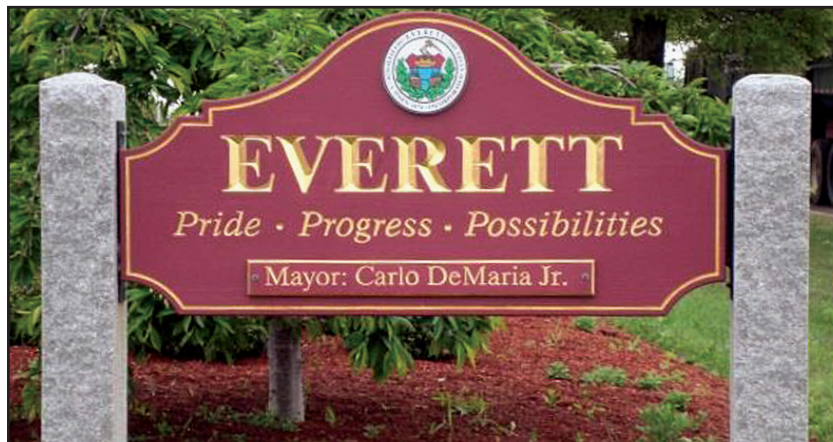
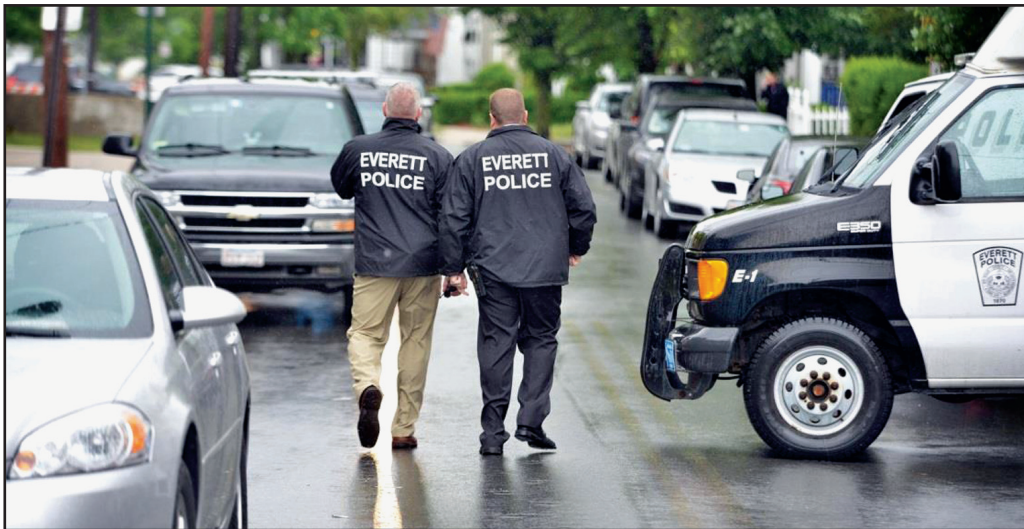




SERVING WITH PRIDE
SINCE 1870

Everett Police Department Annual Report: 2016



Steven A. Mazzie
Chief of Police

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In Memory

Retired Police Captain Patrick McAdam. Captain McAdam began his career as a patrolman in 1983, and served in multiple positions of responsibility, and was promoted to Captain in March of 2006. He retired in January 2015 after 32 years of service to the Commonwealth and the City of Everett.

Retired Police Lieutenant Carl A Ferullo. Lieutenant Ferullo joined the Department in June of 1964 and rose through the ranks to Lieutenant in 1987. Ferullo served for 37 years until he retired in 2001.

Retired Police Officer and Detective Nicholas Addonizio. Addonizio served with the Department from 1955 until 1981.

Retired Chief of Police George B. Stewart Jr. Chief Stewart became a reserve officer in 1958 and served as Chief from 1985-1989.

Donna Marchese White. Donna was a long time employee with the Department working for over ten years as the Executive Secretary to the Chief of Police. According to Chief Mазzie, "Donna was a kind person with a heart of gold who always looked to brighten up everyone's day."

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

On behalf of the men and women of the Everett Police Department I am proud to present to you the 2016 Annual Report. The Police Department continues to work towards making Everett one of the safest and most secure urban communities around. Our strategies and approach to policing continue to pay dividends as we enjoy solid police-community relations, enjoy continued reductions in crime, and are on pace to meet the growing needs of the community by recruiting, training, and putting more officers on our streets. Our commitment to transparency and accountability over the years has helped us build a strong trust with those we serve. Our presence on social media has grown rapidly and this form of community engagement has paid off as we are getting solid tips and solving crimes at a higher rate today than ever before. With over 8,000 followers and growing, this, no doubt, has helped us communicate with our community and beyond.



Overall, crime has decreased by 5% from 2015 to 2016. Personal, property, and crimes against society accounted for a total of 1,714 recorded crimes. When comparing that to 2011 when we had 2,218 reported crimes, we have made progress in the form of a (16 %) reduction in overall crimes over the past 5 years. Through good crime analysis and our sound crime reduction strategies, we have observed significant decreases in breaking and entering (-49%), theft from a motor vehicle (-44%), theft from a building (-43%), impersonation (-42%), robbery (-35%), motor vehicle theft -30%, simple assault (-29%), and vandalism (-21%) over the past 5 years. While these reductions are in the right direction we have observed increases in some categories over the past 5 years to include swindling (+ 112%) and credit card fraud +53%. Much of these property related crimes continue to be fueled by the drug epidemic that has hit the country over the past decade plus. Although I am encouraged by the long-term trends, we must continue to make progress and not become complacent in our efforts. This means strengthening our partnerships, continuing to educate and engage our community members, looking to find ways to improve on what we do well, and improving areas that are deficient so that we can provide the best possible the quality of life for all. In 2016, the department saw four new officers join our ranks through lateral transfer from surrounding departments, which was the beginning of our hiring plan to put ten officers a year on the streets over the next 4 years. In addition, we processed and placed 6 new recruit officers into regional police academies and we will see them on our streets in the spring of 2017. I've been impressed with the new officers that we have hired to date and we will continue to find the best qualified applicants that reflect our diverse community. At years' end, we promoted a Sergeant who will join our leadership ranks.

We kicked off our Cops' Corner initiative at Everett High School in late spring, then picked up our intensity in the fall when school reopened. On any Friday, you will see a wide range of Everett Officers having lunch, talking with kids on a wide range of topics, or just sharing a laugh during the four lunch breaks at the Everett High School. This initiative involves all members of the department from top to bottom. To watch officers and kids interacting in a non-adversarial way is a sight to see. This is in addition to our School Resource Officer program that has been successful for a number of years, and involves one of our biggest partners, the Everett Public Schools.

We still have a lot of challenges ahead with the continuing regional threat from the drug crisis, the growing threat from criminal street gangs and the violence they perpetrate, and our ability to plan long term to meet the department and community's needs as the city transforms itself. We will put forth our best effort to help make Everett a great place to work, live, and play. Thank you to the men and women of the Everett PD who make it all happen – every day.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven A. Mazzie". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Steven A. Mazzie
Chief of Police

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Dear Residents,

Each and every day, our men and women in uniform stand ready to protect public safety, our families and our community without regard for themselves. This is the highest form of service to others and I am enormously grateful for their sustained dedication and hard work.

I am pleased that this past year, the city's crime rate decreased, mirroring a downward trend that we have seen in Everett over the past several years. Now and in the future, I will continue to dedicate all necessary resources to allow our police department to use the best technology and equipment available to perform their duties on behalf of our residents.



Building trust and opening up communication between our police department and all of our residents is an essential part of promoting public safety. I am particularly pleased with the police department's innovative approach in our schools, where each Friday over the past year different officers have had lunch in our school cafeterias to talk to students and build relationships in a comfortable, familiar setting. It is our hope that these young people will grow up with the firsthand knowledge that our police officers are here to serve and protect them. Outside of our community, we continue to collaborate closely across city, state, and regional boundaries to insure that we have the best intelligence to help us combat issues common to any urban area.

I hope that the detailed information and data contained in this report offers strong insight into what our police department has accomplished over the past year. With the continued commitment of our police department, strong partnerships within our community, and excellent working relationships across city and state lines, I look forward to another excellent year in Everett as our diverse city continues to grow and evolve as one of the best places to live in all of Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

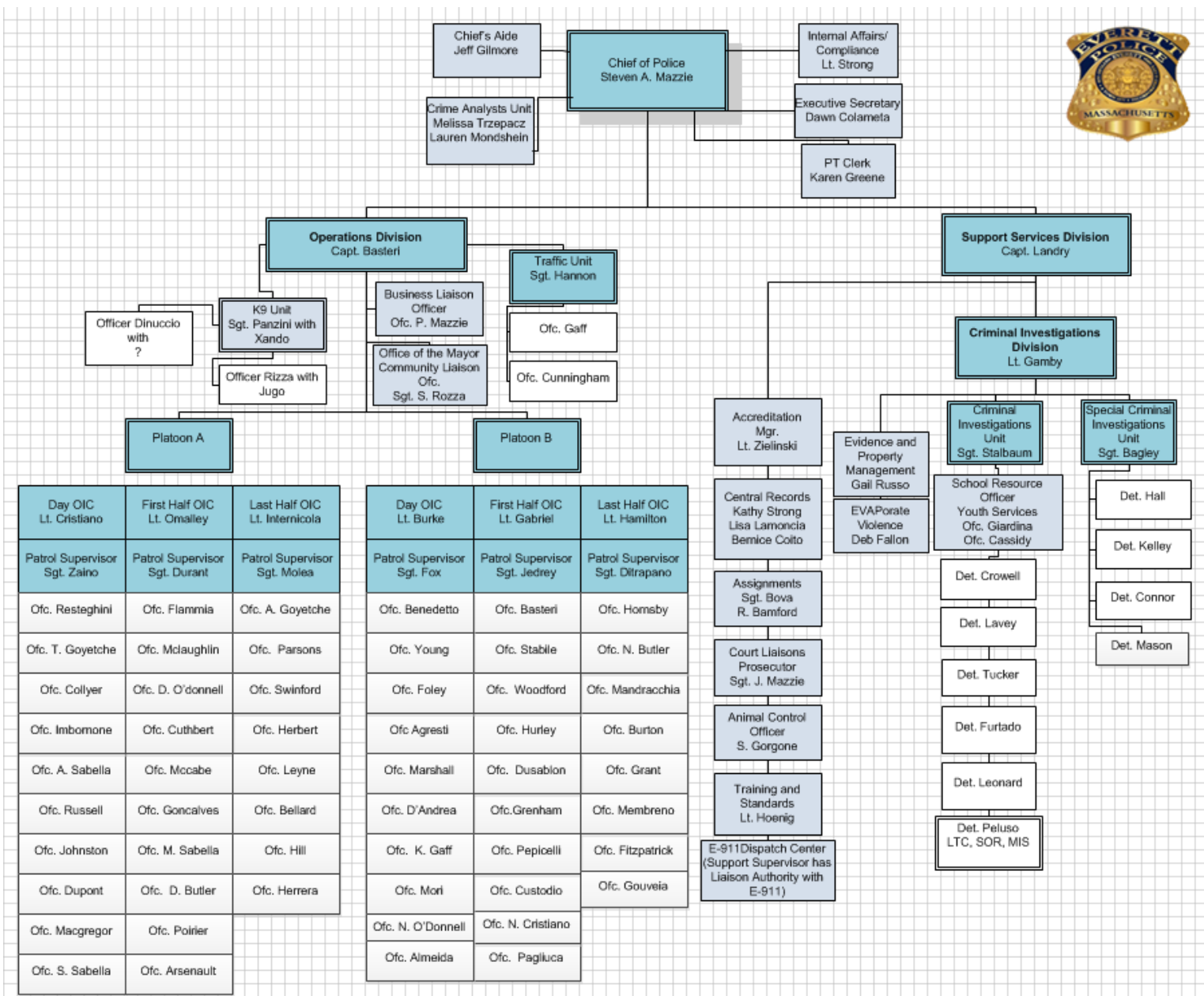
A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carlo De Maria". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Carlo DeMaria
Mayor

Organizational Chart

In 2016, Sgt. Robert Spinale and Officer Richard Silva retired after nearly 33 years of service (each) to the City and the Commonwealth.

In 2016, the department finished the year with 99 sworn Police Officers and 10 civilian employees.



In 2016, department hired four lateral transfers from other agencies and have five Officers enrolled in the Reading Police Academy who are graduating in 2017. This year, the city's Parking office and it's employees were moved to the police department. The city currently employs 8 parking enforcement officers.

Everett Police Department - Overview

The primary focus of this report is to emphasize and discuss department wide initiatives and enhancements, and to highlight the hard work completed throughout the department in 2016. For a more complete and in-depth description of the department's units their capacity, and function, please see our annual reports published in 2014 and 2015. These products can be found on the department's website (www.everettpolicema.com).

Everett Police Department – Office of the Chief

The **Community Liaison Officer** fields constituent complaints and problems and forwards them to the appropriate agency to get them addressed. The officer also provides feedback and resources to constituents should they need further assistance with their reported issue. Additionally, the officer represents the department for the office of the Mayor, providing general knowledge and opinion in accordance with police procedure.

The **Chiefs Aide** is responsible for the department's public relations, as examples the department's social media accounts, the junior police academy, national night out, and Cops' Corner. This officer also maintains the city wide camera system, department communications (mobile and portable radios) and assists with the operation of 911 dispatch communications. Additionally, this officer sits on multiple subcommittees that coordinate a 36 million dollar budget funded by the Federal Government.

Support Services Division Captain Paul Landry

The **Support Services Division** of the department is responsible for conducting a variety of operational support and non-operational support activities that aid the members of the Department to provide law enforcement and investigative services to the community. These activities provide daily, on-going support ensuring that our officers have the equipment, training and support to provide high quality law enforcement services to the people of Everett.

The division commander oversees the following support functions: Criminal Investigations, Special Criminal Investigations, Youth Services, Professional Standards, Training, Public Information, Court Liaison, Assignment Office, Central Records, Animal Control, Police Matrons, and building/facility/equipment Management Services. The division commander also functions as the department's liaison between the Office of Emergency Communication (E911) and the civilian parking enforcement officers.

The division is comprised of 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 10 Detectives, 2 Patrolmen and 6 civilians.

The **Professional Standards Unit (PSU)** is responsible for policy and procedure development and on-going review of existing policies and procedures. The department's Accreditation Officer, continues the self-initiated evaluation process of accreditation/certification through the Massachusetts Police Accreditation Commission Inc. This is a process by which a police department strives to meet and maintain standards that have been established for the profession, by the profession. The standards reflect critical areas of police managements, operations and technical support activities. They cover areas such as policy development, emergency response planning, training, communications, property and evidence handling, use of force, vehicular pursuit, prisoner transportation, and holding facilities. The unit also oversees in the background investigations for all new department hires (sworn and non-sworn), and oversees the **Field Training Officer (FTO)** Program.

The **Public Information Office (PIO)** is the central location for all press contacts, media requests, and is a point of contact for members of the community seeking information from or about the department. The PIO routinely updates the media and the community on department activities including "breaking news" stories as they occur. The PIO is responsible for the site content on the department's web site as well as coordinating its social media feeds.

The **Training Unit (TU)** is responsible for managing the in-service training requirements as well as the professional development and other training requirements for veteran officers. In addition, the unit manages the volunteer and intern program for the department.

The sworn members of the department completed over 8,000 hours of in-service and professional development training in 2016. All sworn members completed annual in-service training in first aid, CPR/AED, nasal Narcan, legal issues, use of force, weapons qualification, defensive tactics, taser certification/recertification, fair and impartial policing and procedural justice, eyewitness identification, and other topics selected by the Chief of Police and the Municipal Police Training Council (MPTC) as areas of special emphasis.

In 2016, the department conducted several readiness exercises with Wynn, Suffolk Construction, and with Distrigas.

The department continued its working relationship with the Harvard Negotiation & Medication Clinical Program from a project that began in 2015, participating in a panel on police and police community relations post Ferguson.

Six interns from area high schools and colleges completed course requirements through the department (about 360 hours combined). During their internships, the students learned about the various divisions of the police department, and shadowed detectives, patrolmen, the crime analysts, and other members of the department. The interns also went to the shooting range and on patrol ride-a-longs.

The **Court Liaison Officer (CLO)** for the department interacts on a daily basis with the Middlesex District Attorney's Office and the court's various departments, such as the clerk and probation. The CLO reviews all reports submitted by the department's officers ranging from arrest or warrants to criminal complaints. Additionally, the CLO is responsible for the scheduling and appearance of officers in the commonwealth's various courts.

The **Assignments Office (AO)** is responsible for managing the assignment of off-duty personnel to work with public and private contractors on various projects throughout the city as well as other cities and towns as requested. Additionally, the office is responsible for proper billing and accounts receivable. The office also participates in planning for large scale events where additional uniformed personnel may be required to provide public safety and security.

The **Animal Control Officer (ACO)** is in charge of all facets related to domesticated and wild animals throughout the city. The ACO helps identify lost / stolen or injured animals and enforces city ordinances related to animal issues. In early 2016 a new ACO was hired. In 2016 the ACO responded to nearly 500 calls for service. The ACO has built a solid working relationship with local rescue organizations and the officers at the department. The following are some highlights from 2016. There were 138 dogs that were owner surrenders/strays/claimed and unclaimed (dumped at fire station/abandoned). Of these 42 were adopted and 96 went back to their original homes. The ACO was able to send all of the 200+ felines (strays/abandoned) to rescues. Additionally, 3 ferrets were adopted out, 6 rabbits were recovered (1 went to a home, 5 went to rescues in Malden and Stoneham); 8 baby raccoons were recovered and sent to a wildlife rescue for rehabilitation and then release into the wild; and 5 Doves and countless Pigeons were rescued or found homes. Finally, all dogs reported as missing with the department were located and returned to their families.



The **Central Records Bureau (CRB)** is where all police-related records are maintained and stored. Clerks in the records bureau respond to numerous requests for documents such as accident reports, police reports, daily arrests, and incident logs. All public records requested are processed through this office and forwarded to the Keeper of the Records for disposition. The CRB also oversees the Alarm Billing program that notifies businesses of excessive false alarms that may divert police resources to false calls, in accordance with city ordinances. Additionally, all traffic citations are entered into our records management system through personnel assigned to this bureau.

In 2016, the Support Services Division utilized new technology services to better track and document use of force incidents in the department. Incidents can be tracked by officer, by force type, by citizen involvement, and other factors. This module also tracks injuries as reported by officers and civilians. In 2016, there were 41 use of force reports taken. The breakdown of use of force is outlined below:

Use of Force Type	Count of Incidents	Race
Firearm-displayed	12	1 Asian, 5 Black, 3 White, 3 Hispanic
Hands/ Manual Force	13	4 Black, 4 White, 5 Hispanic
Mace	3	1 Black, 2 White
Taser	12	6 Black, 3 White, 3 Hispanic
Firearm Discharged	1	Hispanic

Operations Division Captain Richard Basteri

The department's **Operations Division** consists of one captain, 6 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, and approximately 56 patrol officers. Patrol shifts rotate and consist of four 10 hour shifts: a day shift, evening shift, and an overnight shift. Each shift is comprised of a lieutenant, one sergeant, and a squad of 9 officers. The lieutenant (Officer-in-Charge) commands each shift, and the squad is led on the street by a sergeant referred to as a "Patrol Supervisor." All of our shifts overlap by forty-five minutes between the day shift and the evening shift, with a five hour overlap between 9 pm and 2 am. Manpower levels are doubled during the evening shift, the busiest shift, to address the increase in calls for service during this time.

The Operations Division responds to Emergency 911 calls, other calls for service, and conducts essential activities such as directed patrols. In 2016, this division was involved in 27,477 calls/activities (including 911 calls, directed patrols, traffic issues, etc). Of the calls received in 2016, over 3,600 were documented as incidents requiring reports. During this period, the department arrested 695 adults, 46 juveniles, and responded to 1,267 motor vehicle accidents.¹

The **Traffic and K-9 Units** assist patrol units in calls for service but are also engaged in other duties specific for their K9 partners. The K-9 Unit consists of three handlers with an assigned dog trained in a variety of functions. Two K-9 teams are used for patrolling, tracking (lost persons or fleeing felons) and drug detection. The other K-9 team is used for the detection of explosives and/or firearms evidence recovery.


The Traffic Unit (three person staff) is tasked with submitting and managing traffic related grants from the state. In 2016, through the course of these grants involving targeted traffic enforcement, such as seatbelt usage, the Traffic Unit issued approximately 370 citations, 20 complaints, and enacted 7 arrests. Through the course of daily patrols the Traffic Unit recorded 1,036 citations of which over 600 were warnings and nearly 300 were civil (non-criminal). Additionally, this Unit was responsible for 38 arrests and over 200 summons.



¹ All data in this report was pulled from 1 of 2 sources- Microsystems, CrimeTrack. Retrieved Jan., 14-16, 2017 from the PROIV database. ****CrimeTrack is EPD's Records Management System.** ****** OR Commonwealth Fusion center Data Systems. Retrieved Jan, 21, 2017, from Mass CrimeSOLV database. Crime rates are based on current census data.

K-9 Unit

In addition to their regular duties, the K-9 Explosion Detection Unit recovered ballistic evidence for two shots fired cases this year. Additionally, this K-9 performed 10 searches. They have also conducted four K-9 demonstrations at events such as National Night Out, area schools, and the Junior Police Academy. The K-9 Unit is called to conduct bomb sweeps at businesses, schools, and other high - profile locations such as the July 4th Festivities on the Esplanade, the T.D. Bank North Garden, and the Boston Marathon. The Patrol/Drug K-9 Sergeant responded to over 36 calls for narcotic and patrol searches in addition to his regular duties. The K-9 teams have worked with over a dozen municipal and state agencies including US Marshalls, DEA, and ATF during 2016, and are directly or indirectly responsible for the arrest of 38 suspects. Many of these arrests included enhanced charges depending on evidence located during a search with the K-9 partners. Vast amounts of heroin, cocaine, and marijuana were seized from the streets of Everett and surrounding communities. Throughout the year, 10 motor vehicles were seized in conjunction with Drug Units with four of the motor vehicles containing a drug hide.

-  **EPD K-9 Training Facility-** The Everett Police hosted a Joint ATF-FBI explosives re-training for explosive detection K-9 at the training center. Over 40 K-9 teams from around the region participated in homemade explosives detection training. Additionally, in April an estimated 80 law enforcement K-9 teams, Chief Mazzie, and several members of the department were at the facility for the National Odor Recognition Test (NORT), an exam designed to test K-9 teams to meet the national standard.



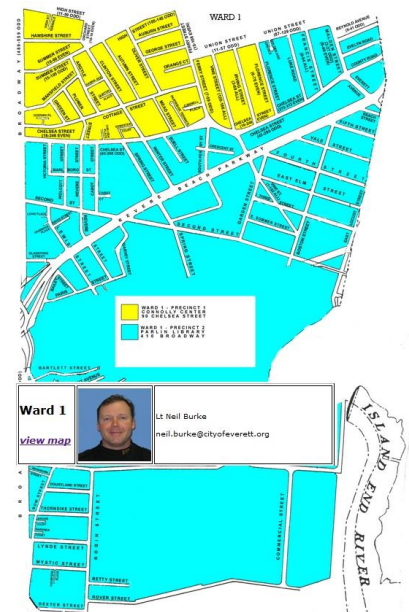
The Operations Division dedicates an officer to work with the business community. **The Business Liaison Officer (BLO)** is responsible for patrolling Everett Square, Glendale Square, and the Gateway Mall. In 2016, the department received over 680 calls for service from the Gateway Mall and Best Buy for larcenies, break and entering of motor vehicles, etc. The BLO provides a visible deterrent to crime and offers strategies to the businesses to reduce the likelihood of victimization in these areas. This officer also acts as a liaison to the business community, attends community meetings, and assists with community and neighborhood problems.

The **Special Operations Unit (SOU)** is a trained and equipped tactical team that deals with high risk warrant service and barricaded subjects. Everett, Revere, and Winthrop Police Departments share a combined regional tactical team known as North Metro Swat.

In 2016, the department conducted a review of the number of firearms recovered over the past seven years. These are firearms found in the hands of unlicensed parties, discarded/recovered firearms, firearms seized during search warrants, and firearms involved in crimes in the city. In 2010, through the course of a few search warrants nearly 30 weapons were recovered. Similarly in 2015, after an investigation, ten firearms were removed from a home on Summer Street; nine more were seized/recovered from two homes on Vernal Street. In 2016, three guns were recovered from a home on Ferry Street and seven from a home on School Street.

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of guns recovered	42	13	13	18	16	40	25

Lieutenant Liaison Program (LLP)-the EPD continued to utilize the LLP, which is designed to give the residents of the city a personalized contact person within the department. Each ward of the city will have a police lieutenant as a point of contact to address the quality of life issues that may trouble them. A list of lieutenants and contact information for each ward is posted on the department's website here: <http://www.everettpolicema.com/liaison.html>



Highlighted Cases

On Saturday May 7th twenty-two law enforcement officers from nine different agencies were recognized for outstanding acts in 2015 which included Valor, Lifesaving, Investigations, Meritorious service and Humanitarian acts. Everett Police Officer James MacGregor was recognized for saving the lives of an Everett family who were unaware of their life threatening situation. Officer MacGregor responded to a house fire and successfully got the family safely out of their home and away from the burning building until more help could arrive.

On December 17, 2016 officers were informed of adults consuming prohibited alcoholic beverages at the Chuck E Cheese. This occurred in an area frequented by children. A male suspect became belligerent with the officers along with several other patrons who were apparently consuming alcoholic beverages in the establishment. The suspect was taken into custody but other patrons began inciting the crowd who turned hostile against the responding officers. Several patrons began punching and kicking the responding officers and additional units were summoned from Everett, Medford Police, and the Massachusetts State Police. After order was restored, the EPD arrested 5 individuals. Charges ranged from Disorderly Person, Resisting Arrest and Interfering with Police, to Assault & Battery Dangerous Weapon, Assault and Battery on a Police Officer.

On August 7, 2016 units were on patrol in Glendale Square monitoring the crowds leaving a nightclub at closing time. A Sergeant's attention was drawn to an individual who was acting increasingly agitated and yelling. This individual pulled a firearm out of his waistband and loaded a round into the chamber. Arrested on scene was a 27 year old male from Lynn. The suspect was charged with Carrying a Firearm Without a License, Unlawful Possession of Ammunition, Possession of a Firearm With a Defaced Serial Number and Possession of a Large Capacity Magazine.

In March a detective from the SCIU received information about a small black car in a specific area, with out of state plates containing illegal contraband. Patrol officers assisted the SCIU in locating the motor vehicle. A search of the motor vehicle yielded a Glock .9mm firearm and ammunition. The operator of the motor vehicle was charged with Unlawful Possession of a Firearm and Unlawful Possession of Ammunition.

In February an off duty police officer witnessed a male carrying a small dog and then throw the dog violently to the ground. The officer retrieved the dog and the male fled the scene. Officers were dispatched to investigate and worked with Chelsea Police officers to locate the suspect outside of his residence on the Everett-Chelsea line. The male was charged with Breaking and Entering in the Daytime with Intent to Commit a Felony, Assault and Battery, Larceny of Property Over \$250, and Animal Cruelty.

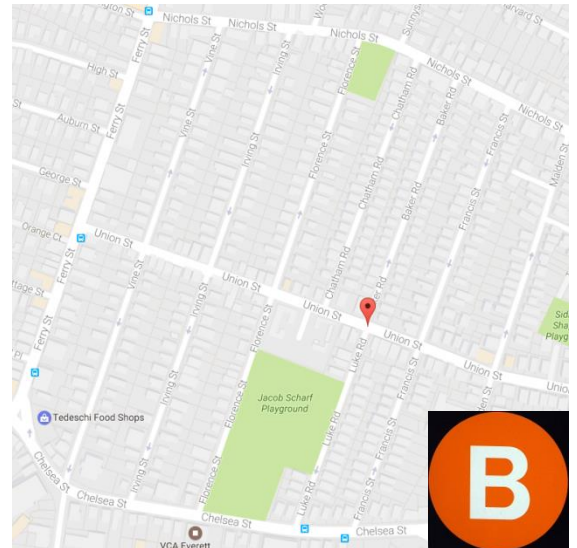
On Friday February 5, 2016, officers were dispatched to the Everett Square area for a report of a male threatening to shoot a female companion. The officers quickly located the involved parties. A Smith and Wesson .38 caliber revolver and ammunition were discovered on the suspect. The suspect was charged with Unlawful Possession of a Firearm, Unlawful Possession of Ammunition, Resisting Arrest, and Domestic Threats.

Operations Division—DDACTS Initiative

Captain Richard Basteri

The Operations Division continued to support the Data Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) initiative. DDACTS is a law enforcement operational model which integrates location-based crime and traffic data to establish effective and efficient methods for deploying law enforcement and other resources. Using geo-mapping to identify areas that have high incidences of crime and accidents, DDACTS uses traffic enforcement strategies that play a dual role in fighting crime and reducing accidents and traffic violations. Drawing on the deterrent of highly visible traffic enforcement and the knowledge that crime often involves the use of motor vehicles, the goal of DDACTS is to reduce the incidence of crime, accidents, and traffic violations. DDACTS is supported by regional and national partners.

In December of 2016, the department sent a team of personnel to a multi-day DDACTS training where police officers and crime analysts learned to use various forms of data to implement strategies to reduce crime and vehicle crashes.



In 2016, officers patrolled two zones labeled DDACTS I and DDACTS II. For more information on evolution and a more robust review of incidents and activities in both zones of DDACTS, please see the departments past annual reports and DDACTS reviews.

DDACTS I Activity January 2016-December 2016

Over the past year, 256 patrols were sent. One hundred nineteen (119) motor vehicle operators were given a verbal warning, 96 motor vehicle citations were written, 7 complaints were filed, 8 motor vehicles were towed, 190 “walk and talks” with the public were done, 1 field interview was conducted, and 4 arrests were made. Further break down of this activity is displayed in Table 1.

Table 1

Year	Patrols	Arrests	Citations	Verbals	FIO's	Parking Tickets	Tows	Complaints	Walks	Patrols No Activity	Time (Minutes)
2015	694	13	449	258	6	12	28	22	331	137	25919
2016	256	4	96	119	1	15	8	7	190	61	10994
Difference:	-438	-9	-353	-139	-5	3	-20	-15	-141	-76	-14925

DDACTS II Activity January 2016-December 2016

When implemented, the DDACTS II treatment area was divided into two separate zones (Zone A/Zone B) with officers alternating between Zone A on even-numbered days and Zone B on odd-numbered calendar days. In June, 2015, after re-evaluating the DDACTS II data, Zone B became the sole focus for this DDACTS II region. For DDACTS II, the Sector 1 car was the primary unit assigned and each shift was asked to spend a minimum of 30 minutes on patrol.

Over the past year, 416 different patrols were sent. In addition to the data below, 239 motor vehicles operators were given a verbal warning, 142 motor vehicle citations were written, 9 complaints were filed, 39 parking tickets were issued, 8 motor vehicles were towed, 286 “walk and talks” with the public were done and 11 field interviews were conducted. In addition, 6 arrests were made (unlicensed operation, warrants, and disorderly conduct). Further break down of this activity is displayed in Table 2.

Table 2

Year	Patrols	Arrests	Citations	Verbals	FIO's	Parking Tickets	Tows	Complaints	Walks	Patrols No Activity	Time (Minutes)
2015	190	3	79	59	4	10	13	8	110	48	6888
2016	416	6	142	239	11	39	8	9	286	76	15385
Difference:	226	3	63	180	7	29	-5	1	176	28	8497

DDACTS Phase I Results

In order to look at the trends in the DDACTS 1 region pre- and post-DDACTS implementation, the average of the 3 years before DDACTS implementation (2009, 2010, and 2011) and the average of the 3 years after DDACTS implementation (2013, 2014, and 2015) were compared to the results of 2016. Looking at the trends between 2016 and 3 year averages, charges on motor vehicle citations and Part A Crimes show an increase from both pre- and post-DDACTS and 2016; a trend that is contrary to what we would expect to see with DDACTS patrols. Conversely, there was an increase in arrests in 2016 compared to pre-DDACTS numbers, and a decrease in motor vehicle accidents and robberies. These are all consistent with what would be expected. However, these trends in accidents and robberies are not reflected in the differences between 2016 and previous years of DDACTS patrols. Results are outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3: 2016 Activity in DDACTS Zone1 Compared to 3 Years Before and 3 Years After DDACTS 1 Implementation

DDACTS I	Pre-DDACTS	DDACTS			
	2009-2011 Avg	2013-2015 Avg	2016	% change Pre-DDACTS Avg and 2016	% change DDACTS Avg and 2016
CHARGES ON MV CITATIONS	1010	1136	597	-41%	-47%
ACCIDENTS	98	68	94	-4%	+38%
ARRESTS	36	37	44	+22%	+19%
ROBBERY	5	4	4	-20%	No Change
PART A CRIMES	136	100	138	+2%	+38%

Note: Items in **Blue** are in the direction expected, and items in **Red** are in direction not expected with DDACTS patrols.

Examining the trends in activity citywide, both pre- and post-DDACTS as stated above, there was a decrease in Robberies and Part A crimes from 2016 to previous years. This is consistent with what would be expected for DDACTS patrols. However, there was an increase in accidents, and a decrease in arrests and charges on motor vehicle citations, all of which is contrary to what would be expected with DDACTS patrols. Results are in Table 4, page 17 of this report.

Table 4: City Wide Changes 2016 Compared to Pre- and Post-DDACTS Averages

	Pre-DDACTS	DDACTS			
City Wide	2009-2011 Avg	2013-2015 Avg	2016	% change Pre-DDACTS and 2016	% change DDACTS and 2016
CHARGES ON MV CITATIONS	4885	3824	3536	-28%	-8%
ACCIDENTS	1224	1222	1267	+4%	+4%
ARRESTS	877	833	741	-16%	-11%
ROBBERY	70	55	37	-47%	-33%
PART A CRIMES	2433	1910	1805	-26%	-6%

Note: Items in **Blue** are in the direction expected, and items in **Red** are in direction not expected with DDACTS patrols.

In order to ensure that the trends in the DDACTS region were not a result of overall trends observed in the city of Everett, percent changes from post-DDACTS years (2013-2015) to 2016 were compared for both DDACTS I and citywide. Table 5 shows that all of these changes seen in DDACTS I are not resulting from the patterns in citywide data. The first trend is that the numbers are not changing in similar fashion. For example, there was an 11% decrease in arrests citywide, but in the DDACTS I region, there was a 19% increase in arrests. The second trend is that there is a large difference between the changes that are seen, even if they are in the same direction (ex. MV accidents).

Table 5 -DDACTS I Compared to Citywide Data

% Changes of citywide crime and crime in DDACTS I			
	DDACTS I 2013-2016	Citywide 2013-2016	Difference in % changes
WRITTEN CITATIONS	-47%	-8%	-39%
ACCIDENTS	+38%	+4%	+34%
ARRESTS	+19%	-11%	+30%
ROBBERY	No Change(0)	-33%	+33%
PART A CRIMES	+38%	-6%	+42%

DDACTS II Results

As of June 22, 2015, DDACTS II was readjusted to include only Zone B. This change was based on analysis that indicated DDACTS II was too big of a geographical area for officers to patrol effectively. As this change went into effect midway through the calendar year of 2015, it is not possible to make an accurate comparison between numbers from 2015 to 2016 and previous years. However, the trends of these patrols indicate that they are having the desired effect with an increase of written citations and arrests, and a decrease of robbery, Part A crimes, motor vehicle breaks and accidents, reflecting the increase in officer presence in this area. Please see Table 6 below for more details.

Table 6- DDACTS II Specific Data –

Phase II	Pre-DDACTS	DDACTS			**Difference	% Change
	2013	2014- Zone A and B	2015* change to zone b only 6/15	2016- Zone B only		
WRITTEN CITATIONS	181	216	306	345		
ACCIDENTS	196	170	138	74		
ARRESTS	42	70	70	21		
ROBBERY	12	17	4	4		
PART A CRIMES	118	106	166	129		
MV B and E	44	19	38	11		



Criminal Investigations Division (CID)

Lt. Richard Gamby

The department's Criminal Investigations Division (CID) is staffed by one lieutenant, two sergeants and ten detectives. The Division is comprised of two units: the Criminal Investigations Unit (CIU) and the Special Criminal Investigations Unit (SCIU). CID officers receive specialized training in the investigation of crimes such as arson, narcotics offenses, firearms offenses, and adult/child sexual assaults, and the preparation and execution of search warrants, fingerprinting, interviewing techniques, and other relevant areas of professional development.

The investigators manage a varied caseload including burglaries, sexual assaults, homicides, arson, narcotics offenses, financial crimes, bank robberies, domestic violence, youth offenses, larcenies, property crimes, assaults, identity theft, and threats.

A detective in the CID is also responsible for all firearms licensing and renewals and the registration of all sex offenders. Encompassed in this are Licenses to Carry (LTC) and all Firearms Identification Cards (FID). In 2016, the EPD issued 170 Resident Class A Large Capacity LTCs, 11 renewals for Law Enforcement Officer LTC, and 4 FID cards.

Criminal Investigations Unit (CIU)

The **CIU**, traditionally known as the Detective Division, investigates many of the above-mentioned crimes occurring in the city of Everett. Cases may be referred to the unit from other law enforcement agencies, referred for follow up from the Patrol Division, or received as a direct call for assistance. The CIU also works closely with the Middlesex District Attorney on homicides, domestic violence, and sexual assault investigations while assisting as needed on other pending matters. During 2016, approximately 560 cases were referred to the CIU for follow up. In 2015 and 2016 a detective from the CIU completed the State Fire Marshal's Office basic and advanced fire investigators courses. These certifications better equip the CIU to investigate fires and determine if there are any criminal factors.

Of the hundreds of cases investigated by the CIU, many were solved through persistent determination and sound detective skills. The following cases highlight these skills:

Everett Police and the Middlesex District Attorney's Office arrested four individuals who were involved in the murder and armed robbery of a 21 year old male from Stoneham, in November 2016.

In February, the CIU investigated a report of a purchase of a I-Phone 6 from a Craig's List. The victim paid cash for a cell phone and later found out the phone was locked due to the fact it was reported as stolen by its owner. The CIU with the assistance of the CAU, determined the identity of the seller. A search warrant was granted and executed at an Everett address for the stolen items. A Smith and Wesson .9mm firearm and ammunition, mobile computing devices, digital cameras, a quantity of marijuana, drug packaging equipment, and U.S. currency was seized from the residence. The suspect was charged with Receiving Stolen Property Over \$250, Larceny By False Pretenses Over \$250, Possession With Intent to Distribute Class D Marijuana, Unlawful Possession of a Firearm, and Unlawful Possession of Ammunition.

On December 7, 2016, the CIU executed search warrants at two Bow Street residences following a report of shots fired the evening before. Responding officers discovered bullet holes in a vehicle and at a residence on Bow Street. Following execution of the search warrants, detectives seized 1 ½ lbs. of marijuana, \$26,000 USC, \$1,500 counterfeit currency, and 50 rounds of ammunition. Criminal charges were sought in Malden District Court for Possession with Intent to Distribute Class D Substance Marijuana, Possession of Counterfeit Currency, and Unlawful Possession of Ammunition.

On December 1, 2016 the CIU worked with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in an early morning search and arrest warrant service resulting in the arrest of an Everett resident. The suspect was arrested for the alleged illegal sale and trafficking of firearms. During the raid, 3 lbs. of marijuana was discovered in the apartment. The suspect will also be facing charges of Possession with Intent to Distribute Marijuana at a later date in Malden District Court.

In 2016, the CIU saw the culmination of a multi-year investigation that started with a reported purse snatching. A CIU Detective obtained four search warrants for three separate residences located in Saugus, Revere, Wakefield, and a business located in Wakefield. All four search warrants were executed at the same time. A male from Saugus who was the primary focus of this investigation was located and arrested on a Superior Court Warrant for Conspiracy to Commit Arson, Robbery, Larceny Over \$250, Money Laundering, Credit Card Fraud, and Running a Organized Retail Crime Ring. During the search of his residence in Saugus, CIU Detectives recovered the below listed items:

- 1) 2 snowmobiles reported stolen from Revere in 2015
- 2) A large amount of stolen building materials from Home Depot
- 3) 35 Marijuana plants located in a "grow room" constructed in a detached garage
- 4) A large amount of US currency valued at approximately \$13,000.00 located in several rooms in safes
- 5) Jewelry, including two Rolex Watches seized as potential proceeds of drug distribution
- 6) Evidence of credit card fraud
- 7) Computers related to the fraudulent activity
- 8) Cocaine on scene with packing materials and scales.

Wakefield location: Additional building materials from Home Depot; Revere Location: two Stone walls installed with stolen stone confirmed by Home Depot Loss Prevention; Salem Location: No items seized at location.

The suspect was courtesy booked by Saugus Police, transported to Everett, and booked for the following charges: Superior Court Warrant for Arson, Possession of Class D Marijuana with intent to Distribute, Manufacturing/Cultivating Class D Marijuana, two counts of Receiving Stolen Property over \$250.00. Subsequent to his arrest, several additional search warrants were executed freezing numerous bank accounts related to a money laundering operation that the suspect was involved in. The total amount of frozen assets was approximately \$120,000.00. Total assets seized related to this investigation is currently listed at \$133,000.00.

Special Criminal Investigations Unit (SCIU)

The **SCIU** mission is to suppress overt and covert drug dealing, prostitution, and other types of crimes of a sensitive nature. The SCIU accomplishes their mission by targeting street-level and mid-level drug dealing through the use of undercover officers, confidential informants, and decoys. The unit is also involved with task forces at the federal level, which are comprised of officers from other local and state agencies. In addition, detectives of the unit assist other agencies in their efforts to address multi-jurisdictional drug distribution in neighboring communities. There are four detectives and one sergeant assigned to the unit. One detective is assigned full time to the DEA task force. The SCIU was involved in over 50 arrests (88 felony charges brought) and executed 8 search warrants.

Property Type Seized	Amount
Heroin/Fentanyl	1610 grams
Cocaine	140+ grams
Marijuana	3+ pounds
Pills	Numerous + over 100 Percocet
Hand Guns	4
Motor Vehicles	5
Monies	\$55,000+

- ✚ A detective from SCIU received information from a source that they knew of an individual who was actively selling heroin out of a home on Prescott Street. As a result of an investigation a search warrant was granted. The search warrant was executed and resulted in an arrest of a confirmed member of MS-13, who was charged with trafficking heroin and cocaine. The search of defendant's residence resulted in the recovery of over 50 grams of heroin and 25 grams of cocaine.

- ✚ A detective from SCIU received information from several area residents who believed drug activity was occurring at a home on Russell Street. Detectives were able to develop a confidential informant who confirmed that one of the residents was actively selling heroin and oxycodone out of a home. As a result of an investigation a search warrant was granted. The search warrant was executed and resulted in the arrest of a defendant who was charged with 11 Felony Charges including Unlawful Possession of a Firearm and Possession with Intent to Distribute Class B – fentanyl. The defendant in the case informed customers he was selling heroin but upon testing the product recovered, it was confirmed he was selling pure fentanyl. Located in the search of the apartment was 200 grams of fentanyl.



This past year members of the SCIU had several cases that originated in Everett, and as the investigation grew it was clear the cases spanned across several communities including Chelsea, Revere, and Malden. There were four separate cases of this nature where members of the SCIU worked with members of the Narcotics Unit from the communities listed above as well as the DEA to address these issues. The investigations were lengthy and all were finalized with the execution of multiple search warrants. The findings of the search warrants included seizing over a kilogram of heroin as well as several firearms, vehicles, and over \$15,000. Most of those arrested as a result of the investigations were repeat narcotics offenders.



Overdose Data Review

According to the Center for Disease Control, heroin use has been increasing in recent years among men and women, most age groups, and all income levels. “Some of the greatest increases have occurred in demographic groups with historically low rates of heroin use: women, the privately insured, and people with higher incomes. In particular, heroin use has more than doubled in the past decade among young adults aged 18 to 25 years.”² There have been documented increases in heroin use and heroin related overdoses across Massachusetts. In Everett, the police department responds to medical calls including overdoses. The table below highlights a review of heroin related calls for service over the past three years.

Notes: The narcan data presented below is a combination of police and emergency medical data. The table below does not provide the complete overview of drug related incidents in the city of Everett. This would require a complete summary of Everett Fire department calls for service, emergency medical calls, and hospital data, which is not readily available.

Overdose Data	2014	2015	2016
Heroin Overdoses	66	83	105
Heroin Deaths	7	5	6
Narcan Administered	30	40	75

The EPD would like to remind residents of the dangers associated with drug use and the recent surge in overdose deaths. Many OD deaths are resulting from a mixture of substances such as fentanyl with heroin.

Residents are encouraged to report any information on illegal drug distributors by calling 617-389-DRUG or if it requires immediate attention 617-387-1212.

As always, in an emergency or if medical help is needed, please call 911.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital Signs: Today’s Heroin Epidemic – More People at Risk, Multiple Drugs Abused. MMWR 2015.

CIU: Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) Lt. Richard Gamby

The department continues to take the lead in regional problem solving. The CAU participates in the daily UASI regional BRIC calls and contributes to local and regional data sharing through CrimeView Dashboard and SWISS. The CAU also facilitates the department's quarterly High Impact Players meetings, which bring the police department together with Probation, District Attorney's Office, Malden and Chelsea Police Departments and Courts. Additionally, the CAU works closely with other local analysts on a daily basis, and has produced and developed more efficient means through which this information is communicated, both in house and to outside agencies.

The strength of the department's CAU and regional partnerships was highlighted with the swift resolution of 15+ cases in Everett. Further, the CAU assisted 17+ local agencies in the resolution of cases.

- ✚ **Capacity-** In 2016, the department continued to employ two Crime Analysts. The analysts skills and capacity is split between administrative, tactical, investigative and strategic analysis. Further, the CAU has had a greater focus on regional collaborations with our municipal/state partners, as stated above.
- ✚ **Investigations-** In 2016, the analysts aided the CIU and regional agencies in several in-depth and long-term investigations (including robberies, house breaks, motor vehicle breaks, frauds, and shopliftings), which resulted in arrests, the recovery of stolen property, and the narrowing of suspects. For Everett investigations where suspect recognition is sought, the analysts compiled offender information and available photos into a bulletin, which the analysts then distributed both in-house to our officers as well as to regional agencies for possible identification. The analysts published 88 such bulletins in 2016. The analysts also evaluated information requests from outside agencies in order to ascertain if a previous Everett offender is involved and passed along that data to the appropriate agencies for action.
- ✚ **Reginal Assistance Case Examples-** In early 2016, the CAU was able to provide a local police department with information and an identification that lead to charges being filed against two suspects who were thought to be involved in 10+ motor vehicle breaks in Medford. Similarly, the CAU assisted Topsfield, Medford, and Littleton police departments in the identity of suspects and the recovery of jewelry stolen in residential breaks.
- ✚ **Data Requests-** 250+ data/information requests were responded to in 2016. These requests came from officers, the city's internal departments and our regional municipal/state/federal partners. Along with these data requests, the analysts generated a minimum of four presentations every month (monthly regional and department meetings). Two of these presentations, the North Shore Gang Task Force and High Impact Players, utilize Everett offender data that is prepared and shared at monthly regional meetings with the idea of brainstorming for creative solutions to regional crime issues that involve cross-jurisdictional offenders.
- ✚ **Social Media Push-** In 2016, a larger effort was put forth to utilize social media to reach out to constituents. By utilizing platforms such as Facebook, the department is easily able to share and ask for information on current incidents occurring in Everett.

✚ **Contributing to the field-** In 2016, both analysts took the opportunity to present their work at the annual Massachusetts Association Crime Analysis (MACA) conference. The presentations focused on the psychology of crime linkage and the techniques and tools available through Google and other open source data to aid in analysis and investigations. Additionally, the analysts hosted two MACA meetings at the department with each meeting focusing on work done by the department's CAU.

EVAPorate Violence Project

The **EVAPorate Violence Project** (EVAP) is part of the CID. EVAP provides services to victims of domestic violence, related assault crimes, and in support of law enforcement cases. Services include assistance with 209A Abuse Prevention Orders (APO), case management, court advocacy, crisis intervention, safety planning, and referrals to other services. EVAP also provides services to victims and their families who may not have APOs, but who have been impacted by domestic violence crimes responded to by the Everett Police. Victims and families are also referred by other agencies including Department of Children and Families, Everett City Government, Everett Mayor's Office of Human Services, Everett Public Schools, Safelink, local businesses, community and religious organizations, and by other victims previously served by EVAP. While EVAP experienced a reduction in the application of 209A Abuse Prevention Orders (confirmed by Malden District Court), EVAP served an increased number of people (up 9% from 2015), with a 47% increase in the number of clients served who required more than one service (i.e., crisis intervention and liaison services with transitional assistance, etc.).

In 2016, EVAP recorded **274 active 209A Abuse Prevention Orders**, with **274 adults and 127 children reported as victims** (i.e., plaintiffs). Of this number:

- A) 322 victims of domestic violence were female - 4 females were over the age of 65, 67 females were under the age of 18, and 22 female ages were unidentifiable*; 79 victims were male – 1 male was over the age of 65, 59 were under the age of 18, and 6 male ages were unidentifiable*
(*Ages not identified by court documents).
- B) 131 APOs expired in 2016; 77 remain as permanent, and 66 APOs carry through 2016.

EVAP conducted outreach and follow-up to 293 victims of domestic violence and provided advocacy services to 184 clients who enrolled in one or more programs (i.e., support meetings, court preparation and advocacy, and other aid). Of this number, 59 cases were assisted with emergency shelter and housing, and 30 cases remain active through 2017 where advocacy services are still required. While most clients served were via EPD outreach and incident follow-up, additional referrals received by EVAP were from community members and ABCD, Boston Police Department, Cambridge Health Alliance – Whidden Hospital, Department of Children and Families, Eagle Bank, Everett Cooperative Bank, Everett Housing Authority, Everett Mayor's Office of Human Services, Everett Public Schools, HarborCOV, Joint Committee for Children's Healthcare of Everett, Massachusetts Alliance of Portuguese Speakers, Massachusetts General Hospital – HAVEN, Office of Mayor Carlo DeMaria, Safelink, and Zion Church Ministries.

EVAP facilitated community outreach activities in 2016 included

- A) School-based domestic violence prevention education
- B) Open house to promote EVAP services
- C) Literature campaign (i.e., mailing and literature drop) to promote EVAP services
- D) Participation in forums at Cambridge College and Salem State University
- E) Represented the EPD at Homeless Task Force Meetings
- F) Facilitated community resource training (i.e., Hanscom Air Force Base Family Advocacy Program and the Massachusetts Attorney General – Division of Victim Compensation) for EPD Patrol.

EVAP referred 78 cases involving domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking implications to Portal To Hope (“PTH”) for additional aid (i.e., emergency shelter, support groups, Benevolence Project, legal aid, housing assistance, etc.). EVAP also made 7 referrals to Everett Housing Authority, 23 referrals to DHCD, and 7 referrals to the Department of Transitional Assistance for emergency housing assistance. PTH provided 260 hours of support service to EVAP, CAPIC provided 8 hours of support, Everett Public Schools provided 10 hours of support, and Massachusetts Alliance of Portuguese Speakers provided 2 hours of interpreter services for mutual clients.

Youth Services Unit (YSU)

The **Youth Services Unit (YSU)** consists of one sergeant and two patrolmen who both have dual roles. The patrolmen are assigned as the School Resource Officers (SRO) in the Everett High School, in partnership with the Everett Public Schools to increase safety in the schools and to develop an open ongoing dialogue between youths and the police department.

The assigned sergeant manages the unit, addresses juvenile crime issues throughout the city, writes and manages grants, and attends community outreach meetings. He is also part of a regional gang task force, known as the “Metro-Gang Task Force,” with nine other communities and several federal agencies. This is funded under the Charles E. Shannon community safety grant.

- ✚ **Shannon Grant** – In 2016, the EPD was awarded a \$26,000 Shannon Anti-Gang Grant with an additional \$10,500 match from the State. These funds enabled the YSU to work on its goals of addressing youth issues in violence and gang involvement.

This past year, the YSU accounted for over 500 man hours toward the Shannon Grant patrols. Many of these patrols were focused on juvenile hot spots throughout the city. Throughout the course of the patrols conducted, officers effectively interacted with countless at-risk youth in both an enforcement and deterrent role. The parks and playgrounds were a focal point and officers encountered many youths engaging in the use of marijuana and/or alcohol. In 2016, the YSU completed 119 hot spot patrols, five warrant sweeps, made nine arrests for warrants (plus one additional arrest), and seized five knives and fifteen marijuana cigarettes. The Shannon Grant hours were also used to assist neighboring cities in special events such as Cambridge Caribbean Festival and Quincy 4th of July fireworks.

The YSU also worked with other agencies over the course of the year including Everett Boys and Girls Club, where frequent visits were made to their site to interact with members. Officers also worked with TEASA (Teens in Everett Against Substance Abuse) and The Cambridge Health Alliance in conducting alcohol compliance checks and attending various meetings to strategize with staff on effective ways to spread the word on substance abuse issues to local youth.

Underage Alcohol Enforcement - Throughout the summer of 2016, the YSU continued to work with the City of Everett Licensing Commission in the detection, enforcement, and public education of underage drinking laws under a grant from the Cambridge Health Alliance. Targeted patrols were successful in deterring many underage youth from acquiring and consuming alcohol. Compliance checks were conducted at establishments throughout the city. During these checks, three bars failed to ask for identification and sold alcohol to minors and the licensing board was notified accordingly.

Members of the YSU have been attending juvenile justice meetings on a bi-weekly basis at Everett High School for years, working with our community partners. This past year, the YSU started the process of conducting similar meetings with the Phoenix Charter School in Everett.

15TH Annual Junior Police Academy –in 2016 the department hosted 48 cadets who were enrolled in the program. Ten officers participated as instructors and squad leaders, and several EHS students served as mentors. Day 1 had an opening ceremony for the cadets and parents, a physical fitness assessment, games and a first responder training from Cataldo Ambulance. Day 2 had the cadets participate in a swim test at the MDC pool. Additionally, visited the police station to see weapons, police operations, and met with our crime analysts. Day 3 had the cadets engage in physical training and visit the U.S. Coast Guard base in Boston. Upon returning, there was a class in becoming a good witness. Day 4 had a field trip to Breakheart Reservation for swimming and a barbeque. Day 5 highlights included a police K-9 demonstration, the Mass National Guard Blackhawk helicopter landing in Glendale Park, and concluded with a graduation ceremony with all cadets receiving a certificate. One cadet received a special First Annual Patrolman Glen Briley Memorial Outstanding Cadet Award.



Crime Data, Rates and Analysis:

Table 1: Crimes by Year Including 5 Yr. Average and Percent Change

Offense Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5 Yr. Avg 2011-2015	5 Yr. % Change btw 5yr. Avg vs. 2016	1 Yr. % Change 2015 vs 2016
Total	2,218	2,196	2,091	1,840	1,805	1,714	2030	-16%	-5%
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	3	1	0	2	2	1	67%	0%
Negligent Manslaughter	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-100%	NC
Kidnapping/Abduction	5	0	4	3	7	2	4	-47%	-71%
Forcible Rape	17	11	18	8	20	10	15	-32%	-50%
Forcible Sodomy/ SA with a Object	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	-100%	NC
Forcible Fondling	8	9	9	4	13	10	9	16%	-23%
Statutory Rape	3	1	1	0	4	1	2	-44%	-75%
Aggravated Assault	113	88	121	96	98	106	103	3%	8%
Simple Assault	261	275	273	98	100	144	201	-29%	44%
Intimidation	102	106	87	95	113	108	101	7%	-4%
Arson	3	2	0	1	1	2	1	43%	100%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	243	242	189	148	162	101	197	-49%	-38%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	8	7	27	11	17	17	14	21%	0%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	317	358	367	324	297	262	333	-21%	-12%
Embezzlement	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	-100%	NC
Extortion/Blackmail	0	1	3	3	1	2	2	25%	100%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	12	15	16	20	10	31	15	112%	210%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	75	59	48	49	60	89	58	53%	48%
Impersonation	49	68	29	36	33	25	43	-42%	-24%
Welfare Fraud	5	1	4	2	1	4	3	54%	300%
Wire Fraud	2	5	1	3	1	5	2	108%	400%
Identity Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	NC	NC	NC
Robbery	56	63	61	68	36	37	57	-35%	3%
Pocket-picking	3	3	1	1	0	2	2	25%	NC
Purse-snatching	14	4	8	11	3	5	8	-38%	67%
Shoplifting	95	88	99	136	144	110	112	-2%	-24%
Theft From Building	53	73	30	38	34	26	46	-43%	-24%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	283	212	237	177	178	122	217	-44%	-31%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	15	13	9	10	12	7	12	-41%	-42%
All Other Larceny	233	227	258	273	264	241	251	-4%	-9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	134	131	93	102	86	76	109	-30%	-12%
Stolen Property Offenses	18	15	18	22	7	14	16	-13%	100%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	54	67	50	56	55	50	56	-11%	-9%
Drug Equipment Violations	22	22	19	23	20	21	21	-1%	5%
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	-100%	NC
Gambling Equipment Violations	2	6	1	0	0	0	2	-100%	NC
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	2	2	1	4	1	2	-44%	-75%
Prostitution	3	6	0	3	2	2	3	-29%	0%
Animal Cruelty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NC	NC	NC
Weapon Law Violations	10	8	4	11	20	37	11	249%	85%

Crime Data, Rates and Analysis: Table 1 Summary

Table 1 highlights those offenses that had a notable percent change in their reporting. The 5 year average includes data from years 2011-2015. The 5 year percent change looks at the difference between the 5 year average (2011-2015) and the 2016 data. The resulting percentage change validates any trends that may be present in the 2016 data. For example, if vandalism decreases 12% from 2015 to 2016, there's no way to tell from that figure whether 2015 was unusually high or 2016 was unusually low. Therefore, comparing 2016 to an average helps to better assess whether the crime truly went up or down in the most recent year.

Overall Crime Comparisons – Group A Crime

2016 saw a 5% decrease in the number of personal, property and societal crimes reported when compared to 2015. More importantly, the number of offenses in 2016 represents a 16% decrease over the 5-year average.

5 Year Crime Trends

The offense types (*crimes in category larger than 10 per year*) that had the most significant **decrease** between 2016 and the 5 year average are breaking and entering (-49%), theft from a motor vehicle (-44%), theft from a building (-43%), impersonation (-42%), robbery (-35%), motor vehicle theft (-30%), simple assault (-29%) and vandalism (-21%). Additionally, there were small decreases in stolen property offenses, all other larceny, and shoplifting.

The offense types (*crimes in category larger than 10 per year*) that had the most significant **increase** between 2016 and the 5 year average were the fraud related offenses of swindling and credit card fraud (+112% and +53%, respectively). The noted upward trend in these types of offenses may be the result of an increase in reporting and the increase in accessibility of card imposing machines and other card making tools.

1 Year Crime Comparison

Notable changes by number and type of offenses reported in 2016 compared to 2015 (*offenses in category larger than 10 per year*)

A sample of notable **decreases** in 2016 from 2015 include breaking and entering (-38%), theft from a motor vehicle (-31%), theft from a building, shoplifting and impersonation (-24%), motor vehicle theft and vandalism (-12%), and small decrease in all other larceny (-9%).

A sample of notable **increases** in 2016 from 2015 include swindling and stolen property offenses (+210%; +100%), credit card fraud (+48%) and simple assault (+44%). Additionally, in 2015 the department improved its capacity to record weapons law violations. As a result the count increased in 2015 and 2016.

Crime Data, Rates and Analysis: Table 1 Data Notes

Table 1 references the number of offenses recorded by the department from 2011 to 2016. In a crime incident where there is one offense committed by a single offender against a single victim and a single person is arrested, all of the measures would equal one. The vast majority of crime incidents in Massachusetts are characterized by this one to one to one scenario. However, there are times when multiple events can occur during a crime incident, which make the multiple types of measures useful for understanding the dynamics of crime. For example, if three defendants assaulted and then raped a victim, there would be one incident of violent crime, but there would be two offenses counted (assault and rape), with two victimizations (one for assault and one for rape), and three offenders. Further the FBI UCR program utilizes the Hierarchy Rule, which states that if multiple offenses are committed in the same incident, it is classified (and reported) as the most serious of the offenses. As an example, almost all robberies involve both an assault and a theft; yet such incidents are included only under the “robbery” category. “NC” or non-calculable is used when a number cannot be calculated. In 2016, the FBI started to track two additional crime types, identity theft and animal cruelty.

The noted decreases in simple and aggravated assaults in 2014 -2016 (Table 1) were reviewed. After review, it was determined that the change in assaults and family offenses was a result of a software upgrade to the State’s system for reporting NIBRS data. The new coding process better distributes assaults that occur in conjunction with a family offense in the Group B data and not in the Group A data. As a result, assaults that had been previously captured under Group A crimes are now captured under Group B offenses (*family offenses) when an arrest occurs as part of a domestic violence incident (see Table 2). Additionally, these changes should be factored into the noted decrease in overall crime for the past few years as common crime analysis conventions for the reporting of crime information do not include Group B offenses.

Table 2: 2009-2016 Count of Arrests for NIBRS Group B Offenses

Note: If offense type does not appear, then none were reported.

Arrest Date	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Offense Type								
Bad Checks	3	1	3	6	1	2	2	6
Disorderly Conduct	14	14	16	19	4	9	9	10
Driving Under the Influence	26	26	26	20	24	19	12	29
Family Offenses	2	3	3	3	4	89*	74	77
Trespass of Real Property	1	2	5	2	5	6	5	3
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Group B Arrests	46	46	53	50	38	125	103	125

Notes on Table 2: Group B offenses are only reported if an arrest is made. Therefore, the incident count for Group B offenses mirrors the arrest count.

Table 3: 2015 & 2016 Area Crime Rates (NIBRS* Group A Crimes)

* National Incident Based Reporting System- NOTE: If crime type does not appear, then none were reported.

Measures	Crime Rate (per 1,000)					
	2015			2016		
Incident Date						
Jurisdiction by County						
Offense Type	Everett	Malden	Chelsea	Everett	Malden	Chelsea
All Offense Types	39.09	35.29	87.69	35.61	27.67	81.53
Crimes Against Person	7.62	10.96	32.72	8.01	8.22	29.75
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.04	0.02	0	0.02	0.02	0.03
Kidnapping/Abduction	0.15	0.13	0.28	0.04	0.07	0.30
Rape	0.43	0.16	0.61	0.17	0.16	0.46
Fondling	0.28	0.26	0.56	0.17	0.29	0.58
Statutory Rape	0.09	0	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05
Aggravated Assault	2.11	2.88	5.71	2.26	1.97	5.69
Simple Assault	2.21	6.99	18.30	3.02	5.03	17.03
Intimidation	2.48	0.64	7.36	2.35	0.70	5.71
Crimes Against Property	29.27	23.04	49.75	25.39	18.59	47.49
Arson	0.02	0	0.15	0.04	0	0.13
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	3.52	2.36	3.81	2.04	1.60	3.38
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0.37	0.46	0.66	0.35	0.34	0.53
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	6.45	4.86	14.34	5.58	4.03	14.62
Embezzlement	0	0.02	0.08	0	0.02	0.05
Extortion/Blackmail	0.02	0.05	0.23	0.02	0	0.20
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	0.22	0.87	2.94	0.67	1.03	1.88
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	1.30	0.26	0.74	1.91	0.34	0.71
Impersonation	0.72	0.03	1.32	0.54	0.03	1.68
Robbery	0.78	0.90	4.72	0.74	0.67	3.45
Pocket-picking	0	0.23	0.56	0.04	0.18	0.51
Shoplifting	3.13	2.00	3.91	2.37	1.28	4.19
Theft From Building	0.74	0.52	4.57	0.56	0.18	3.25
Theft From Motor Vehicle	3.87	3.36	4.01	2.37	2.10	4.92
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0.26	0.03	1.29	0.15	0.02	2.34
All Other Larceny	5.75	5.35	2.34	5.17	5.09	1.93
Motor Vehicle Theft	1.87	1.74	3.05	1.61	1.67	2.89
Stolen Property Offenses	0.15	0	0.79	0.17	0	0.61
Crimes Against Society	2.19	1.29	5.23	2.21	0.87	4.29
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1.19	0.98	2.67	0.98	0.57	2.11
Pornography/Obscene Material	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.03
Prostitution	0.04	0.08	0.38	0.02	0.03	0.25
Weapon Law Violations	0.43	0.15	2.06	0.78	0.23	1.90

Note: the crime rate is used to measure the number of offenses per 1,000 people in a geographic area.

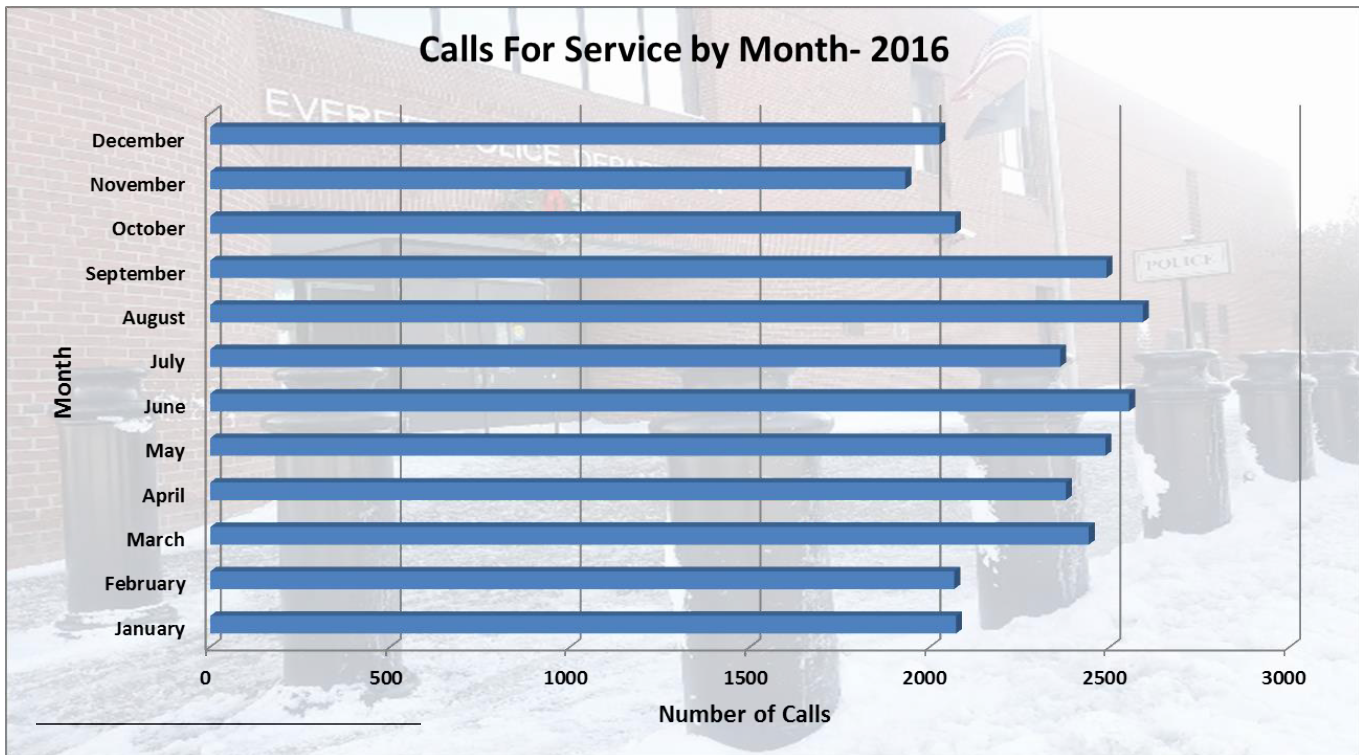
Table 4: Number of Crimes by Crime Type with a Firearm

Type of Weapon/Force Involved	Firearm					
Incident Date	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Offense Type						
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	1	0		0	0
Aggravated Assault	19	10	13	2	6	14
Robbery	15	10	17	22	6	10
Weapon Law Violations	3	3	2	5	8	17
Total	37	24	32	29	22	43

Calls for Service

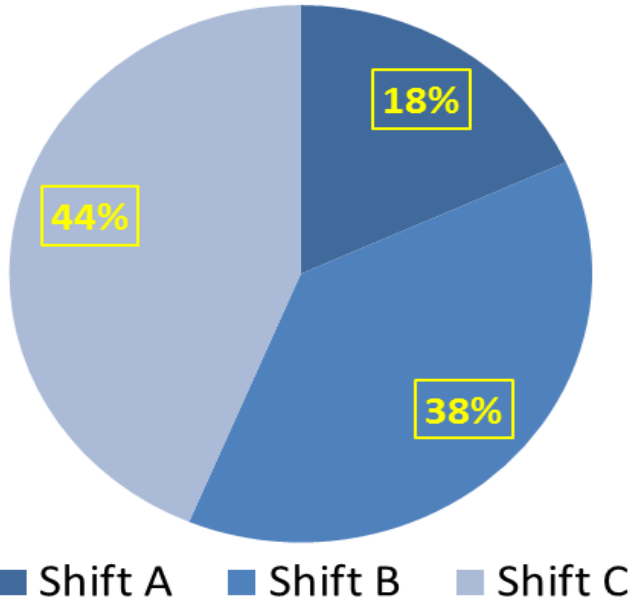
In 2016, 27,477 calls for service were logged by the department.

- 30,895 unique action codes were utilized (each call can have more than one incident type attached).
- November was the quietest month with 1,932 calls taken.
- August was the busiest month with 2,592 calls taken.



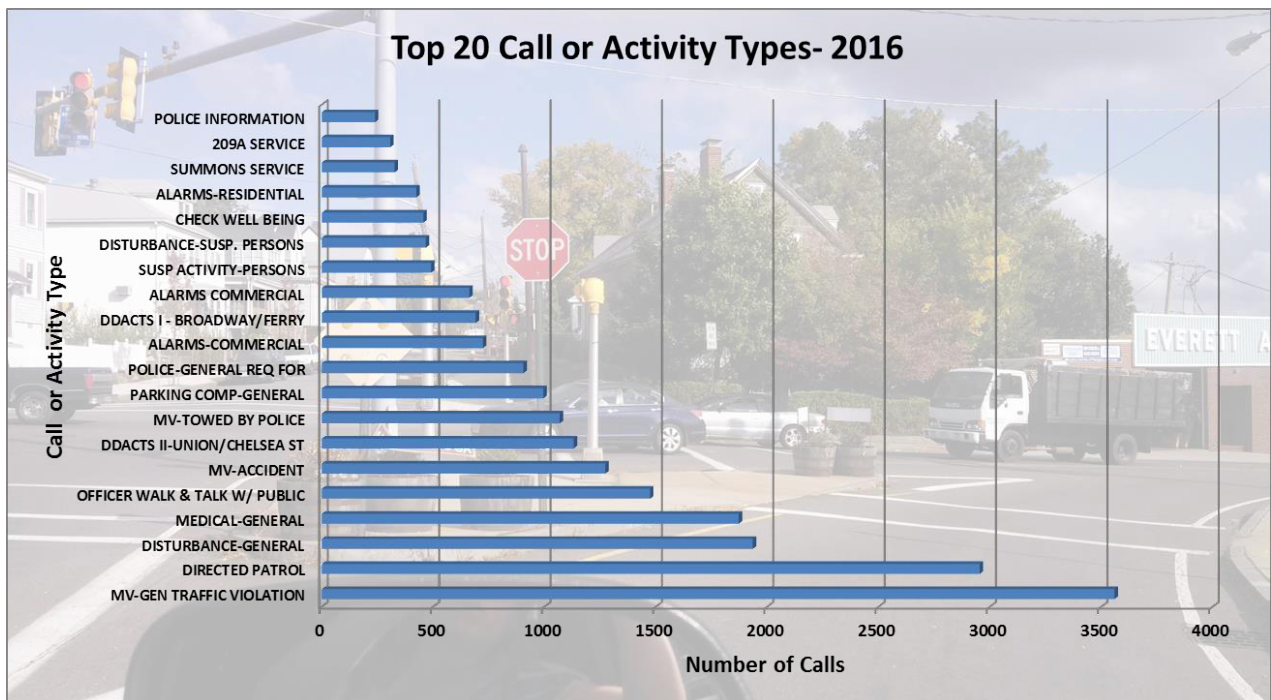
Calls for Service: Continued and Top Call Types

2016 Calls For Service by Shift



The department has historically received the largest number of calls for service in the early evening to late evening hours. A large majority of these calls are for motor vehicle or traffic related issues, disturbances, and proactive directed patrols. A further break down of these calls for service can be found below.

Top 20 Call Types—All Incident Types



2015 and 2016 Top Calls For Service Locations

2015

Location	# of Calls
Walgreens - 317 Ferry	385
Cambridge Health Alliance	348
Braza Grill	199
Rite Aid - 405 Broadway	190
Target	169
Tedeschi -188 Chelsea Street	154
Swan Street Park	154
Everett High School	116
Alpine Street Park	116
Stop N Shop	109
Best Buy	106
Home Depot	98

2016

Location	# of Calls
Walgreens - 317 Ferry	336
Cambridge Health Alliance	246
Tedeschi -188 Chelsea Street	234
Rite Aid - 405 Broadway	207
Target	161
Florence St Park upper	160
Florence St Park lower	159
Seven Acre Park	131
Madeline English School	127
Alpine Street Park	125
Best Buy	119
Swan St Park	117

Notes on top three locations:

- **Walgreen's-** most frequent calls included shoplifting, disturbances, and loitering. Calls for service limited to calls specifically inside the store and parking lot —no DDACTS calls, motor vehicle citations, or officer walk and talks are included. The decrease in calls at this location can be directly attributed to the placement of a police officer on patrol in the parking lot.
- **Cambridge Health Alliance (formerly, Whidden Hospital)-** most frequent calls included unfounded police service, abandoned 911, unruly patients (assaults on staff) and other disturbances, motor vehicle breaks, warrant service, and missing property.
- **Tedeschi-** most frequent calls included directed patrols, walk and talks, and disturbances inside of the store. The increase in calls at this location can be directly attributed to the department's increase in directed patrols at this location.
- In 2016, the department increased the number of directed or proactive patrols throughout the city at playgrounds and parks (creating an increase in the number of calls for service at these locations).

Arrests/Summons/Warrants/Citations

Top 5 Charges Applied to Arrests

In 2016, Everett Police made 741 arrests (695 adults, 46 juveniles).

Charge Code	Number of charges
Warrant	334
Disorderly Person	57
Assault & Battery on a Family Member	51
Unlicensed Operation of a MV	51
Domestic Assault and Battery	47

Top 5 Crime types Issued Summons

In 2016, 478 people were summonsed to court.

Summons Issued by Crime Type	Number
Unlicensed Operation of a M/V	193
Failure to Stop for a Red light	58
License Suspended	28
Uninsured MV	25
Revoked Registration	21

Top 5 Driving Infractions Issued Citations

In 2016, 2,548 citations with a total of 3,536 charges (each citation can have multiple charges) were issued by the EPD.

Charges Issued by Crime Type	Number
Failure to Stop for Red-Light	598
Stop Sign Violation	417
Unlicensed Operation	264
No Inspection Sticker	291
Equipment Violation	210

1,475 of these motor vehicle charges were warnings. Another 1,104 were civil charges, 311 were criminal charges, and 646 were arrest charges. In 2016, 96 citations were issued for texting while driving.

Warrants Issued

In 2016, 915 warrants were issued/cleared by the EPD.

In 2016, EPD made an effort to discourage texting and driving. Officers were out educating and enforcing laws related to distracted driving with the help of McGruff the Crime Dog who helped spot those that were in violation. A surprising number of drivers saw the dog and his sign but continued to drive and text, that is until they were greeted up the street by officers. The EPD would like to remind drivers to be responsible and put the phone down while driving. Violations can cost \$100 in fines if you are cited.



2016 Everett Police Department Highlights

✚ **Cops' Corner-** In 2016, department started the cops' corner program. This program creates a unique opportunity for students at the Everett High school to sit and have lunch with members of department. Each Friday, different members of the department spend the lunch period answering questions and getting to know the students at the school.

✚ **Promotions-** The department promoted one officer to the rank of Sergeant in 2016.

✚ **New Hires-** Four officers were hired in 2016.


✚ **Community Outreach-** "A Community Discussion on Policing in Everett" was held in September at Zion Church Ministries. Bishop Dr. Regina Shearer moderated the discussion that included Mayor Carlo DeMaria, Bishop Robert Brown, Chief Steven Mazzie, Capt. Rick Basteri, and Lt. Paul Strong. The discussion focused on a number of issues including community-police relationships, procedural justice, youth interaction initiatives, use of force, accountability, and much more. The discussion was productive and part of the department's culture of transparency and ongoing community dialogue.


✚ **Homeless Outreach-** In 2016, the department worked with the mobile homeless outreach team from ABCD Housing, Homeless Prevention and Outreach. The team provides outreach referrals and needs assessment services for homeless individuals and families who are living on the streets.


✚ **Research-** In 2016, the department finished a project with Harvard Law School's Negotiation & Mediation Clinical Program. The project looked at Police – Youth Relationships in Everett. As part of the project, three Harvard Law students conducted stakeholder assessments in the community to assess the current relationships. They identified areas of conflict and tension with recommendations on improving on them, worked to promote transparency in department practices, and lastly looked for ways to strengthen partnerships between the police and the community. A copy of this report is available on the department's website.


✚ **Technology Upgrades-** In 2016, the department invested in new high definition cameras throughout the city.



- 
Interagency Support- the department proudly supported US Army North and the Civil Support Teams from the Massachusetts and New Hampshire National Guard.

- 
 Everett Police Officer Pepicelli received the **Medal of Valor** from the Massachusetts Police Association. Officer Pepicelli, responded to an incident in April of this year involving an assailant armed with a knife, who charged at the officer.

- 
Fleet Upgrades- in 2016, the department purchased six new marked cars, a new fleet of motor vehicles for Parking Enforcement, and a new motor vehicle for the ACO.

- 
ShotSpotter- In August of 2014, the city joined Boston, Chelsea and Somerville by going live with ShotSpotter. The ShotSpotter system works by relaying data (time, date, address, and number of rounds) recorded on sensors throughout the city directly to the police department's dispatchers. The system also automatically emails staff with an alert containing an audio recording of the incident, and a map of the area. Since its activation, the system has recorded 34 incidents confirmed to be gunfire by the software. To date, four individuals have been arrested on firearms charges as a result of system activation. Additionally, users of the system have access to data recorded by other cities. The Everett ShotSpotter System was funded through a Department of Homeland Security Urban Area Security Initiative grant through the Metro Boston Homeland Security Region.

As of January 2017, the system has registered 2275 activations with 59 Siren Alerts to the end users. Of the 59 activations the department was able to “confirm” an instance of shots fired through witnesses, victims, ballistics, or damage in 15 of these cases.

Type of activation	Number of activations
Single gunshot	29
Multiple gunshot	25
Possible gunshots or fireworks	5
Firecracker	893
Backfire	339
Construction	149
Other	835



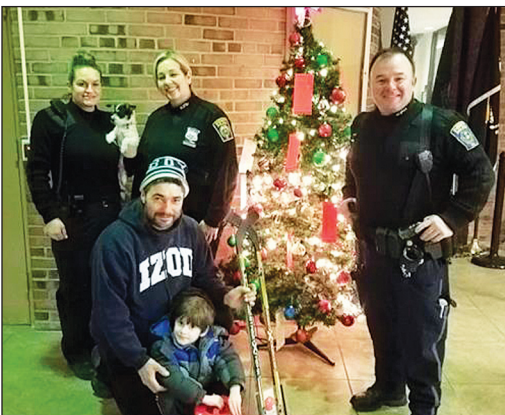
For additional information on crimes as they occur in Everett, visit <https://communitycrimemap.com/>. The Everett Police Department and LexisNexis, Inc. have partnered to provide a new way for the public to stay informed about crime in Everett. The data is updated four times a week. The site is free to use.



- ✦ In October, Chief Steven Mazzie along with fellow Chief Brian Kyes of Chelsea PD, Superintendent-in-Chief in Chief Will Gross of Boston PD, and Chief Ken Green of the Transit Police were special guests at the annual **EL Mundo Hispanic Heritage Breakfast** at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel. The annual event is held to celebrate National Hispanic Heritage month.
- ✦ Chief Steven Mazzie, along with Boston Police Department Superintendent-in-Chief William Gross, Chelsea Chief of Police Brian Kyes and MBTA Transit Police Chief Kenneth Green, appeared on **WHDH's Urban** to discuss their perspectives on the current climate of law enforcement and the relationships between local police and the communities.
- ✦ **Kid's Safe Campaign-** Throughout 2016, officers got the opportunity to fit children with new bike helmets. The helmets were donated by Breakstone, White & Gluck as part of their kid safe campaign. <http://www.bwglaw.com/bikes>.



- National Night Out-** Everett's 14th Annual National Night Out occurred on August 2, 2016. Everett's National Night Out is a collaboration with the National Association of Town Watch, a non-profit crime prevention organization that works in cooperation with thousands of crime watch groups and law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Designed to strengthen our neighborhoods through police-community partnerships, National Night Out heightens crime and drug prevention, builds support and participation in local anti-crime programs, and sends a message to criminals that our neighborhoods are organized and fighting back. This year, we continued with the theme used last year as residents from each ward met at a gathering point in their area and walked with Everett police officers and city officials through the streets of Everett joining up at the Gentile Recreation Center for food and music. This year three young residents walked away with brand new bicycles. The 15th annual National Night Out is scheduled for August 1, 2017.
- Community Involvement- Halloween-Community Safety/ Multi Cultural Festival-** The Halloween event was held at the recreation center and featured music, food, hay rides and a speech by the department to trick or treaters about candy inspection and personal safety while navigating the city streets. The street festival celebrates diversity in Everett.
- Jared's Run-** Over 250 runners and walkers took to the streets of Everett for the annual Jared's Run. The annual event is an effort to raise awareness for Jared in his fight against Sanfilippo Syndrome. Jared is the son of Everett officer Rick Connor and his wife Reia. Photo, bottom right.
- 25 days of Christmas-** This year with the support of the residents of Everett donating toys to support our 25 Days of Christmas and with the donation of Toys for Tots from ITAM Post 6 East Boston, we were able to bring toys as well as hats, mittens, and gloves to our Everett school kids. All K-8 schools received toys. In addition, we brought toys to Mayor DeMaria's City Toy Drive for Everett Children. Photos below, left and center.
- Special Olympics-** Members of the department worked with School officials to support and congratulate local athletes at the Special Olympic Field Games at Everett Stadium this past week.





The Everett Police Department is open 24 hours a day for residents to drop off unused or expired prescription drugs. Residents are encouraged to come to the Everett Police Department to properly dispose of their prescriptions by placing them in the prescription drop-box located in the lobby. This program involves no paperwork, and there are no questions asked.



Prescription Drug Collection- During 2016, residents of the city continued to deposit their unwanted or expired medications inside the 24 hour drop-off box. The contents of the box are removed every 30 days and stored inside a restricted vault until they are transported to an approved incinerator for destruction. Additionally, there are MedReturn Drug Collection Units throughout the City. Pictured on the top right is one such box located at the Board of Health Office in City Hall. Residents may drop off their unwanted medications during regular business hours.



- ✚ In 2016, the department continued this service by maintaining a needle dropbox at the department.
- ✚ In September the police department, in conjunction with the Everett Health Department, participated in National Prescription Drug Take-Back Day. Drop boxes are located at four locations in the City; the EPD lobby, City Hall, Rite Aid Pharmacy, and Walgreens Pharmacy. Over 150 lbs of prescription medicine was turned in to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for destruction over the course of this year.
- ✚ On April 29th, 2017, the department will participate in the semi-annual DEA coordinated National Take Back Day, and turn in all the prescription medications turned in over the past six months.

Anonymous Crime Reporting Application



Wired Blue offers the “My Police Department” (MyPD) application for Smart Phones. This application allows the public to anonymously submit tips to the Everett Police, receive incident notifications, commend an officer, and submit feedback to the department. The application (or app) can be downloaded from the App Store or Android Marketplace.



➤ **Social Media-** the department continued its outreach into the community on social media. Posting more on the department’s Facebook page and on Twitter pages allows for a greater connectivity with the community. In 2016, the department’s Facebook page achieved nearly **8,000** “Likes” making it one of the largest police social media sites in the region. Users can anonymously submit a tip through the “Anonymous Tips” page. Similarly, by 2016, nearly 7,000 people are following the department on Twitter ([#everettpolicema](#)). In 2016, through posts on Facebook the public was able to “solve” or assist the department with five cases.



➤ **Please note-** The department’s Facebook and Twitter accounts are not for the public to report crimes nor is it where the Everett Police will post emergency warnings about ongoing crimes in progress. We ask that you call 911 for emergencies and 617-387-1212 for non-emergency reports of crime or police related issues. We will utilize our Reverse 911 system to inform the public of ongoing crimes in progress, as appropriate.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Everett Police Department is to provide community oriented law enforcement designed to protect life and property, maintain order, while ensuring fair and equal treatment for all.

Law Enforcement Core Values

Professionalism- we are committed to the highest ethical standards of the law enforcement profession.

Respect- we pledge to preserve human dignity by caring for the citizens we serve, and for ourselves.

Integrity- we shall, through our behavior, reflect honesty, sincerity, and complete accountability.

Dedication- we are devoted to Public Service to enhance the quality of life for all.

Excellence- we encourage innovation, effectiveness and efficiency through training, skills and effort.

Our Motto:

“Serving with Pride Since 1870”



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This report was compiled by the EPD Crime Analysis Unit.
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