MISSION STATEMENT

We dedicate ourselves to work in partnership with the community to fight crime, reduce fear and improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods.

THE VALUES OF THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

I. Guarantee the Constitutional Rights of All Citizens.
II. Maintain the Highest Standards of Honesty and Integrity.
III. Promote the Professionalism of the Boston Police Department.
IV. Enhance the Working Relationship Between the Department and the Neighborhoods.
V. Improve the Quality of Life in our Neighborhoods.
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Boston Police Department

- Organized: 1854
- Sworn Officers: 2,162
- Student Officers: 43
- Civilian Personnel: 825
- Budget: $214.4 Million
- Median Age: 43
- Mean Years of Service: 18
- Facilities: 25
- Patrol Vehicles: 691
- Specialty Vehicles: 206
- Motorcycles: 79
- Bicycles: 45
- Water Craft: 5
- Horses: 12
- Canines: 13
- Total Calls Received: 869,434
- E-911 Calls: 711,699
- Call Screening (Non-Emergency): 157,735
- Foreign Language Calls Received: 3,886
- Number of Foreign Languages: 58
- Special Events Policed: 615

City of Boston

- Founded: 1630
- Government: Mayor/City Council
- City Budget: $1.8 Billion
- Area: 48.9 Sq. Miles
- Altitude (in feet above sea level): 28
- Average Annual Temperature: 50.6 F.
- Rainfall (in inches): 45.89
- Resident Population: 589,141
- Daytime Population: 2 Million
- Median Income: $49,000.00
- Police Officer/Population Ratio: 1 per 273 Residents
- Population Density: 12,048
- Registered Voters: 254,451
- Average Median Selling Price for Homes: $272,904.00
- Residential Property Tax per 1K: $10.58
- Commercial Property Tax per 1K: $30.17
- Paved Streets (miles): 784
- Sidewalks (miles): 1,500
- Parks & Recreation Facilities: 541
- Private/Parochial School Population: 21,388
- Public School Population: 63,134
- Public Schools: 130
- Charter Schools: 11
- Non-Public Schools: 72
- Colleges & Universities: 41
- Hospitals: 21
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- Television Outlets: 8
Dear Fellow Bostonians:

The nature of the challenges facing our city and nation changed during 2001. Thanks to the efforts of the Boston Police Department and concerned community members throughout our City, we have risen to meet these new challenges and Boston remains one of the safest cities in the nation.

We all have a part to play in making Boston's streets safer. You and your neighbors continue to be our strongest partners in our efforts to reduce crime in each of your neighborhoods. Thanks to community policing, more residents know their neighborhood police officers, and in 2001, 45 new crime watch groups formed, bringing the number throughout the city to 1,122.

There is no doubt that the Boston Police Department is among the finest in the nation and shines as a beacon for police departments across America. As host of the Regional Community Policing Institute, Boston also shares its successful community policing strategies with other police forces throughout New England.

I look to you, the people of Boston, to continue to work with each other and with the Police Department, to make this the safest city in America. I salute Commissioner Evans and the Boston Police Department for their daily professionalism and courage on behalf of all of us.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston
Dear Neighbor:

In many ways, our Department and our community continue to feel the sense of loss we all experienced on September 11, 2001. We extend our deepest sympathies to the families and colleagues of those who lost friends and loved ones. Included among them were hundreds of public safety officials who chose to put their lives on the line each day as part of their difficult jobs. We will always remember and honor the sacrifices they made, and look to them as examples of what heroism and community service have come to mean in the times we live in.

Even before those tragic events, our Department had already been making the necessary preparations in case such threats should ever be directed against Bostonians. I'm pleased to report to you that our City is well prepared for any such eventuality. The expertise, in-depth training, and technology which our personnel use to prevent crime and keep the peace throughout Boston on an every-day basis have also proven quite useful in organizing the preparedness efforts we've engaged in with law enforcement partners throughout New England and beyond.

At the same time, Boston has also continued to be a safe and popular destination for guests from around the world. In 2001, Boston hosted important gatherings such as the national convention for our Congressional Medal of Honor Recipients. The traditional Patriot's Day running of the Boston Marathon, and numerous other festive civic celebrations continued to be well attended, in one case by a crowd of over a million happy, but well-behaved New England Patriots fans, as they celebrated the team's impressive Super Bowl victory.

In each of these circumstances our personnel have risen to the occasion. They've continued to demonstrate through their professionalism, service, and hard work why our Department is truly the "First in the Nation." As a Department we also continue to rely on the tremendous support we receive from community groups and concerned citizens who are an integral part of our crime prevention and intervention efforts throughout Boston.

As you'll see in this report, 2001 was an eventful year. Still, our job and our primary goals have remained unchanged: we are committed to work with you to fight crime, reduce fear, and to improve the quality of life in Boston's neighborhoods. We need and continue to appreciate your involvement in these ongoing efforts thus far, and look forward to working with you again this year to make Boston the safest city it can be.

Sincerely,

Paul F. Evans
Police Commissioner
The primary goal of the Office of the Police Commissioner (OPC) is to facilitate the Department's efforts to achieve its overall mission of working in partnership with the community to fight crime, reduce fear, and improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods. It is comprised of several specialized sub-groups that assist the Police Commissioner in leading and supporting the Department's efforts to address a variety of complex public safety issues. These ongoing efforts include cultivating numerous community partnerships with a variety of individuals and neighborhood-based organizations, as well as developing and implementing innovative crime-prevention and problem solving strategies, both within the Department and throughout Boston. During the year 2001 these diverse efforts included:

- Coordinated the fourth-annual series of BPD Violence Prevention Grants, which again awarded $500,000 to over 40 community-based partner organizations to fund neighborhood crime prevention efforts,

- Reviewed with command staff the results of localized Strategic Plans, which were developed within each police district along with community partners during 1999,

- Supported the Commissioner, Superintendent-in-Chief, bureau chiefs and numerous other Department personnel in the development and implementation of innovative new programming in areas such as youth violence prevention, offender re-entry, domestic violence, and internet crimes against children,

- Co-hosted multi-disciplinary Hate Crime training sessions for jurisdictions throughout the New England region, and provided detailed and ongoing community awareness efforts to prevent post-9/11 attacks on the Arab community,

- Continued to implement the recommendations of the Fairness and Professionalism Committee, including annual personnel rotation reassignments,

- Secured/managed $20 million in new and continuing program grants from federal, state, and private donors,

- Coordinated BPD assistance efforts to New York City following the events of September 11, 2001,

- Hosted and provided dignitary protection for visits by law enforcement and governmental guests and delegations from Europe, Asia, the Middle East, the South Pacific, and throughout the Americas.
The Office of the Police Commissioner also plays a fundamental role in shaping the Department’s future by implementing and managing the policies, strategies, and initiatives necessary to provide the citizens of Boston with public safety excellence both now and in the future. Commissioner Evans and his command staff are committed to building on recent successes while also seeking to anticipate future needs, challenges, and opportunities that may impact our City.

Among the most important of these supportive efforts has been the Department’s ongoing commitment to provide patrol officers and unit commanders with the tools and resources they need to develop localized problem-solving initiatives. After the personnel themselves, perhaps the most important of these resources is information. BPD personnel have already forged close links with the communities they serve, and routinely use their neighborhood-based partnerships to share information and develop innovative solutions to local crime and quality of life issues.

Toward that end, innovative systems of information management and analysis have been introduced within the Department to promote its neighborhood policing and crime reduction strategies. Among these are the comprehensive services provided by the OPC’s Office of Research and Evaluation. During 2001, Office of Research and Evaluation personnel developed a number of successful new programs and initiatives that have already become key components in the Department’s Neighborhood Policing efforts. These include:

- Assignment of designated Crime Analysts within each police area,
- Enhancing the flow of crime data, analysis, and crime-mapping capabilities throughout the Department,
- Assistance in developing community-oriented presentations, as well as those for localized and Department-wide Crime Analysis Meetings and,
- Presentation of monthly Roll-Call Briefings on emerging crime trends to district-level patrol staff.

The Office of the Police Commissioner remains committed to providing the vision, leadership, and resources necessary to ensure that the Department and all of the neighborhoods it serves continue to share in the benefits of enhanced crime prevention and enforcement in the years to come.

“The primary goal of the Office of the Police Commissioner (OPC) is to facilitate the Department’s efforts to achieve its overall mission of working in partnership with the community to fight crime, reduce fear, and improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods.”
Boston's Youth Service Providers Network (YSPN) was established in 1996 using funding from private donors and the Boston Police Department, via Department of Justice grant monies. This collaborative partnership with the Boys & Girls Club of Boston was specifically designed to address the unique needs of disadvantaged and at-risk youth and their families.

The YSPN provides licensed clinical social workers (LCSW) throughout the City, who are based within police facilities. Fifteen social workers are currently assigned to 8 of Boston’s 11 district stations. Additional social workers are also assigned to the citywide Youth Violence Strike Force, Drug Control Unit, School Police Unit, and the Sexual Assault Unit.

The YSPN social workers receive referrals from responding officers and by reviewing incident reports. These two methods provide approximately 80% of their referrals. Additional referrals also come from walk-ins, members of the Community-based Juvenile Justice Roundtable (e.g., district attorneys, probation officers), and via the BostonCares program, where youth treated for intentional injuries at local hospitals are put in contact with a YSPN social worker.

Once referred, young people are provided with immediate crisis intervention, case management, and individual and family therapy services. Approximately 50% of YSPN services include intake assessment and immediate crisis intervention. Thirty percent (30%) of clients served receive short-term clinical case management, and 20% receive ongoing individual and family therapy. Other direct services provided by YSPN staff include tutoring, emergency housing, job training and placement, and mentoring. Since the project’s inception, over 2,400 youth and young adults have been served by the program. Almost 80% of the YSPN’s clients are between the ages of 13 and 21, and they represent a diverse set of racial and ethnic backgrounds.

Officers have come to rely on these services, as this illustration demonstrates:

Over a six-month period, Boston police officers in Mattapan’s District B-3, responded to nineteen (19) calls for help to a home of a mother and her five children. The children ranged in age from 10 to 17.

Several of the children had a history of assaults on people outside the family. The father had been killed in a stabbing. The mother had a gambling problem and a history of assaults. An officer who had repeatedly responded to service calls for this family referred the case to the district-based social worker, who counseled the family for six months.

During this time the older son clearly responded to the social worker’s outreach. This addressed one of the specific needs identified by the referring police officer, for an adult male counselor. The other children were referred to after-school programs. The mother was counseled into a parenting class, which significantly improved her effectiveness as a parent and her interactions with her children. As a further result, additional calls for police services involving this household were significantly reduced.
The Boston Police Activities League (PAL) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the positive development of the youth of Boston. PAL encourages police officers and young people to participate in athletic and positive educational activities together to learn more about each other and their communities. Some of these activities include:

**PAL Martial Arts Program** - Seven hundred youngsters from neighborhoods across Boston participate in instruction and bi-monthly tournaments. An exhibition team from this group also regularly competes in national competitions held in cities across the U.S. The extraordinary success of this worthwhile program is due in large part to the popularity, patience, and persistence of its creator, Officer Cornell Paterson.

**Rodman Ride for Kids** - Each year thousands of volunteers gather to participate in a 25-mile bike ride for a number of worthy charities including PAL. Since 1991, The Rodman Ride has raised $9 million, 100% of which has gone directly into funding PAL’s programming with Boston’s young people. All costs associated with this annual event are underwritten by generous sponsors, such as Don Rodman, and PAL Board members.

"I am very excited about my role as Chairman of the Board of Directors for Boston PAL. We have a great Board membership with very caring people. Mayor Thomas M. Menino and the Boston Police Department, led by Commissioner Paul F. Evans, participate in wonderful programs across the entire City of Boston. Together we have a critical mission at hand, and I am confident we are making a difference in the lives of many young people in Boston."

Paul M Verrochi  
Chairman  
Boston Police Activities League, Inc.

"As Director of PAL for the last seven years, I have seen first hand the wonderful relationships formed by the men and women of the Boston Police Department with the children and seniors of Boston. I am proud to be a part of such a meaningful partnership with Mayor Menino, Commissioner Evans, the Boston PAL Board of Directors, and those served by the PAL organization."

William F Stoddard  
Program Director  
Boston Police Activities League, Inc.
Providing first-rate police services to the millions of people who visit, live, and work in Boston is the goal of the entire Boston Police Department. Providing the full-time planning and management expertise necessary to keep all of the Department's business and support functions constantly up and running is the job of the men and women of the Bureau of Administrative Services [BAS]. It is their often unnoticed ability to do things like administer the Department's $214.4 million annual budget, supervise the hiring and promotional processes, and maintain records for over 2,700 employees which enables the Department to continue functioning on an around-the-clock basis.

For example, BAS's Fleet Management Division is charged with keeping all of the Department's vehicles in road-worthy condition. It coordinates their purchase, customization, distribution, maintenance, regular safety checks, and eventual disposal. Its 25 Ford-certified Automotive Technicians use state-of-the-art computer diagnostic equipment to keep Department personnel safe, their vehicles on the road longer, and save the Department a great deal of time, money, and effort.

Fleet Management also has the distinction of being certified to perform all warranty and recall-related repairs on our Ford vehicles. Much of the work which used to require outside vendors can now be done in Fleet's own automotive maintenance facilities, resulting in minimal down-time and the opportunity for reimbursement for parts and labor through claims made directly to the Ford Motor Co. This minimal downtime translated to an amazing 97% availability rating for over 950 Department vehicles throughout 2001.

The Bureau's Central Supply and Evidence Management Divisions are together responsible for safely housing both the Department's own materials such as equipment, furniture and office supplies. Also, for acting as the official custodian for the tremendous volume of evidence secured by BPD units throughout the City. During 2001, Central Supply continued to conduct the Department's body armor replacement program, which operates on a five-year rotation. It also houses the Department's historic Archives, and participates in a unique "Bikes Not Bombs" program by donating damaged and unclaimed bicycles to the community for repair and re-use. Program participants then get to keep the bikes once they have repaired or rebuilt them.
BAS's Evidence Management Division safely houses all of the evidence collected by BPD personnel throughout the City. Its personnel pick up, archive, and maintain a huge library of evidence at their secure warehouse facility in Hyde Park. Evidence remains there until the case pertaining to each item has been adjudicated. During 2001, this included processing, cataloging and storing items relating to 32,422 separate cases, with a total inventory which has now grown to over 60,000 cases. During 2001, the Evidence Management Division also received authorization to remove and safely dispose of over a thousand drug samples from 408 closed cases.

The Human Resources Division also completed a busy year in 2001. It actively recruited civilian and sworn employees for the Department's increasingly diverse work-force, and was heavily involved, along with the Commonwealth's Human Resources Division, in the exhaustive planning for 2002's sergeant's, lieutenant's, and captain's promotional exams. In addition to these ongoing personnel management roles, the Division is also charged with promoting a healthy work environment for Department employees through its Occupational Health Services Unit (OHSU) and its Headquarters-based Fitness Center.

During 2001, OHSU continued to coordinate the Department's mandatory drug-testing program for over 2,000 employees, and was also a key resource in providing BPD employees with accurate and timely information post-9/11 on anthrax and other potential toxins.

At the same time, the Department's 7,000-square foot Fitness Center provides its members with daily access to a variety of cardiovascular and weight training equipment. Since its opening in 1997, its well trained staff have provided all BPD employees with a useful source of health-related information and resources which will now include a satellite site at West Roxbury's newly renovated District E-5 facility.

The Fitness Center staff also hosted several popular Department-wide health fairs featuring health-related activities like blood pressure screenings, stress management evaluations, and cancer prevention seminars.

“...BPD Personnel ...pick up, archive, and maintain a huge library of evidence at their secure warehouse facility in Hyde Park....”
During 2001 the Department joined District D-4 personnel and local community members in celebrating the much-anticipated opening of the new BPD facility at 650 Harrison Avenue in Boston's South End. Plans to replace the old 1930's-era D-4 station on Warren Avenue had been in the works for several years. These plans entailed close cooperation among a diverse group of neighbors and community members to determine how the new facility would successfully interact with the community it serves, in addition to its size and location.

As a result, the new D-4 station is an excellent example of a publicly funded facility that not only "works" in performing the tasks it was designed for, but also in the way in which it has already successfully integrated itself into the neighborhoods it serves. With the opening of this facility, D-4 personnel also acquired the additional responsibility of care and custody all females arrested in the City of Boston, a task formerly entrusted to the Suffolk County Sheriff's Department. Fittingly, the new facility also includes a second floor community room which was dedicated by Mayor Menino on September 29th to the memory of D-4 veteran Detective Roy J. Sergei, who was killed in the line of duty on October 26, 1987.

“How many people can say they did exactly what they loved to do? He did.”

- Mary Ellen Sergei, wife of Detective Roy Sergei, at the dedication of the community room in his memory, - Boston Herald, September, 2001
Boston’s reputation as a city where education and learning thrive, and one where innovation and experimentation are highly prized is a well-deserved one. As the oldest metropolitan police department in the nation, BPD has always been a proud player in this larger heritage of open-mindedness, a positive trend which continued to gain momentum in 2001.

Keeping the peace in a major metropolitan center like Boston is hard enough, even without the stark new realities imposed by growing post-September 11th policing needs. Still, the Department has continued to set an example in how it selects, trains, and deploys the best possible personnel, while also outfitting them with the state-of-the-art tools, equipment, and facilities they need to do their difficult jobs successfully each day.

Often this means enlightened use of customized computer technologies to help officers and civilian researchers find, gather, analyze, and archive data about suspects, crime scenes, evidence, and the trends resulting from them. At the forefront of this effort is the Department’s new Incident Tracking System (ITS), designed and built by its Information Technology Division. First implemented in the mid-1998 as a pilot program, the system grew to include all of the City’s 11 police districts during 2001.

ITS allows commanders and officers alike to quickly enter, review, archive, and share crime data throughout the Department. Pull-down menus and easily filled in screens have virtually eliminated the need for paper incident reports. ITS has removed filing and data-entry redundancies and has already saved tremendous amounts of time and photocopying. Further, its real-time data migration capability now drives other useful databases. These include the Office of Research & Evaluation’s crime-mapping capabilities, the Detective Case Management System, the Court Appearances Tracking System, and a growing number of other customized uses. Thus far, the system has already collected the details of over 440,000 separate incidents with new data now being added around the clock on an everyday basis.

“...Boston Police (gave) new meaning to the term "First Night" when they (became) the first in the country to try enforcing the law while riding Segway Human Transporters.”
- Boston Globe, 8 December '01
The Bureau of Investigative Services (BIS) is primarily charged with providing investigative support to the police districts and specialized units to assist in identifying suspects, and gathering, processing and documenting the evidence necessary to successfully prosecute them for their crimes in a court of law. During 2001, BIS forensic personnel have produced an authoritative 50-page “Evidence Handbook” for BPD personnel to use in the field. The handbook vividly details evidence gathering and handling procedures, as well as the reasons why they can and should be employed. This useful guide has already been distributed to all BPD sworn personnel, and has received praise from those who use it regularly.

Evidence is discovered in a wide variety of forms. Ballistic evidence such as bullets, shell casings, or other firearm-related materials, can be particularly effective in linking weapons to both victims and their attackers. This kind of evidence can also be effective in placing a particular suspect at a crime scene, or in showing how the similarities between multiple crimes may ultimately prove they are in fact related, or were committed by the same individual(s).

The Bureau of Investigative Services (BIS) includes:

- Drug Control Division
- Forensic Technology Division
- Homicide Unit
- Investigative Planning Division
- Major Investigations Division

The Ballistics Unit's IBIS (Integrated Ballistic Imaging System) plays an important role in helping detectives to make these key links, and continues to be a national model. Ballistics Unit personnel entered 350 bullets and 2,738 cartridge cases into the IBIS database in 2001, reaching a new total of over 10,000 entries thus far. As a result it also recorded its 279th "hit", or suggested match; a number exceeded by only three other known IBIS databases worldwide.

For cases involving physical evidence, BIS forensic personnel have produced an authoritative 50-page “Evidence Handbook” for BPD personnel to use in the field. The handbook vividly details evidence gathering and handling procedures, as well as the reasons why they can and should be employed. This useful guide has already been distributed to all BPD sworn personnel, and has received praise from those who use it regularly.

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Once collected, blood, fluid, tool marks and other physical evidence is brought to the Crime Laboratory Unit for processing, scientific examination and testing, and safekeeping. During 2001 Crime Lab personnel were involved in 667 separate cases, including 133 instances where they were specifically requested to be present on-scene to carefully preserve, collect, and document the evidence discovered by first-responders.

Crime Lab personnel also completed the organization, re-packaging, bar-coding, and entrance of over 5,000 cases - encompassing over 36,000 individual pieces of evidence - into the Department's sophisticated computerized Evidence Management System. This labor-intensive effort also coincided with the ongoing preparations for the Laboratory’s inspection and anticipated accreditation by ASCLD (American Society of Crime Lab Directors), a national forensics lab review and certification body, sometime in 2002.

Drug evidence can also be particularly compelling to judges and juries. During 2001, the Drug Control Division (DCD) arrested more than 2,700 individuals for drug-related offenses. DCD personnel also sought and executed 200 search warrants which resulted in numerous large seizures of controlled substances. The decentralized Drug Control Units assigned to district stations, the city-wide DCU and the personnel assigned to the DEA Task Force collaborate to stem drug activity throughout the city's neighborhoods.

To combat the sudden rise in the abuse of the drug Oxycontin and the robberies associated with its use and trade, the Boston Police Department's Drug Control Division was also named as the lead investigative agency for the Commonwealth's Oxycontin Robbery Task Force by Massachusetts Attorney General Thomas Reilly. This collaborative effort with the Massachusetts State Police, BPD investigators assigned to the D.A.'s office, and numerous city and town police forces throughout the state has already resulted in numerous arrests and indictments before the grand jury.

At the same time, BIS personnel also do a great deal to aid the victims of crimes. For example, its Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance Units all work not only to prevent crimes and apprehend their perpetrators, but also help the victims of crime and their families to get the assistance they need from sources throughout the community. In 2001, this involved the provision of training throughout the Department to assist BPD personnel in recognizing and responding to these types of crimes even more effectively in the future. Victim assistance efforts also included the cultivation of close partnerships with a variety of service providers, and endorsement of their application for Department-administered funding through violence prevention grants.

Advance warning of a potential incident in either of these sensitive areas of investigation will often first come from information collected by the BIS Intelligence Unit. Its personnel are responsible for gathering, evaluating, analyzing, and disseminating information on individuals and groups engaged in criminal activity, and particularly any new or emerging individuals or groups.

In light of the events of September 11, domestic and international terrorism intelligence came to the forefront. The Intelligence Unit also serves as a key liaison between the BPD and numerous state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies in exchanging critical intelligence information from national sources as well as the Commonwealth’s new Statewide Anti-Terrorism Unified Response Network, or SATURN. The Intelligence Unit also evaluates the security needs of controversial public figures and visiting dignitaries, both foreign and domestic.

...The Drug Control Division (DCD) arrested more than 2,700 individuals for drug-related offenses...and executed 200 search warrants which resulted in numerous large seizures of controlled substances.”
Keeping more than two thousand Boston Police Department field, investigative, and specialized unit personnel prepared for any public safety situation they may encounter is the difficult job of the Bureau of Professional Development. Together, the personnel of the Boston Police Academy, RRT, and RCPI/NE routinely provide BPD’s command staff, supervisors, officers, cadets, recruits, and many others with extensive training throughout their law enforcement careers. Training is provided on an extremely diverse and growing list of complex subjects. This comprehensive curriculum now includes dozens of individual topics, from the proper use of an AED Defibrillator, to how to respond to critical incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Although the Department had been preparing for such eventualities for a number of years, the events of September 11, 2001 obviously pointed to a drastically increased need for training associated with the issues surrounding possible terrorist threats. In particular, Boston Police Academy staff worked in close cooperation with the Bureau of Special Operations, and numerous other state, local, and federal agencies to bolster officers’ knowledge about potential terrorist groups, their preferred weapons, tactics, targets, and techniques. As a result of these training courses and field exercises, officers are now better able to successfully identify a variety of biological, chemical, radiological, and other toxins, and respond appropriately to prevent or contain their potential use as weapons to the fullest extent possible.

In one particularly important preventive measure, the Bureau of Professional Development tremendously expanded its "Operation Safe City" program. This effort is a broader and deeper version of the Department’s Safe Schools initiative, which had beginnings as far back as 1998. Through it, dozens of personnel were quickly deployed throughout the City to do detailed site assessments at a variety of locations. This first of its kind program identified government facilities, historical landmarks, transportation and communications facilities, and others sites where possible threats and their countermeasures could be analyzed, detailed, and documented for future reference.

First, selected personnel were given highly-focused site assessment training at the Police Academy in Hyde Park. They were instructed on what factors to look for, the methodology to use in conducting their assessments, and how to use the computerized template document which would standardize their individual findings into a comprehensive, usable package. In each case, detailed operational plans were then developed according to this model, and are now readily available to both dispatch and district commanders whenever they are needed.

This well-planned and documented form of readiness is the crux of the entire project. With detailed plans now already in place, they can be easily accessed at a moment’s notice when needed for any large-scale police operations or special events associated with any of these locations in the future. The assessments identified the public safety response mechanisms necessary to deal with a multiplicity of strategic contingencies unique to each site. In addition, extensive recommendations for how such countermeasures would be deployed by first-responders and command staff were also included. These were also illustrated with detailed photographs, diagrams, and lists of important telephone numbers, in both hard copy and CD-ROM formats.
On a longer, but parallel track to these assessments, Academy staff have also developed and implemented a massive ongoing educational project encompassing new training for every officer in the entire Department. Its twin topics are Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), and the Incident Command System (ICS). In the WMD segments, officers, supervisors, and command staff learn about the lethal composition of the weapons themselves, how they are “weaponized,” typical deployment scenarios, and the casualties and other consequences that would likely result from their use here in Boston. Detection, containment, notification, casualty minimization, and decontamination strategies are also addressed in detail.

In the ICS segments, command staff are re-introduced to the military-like command and control procedures that are already in use by law enforcement agencies in Boston and throughout the country every day, as well as their particular utility in dealing with the dangers of WMD scenarios. This portion of the training focuses on coordination of joint efforts, clearly articulated and well understood roles and responsibilities for each participant, and the interlocking and nested loops of escalation procedures which join state, local, and federal agencies such as BEMA, MEMA, and FEMA. It also provides an in-depth look at specific examples from both successful and disastrous real-life (and hypothetical) scenarios which other jurisdictions have had to deal with in the past, as well as lessons that can be learned from them for the future.

Bureau personnel in the Firearms Training Unit continued to research new options designed to avoid the use of lethal force, and introduced the "Super Sock Less-Lethal Bean Bag" in the Spring of 2001. This elongated "bean bag" ammunition is considered to be the premiere less-lethal kinetic energy projectile in the United States. It has already been used to successfully de-escalate potentially deadly situations, by allowing officers to reduce the potential for inflicting lethal or serious injury to all persons involved in some types of critical incidents.

During 2001, the Bureau also continued to coordinate the efforts of the Regional Community Policing Institute of New England (RCPI/NE). In collaboration with other national police and community experts, it assisted the U.S. Department of Justice C.O.P.S. (Community Oriented Policing Services) Office in creating new courses for its Police Integrity Executive Education Curricula. The four new primary areas of expertise which RCPI/NE created included:

- Early Identification and Intervention Systems
- Citizen Complaint Intake and Investigation Issues
- Use of Force Issues in a Community Policing Environment
- Racial Profiling

This curriculum is intended for executive-level law enforcement personnel as one aspect of a larger series of training protocols that are currently under development. This training program is being designed to assist these leaders in managing their organizations and improving their agencies' capacity for compliance with relevant laws and overall accountability to the communities they serve. At the D.O.J.'s direction, this program of instruction will now be delivered through each of the various Regional Community Policing Institutes across the country.

RCPI/NE also conducted a multi-jurisdictional 12-week “Mid-management Development Seminar” for over 111 attendees from 30 different agencies throughout New England, as well as a 16-week “Moral Decision Making” seminar. Similarly, the RCPI trained the entire Providence, Rhode Island Police Department on "Building Trust: Ethically-based Police-Community Partnership." Through all of these tremendously varied, time and labor-intensive activities, the Bureau of Professional Development has continued to demonstrate the Boston Police Department's ongoing commitment to superior training, and its key role in preserving Boston's "First in the Nation" status.

“At the D.O.J.'s direction, this program of instruction will now be delivered through each of the various Regional Community Policing Institutes across the country.”
In 2001, Boston’s violent crime rate continued to be well below the average recorded in the City during the past decade, as shown below:

“...community-based policing, as used in Boston for more than a decade, should be a strategy used nationwide.”

- Policy Link report on the success of community policing efforts across the country, 17 May ‘01
Part One Crime for the City of Boston
by district 1992 - 2001

National vs. Local Crime Reduction Rates since 1990

United States  New England  Massachusetts  Boston

0  10%  20%  30%  40%  50%

NOTE: Statistics shown are from 2000, the most current year for which national statistics are available.
The Bureau of Special Operations (BSO) was formed in early 2001 when Commissioner Evans moved its uniquely specialized functions and personnel out of the larger Bureau of Field Services. Its role remains unchanged however, and under the command of Superintendent Paul Joyce its highly-trained personnel are still called upon daily to perform some of the most difficult, dangerous, and challenging jobs the Department has to offer.

BSO personnel continue to provide the Department with a depth of expertise on a broad range of complex topics and tactical situations. These include traditional law enforcement needs like gang intelligence, youth violence prevention, and many of the Department's specialized crowd control and critical-incident-response capabilities. These responsibilities have also been further increased by the growing need for timely information and capabilities involving hazardous materials detection, fugitive apprehension, and intensive harbor patrols. As recent events have unfortunately shown, preparedness for any eventuality is now no longer simply a desirable goal, but rather an everyday necessity, and so BSO units have risen to the occasion to meet these diverse needs head-on.

For example, the citywide Mobile Operations Patrol Unit (MOP) typically uses its impressive Harley Davidson motorcycles for their primary role of traffic enforcement and implementing roadway safety programs. During 2001, this included the issuance of over 45,000 traffic and parking citations throughout the City.

MOP personnel also worked closely with auto investigators to develop a new pedestrian and driver safety program aimed at high-incident intersections. This new S.T.O.P (Strategic Traffic Operational Plan) program successfully increased awareness and helped to reduce accidents at these locations. MOP personnel also provide escorts and dignitary protection when guests such as the President, Vice President, Cabinet members, foreign diplomats, and other high-level guests visit Boston.

BSO personnel also staff the Department's elite Entry and Apprehension Team. With infrared night-vision capabilities, ballistic shields, and lethal and less-lethal weaponry options, they are ready to respond at a moment's notice to crime scenes throughout the City. Entry Team members also execute high-risk warrant apprehensions, and work closely with other state, local, and federal agencies to effect multi-agency raids on dangerous suspects. When necessary, they can also mount lightning raids to extract innocent bystanders and hostages from a variety of potentially violent crime scenarios.

The Bureau of Special Operations includes:

- Mobile Operations Division
- Tactical Support Division (Mounted Unit, K-9 Unit)
- Youth Violence Strike Force
- Environmental Safety Division (Haz-Mat Unit, Harbor Patrol, Explosive Ordnance Unit)
- School Police Unit
- Youth Service Officer Unit
They are also experts at providing covert observation, surveillance, and protection capabilities. These capabilities have been used to ensure the safety of liquefied natural gas tankers as they have made their way into Boston’s heavily-protected inner harbor since 9/11. Due at least in part to the heightened concerns raised by such post-9/11 concerns, the Entry Team was called out over 50 times throughout the year to successfully deal with a variety of real and potential threats.

The Explosive Ordnance Unit, often better known as the Bomb Squad, also completed a very busy year in 2001. They worked to deal safely and effectively with an exhausting number of real and potentially hazardous materials threats in the weeks and months immediately after September 11th. In many ways, the Bomb Squad was the cutting edge of the Department’s cooperative efforts with the Boston Fire Department, Emergency Medical Services, and a variety of state, local, and federal law enforcement, intelligence, and public health agencies. Together, their efforts helped to calm the public, while also helping to identify and prioritize internal needs in this complex area for the future.

After working virtually around the clock for weeks, Bomb Squad personnel were finally able to resume some of their more typical, but no less important educational and public awareness duties too. Working with the Office of Homeland Security and others, they have also now secured advanced training, upgraded their very specialized equipment, and conducted numerous Threat Awareness presentations in addition to responding to an amazing 421 calls for service.

A variety of Special Operations personnel have also continued to work closely with Boston’s young people, most notably in focused violence prevention efforts within their schools. The Department’s Youth Service Officers, Youth Violence Strike Force (YVSF), and School Police have all participated in the success of these ongoing collaborative efforts. These have included efforts which focus on the particular needs of young women (“Women in Transition”), to joint efforts with local clergy (“Operation Homefront”), as well as more traditional assessments of possible threats to safety which may originate both outside Boston’s schools, or from within them.

Though only two years old, the School Police Unit has already grown from 2 to 10 officers, in part to keep up with its expanding role, and also because of the importance the Department has always placed on prevention and intervention efforts. Officers now conduct innumerable group and individual mediation sessions several times a day among students, parents, staff, and other parties as necessary. Together they all play a vital and growing role in preventing violence and helping to keep the schools safe. Anti-gang violence presentations are also made to students identified by school administrators on a regular basis as one piece of a partnership among the YVSF, Probation, DYS, and local clergy. In 2001, over 50 of these presentation were conducted for over 4,000 at-risk students.

“...
"We ask each other, 'how they dare"
We cannot understand,
We search for answers,
Search for meaning,
No answer is at hand.
Hate must not replace sorrow,
Of this we’re very sure.
American, we’ll bow our heads,
United, we’ll endure."

- Poem entitled "American United" by American Airlines employee Susan Moses, read at Boston’s Service for Remembrance, Boston Globe, September 27, 2001
Americans everywhere have grieved and reflected upon the tragic loss of life that is now synonymous with September 11th. Department personnel volunteered to assist in recovery efforts at Ground Zero and also joined with state, local, and federal public safety officials to assess, respond to, and monitor the harsh new realities we now face. Site assessments and training for weapons of mass destruction incidents were conducted, while Emergency Response Teams dealt with hundreds of calls fueled by fears of anthrax, bomb threats, and building evacuations.
YVSF: Making an Impact On Violent Crime

During the past year the Department has actively created, developed, and implemented a number of innovative new ways to address and prevent violent crime. Among the most interesting and effective of these tools is the process of rigorously targeting so-called "hot spots," or problem locations throughout the City. These locations, some as small as a vacant lot or an intersection, others as large as an entire neighborhood, are places where "clusters" of violent crimes have been noted, and more are suspected to be in the offing. The goal is to quickly identify both the patterns that create a "hot spot" and the criminals who populate them, so that these perpetrators can be brought to justice before their patterns of violent behavior can grow or spread elsewhere.

Achieving this difficult goal has required a unique combination of statistical data-crunching ability and determined police work primarily from the close cooperation among the Department's Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE), and the Bureau of Special Operations' Youth Violence Strike Force (YVSF). Together, they consistently review recent crime data using ORE's sophisticated Geographic Information System (GIS). They are on the lookout for a specific set of crime trends and the telltale patterns of offenses which create them. Once discovered, these patterns can then be mapped with an impressive visual clarity. These maps allow officers to literally see how a specific problem area has unfolded over time and across specific pieces of local geography, as modeled for them by ORE's Crime Analysts. Armed with these interactive maps and the wealth of intelligence data they contain, the YVSF officers can then pinpoint an action plan to effect the arrests of the perpetrators involved.

For example, beginning in June of 2000, YVSF personnel began targeting a hot spot in the Esmond Street area of Dorchester. During the next 15 months they made over 30 controlled under-cover purchases of drugs and firearms. Then on September 21, 2001, they conducted "Operation Deep Impact," which successfully netted 23 arrests on both federal and state warrants, executed seven search warrants, and seized or recovered over 20 firearms. In this, as well as many other cases, the success of the operation depended on close teamwork among individuals from numerous organizations. These included several BPD district captains and their patrol and detective staffs, along with members of the BIS Drug Control Unit, and dedicated personnel from: the FBI, ATF, MBTA, Parole, State Police and the U.S. Marshals.

Operation Deep Impact was just one of a continuing series of neighborhood anti-crime projects conducted by the Youth Violence Strike Force to remove gang and youth-related violence, and to disrupt the organizational structure and criminal activity of violent groups in these hot spot locations. Since its inception, calls for police services in the Esmond Street area have dropped by 67 percent. As a result of these and other similar operations, YSVF personnel totaled an impressive 1,282 arrests in 2001, and also removed over 100 firearms from Boston's neighborhoods.

All of this activity comes in addition to YSVF's role as BPD's primary warrant apprehension group, and its supervision of many of the Department's ongoing youth violence prevention efforts. In 2001, this included renewed efforts to work with Probation officials and local clergy to monitor and mentor young people identified by their school administrators as being particularly at-risk. These ongoing team efforts led to 259 school visits and over 3,300 weekly visits to probationers' homes in 2001. Taken together, all of these programs have had the combined impact of not only helping many young people, but also providing a very active demonstration of the Department's ongoing commitment to reduce fear, fight crime, and improve the quality of life in neighborhoods throughout the City of Boston.
Finding effective new ways to work with Boston’s young people has long been an area of particular concern and importance for the Boston Police Department. By encouraging thousands of school-age youngsters to participate in a wide variety of programs designed to provide them with positive alternatives to crime, the Department is putting some of its best crime prevention and community-building tools to good use.

In 2001, BPD’s crime-prevention focus generated an innovative new partnership with South Boston's Monument High School. A new career-oriented secondary school, it was created from within the much larger student body and faculty of the former South Boston High School. Under Headmaster Matthew Malone, its faculty and staff have adopted public safety as their primary teaching theme and the career pathway for the entire school. This makes the Monument the first public safety/criminal justice-oriented school in New England, and one of only a handful around the country.

The Department became the one of the school’s first community partners. Soon thereafter, Boston Emergency Medical Services and the Boston Fire Department also joined the effort, with both the BPD and Boston EMS identifying staff to provide ongoing support to the school's teaching and career-development programs, for both students and faculty members.

Thus far, these efforts have taken the form of curriculum assistance, public speaking engagements, "job shadow" days for students, professional development opportunities for teachers, field trips, and a number of student internships using federal grant funding.

The student interns work four days a week at their various job sites and then spend their free day working with a teacher after school on a math and science project. At the completion of the internship, which is expected to last roughly six months, students present a final culminating project addressing the relevance of math and science in their work at BPD and EMS.

In addition to these efforts, the Department has also continued its ongoing presence in schools throughout Boston via the G.R.E.A.T. program, which stands for Gang Resistance Education and Training. This program is designed to help children set goals for themselves, resist peer pressures, learn non-violent conflict resolution skills, and gain an increased understanding of how gangs and youth violence can undermine the quality of their lives and their community.

Taught in grades 3-8 by uniformed Youth Service Officers, the G.R.E.A.T. curriculum also includes field trips and a summer component, and has been conducted in Boston for the past 7 years in cooperation with the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. In 2001, BPD personnel conducted 444 G.R.E.A.T. classes, in 117 schools, for over 9,500 students.
Bostonians are justifiably proud of their City, and it shows in the diversity of the literally hundreds of large-scale special events which Boston successfully hosts each year. In 2001, these not only included annual celebrations like First Night, the Boston Marathon, and numerous holiday parades, but also the peaceful gathering of over a million jubilant but well-behaved football fans at the New England Patriots Super Bowl victory celebrations.
Bureau of Field Services
Bureau Chief:
Superintendent Bobbie J. Johnson

The Bureau of Field Services (BFS) encompasses the majority of the Department's uniformed patrol staff. Its diverse personnel run the Department's eleven full-service Police Stations, located in neighborhoods throughout Boston. Through them it forms the backbone for the many public safety services the Department provides. These range from traffic direction and crowd control, to crime-scene response and prisoner transportation, to crime prevention initiatives and community education programs.

The Bureau also includes the Headquarters-based Operations Division, which coordinates the emergency deployment of public safety personnel citywide, including the Department's close cooperation with both the Boston Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services. From its state-of-the-art communications center, Operations Division personnel remain in constant contact with on-scene emergency units, and also act as the Department's ongoing liaison with many other law enforcement jurisdictions, local, state, and federal government agencies, public utilities, and the BPD command staff.

In 2001, this included the creation of a significant new group of civilian employees. These employees, as newly trained Operations Dispatchers, are now at the forefront of one of the most comprehensive changes in the Department in recent years. They will gradually take over for their sworn counterparts, who will be moving on to new assignments. Wherever they are located, BFS personnel are the first ones typically called upon to provide the majority of the City's emergency police services to Bostonians on a 24-hour a day basis, each and every day of the year.

The Bureau of Field Services includes:

- District Commands:
  - Area A / Districts 1 & 7
  - Area B / Districts 2 & 3
  - Area C / Districts 6 & 11
  - Area D / Districts 4 & 14
  - Area E / Districts 5, 13, & 18
- Operations Division
- Special Police Division
- Support Services Division
In keeping with the Department's successful Neighborhood Policing philosophy, BFS personnel work closely with each other, and help to coordinate the work of other units throughout the rest of the Department with those of a variety of partners throughout the community. Their day-to-day involvement with concerned citizens, youth groups, business owners, and many others helps to keep the peace throughout the city, while also encouraging residents in the neighborhoods they serve to participate in crime prevention and community improvement efforts. Together they have continued to work toward the common goals they outlined in customized strategic plans created for each district, and also continue to develop new localized initiatives and programs as needed.

During 2001, one particularly noteworthy new BFS program was "Operation Crosswalk." Begun in 2000, it was continued into 2001 as part of the Department's efforts to address citizens' concerns about pedestrian and motorist safety. The program was put into action by designated BFS personnel in each district, in cooperation with a larger public awareness and pedestrian safety campaign commissioned by the Mayor's Office.

The goal of "Operation Crosswalk" was to gain increased adherence to existing traffic laws by focusing community attention on the penalties for non-compliance.

In practice, this involved regular deployment of traffic enforcement units along specifically selected roadways. Neighborhood residents had previously identified many of these locations including crosswalks which they felt were particularly dangerous and needed increased attention by police. After initial well-publicized warnings, teams of BFS units flagged and ticketed motorists who failed to yield to pedestrians where required to do so, as well as citing them for additional violations (speeding, illegal turns, etc.) where warranted. In all, over 11,000 moving violation citations were written, with the result of a significantly improved quality of life being reported by local residents, and a reduced incidence of pedestrian fatalities throughout the City.

"...day-to-day involvement with concerned citizens, youth groups, business owners, and many others helps to keep the peace throughout the city..."
During 2001, District A-1 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout the neighborhoods of Downtown, Beacon Hill, Charlestown, Chinatown, and the North End.

Among the most popular of A-1’s ongoing policing efforts has been its institution of a regular Bicycle Patrol Force. Up to twelve officers on bikes now patrol throughout A-1’s diverse downtown neighborhoods, among its parks, office buildings, and along the waterfront. They interact with local business-people, confer with neighborhood residents, and assist visitors and natives alike in navigating their way through Boston’s busy downtown streets and roadways.

These patrols are not only very visible, but also very versatile. Because they are extremely mobile, bicycle officers can quickly cover a relatively large patrol area. Whether they are directing rush-hour traffic, controlling crowds at a special event, or gliding silently to intercept would-be criminals, these officers have already become well known in the neighborhoods they serve as extremely proactive and effective problem-solvers.

Youth programs also continue to play a major role in A-1’s efforts to work with the community to prevent crime before it happens. To that end A-1 staff have developed, or currently participate in, a variety of programs with community partners to help local young people develop positive alternatives in their lives, find mentors, and become successful role models for their peers.

These programs include a Pop Warner football program with over 200 participants; a lacrosse program in cooperation with Harvard University; and a 70-member boxing program in partnership with Charlestown Against Drugs. A-1 personnel now sponsor regular meetings of the Parent Group Initiative in both Charlestown and Chinatown, and facilitate volunteer tutoring sessions by student athletes from Boston College, in a popular program which is expected to grow during the coming year.

District A-1 personnel also continue to institute tough anti-drug and prostitution measures throughout the neighborhoods they serve. Their multi-pronged efforts have brought together law enforcement, concerned citizens’ groups, neighborhood businesses, and the courts to eradicate this illegal activity. With increased cooperation from the courts, increased bail requirements now await repeat offenders. Regular sweeps known as “Operation Squeeze” continue to target both lawbreakers and their clients.

Additionally, input from community members and other city agencies has created useful changes in traffic patterns to disrupt non-residents seeking convenient places to conduct their illegal transactions. Finally, an innovative use of bicycle officers at night has resulted in an impressive number of arrests (over 600) by just two hard-working officers. Together these joint efforts have resulted in a noticeable reduction of illegal activity and an improved quality of life for local residents.

“...joint efforts have resulted in a noticeable reduction of illegal activity and an improved quality of life for local residents.”
During 2001, District A-7 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout East Boston.

Drug interdiction efforts continued at a brisk pace. The A-7 Drug Control Unit generated 167 new cases which resulted in nearly 260 arrests. In addition to these efforts, A-7 personnel also executed 22 search warrants, recovered ten firearms, and seized 8 vehicles. Further, they also recovered $155,000 in cash, as well as approximately 5 kilos of cocaine, 5,000 bags of heroin and 10,000 illegal prescription/designer drugs.

District Seven personnel were also actively involved in the creation of a new North Shore Gang Intelligence Meeting (NSGIM) and the Boston Area North Drug Investigation Team (BANDIT), designed to identify and target regional crime issues which cross jurisdictional lines. This partnership among 15 different agencies has helped to develop closer working relationships with police in Chelsea, Everett, Winthrop, Revere, Malden and Medford, with local court and immigration officials, and other law enforcement agencies.

This collaborative style of policing also gained well-deserved recognition for A-7’s officers for their apprehension of a dangerous suspect accused of having both plans and the capability to blow up a number of buildings, including the Boston's Holocaust Memorial. This arrest not only prevented an unknown number of potential deaths and injuries, but also resulted in many thanks from grateful citizens, a laudatory City Council proclamation, an acknowledgment of this effort by U.S. Senator John Kerry, and widespread positive media coverage.

Other A-7 efforts focused on issues like enhanced traffic enforcement, via nearly 11,000 motor vehicle citations and over 8,000 parking tickets. Captain Claiborne and his staff also continued their targeted outreach to East Boston’s large Latino community, and hosted numerous special events designed to strengthen police-community ties.

“Captain Claiborne and his staff also continued their targeted outreach to East Boston’s large Latino community, and hosted numerous special events designed to strengthen police-community ties....”
During 2001, District B-2 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Roxbury and North Dorchester.

District B-2's Anti-Crime and Drug Control Units removed several violent offenders from local neighborhoods in a series of well-orchestrated investigations and undercover operations. "Operation Steel Curtain" alone resulted in the arrest of 14 individuals on a variety of charges, including two who were charged with homicide. In addition, B-2 officers also made arrests for the receipt of stolen property including a motor vehicle; seized large quantities of cocaine, marijuana, cash, and communications equipment; and also recovered seven firearms.

Listening and readily responding to community concerns has remained a high priority for B-2 personnel. Together they've cultivated successful ongoing partnerships with over 50 community groups, Crime Watches, and neighborhood/tenant organizations. Captain Goslin also sponsors a quarterly district-wide forum. It provides residents with the opportunity to air their public safety questions and concerns, while also enabling them to develop relationships with the police in their neighborhoods.

Additionally, B-2 personnel have continued to work with the Department's Neighborhood Crime Watch Unit. Together they encourage neighborhood residents to show their commitment to crime prevention by participating in Boston's annual award-winning National Night Out celebrations, as well as numerous other community-building activities throughout the year.

Another good example of police and the community working closely together in District B-2 involved "Operation Overdue," which was initiated with input from community members in the Dudley Square area.

B-2 personnel including Dudley Square-area Beat Team members, detectives, and the Drug Control and Anti-Crime Units all participated in this two-month initiative. It resulted in the execution of three search warrants and 30 indictments for hand-to-hand drug transactions. Thus far, two suspects have already plead guilty and received long prison terms, further demonstrating the success of the teamwork among these units, and the ongoing cooperation of the community they serve.

District B-2's Youth Service Officers, Community Service Officers, and volunteers from throughout the community have also continued their diligent efforts to provide local young people with positive alternatives to crime. For example, the B-2 Youth and Family Day seeks to educate young people and their families about public safety concerns and the community-based resources that are available to help them to deal with them. Through information, demonstrations, live entertainment, and more, learning about serious issues like domestic violence, motor vehicle safety, and the prevention of drug and alcohol abuse have all become part of this annual event. This year it was again attended by over 2,000 participants.
During 2001, District B-3 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Dorchester and Mattapan.

B-3’s detectives successfully investigated a series of related armed-robberies committed by a group of individuals wearing ski masks. This group repeatedly targeted hair salons, florist shops, and grocery stores until the detectives discovered that evidence from one crime-scene was related to several of the others. Confronted with this information, and evidence discovered by the Major Investigations Unit, one suspect decided to aid detectives in the arrest of several of his confederates. As a result, three individuals were arrested, and are currently being prosecuted for literally dozens of armed-robberies and other related offenses.

District B-3 personnel also continued their efforts to work closely with local youths via a broad variety of programs. These included the creation of a new district-wide Youth Service Council. A leadership board composed of respected local businessmen and community activists selected the first group of young people that they will help to mentor as future community leaders.

These young people help to create, and are expected to work in, service projects they design in their neighborhoods for a small stipend. They also gain valuable leadership experience, job skills, and a sense of self-respect, responsibility, and community as they help each other and those around them. The 25 young people in this first group are also expected to act as role models and mentors to subsequent groups that will be selected in the future.

Captain Ryans and his staff have also continued their outreach to all areas of the community they serve, including a number of programs created in 2001 that were designed to promote increased awareness and cooperation among police and the public.

These included TV appearances on local Haitian-interest programs, weekly meetings with Rev. Fred Mombeleur of Carribean U-Turn Ministries, and the coordination of a first-ever Haitian Pride Day attended by over 15,000 community residents. Each of these highlighted police and community members working together to solve neighborhood problems, and demonstrated how powerful such partnerships can be when they are harnessed for positive purposes.
During 2001, District C-6 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout South Boston.

District C-6’s Drug Control Unit, worked relentlessly to rid the community of illegal drugs. This resulted in a 21% net increase in arrests, with an impressive 120% increase in persons being brought before the court as compared with 1999’s totals. Further, the District 6 Drug Unit seized over $203,000 from drug dealers. Due in part to these numbers, overall Part I Crimes in South Boston fell by 9%. This drop was the greatest of any police district in Boston, and provides an active demonstration of the ongoing success of South Boston’s community-policing partnerships.

Motor-vehicle issues also continued to be a priority in District 6. In response to ongoing community interest, Captain Cunningham initiated the first of what would become several district-wide “Public Safety Days,” with motor-vehicle safety as the focus. A helpful partnership with the Mount Washington Bank allowed C-6 officers to assist in distributing low-cost anti-theft devices to attendees.

This well-received event also provided safety information, demonstrations, and assistance with the installation and inspection of child-safety seats.

District C-6 personnel also continued to address the combined problems of traffic congestion and illegal parking on neighborhood streets, with officers issuing over 15,000 parking tags, an increase of 25%.

District C-6 personnel continue to work closely with a variety of tenant organizations and neighborhood groups to identify and address their shared quality of life concerns on a regular basis. When M Street Park-area residents reported increased incidents of public drinking, property damage and street violence among local teens, C-6 personnel met with the residents repeatedly to gather and share information, promote cooperation, and encourage ongoing two-way communication. As a result, the overall police presence in the area was increased.

This, along with assistance of elected officials, youth advocates, and the addition of a high-visibility walking beat, helped to restore order and return peace and calm to this neighborhood.

The highlight of any year in South Boston is, of course, the St. Patrick’s Day Parade. In 2001, over 750,000 people watched the parade without incident.
During 2001, District C-11 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Dorchester.

The Child Witness to Violence Project (CWTVP), which initially began as a pilot project at C-11, continued to flourish and grow in 2001. Forty-five (45) officers from districts across Boston, as well as six Boston Fire Department personnel, and three more from local animal control agencies all successfully completed the nine-week CWTVP training course. Each returned to their duties with a fuller understanding of the complex issues involved, as well as a greatly improved knowledge of the resources available to assist the young people and families who are the focus of the Project's ongoing efforts. Since 1993, nearly 500 officers have received this instruction, including two from District C-11 who joined the CWTVP staff as facilitators during this year's training.

District C-11's personnel have also been working closely with several groups to further the goals of the Community Re-Entry Project. Designed to both supervise and support ex-offenders as they return to their neighborhoods, the Project has also received the backing of the Safe Neighborhood Initiative, local courts, and the Suffolk County Sheriff's Office. Together they've worked closely with community service agencies, youth workers, and local clergy to prevent recidivism among youthful offenders. Their common goals are to help provide useful skills development, mentoring, and employment opportunities that will enable participants to make the positive choices necessary for their successful reintegration into their communities.

Over a period of several months, District 11 was hit with a number of sexual assault incidents. Exhaustive crime-scene investigations and surveillance were conducted, but the perpetrator remained at large. Then, as part of a seemingly unrelated B&E investigation, blood was collected at a crime scene. When this blood was compared with the evidence from the sexual assaults, it indicated a match with the DNA of a suspect who was already in custody. A further complication developed, however, as this suspect had an identical twin and thus there were two individuals with the same DNA found at the crime scenes. However, with additional diligent work, investigators were able to successfully make a determination between the two brothers, and the alleged perpetrator of these crimes is now awaiting trial.

“The Child Witness to Violence Project (CWTVP), which initially began as a pilot project at C-11, continued to flourish and grow in 2001.”
During 2001, District D-4 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout the neighborhoods of the Back Bay, South End, Lower Roxbury, and the Fenway.

District D-4's Anti-Crime Unit officers are assigned to patrols throughout the district. Wearing plainclothes and using unmarked cars they work robbery stake-outs, act as undercover pickpocket decoys, serve warrants, do car-break stings, patrol the South West Corridor, and also monitor any areas that need an increased police presence, both night and day. In 2001, the combination of these diverse efforts totaled over 1,200 arrests.

During 2001, District D-4 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout the neighborhoods of the Back Bay, South End, Lower Roxbury, and the Fenway.

As part of “Operation Impact,” D-4 officers teamed up with Probation and Parole Officers, DYS Officers, Boston Housing Authority Police, and the Youth Violence Strike Force to arrest, and then closely monitor individuals considered "impact players" via regular home visits.

As noted elsewhere in this report, District D-4 celebrated the opening of their new station house facility at 650 Harrison Avenue in June of 2001. This much-needed facility will help District D-4 personnel to respond to the ever-changing needs of the diverse community they serve, as well as numerous large-scale public events like the New England Patriots' victory celebration, the annual Boston Marathon, and over 80 Red Sox baseball games each year at Fenway Park. As part of this ongoing police-community interaction, D-4 hosts public meetings six-times a month throughout the district, and actively maintains productive relationships with over 100 civic and neighborhood organizations.

These individuals are often young people who are at risk of becoming, or are already involved in gang violence, drug dealing, and other major crimes. As a result of this proactive activity, D-4 personnel made dozens of successful arrests and took over 20 firearms off the street, but most of all, they contributed greatly to making District 4's neighborhoods safer places to live, work, and visit.
During 2001, District D-14 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Allston and Brighton.

The twin goals of crime prevention and community partnership have continued to pay dividends for District 14 personnel, with quality of life issues remaining a high priority for both police and the community. To address these issues, District 14 personnel made 175 arrests for underage drinking offenses. D-14 also pursued vigorous prosecution for those found responsible for graffiti and other acts of vandalism, and wrote over 17,500 motor vehicle citations last year. This type of zero-tolerance policy in turn resulted in 200 fewer motor-vehicle accidents district-wide, as well as an overall crime reduction for the year of 4%, which includes an impressive 17% reduction in violent crime.

Effective partnerships with schools like Boston College, Boston University, and Harvard University, have also remained effective. The schools have welcomed Captain Evans to speak to their incoming students on a variety of public safety issues, including the Commonwealth’s liquor laws, as part of their joint efforts to prevent underage drinking.

School representatives now routinely work very closely with police--particularly on weekends--to find and shut down loud off-campus parties before they can lead to additional problems for students and other local residents. This now often results in disciplinary action being taken by the schools, including parental notification and potential suspension.

District 14 has also created and continued several innovative programs designed to engage local young people in healthy and positive alternatives to crime. For example, the creation of a youth running program has been supported enthusiastically by Harvard, which has donated the use of their sports facilities on a regular basis. Youth soccer and football programs remain popular, and D-14 personnel also work with the Hamilton Elementary School’s after-school program to provide safe, fun, physical activities and recreational athletics at least twice-a-week during the school year.
During 2001, District E-5 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Roslindale and West Roxbury.

With the completion of their newly renovated facilities, and the arrival of Captain Murray as their new commanding officer, E-5’s personnel redoubled their work with the community to prevent crime. Among the most important of these efforts was the creation of a full-time Anti-Crime Unit.

One quick benefit of this positive change was a widespread reduction of public drinking in the district’s many parks and recreational areas throughout the summer months, as well the large cost-savings associated with eliminating the need for overtime for this purpose.

District E-5’s Anti-Crime Unit also became very active in warrant service via an ongoing initiative named “Operation Pick-off.” Its two-pronged goal was to increase warrant apprehensions in the expectation that this would in turn lower the incidence of burglaries, robberies, and breaking & enterings. It succeeded on both counts, as warrant arrests increased by 30%, with burglaries also declining district-wide by more than 13 percent.

Other efforts protected senior citizens from con artists via a new “Proactive Elderly Intervention” program. District 5 personnel also specifically targeted the after-school safety of local young people, and hosted well-attended Drug Information Meetings to acquaint local parents, teachers, sports coaches, community leaders, and other concerned citizens about the emerging dangers of drugs like Oxycontin and Ecstacy.

Further, E-5 officers created a plan designed to reduce car accidents by stopping more speeding vehicles. During this year-long study, they increased their traffic stops by an impressive 45%--an increase of almost 4,000 stops--and also saw an associated 18% reduction in total car accidents. Due to the close cooperation among its personnel and the strength of their ongoing police-community partnerships, District 5 finished 2001 with both the lowest overall crime rate in the city and the highest percentage of crimes solved.
During 2001, District E-13 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Jamaica Plain.

A highly focused crime reduction plan was successfully launched in the Bromley-Heath public housing development. To do this, E-13 personnel worked closely with the development’s Tenant Management Corp., the Boston Housing Authority Police, and the BPD’s own Youth Violence Strike Force. Together they identified trends and problem areas with residents, instituted zero-tolerance policies, increased arrests, and worked together to secure the eviction of non-compliant repeat offenders. As a result, Part I crimes in the area were reduced by 14%.

Preventing crime before it can happen has also continued to play an important role in E-13’s ongoing crime reduction efforts. These have included new programs to counsel elderly residents about potential crime risks, and the institution of structured mediation for a variety of arguments and disputes among estranged family members, neighbors, landlords and tenants, to address problems before they can escalate into something more serious. Similar educational efforts included a strong partnership with the Match-Up Interfaith Volunteers organization, which resulted in a series of new health and safety presentations for local senior citizens.

District 13 personnel also remained actively involved in leadership roles within community organizations like Egleston Main Streets, Urban Edge, and the Jamaica Plain Business Association. Their award-winning Crime Watchers program remained among the most active anywhere in Boston, and partnerships with organizations like the Y.M.C.A., the Hyde Square Task Force, and the Franklin Park Coalition continued to flourish as part of the successful execution of District 13’s ongoing Strategic Plan.

Under Captain Flaherty’s direction, quality of life issues have also gotten close attention. The Jamaica Plain Anti-Graffiti Task Force remains as an important link between the community and courts throughout the state. E-13’s officers also wrote over 10,000 moving violations and 8,000 parking tickets in 2001. As a result of these many efforts, overall crime numbers continued to decline, and the volume of calls for service district-wide declined by 13 percent.

“A highly focused crime reduction plan was successfully launched in the Bromley-Heath public housing development... As a result, Part One Crimes in the area were reduced by fourteen percent.”
During 2001, District E-18 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing in Hyde Park, Mattapan, Jamaica Plain, and Readville.

In response to community concerns, a new program was created to prevent illegal drag racing along the American Legion Highway, and the disturbances it had caused in the surrounding neighborhoods. Targeted patrols were added during the weekend’s early-morning hours to act both as a preventive measure, and to strictly enforce Chapter 90 laws where necessary. Other measures promoted safe driving practices and sought to identify repeat offenders. As a result, large groups no longer congregated to create disturbances in nearby parking lots, and a number of citations and arrests removed additional would-be perpetrators.

Members of the Drug Control Unit also continued their aggressive work to remove illegal drugs from E-18’s streets, working in close cooperation with the citywide DCU. As part of one extensive investigation they secured a search warrant for an address on Hyde Park Avenue. During the search they discovered and seized drug paraphernalia and packaging, a motor vehicle, and 5 kilos of cocaine.

District 18 personnel have also worked diligently with numerous community groups and Crime Watches to create, expand, and maintain the quality and quantity of their successful partnerships.

“District 18 personnel have also worked diligently with numerous community groups and Crime Watches to create, expand, and maintain the quality and quantity of their successful partnerships.”
Starting in 2000, and continuing into 2003, the Operations Division has undertaken a comprehensive, multi-phase program to hire and train sixty (60) civilians to replace police officers as emergency dispatchers. Thus far, nineteen civilian Dispatchers are already on the air, with more scheduled to follow them as soon as their intensive training is completed. As this change-over to civilian dispatchers progresses, it’s expected to free up approximately fifty (50) police officers for eventual reassignment to the Department’s community policing efforts throughout Boston. Additionally, the new Dispatchers will help to reduce Operations’ overtime budget, as well as the overall cost for Operations dispatch personnel in the coming years.

During 2001, the Emergency Operations Center processed 640,022 emergency 9-1-1 calls with 3,886 of those calls handled in 58 foreign languages. Operations personnel also handled over 8,500 stolen car reports, and processed more than 130,000 towed vehicles. They also handled an additional 19,132 non-emergency incident reports via telephone through the Neighborhood Interaction Unit (NIU), while the Operations Tape Librarian made over 3,000 cassette tapes of 9-1-1 calls for administrative and criminal investigations and testified in a number of court proceedings.

The ultimate goal of the Operations Division is to provide the most professional emergency dispatch services in the nation using their state-of-the-art equipment to support neighborhood policing efforts with timely, accurate information, and well-coordinated public safety responses. In 2001, these ongoing efforts resulted in the presentation of fifty-six (56) commendations for meritorious service to Operations Division personnel. The following illustration of this work provides just one good example among many:

About 11:40 hours on December 2, 2001, an Operations Division Dispatcher received an abandoned 9-1-1 call from a residence in Dorchester. During the call-back, the Dispatcher spoke to a man who stated that everything was fine, and that his child had placed the call by mistake. Feeling uneasy with this response, the Dispatcher asked to speak to the man’s wife. When she came on the telephone, her breathing was labored and she was clearly in distress.

The Dispatcher immediately sent police units along with Boston EMS. The husband fled the scene on foot. The Dispatcher then calmed the woman, who had suffered a stab wound to the hand, and elicited a description of the perpetrator. After broadcasting the suspect’s description and direction of flight, he was apprehended by responding officers after a brief foot-chase. This Dispatcher’s initiative and thoroughness averted a possible tragedy and directly contributed to the arrest of the abuser.

“The ultimate goal of the Operations Division is to provide the most professional emergency dispatch services in the nation....”
The Special Police Division is responsible for coordinating and supervising the provision of police services in the City’s twenty-seven family housing developments in neighborhoods throughout Boston. It does this through joint efforts with both the Boston Municipal Police and the Boston Housing Authority Police. Together they work to create strong partnerships with community residents, BHA tenants, crime watch groups, property managers, and a variety of other city departments, law enforcement, and social services agencies. Their joint efforts all share a common goal: of bringing together community stakeholders to engage in collaborative crime-prevention efforts that will reduce crime and improve the quality of life in the communities they serve.

To do this, Boston Municipal Police (BMP) have created innovative programs to address neighborhood crime prevention needs. Many of these programs focus on the specific needs of groups such as young people or the elderly. Many of these programs are also specifically targeted to work with these groups through their schools, community centers, or local recreation facilities such as parks and playgrounds. In addition to providing additional officers in each of these settings, BMP personnel have also worked directly with the School Department to design and install a comprehensive CCTV system at Madison Park High School, and continue to supply officers for its Evening School, and Adult Education Programs.

Boston Housing Authority Police personnel also work closely with Boston Police Youth Service Officers and Community Service Officers to create and run youth-oriented programs with the Boys and Girls Clubs, the YMCA and a variety of other youth service organizations. Through these collaborations, the officers seek to break down the isolation of the young people from these developments by engaging them in community-wide programs with other young people from across the City. Due at least in part to these efforts and others like them, Part I crimes in BHA developments decreased by 8% during 2001.

Post-September 11th safety concerns also increased the need for security at many public buildings. Among the needs addressed thus far have been the installation of new security equipment, or the addition of personnel at locations including Boston City Hall, Boston Fire Headquarters, and Boston School Department Headquarters. Security surveys at these and other facilities have also led to a variety of improvements at several locations including the issuance of employee photo ID's, the installation of alarm and TV monitor systems, improved exterior lighting, and a card-key access control for building tenants at 1010 Massachusetts Avenue.
On June 20, 2001, Police Commissioner Evans and Mayor Menino unveiled a new website and an accompanying videotape at One Schroeder Plaza on what has become known as the Boston Strategy to Prevent Youth Violence.

These instructional materials were developed primarily for use by communities seeking information on Boston’s collaborative youth violence prevention efforts during recent years. However, their archival content is also likely to be of significant interest and use to many of the BPD personnel who’ve been involved in these efforts from the outset, as well as those who are currently charged with making sure these programs remain effective in the future.

Using a generous grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), the 35-minute video, entitled "Unlikely Alliances," and website both depict cops, prosecutors, probation officials, clergy, outreach workers, and others all describing how they work together, and why these collaborative efforts have been so effective here in Boston.

As noted on the RWJF website: “The Boston Strategy approaches violent juvenile crime through the building of coalitions and partnerships among the Boston Police Department (BPD), prosecutors, probation officers, corrections officials, youth and social service personnel, judges, health professionals, parents, and young people. Collectively, these groups employ three tactics (intervention, enforcement, and prevention) to protect both potential juvenile victims and perpetrators from the effects of violent crime. The Boston Strategy is of special interest to those concerned with reducing urban crime because it has resulted in a decrease in levels of street violence and an increase in respect for the police.”

“The (initial) video, …was presented at the Foundation's April 1998 Board of Trustees meeting to inform the Trustees and staff about youth violence and strategic community actions to address this and other threats to the health and safety of urban youth.” From there the project grew into a second video, and the companion website which together provide detailed documentation for these collective efforts”.

"We want to thank Robert Wood Johnson for helping us to create these educational tools," said Mayor Menino. "We receive requests for information and for instructional site visits almost daily. They come from communities across the country and in fact from around the world. These tools will aid us greatly in participating in the ongoing effort to enhance and improve crime prevention practices."

Commissioner Evans also noted: "Both of these projects reflect the hard work of front-line personnel. Through them, people will get to hear from the folks who actually developed the programs from the ground up. They are a great resource."

For more information about the video, the website, or the information they contain, please visit www.bostonstrategy.com online, or contact BPD’s Office of Strategic Planning and Resource Development at (617) 343-5096, or jordanj.bpd@ci.boston.ma.us
The success of Boston’s community policing methods has become quite well known, not only here in the United States, but also in some interesting and unusual places abroad too. During 2001, the Department hosted over 20 different groups from across the country and around the world for a variety of tours, meetings, seminars, and other similarly instructive visits. Among them were delegations who visited from: Israel, New Zealand, and Kazakhstan.

In one case, the government of the Dominican Republic was actively engaged in retooling its law enforcement and judicial systems. In instituting these kinds of reforms, Dominican officials sought to encourage their citizens to work more closely with law enforcement officials throughout their country. In time, they also hope these efforts will help them to eliminate complex problems such as chronic drug dealing, and the violence it often engenders.

To move toward these larger goals, Mr. Enrique Garcia (the cabinet-level official presiding over the Dominican Commission to Reform the Judicial System) first chose several American cities known as “good role models” to visit, observe, and perhaps to emulate, with Boston among them. In visiting the Boston Police Department, his delegation said it hoped to “learn first-hand how a modern, professional, metropolitan police agency conducts itself, and in particular, more about the day-to-day workings of the Department’s community-oriented Neighborhood Policing philosophy.”

Deputy Superintendent Rafael Ruiz was contacted by Dr. Andres Paniagua of UMass-Boston’s College of Public and Community Service for help in arranging the delegation’s multi-day visit to Boston. He was later told that several delegation members were quite impressed to receive assistance from a welcoming senior BPD official who was not only familiar with Dominican culture, but who also spoke fluent Spanish. During their visit they met with Ruiz and a number of other local law enforcement officials, and also received a tour of the Department’s state-of-the-art forensics and communications facilities at One Schroeder Plaza.

This initial visit went so well that the delegation decided to visit again, with a well-known Dominican television reporter, Nuria Piera, along to document their efforts and their intended results. This time they visited not only the Boston Police Department, but also spent time with local court officers, and visited the Norfolk County Jail as well. When the documentary of the delegation’s visit was later broadcast throughout the country, it proved so popular that it has since been re-aired.

“...the Department hosted over 20 different groups from across the country and around the world....”
Under the leadership of Superintendent Thomas Dowd, the Bureau of Internal Investigations (BII) saw a number of technological and procedural innovations in 2001. Together, these new methods have improved the way the Department gathers, reviews, and distributes the important information which BII manages as its custodian, including the statistics shown on the following pages.

For example, the Bureau's Internal Affairs Division (IAD) has implemented a new case-tracking system. Charged with investigating complaints against Department employees of an administrative nature, IAD will be using this new system to track individual complaints more closely as they move through the hearing, discipline, and appeal process. This new tracking system will also aid in investigations, and provides the ability to instantly access and analyze a much greater range of statistical data.

Greater use of this data analysis capability will also aid the Department in becoming more proactive in its ability to identify possible trends and emerging personnel concerns by examining data from individual shifts, units, locations and specific time-frames as needed. It is also expected to be particularly helpful in BII’s ongoing Early Intervention System, which identifies employees with repeat complaints for greater attention, as well as its Personnel Analysis Meetings, which require unit supervisors to discuss their employees' performance with senior command staff on a regular basis.

Similarly, BII's Audit and Review Division has continued its mission of periodic internal systems audits. Recent audits conducted by the Unit on time-attendance procedures and sick-time follow up measures were initiated with an eye toward standardizing consistent practices throughout the Department. In the coming year the Audit and Review Division will also work to increase their proactive audits using improved data mining and analysis.

At the same time, BII’s Anti-Corruption Division has been working closely with a number of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. In 2001, its personnel were recognized by the Massachusetts Attorney General's Public Corruption Office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Public Corruption Division for their cooperation and assistance during several joint criminal investigations.

“...new methods have improved the way the Department gathers, reviews, and distributes the important information which BII manages....”
During 1998, improved reporting methods changed the way complaints against Boston police officers were counted. "Cases," which previously may have included multiple allegations, are now broken down into individual complaints.
**Reported Use of Service Baton, O.C. Spray, and Bean Bag 1997 - 2001**

- **Service Baton**
- **O.C. Spray**

**NOTE:** The term "service baton" also encompasses the use of other impact weapons used under exigent circumstances in place of a service baton, i.e., flashlight, sap, etc. cetera.

- **Bean Bag:** The BPD began using this less lethal (bean bag) force option in 2001.
Types of Situations from which Complaints Arose - 2001

Allegations Against Department Personnel - 2001
Internal Affairs Investigative Process

After researching a complaint against an officer, the IAD investigator prepares a report and submits it with his/her recommendation to the IAD Team Leader. After further review the reports are forwarded through the chain-of-command to the Chief of the Bureau of Internal Investigations (B.I.I.). After the Chief of B.I.I. reviews and accepts the reports, the completed report with a recommended finding is forwarded to the Legal Advisor for the Boston Police Department, and ultimately to the Police Commissioner.

There could be multiple allegations within one case, with varied dispositions. The hierarchy for how a decision or finding is categorized is:

**SUSTAINED:**
Sufficient evidence supports the complainant’s allegations and personnel are subject to disciplinary action. This finding may reflect a need for some action.

**NOT SUSTAINED:**
Investigation failed to prove or disprove the allegations. The weakest finding, as it reflects the inability to prove or disprove.

**UNFOUNDED:**
Investigation reveals action complained of did not occur.

**EXONERATED:**
Action complained of did occur - however, action was reasonable, proper and legal. May reflect a need for training or a change/creation of a policy.

**FILED:**
The matter is placed on file without any disposition.

If a citizen is not satisfied with the investigative process, he/she may make an appeal to the Community Appeals Board.
THE SCHROEDER BROTHERS MEMORIAL MEDAL
THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Police Officer William I. Robertson
Drug Control Unit - District B-3

THE WALTER SCOTT MEDAL
THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Sergeant Detective William J. Robertson
Drug Control Unit - District B-3

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
IN MEMORY OF DETECTIVE ROY J. SERGEI
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Sergeant Gerard W. Bailey
District B-2

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
IN MEMORY OF DETECTIVE THOMAS J. GILL
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Police Officer Angelo R. Hernandez
District E-13
Police Officer Edwin Guzman
District E-13

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
IN MEMORY OF DETECTIVE SHERMAN C. GRIFFITHS
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Police Officer Edward J. Garvey
Drug Control Unit - District B-3
Police Officer Scott M. Mackie
Drug Control Unit - District B-3

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
IN MEMORY OF DETECTIVE JOHN J. MULLIGAN
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Sergeant Robert W. Ciccolo, Jr.
District E-13

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
IN MEMORY OF DETECTIVE THOMAS F. ROSE
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Police Officer Edmund J. Rautenberg, Jr.
District A-1

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
IN MEMORY OF POLICE OFFICER JEREMIAH J. HURLEY, JR.
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Police Officer Michael C. Hanson
District B-2
Police Officer Edward P. Meade
Youth Violence Strike Force

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
IN MEMORY OF POLICE OFFICER BERISFORD WAYNE ANDERSON
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Police Officer Ediberto Figueroa
District B-2
Police Officer Clifton W. Singletary
District B-2
Police Officer Joslin A. Pierre
District B-2

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
IN MEMORY OF SERGEANT RICHARD F. HALLORAN
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Police Officer Barney Rivers, III
District A-1
Police Officer Luke B. Holbrook
District A-1

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR
IN MEMORY OF POLICE OFFICER LOUIS H. METAXAS
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Sergeant William F. Duggan
District C-6

THE MAYOR’S MEDAL OF EXCELLENCE
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Police Officer Robert F. Figueroa
District A-1
Police Officer Christopher Hamilton
District A-1

THE WILLIAM J. TAYLOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD
THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD
Police Officer James F. Kilduff
District E-5
COMMISSIONER’S SPECIAL CITATION

Lieutenant Kevin D. Foley
Youth Violence Strike Force

Sergeant Detective John J. Daley
Youth Violence Strike Force

Sergeant Detective Eric W. Bulman
Youth Violence Strike Force

Sergeant Gary Barker
Youth Violence Strike Force

Sergeant Michael J. Stratton
Youth Violence Strike Force

Sergeant Kevin T. Power
Youth Violence Strike Force

Sergeant John J. Davin
Youth Violence Strike Force

Detective Susan Antonucci-Sementelli
Youth Violence Strike Force

Detective Robert A. Fratalia
Youth Violence Strike Force

Detective Earl O. Perkins
Youth Violence Strike Force

Detective Frederick M. Waggett
Youth Violence Strike Force

Detective Marvin M. Wright
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Timothy P. Stanton
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Grant E. Callender
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Jeffrey C. Cecil
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Sean F. Deery
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Sean M. Doherty
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Robert T. England, Jr.
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Michael A. Fayles
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Mark S. Freire
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Neva J. Grice
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Keith Israel
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Craig D. Jones
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Gregory Long
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Vance C. Mills
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Stephen J. Ridge
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Harry F. Scales, Jr.
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Timothy P. Stanton
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer John M. Bresnahan
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Michele Williams
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer Gregory D. Brown
Youth Violence Strike Force

Police Officer David Yee
Youth Violence Strike Force

COMMISSIONER’S SPECIAL CITATION

Bureau of Field Services

Captain Timothy J. Murray
District E-5

Sergeant Detective Luiz A. Cruz
District E-5

Sergeant James R. Lynch
District E-5

Detective Mark Maregni
District E-5

Detective Miguel A. Novo
District E-5

Police Officer William T. Slyne
District E-5

Police Officer Kevin P. McGoldrick
District E-5

Police Officer Timothy P. Stanton
Youth Violence Strike Force

COMMISSIONER’S SPECIAL CITATION

Deputy Superintendent Laurence J. Robicheau
Bureau of Field Services

Captain Timothy J. Murray
District E-5

Sergeant Detective Luiz A. Cruz
District E-5

Sergeant James R. Lynch
District E-5

Detective Mark Maregni
District E-5

Detective Miguel A. Novo
District E-5

Police Officer William T. Slyne
District E-5

Police Officer Kevin P. McGoldrick
District E-5

Police Officer Timothy P. Stanton
Youth Violence Strike Force

COMMISSIONER’S SPECIAL CITATION

Sergeant Detective Paul W. Murphy
Drug Control Unit - District C-6

Detective Robert J. Pieroway
Drug Control Unit - District C-6

Police Officer Steven W. Howard
Drug Control Unit - District C-6

Police Officer Adolfo Brito
Drug Control Unit - District C-6

Police Officer Christopher R. Boyle
Drug Control Unit - District C-6
STATE TROOPER GEORGE L. HANNA MEDAL OF VALOR
Detective Brian C. Black
District B-2
Police Officer Brian E. Guilfoyle
District B-2
Police Officer Michael J. Connolly
District A-1
Police Officer Richard L. Medina
District C-11
Police Officer Shawn N. Harris
District B-3

STATE TROOPER GEORGE L. HANNA AWARDS FOR MERIT
Detective William E. Doogan III
District B-3
Police Officer James J. Morrissey
District B-3
Police Officer William P. Henry
District B-3
Police Officer Terry J. Thomas
District E-5
Police Officer John F. O’Brien
District E-5
Police Officer Dennis J. Driscoll
District E-5

ENTRY AND APPREHENSION TEAM
Lieutenant Robert E. O’Toole
Police Officer David E. Cardinal
Sergeant Francis W. Flynn
Police Officer Anthony Green
Sergeant Brian R. Fleming
Police Officer Roudolphe P. Szegda
Police Officer Patrick B. Santry
Police Officer Kevin Ford
Police Officer Thomas G. Gallagher
Police Officer Jeffrey T. Tobin
Police Officer Phillip A. Owens
Police Officer Lorenzo I. Woodley
Police Officer Ronnie C. Jones
Police Officer Lawrence E. Martinez
Police Officer Rodney O. Best

STATE TROOPER GEORGE L. HANNA AWARDS FOR LIFESAVING
Detective Lisa C. Lehane
District C-11
Police Officer Kevin C. Coyne
District C-11

YOUTH VIOLENCE STRIKE FORCE
Lieutenant Kevin D. Foley
Police Officer Lawrence Celester
Sergeant Eric Bulman
Police Officer John Conroy
Sergeant Rick Johnson
Police Officer Robert England
Detective William Dunn
Police Officer John Foundas
Detective Robert Fratalia
Police Officer Mark Freire
Detective Frederick Waggett
Police Officer Steven Horne
Police Officer Brian Albert
Police Officer James Nolan
Police Officer Aldolfo Brito
Police Officer Thomas Pratt
Police Officer Ron Brown
Police Officer Stephen Ridge
Police Officer Gary Ryan
Police Officer David Kaufman
Detective Joseph Hansen
Police Officer Robert Tarantino
Police Officer Andrew Murphy
Police Officer Daniel Omogrosso
Police Officer David Hurley
Police Officer Paul Nourse
Captain Mary Evans
Sergeant Robert Tinlin
Police Officer Robert Blake
Detective Paul E. Davies
Police Officer Robert B. Macleod
Police Officer Thomas J. Fitzpatrick
Police Officer Gerald McGrath
Police Officer David Roche
Police Officer Raymond McCullough
Sergeant Detective Daniel Dovidio
Police Officer William Fucillo
Police Officer Richard Bradley
Sergeant Barbara Ridlon
Police Officer Harry M. Winnie
Police Officer William Proctor
Sergeant Albert Donnelly
Police Officer Michael Horvath
Police Officer John Pugsley
Police Officer Robert L. Tebbetts
Police Officer John T. Thomas
Police Officer John E. Curley
Police Officer Richard E. Meade
Police Officer John F. Fee
Police Officer Paul M. Donovan
Sergeant  Detective Paul J. Murphy
Police Officer Sean C. Waters
Police Officer Warren D. Fitzpatrick
Jesse R. Grana
Police Officer William E. O'Connor, Jr.
Robert T. Walsh
James J. (Jay) Brennan
Police Officer Thomas A. Pokaski
Lieutenant John J. Collins
Police Officer Medaline A. Figueroa Lopez

“In America today all our people are summoned to service and sacrifice. Pride is the portion only of those who know bitter sorrow or the foreboding of bitter sorrow. But all of us who give service, and stand ready for sacrifice, are the torch-bearers.”

- Theodor Roosevelt

After the tragic events of September 11th, Sgt. Donald Carter captured heroic images from the World Trade Center in an original painting titled “Remember.” In it, he has vividly depicted a collage of images of New York police and fire personnel at Ground Zero in the days immediately following the attacks. A 30-year veteran of the BPD and a well known local artist, Carter has donated all profits from sales of Remember to a fund which will help to support those affected by the attacks as they struggle to rebuild their lives without their loved ones.
Executive Offices
Office of the Police Commissioner .................. 343-4500
Bureau of Administrative Services .................. 343-4577
Bureau of Field Services .............................. 343-4300
Bureau of Internal Investigations .................... 343-4526
Bureau of Investigative Services ..................... 343-4497
Bureau of Professional Development ................ 343-4410
Bureau of Special Operations ......................... 343-5646
Chief Administrative Hearings Officer ............... 343-5043

Key Operational Services
Central Supply ........................................... 343-4661
Facilities Management ................................ 343-4379
Finance .................................................. 343-4665
Fleet Management ....................................... 343-4610
Hackney Carriage ....................................... 343-4475
Human Resources ....................................... 343-4677
Labor Relations ......................................... 343-4545
Legal Advisor ........................................... 343-4550
Media Relations ......................................... 343-4520
Neighborhood Crime Watch ........................... 343-4345
Research & Evaluation ................................ 343-4530
Resource Development & Strategic Planning ........ 343-5096
Telecommunications ................................... 343-4620

Key Investigative Services
Ballistics .................................................. 343-4465
Community Disorders .................................. 343-4527
Crime Lab ................................................ 343-4690
Domestic Violence ...................................... 343-4350
Drug Control ............................................ 343-5625
Homicide .................................................. 343-4470
Major Investigations ................................... 343-5200
Sexual Assault .......................................... 343-4400
Intelligence Unit ....................................... 343-4328
Youth Violence Strike Force ........................... 343-4444

Area/District Stations
A-1 40 New Sudbury Street ......................... 343-4240
Boston, Beacon Hill, Charlestown,
Chinatown, North End, Bay Village
A-7 69 Paris Street ................................. 343-4220
East Boston
B-2 135 Dudley Street ............................... 343-4270
Roxbury, North Dorchester
B-3 1165 Blue Hill Avenue ......................... 343-4700
Dorchester, Mattapan
C-6 101 West Broadway Street ..................... 343-4730
South Boston
C-11 40 Gibson Street ............................... 343-4330
Dorchester
D-4 7 Warren Avenue ............................... 343-4250
Back Bay, South End, Fenway,
Lower Roxbury
D-14 301 Washington Street ....................... 343-4260
Allston, Brighton
E-5 1708 Centre Street ............................ 343-4560
Roslindale, West Roxbury
E-13 3347 Washington Street ..................... 343-5630
Jamaica Plain
E-18 1249 Hyde Park Avenue ..................... 343-5600
Hyde Park, Mattapan, Readville
Area G Operations Division ......................... 343-4600