



POLICE

Mandan North Dakota

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News Release

Attached is the Mandan Police Department annual report for 2018.

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MANDAN
POLICE DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT



A REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR

2018

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY: Chief Jason Ziegler

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MISSION STATEMENT

It is the mission of the Mandan Police Department to provide the highest quality of law enforcement service and enhance the quality of life for all residents and visitors of our community, while maintaining order, enforcing laws and protecting individual rights. This will be accomplished with fairness and integrity through community policing concepts and promoting trusting relationships within our community.

VALUE STATEMENT

The Mandan Police Department **V.A.L.U.E.S.** the community we serve and commit ourselves to providing professional law enforcement service and building community partnerships.

Vigilance: We believe in being attentive and watchful over our entire community to ensure their safety and enhance their quality of life.

Accountability: We believe in acknowledging and assuming responsibility for our actions.

Loyalty: We believe in upholding our oath and maintaining our allegiance to the community we serve.

Unity: We believe in a partnership of support between the police and the community that we serve. We will continue to strengthen that support through by developing new outreach programs and expand existing ones.

Excellence: We are committed to and pride ourselves in our personal and organizational excellence and professionalism, acting responsibly and carrying out our duties with competence and efficiency.

Servant Leadership: We believe we can better serve the community and fulfill the agencies mission through our authentic character, our commitment to building community relationships and empowering others.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This comprehensive report is based on statistical data that was collected by the Mandan Police Department and is in compliance with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) requirements, but does not reflect unreported crimes or any data that is not capable of being captured within the technological capability of the agency.

An analysis of the 2018 statistics compared to the previous three years is recorded in the report below. This summary will compare 2016's data to 2018's data unless the four year trend requires a full explanation.

The charts and graphs below give details and an overall view of police activity throughout 2018. When viewing the data below, it is consistent with a growing community and does indicate areas that police services will focus on.

A major area of focus will be on the deployment of police officers to cover calls for service and also maintain police coverage throughout the city. Patrol shifts may be adjusted and patrol lieutenants have the flexibility to adjust their manpower to cover hours that have increased activity.

One of the most important duties of policing the community is building a trusting relationship. Police leadership has embraced Community Oriented Policing concepts along with developing and understanding Intelligence Led Policing (ILP) in an effort to reduce or stabilize crime within the community.

Community Oriented Policing: is defined as a philosophy that combines traditional aspects of law enforcement with prevention measures, problem-solving, community engagement, and community partnerships.

Intelligence Led Policing: is defined as "a business model and managerial philosophy where data analysis and crime intelligence are pivotal to an objective, decision-making framework that facilitates crime and problem reduction, disruption and prevention through both strategic management and effective enforcement strategies that target prolific and serious offenders."
(Source: Ratcliffe, JH (2008) Intelligence-Led Policing. Cullompton: Willan publishing)

REPORT DESIGN and STRUCTURE

This report is broken into nine major areas that include the following categories:

1. Calls for Service (CFS)
2. Crime Statistics Comparison
3. Animal Control
4. Traffic and Parking
5. Juvenile Offenses
6. Community Services
7. Code Enforcement
8. Training
9. Fines/Fees Collected

Each category will have its own review. The reviews are based only on collected data and will not give future predictions outside of trending data based on yearly cycle comparisons. There may be some data anomalies which may not be explainable, but are indicators that improved police services are still necessary and important.

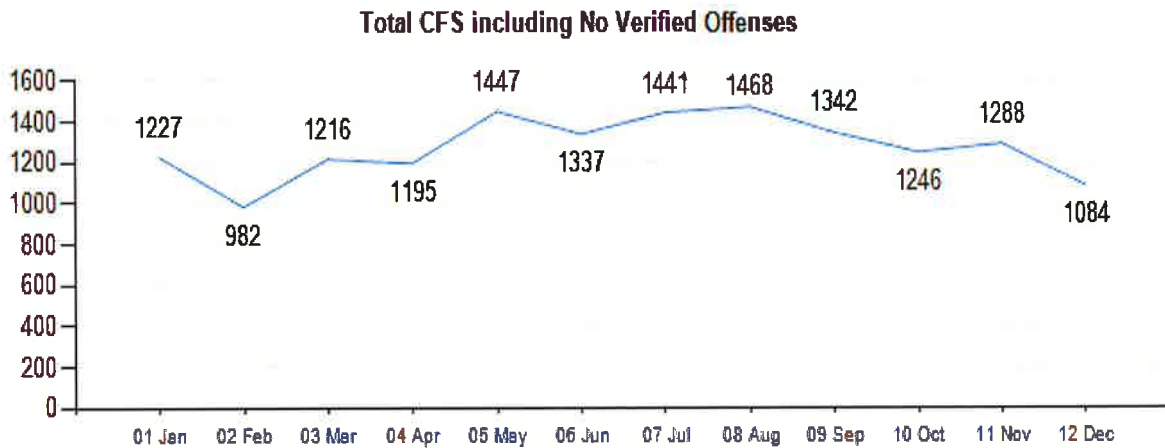
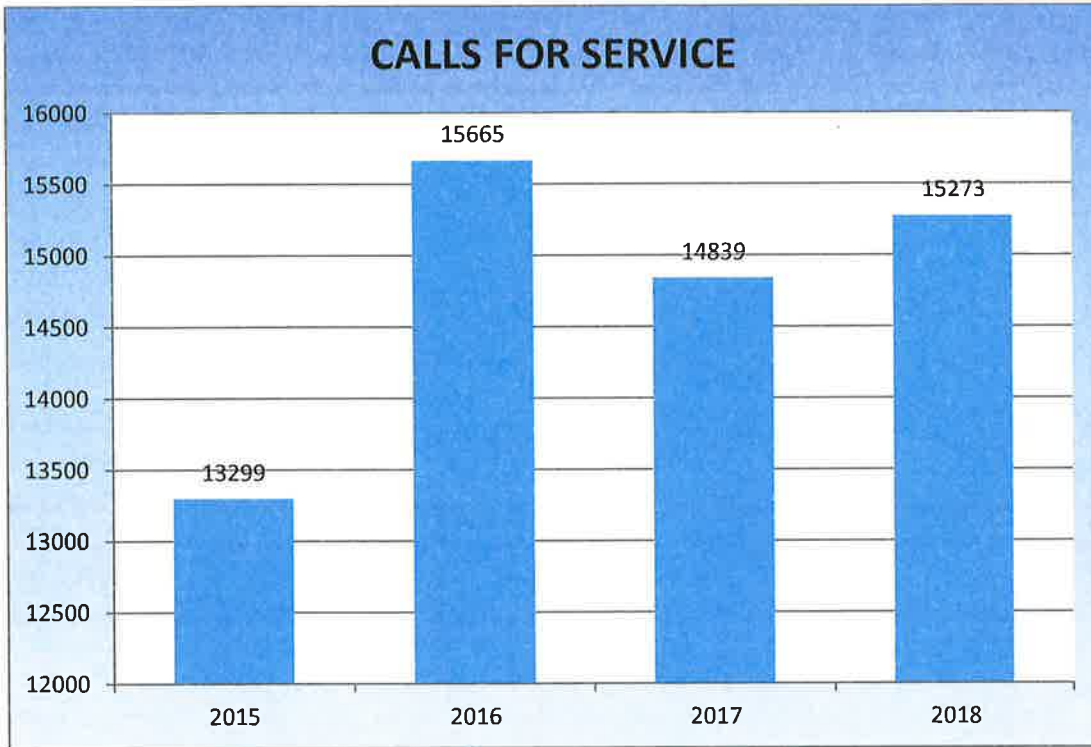
CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS)

Calls for Service which are received through 911, regular administrative lines, walk-ins, or officer initiated calls, generate a call for service within the police records system. This would include calls which did not generate an incident report but required police response such as Loud Party/Noise Complaints, Funeral Escorts, Alarms, Accidents, Suspicious Persons, Prowlers, Intoxicated Persons, Parking Complaints, Animal Complaints, Traffic Hazards, Lost or Misplaced Property, and various other miscellaneous calls. In 2018 Mandan Police responded to 15,273 CFS which is up 3% from 2017 CFS.

The four (4) year average for CFS is 14,769 calls per year. The data collected during 2018 does illustrates that CFS were 3% higher than the four (4) year CFS average.

Call Total by Month: The data collected shows that the highest months for CFS is May through September, with August being the highest with 1,468 CFS. Comparing the same months in 2017, officers responded to 6% more CFS in 2018 during the same time span. Data indicates that during the winter months CFS are typically lower than the warmer months, and this has been consistent over the past 4 years.

Mandan Police Department 2018 CFS



National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) voluntarily reporting data on offenses reported or known. Since 1930, the FBI has administered the UCR Program and continued to assess and monitor the nature and type of crime in the nation. The program's primary objective is to generate reliable information for use in (LE) administration, operation, and management. However, over the years, UCR data have become one of the country's leading social indicators. Criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and other students of criminal justice use the data for varied research and planning purposes.

Through NIBRS, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) report data on each offense and arrest within 24 offense categories made up of 52 specific crimes called Group A Offenses. For each of the Group A Offenses coming to their attention, law enforcement collects administrative, offense, property, victim, offender, and arrestee information. LEAs report only arrest data for additional 10 Group B Offense categories.

By design, LEAs generate NIBRS data as a by-product of their respective records management system (RMS). Therefore, a LEA builds its system to suit its own individual needs, including all of the information required for administration and operations; then forwards only the data required by the NIBRS to participate in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). As more agencies report via the NIBRS, the data collected will provide a more clear assessment of the nation's crime experience. (NIBRS Manual <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/nibrs-user-manual>)

Group A Offenses

This Annual Report gives insight to trends that have occurred in 2018, but does not reflect statistics of unreported criminal activity.

There are six (6) areas under the Group A Offenses that indicate significant trends or changes occurring within the city. They are Assault, Burglary, Drug Offenses, Fraud, Theft and Motor Vehicle Theft. Of the six Group A Offenses listed, three have shown an increase and three have shown a decrease. Below is a breakdown on each trend:

Assault Offenses: N.D. Century Code 12.1-17-01, is defined as: Willfully causes substantial bodily injury to another human being; or negligently causes substantial bodily injury to another human being by means of a firearm, destructive device, or other weapon, the use of which against a human being is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury.

Reported Assaults were up 32% from 2017 to 2018 and up 9% over the three year average. These cases do not include domestic violence cases and in most cases the victim and suspect do know

each other or have had some type of acquaintance prior to the event, but does not meet the requirement of a domestic relationship. These cases typically have a high solvability rate and the reason for increase in this category varies from more frequent eye witnesses reporting and or due to population growth.

Burglary: N.D. Century Code 12.1-22-02, is defined as: when a person willfully enters or surreptitiously remains in a building or occupied structure, or a separately secured or occupied portion thereof, when at the time the premises are not open to the public and the actor is not licensed, invited, or otherwise privileged to enter or remain as the case may be, with intent to commit a crime therein.

Reported Burglaries were down 5% from 2017 to 2018 and down 8% over the last three year average. This category would include the storage unit break-ins and any other unlawful entry with the intent to commit a crime within that structure. All burglary cases are investigated and the solvability is typically reliant on evidence left by the suspect to place them at the crime scene during the time of the offense and the location and tracking of stolen property. Burglaries can be an indicator to other crime trends such as illegal drugs and thefts. In 2018, illegal drug violations were up 12% and thefts were down 10%.

Drug/Narcotic: N.D Century Code 19-03.1 (14) defines a drug as any substance recognized by the United States pharmacopeia national formulary that is intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or preventions of disease of an individual or animal. A narcotic drug means any substance whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis. Some of the most common used illegal drugs and narcotics are Hashish, Marijuana and Opiates.

The Metro Area Narcotics Task Force (MANTF) has been working diligently to reduce illegal drugs/narcotics in our community by identifying and apprehending all individuals who inflict our community with the use and sales of illegal drugs/narcotics. Below are the drug seizures from 2017 compared to the 2018 seizures within the Mandan/Bismarck /Burleigh/Morton Area:

- 236lbs of Marijuana, street valued at \$1,180,000 which is down (22.6%) 69lbs from 2017.
- 36.1lbs of Methamphetamine, street valued at \$3,279,200 which is up (22.7%) 6.7lbs from 2017.
- 244 grams of Heroin, street value at \$244,000 which is down (38.3%) 152 grams from 2017.
- 3.1lbs of Cocaine, street value of \$144,000 which is up (193%) 952 grams from 2017

- 1,232 dosage units of prescription pills, street valued at \$61,600, which is down (71.4%) 3,079 dosage units from 2017.
- \$126,475 cash seized, which is down (30%) \$55,332 from 2017.
- 62 firearms seized, which is up down (34%) 32 firearms seized in 2017.

Mandan Police Department has one detective assigned to MANTF that works cooperatively on cases with other taskforce agents from metro area agencies.

Fraud: Is defined by NIBRS as: When classifying fraud cases other than the most obvious ones, e.g., con games, swindles, etc., agencies should use care in applying the facts of the case to the definition of Fraud. Often questions arise as to whether or not the facts of a case describe a Fraud or a Larceny. Though both offenses can involve theft, it is the method used to steal that differentiates the two. Fraud is achieved through deceit or lying, whereas Larceny is the physical taking of something.

By definition, Fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. The benefit or detriment could be either tangible or intangible. Intangibles are anything a person cannot perceive by the sense of touch. They can be a benefit (a right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation, etc.) or a detriment (the loss of reputation, injured feelings, etc.). (<https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/nibrs-user-manual> pg.28)

In 2018 there was a 15% increase of reported fraud cases to Mandan Police Department. Compared to the three year average reported fraud cases are up 6%. With the increase access to information over the internet and individuals who are willing to take advantage of people this number may continue to increase. If someone has questions regarding how to avoid fraud, they should contact their local police department.

Theft: N.D. Century Code 12.1-23-02 is defined as: when a person knowingly takes or exercises unauthorized control over, or makes an unauthorized transfer of an interest in, the property of another with intent to deprive the owner use of their property to include by deception or threat.

The data collected, shows that the City of Mandan has experienced a 10% decrease from 2017 to 2018 in thefts. When comparing the 2018 stats to the three year average, thefts are down 10% overall.

Motor Vehicle Theft: is defined as under theft code above (N.D. Century Code 12.1-23-02).

Motor vehicle thefts in 2018 has a 14% decrease from 2017's reported motor vehicle thefts. Over the last three years compared to the 2018 reported motor vehicle thefts have over all decreased by 7%.

Total Class A Offenses

Below is the three year data chart that shows the tracking of Group A offenses within the city limits of Mandan. According to data collected Group A offenses increased 1% from 2017 to 2018 . The three year average of reported Group A offenses is 2,086 reported investigated and reported incidents. In 2018 Mandan Police Department received 2,042 reported Group A offenses, or a 2% overall decrease in reported Class A Offense.

THREE-YEAR CRIME STATISTIC COMPARISON

GROUP "A" OFFENSES

OFFENSE	2016	2017	2018
Arson	7	5	3
Assault Offenses	454	351	463
Bribery	0	0	0
Burglary / Breaking & Entering	108	94	89
Counterfeit / Forgery	58	76	58
Destroy / Damage / Vandalize	290	234	187
Drug / Narcotic Offenses	324	392	438
Embezzlement	0	1	5
Extortion / Blackmail	2	2	3
Fraud Offenses	68	62	71
Homicide Offenses	1	1	2
Kidnapping / Abduction	5	6	6
Larceny / Theft Offenses	665	600	538
Motor Vehicle Theft	101	109	94
Pornography / Obscene Materials	3	7	8
Robbery	4	1	6
Sex Offenses	50	57	43
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	9	14	17
Stolen Property Offenses	40	17	11
Total	2,189	2,029	2,042

Group B Offenses

Group B Offenses are tracked by all the reports made to include arrest. If multiple charges exist, whichever charge holds the highest violation is what would be tracked by the State. For example if an individual is arrested for disorderly conduct and assault, the assault is the greater charge therefore NIBRS will only track the assault and not the disorderly conduct. As an agency we track both, but will only have to report the assault under the required UCR reporting criteria.

Group B Offenses that data depicts some significant changes are disorderly conduct, DUI and trespass on real property. Group B Offenses are up overall by 2% from 2017.

Disorderly Conduct: In 2018 reported disorderly conduct was up 15% from 2017, and compared to the three year average, incidents are 8% higher.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI): The 2018 DUIs cases are down 3% from 2017, but are 11% higher compared to the last three years average.

Trespass on Real Property: In 2018 reported Trespasses is up 25%, and compared to the 2017 reported incidents are 27% higher than the three year average.

THREE-YEAR CRIME STATISTIC COMPARISON

OFFENSE	GROUP "B" OFFENSES		
	2016	2017	2018
Bad Checks	7	7	6
Curfew / Loitering / Vagrancy	8	6	3
Disorderly Conduct	213	205	235
Driving Under the Influence	104	159	154
Drunkenness	98	80	64
Family Offense, Non-Violent	99	106	67
Liquor Law Violations	83	65	45
Trespass on Real Property	112	158	197
All Other Group "B" Offenses (Non-Traffic)	356	237	253
Total	1,080	1,001	1,024

Other Offenses

The chart below depicts "Other Offenses", which are offenses that NIBRS does not describe as Group A or B Offenses.

OFFENSE	"Other Offenses"		
	2016	2017	2018
Child Neglect & Abuse	64	79	86
Court Order Violations	54	48	74
Domestic Dispute - No Assault	253	352	464
Animal Calls (Charged Offenses)	62	72	17
Found Property	223	216	253
Total	751	767	894

Within the Other Offenses category there are three offenses that are showing an increase. These categories are Child Neglect & Abuse, Domestic Dispute (No Assault) and Animal Calls. Each case requires a report and may lead to charges if the investigation dictates.

Child Neglect & Abuse: Child Neglect and Abuse cases have increased 9% from 2017 to 2018.

Domestic Dispute No Assault: Domestic disputes have increases 32% from 2017 to 2018.

Animal Calls (Charged Offenses): Animal calls that resulted as a charged offense have shown a significant decrease from 2017 to 2018 by 76%.

Overall, "Other Offenses" reported and investigated have shown a 17% increase from 2017 to 2018.

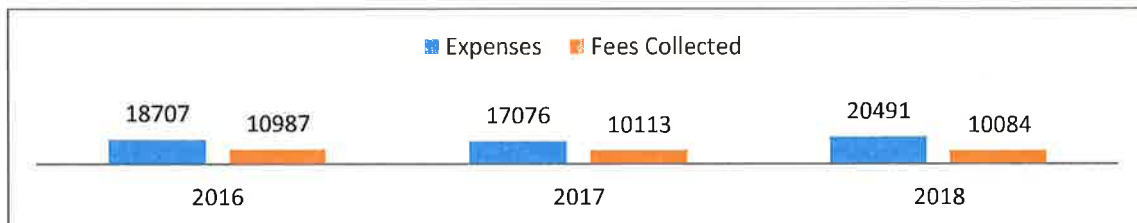
ANIMAL CONTROL

Animal Control is an essential function for the City of Mandan and keeps track of reported pets owned within the City's limits. The unit also assists with nuisance animals, to include unwanted wild animals and stray pets. The primary goal is to reunite pets with their owners and to reduce nuisance animals when necessary.

The animal control unit consists of one part time Animal Control Officer. When the Animal Control Officer is not available, patrol officers respond to complaints involving animals. The City of Mandan shares an impound facility with the City of Bismarck, with the facility being located on the east side of Bismarck. The following chart is an overview of animal control activities for the year of 2018.

Activity	2016	2017	2018
Number of Animals Impounded	371	306	314
Number of Animals Returned to Owner	209	147	135
Number of Animals Adopted	134	110	171
Number of Animals Euthanized	28	49	18
Fees Collected	2016	2017	2018
Animal Impounds	8,401.22	8,042.50	7,587.08
Licenses Sold	2,586.00	\$2,071.00	2,497.00
Total	\$10,987.22	\$10,113.50	\$10,084.08
Expenses	2016	2017	2018
Animal Impound & Utilities	16,408.00	\$15,524.32	\$19,615.74
Veterinarian Charges	654.00	\$1,531.86	\$855.40
Central Dakota Humane Society	0	\$20.00	\$20.00
Total	\$18,707.09	\$17,076.18	\$20,491.14

The Number of animals adopted out has increased by 55% and the animals euthanized is down by 63%. In 2018 Mandan Police Department had a less than 1% decrease in fees collected, but had an increase of 20% in expenses for the services provided.



TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY

Traffic enforcement in 2018 showed an upward trend overall compared to 2017 by 18%. Some notable categories that have shown an increase from 2017 to 2018 are: DUS/DUR (+29%), Reckless Driving (+1,900%), Fleeing Motor Vehicles (+350%), Speeding (+45%), Stop Sign/Red Light violations (+51%), Care Required/Careless Driving (+43%), and No current registration (+18%).

Traffic enforcement is a discretionary function of police services and is balanced with responding to Calls for Service. The significant increase in traffic data is a sign that the City of Mandan is growing.

The Mandan Police Department in 2018 continued with conducting directed traffic enforcement initiatives, along with tracking traffic complaints and enforcement efforts.

Offense	2016	2017	2018
DUI/Refusal	124	159	154
DUS / DUR	240	237	306
No Liability Insurance	56	118	69
Reckless Driving	23	2	40
Fleeing in a Motor Vehicle	28	12	54
Speeding	971	794	1152
Stop Sign / Red Light	13	167	253
Care Required / Careless Driving	89	108	154
No Current Registration	238	331	390
Exhibition Driving	2	10	2
Open Container	19	7	8
Seat Belt / Child Restraint	10	101	67
Other Traffic	246	585	568
Written Warnings	979	1031	1119
Total	3,038	3,662	4,336

TRAFFIC CRASH SUMMARY

State Reportable Crash Reports are those defined as having property damage in excess of \$1,000.00, injury or death. All other accidents which do not meet the criteria are Non-Reportable Accidents. Traffic crashes were down by less than 1% in 2018 compared to 2017.

Mandan Police Department uses the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) concept(s) that is designed to monitor and document high traffic complaint areas within the city. This program was developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) and is designed to develop a deterrence program(s) designed to change and maintain positive motorist behavior, public awareness, and law enforcement engagement.

Reportable crashes increased 7% in 2018, but Non-Reportable crashes were down by 26%. The City of Mandan had no reported fatalities in 2018.

Traffic Incidents	2016	2017	2018
State Reportable Crashes	409	466	499
Non-Reportable Crashes	96	84	62
Hit and Run	205	167	155
Fatalities	2	0	0
Total	712	717	716

PARKING AUTHORITY

Below is the comparison chart of the last three years parking violations within the City of Mandan (90 minute courtesy warnings were no longer being issued in 2018). In 2018 there was an increase of 154% in written parking tickets. This includes all parking and it should be noted that in 2018 the Parking Enforcement Officer position was filled for the entirety of the year.

PARKING ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

	2016	2017	2018
90 Minute Courtesy	1498	759	0
Parking Citations	1073	838	2126
Total	2571	1597	2126

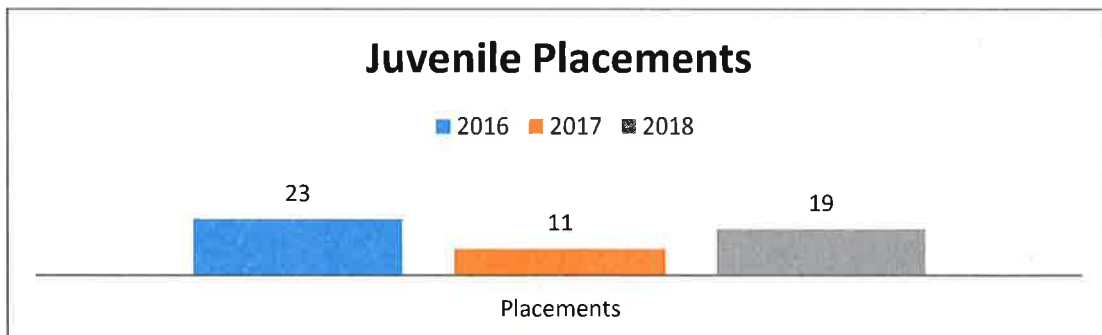
JUVENILE OFFENDERS

In 2018, juvenile offenses increased 75% and saw a significant increase in assaults (56%), drug offenses (103%), minor in possession (23%) and runaways (26%).

JUVENILE OFFENDER ARREST STATISTICS

Offense	2016	2017	2018
Assaults	32	18	28
Burglary	2	0	5
Drug Offenses	41	38	77
Larceny / Theft	16	4	11
Sex Offenses - Other	8	0	6
Vandalism	0	9	11
Possession Stolen Property	1	2	0
Minor in Possession/Consumption	18	26	32
Driving Under the Influence	1	0	1
Runaways	24	31	39
Curfew	12	12	5
Tobacco Violations	7	1	3
Unruly Child	44	41	39
Disorderly Conduct	33	22	28
Truancy	7	12	13
All Other Offenses	17	6	19
All Traffic Offenses	8	5	13
Total	230	189	330

Juvenile placement by the Youth Services Division showed an increase from 2017 to 2018 by 73%.



PRESENTATIONS / EVENT PARTICIPATION

Presentations and events put on by Youth Services and Officers include: NetSmartz, (QPR) Suicide Prevention, Drug and Alcohol Class, Safety Meetings, Tours of the Law Enforcement Center, Bullying, Seat Belt Safety, Teen Maze, Drugs and Alcohol, Red Ribbon Presentation / Red Ribbon Carnival, KinderPrint, Trunk-or-Treat, Fire Safety Night, Babysitting Class, and Grilling with a COP.

Mandan Police Department provided presentations for approximately 7,271 children and adults in 2018. Community Relations and building a positive relationship with our community will continue and be a major priority within our policing mission.

PRESENTATIONS TO PUBLIC (YOUTH SERVICES/POLICE OFFICERS)

Presentation Title	#Children/Adults 2016	# Children/ Adults 2017	#Children /Adults 2018
Safety Talks	See total below	See total below	911
QPR(Suicide prevention)			15
Netsmartz			316
Seatbelt Safety			1164
Bullying			78
Trunk or Treat			1,500
Brave the Shave			100
Coffee With a COP			59
Drug & Alcohol Class			84
Grilling with a cop			550
What is a Police Officer			37
SRO Pie Face			600
Cop N Kids Fishing			80
SADD Mock Crash			650
Explorer Events			513
Harley with Santa-Fingerprinting			50
Chess & Checkers			85
Hero Day			95
PD Tours			53
DUI Presentation			31
Fire Safety			300
TOTAL	8072	7321	7,271

CODE ENFORCEMENT

The following chart shows the cases and complaints worked by the Code Enforcement Officer in the past three years and show that 2018's activity was consistent with 2016.

Due to a position vacancy for part of 2017 operation year, the data is skewed in the below chart, therefore the 2017 numbers are only from September 2017 through December 2017.

Category	Total Cases 2016	Total Cases 2017	Total Cases 2018
Property Maintenance	3	0	70
Public Places	42	0	*
Zoning	8	0	*
Nuisances	114	56	75
Miscellaneous	15	0	*
Grass and Weeds	425	63	358
Vehicles	40	37	135
Total	647	156	638

*Category is no longer tracked separately.

TRAINING HOURS

Training is necessary and required to develop officers throughout their careers. North Dakota P.O.S.T. requires officers to be licensed and they must renew their P.O.S.T. license every three (3) years with 60 hours of P.O.S.T. certified course. Mandan Police Department also requires certain mandatory in-service training such as domestic violence investigations, EVOC driving training and active shooter training.

The chart below depicts the hours of training attended by Mandan Police Department's members in 2018.

- **Administration:** Individuals classified as Administration are P.O.S.T. certified sworn officers assigned to the development of policies and the management of police operation. Individual's primary duties are considered administration.
- **Patrol/Investigations/Support:** Individuals classified under this category are P.O.S.T. certified sworn officers assigned to either patrol, criminal investigations or assigned to Support Services as their primary job.
- **Field Training:** All new police officers are assigned to patrol to complete the department's Field Training program (typically 3 months or 90 days). Once a new officer completes this program they would be assigned to a patrol squad. The hours dedicated by the trainee is listed in the chart below.

The total training hours for 2018 increased by 23% from 2017.

Division	2018
Administration/Investigation	208
Patrol	2,964
Field Training	3,260
Total	6,432

FINES/FEES COLLECTED

Below are the fines and fees that were collected or assessed during the 2018 fiscal year. The total fees and fines increased by 23% compared to the fees and fines collected in 2017. The category that showed the most significant increase was parking fines. In 2018 we had a full year of parking enforcement without turnover in the position which is the major contributing factor.

FEES	2016	2017	2018
Alarm Fees	16,645.00	16,635.00	17,335.00
Lot Rent	18,012.50	13,680.00	20,532.50
Parking Fines	9,970.00	9,285.00	19,105.00
Total	\$44,627.50	\$39,600.00	\$56,972.50

CONCLUSION

The City of Mandan has continued to experienced population growth in 2018 and the data above depicts that police services and reporting of incidents are consistent with a growth pattern and stabilization of police services. When viewing the data it is important to consider that the City of Mandan is directly connected to the Bis-Man Metro Area and that Crime patterns for both cities reflect similar statistical patterns in comparison. Even though Mandan's patterns appear to be stable, the reporting of criminal behavior is unpredictable. Crime patterns will vary each year and adjustment to police services will be made as necessary.

The Mandan Police Department will continue to provide professional police services to the citizens and visitors through quality Community Policing and Intelligence Led Policing (ILP) concept efforts. To achieve our community goals the priority of the police department's administration is to continue to recruit and retain quality officers and to continue to develop all department members' leadership abilities. It will also be the highest priority to provide the best training available to all of our departmental members so that we can continue to provide a well trained police force.

The Clearance Rate for the Mandan Police Department in 2018 was 41.52% based on the Attorney Generals Statics and NIBRS collected data. We will always strive to improve our clearance rates from year to year and provide quality police services.

As Mandan grows it is important as a community that we all stay vigilant and the **Police Department, along with our citizens**, work together to reduce crime in our community.