



2022 Community Information Report

Transparency in Policing

Maplewood Police Department

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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 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 the Chief Law Enforcement Officer. Chief Bierdeman is assisted by Deputy Chief Busack, who oversees the three lieutenants who each lead a division. The Maplewood Police Department has an authorized strength of 56 sworn law enforcement officers, including grant-funded positions. Additionally, the Department has six full-time non-sworn support staff, two full-time social workers, and two 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 of six sergeants and 33 officers. Lieutenant Steiner leads the investigation division, which consists of five 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.

2022 saw significant challenges for most law enforcement agencies, particularly recruiting and retention. At the beginning of 2022, the Maplewood Police Department found itself operating at 85% staffing. The openings were caused primarily by retirements, and as documented in 2021, there continued to be a decreased pool of candidates who did not meet our standards. Throughout the year, the Department focused heavily on recruitment and retention. By the end of the year, the Department

was operating at nearly fully staffed levels. This was accomplished primarily by recruiting capable officers from other agencies and creative hiring practices. Officers were drawn to the Department because of the community and elected officials' support, the organization's positive culture, and the commitment to employees' physical and mental health.

In 2022, the Maplewood Police Department handled 31,473 incidents¹, ranging from minor crimes and citizen assists to homicides. All of this was done 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 2022. As reporting criteria change at the state level, our reporting standards also change. Because of these changes, some categories have seen substantial increases or decreases. The table below was updated with the most current information available for all years present.

| Offense | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Robbery | 46 | 37 | 43 | 32 |
| Aggravated Assault | 79 | 84 | 72 | 73 |
| Burglary | 209 | 283 | 301 | 282 |
| Larceny | 624 | 575 | 624 | 1,103 |
| Theft from Auto | 792 | 1061 | 844 | 609 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 328 | 258 | 260 | 191 |
| Arson | 4 | 13 | 9 | 6 |
| Fraud | 221 | 273 | 280 | 301 |
| Criminal Damage | 878 | 1054 | 871 | 553 |
| Rape | 34 | 19 | 26 | 32 |
| Narcotics | 136 | 130 | 135 | 158 |
| Murder | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

Mental Health

In 2022, Maplewood Public Safety continued to have two full-time social workers embedded with public safety. The Maplewood Police Department responded to 1,111 emergency calls where mental health was the primary issue in 2022. Officers responded to 540 calls for a person in crisis² and 32 calls for suicides in progress³ (these numbers do not include the number of completed suicides).

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.

¹ Inhouse record search of total incidents conducted on 1/5/2023

² Inhouse record search of incident code PIC conducted on 1/6/2023

³ Inhouse record search of incident code SIP conducted on 1/6/2023

Police Use of Force

In 2022 the Maplewood police department handled 31,473 incidents. Through those incidents, Maplewood officers made 979 arrests⁴. Officers used force 13 times during incidents in 2022, an 18% decrease from the previous two years.

Force was used on males ten times and three times on females. The average age for males with force used against them was 36 years old, and the average age for females was 43. This average was about ten years older for males than in 2021. In 2022 Maplewood police officers did not use or attempt to use lethal force. Officers were called to the scene where force was used in 10 out of 13 incidents.

Internal Investigations

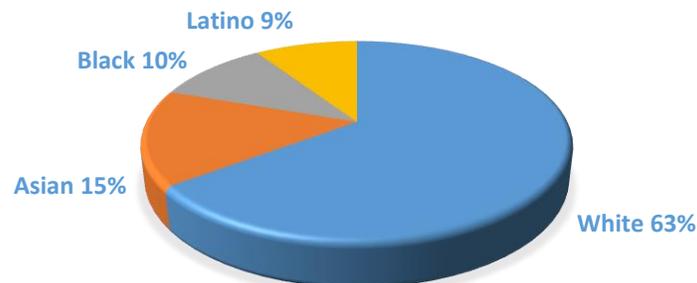
For the third year, the Maplewood Police Department publishes information on all internal investigations. The Maplewood Police Department is committed to meeting and exceeding community expectations related to departmental operations. The Maplewood Police Department provides an overview of each incident, 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 2022 conducted on 1/11/2023

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

Conclusion

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

Introduction

The 2022 Community Information Report continues from previous publications related to transparency.

Each year the report's focus is based on community needs and expectations. Local and national events regularly raise questions about our agency and law enforcement. 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 essential to understand that the assaults studied were not domestic-related.

In the 2019 report, the agency focused 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 that 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 and 2021, the agency focused more internally by publishing data on the force officers used and the situations. Additionally, the agency published information on internal affairs and discipline. We hope to build trust with the community we serve by providing transparent information.

In 2022 the Maplewood Police Department handled 32,473 incidents. Of the incidents, 6,370 were 9-1-1 calls (not including fire and EMS-related ones). Mental health-related calls remained high despite lessening pandemic restrictions and diminished social unrest.

Purpose of Report

The Maplewood Police Department is committed to transparency in all police operations. This transparency includes providing our community with the best information regarding police actions. This report goes 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.

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. Understanding that 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 is essential. 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 6, 2023, 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 are 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 in the community. Second, it enables the Mental Health Outreach Team and the embedded social workers (ESW) to identify community members needing assistance. Lastly, the continuation of tracking and case management will better inform the community and the agency 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 community members. 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 2022 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 that 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 2022, the Maplewood Police Department responded to 6,370 9-1-1 calls (not including fire or EMS-related calls) with a total of 31,473 incidents. Of those, 540 were for persons in crisis, and 32 were calls for suicides in progress. These numbers do not reflect the number of completed suicides.

The police department continued to track incidents caused primarily by mental health. For example, suppose officers are called to a disorderly person causing a disturbance, and it turns out to be a person in crisis. In that case, the incident is also classified as a mental health-related call. In 2022 Maplewood Officers handled 1,111 calls where the primary cause for law enforcement presence was caused by mental illness.

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. This training is a department and community priority included in the Department's strategic plan. In addition, the Maplewood Police Department provides advanced 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 enforcement activities, including using force. The City of Maplewood has invested significant resources to train officers on how to use force and avoid unnecessary force. Advanced training, strict policies, proper supervision, and complete transparency

have resulted in low use of 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.

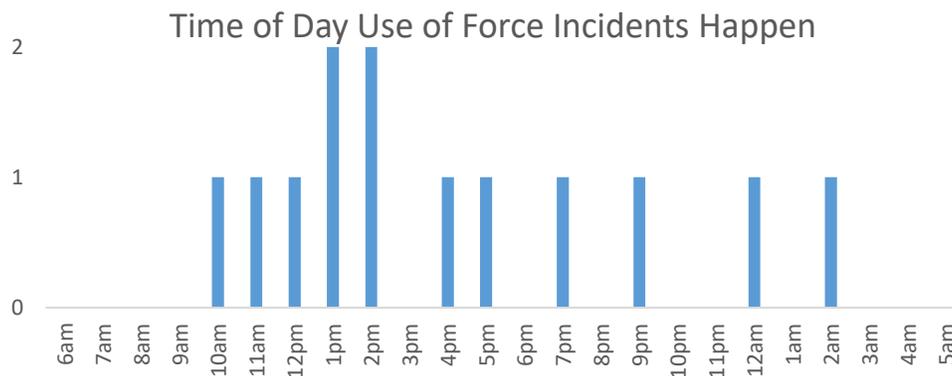
The use of force by law enforcement officers becomes necessary under specific circumstances, such as in self-defense or the defense of another. There is no single, universally agreed-upon definition of the use of force. The International Association of Chiefs of Police has described the use of force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

Maplewood Police Department used force on 0.04% of the total incidents in 2022. This staggering low number is because of the officers' professionalism, the Department's high standards of training and accountability, and the officer's commitment to the community.

Force was used on males ten times and three times on females. The average age for males with force used against them was 36 years old, and the average age for females was 43. This was an older average from the year prior.¹⁰ Two incidents involved the same suspect.

Officers are required to use force on suspects who do not reside in Maplewood much more than our residents. Of the 12 subjects force was used on, eight live outside the City of Maplewood.

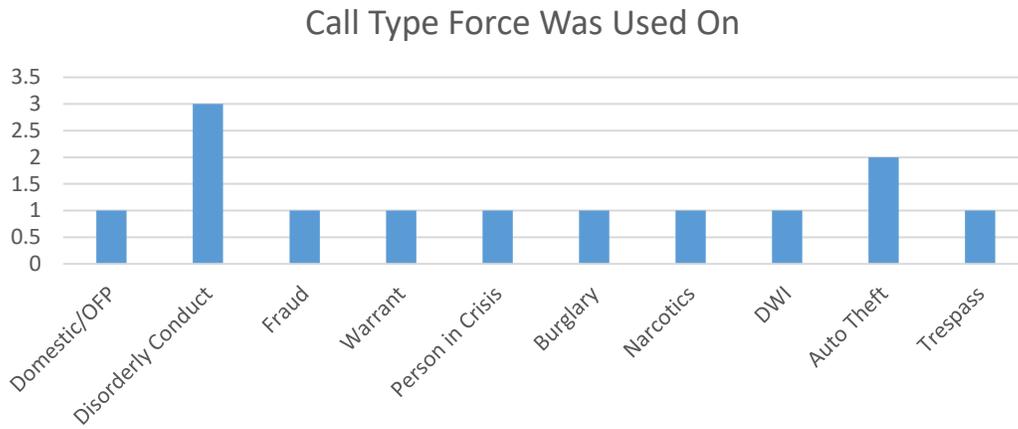
The time of day incidents happen are spread throughout the different shifts. Below is a chart of the time of day the incidents occurred.



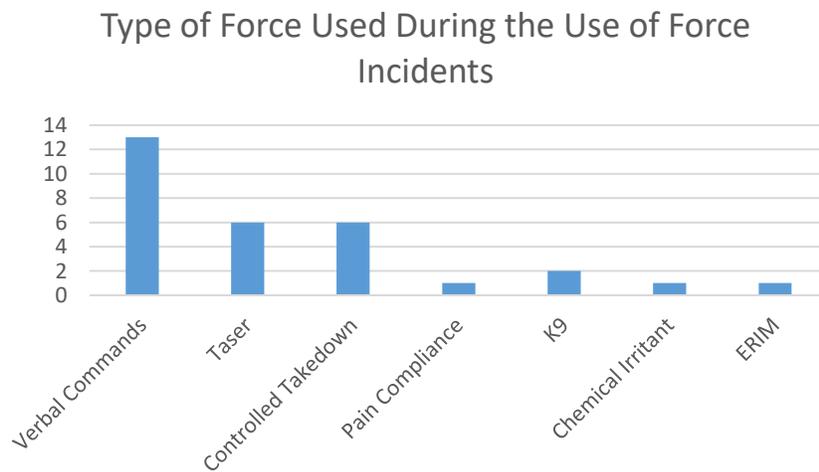
⁹ Overview of Police Use of Force. (2019, May 21). Retrieved January 1, 2020, from <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/overview-police-use-force>.

¹⁰ Maplewood Police Department Community Information Report 2021

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, tasers, extended-range impact munitions (ERIM), 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 2022 encounters. It is important to remember more than one technique may be used on a single incident.



In 2022 Maplewood police officers did not use or attempt to use lethal force. Of the 13 incidents where force was used, officers were dispatched to 10 of them. The other three incidents were officer-initiated contacts for a burglary investigation, an auto theft investigation, and a DWI arrest during a traffic stop. The suspects were all white males in the officer-initiated incidents where force was used.

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

- At 2 am on an October morning, Maplewood officers assisted St. Paul Officers with a stolen vehicle. As Maplewood officers arrived in the area, the stolen car abruptly stopped, and the driver fled into Maplewood. Maplewood officer pursued the driver on foot but lost sight of him near a lake. A K9 officer arrived on the scene and gave loud commands for the suspect to surrender, but the suspect did not comply. The K9 located the suspect hiding in the tall grass and weeds near a lake and apprehended him. The suspect was a 16-year-old Asian male. Before the apprehension, officers did not know the suspect was a juvenile. The suspect was turned over to St. Paul Police.

Adult

- On a January afternoon, officers were called to a townhome where a 32-year-old white male had fled from bond enforcement agents. The male was wanted on multiple felony warrants and had run in bare feet and a t-shirt. The male fled on foot into North St. Paul. Officers were able to catch up to him, and he refused to obey officers' commands. The suspect was taken into custody with a taser and then transported to the hospital for cold exposure.
- On an April afternoon, officers were called to a medical clinic for a female refusing to leave the restroom and was under the influence of controlled substances. In addition, the 58-year-old white female had a felony warrant for second-degree assault. Officers arrived and located the female in the bathroom. The female refused to comply with officers, producing a knife and cutting herself. Officers used a taser to stop the female from harming herself and take her into custody. The female was transported to a hospital for treatment.
- On a May afternoon, officers were dispatched to a retail location for a female attempting to steal, urinating in front of children outside the business, and threatening people. Officers located the 51-year-old white female who fled from them on foot into traffic. Officers conducted a two-officer takedown on the combative female, taking her into custody. The female continued to kick and assault officers even once in custody. The female was transported to the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center, where she was booked on assault and three outstanding warrants.
- On another May afternoon, officers were dispatched to a 19-year-old white male attempting to use a stolen credit card to order food. The male was located in the restaurant and using controlled substances. When officers advised the suspect he was under arrest, the male resisted and attempted to flee from officers. Officers took the suspect to the ground, where the suspect continued to fight and kick officers. Officers threatened to use a taser and were then able to take the suspect into custody. The suspect was booked at the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center.
- On a June afternoon, officers were dispatched to assist Ramsey County Crisis workers with a male who was possibly suicidal. The 32-year-old white male was known to officers, had multiple warrants, and was known to fight and flee from officers. The suspect was unwilling to speak with crisis workers and refused their assessment. When officers went to arrest the suspect on

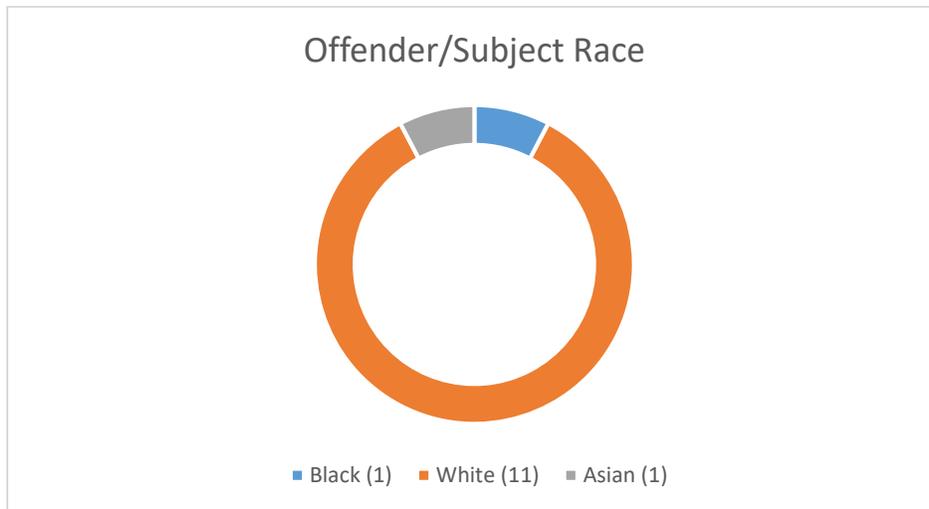
his warrants, the suspect attempted to flee out of a second-story window, was pulled back in, and was placed in handcuffs. As they walked out of the townhome, the suspect jerked away from officers, ran to a busy roadway, attempted to car-jack a vehicle, and was tackled to the ground. The suspect was transported to the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center.

- On a July morning, officers were dispatched to a male trespassing at the location and refusing to leave. The 71-year-old male was given multiple opportunities to leave the area by officers but refused. After numerous unsuccessful attempts, officers advised the suspect he was under arrest. The suspect then fought with officers, and a chemical irritant and taser were used to get the suspect into custody. After the male was in custody, he was transported to the hospital for a mental health evaluation.
- In the middle of a July night, officers observed a suspicious 32-year-old white male standing next to a spray-painted four-wheeler in an apartment complex parking lot. When the male saw the officer, he ran from the scene. Officers found the four-wheeler was recently stolen and began tracking the suspect with a police K9. The K9 tracked the suspect to a backyard balcony. Officers gave commands, and the suspect refused to comply. A K9 was used to apprehend the suspect. The suspect was booked at the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center.
- On a July afternoon, officers were dispatched to a gas station for a male refusing to leave and acting oddly. Officers arrived and spoke to the 38-year-old white male. The male refused to identify himself and then fled from officers. The suspect was apprehended with a taser. The suspect was booked at the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center for obstruction, fleeing, and drug paraphernalia.
- During the mid-morning of a July day, detectives were looking for a suspect related to burglaries. Detectives were able to locate the 49-year-old white male suspect after CCTV showed him using a stolen credit card to put gas into a vehicle registered to where he lived. Detectives arrived at the location and observed the male in the house's driveway. Detectives approached him and told him he was under arrest. The suspect then fought with officers and was taken to the ground. The fight lasted approximately five minutes before additional officers were able to get on the scene and take the suspect into custody. After fighting with officers, the suspect stated he had chest pain and was transported to the hospital by EMS. The suspect was later transported to Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center and booked for multiple felony charges.
- On a September evening, officers made a traffic stop on a 34-year-old white male after the male was observed driving recklessly and putting other motorists in danger. The suspect was determined to be impaired and was arrested for DWI. While being searched, the suspect grabbed an officer's thumb and attempted to break it. The suspect was taken to the ground. The suspect was later booked at the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center.
- On an October evening, officers were called to an apartment complex on a report of a suspicious vehicle involved in narcotics at the location. Officers located the vehicle nearby and spoke with the occupants of the vehicle. The 21-year-old black female suspect was screaming and not listening to officers. The suspect then fled from officers on foot. Officers pursued the suspect and used a taser to take her into custody. After the suspect was in custody, she told officers she had swallowed a large amount of heroin. The suspect was transported to the hospital by EMS.
- On a December afternoon, officers were called to an apartment on a report of an adult male being violent. Officers arrived and were let into the apartment by the female complaint. The 38-

year-old white male, who was wanted on felony warrants, immediately moved at officers aggressively, yelling, "shoot me." The male did not comply with officers' commands, and officers attempted to use a taser to take the male into custody. The taser was not effective, and an ERIM was used. After being impacted by the ERIM, the suspect was taken into custody. The male was booked at the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center.

Use of Force by Race

The Department tracks the demographics of those who they use force against. Below is a breakdown by race.



Use of Force-Related Injuries

Injuries resulting from use of force incidents were low for the subjects and officers. No incidents resulted in more than minor injuries (taser probes, abrasions, etc.), and none resulted in significant injuries or loss of life for either the subject or the officer. Officers sustained two minor injuries during the 13 incidents.

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 three cases.

Use of Force Summary

Overall the Maplewood Police Department uses force very infrequently relative to the number of incidents responded to, the severity of crimes, 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 comparisons difficult.

Supervisors were called to the scene of each use of force incident and investigated. After the initial supervisor investigation, each incident goes through a comprehensive review process, including by the divisional lieutenant, the Deputy Chief, and the Chief of Police. Each step is analyzed regarding the totality of the circumstances and available information. The review includes reviewing the body-worn camera footage. The case is then checked 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. The agency's continually ongoing or individualized training addresses any identified training needs.

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, laws, case law, or incorporating changes recommended by department experts, community members, or elected officials. The website has 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. 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 the information is gathered, the information is forwarded to the command staff. Command staff then reviews and adds their recommendation(s) or requests additional information. After the command staff is sure of the facts, the case is forwarded to the Chief of Police for final disposition.

In 2022 the Maplewood Police initiated eight cases of potential police misconduct involving ten separate officers. Five of the eight misconduct cases were internally generated; one was provided by an anonymous person, one by a social worker, and one by another agency.

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 will find a brief description of each investigation that involved Maplewood officers and the outcome.

Case One:

A new officer was on patrol and ran a vehicle that returned with stolen status. The officer conducted a high-risk stop on the car and detained the driver. The patrol sergeant discovered that the officer had entered the wrong license plate at the scene. The driver was immediately released and apologized to. A full investigation was completed, and the officer was provided additional instruction and training. The entire incident was captured on multiple body-worn cameras.

Case Two:

An elected official received an anonymous complaint regarding the care a K9 was receiving at the officer's home. The complaint alleged that the K9 was left in his kennel during the day. The K9 handler was found to care well for the K9. The K9 was in the kennel during the day because the handler and dog work at night. The officer was exonerated of any wrongdoing.

Case Three:

A patrol sergeant supervising a vehicle pursuit observed an officer violate two policies regarding vehicle pursuits, and the officer was reprimanded. The entire incident was captured on multiple body-worn cameras.

Case Four:

While reviewing body-worn camera footage, it was discovered an officer was unprofessional during an interaction with a community member. Although the interaction between the officer and community member was positive, it did not meet the standards of conduct for the agency, and the officer was reprimanded.

Case Five:

Three officers were dispatched to check the welfare of a community member. Upon arrival, the officers conducted a complete investigation. Officers spoke with a command staff member who approved their entry into the apartment. As there was no immediate risk to the occupant, officers attempted to coordinate with the property owner to get keys to enter the residence. The property manager was not immediately available, and the officers did not make entry. Three days later, a sergeant discovered the officer had failed to follow up and ordered the officers to follow up. A body was located in the residence that had been deceased for an extended time and was decomposing. The party had been dead for a substantial time before the initial call. Officers were provided additional training and guidance.

Case Six:

Two officers assisted EMS on a person in crisis whose family was concerned over a possible suicide attempt. Officers on the scene determined the patient was an imminent threat to herself and placed her on a transport hold to legally make her go to the hospital for additional assessment and treatment. The patient was combative and was placed in handcuffs. The patient was transported to the hospital by EMS. After the incident, the patient told a social worker that she was beaten and kicked in the head by police officers. The social worker reported the allegations to the police department, and an investigation was conducted.

The detailed investigation revealed the only force used was to prevent the patient from kicking EMS providers and officers and restraining the patient. The entire incident was captured on multiple body-worn cameras and showed officers spent 30 minutes attempting to de-escalate before handcuffs were applied. At no time was the patient struck or kicked by any first responder, and all responders acted professionally and with great restraint. The officers were exonerated from any wrongdoing.

Case Seven:

An officer was accused of criminal activity while off-duty and outside the City of Maplewood in 2021. In 2022 the County Attorney (of where the incident happened) declined to charge the case. An internal investigation was conducted into the incident, which concluded the officer violated department policy. The officer resigned from the agency before discipline could be issued. The Department provided the information to the Minnesota POST Board for review of the officer's license.

Case Eight:

An officer was involved in a preventable property damage accident. The officer self-reported being distracted and apologized. An investigation was conducted, which found the officer was distracted. The officer was disciplined for the policy violations.

Internal Investigations Summary

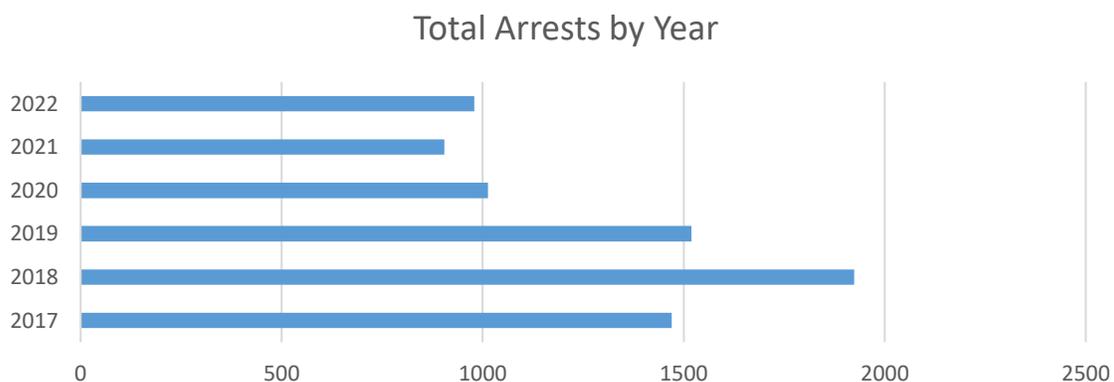
As shown above, the Maplewood Police Department takes all complaints seriously, whether generated by the public, other agencies, self-reported, or the Department. This open and transparent reporting of internal investigation information is designed to keep our community members informed on the professionalism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

In addition to the internal process, the Minnesota POST Board (peace officer licensing authority for the State of Minnesota) is notified of any internal investigation which violates one of their mandated policies. This allows for greater accountability and allows for actions to be taken against the officer's license. The City of Maplewood began providing this information before it was mandated to ensure transparency and accountability.

Arrests

Overall in 2022, the Maplewood police department arrested 979 people. 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 summons was 381, and the number taken into custody was 598.

2022 saw an overall increase in arrests by 8% from 2021. However, it is essential to note the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center continued to place strict requirements on whom they would accept. These requirements led to many suspects being charged out of custody. Below is a chart of the number of people arrested for the past five years.

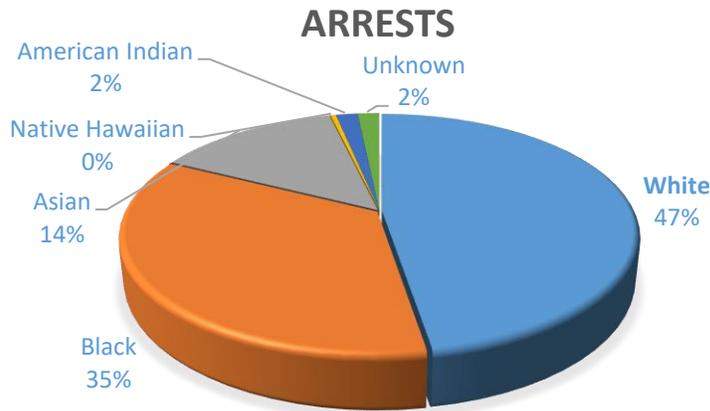


The majority of arrestees in 2022 (71%) continue not to reside in the City of Maplewood. Out of the 979 people arrested for Maplewood offenses in 2022, 696 did not live in the City.

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 464

times, and Blacks were arrested 343 times. Together they represent 82% of arrests in the City of Maplewood.

| Race | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 4 |
| Asian | 136 |
| Black or African American | 343 |
| Unknown | 16 |
| White | 464 |
| Native Hawaiian | 4 |

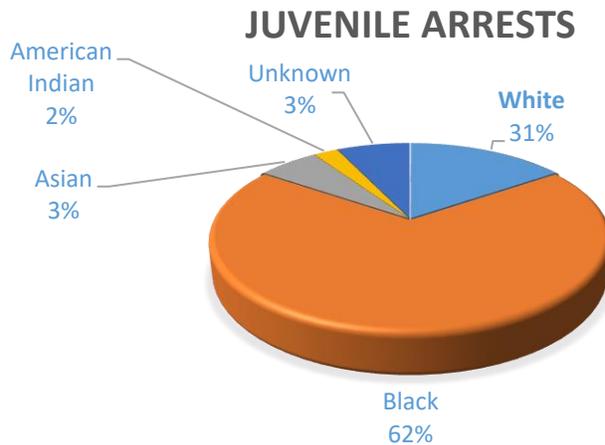


As you can see, the above chart does not show Hispanics. In the Maplewood Police Department's internal records system, Hispanic or Latinos are not identified as a race but as an ethnicity. This allows for a more inclusive process that allows for more accurate categorization of people who have contact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

| Ethnicity | Total |
|------------------------|-------|
| Hispanic or Latino | 73 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 765 |
| Unknown | 141 |

Ethnicity is not broken down into specific races throughout the report and data. Of the 979 arrests represented by the report, 73 people were classified or identified as Hispanic or Latino. Known Hispanic or Latino ethnicity is present in 7.5% of all department arrests.

Juvenile arrests for 2022 were recorded at 84, representing 8.5% of all arrests, including warrant arrests.



Discretionary versus Non-discretionary

The City of Maplewood has chosen to break down the enforcement activity of the overall arrests. This includes all misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, and felony arrests. A police supervisor then reviews the arrests to determine what is 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 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:

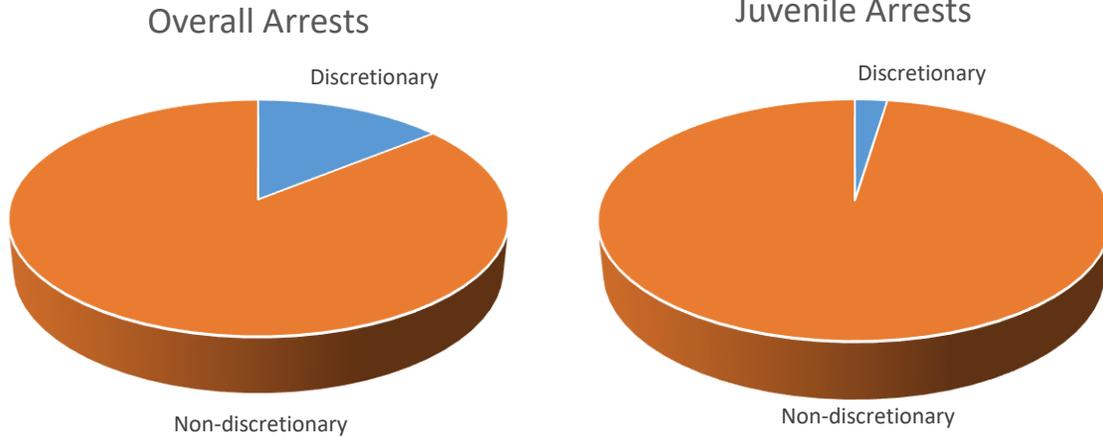
Non-discretionary:

- 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:

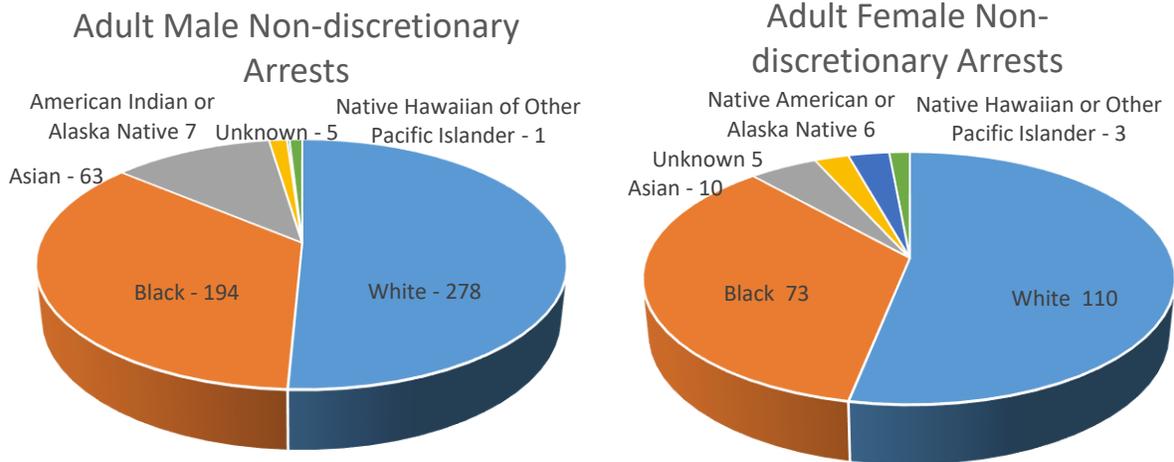
- Falsely reporting a crime
- Obstruction of justice
- Code violations
- Narcotics – including drug offenses
- Disorderly conduct – officer initiated
- Possession of burglary tools
- Sale of tobacco and alcohol to underage persons
- Tampering with a motor vehicle
- DWI, traffic
- Driving after cancellation-inimical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

The total number of custodial arrests (excluding traffic) was 979. Of that, only 139 were discretionary, meaning almost 85% of the time, the custodial arrests were non-discretionary. DWIs accounted for 90 of the 139 discretionary arrests. When analyzing only juveniles, the percentages were even more skewed. Almost 97.3% of all juvenile arrests were non-discretionary.



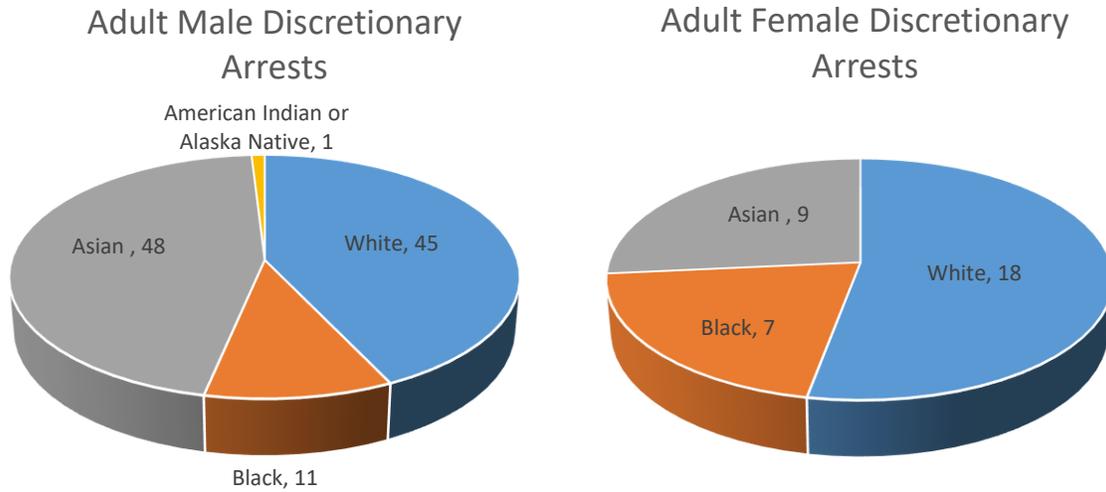
Non-discretionary Adult Arrest

Males represented the majority of adult non-discretionary arrests, with 548. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of non-discretionary arrest. Most non-discretionary adult arrestees did not reside in the City of Maplewood. Two hundred thirteen arrestees (73%) live out of the City of Maplewood. The largest categories of non-discretionary arrests were domestics (111), order for protection violations (84), and shoplifters (84).



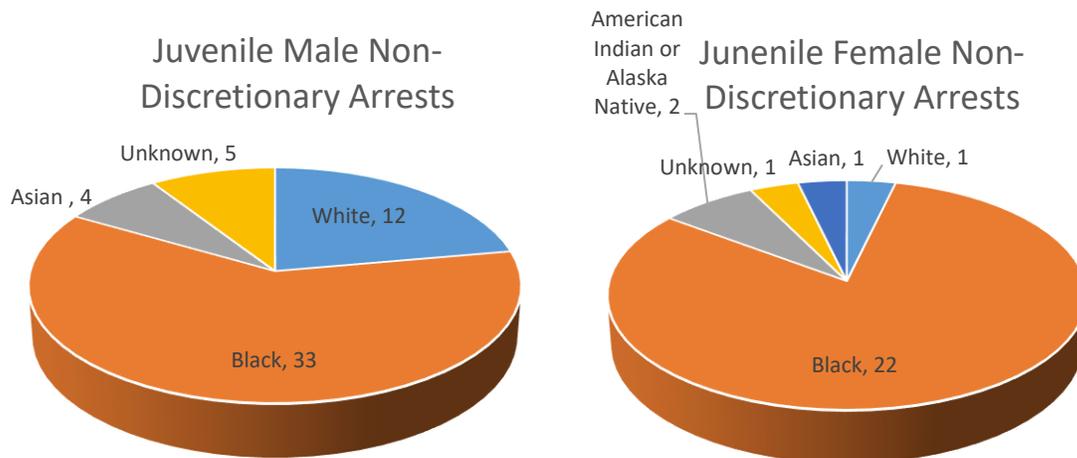
Discretionary Adult Arrest

Males also represented the majority of adult discretionary arrests, with 105. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of discretionary arrest. The majority of discretionary arrests were drunk driving arrests (90).



Juvenile Arrest

Juvenile non-discretionary arrests represent the vast majority of all juvenile arrests at over 97% (81 of the 84 total). Like adults, juvenile arrests consist of more males than females. Juvenile males accounted for 54 of the 84 total juvenile arrests. The average age of a juvenile arrest was 14 years old.



Because the discretionary juvenile arrests represent such a small size (3), they are not large enough to draw any patterns. Discretionary juvenile arrests consisted of two Black females and one White female. Discretionary juvenile males consisted of one Black male.

Traffic Stops

Traffic enforcement is a significant community safety concern. The Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety reported that in 2021, 488 people were killed on Minnesota roadways and 24,083 injured in 63,751 traffic crashes. The estimated cost of traffic crashes to Minnesotans was \$2,034,606,400¹¹.

In 2022 Maplewood Police responded to 1018 crashes; 130 were crashes with injuries. Official numbers for 2022 will not be available until mid-2023; however, preliminary numbers from the Office of Traffic Safety have crash-related fatalities at 414 statewide in 2022 through November.

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 non-violent offenders. Furthermore, Maplewood officers cannot assist other agencies with pursuits that do not meet the restrictive standard, including with pursuit-ending measures, such as stop sticks. This metro-wide change, combined with more emboldened criminals, led to a dramatic increase in the number of people fleeing from police in motor vehicles.

In 2022 officers engaged in five vehicle pursuits, and 55 vehicles fled from officers without being pursued.

In 2022, 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 of 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

¹¹ Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety, Retrieved January 11, 2023, from https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ots/reports-statistics/Documents/CFmod_2021_Doc.pdf

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 or equipment violation, yet not the primary reasons for the stop.

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, not 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 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

The 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 another agency or court, attempt to locate, check welfare
- Vehicles or persons matching the description of suspect vehicles or persons
- Suspicious vehicles
- 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, warning issued, report, or advising the driver. Warnings and advised have been placed together for this analysis, as officers use them interchangeably.

In 2022, the Maplewood Police Department conducted 1825 traffic stops per our computer-aided dispatch system. Traffic stops increased by 59% from 2021. The increase is due in part to the lifting of pandemic restrictions and staffing increases.



Traffic Stops by Gender

In 2022 a total of 1105 males and 711 females were stopped. Meaning men continue to be stopped at a significantly higher rate overall, representing 60.5% of the stops. Men were stopped for moving violations 998 times compared to women, who were stopped 635 times. Men were stopped for vehicle violations 59 times compared to women, who were stopped 50 times. Men were stopped for investigations 47 times compared to women, who were stopped 25 times.

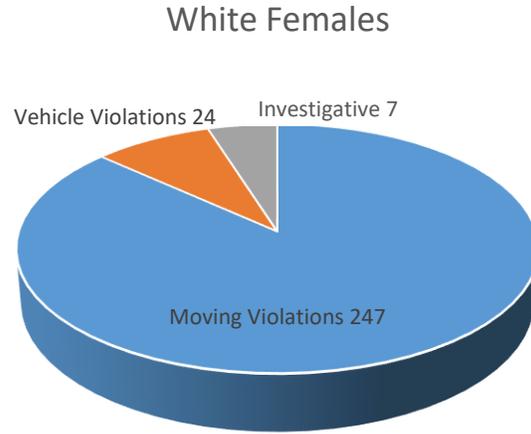
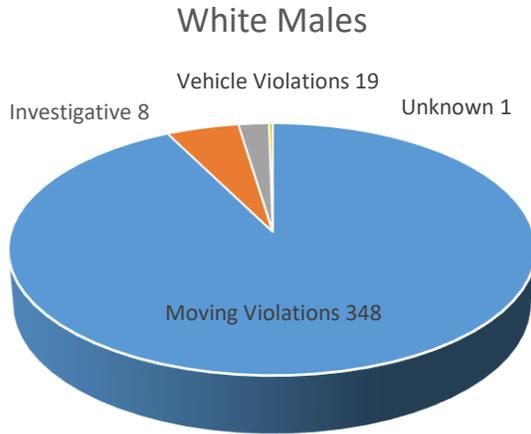
Traffic Stops by Race

Whites represented the highest number of stops at 654, Blacks were second with 545 stops, Latinos were stopped 392 times, Asians were stopped 179 times, others were stopped 49 times, and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives were stopped six times.

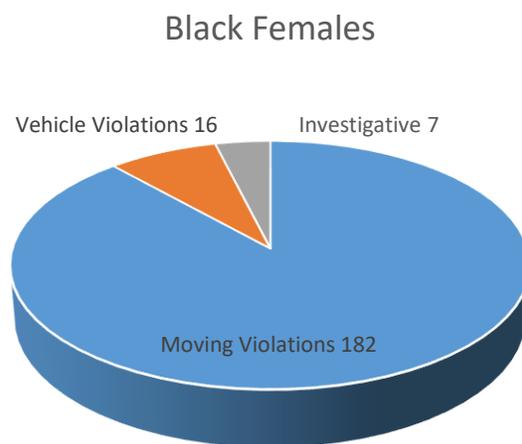
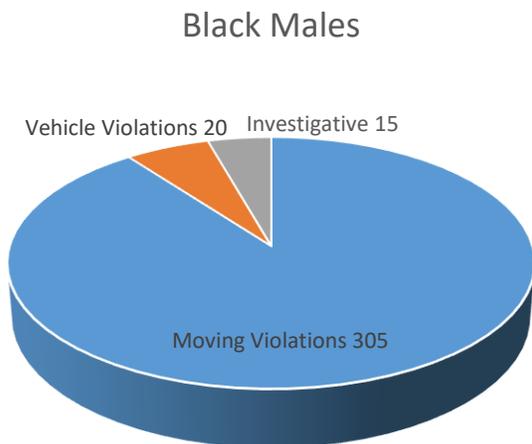


Race and Gender and Reason for Stop

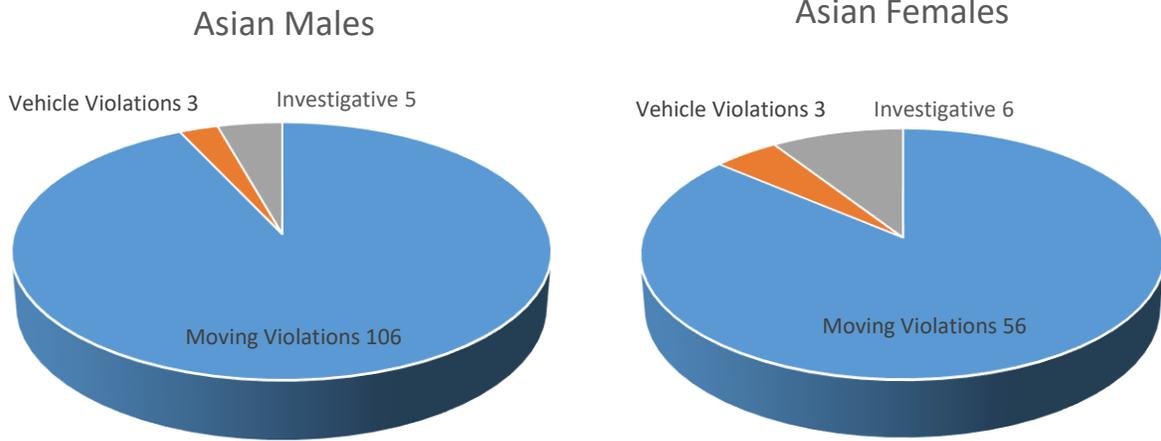
Whites were stopped 654 times by Maplewood officers in 2022. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 376 White males were stopped, and 278 White females were stopped.



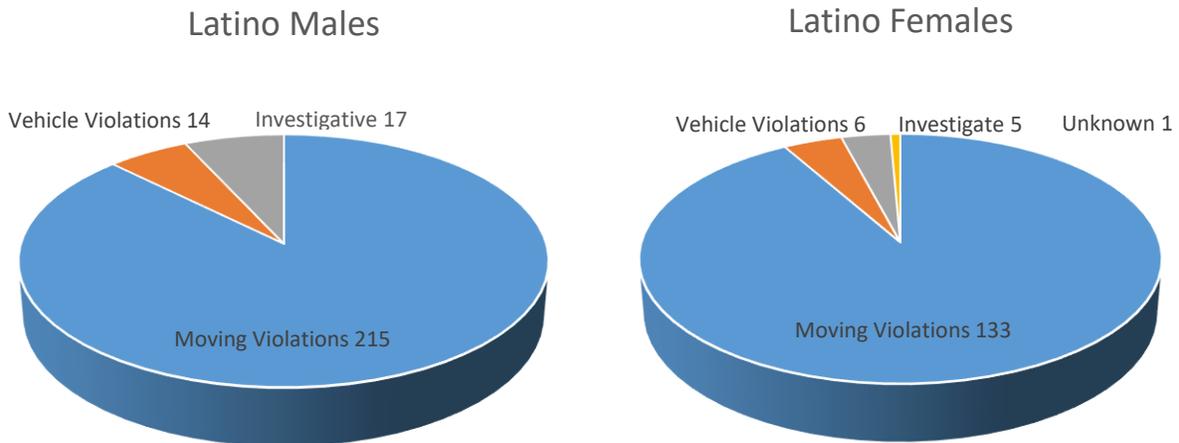
Blacks were stopped 545 times by Maplewood officers in 2022. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 340 Black males were stopped, and 205 Black females were stopped.



Asians were stopped 179 times by Maplewood officers in 2022. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall 114 Asian males were stopped, and 65 Asian females were stopped.



Latinos were stopped 392 times by Maplewood officers in 2022. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 246 Latino males were stopped, and 145 Latino females were stopped.



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. 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.

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.