incident generating the complaint occurred, regardless of the assignment of the troopers named within the case.

The distribution of cases across stations was generally consistent. Generally, no single station accounts for more than 5% of the total number of misconduct cases received or the total number of troopers named that year. In the current period, however, multiple stations accounted for slightly more than 5% of cases and/or troopers. In 2018, Somerville station in Troop B accounted for 6.34% of cases and Hamilton station in Troop C accounted for 5.37% of cases. Bridgeton station in Troop A accounted for 6.08% of troopers, while Somerville station in Troop B accounted for 5.47% of troopers, and Bordentown and Hamilton station in Troop C accounted for 6.08% and 5.78% of troopers, respectively. The pattern of allegation volume varied slightly from the case and trooper pattern. Bridgeton station in Troop A and Somerville station in Troop B, which both accounted for larger proportions of troopers named, also accounted for a larger proportion of allegations, 7.67% and 5.87%, respectively. Additionally, Galloway station in Troop D accounted for 5.87% of allegations. Overall, however, the largest proportions of cases, troopers, and allegations cited in 2018 misconduct cases were for those assigned to non-road stations, labeled as "Other."

Figure Ten: Trends in the Number of Troopers Involved Per Troop
2011-2018
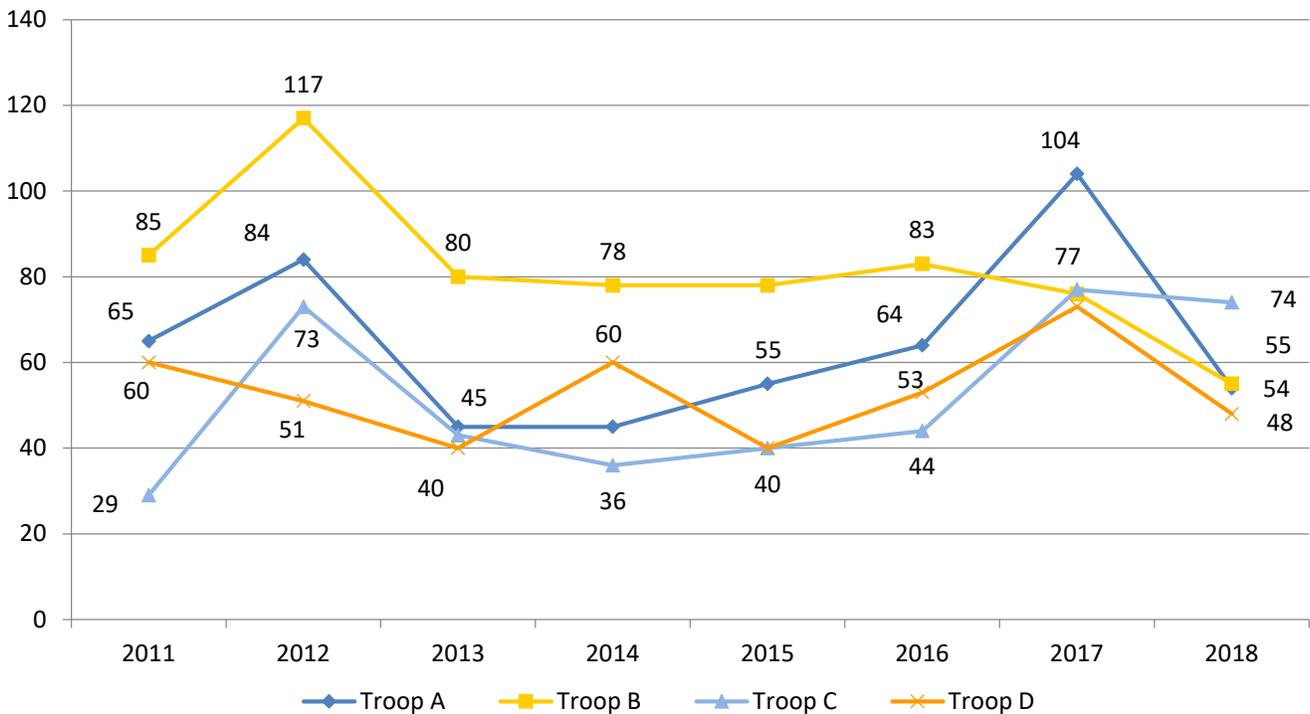
Figure Ten depicts the trend in the number of troopers cited in opened misconduct cases for each troop. Consistent with the decrease in the volume of misconduct cases from 2017 to 2018, the volume of misconduct cases in each troop decreased as well. The magnitude of this change, however, varied across troops. There was a 48% decrease in the number of troopers involved in opened misconduct cases for Troop A, a 34% decrease for Troop D, a 28% decrease from Troop B, and a 4% decrease for Troop C.

As indicated in Figure Ten, Troop C's misconduct cases involved 74 troopers, 32% of all troopers named in a complaint in 2018. Historically, Troop B had the largest proportion of troopers involved in misconduct cases until 2016. In 2018, Troop B's misconduct cases named 55 troopers, the second largest proportion, 24%, of troopers named across troops. Troop A's misconduct cases named 54 troopers, 23% of all troopers involved in misconduct cases. In contrast, Troop D's misconduct cases involved the fewest troopers in 2018, 48 troopers, or 21% of all troopers involved in misconduct cases.

In addition to having the largest number of troopers cited in misconduct cases, the cases originating in Troop C also involved the largest number of troopers per case. On average, there were 1.85 troopers per misconduct case for Troop C in 2018. There were 1.59 troopers per case in Troop A, 1.46 troopers per case in Troop D, and 1.38 troopers per case in Troop B.

Figure Eleven: Proportion of Externally Generated Cases
By Road and Non-Road Stations [14]
2018
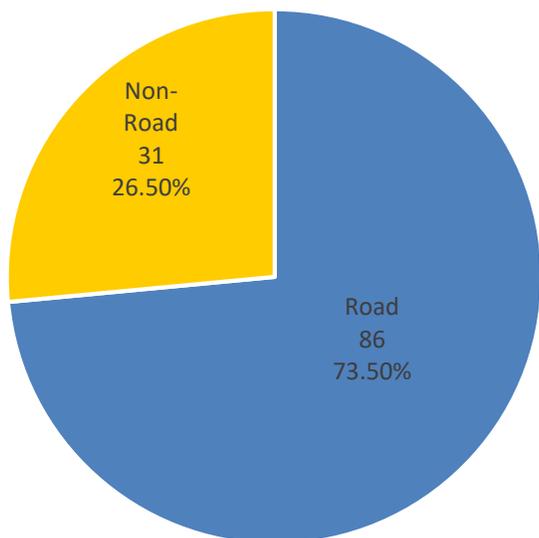
As mentioned previously, given the volume of public interactions at road stations, the volume of external complaints should be larger at road stations than non-road stations. Figure Eleven depicts the proportion of externally generated complaints for each station. Road stations appear in blue and non-road stations appear in yellow.

On average, 73.50% of externally generated cases were at road stations, while only 26.50% were at non-road stations. Across troops, this proportion varied, however, the majority of cases involving troopers at road stations generated from external complaints. At some stations, more than 70% of cases originated from external complaints. All cases (100%) originating at Woodstown, Hope, Washington, and Cranbury stations originated from external complaints. At five other road stations, 75% or more of all cases generated from external complaints. Stations identified as "other" had a slightly larger proportion of internal complaints, as expected.

Case Complexity

The age of an investigation, from opening to closing, is dependent on a number of factors. The complexity of a case, however, is the most relevant feature of a case that affects the investigation length. The term "case complexity" in this report refers to the number of principals cited in a case (number of troopers), the number of allegations against each principal, and the total number of allegations in a case. In one case, there may be one allegation against multiple troopers or several

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[14] While 'unknown' station is highlighted blue, it was not included in either road or non-road stations, as the location of these stations cannot be determined.

allegations against each trooper involved. The complexity of a case is dependent upon the number of troopers and allegations within each case, as each individual trooper and each allegation require investigation. Figure Twelve depicts the number of cases, troopers involved, and allegations for cases opened in each month in 2018. Since there can be multiple troopers and/or allegations in a given case, there were fewer cases than there were either troopers or allegations. In January 2018, OPS opened 24 cases involving 61 troopers and 149 total allegations. In 2018, misconduct cases involved an average of 1.60 troopers per case and an average of 1.86 allegations per trooper.

Figure Twelve: Number of Cases, Troopers, and Allegations
2018
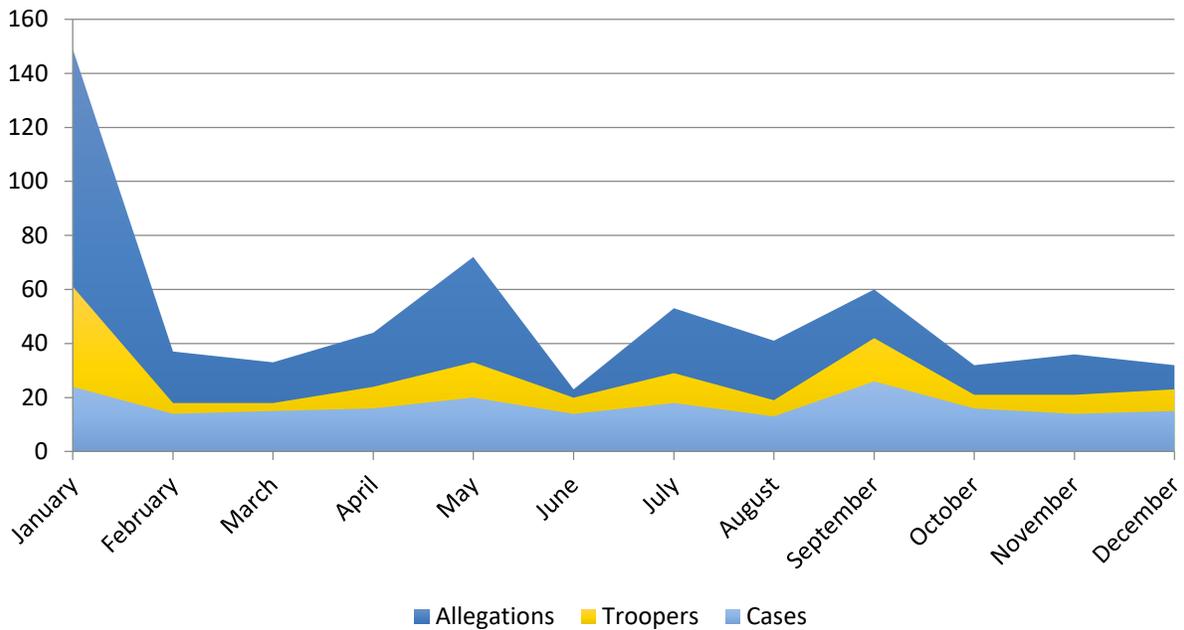
Figure Thirteen depicts the trends in the number of allegations, troopers, and cases from 2011 to 2018. Consistent with the decrease in the number of misconduct cases opened, the number of troopers and the number of allegations also decreased, but to varying extents. The volume of cases opened decreased 17% (43 cases), the volume of troopers cited in cases opened in 2018 decreased 26% (117 fewer troopers), and the volume of allegations cited decreased 37% (361 fewer allegations).

Figure Thirteen: Trends of Allegations, Troopers, and Cases
2011-2018
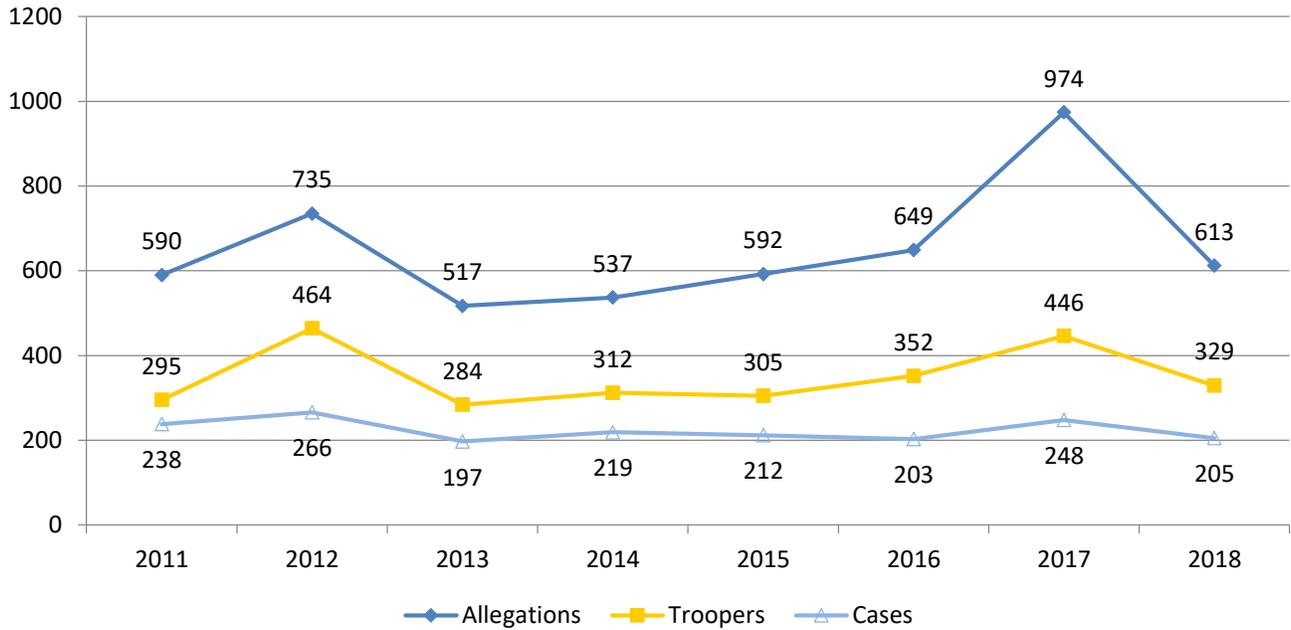
Allegations

There were 613 total allegations of misconduct in the 205 misconduct cases OPS opened in 2018, a decrease of 361 allegations from the previous year. Figure Fourteen depicts the distribution of the total number of allegations per misconduct case received in 2018. The majority of cases involve multiple allegations. There were 96 misconduct cases that involved one allegation and 109 cases involving multiple allegations. Specifically, 32 cases involved two allegations, 28 cases involved three allegations, and 49 cases involved four or more allegations. Throughout the life of a case, OPS may add additional allegations based on the facts and circumstances surrounding the incident. Thus, the total number of allegations in a case is not only reflective of the allegations of the complainant, but also the addition of those added during the course of an investigation.

Figure Fourteen: Allegations per Case
2018
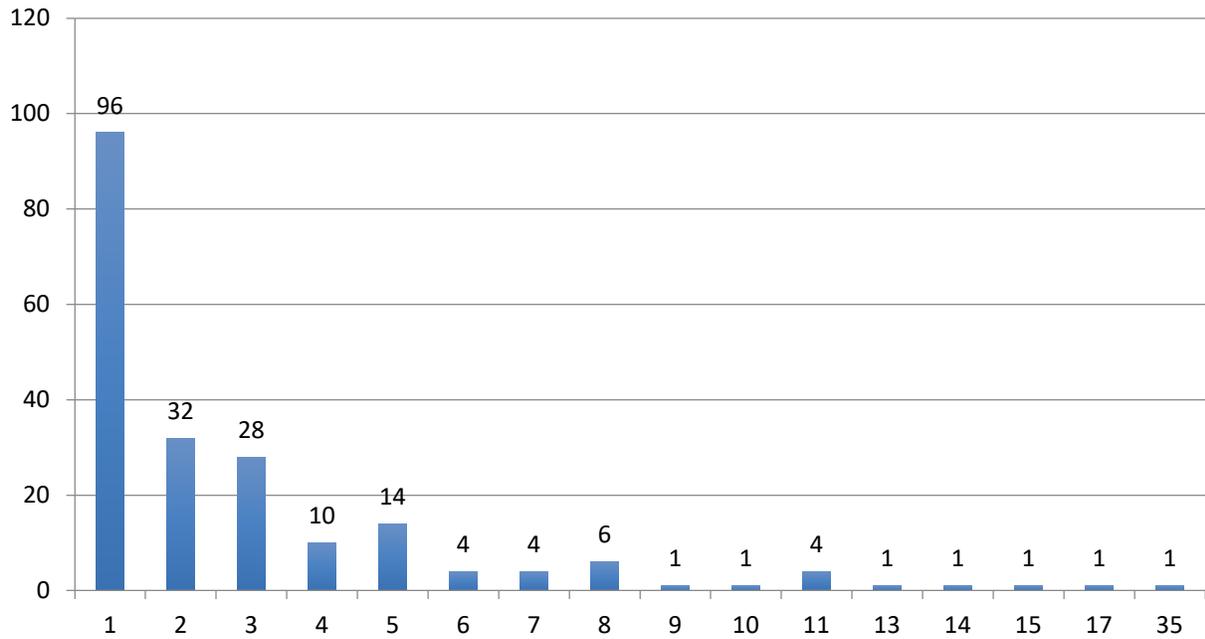
Across years, the average number of allegations per case varied. In 2018, there were 2.99 allegations of misconduct per case. However, from 2014 through 2017, the average number of allegations per misconduct case increased from 2.45 allegations to 3.93 allegations per case in 2017.

Figure Fifteen: Average Allegations Per Case
2011-2018
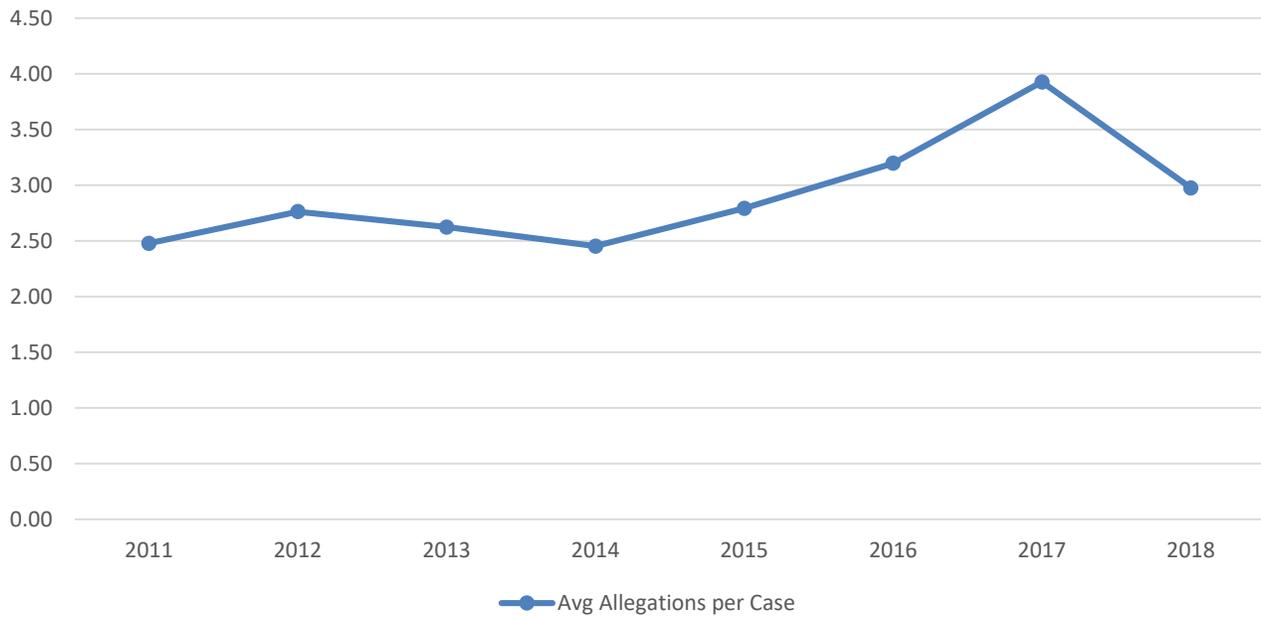
Troopers

There were 329 troopers involved in the 205 misconduct cases received in 2018. Figure Sixteen illustrates the trends in proportion of misconduct cases involving one or multiple troopers. Prior to 2015, the proportion of cases involving multiple troopers remained generally constant, about 27%, with one exception in 2012 where the proportion of cases with multiple troopers was 39.1%. However, in 2016, this proportion was 32.5% and in 2017, this proportion was 37.5%. In 2018, 32.2% of cases cited multiple troopers, while 67.8% cited only one trooper.

Figure Sixteen: Trends in Proportion of Troopers per Case
2011-2018
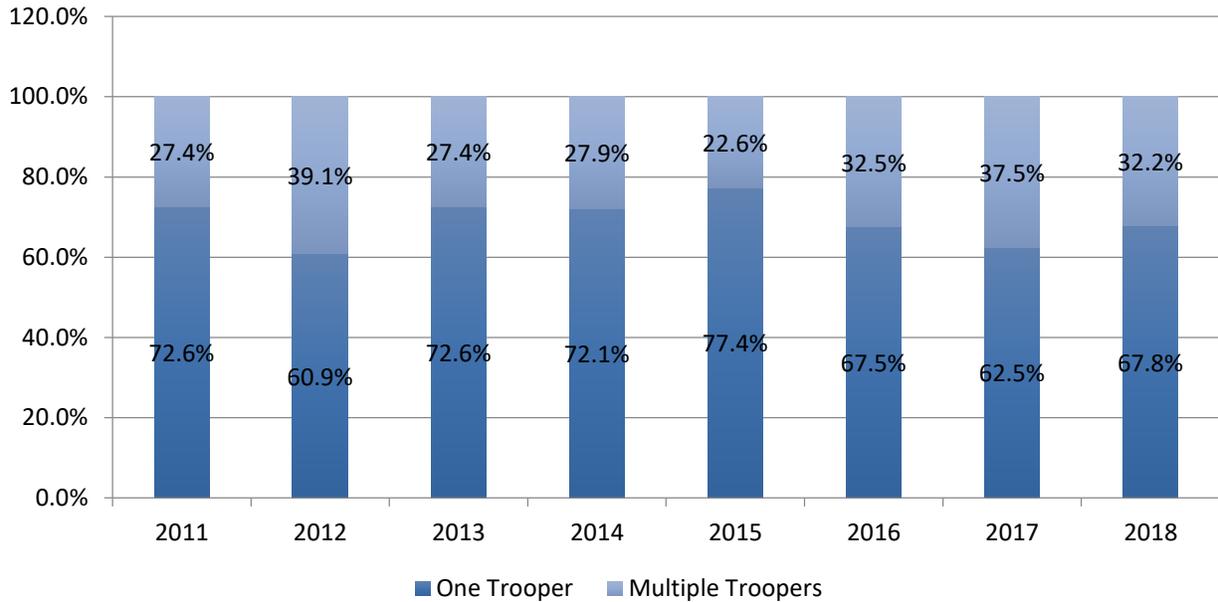
One hundred thirty nine cases involved only one trooper and 66 cases involved between two and 10 troopers. Figure Seventeen depicts the number of troopers involved in misconduct cases received in 2018. There were 38 cases involving two troopers, 15 cases involving three troopers, six cases involving four troopers, and seven cases involving five or more troopers.

Figure Seventeen: Troopers per Case
2018
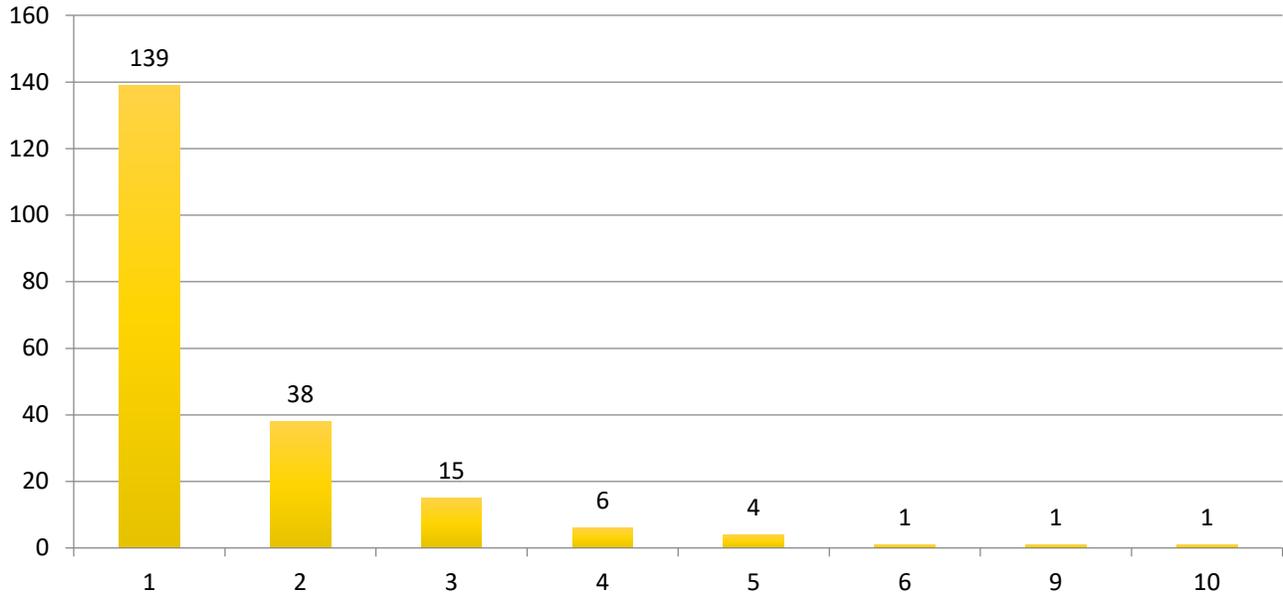
In 2018, there was an average of 1.6 troopers involved in each misconduct case. This number has changed very little since 2011, when there were 1.2 troopers per case. However, in 2017, this number peaked at 1.8 troopers per case.

Figure Eighteen: Average Troopers per Case
2011-2018

Avg Troopers per Case
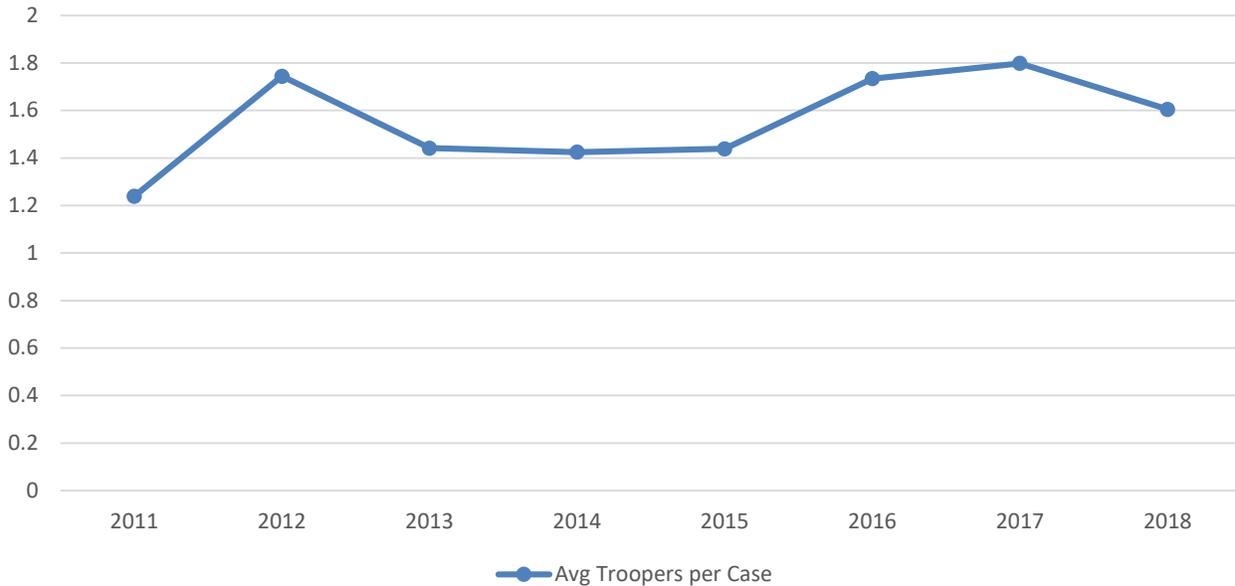
Types of Allegations

In each misconduct case, the allegation(s) against a trooper(s) are unique to the circumstances of the incident. Consistent with the 17% decrease in the number of cases in 2018, the number of allegations decreased 37% or by 361 allegations. While there were 613 allegations in 2018, there were only 108 unique allegation categories, a decrease from the 123 unique allegations in 2017.

Figure Nineteen: Allegation Frequencies 2018
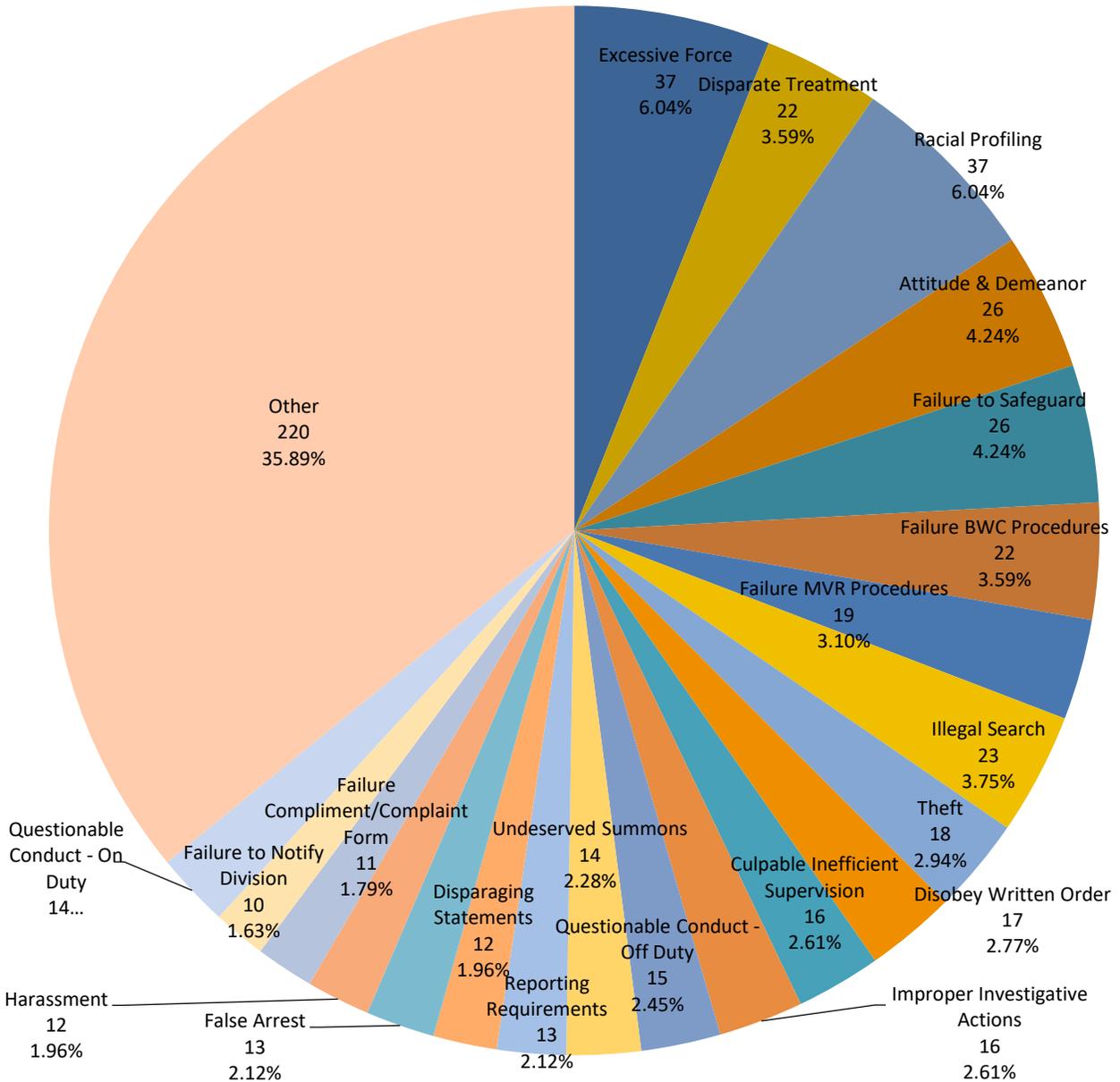
Figure Nineteen depicts the frequencies of each allegation made in misconduct cases opened in 2018. As previously indicated, there were 612 allegations made in the 205 misconduct cases received this year. The category labeled "Other" is a catchall category that includes 220 miscellaneous allegations and was technically the most frequently cited allegation category. This category contains 78 unique allegations which were cited nine or fewer times each. Aside from this catchall category, the most frequently cited allegations were excessive use of force and racial profiling (6.04% each). Allegations of disparate treatment, attitude and demeanor, failure to safeguard, failure to follow body worn camera procedures, and illegal search were each approximately 4% of the total allegations. The remaining unique top allegations depicted in Figure Seventeen were between 1% and 2% of all total allegations.

Figure Twenty depicts the trends for the most frequently cited allegations in misconduct cases since 2011. Consistent with the overall decrease in the number of allegations from 2017 to 2018, the volume of the most frequently cited allegations also decreased. There were 14 allegations of questionable conduct on duty/inappropraite actions across cases, a 67% decrease from the previous year. This is the smallest number of allegations for questionable conduct on-duty since 2011, with one exception in 2016. Notably, there was a 63% decrease in allegations pertaining to use of force (62 fewer allegations). This is the smallest number of use of force allegations across all years depicted. There was a 55% decrease in allegations of disparate treatment (27 fewer allegations). There was also a 54% decrease in allegations of failure to follow MVR procedures (22 fewer allegations) and a 50% decrease in allegations of attitude and demeanor (26 fewer allegations). The smallest change in the number of allegations since 2017 pertained to failure to safeguard. There were 38 allegations in 2017 and 26 in 2018.

Figure Twenty: Trends in Types of Allegations
2011-2018
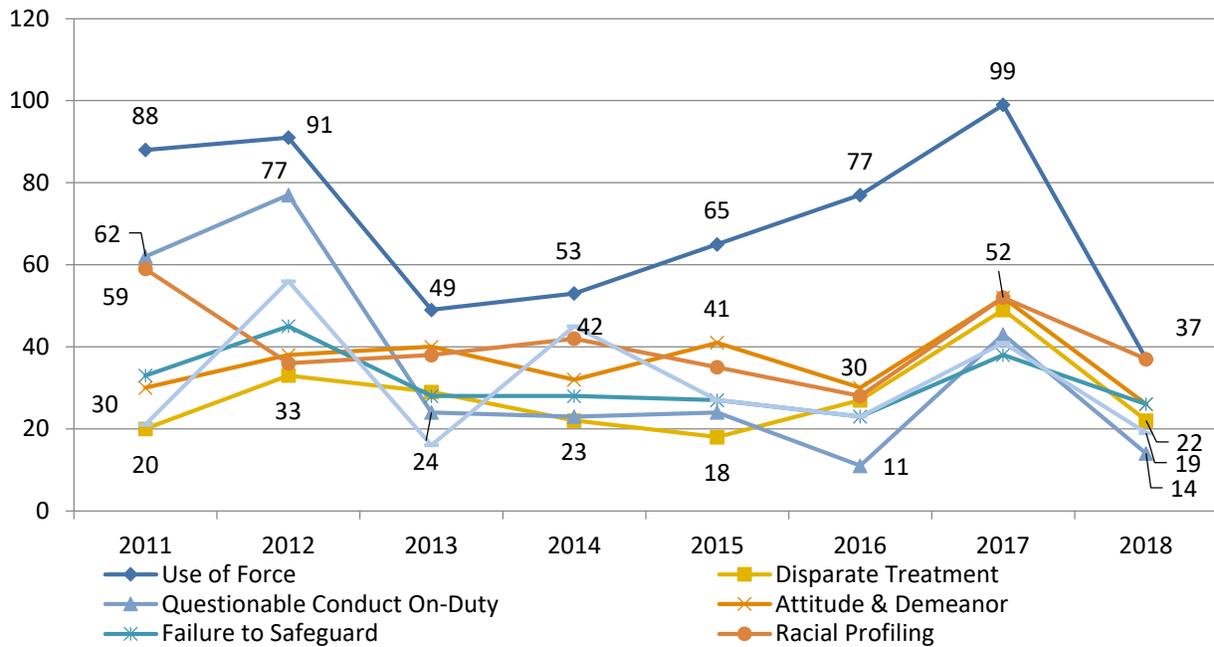
Given the considerable decrease in the volume of allegations pertaining to use of force, we examined these cases further to determine whether there were any patterns to these allegations. In 2018, the 37 use of force allegations were cited in 16 separate misconduct cases. However, in 2017, the 99 allegations appeared in 39 unique misconduct cases. In 2016, the 77 allegations were from 33 unique misconduct cases. In 2015, the 65 allegations stemmed from 37 unique misconduct cases. Thus, from 2015 through the peak in 2017, there was a trend of an increasing volume of use of force allegations per misconduct case. In fact, in 2015 there were only 1.75 use of force allegations per misconduct case while in 2017 this average was 2.54 allegations. Further analyses into misconduct cases with use of force allegations also indicates that these cases may not reference incidents that the State Police definition of a reportable use of force. In 2018, only six misconduct cases with an excessive use of force allegation were a true use of force incident. In 2017, this number was 16 while in 2016, it was 12, and in 2015, only 11 misconduct cases with a use of force allegation cited an incident with a reportable use of force.

Figures Twenty-One through Twenty-Five[15] depict trends for the most frequently cited allegations by case assignment. For Troop A, all allegation categories decreased from 2017 to 2018, with the exception of disparate treatment, which increased by two allegations. Over the past seven years, trends varied across allegation types. Excessive use of force allegations fluctuated from 30 in 2012 to eight allegations in 2014. These allegations increased steadily to 36 allegations in 2017 until the current reporting period, where there was only one allegation pertaining to a use of force in Troop A. Allegations of questionable conduct on duty/inappropriate actions on duty and failure to follow MVR procedures also decreased, by 17 and 15 allegations, respectively. The trends of these two allegation categories returned to the low volume noted prior to 2017, when both of these categories increased considerably in frequency. Racial profiling and failure to safeguard remained relatively unchanged.

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[15] There are 37 allegations not included in Figures Twenty-One through Twenty-Five as the station of the troopers with those 37 allegations is unknown.

Figure Twenty-One: Troop A Trends in Types of Allegations
2011-2018

Legend:
- Use of Force
- Disparate Treatment
- Questionable Conduct On-Duty
- Attitude & Demeanor
- Failure to Safeguard
- Racial Profiling
- Failure to Follow MVR Procedures

Figure Twenty-Two: Troop B Trends in Types of Allegations
2011-2018
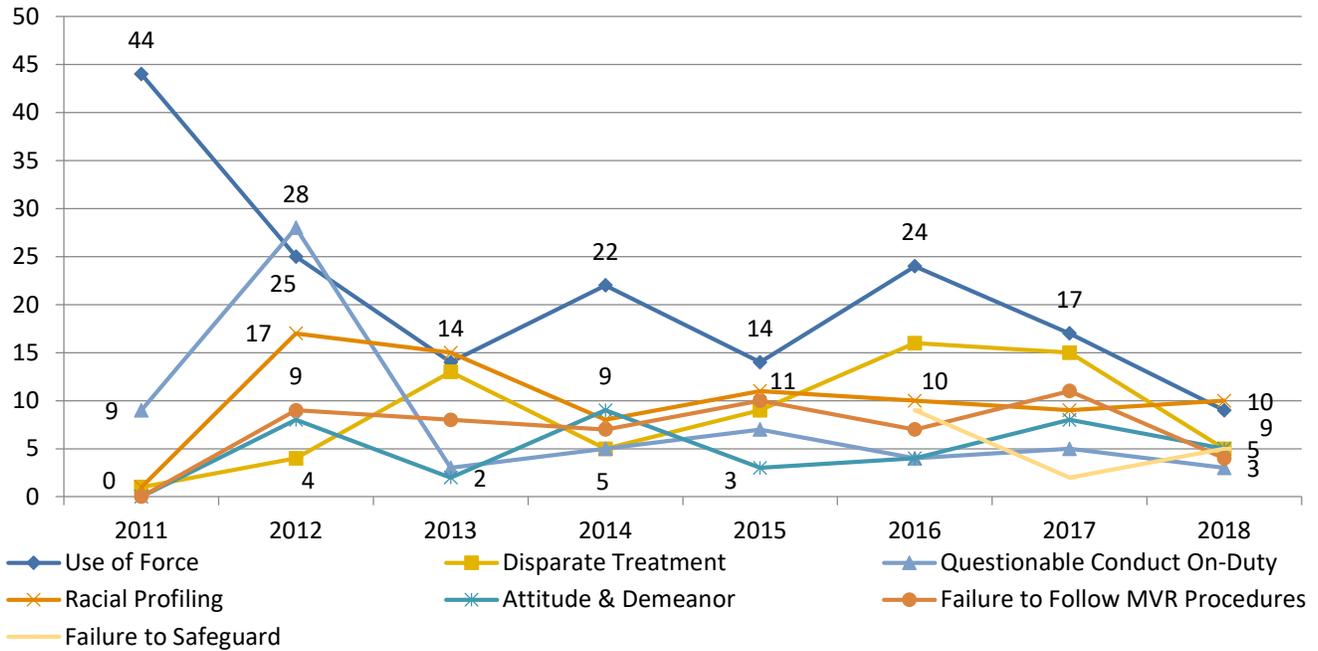
While allegations of excessive use of force in Troop B were historically the most frequently cited allegation, this allegation was second in frequency to racial profiling this reporting period. The number of racial profiling allegations increased one additional allegation in 2018, remaining consistent with the volume of these allegations since 2014. However, allegations of excessive use of force were at their lowest frequency in the current period, with only nine allegations. The volume of excessive use of force allegations peaked in 2011 at 44 allegations for Troop B. Since then, the volume has fluctuated, with use of force decreasing to nine allegations in the current reporting period. Allegations of disparate treatment in Troop B fluctuated, from a low of one allegation in 2011 to a peak of 16 allegations in 2016. For Troop B, disparate treatment was cited only five times in the current reporting period. Questionable conduct on duty/inappropriate actions on duty was cited three times. Failure to safeguard was the only other allegation to increase in the frequency in this reporting period, from two allegations in 2017 to five allegations in 2018.

Figure Twenty-Three: Troop C Trends in Types of Allegations
2011-2018
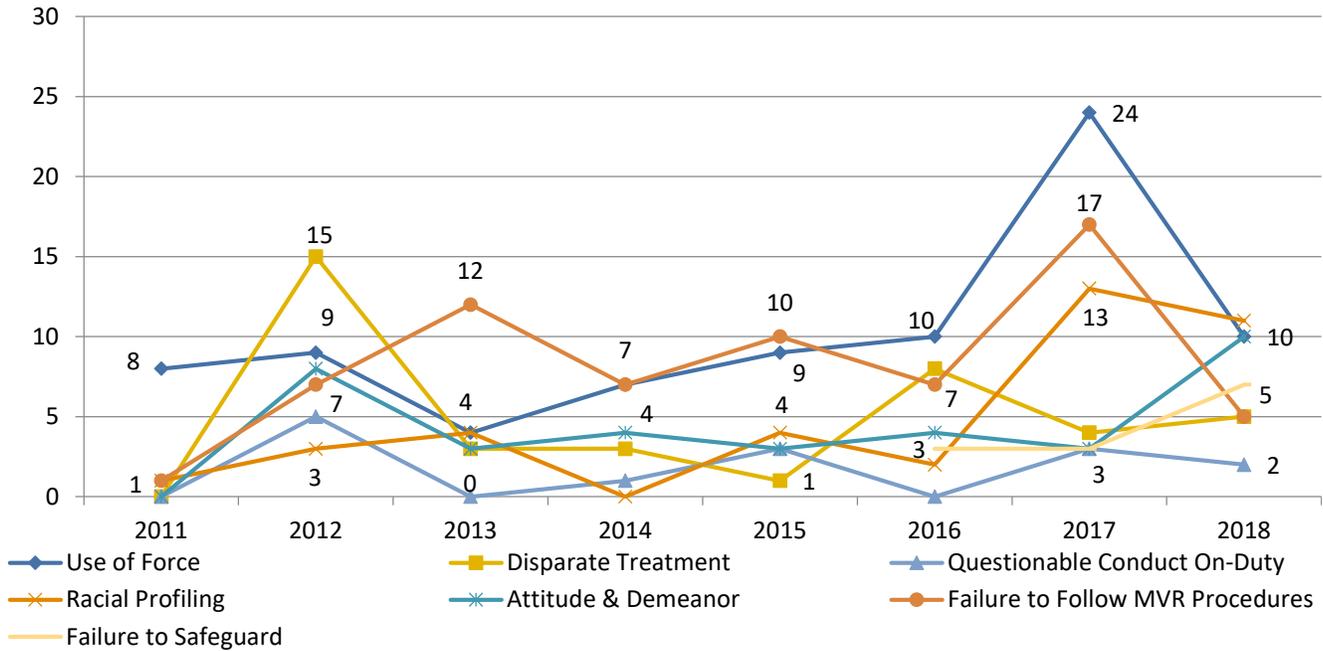
Historically, the most frequently cited allegation in Troop C varied. In the current period, allegations of attitude and demeanor, failure to safeguard, and disparate treatment in Troop C increased since 2017. Attitude and demeanor increased from three to 10 allegations, failure to safeguard increased from three to seven allegations, and disparate treatment increased from four to five allegations from 2017 to 2018. Allegations of use of force, however, decreased from 24 allegations to 10 allegations in the current reporting period, identical to the volume of use of force allegations in 2016. Allegations of failure to follow MVR procedures also decreased in Troop C, from 17 to five allegations.
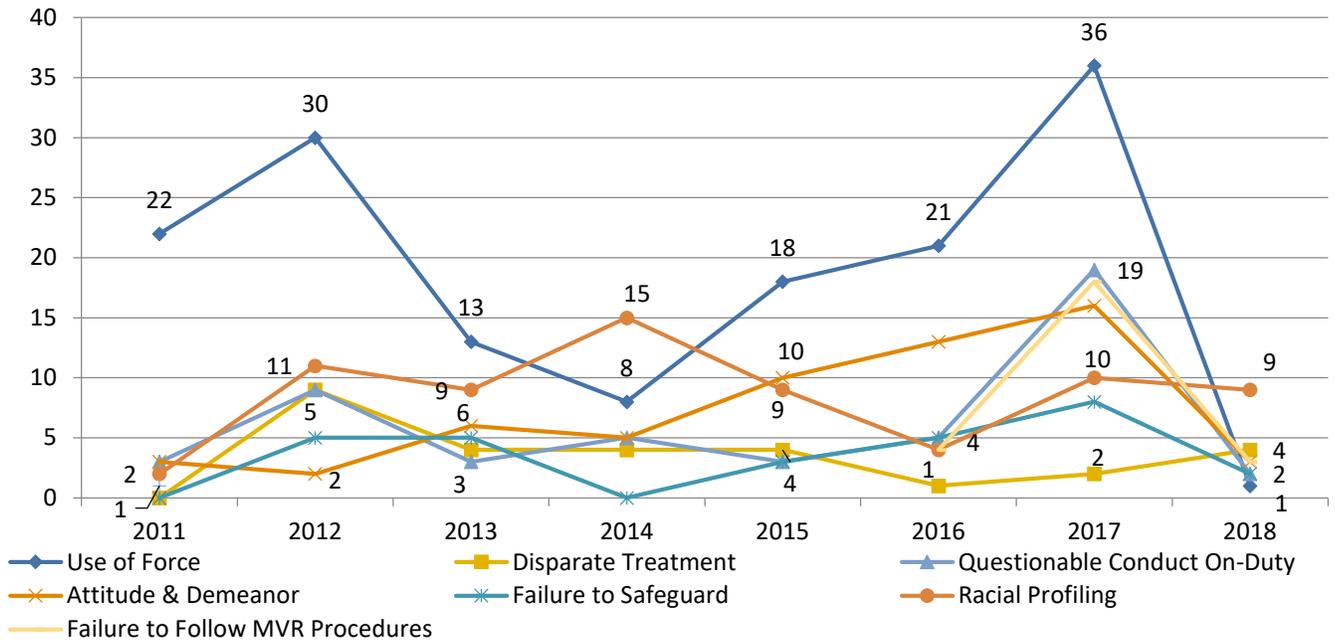
Figure Twenty-Four: Troop D Trends in Types of Allegations
2011-2018
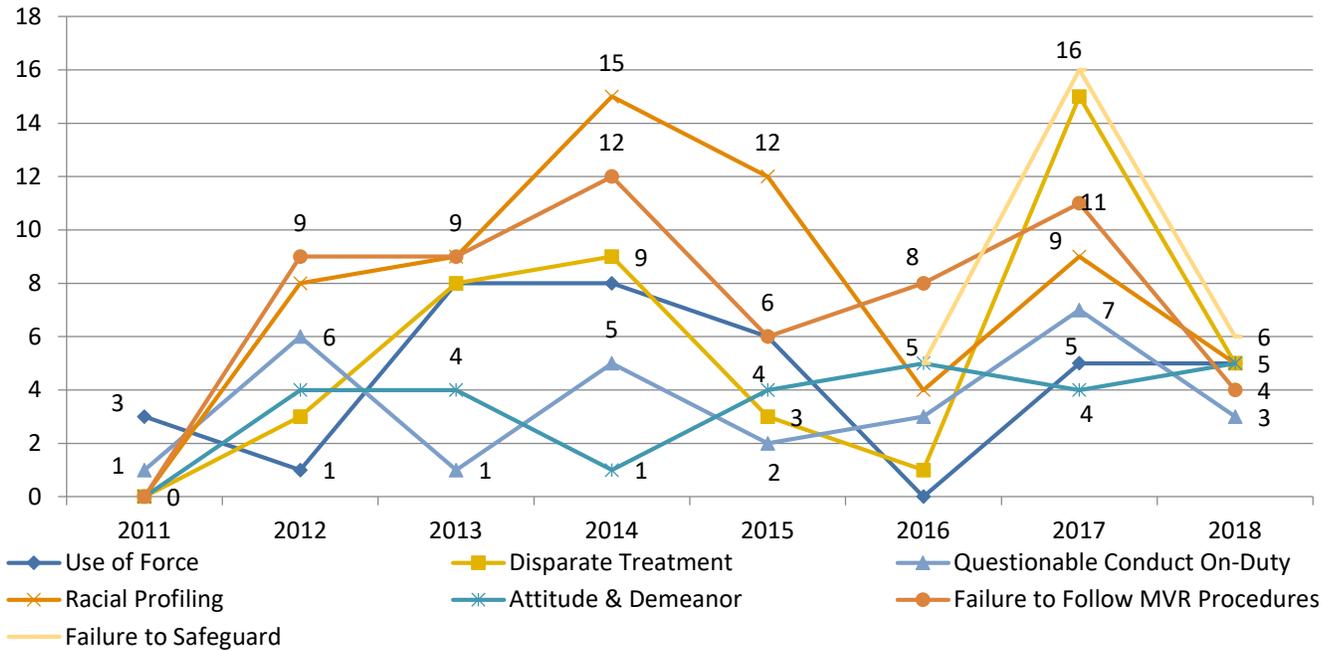
In Troop D, the most frequently cited allegations have been generally consistent, despite fluctuations in their volume. The volume of excessive use of force allegations remained the same, five allegations in both 2017 and 2018. Allegations of disparate treatment and failure to safeguard both decreased, with only five disparate treatment allegations and six allegations of failure to safeguard. Allegations of failure to follow MVR procedures also decreased to four allegations in 2018. Allegations of attitude and demeanor increased, from four allegations in 2017 to five allegations in 2018.

Figure Twenty-Five: Other Assignments Trends in Types of Allegations
2011-2018
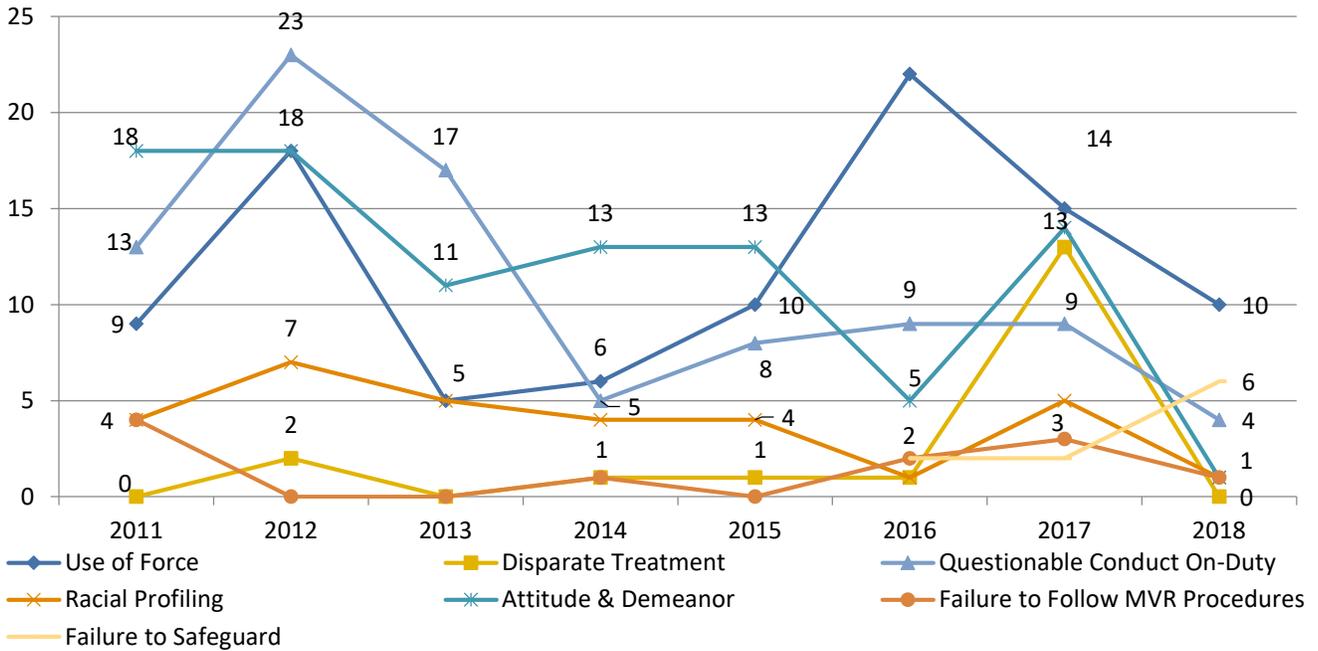
Figure Twenty-Five depicts trends in allegations for cases involving troopers assigned to non-road stations. Allegations pertaining to use of force were the most frequently cited allegation type from 2016 to the current reporting period, despite decreasing from 22 allegations in 2016 to 10 in 2018. Allegations of disparate treatment decreased, from 13 allegations in 2017 to no allegations in 2018. Allegations for attitude and demeanor also decreased, from 14 in 2017 to only one allegation in 2018. Allegations of questionable conduct on duty/inappropriate actions on duty, racial profiling, and failure to follow MVR procedures also decreased, while allegations of failure to safeguard increased slightly.

Misconduct Cases Closed in 2018

Misconduct Case Status

A misconduct case closes after the investigator completes the investigation, a supervisor completes a review of the case, OPS determines whether the findings warrant disciplinary proceedings, and State Police administers discipline. In 2018, OPS closed 269 misconduct cases, compared to 318 in 2017. The majority of these cases opened prior to 2018. Eighty-seven cases were both opened and closed in 2018.

Table Three: Cases Closed by Year Opened
2018

Year	Number of Cases
2018	87
2017	141
2016	25
2015	6
2014	7
2013	3
2012	1
Total	**270**

Allegation Outcomes for 2018 Misconduct Cases[16]

OPS investigates each allegation in a case and can reach one of several conclusions. Substantiated allegations are those where OPS has found that, "a preponderance of the evidence shows that a member violated State Police rules, regulations, protocols, standard operating procedures, directives, or training." Unfounded allegations are those where, "a preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged misconduct did not occur." A conclusion of exonerated occurs when, "a preponderance of the evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate State Police rules, regulations, standard operating procedures, directives, or training." Administrative closure occurs when, "there is no indication that a member's behavior, performance, or nonperformance violated criminal laws or any Division rules, regulations, or policies." Finally, OPS concludes that there is insufficient evidence when, "there is insufficient evidence to determine whether the alleged misconduct occurred."

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[16] The cases analyzed in this section are only those that were both opened and closed in 2018.

Figure Twenty-Six: Allegation Outcomes for Completed Misconduct Cases
2018
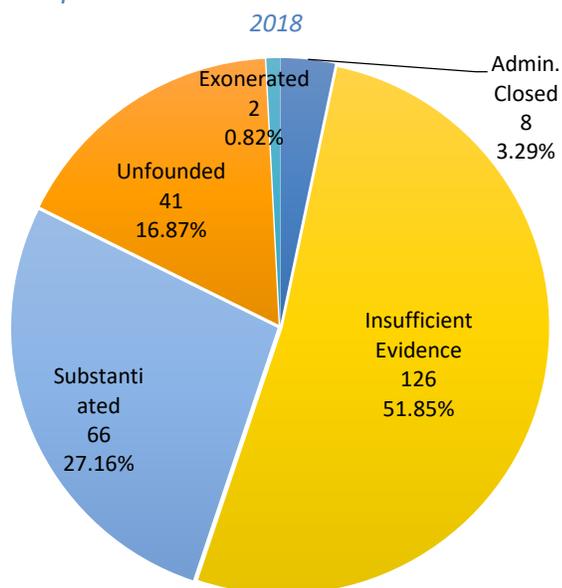
While each case may involve multiple allegations, substantiation of even one allegation may result in disciplinary action. There were 244 allegations cited in the 87 misconduct cases that were opened and closed in 2018. Figure Twenty-Six depicts the number and percentage of outcomes of allegations for these misconduct cases. Of the cases completed, 126 allegations resulted in insufficient evidence (51.85%), 66 allegations were substantiated (27.16%), 41 allegations were unfounded (16.87%), eight allegations were administratively closed (3.29%), and two were exonerated (0.82%).

Table Four: Allegation Categories and Outcomes
2018

Category	Substantiated	Admin Closed	Insufficient Evidence	Unfounded	Exonerated	Total
Admin/ Fail to Safeguard	17	1	3	1	0	22
% Of cases	*25.76%*	*12.50%*	*2.38%*	*2.44%*	*0.00%*	*9.05%*
Criminal	4	0	6	6	0	16
% Of cases	*6.06%*	*0.00%*	*4.76%*	*14.63%*	*0.00%*	*6.58%*
Employment obligations	13	6	14	5	0	38
% Of cases	*19.70%*	*75.00%*	*11.11%*	*12.20%*	*0.00%*	*15.64%*
Police procedure	30	1	100	28	2	161
% Of cases	*45.45%*	*12.50%*	*79.37%*	*68.29%*	*100.00%*	*66.26%*
Other	2	0	3	1	0	6
% Of cases	*3.03%*	*0.00%*	*2.38%*	*2.44%*	*0.00%*	*2.47%*
Total	**66**	**8**	**126**	**41**	**2**	**243**[17]

OLEPS examined the pattern of outcomes for allegation categories to determine whether certain types of allegations were more likely to result in certain outcomes. Table Four depicts the outcome of allegations by allegation category for closed cases. Cases classified as administrative or failure to

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[17] There was one closed misconduct case that has the outcome listed as an "open allegation – no finding," accounting for the difference in total number of allegations.

safeguard include allegations involving misuse or loss of identification, equipment, rules & regulations, or a computer that is no longer in their possession. Criminal allegations involve violations of criminal law, statue, or regulation. Employment obligations involve allegations of lateness, failure to report for duty, improper conduct, etc., while police procedures involve allegations of improper arrest, failure to notify citizen of right to file a complaint, failure to appear in court, failure to perform duty, etc. Lastly, cases that classified as other include allegations that do not fall in one of the first three classifications. Similar to previous reporting periods, police procedure was the most frequently cited allegation category in 2018. Of allegations which were substantiated, 45.45% pertained to police procedure, 19.70% involved allegations categorized as employment obligations, and 25.76% were categorized as administrative/failure to safeguard. Of the specific substantiated police procedure allegations, 50% referred to a failure to follow the procedures surrounding recording or documentation of an incident. Of the allegations administratively closed (eight allegations), 79.37% pertained to employment obligations, and 12.50% pertained to police procedure and administrative/failure to safeguard, each. Of the allegations resulting in insufficient evidence, 79.37% pertained to police procedure, 11.11% pertained to employment obligations, and 4.76% pertained to allegations categorized as criminal. Of unfounded allegations, 68.29% pertained to police procedure, 12.20% pertained to employment obligations, and 14.63% pertained to criminal conduct.

Administratively Closed Cases in 2018

Figure Twenty-Seven: Allegations in Administrative Cases 2018
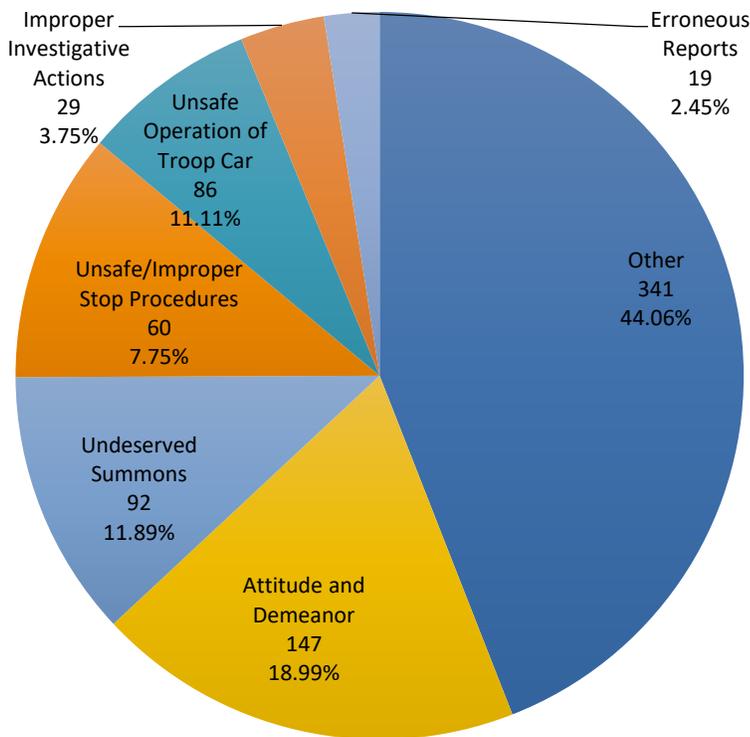
When OPS receives an allegation, the intake office processes and labels the cases as "Misconduct," "Performance," "Administrative," or "Criminal." Administrative cases do not receive the same full investigation as misconduct cases because, upon review of the case, OPS determined that the allegations do not indicate that the member's behavior, performance, or non-performance violated criminal laws or State Police rules or policies. Rather, OPS closes these cases as administrative cases.

In 2018, OPS labeled 481 cases as administrative. All 481 cases included at least one allegation, with most cases having more than one allegation listed. There were 572 troopers involved in these

administrative cases.[18] Figure Twenty-Seven depicts the allegations in administrative cases that were closed in 2018. In total, there were 774 allegations[19] in these cases. Excluding allegations categorized as "Other," the most frequently cited allegations in administratively closed cases were attitude and demeanor (18.99%), followed by undeserved summons (11.89%) and unsafe operation of a troop car (11.11%).

Performance Cases Closed in 2018

When OPS receives a complaint and determines that the complaint is a minor infraction, OPS classifies the case as a performance issue. In performance cases, OPS refers the matter to the supervisor(s) of the troopers involved in the allegations. Supervisors must complete a Performance Incident Disposition Report (PIDR) on the allegations detailing any corrective actions, if needed, to resolve the minor infraction(s) before returning the reports to OPS.

In 2018, OPS closed only three complaints classified as performance cases. These three performance cases cited four allegations and four troopers. The allegations included two attitude and demeanor allegations, one culpable inefficiency allegation, and one allegation of leaving assigned area or post without permission.

The low volume of performance cases in 2018 continues a trend of decreasing frequency of this category type (see Figure One). Simultaneously, we have noted a slight increase in the volume of cases classified as non-reportable incidents. The Office of Professional Standards has indicated a preference away from the use of performance cases. In this internal audit of the OPS, OLEPS determines whether cases were classified appropriately. For example, OLEPS would note in its audit whether OPS labeled a case an administrative case where it should have been classified as a performance case.

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[18] This is not a unique number of troopers, but the total number of listed troopers on cases. Due to a number of troopers listed as unknown on cases, there is no assessment of unique troopers.
[19] Two cases had an allegation of no allegations listed. This number does not include these two.

Summary & Conclusions

This report illustrates the volume of activity OPS handled in 2018. OPS opened 707 cases in 2018. These 707 cases were classified as 205 misconduct cases, 438 administrative cases, three performance cases, four EEO cases, one shooting case, and 53 non-reportable incidents. This eighth report also includes discussion of misconduct trends from 2011 to 2018.

OPS opened 205 misconduct cases in 2018, slightly less than the 248 opened in 2017. Most frequently, misconduct cases involved allegations of violations of police procedures (see Appendix One for specific allegations). OLEPS did not note any patterns of the location of complaints across State Police Troops, stations, and units. Of the misconduct cases with completed investigations, 52% of allegations resulted in insufficient evidence, 27% resulted in a substantiated allegation, while 17% of allegations were unfounded. The substantiated allegations most frequently referred to the policies and procedures regarding the documentation of an incident (recording and reporting).

In addition, this report presented frequencies of allegations in closed administrative and performance cases. In 481 administratively closed cases, the most frequently cited allegations involved attitude and demeanor, followed by undeserved summons, and unsafe operation of a troop car. In the three performance cases closed this year, the most frequent cited allegation was attitude and demeanor.

To gauge the productivity of OPS and timeliness of investigations, the State Police should close as many cases as it opened in a given calendar year. In 2018, OPS exceeded this goal, opening 205 and closing 269 misconduct cases.

Appendix One

Misconduct Allegation Categorization

Misconduct Allegation	Allegation Category
Abuse Of Sick Leave	Employment Obligations
Agg. Assault w/Firearm	Criminal Conduct
Assault By Auto	Criminal Conduct
Attempting To Use Position To Intimidate & Gain Favor	Employment Obligations
Attitude And Demeanor	Police Procedure
Criminal Mischief	Criminal Conduct
Culpable Inefficiency	Police Procedure
Culpable Inefficient Supervision	Police Procedure
Cursing	Police Procedure
Disobey A Direct Order	Employment Obligations
Disobey Written Order	Employment Obligations
Disorderly Conduct	Criminal Conduct
Disparaging Statements	Police Procedure
Disparate Treatment	Police Procedure
Domestic Violence	Criminal Conduct
Domestic Violence Assault	Criminal Conduct
Domestic Violence Burglary	Criminal Conduct
Domestic Violence Criminal Trespass	Criminal Conduct
Domestic Violence Harassment	Criminal Conduct
Domestic Violence Victim	Employment Obligations
Driving While Intoxicated	Criminal Conduct
Driving While Under The Influence	Criminal Conduct
Erroneous Reports	Employment Obligations
Escape From Custody	Police Procedure
Excessive Use Of Force	Police Procedure
Fabricating Physical Evidence	Employment Obligations
Failure To Accept Civilian Complaint	Police Procedure
Failure To Appear In Court	Police Procedure
Failure To Document In Station Record / CAD	Police Procedure
Failure To Document Patrol Chart	Police Procedure
Failure To Facilitate Medical Treatment	Police Procedure
Failure To Follow BWC Procedures	Police Procedure
Failure To Follow MVR Procedures	Police Procedure
Failure To Follow Radio Procedures	Police Procedure
Failure To Investigate Motor Vehicle Accident / Boat Accident	Police Procedure
Failure To Notify Citizen Of Right To File Complaint	Police Procedure

Failure To Notify Division Of Personal Knowledge Of Prohibited Conduct By Another Trooper	Employment Obligations
Failure To Notify The Division Of Information To Which The Division Would Take Cognizance	Police Procedure
Failure To Perform Duty	Police Procedure
Failure To Provide A Compliment/Complaint Form	Police Procedure
Failure To Provide Name & Identification Upon Civilian Request	Police Procedure
Failure To Report MV Accident	Employment Obligations
Failure To Safeguard	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Failure To Safeguard Body Armor	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Failure To Safeguard Division Property	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Failure To Safeguard -Evidence	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Failure To Safeguard Issued Handcuffs	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Failure To Safeguard NJSP Duty Weapon	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Failure To Safeguard NJSP ID	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Failure To Safeguard Off Duty Weapon	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Failure To Safeguard Portable Radio	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Failure To Take Appropriate Police Action	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
False Arrest	Police Procedure
False Imprisonment	Other
Falsification Of Reports And Records	Employment Obligations
Forgery	Criminal Conduct
Harassment	Police Procedure
Hostile Work Environment	Employment Obligations
Illegal Search	Police Procedure
Improper Handcuffing	Police Procedure
Improper Handling Of Evidence/Property	Police Procedure
Improper Handling Of Firearm	Weapons
Improper Investigative Actions	Police Procedure
Improper Patrol Contacts	Police Procedure
Improper Prisoner Transport	Police Procedure
Improper Search	Police Procedure
Improper Use Of Division Computer	Administrative/Failure to Safeguard
Inappropriate Actions On Duty	Police Procedure
Inappropriate Actions Towards Another Member	Employment Obligations
Inappropriate Search Mechanics	Police Procedure
Inappropriate Social Media Posting	Employment Obligations
Insubordination	Employment Obligations
Intentional False Statements	Employment Obligations
Intentionally Providing False Information During A Misconduct Investigation	Employment Obligations
Leaving The Scene Of MV Accident	Criminal Conduct

Left Assigned Area Or Post Without Permission	Police Procedure
Misleading Statements	Employment Obligations
Motor Vehicle Violations	Employment Obligations
MVR Procedure / Audio	Police Procedure
Off Duty Incident Alcohol Related	Employment Obligations
Property Damage	Other
Providing False Information On Any Log Report Or Transmittal	Employment Obligations
Providing False Information To The Communications Center	Employment Obligations
Questionable Conduct Off Duty	Police Procedure
Questionable Conduct On Duty	Police Procedure
Racial Profiling	Police Procedure
Reporting Requirements	Police Procedure
Sexual Assault (Other)	Criminal Conduct
Simple Assault	Criminal Conduct
Theft	Criminal Conduct
Threats	Criminal Conduct
Unauthorized Employment	Other
Unauthorized Use Of Troop Transportation	Employment Obligations
Unauthorized Weapons	Weapons
Undeserved Summons	Police Procedure
Undeserved Warning	Police Procedure
Uniform And Grooming Standards	Employment Obligations
Unjustified Motor Vehicle Stop	Other
Unjustified Motor Vehicle Stop Report Or Transmittal	Other
Unprofessional Conduct Toward Other Law Enforcement Officers	Employment Obligations
Unsafe / Improper Stop Procedures	Other
Unsafe Operation Of Troop Car	Police Procedure
Unsafe Operation Of Troop Car Causing Damage	Police Procedure
Use Of CDS	Employment Obligations
Use Of Position To Intimidate Or Gain Favor	Employment Obligations
Use Of Troop Car Off Duty With Accident Involved	Employment Obligations
Violation Of Criminal Law	Criminal Conduct
Violation Of Traffic Law	Employment Obligations

Appendix Two

Misconduct Allegation Status by Station of Opened Cases in 2018

Station	Total Substantiated	Total Unfounded	Total Insufficient Evidence	Total Exonerated	Total Open	Total Admin Closed
Atlantic City Expwy	0	0	1	0	1	0
Bellmawr	2	1	5	0	0	0
Bloomfield	2	3	5	0	6	0
Bordentown	3	0	10	0	10	0
Bridgeton	7	1	8	0	27	0
Buena Vista	0	1	4	0	0	0
Cranbury	1	0	5	0	0	0
Galloway	1	0	1	0	28	0
Hamilton	5	2	2	0	19	0
Holmdel	5	3	5	0	1	0
Hope	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kingwood	1	0	0	0	11	0
Metro North	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metro South	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moorestown	2	0	5	1	4	4
Netcong	4	0	1	0	3	0
Newark	5	1	1	0	0	0
Other	6	7	20	1	60	3
Perryville	4	0	1	0	1	0
Port Norris	0	0	0	0	6	0
Red Lion	4	1	1	0	17	0
Somerville	6	9	10	0	9	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	14	0
Totowa	3	1	11	0	10	0
Troop A Other	1	0	6	0	0	0
Troop B Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troop C Other	2	0	8	0	7	0
Troop D Other	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tuckerton	0	0	6	0	1	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodbine	1	2	3	1	0	0
Woodstown	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unknown[20]	0	9	7	0	19	0
Total	**66**	**41**	**126**	**2**	**258**	**8**

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[20] Cases and thus, allegations, are listed as unknown when this section is left blank on misconduct reports.

Most Frequent Misconduct Allegations by Station Opened in 2018

Station	Total Force	Total Racial Profiling	Total Disparate Treatment	Total Attitude & Demeanor	Total MVR Procedures	Total BWC Procedures	Total Failure to Safeguard	Total Illegal Search	Total Other
Atlantic City Expwy	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Bellmawr	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Bloomfield	4	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	6
Bordentown	9	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	12
Bridgeton	0	2	0	0	3	7	1	0	34
Buena Vista	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cranbury	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Galloway	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	32
Hamilton	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	0	17
Holmdel	0	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	4
Hope	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingwood	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	22
Metro North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metro South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moorestown	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
Netcong	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	6
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other	10	1	0	1	1	0	6	10	118
Perryville	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Port Norris	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Red Lion	0	3	0	3	2	2	0	0	11
Somerville	3	7	2	2	2	1	0	0	19
Sussex	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Totowa	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	15
Troop A Other	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	8
Troop B Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Troop C Other	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	2	20
Troop D Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tuckerton	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	5
Unknown	2	1	3	2	2	2	0	6	19
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Woodbine	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Woodstown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grand Total	**37**	**37**	**22**	**26**	**19**	**22**	**26**	**23**	**398**

Misconduct Allegation Categories by Station in 2018

Station	Total Criminal	Total Police Procedure	Total Employment Obligation	Total Administrative/Fail to Safeguard	Total Weapons
Atlantic City Expwy	1	3	0	0	0
Bellmawr	0	5	0	0	0
Bloomfield	0	15	1	1	0
Bordentown	0	24	0	2	0
Bridgeton	0	34	7	2	1
Buena Vista	1	4	0	0	0
Cranbury	0	4	0	0	0
Galloway	8	17	7	2	1
Hamilton	2	20	5	2	0
Holmdel	0	8	0	2	0
Hope	0	1	0	0	0
Kingwood	8	12	6	1	0
Metro North	0	0	0	0	0
Metro South	0	0	0	0	0
Moorestown	2	8	2	0	0
Netcong	0	4	5	2	0
Newark	2	3	1	0	0
Other	19	82	38	6	0
Perryville	0	2	0	2	0
Port Norris	0	8	0	0	0
Red Lion	4	12	2	0	0
Somerville	8	25	3	0	0
Sussex	1	12	2	0	0
Totowa	0	18	5	1	0
Troop A Other	0	12	1	1	0
Troop B Other	0	0	0	1	0
Troop C Other	3	24	1	0	0
Troop D Other	0	0	1	1	0
Tuckerton	1	7	0	2	0
Unknown	2	35	0	0	0
Washington	0	3	0	0	0
Woodbine	0	3	4	0	0
Woodstown	1	2	0	0	0
Grand Total	**63**	**407**	**91**	**28**	**2**

Appendix Three

Allegations in Closed Administrative Cases by Station in 2018

Station	Attitude & Demeanor	Undeserved Summons	Unsafe/Improper Stop Procedures	Unsafe Operation of Troop Car	Improper Investigative Actions	Erroneous Reports	All Other Allegations	Total
Troop A Total	**13**	**15**	**13**	**5**	**6**	**4**	**55**	**111**
Atlantic City	2	4	1	1	0	0	7	15
Bellmawr	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	15
Bridgeton	1	0	0	0	2	0	12	15
Buena Vista	1	3	4	1	2	1	6	18
Metro South	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	5
Port Norris	3	2	4	0	0	2	10	21
Woodbine	2	2	1	1	0	0	4	10
Woodstown	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	7
Troop A Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Troop B Total	**37**	**23**	**9**	**27**	**7**	**6**	**75**	**184**
Hope	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	11
Metro North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netcong	5	3	0	2	1	2	28	41
Perryville	9	4	1	7	0	1	5	27
Somerville	5	3	2	5	0	1	11	27
Sussex	5	1	0	0	5	0	8	19
Totowa	7	5	5	7	1	2	16	43
Washington	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	7
Troop B Other	1	3	0	4	0	0	1	9
Troop C Total	**29**	**24**	**19**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**58**	**141**
Bordentown	5	6	8	2	0	0	16	37
Hamilton	10	5	4	3	1	1	12	36
Kingwood	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	11
Red Lion	2	1	3	0	0	0	10	16
Tuckerton	3	5	1	2	0	0	5	16
Troop C Other	7	5	3	1	0	1	8	25
Troop D Total	**38**	**26**	**9**	**17**	**2**	**6**	**41**	**139**
Galloway	3	2	2	2	0	2	2	13
Bloomfield	10	7	2	4	1	2	11	37
Cranbury	2	3	0	3	1	1	3	13
Holmdel	5	1	1	1	0	0	6	14
Moorestown	2	2	2	3	0	0	6	15
Newark	9	6	2	2	0	1	9	29
Troop D Other	7	5	0	2	0	0	4	18
Other	6	3	1	6	3	1	58	78
Unknown	24	1	9	23	10		54	121
Total	**147**	**92**	**60**	**86**	**29**	**19**	**341**	**774**