

2019

Use of Force Report

ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Roseville Police Department

| 2660 CIVIC CENTER DR, ROSEVILLE, MN 55113

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Quick Facts and findings	1
Background	1
Policy & Reporting.....	1
Use of Force Policy	1
Use of Force Oversight & Reporting.....	2
Formal Complaints.....	2
Definitions & Data.....	2
Use of Force Defined	2
Deadly Force Defined	3
Report Definitions.....	3
Data Set	3
Force Incidents & Actions	4
Location of Force Incidents.....	4
Force Actions & Force Types.....	5
Firearm Pointing	6
Canine Apprehensions.....	6
Force Subjects.....	7
Residency of Known Force Subjects	7
Age of Known Force Subjects	7
Race of Known Force Subjects.....	8
Sex of Known Force Subjects.....	9
Subject Injury	9
Demographics.....	9
Roseville Police Department Demographics.....	9
City Demographics	10
Use of Force Training.....	10
Looking Forward.....	11
Table 1 - Use of Force Complaints	2
Table 2 - Total Incidents and Force Incidents.....	4
Table 3 - Top Five Locations of Force Incidents	5
Figure 4 - Type & Frequency of Force Actions.....	5
Figure 5 - Incidents involving Non-Lethal Pointed Firearm by Event Type.....	6
Figure 6 - Residency of Known Force Subjects.....	7
Figure 7 - Age Distribution of Known Force Subjects	8
Figure 8 - Race of Known Force Subject	8
Figure 9 - Force Subjects by Sex	9
Table 10 - Roseville Police Department Demographics (as of 2/1/2020)	9
Figure 11- Training by Category 2019	10

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INTRODUCTION

QUICK FACTS AND FINDINGS

Below are some of the key findings of this report.

- In 2019, the Roseville Police Department (RPD) responded to a total of 39,218 calls for service, 99.5% of which resulted in no uses of force by Roseville officers.
- Six locations accounted for 37.9% of force incidents. Those locations were either retail malls/stores or hotels.
- RPD has two canine teams. In 2019, the canines did not make any physical apprehensions.
- In cases where officers used force on a subject, the most common force types overall were joint manipulations/pins, pointed firearm, pointed Taser, and escort holds.
- 78.5% of the subjects of force were male and 21.5% were female.
- 46.8% of the subjects of force were Black, 36.7% were White, 6.8% were Hispanic, 5.1% were Asian, and 4.6% were American Indian.
- Four out of every five subjects of force (83.2%) reported living outside of Roseville.
- Injuries to force subjects were documented in 8.9% of cases.

BACKGROUND

For several years, the Roseville Police Department has worked to improve reporting requirements to help provide a more comprehensive analysis of when and how force was being used. After each use of force incident, officers are required to submit forms detailing the number and type of force actions used and the demographic information of the subjects of the force actions.

In 2019, the Roseville Police Department began publishing annual reports regarding use of force. A copy of last year's [Use of Force Summary Report](#) is available online. The report summarizes RPD's use of force incidents from 2015 through 2018. Subsequent publications, including this report, will primarily review only one year's worth of data.

It is important to note, the current Record Management System (RMS) has limited capacity in the data collection and retrieval process which makes providing comprehensive and in-depth findings and analysis challenging. Recognizing the importance of this data, the Roseville Police Department is working to ensure use of force data is collected in a way that allows for future comprehensive analysis.

POLICY & REPORTING

USE OF FORCE POLICY

In 2018, the Roseville Policy Manual, including the Use of Force Policy, was reviewed and updated. The revised Use of Force Policy emphasizes the importance of de-escalation and protecting the sanctity of every life. In our continued commitment to transparency, the policy manual has been posted on the police department's [website](#). The Roseville Police Department Policy Manual states:

"The Roseville Police Department allows its members to only exercise the authority granted to them by law. While this department recognizes the power of peace officers to make arrests and take other enforcement action, officers are encouraged to use sound discretion in the enforcement of the law. The department does not tolerate abuse of law enforcement authority."

The Roseville Police Department values and respects the sanctity of every life. It is the Roseville Police Department's expectation officers will make reasonable use of force decisions that demonstrate our value of every life."

Police officers have been entrusted with special powers and authority by state statute to achieve their mission of preserving the peace, providing protection and security to the public, and enforcing criminal laws. These powers are unique to the police and are not possessed by the general public. With this grant of public trust, police officers are obligated to exercise their powers judicially and with appropriate restraint.

Police use of force can be defined as an amount of effort required by police to compel compliance of an unwilling subject, or alternatively, a physical act by an officer that compels a person to do something. All situations where a Roseville officer uses force are documented and reviewed by a supervisor.

USE OF FORCE OVERSIGHT & REPORTING

The Roseville Police Department is committed to ensuring that all uses of force are justified and within department policy. Below are some of the measures in place to ensure that any force used by officers is reasonable and within department policy, as well as state and federal laws:

- Starting in 2018, all members of the Roseville Police Department began wearing body worn cameras. Officers are required to activate their body worn cameras when responding to all calls for service and during all law enforcement related activities.
- The Roseville Police Department mandates the completion of an incident report whenever any type of force is used by an officer.
- Supervisors are required to review all incidents involving any level of force used by officers. A comprehensive review of the officers' reports, witness statements, dispatch information, body worn camera footage, squad video, and any other available information is required as part of the supervisor review. Any potential policy violations are investigated through the formal internal affairs investigation process.
- All supervisors conduct a comprehensive review of officers' respective use of force data on a quarterly basis.

FORMAL COMPLAINTS

The Roseville Police Department seriously considers all excessive use of force complaints and investigates all complaints brought against officers. Complaints can be filed by the public or can be initiated by the department. [Complaint forms](#) are accessible on the department website and at the police department front counter, or can be provided upon request. The table below represents allegations of excessive use of force complaints against Roseville officers from 2015 to 2019 and the outcome of the investigations.

Use of Force Complaints	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Number of Complaints	1	5	1	2	1
Total Number of Sustained Complaints	0	3	0	0	1

Table 1 - Use of Force Complaints

A detailed account of all complaints filed against Roseville officers are reported annually to the Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and are posted on the department [website](#).

DEFINITIONS & DATA

USE OF FORCE DEFINED

Roseville Police policy defines force as the application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person to gain compliance. It is not considered a use of force when a person allows themselves to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained. When completing their reports, officers must classify the type of force they used (e.g. escort hold, take-downs, joint manipulation, strikes, canine apprehension, pointing of gun, lethal force) and the number of force actions.

Some classifications are not an actual physical application of force. Although many departments do not designate pointing a firearm as a reportable use of force, the Roseville Police Department requires officers to document every instance in which they point their firearm in the direction of an individual. The Roseville Police Department designates the following non-contact actions as force actions:

- Apprehension involving the presence of a police canine
- Pointing a Taser at an individual
- Pointing a firearm at an individual

Deadly Force Defined

Minnesota Statute states the use of deadly force by a peace officer is justified in the following circumstances ([Minn. Stat. § 609.066](#)):

- To protect the police officer or another individual from apparent death or great bodily harm.
- To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the peace officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of deadly force.
- To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or great bodily harm if the person's apprehension is delayed.

The Roseville Police Department was not involved in any deadly force incidents in 2019.

Report Definitions

There are several different ways to report and analyze use of force data. For this summary, the following data definitions are used:

- Force Incident – This refers to a call for service in which responding officer(s) used some amount of force.
- Force Action – This refers to each unique application of force during a single incident. In one force incident, multiple force actions may be used. Two officers placing an individual in an escort hold would result in two force actions, but one force incident. This would also be the case if an officer used multiple force actions on one individual during an incident.
- Force Type – This refers to the classification of force actions used during a force incident (e.g. escort holds, joint manipulation, pointing of a firearm).
- Force Subject – This refers to the person who received a force action. If two people had to be physically restrained during an incident, the data would reflect a single force incident, but two force subjects and two force actions.

DATA SET

Officers are required to submit “Response to Resistance” forms directly in the Record Management System after every incident in which they engaged in force actions against a subject. The forms include incident details, force action and force type specifics, and the demographic information of force subjects. The department provides training to ensure use of force data is entered as consistently as possible from officer to officer.

The current (RMS) has a limited data retrieval capacity. Therefore, departmental personnel were required to conduct several queries and link the data from each by unique identifiers such as case number (ICR) and subjects’ names and dates of birth. Data were also consolidated into subsets which allowed for analysis of ICRs only and force subjects only.

Departmental personnel attempted to resolve missing or unknown data from the queries by referring to officer reports, squad videos, booking records, and Ramsey County Emergency Communication Center dispatch records. Inconsistencies may still exist based on reporting and retrieval limitations of the RMS data, technical reporting issues, changes in department reporting procedures, and data collected based solely on officers’ perception (e.g. race and sex of subject). Additionally, demographics of force subjects may be incomplete because some force incidents involve subjects who may not have been taken into custody or identified (e.g. suspects fleeing from a stolen vehicle or the use of aerosol subject restraints (ASR or “mace”) to bring a group of people under control).

FORCE INCIDENTS & ACTIONS

In 2019, the Roseville Police Department handled a total of 39,218 calls for service.¹ Most incidents (99.5%) did not include any use of force actions from officers. During the 207 calls for service in which uses of force did occur, officers engaged in 532 force actions against 237 force subjects. Below is a summary of the total number of calls for service and the total number of resulting force incidents from 2015 to present.

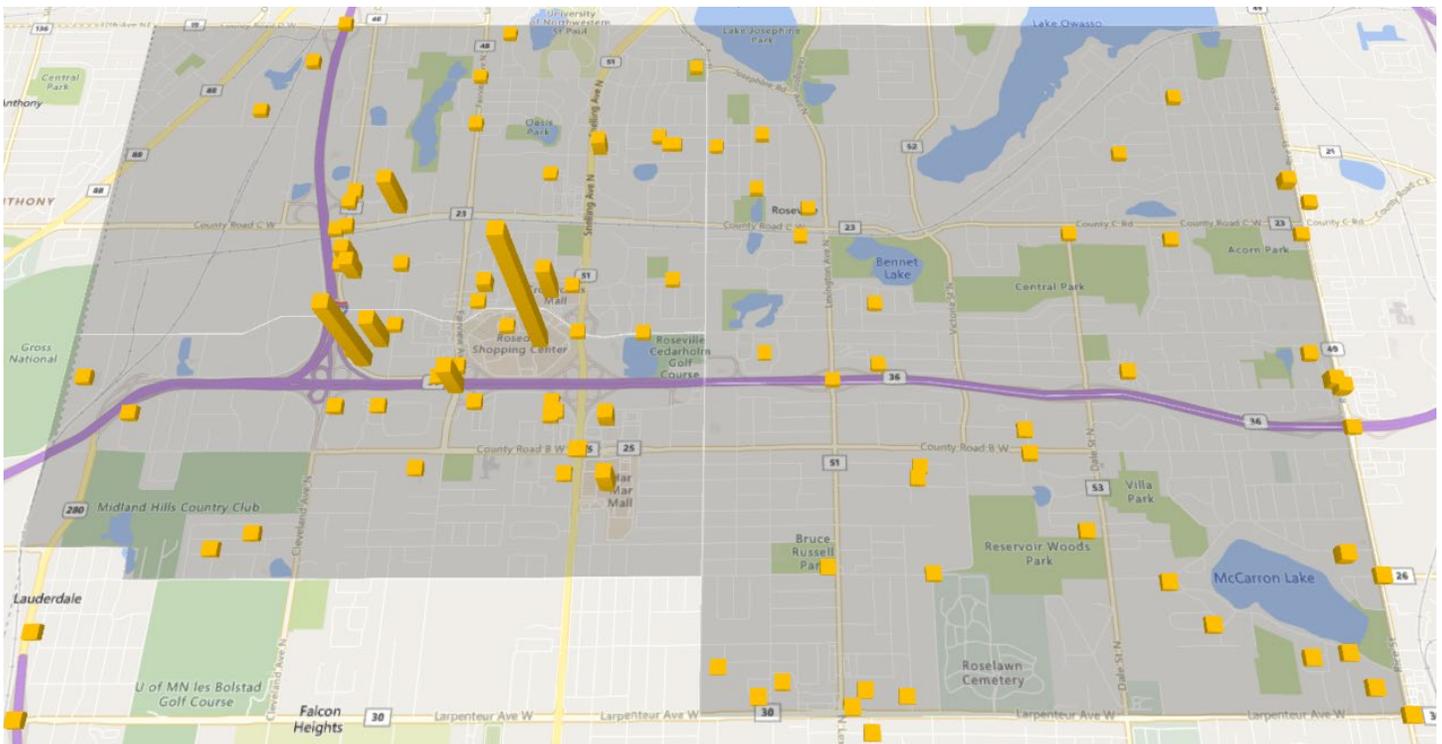
Total Calls for Service and Use of Force Incidents	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Calls for Service	33,619	36,057	36,444	42,085	39,218
Total Force Incidents	187	188	173	175	207
Percentage of Incidents without Force Used	99.44%	99.47%	99.53%	99.58%	99.47%
Percentage of Incidents with Force Used	0.56%	0.53%	0.47%	0.42%	0.53%
Total Force Subjects	222	224	225	218	237
Total Force Actions	430	499	500	596	532

Table 2 - Total Incidents and Force Incidents

LOCATION OF FORCE INCIDENTS

Geographically, force incidents were concentrated in retail areas and at hotels. Six locations accounted for nearly two-fifths (37.9%) of force incidents. All six were either a mall/retail store or a hotel. Below is a map of the location of 2019 force incidents across the City of Roseville. Bar height indicates the number of incidents at a given location—the higher the bar, the more force incidents occurred at that location. The accompanying chart lists the top locations at which force incidents occurred.

Location of Force Incidents, 2019



¹ Total calls for service includes all police incident reports, including 911 calls, field-generated, investigative, and administrative related incidents. LETG RMS (January 2020). Case Records. Roseville, MN.

Top Locations of Force Incidents

Rank	Location	Address	# of Force Incidents
1	Rosedale Mall	1595 Highway 36 W	30
2	Motel 6	2300 Cleveland Ave	20
T3	Walmart	1960 Twin Lakes Pkwy	8
T3	Norwood Inn	2401 Prior Ave	8
4	Crossroads Mall	1651 County Road B2	7
5	HarMar Mall	2100 Snelling Ave	5

Table 3 - Top Five Locations of Force Incidents

FORCE ACTIONS & FORCE TYPES

Officers engaged in 532 total force actions during the 207 force incidents in 2019. Some incidents involved multiple force actions and force types. For example, if three officers performed a felony stop on a stolen vehicle, resulting in two officers pointing their handguns and one officer pointing their Taser at the occupants, it would be considered three force

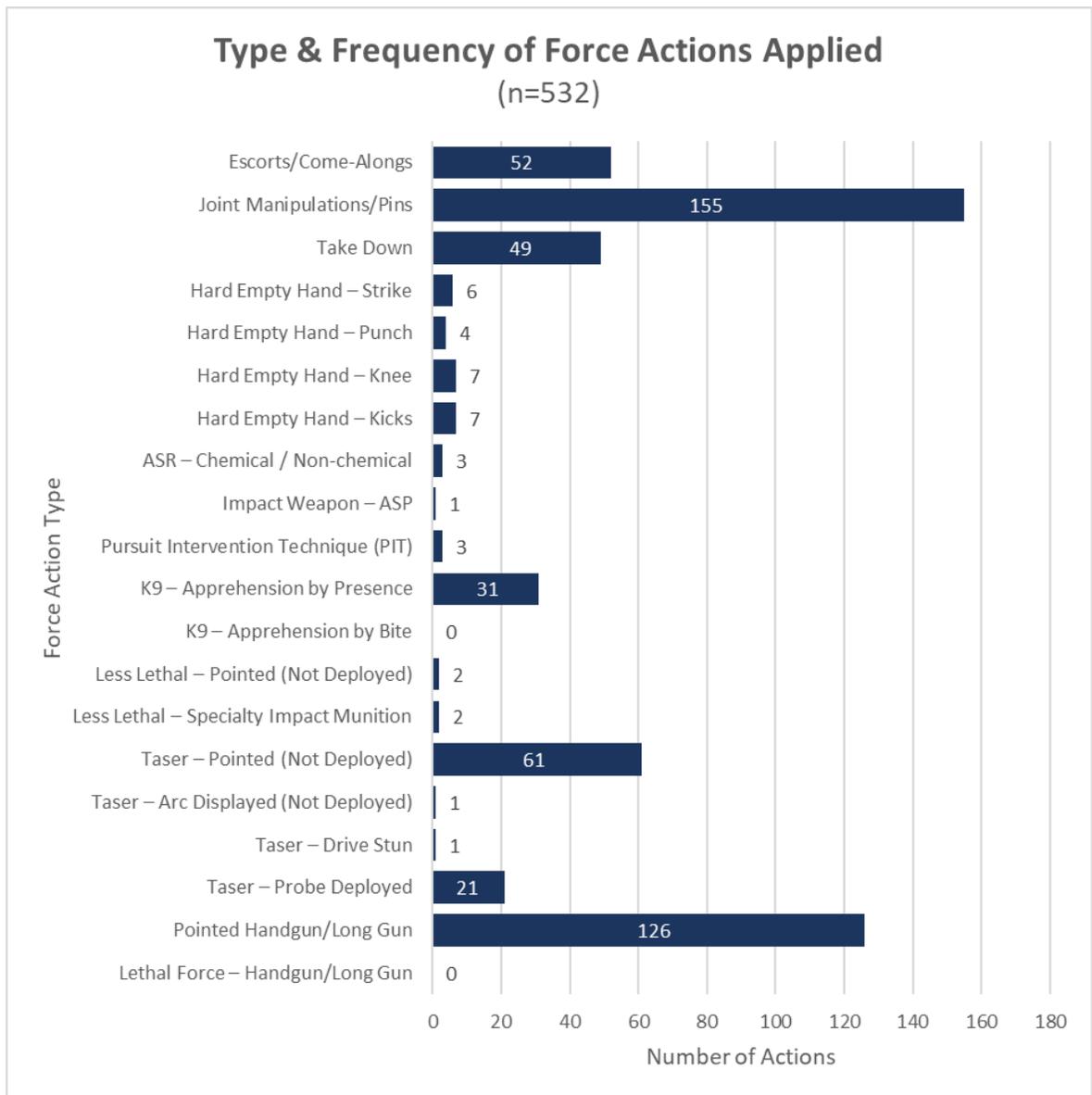


Figure 4 - Type & Frequency of Force Actions

actions and two force types (two pointed firearms actions and one Taser pointing action). Additionally, if an officer applied both an escort hold and a joint manipulation during an incident, it would be considered two force actions and two force types. Multiple officers are on scene for most force incidents, but all officers present may not have engaged in force actions.

Firearm Pointing

Although many police departments do not designate the pointing of a firearm as a force action, the Roseville Police Department requires officers document every instance in which an officer points their firearm in the direction of an individual. The department recognizes the seriousness of pointing a firearm at a person and, therefore, all firearm pointing is classified as a force action and reviewed by a supervisor. Officers are not required to document situations where they un-holster their firearm but do not point it in the direction of a person.

In 2019, Roseville officers pointed firearms at subjects 126 times during 70 incidents—some incidents included multiple officers engaging with the same subject(s) or officers(s) engaging with multiple subjects. Of those 70 incidents, the greatest proportion were related to stolen vehicles (30.0%), followed by Felony violent crimes (20.0%), and incidents in which the subject was armed with a weapon (14.3%).

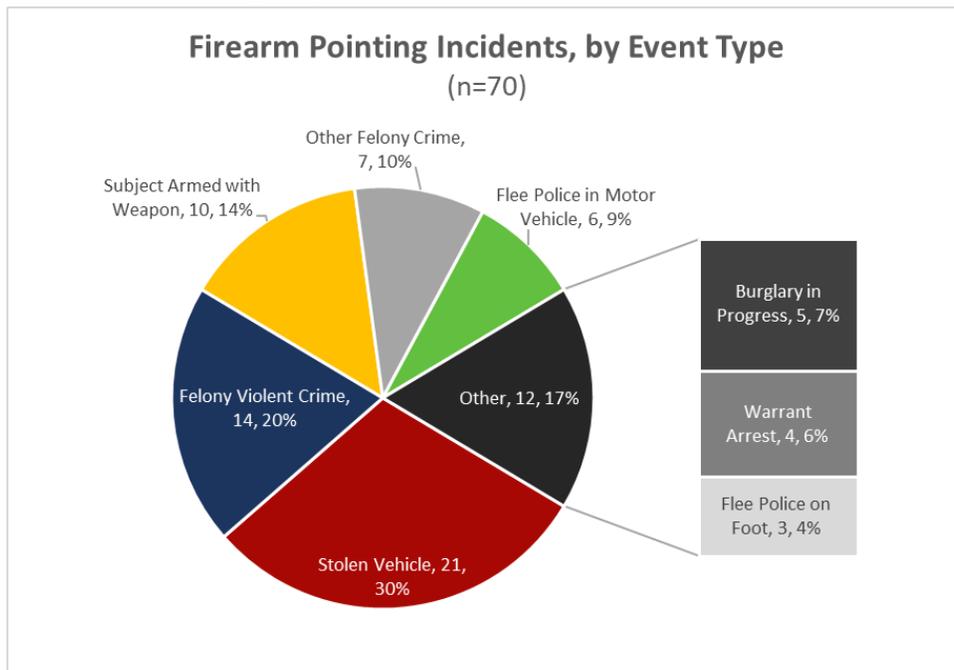


Figure 5 - Incidents involving Non-Lethal Pointed Firearm by Event Type

Canine Apprehensions

The Roseville Police Department has two canine teams. In 2019, there were no physical canine apprehensions. Canine officers are required to document both physical apprehensions and presence apprehensions (no physical contact).

In 2018, the Roseville Police Canine Policy was reviewed and several changes were implemented. The updated policy dictates a canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect only when a canine handler reasonably believes:

- An individual has committed a serious offense.
- The suspect poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler.
- The suspect is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
- The suspect is concealed in an area where entry by anyone other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.

The updated policy also outlines when canines cannot be used. The use of a canine to locate and apprehend a suspect wanted for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor crime is prohibited unless the suspect poses an imminent threat to officers or others. Situations include apprehending a person solely because they are a suspect in a theft, shoplifting cases, narcotics sales, human trafficking, and burglary of a vacant building.

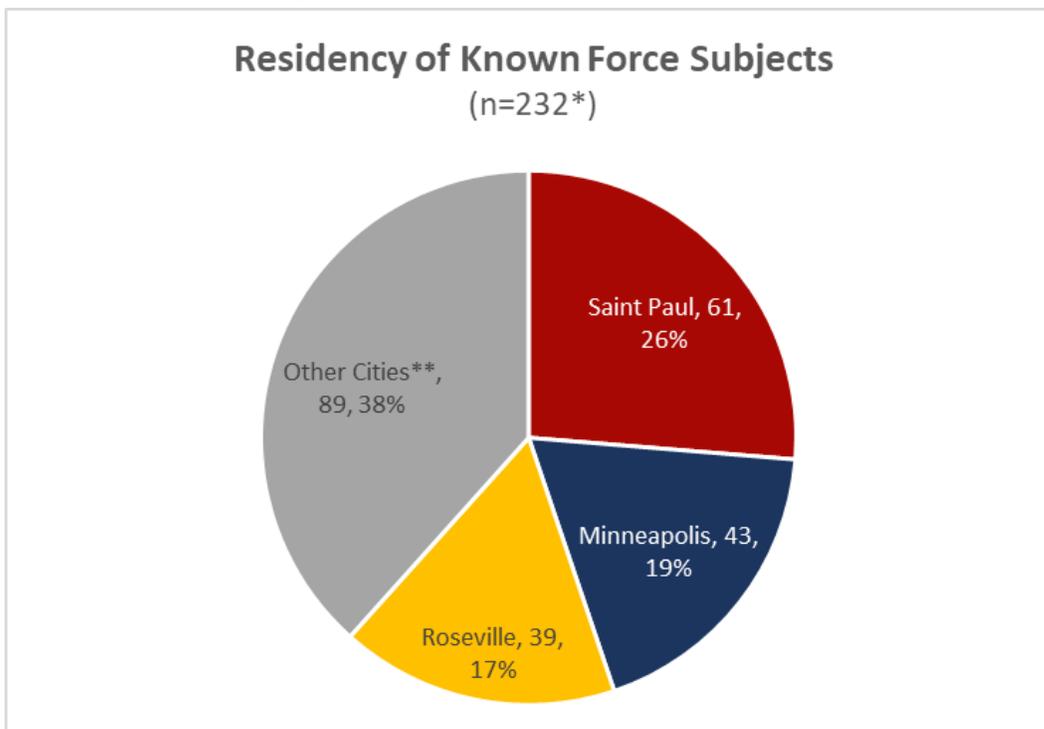
FORCE SUBJECTS

Demographic figures may vary from other data presented in this report based on what information was captured. In some cases, some information may have been known and recorded; however, additional data may not have been known or documented (e.g. officer may have noted that it was a male that fled from a vehicle, but the officer did not know the subject's age because the individual was not identified).

The Roseville Police Department's Record Management System presented limitations in supporting this research. Thus the information below was gathered using a number of different sources. The data summary is the department's best effort to strive for consistency and provide accurate information on various known demographics of force subjects.

RESIDENCY OF KNOWN FORCE SUBJECTS

Addresses were collected from the subjects at the time of the incident. Most known force subjects (83.2%) had a reported address outside of Roseville city limits.



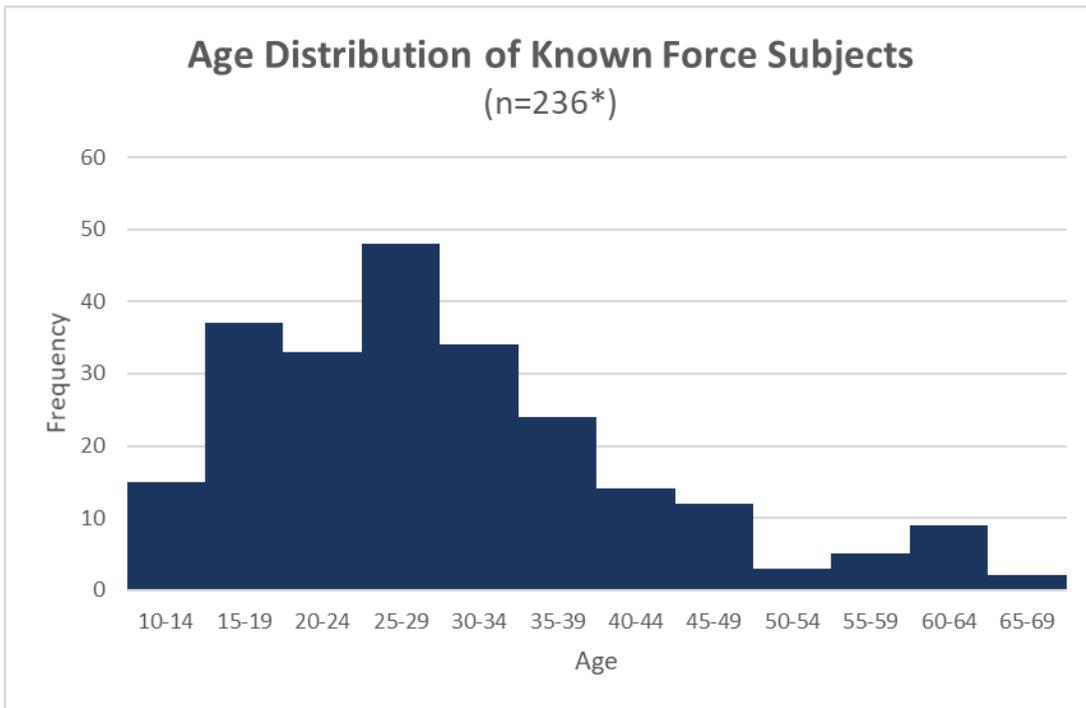
* The residency of five force subjects was unknown and therefore excluded from this chart.

**Other Cities include: Maplewood (7), Brooklyn Center (5), Brooklyn Park (5), Richfield (5), Unknown (5), Columbia Heights (4), Shoreview (4), Blaine (3), Burnsville (2), Bloomington (2), Chicago, IL (2), Coon Rapids (2), Fridley (2), Little Canada (2), Monticello (2), No Permanent Address (2), Alexandria, Cambridge, Cape Coral (FL), Cass Lake, Champlin, Chokio, Compton (CA), Falcon Heights, Hastings, Hopkins, Houston (TX), Inver Grove Heights, Lakeville, Lauderdale, Lino Lakes, Maple Falls (WA), Maple Grove, Mendota Heights, Menomonie (WI), New Brighton, North Little Rock (AR), North St Paul, Oak Park Heights, Pine River, Plymouth, Redwood Falls, Robbinsdale, Rochester, Sacramento (CA), Saint Bonifacius, Saint Francis, Sartell, Shakopee, St Paul Park, St. Anthony, St. Louis Park, Stillwater, Watertown (SD), Webster, & Woodbury.

Figure 6 - Residency of Known Force Subjects

AGE OF KNOWN FORCE SUBJECTS

In 2019, the age of the known force subject ranged from 10 to 67 years old with average age of approximately 30 years old. The youngest force subjects were 10 years old; one call was to help a mother remove a weapon from her 10 year old son's hand and the other call was to help an elementary school with a student who was acting violent toward teachers, fled from the school campus, and needed to be escorted out of traffic and back to the school. In both incidents officers engaged in escorts/come-alongs or joint manipulations.



*The age of one force subject was unknown and excluded from the Figure

Figure 7 - Age Distribution of Known Force Subjects

RACE OF KNOWN FORCE SUBJECTS

Because of limitations with the Roseville Police Record Management System and due to changes in race coding schemes, race data prior to 2018 is difficult to accurately compare to contemporary data sets.

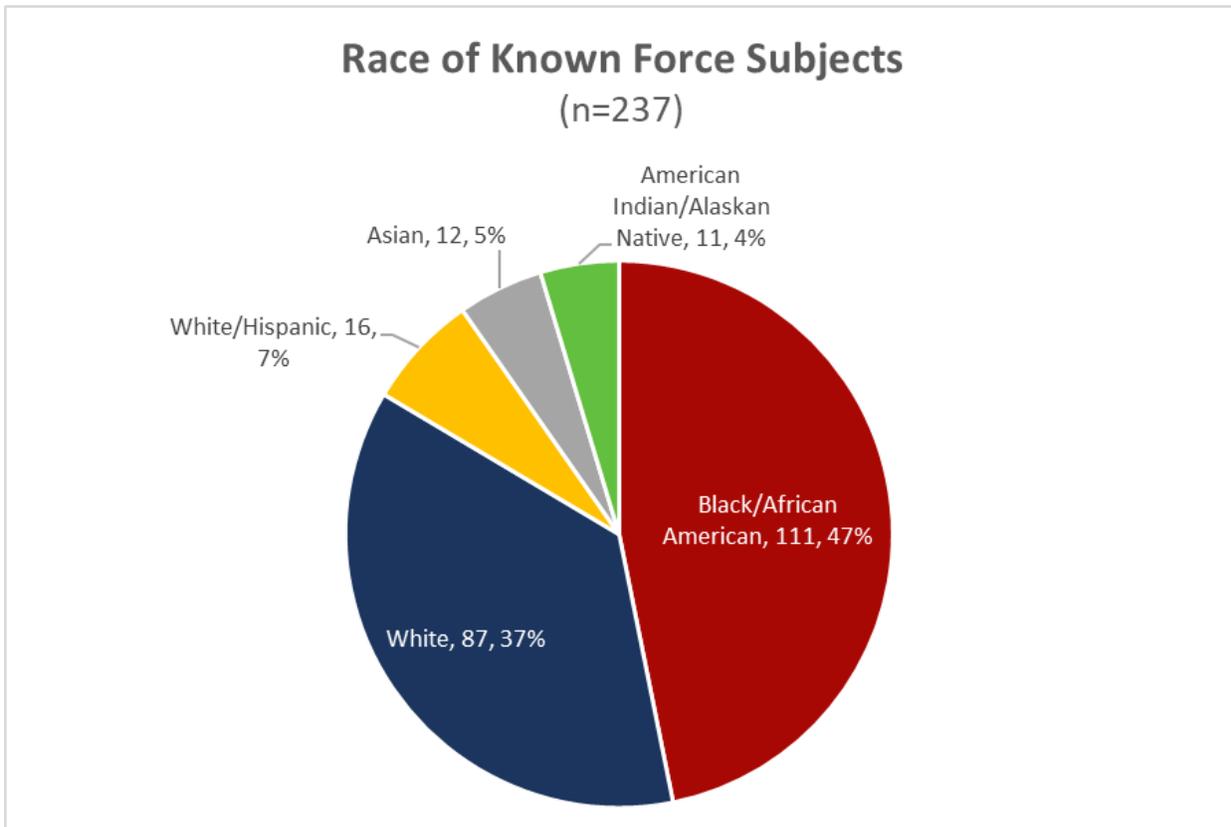


Figure 8 - Race of Known Force Subject

SEX OF KNOWN FORCE SUBJECTS

In 2019, 21.5% of subjects of force were female and 78.5% were male.

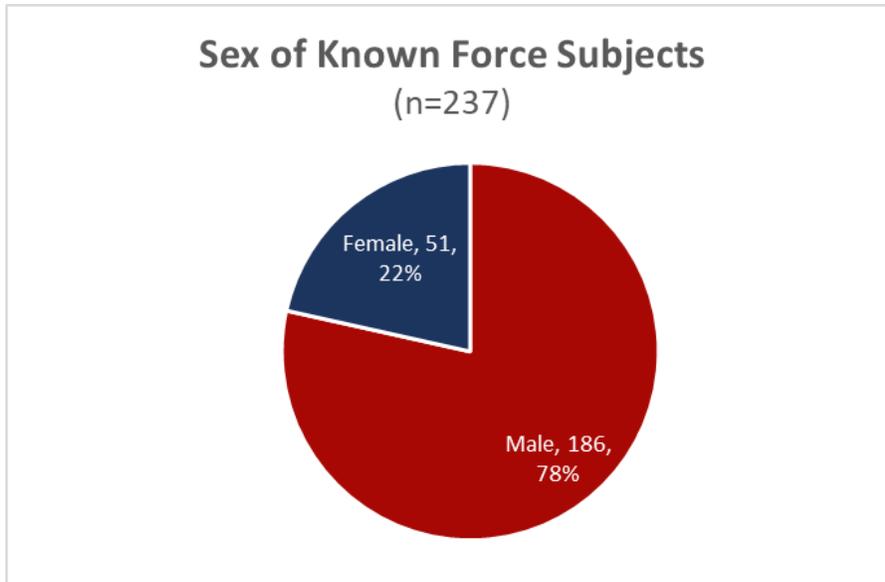


Figure 9 - Force Subjects by Sex

SUBJECT INJURY

On any use of force, officers must document any injury to the subject. Of the 237 total force subjects, 21 (8.9%) sustained some type of injury. None of the force subjects sustained any substantial bodily harm. The most common injuries reported were minor cuts or abrasions.

Department policy requires medical assistance for any person with a visible injury or expressing an injury complaint. All subject injuries resulting from any type of force require a report by the officer and incident review by a supervisor.

DEMOGRAPHICS

ROSEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

The Roseville Police Department strives to create a workforce that embodies a broad range of diversity—including by race, gender, language fluency, life experience, and cultural background—to build greater trust and legitimacy with the community we serve. In 2019, the Roseville City Council adopted a resolution approving the City of Roseville’s Police Department’s Commitment to Diversity Staffing Program, which is focused on increasing the diversity of the department, with an emphasis on creating opportunities for ethnic minorities and women to overcome barriers to employment in the law enforcement field.

In 2020, the Roseville Police Department was awarded a Pathways to Policing grant through the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. The grant helps with tuition expenses for nontraditional community service officers and further supports the department’s mission to recruit nontraditional police officer candidates in an effort to better reflect the community.

The Roseville Police Department has a total of 64 full-time and part-time employees. Below is a summary of the Roseville Police Department’s demographics.

Department Demographics	Sworn Officers	Civilian Staff	All Police Staff
Total Number of Employees	50	14	64
Race other than/in addition to White	9	4	13
Females	7	11	18

Table 10 - Roseville Police Department Demographics (as of 2/1/2020)

CITY DEMOGRAPHICS

The most recent census of Roseville was conducted in 2010. The 2010 Census showed the City of Roseville had a population of 33,660, with 20.7% of the population being persons of color.² Since 2000, the City of Roseville has undergone a number of noteworthy changes that have affected the demographics of the city. The current Roseville population is estimated to be 35,878 (74.2% White and 25.8% persons of color). In addition to Roseville residents, it is estimated that approximately 36,000 people travel into the city daily to work.³ More details on Roseville's demographics can be found on the [City of Roseville's Economic Development webpage](#).

According to the Roseville Area Schools⁴ [2019 Demographic Report](#), White students constituted 42.3% of the enrollment and 57.7% identified as persons of color. Asian students accounted for 19.1% of the total student body, Black students for 16.7%, and Hispanic students for 14.6%.

USE OF FORCE TRAINING

In President Obama's [Final Report on 21st Century Policing](#), one of the six pillars of effective policing focused on the importance of training and education. The Roseville Police Department places a strong emphasis on continuing education to ensure officers remain proficient in a wide variety of areas, including appropriate use of force, communication, decision making, crisis intervention, procedural justice, and cultural sensitivity.

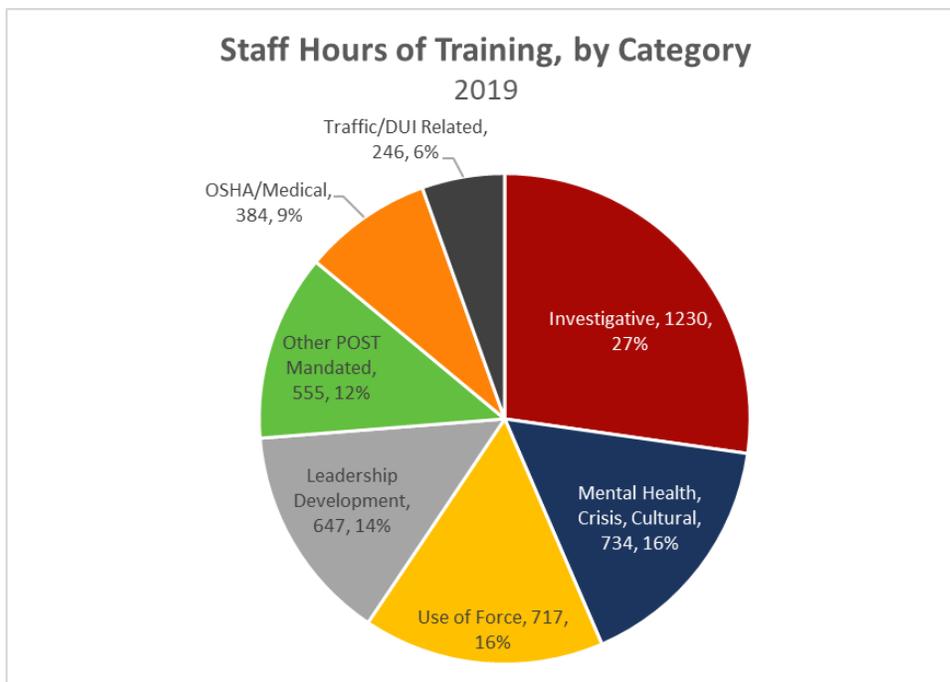


Figure 11- Training by Category 2019

In 2019, Roseville officers completed more than 4,500 hours of combined training. Below is a summary of some of the training that officers undergo on a regular and ongoing basis:

- The Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) requires agencies conduct yearly training on use of force. Officers must demonstrate proficiency in integrating communication skills when safe and feasible as well as in tactical de-escalation strategies in volatile situations.
- The Roseville Police Department conducts scenario-based training several times throughout the year. The training emphasizes using time and distance to de-escalate situations. Each training includes scenarios that require officers to demonstrate effective communication skills to safely engage with, de-escalate, and gain compliance from subjects who are in crisis or non-compliant.

² United States Census Bureau <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

³ ESRI, 2017-07-03 <http://www.growroseville.com/roseville/site-selectors/community-profile/>

⁴ Roseville Area Schools District boundaries extend into portions of other cities, including Maplewood, Little Canada, Shoreview, & St. Paul.

- [Minn. Stat. § 626.8469](#) requires all police officers complete at least 16 hours of training every three years in crisis-intervention, conflict management, and diversity/implicit bias.
- All Roseville officers have completed a 40-hour Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training or its equivalent. All new officers are required to attend CIT training after completing their field training program.
- All officers are trained in the use of less-than-lethal launchers, which have been used successfully in the field when deadly force could have been legally justified.
- Department leaders and Roseville use of force instructors participated in the Police Executive Research Forum’s (PERF) [Integrated Communications, Assessment, and Tactics \(ICAT\) training](#).⁵ The mission of the training is to reinforce the core value of the sanctity of human life and promote officer safety by integrating skills and strategies related to decision making, crisis recognition, tactical communications, and safety tactics.
- Starting in 2018, select department staff participated in the [Government Alliance for Racial Equity \(GARE\)](#) program. In 2019, all city staff attended racial equity training based on the GARE model.
- In 2019, all Roseville officers attended the Anti-Defamation League’s [Managing Implicit Bias for Law Enforcement](#) training.
- In 2019, RPD created a six week academy for newly hired officers. Scenario based training is a key component of the academy, focusing on effective communication and de-escalation.

LOOKING FORWARD

The Roseville Police Department values and respects the sanctity of every life—the lives of the people we serve and the lives of police officers. We will continue to ensure that only force that is reasonably necessary to effectively bring an incident under control is used to protect the lives and safety of the officers and members of the public. We will continue to collaborate with community members to develop policies and strategies to ensure we continue to provide impartial and unbiased policing and enforce laws in a fair and equitable manner.

The Roseville Police Department is committed to transparency and accountability. [Use of Force Summary Reports](#) will be published annually.

⁵ Police Executive Research Forum <https://perf.memberclicks.net/icat-training-guide>