



Community Information Report

Police Transparency 2021

Maplewood Public Safety

Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction	3
Department Overview	3
Mental Health	4
Internal Investigations	5
Enforcement	5
Conclusion.....	6
Introduction	7
Purpose of Report	7
Disclaimer.....	8
Mental Health:	9
Use of Force	10
Use of Force Incidents.....	12
Use of Force by Race.....	13
Use of Force Related Injuries	14
Mental Illness and Impairment.....	14
Use of Force Summary	14
Internal Investigations	14
Overview	14
Internal Investigations Summary	16
Arrests.....	16
Discretionary versus Non-discretionary.....	18
Non-discretionary Adult Arrest.....	20
Discretionary Adult Arrest	21
Juvenile Arrest.....	21
Arrest Summary	22
Traffic Stops	22
Traffic Stops by Gender.....	24
Traffic Stops by Race.....	24
Race and Gender and Reason for Stop	25
Conclusion.....	27

Executive Summary

Introduction

Beginning in 2017, the Maplewood Police Department studied enforcement action by its officers. The agency wanted to understand how enforcement action is applied and make the information readily accessible to the community. The agency continues to be interested in identifying trends related to race and gender regarding discretionary and non-discretionary enforcement to further our priority of building community trust.

Department Overview

Chief Brian Bierdeman is the Public Safety Director and is the Chief Law Enforcement Officer. Chief Bierdeman is assisted by Deputy Chief Busack, who oversees the divisions' lieutenants. The Maplewood Police Department has an authorized strength of 56 sworn law enforcement officers. Additionally, the department has six full-time non-sworn support staff, two full-time social workers, and a full-time Community Service Officers that serve the diverse needs of the City.

The Maplewood Police Department is a full-service agency consisting of three separate divisions. Lieutenant Hoemke leads the patrol division, composed of six sergeants and 33 officers. Lieutenant Steiner leads the investigation division and consists of four detectives, a school resource officer, a violent crime enforcement detective, and an auto theft detective. Lieutenant Dugas leads the professional standards division and encompasses records, property and evidence management, training, community outreach, mental health outreach team, and community service officers.

2021 saw the ongoing challenges of 2020 in addition to new challenges. As a result of the ongoing pandemic, many of our proactive units continued to be assigned to patrol to ensure prompt quality services. Our street crimes unit reassignment and the continued pause on collaborative traffic safety initiatives were notable. Proactive police actions were reduced due to staffing, changing community priorities, and ensuring safety for emergency responders.

2021 has also seen a significant decrease in desirable officer candidates and a significant increase in retirements within our agency. At the end of 2021, the police department was operating at 85% of the authorized sworn strength. The agency constantly recruits to find the best candidates to serve our community.

In 2021, the Maplewood Police Department handled 33,453 incidents¹, ranging from minor crimes and citizen assists to homicide. All of this is in support of the department's mission statement; "The Maplewood Police Department, in partnership with its citizens, will work to solve problems relating to crime and the fear of crime, with an emphasis on meeting community needs."

Below is the preliminary reporting of crimes that occurred in 2021. The sharp decrease in thefts results from a policy change related to shoplifting in 2019. This policy change drastically decreased the number of shoplifting cases that officers were dispatched to or took action on.

¹ Inhouse record search of total incidents conducted on 1/4/2022

Offense	2021	2020	2019
Robbery	38	42	28
Aggravated Assault	131	108	112
Burglary	271	287	250
Larceny	568	632	1,132
Theft from Auto	895	721	551
Motor Vehicle Theft	242	238	178
Arson	13	9	5
Fraud	252	285	265
Criminal Damage	273	324	551
Forcible Rape	29	34	49
Narcotics	51	72	91
Murder	1	0	1

Mental Health

In 2021, the Maplewood Police Department responded to 1,167 emergency calls where mental health was the primary issue. Officers responded to 502 calls for a person in crisis² and 39 calls for suicides in progress³. Despite the pandemic, the City of Maplewood's Mental Health Outreach Team (MHOT) remained extremely busy in the community. Throughout 2020 and 2021, Mayor Abram's worked with the MHOT team and the public safety leadership team to form a partnership with Ramsey County, leading to two full-time dedicated social workers working with MHOT.

The first embedded social worker (ESW) was assigned full-time to Maplewood Public Safety in April. The impact was immediate. The ESWs have multiple responsibilities in the agency, which include; partnering with Mental Health Outreach Team members, following up on calls primarily caused by mental health, co-responding with emergency responders, conducting assessments for those in need, partnering with non-profits to address community needs, and working with the homeless population. The ESWs are supported by Ramsey County Crisis and Stabilization Units and their leadership. After the program began, it was quickly determined the need for social services in our community was greatly underestimated. Through the ongoing partnership with Ramsey County, a second full-time ESW was added at the end of the year.

The embedded social worker program adds immense resources for our community and emergency responders. The successful implementation of the ESW program is rooted in Public Safety's long-standing commitment to serving all community members and preventing tragedies.

² Inhouse record search of incidnet code PIC conducted on 1/4/2022

³ Inhouse record search of incidnet code SIP conducted on 1/4/2022

Police Use of Force

In 2021 the Maplewood police department handled 33,453 incidents. Through those incidents, Maplewood officers made 917 arrests⁴. Officers used force 16 times during 15 incidents in 2021, the same number of incidents as in 2020.

Force was used on males 14 times and two females. The average age for males who had force used against them was 29 years old, and the average age for females was 25 years old. This was about four years younger for males than in 2020. In 2021 Maplewood police officers did not use or attempt to use lethal force. Officers were dispatched to the scene where force was used in 13 out of 15 incidents.

Internal Investigations

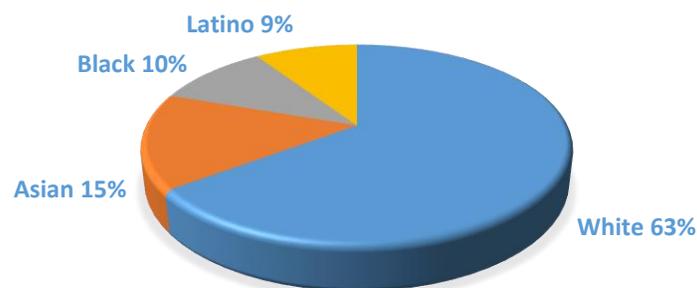
For the second year, the Maplewood Police Department is making all internal investigations public. The Maplewood Police Department is committed to meeting and exceeding community expectations. After the civil unrest surrounding an in-custody death in the City of Minneapolis, the Maplewood Police Department heard from the community that more transparency regarding internal investigations was important. The Maplewood Police Department provides an overview of each incident to meet this community expectation, including the disposition. Although most investigations are not public information, our agency feels a duty to report these incidents to the community. In this report, you will learn what constitutes misconduct, how complaints are handled, an overview of each investigation, and its disposition.

Enforcement

The agency found some differences in the racial makeup of discretionary and non-discretionary arrests in adults. However, when arrests were discretionary, officers' arrests more closely mirror the community makeup. This indicates officers are equitable in their enforcement and aware of unconscious bias.

According to the 2020 census, the City of Maplewood has a population of over 42,000 with a diverse makeup⁵.

MAPLEWOOD RESIDENTS BY RACE



⁴ Inhouse records search of both adult and juvenile arrests for 2021 conducted on 1/8/2022

⁵ US Census 2020, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/maplewoodcityminnesota/HSG860219> accessed 1/14/2022

Conclusion

Based on the available information provided herein, the Maplewood Police Department believes we are leaders in professionalism, transparency, accountability, and officers' restraint when using force.

Introduction

The 2021 Community Information Report continues from previous publications related to transparency. All previous transparency reports are published on the Maplewood Public Safety website for community members.

Each year the report's focus is based on community needs and expectations. Local and national events regularly bring to the forefront new questions about our agency and law enforcement as a whole. As a community-centered organization, we want to meet these new and changing questions in the most transparent way possible.

The 2017 report was the first time a law enforcement agency broke out the difference between discretionary and non-discretionary arrests. The information was further broken down by race, gender, age, and ethnicity. Furthermore, the agency examined the community's racial makeup to identify disproportionalities.

Portions of the 2018 report focused on suspects and victims of violent crime. The report looked at the victims of crimes associated with robberies and assaults. White males were the most victimized in robberies, while White females had the oldest median age. When looking at assaults, the suspect and victim were of the same race in 59.5% of all assault reports. It is important to understand the assaults studied were not domestics.

In the 2019 report, the agency had a focus on the locations of calls. In 2019 commercial properties and multi-housing complexes were found to use a disproportional amount of police resources while single-family homes used relatively few resources. The report also showed the mental health crisis is a significant law enforcement concern. Mental health-related calls accounted for over eight percent of 9-1-1 police responses.

In 2020 the agency focused more internally by publishing data related to the force officers used and the situations. Additionally, the agency published information on internal affairs and discipline. This continued transparency is based on what the community wants to know. By providing transparent information, we hope to build trust with the community we serve.

In 2021 the Maplewood Police Department handled 33,453 incidents. Of the total incidents, 6,134 were 9-1-1 calls. Mental health-related calls saw a 62% increase from 2020, which may be attributed to the ongoing pandemic, social unrest, and economic downturn throughout much of the year.

Purpose of Report

The Maplewood Police Department is committed to transparency in all aspects of police operations. This transparency includes providing our community with the best information regarding police actions. This report goes far beyond just listing raw numbers; it contains essential context, like identifying the differences between discretionary and non-discretionary arrest data and the circumstances around when force is used.

The City of Maplewood has a Multi-Cultural Advisory Committee (MAC), which is made up of community members who review activities, advise on a wide variety of topics, and collaborate with the police department for the betterment of the agency. The MAC had significant input on what would be studied as part of this report. Lastly, the City of Maplewood publishes the Maplewood Police Department Policy

Manual on the Police Department's website for anyone to review, along with the department's annual strategic plan.

The information contained in this report serves to fulfill recommendation number two in the department's policy manual prologue which states in part:

Ranking police department leadership, specifically the Chief of Police, has the duty to ensure that: Officers are responsible for being aware of implicit racial bias and its impact on their perceptions and actions and are expected to undertake their best efforts to mitigate the impact of implicit bias on their work.⁶

This report is also to ensure the Maplewood Police Department is compliant with policy 401.2, which states:

The Maplewood Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural, or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, and without discrimination toward an individual or group.⁷

This information is being compiled as an ongoing initiative to continually meet the 21st Century Policing principles identified in 2015 by President Obama's Task Force. The Task Force identified six pillars of policing: Building Trust and Legitimacy, Policy and Oversight, Technology and Social Media, Community Policing and Crime Reduction, Training and Education, and Officer Wellness and Safety⁸. This report also serves as part of the department's internal accountability to ensure our agency is meeting the high standards of our community.

Disclaimer

Although all information provided in this report was accurate at the time of gathering, the status of offenders, suspects, and arrestees change as cases are charged by the City Attorney's Office and the County Attorney's Office. Many cases can take months or more to reach a charging decision. As such, the numbers will vary moving forward.

The identified areas for enforcement actions are based on several data collection sources, including in-house records and computer-aided dispatch information. It is essential to understand the data used in this report is more inclusive and may differ from the information provided under mandatory reporting laws to state or federal agencies. The data analyzed in this report may differ from previous reports as crime trends, department priorities, and available information change over time.

⁶ Maplewood Police Department Manual, Prologue

⁷ Maplewood Police Department Manual, Policy 401.2

⁸ 21st Century Policing Final Report Retrieved January 8, 2022, from https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/taskforce_finalreport.pdf

Mental Health:

As society and law enforcement further understand the significance of mental health in the community, the police department tracks what cases were primarily caused by mental health issues/problems. This tracking serves multiple purposes; first, it allows the agency to understand further the extent of mental illness present in the community. Second, it enables the Mental Health Outreach Team and the embedded social workers (ESW) to identify people in the community in need of assistance. Lastly, the continuation of tracking and case management will inform the community and the agency better in subsequent years.

The Mental Health Outreach Team (MHOT) is a public safety initiative partnering with community paramedics, law enforcement officers, and embedded social workers. The team members work together to assist those struggling with mental illness who do not have the support or services needed to be productive members of the community. This combination of public safety professionals is a unique program not found elsewhere. The overriding focus of the team is to prevent mental health-related tragedies.

In 2021 embedded social workers followed up with hundreds of community members in need of services. As part of the follow-up, they conduct a complete assessment and connect the community member with appropriate services. They also provide short-term case management to ensure the community members don't fall through the system's cracks.

The embedded social workers also provide co-response with officers when requested. The co-response ensures the appropriate care is being provided by the appropriate professional. In addition to providing service, it frees officers to focus on community outreach and addressing crime.

In 2021, the Maplewood Police Department responded to 6,134 9-1-1 calls with a total of 33,453 incidents. Of those, 502 were for persons in crisis, and 39 were calls for suicides in progress. These numbers do not reflect the number of completed suicides officers responded to.

The police department continued to track incidents caused primarily by mental health. For example, suppose officers were initially called to a disorderly person causing a disturbance, and it turned out to be a person in crisis. In that case, the incident is also classified as a mental health-related call. In 2021 Maplewood Officers handled 1,167 calls where the primary cause for law enforcement presence was caused by mental illness. This is a 62% increase from 2020.

The Maplewood Police Department continues to educate officers and give them skills to de-escalate tense and often hostile situations involving those with mental illness. In 2021 all non-probationary officers had completed CIT training, Duty to Intervene training, and De-escalation training. These pieces of training are a department and community priority included in the department's strategic plan. In addition, the Maplewood Police Department provides advanced structured scenario-based training, advanced medical training, and advanced weapon and defensive tactics training. This dedication to serving the entire community ensures the Maplewood Police Department upholds the community's high standards.

Use of Force

The Maplewood Police Department dedicates itself to providing the highest level of service to the community and being transparent in all aspects of enforcement activity, including the use of force. The City of Maplewood has invested significant resources to train officers on the proper ways to use force and avoid unnecessary force. Advanced training, strict policies, proper supervision, and complete transparency have resulted in low force instances. Use of force is covered throughout the department's policy manual; however, most of it is in policy 300. The complete policy manual can be accessed on the department's home page.

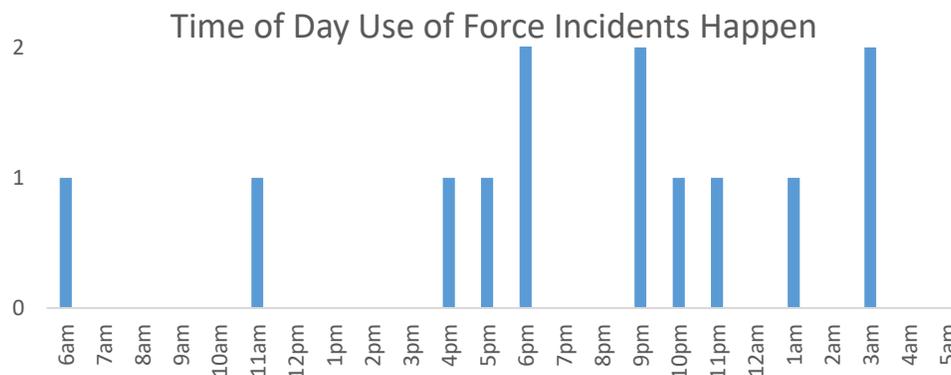
The use of force by law enforcement officers becomes necessary under specific circumstances, such as in self-defense or the defense of another. There is no single, universally agreed-upon definition of the use of force. The International Association of Chiefs of Police has described the use of force as the "amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject."⁹

In 2021 the Maplewood police department handled 33,453 incidents. Through those incidents, 917 people were arrested. In 2021 officers used force a total of 16 times during 15 incidents. Maplewood Police Department used force on 0.04% of the total incidents in 2021. This staggering low number is because of the officers' professionalism, high standards of training, and a commitment to the community served.

Force was used on males 14 times and females twice. The average age for males who had force used against them was 29 years old, and the average age for females was 25 years old. This was a younger average from the year prior.¹⁰

Officers are required to use force on non-residents much more than residents. Of the 16 subjects force was used on, 12 were non-residents.

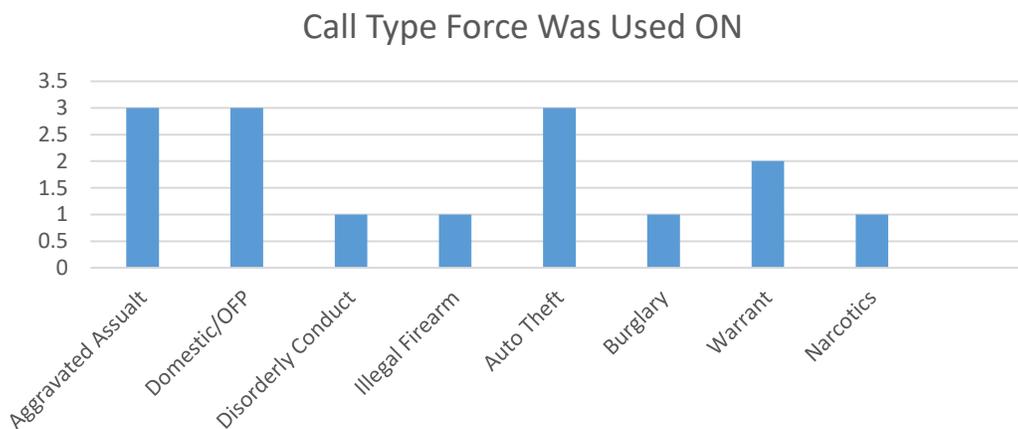
Overall the time of the incidents when force was used was spread throughout the day and different shifts. Below is a chart of the time of day the incidents occurred.



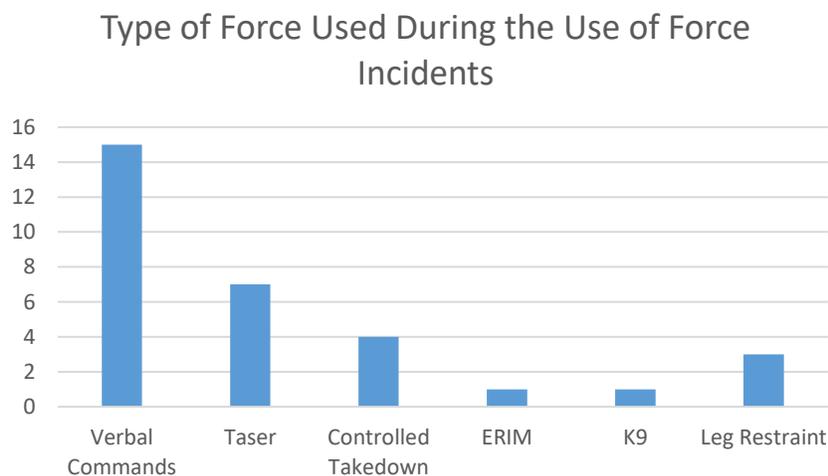
⁹ Overview of Police Use of Force. (2019, May 21). Retrieved January 1, 2020, from <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/overview-police-use-force>.

¹⁰ Maplewood Police Department Community Information Report 2020

Officers had to use force on different calls, ranging from felony warrants to domestics. The chart below relates to the kinds of calls officers use force on.



Maplewood police officers have a broad spectrum of less than lethal force options available, including; chemical irritants, taser, extended range impact munitions, pepper balls, impact devices, and police K9s, in addition to being skilled in physical subject control. The subject control techniques include verbal commands, escort holds, pain compliance (pressure points), controlled takedowns, leg restraints, and strikes. Below is a detailed list of each technique used during the 2021 encounters. It is important to remember more than one technique may be used on a single incident.



In 2021 Maplewood police officers did not use or attempt to use lethal force. Of the 15 incidents where force was used, officers were dispatched to 13 of them. The other two incidents were officer-initiated contacts. In both the officer initiated contacts where force was used, the suspects were white males. The first was a stop of a white male acting suspiciously who had felony warrants, and the second was a suspect fleeing from a stolen motorcycle.

Use of Force Incidents

The department has provided a brief overview of each incident when force was used. Each summary is a synopsis of the circumstances around when force was used. The department does retain evidence, body-worn camera recordings, and reports for all incidents where force was used.

Juvenile

- Officers were dispatched to a multi-housing complex for a 15-year-old Black male acting out with his parents after discovering drugs in his possession. The parents requested their son be transported to the hospital. When officers arrived, the 15-year-old refused to go to the hospital and fought with officers. Officers controlled the teenager but needed leg restraints to transport him safely to the hospital.

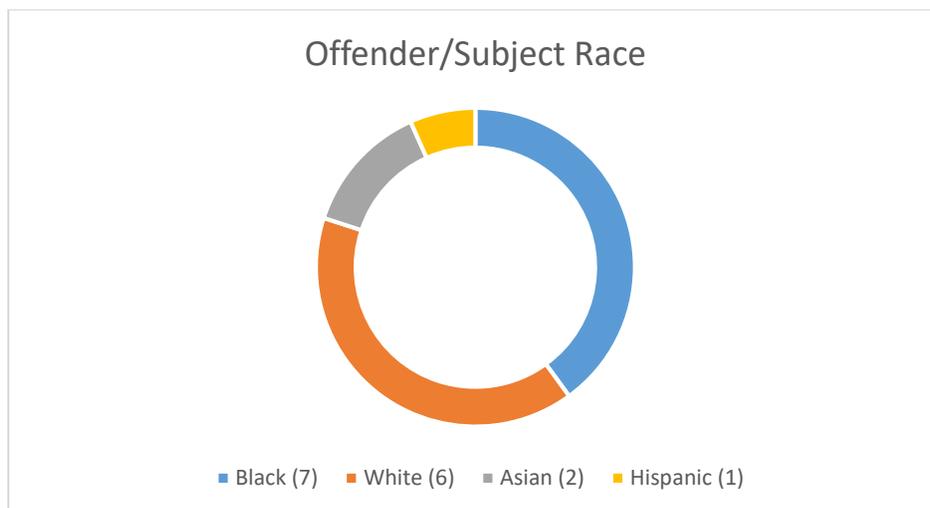
Adult

- A 25-year-old white male used a knife to assault another male. The suspect was tracked to a tent in a wooded area. Officers used verbal commands for an extended time trying to get the suspect to surrender, then used a K9 to check the tent and apprehend the suspect. The suspect sustained a small puncture to his right arm.
- Officers stopped a suspicious 44-year-old white male. The male had multiple felony warrants and was arrested. The suspect was uncooperative and required additional leg restraints for safe transport to jail.
- A 28-year-old Hispanic violated a domestic no-contact order, assaulted a female, and fled from officers. The male was non-compliant, and officers tackled him to make the arrest.
- A 28-year-old Black male was threatening people in a shopping area. Officers arrived, and the male was non-compliant and reaching for a gun in his waistband. A taser was used to arrest the male.
- A 41-year-old white male was walking in traffic and damaging items. Officers arrived in the area and attempted to speak with him. The male assaulted a female officer and fled on foot. Officers later located the suspect, and a taser was used to apprehend him. The male was high on meth and transported to the hospital.
- A 25-year-old male white male stole a vehicle and then tried to break into an occupied home. Officers arrived and found the male breaking windows on the front door, trying to get into the home. The suspect chose the house at random, and the innocent family was inside with their children. The male, high on meth, refused to obey officers. A less-than-lethal impact munition was deployed. The suspect then complied, was arrested, and was transported to jail.
- An 18-year-old Black male committed a theft from a store while possessing an illegal handgun. The male fought with officers and then fled. A taser was used to apprehend the suspect.
- Maplewood offices assisted North St. Paul officers with a 32-year-old Black male, a wanted felon, who had fled from them. While he was running, officers attempted to taser him without success. The suspect then barricaded himself in a porch area of a random house and threatened suicide. The male began cutting himself deeply with a knife he had. De-escalation was ineffective. The first arrest plan failed when the taser did not have the intended reaction. A second arrest plan using a taser and shield was effective. The male was transported to the hospital.

- Officers were arresting a 25-year-old white male wanted for multiple burglaries and fleeing police in a motor vehicle. Squads surrounded the male, who still attempted to flee. Officers used a taser to take the male into custody.
- An officer was investigating a stolen motorcycle at a hotel when the suspect, a 34-year-old white male, fled on foot. The officer attempted to deploy a taser but missed the suspect. The suspect was apprehended after trying to swim across a pond.
- A 30-year-old Black male started a fight at a memorial service for a murder victim. When officers arrived, the male fled on foot, got into a vehicle fled, crashed, then fled on foot again. A taser was used to take the male into custody.
- Officers were called to a disorderly conduct call and found a person in a mental health crisis. As officers walked the 21-year-old Black female to the ambulance, she accidentally walked into the ambulance door. After walking into the door, the suspect turned and struck a female officer. Officers put her on the ground and handcuffed her. She was taken to the hospital.
- Officers were called to a domestic between a brother and sister. The 29-year-old Asian female was determined to be having a mental health crisis and grabbed a knife. The female was taken to the ground and secured with handcuffs and leg restraints. The female was taken to the hospital.
- Officers were called to assist another agency regarding a felony domestic and a stolen vehicle. The other agency learned the suspect and the stolen vehicle were in Maplewood. When Maplewood officers arrived, the original suspect, a 44-year-old white male, fled on foot. A taser was attempted without success. While searching the area, a second male, a 19-year-black male, also fled on foot from officers. A taser was used to take the second male into custody. The first male was apprehended a short time later. The first male was booked into jail, and the second was issued a citation.

Use of Force by Race

To ensure transparency and equitably, the race and gender of each incident where force is used are tracked. Below is a breakdown by race of who force was used on.



Use of Force Related Injuries

Injuries as a result of the use of force were low for both the subjects and officers. Of the 15 incidents, subjects had no injuries or minor injuries (taser probes) in 14 incidents. One suspect sustained a broken ankle after being tackled by officers. None of the incidents resulted in significant injuries or loss of life for either the subject or officer. Officers sustained no injuries in nine of the incidents and had minor injuries resulting from six of the encounters.

Mental Illness and Impairment

When force was used, subjects were suspected of or known to be using alcohol or drugs in seven incidents. Mental illness (or a person experiencing a crisis) was present in eight cases. Remember, it is possible to have more than one condition going on at a time. Many who have a mental illness or are emotionally disturbed self-medicate with drugs or alcohol¹¹.

Use of Force Summary

Overall the Maplewood Police Department uses force very infrequently relative to the number of incidents responded to, the number of enforcement actions taken, and the number of people in crisis officers come into contact with. Currently, there is no national reporting mechanism or mandate for agencies to report the use of non-lethal force, making comparing our trends to others impossible.

In each use of force incident, supervisors are called to the scene and investigated. After the initial supervisor investigation, each incident goes through a comprehensive review process, including the divisional lieutenant, the Deputy Chief, and the Chief of Police. Each step is analyzed regarding the totality of the circumstances and all known information. This includes reviewing the body-worn camera footage. The case is then reviewed for compliance with statutes governing force and the more restrictive department policy. Lastly, each incident is reviewed by the training unit to identify training needs. Any training needs identified are then addressed in the agency's continually ongoing training or additional individualized training.

Internal Investigations

Overview

Personnel complaints are outlined in policy 1002 of the Maplewood Police Department Policy Manual. The policy manual is updated based on need. Needs may include but are not limited to changing best practices, changing laws, case law changes, or after incorporating changes recommended by department experts, community members, or elected officials. The policies on the website reflect only the current policies. All policy changes are tracked and archived by the department.

The Maplewood Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the department and its members. Personnel complaints include any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy or federal, state, or local law, policy, or rule. Personnel complaints may be generated internally or by the public.

Inquiries about conduct or performance that, if true, would not violate department policy or federal, state, or local law may be handled informally by a supervisor and are not considered a personnel

¹¹ Staff, (2020, January 2). Are You Self-Medicating & Masking Symptoms of Mental Illness? Retrieved January 22, 2020, from <https://americanaddictioncenters.org/adult-addiction-treatment-programs/self-medicating>

complaint. Such inquiries generally include clarification regarding policy, procedure, or the department's response to a specific incident.

While investigating allegations of police misconduct, the Maplewood Police Department's goal is to obtain all available information to establish the facts. After all available information is gathered, the information is forwarded to the command staff with recommendations. Command staff then reviews and adds their recommendation(s) or requests additional information. After the command staff is sure all facts are gathered, the case is forwarded to the Chief of Police for the final disposition.

In 2021 the Maplewood Police initiated six cases of potential police misconduct involving seven separate officers. Four of the six misconduct cases were initiated internally, and two were started from outside the agency. Another police agency began one case, and a member of the public initiated one.

Anytime there is a critical incident or a conflict of interest, the Maplewood Police Department has an independent agency perform the investigation. The City of Maplewood also provides investigations for other agencies upon request and with the Chief of Police's approval. Below you find a brief description of each investigation that involved Maplewood officers and the outcome or current status of the case.

Case One:

The Maplewood Police Department initiated an investigation into an officer who responded outside of the City of Maplewood to assist with a vehicle pursuit without supervisory approval. The officer was determined to have violated six department policies during the incident and was disciplined with a suspension. The officer has since separated employment with the City of Maplewood.

Case Two:

The Maplewood Police Department investigated three officers after a suspect was injured (broken ankle) while being taken into custody. The three officers were arresting a male domestic abuse suspect who violated a court order of protection and fled on foot. Officer located the male, who was not compliant and tackled him to the ground. The force used was justified by both Minnesota State Statute and policy. Officers were coached/provided additional training on using de-escalation techniques.

Case Three:

Another law enforcement agency notified the Maplewood Police Department of an off-duty incident involving a Maplewood Police Officer outside of the City of Maplewood. The Maplewood Police Department initiated an internal investigation into the incident as well. The investigating agency completed their investigation and presented the incident to their County Attorney's Office for charging considerations. The County Attorney's Office (not Ramsey County) declined to prosecute any potential criminal charges. The Maplewood Police Department internal investigation found three policy violations, and the officer was disciplined with a suspension.

Case Four:

The Maplewood Police Department investigated an officer who assisted with a vehicle pursuit started by another agency of a stolen vehicle. The pursuit occurred in the City of Maplewood, and the officer attempted to use stop sticks. The officer failed to activate their body-worn camera while deploying stop sticks. The officer was given formal coaching/additional training on how and when the body-worn camera must be activated.

Case Five:

The Maplewood Police Department initiated an investigation into an officer-involved foot pursuit where a taser was used to take the suspect into custody. The tactics used in the incident were determined to violate department policy. The suspect incurred no injuries (other than taser probes). A detailed investigation found the officer violated four department policies. The employee was disciplined with a suspension.

Case six:

The Maplewood Police Department initiated an investigation into an off-duty incident involving a Maplewood Police Officer outside of the City of Maplewood. The department was notified of the incident by a community member. Per Minnesota State Statute, the investigation was turned over to the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). The officer is on administrative leave while the investigation is being conducted. At the time of this report, the officer remains on administrative leave, and the investigation is ongoing. Upon completion of the criminal investigation, an internal investigation will be completed.

Internal Investigations Summary

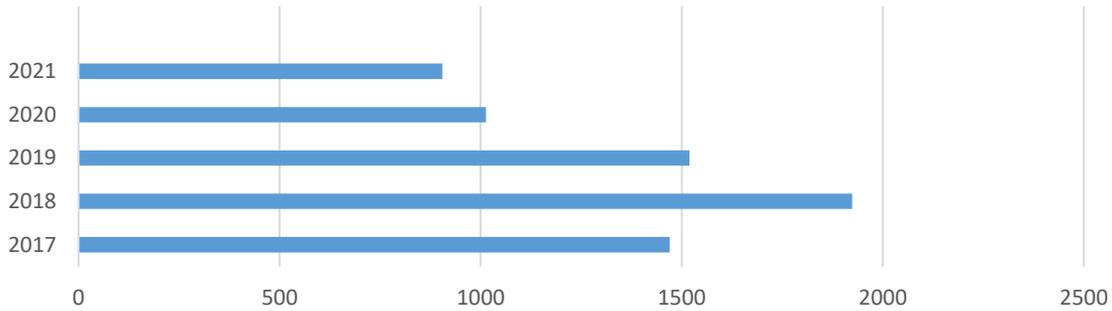
As shown above, the Maplewood Police Department takes all complaints seriously, whether generated by the public, other agencies, or the department, to ensure accountability. This open and transparent reporting of internal investigation information is designed to keep our community members informed on the professionalism of the agency and the City as a whole.

Arrests

Overall in 2021, the Maplewood police department arrested 826 people on new charges and 91 on warrants. These arrests are broken down into two separate categories; Summoned or On-view arrest. Summoned means the suspect was issued a citation for the offense and will need to appear in court later. On-view arrests mean the suspect was booked into jail or the juvenile detention center. The number of summoned was 380 and the number taken into custody was 446.

2021 saw an overall reduction in the number of arrests by 10.5% from 2020 (1013 arrests) and 60% compared to 2019 (1519 arrests). However, it is essential to note the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center placed strict requirements on whom they would accept. These requirements led to many suspects being charged out of custody. Also, proactive enforcement units and traffic initiatives were paused because of the ongoing pandemic and staffing limitations. Below is a chart of the number of people arrested for the past five years.

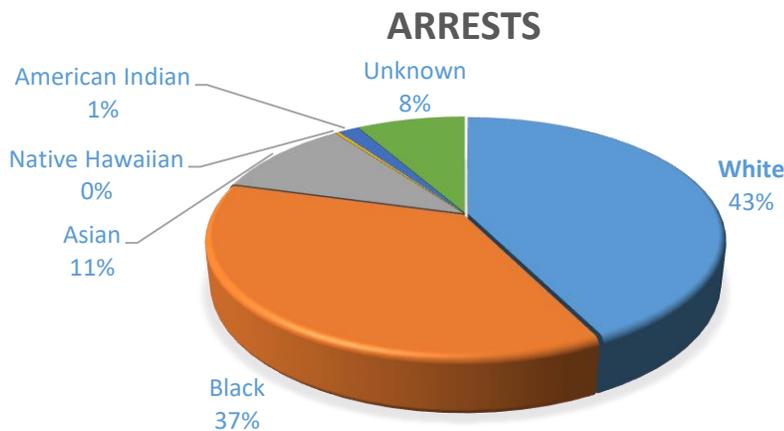
Total Arrests by Year



The majority of arrestees in 2021 (73%) continue not to reside in the City of Maplewood. Out of the 826 people arrested for Maplewood offenses in 2021, 601 did not live in the City.

Below is an overall representation of arrests related to race. Overall, Whites and Blacks had the most arrests. When including all types of arrests (both custodial and summoned), Whites were arrested 352 times, and Blacks were arrested 303 times. Together they represent 79% of arrests in the City of Maplewood.

Race	Total
American Indian or Alaska Native	13
Asian	88
Black or African American	303
Unknown	68
White	352
Native Hawaiian	2



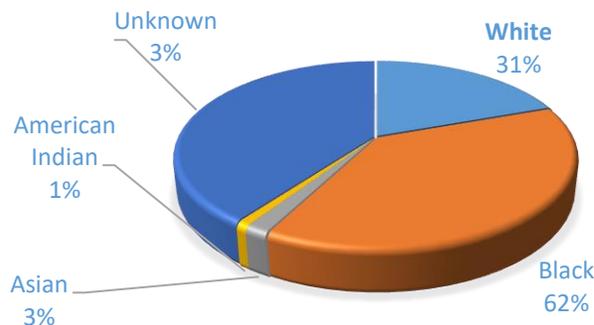
As you can see, the above chart does not show Hispanic ethnicity. In the Maplewood Police Department's internal records system, Hispanic or Latino is not identified as a race but rather as an ethnicity. This is done to have a more inclusive process that allows for a more accurate categorization of people who have contact with law enforcement. Below is a chart specifically identifying those with Hispanic/Latino heritage who were the subject of police enforcement activity.

Ethnicity	Total
Hispanic or Latino	76
Not Hispanic or Latino	535
Unknown	215

Ethnicity is not broken down into specific races throughout the report and data. Of the 826 arrests represented by the report, 76 people were classified or identified as Hispanic or Latino. Known Hispanic or Latino ethnicity is present in 10% of department enforcement actions.

Juvenile arrests for 2021 were recorded at 76, representing 8% of all arrests, including warrant arrests.

JUVENILE ARRESTS



Discretionary versus Non-discretionary

The City of Maplewood has chosen to break down the enforcement activity of the overall arrests. This includes all misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, and felony arrests. A police supervisor then reviews the arrests to determine what was categorized as discretionary and non-discretionary enforcement activity. As a whole, if officers were called to a crime where a victim wanted to pursue charges, there was a policy or statutorily required action, or court order or warrant, it was considered non-discretionary. If the action was officer-initiated and did not meet the above-noted requirements, it was generally determined to be a discretionary enforcement action.

The traffic offenses are not included in arrest (booking) data are; misdemeanor insurance violations, careless driving, federal commercial vehicle rules violations, no driver's license in possession, crosswalk violation, reckless driving, display as valid any canceled/revoked/suspended or expired driver's license, expired registration, failure to change the address on driver's license, driving without valid license endorsement, handicapped parking zone violation, instruction permit violation, limited driver's license violation, littering, loud exhaust, noise nuisances, parking on an unimproved area, passing a parked emergency vehicle, improper passing, speed, duty to drive with due care, stop light and stop sign, failure to drive in a single lane, lights to be displayed, unreasonable acceleration, unsafe equipment, use of headphones while driving, seat belt and passenger/child restraint violations, inattentive driving, equipment violations, window tint, crossing the centerline, and all other offenses related parking and moving violations. All of these traffic-related offenses will be included in traffic stop data.

Below is a general outline of what was included in each category:

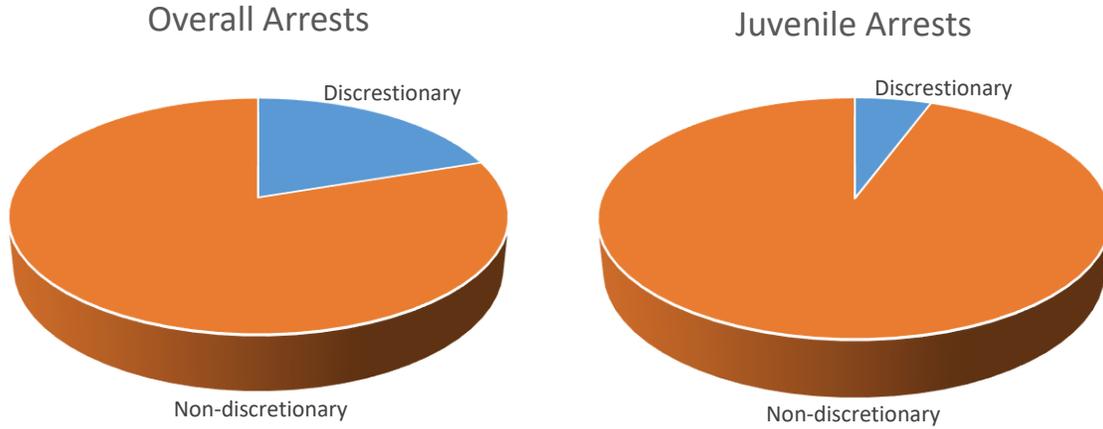
Non-discretionary:

- Hit and run crash enforcement
- DWI arrest – secondary to a crash or a suspicious incident report (not including traffic complaints)
- Assaults
- Domestic violence
- Interfering with an emergency call
- Terroristic Threats
- Order for protection violations
- Driving after cancellation-inimical to public safety – secondary to a crash
- Criminal vehicular operation
- Burglary
- Trespassing – initiated by a complainant
- Malicious punishment of a child
- Criminal damage to property
- Criminal sexual conduct
- Disorderly conduct – initiated by a complainant
- Fraud/Forgery/Counterfeit bills
- Harassment/Stalking
- Predatory offender violations
- Crimes on school grounds where the school is requesting enforcement action
- Auto theft
- Weapon offenses
- Warrant arrest
- Robbery
- Shootings/Discharge of a firearm
- Homicide/Manslaughter
- Theft/Shoplifting
- Tampering with a motor vehicle – initiated by a complainant
- Assisting other agencies with apprehending a party wanted by them

Discretionary:

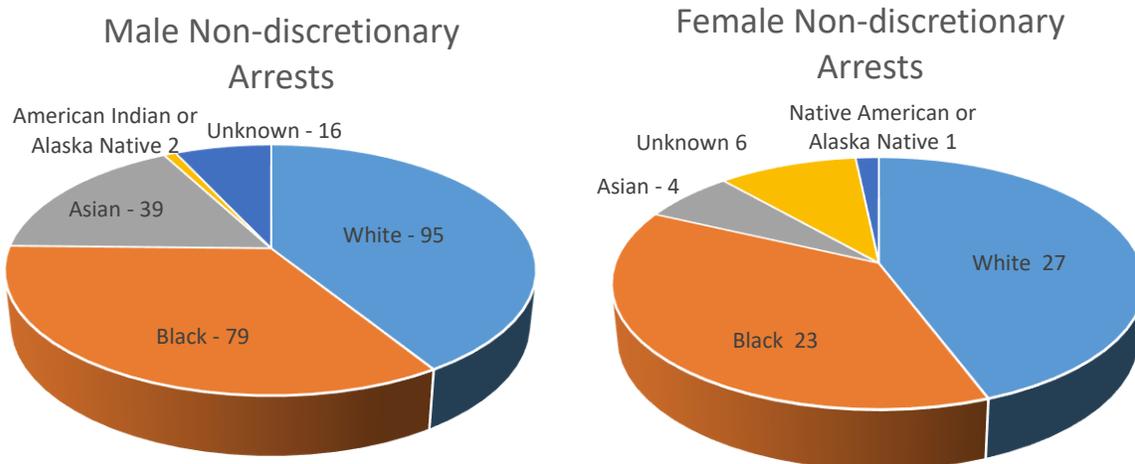
- Falsely reporting a crime
- Obstruction of justice
- Code violations
- Narcotics – including drug offenses
- Disorderly conduct – officer initiated
- Possession of burglary tools
- Sale of tobacco and alcohol to underage persons
- Tampering with a motor vehicle
- DWI, traffic
- Driving after cancellation-inimical to public safety – officer initiated
- All officer initiated traffic and code violations
- Trespassing – officer initiated

The total number of custodial arrests (excluding traffic) was 450. Of that, only 91 were discretionary, meaning that 80% of the time, the custodial arrests were non-discretionary. DWIs accounted for 52 of the 91 discretionary arrests. When analyzing only juveniles, the percentages were even more skewed. Almost 94.4% of all juvenile arrests were non-discretionary.



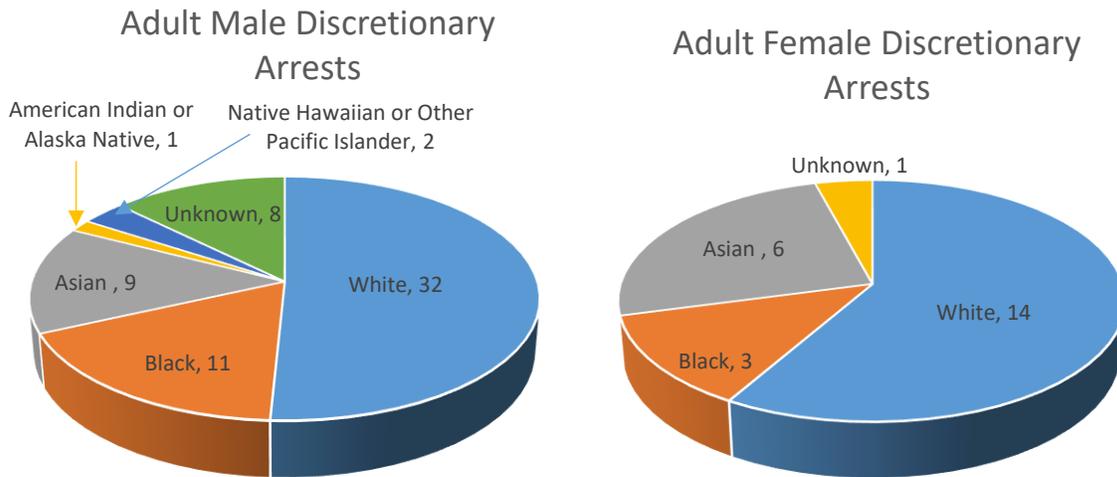
Non-discretionary Adult Arrest

Males represented the majority of adult non-discretionary arrests with 231 of the 292. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of non-discretionary arrest. The vast majority of non-discretionary adult arrestees did not reside in the City of Maplewood. 213 arrestees (73%) live out of the City of Maplewood. The percentages increase for discretionary arrests.



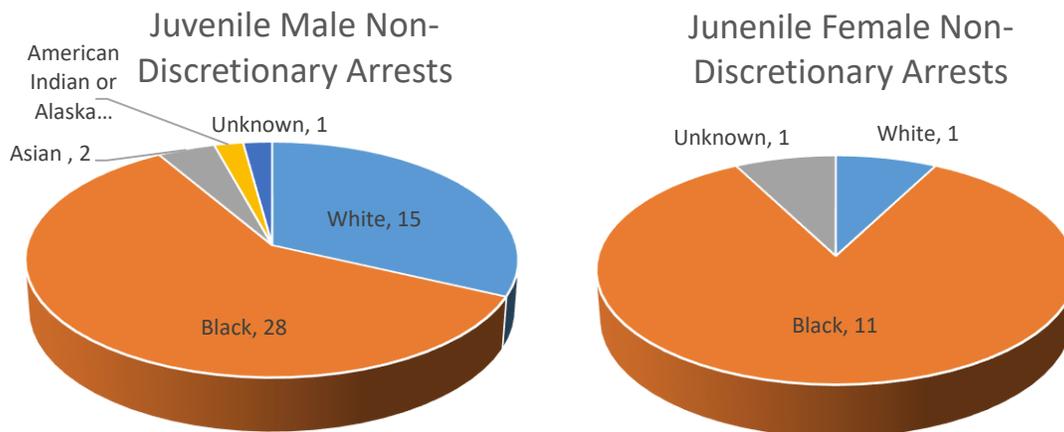
Discretionary Adult Arrest

Males also represented the majority of adult discretionary arrests, with 63 of the 87. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of discretionary arrest. Additionally, non-residences continue to make up the vast majority of discretionary arrests as they did in non-discretionary arrests. In 2021, 75 arrestees (86%) did not reside in Maplewood.



Juvenile Arrest

Juvenile non-discretionary arrests represent the vast majority of all juvenile arrests at 94.4% (67 of the 71 total). Like adults, juvenile arrests consist of more males than females. Juvenile males accounted for 53 of the 71 total juvenile arrests. The average age of a juvenile non-discretionary arrest was 14 years old.



Because the discretionary juvenile arrests represent such a small size (4), they are not large enough to draw any patterns. Discretionary juvenile females consisted of two Black females and one White female. Discretionary juvenile males consisted of one Black male.

Arrest Summary

Although the vast majority of people arrested do not reside in Maplewood, we see proportional enforcement rates in most cases. The lone outlier is non-discretionary juvenile arrests—most of the non-discretionary stem from school-related arrests and theft/shoplifting.

Traffic Stops

Traffic enforcement is a significant community safety concern. The Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety reported statewide in 2019, 364 people were killed on Minnesota roadways in 80,636 traffic crashes. The estimated cost of traffic crashes to Minnesotans was \$1,872,177,000¹².

In 2021 Maplewood Police responded to 922 crashes; 124 were crashes with injuries. Official numbers for 2021 will not be available until mid-2022; however, preliminary numbers from the Officer of Traffic Safety have crash-related fatalities at 427 statewide in 2021 through November. That is over 50 more deaths in the first 11 months than all of 2020. This trend indicates that fatal crashes killed 20% more Minnesotans in 2021 than in 2019.

The City of Maplewood has one of the highest auto theft rates in the metro area. The Maplewood Police Department receives a grant from the State of Minnesota Commerce Department funding a full-time auto theft detective. This full-time detective follows up on all auto thefts and recovered stolen vehicles in the City of Maplewood. All recovered stolen vehicles are processed for evidence and DNA. As a result, our submissions for charging to the Ramsey County Attorney's Office have increased dramatically. Currently, the Maplewood Police Department does not use automated license plate readers as part of our auto-theft apprehension strategy.

In 2020 and 2021, many agencies changed their pursuit policies to reduce the risk of a pursuit-related tragedy to an innocent motorist. Agencies, including Maplewood, restricted pursuits to only those involving persons wanted for violent crimes. Maplewood officers no longer chase stolen vehicles or any other property crime. Furthermore, Maplewood officers cannot assist other agencies with pursuits that do not meet the restrictive standard. This change, combined with more emboldened criminals, led to a dramatic increase in the number of people fleeing from police in motor vehicles.

On June 23rd, 2021, the Maplewood Police Department added a code to track the number of vehicles fleeing from officers but not pursued. Since adopting the code, Maplewood officers have conducted 616 stops, and the code has been used 67 times. When cross-referencing the code's use to traffic stops, we find that 31 vehicles fled without being pursued while the code was in use. On average, 5% of vehicles

¹² Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety – Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts 2019

officers attempt to stop for traffic flee —this percentage increases when officers try to stop a suspect related to a crime they are actively investigating.

In 2021, officers continued the practice of logging specific traffic stop data in the computer-aided dispatch (CAD) program. This type of recording is not obtained on other types of citizen contacts. The information gathered by each officer on each stop is; the perceived gender (male or female) of the driver contacted, the perceived race of the driver, the primary reason for the stop, if the driver was searched, if the vehicle was searched, and how they cleared the call. Unlike the City of Maplewood records, the CAD information lists Hispanic/Latino as a separate race, not an ethnicity. For the race, officers can choose from White, Black, Latino, Asian, Native American, or other.

Officers are instructed to record the primary reason they observed for the stop. Many times officers have multiple reasons to conduct a traffic stop. For example, if an officer sees a vehicle speeding with illegal window tint, runs the plate, and finds the registered owner has a warrant, the officer has three articulable reasons to conduct a lawful stop. In this case, the officer would select the primary reason for the stop. If the warrant was for a violent felonious act, it would likely be that. If the warrant was for fishing without a license and the vehicle was traveling 40 miles per hour over the speed limit, it would be for speed. This is important as many of the first observations are for a moving violation or an equipment violation, yet primary reasons for the stop may differ.

Below are the identified criteria for each stop reason:

Moving Violation

A violation is committed by a driver/passenger while a vehicle is on the road.

- Speeding, swerving over the line, signaling turns, blocking traffic
- Littering, disobeying traffic signs or signals, incomplete stop, loud music

Vehicle Violation

Equipment affixed to vehicles or equipment is not operable.

- Registration issues to include expired tabs, revoked plates, no license plates, no temporary plate documentation
- Broken or burned out lights, no license plate light, cracked windshield, illegal lights on the vehicle
- Loud muffler
- Obstructed view

Investigative Stop

Officer articulates reasonable suspicion for conducting a traffic stop

- A vehicle or a person has been identified or is wanted for a crime
- Alerts on the person or vehicle issued by an agency or court, attempt to locate
- Vehicles or persons matching the description of suspect vehicles or persons
- Suspicious vehicle
- The vehicle stopped for reasonable suspicion of a crime

9-1-1 Call / Citizen Reported

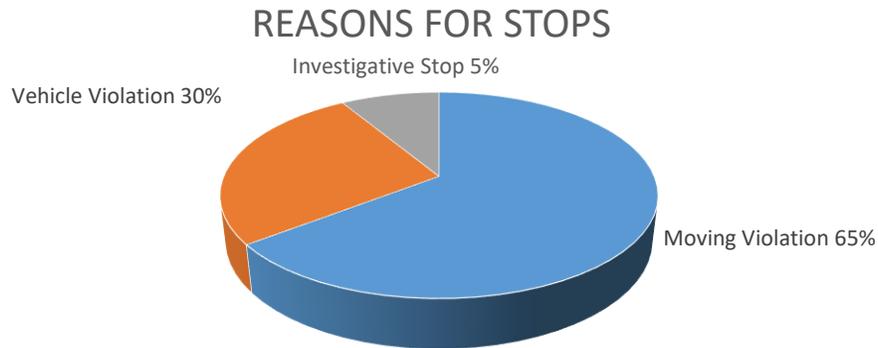
Citizen complaints or calls for service

- Citizen complaints

- 9-1-1 caller calling on a reckless driver in the area

Clearing codes after conducting a traffic stop are; citation issued, issued a warning, writing a report, or advising the driver. Issued a warning, and advised the driver have been placed together for this analysis as they are regularly used interchangeably by officers.

In 2021, the Maplewood Police Department conducted 1081 traffic stops per our computer-aided dispatch system. Traffic stops have decreased 52% from 2020 and a 73% decrease since 2019 when officers stopped 3,995 vehicles. Other traffic stops, secondary to calls, may not appear in this data and are reflected in the arrested data.

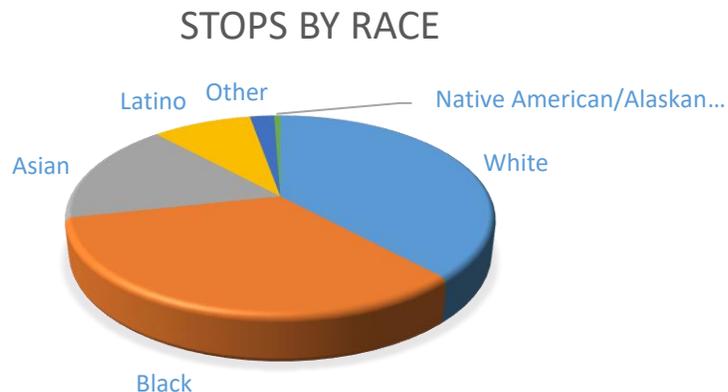


Traffic Stops by Gender

In 2021 a total of 684 males and 393 females were stopped. Meaning men continue to be stopped at a significantly higher rate overall, representing 63% of the stops. Men were stopped for moving violations 439 times compared to women who were stopped 256 times. Men were stopped for vehicle violations 176 times compared to women, who were stopped 113 times. Men were stopped for investigations 69 times compared to women, who were stopped 24 times.

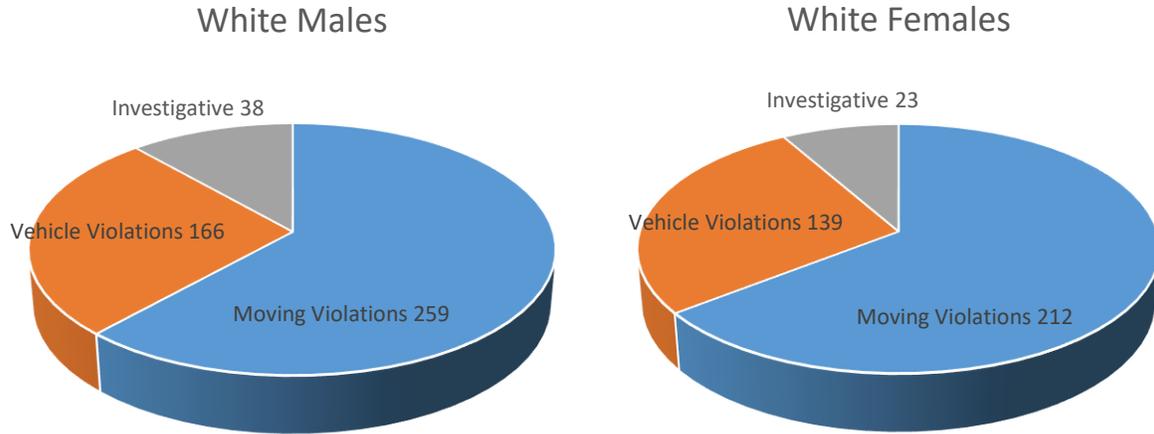
Traffic Stops by Race

Whites represented the highest number of stops at 412, Blacks were second with 361 stops, Asians were the third most stopped accounting for 179, Latinos were stopped 98 times, others were stopped 25 times, and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives were stopped six times.

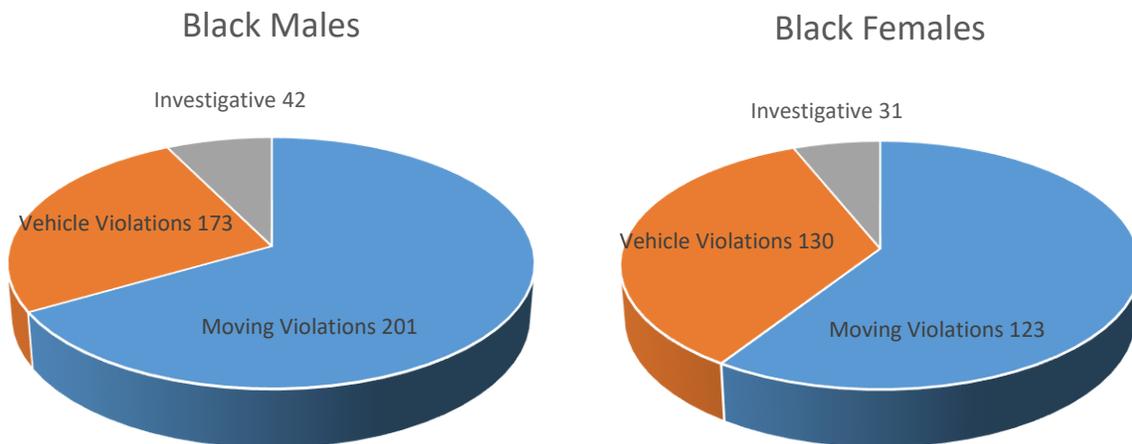


Race and Gender and Reason for Stop

Whites were stopped 412 times by Maplewood officers in 2021. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 243 White males were stopped, and 169 White females were stopped.

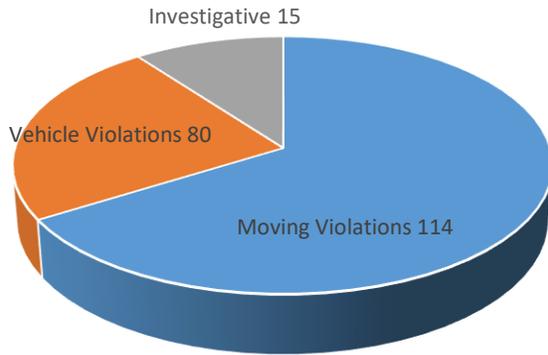


Blacks were stopped 361 times by Maplewood officers in 2021. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 231 Black males were stopped, and 130 Black females were stopped.

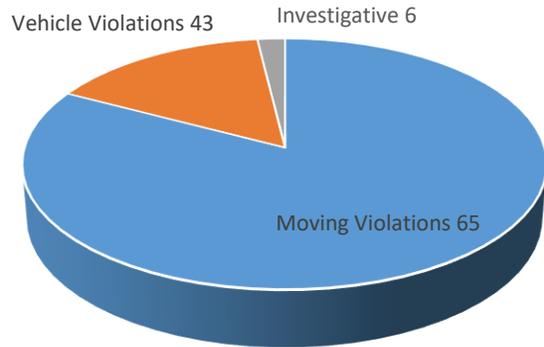


Asians were stopped 179 times by Maplewood officers in 2021. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall 127 Asian males were stopped, and 52 Asian females were stopped.

Asian Males

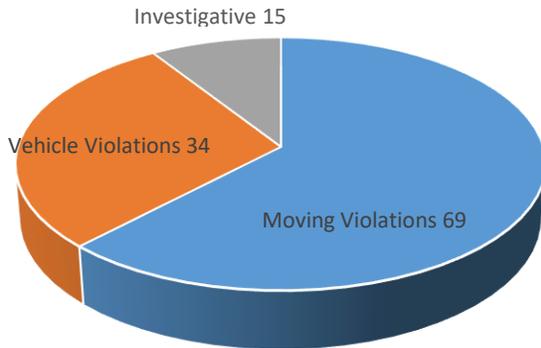


Asian Females

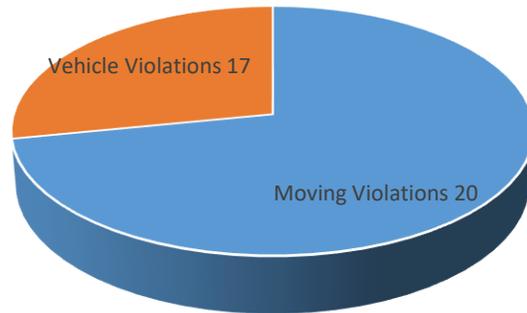


Latinos were stopped 98 times by Maplewood officers in 2021. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 66 Latino males were stopped, and 32 Latino females were stopped.

Latino Males



Latino Females



When looking at others and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives, the sample size is too small to draw any real conclusions. As seen from the nine charts above, regardless of race or gender, officers are stopping people based on actions similarly, indicating the Maplewood Police Department is impartial with its traffic enforcement regardless of whom they are stopping.

Conclusion

The vast majority of arrests made by officers are non-discretionary. Non-discretionary arrests accounted for 80% of adult arrests and 94.4% of juvenile arrests. Additionally, as most of those arrested do not reside in the City of Maplewood, it would be inappropriate to use the population's demographics for comparison.

When officers have discretion, we continue to see that their adult arrest trends tend to more closely mirror the populations they are encountering versus a more disproportional trend associated with a non-discretionary arrest.

The Maplewood Police Department continues to use a low level of force and hold its officers accountable.

Lastly, traffic stop data shows that officers stop people for the same reasons regardless of race.

If you have any additional questions regarding the information contained in this report, please get in touch with the Maplewood Police Department through our social media sites or website. Everyone at the Maplewood Police Department hopes this information gives you a better understanding of what officers are encountering and your officers' actions.