

Report of the Police Equity & Use of Force Advisory Group

Submitted to the Town of Montague Selectboard
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Overview of this Committee's Charge

The advisory group is one of two that were appointed by the Town of Montague Selectboard (SB) following the June 2020 Annual Town Meeting in which the town voted to level-fund the police department. This decision was made as a response to a national conversation surrounding the role of police in communities and national issues surrounding excessive use of force and accountability of police departments. This group received the following charge from the SB:

“What are Montague Police Department (MPD) policies and practices relative to equitable policing and use of force? What is the impact of these practices on key subgroups, and how might they improve?”

This report was generated by 7 residents of Montague, MA chosen by the SB to comprise the *Police Equity & Use of Force Advisory Group*.

Data, Sources, and Research Process

In order to evaluate the policies and practices of the MPD in relation to equity and the use of force, the committee reviewed the data that was provided by the department, as well as official policy documents (listed below). The committee also conducted two public interviews with Chief of Police Christopher Williams and Lieutenant Christopher Bonnett.

The advisory group reviewed the following sources of data¹:

- MPD Arrest Data 2017 – 2020 (also refer to Appendix 1 for arrest breakdown by residency 2017-2020 and traffic citation data 2015-2020).
 - Shows arrests by race (not ethnicity), gender, and residency for each of these 4 full years.
- MPD Use of Force Data 2017 – 2020 (see Appendix 2 for all uses of force 2017-2020).
 - Shows uses of force for each of the 4 most recent years, including annual breakdowns by race, ethnicity, gender, age, time of day, type of policing event, village where it took place, type of force used, and any injuries.
- MPD Policies & Procedures Manual
- MPD Field Training and Evaluation Program staff manual
- MPD Policies Powerpoint 2020 (aka Accountability Slides)
- Chief Williams' Response to “8 Can't Wait”
 - Montague Police Chief's June 2020 memo to Selectboard chair & Town Administrator regarding Campaign Zero's “8 Can't Wait” nationally discussed recommendations regarding policing.

Montague Police Department Staffing as of March 2021

- 17 full-time sworn police officers
 - 1 Chief of Police

¹ All data including meeting minutes, interview transcripts, recordings, and materials from the MPD are available on the Town of Montague website: <https://www.montague-ma.gov/g/77/Police-Equity--Use-of-Force-Advisory-Group>

- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Staff Sergeant
- 3 Sergeants
- 2 Detectives
- 7 Patrol Officers
- 2 School Resource Officers (SROs)²
- 1 shared Animal Control Officer (ACO) shared with Greenfield and Deerfield
- 10 sworn Reserve Police Officers
- 5 full-time civilian dispatchers
 - 1 Dispatch Manager/Administrative Assistant to the Chief
 - 4 dispatchers

Montague Police Department Demographics as of March 2021

Full-time officers:

- 2 white women
- 2 African-American males
- 13 white males

The MPD is a civil-service department, hiring from an applicant pool provided by the state civil-service system.

Dispatchers:

- 3 white women
- 1 Asian woman
- 1 African-American male

Policing in Montague

- During each of 3 shifts in a 24-hour day, at least two cars on duty.
- Patrol routes are based on a combination of where the most calls for police come from, and the need to make sure all parts of the Town of Montague have coverage.
- Montague police respond to approximately 19,000 to 20,000 calls a year. A “call” is any type of police attention to a situation, including traffic stops, 911 calls, non-emergency requests for help, and officer-initiated actions based on observations while on patrol. About half of calls are officer-initiated, including all traffic stops.
- There are 134 different classifications of “calls” (see Appendix 3 for a breakdown of the reasons for all calls initiated by the public, as categorized by the dispatcher in 2019. Note: ‘parking violation’ and ‘traffic enforcement’ are included in this list, but these are considered to be officer-initiated).
- Between 1.5% and 2% of police calls annually result in arrests.

² 1 SRO assigned to the middle school/high school of the GMRSD [Gill-Montague Regional School District]; 1 at Franklin County Technical School.

- In the 4 years 2017 through 2020, there were 1391 arrests among 72,878 police calls which is an average arrest rate of 1.9%.
- In the 4-year timespan of these records, a total of 72 uses of force were documented, which is approximately 0.1% of police calls.
 - Of the 72 uses of force, 66 involved white individuals (91.7%), while 6 involved Black individuals (8.3%) which is slightly higher than the percentage of Black individuals estimated to be in the population.
 - The nature of the top three categories of incidents of use of force were reported as the following: 12 were “Disturbance”, 12 “Domestic”, 24 were “Mental Health”.
 - 3 injuries resulting from police use of force were reported; all were reported as “minor”. There were no additional injuries claimed.
- In 2019, a sample year for which the department provided deeper breakdowns, there were approximately 18,980 calls, of which 380 (2%) resulted in arrests. 16 calls resulted in the use of force.
 - Of the 16 calls that resulted in the use of force, 15 subjects were white, and 1 subject was Black, a ratio of 94% white to 6% Black.
 - 9 of the incidents of use of force involved the use of “compliance techniques”, 2 involved the use of “defensive tactics”, 2 involved the use of “OC Spray”, 2 involved “TASER Display”, and 1 involved “TASER Drive Stun.”

Current Policies Governing the Use of Force

Part of our charge as a committee was to review the Montague Police Department's policy relative to the use of force. Per their Policies & Procedures Manual, which was updated on 02/16/2021, the chapter on “Use of Force”, Policy & Procedure No. 3.02 opens as follows:

“GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Police officers are continuously confronted with situations requiring the use of force to compel compliance from unwilling subjects. The degree of force used is dependent upon the totality of the circumstances surrounding the particular situation presented. Only an objectively reasonable amount of force may be used. The objective of a use of force is to compel compliance and maintain the safety of all persons in a situation.”

“POLICY

It is the policy of the department that:

A. Officers use only the force that is objectively reasonable to compel compliance from an unwilling subject to accomplish lawful objectives, such as to make a lawful arrest or detention, prevent escape, to effectively bring an incident under control, or to protect the lives or safety of the officer and others. Any force will be appropriately ceased when compliance and control have been achieved.

B. When exigent and unforeseen circumstances cause officers to deviate from the provisions of this rule, officers are still expected to act with intelligence, sound judgment, objective reasonableness, and in full conformity with both state and federal laws and constitutional provisions. Any such deviations from the provisions of this rule shall be examined on a case-by-case basis.”

The chapter then defines key words and phrases, including "force", "non-lethal force", "lethal force", "bodily harm", "serious bodily harm", and "de-escalation tactics"; and describes in detail the factors an officer must weigh in deciding what actions are "objectively reasonable" in any situation.

The chapter includes specific considerations and requirements that govern the amount and degree of force that may be employed, perceived circumstances in which the use of force is warranted, and approved officer responses. The chapter outlines guidelines for the use of non-lethal force and deadly force, as well as when use of force should be terminated.

The chapter details an officer's duty to intervene if they observe another officer using an unreasonable degree of force – including the responsibility to immediately report and document the incident, and the prohibition of retaliation by any officer against another for interrupting and/or reporting an unreasonable use of force.

Other policing issues widely discussed by civilians that are covered in the policies include warning shots (which are never allowed); moving vehicles (discharging a firearm from inside a moving vehicle is prohibited; and discharging a firearm at a moving vehicle is only permitted under a list of specific conditions that must all be met); planned mass demonstrations (police officers must attempt to communicate with the organizers to discuss strategies to avoid conflict), and aftercare or medical attention after force has been used.

Current Policies Relative to Equity

Part of this committee's charge was to learn what the Montague Police Department (MPD) policies and practices are relative to equitable policing. To explore this, the MPD Policies & Procedures Manual and Field Training and Evaluation Program Staff Manual were reviewed. A keyword search function was used to identify language synonymous to equity as well as words related to factors that could impact equitable practices. The search included the following words: equity, fairness, impartial, bias, stereotype, prejudice, discrimination, race, diversity, perception, perspective, accountability. The following breakdown indicates the number of times the word appears in the manuals and provides quoted examples of how the word appears:

equity/equitably: 1 result. The Oath of Office statement at the start of the P&P manual states, "I will fairly and **equitably** execute and enforce the laws thereof, within the extent of my authority and jurisdiction..."

fair/fairness: 22 results. Under the Accountability and Discipline section of the manual it states, "Essential **fairness** and justice are the foundation of the disciplinary process and it is the personal responsibility of the Chief to ensure that this standard is **equitably** maintained." Other mentions of fairness appear in the Eyewitness Identification section. Mention of fairness in the Field Training and Evaluation Manual refers to treatment of student officers.

impartial: 1 result. Under the Domestic Violence section of the manual it states, "Officers must be alert and **impartial**, and must be concerned with the needs of victims where domestic violence is apparent or alleged."

bias: 6 results. All 6 results were identified in the Field Training and Evaluation Manual and referred to bias that could impact officer treatment of one another. For example, a section titled, “Common Performance Evaluation Errors”, states, “error of personal **bias**” occurs when the FTO allows personal feelings about the student officer to affect the ratings.” A section referring to relationships with the general public states, “Acceptable: Courteous, friendly, and empathetic. Communicates in a professional, **unbiased** manner. Is service oriented. Good ‘non-verbal’ skills.”

stereotype: 1 result. The Responsibilities of the Field Training Officer states, “...the student officer should not be **stereotyped** or be discriminated against...”

prejudice: 1 result. The Code of Ethics section of the manual indicates, “I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, **prejudice**, animosities, or friendships to influence my decisions.”

discrimination: 1 result. The section Interaction with Transgender Individuals states, “It is the general policy of the Montague Police Department to treat all individuals with dignity, respect, and professionalism. Therefore, this policy shall be enforced in order to create mutual understanding, prevent **discrimination** and conflict, and ensure the appropriate treatment of transgender individuals within the community.”

race: 6 results, most of which refer to the characteristics of suspects or detainees that should be recorded by officers.

diversity: 0 results.

perception: 19 results (some appear to be repeat uses). In the Use of Force Section IV. Procedures, item 3. Perceived Circumstances, “threat **perception**” is referenced as “a reasonable officer’s **perception** of the situation...” The forward of the manual states, “it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that all police officers have a keen **perception** of their role and purpose and a clear understanding of what is expected of them in the performance of their essential duties.” The other mention of perception appears in the manual section Eyewitness Identification and states, “scrupulously avoid using statements, clues, casual comments, or providing unnecessary or irrelevant information that in any manner may influence the witness’ decision-making process or **perception**.”

perspective: 2 results. In the Use of Force Section of the Policies and Procedures manual, item H of the Definition Section references, “the reasonableness of a particular decision, judged from the **perspective** of a reasonable officer on the scene...” Under further discussion of threat perception it states, “the reasonable officer’s **perspective** of the situation in reference to the severity of any crime, the existence of an immediate safety threat to the officer or others, and the degree of compliance from the subject...”

accountability: 6 results. The section on Accountability and Discipline states, “an effective and responsive system of personnel **accountability** and discipline has for its purpose the maintenance of efficient department performance...” The other references to accountability relate to “**accountability** for detainees.” The Overview section of the Field Training Manual

states, “While performing the duties of an FTO, an officer gains experience, **accountability**, responsibility, and knowledge; all of which contribute to leadership and evaluation skills.”

Areas of Strength of the MPD Relative to Equity and the Use of Force

The Montague Police Department has conveyed to this committee that they prioritize de-escalation. As part of this approach, Montague police intentionally avoid making arrests whenever possible, and seek other means of resolution.

A total of 72,878 police calls during the years 2017 through 2020 resulted in a 1.9% arrest rate (1391 arrests); and across those 4 years, saw 72 incidents of use of force (0.1% of police calls), in which there were 3 injuries³. These were all reported by officers and all classified by the department as minor injuries.

Since 2018, the MPD has voluntarily submitted incidents of use of force to a national FBI Use of Force database⁴. The database is searchable by the public. No incidents from Montague have met the FBI criteria to be recorded in the database (as of 2021).

The committee also noted that the MPD’s current Policies and Procedures Manual already included several use of force policies that largely meet or exceed the recently passed Massachusetts Police Reform Bill S.2963⁵. As described in Policy & Procedure No. 3.02, these are:

1. Chokeholds and strangleholds have not been utilized and are prohibited.
2. Use of force may only be authorized after de-escalation tactics have been attempted and failed or are not feasible.
3. Where reasonably practicable, prior to discharging a firearm, officers shall identify themselves as law enforcement officers and of their intent to use deadly force.
4. “An officer present and observing another officer using physical force, including deadly force, beyond that which is necessary or objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances, shall intervene to prevent the use of unreasonable force unless intervening would result in imminent harm to the officer or another identifiable individual...and shall report the incident to an appropriate supervisor as soon as reasonably possible.”

Comprehensive, transparent use-of-force reporting is recommended by many advocacy groups. Montague police began recording use of force events in detail in January of 2017, including demographic details such as race, ethnicity, age, and gender of the subject person(s), and also the type of force used, type of police call, geographical location, and shift during which each

³ These data were not compared to other towns of similar size and/or demographic makeup.

⁴ <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/use-of-force>

⁵ <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/191/S2963>

incident took place). Going forward, use of force reporting is required statewide by the new police reform law.

While this is not mandated by law, MPD officers receive anti-bias training from Fair and Impartial Policing (FIP)⁶, a national implicit-bias-awareness training agency. Montague police in supervisory positions also participate in one or more week-long FBI leadership trainings that incorporate an anti-bias focus.⁷

MPD's training officer, Lt. Bonnett, is a certified instructor for FIP trainings, as well as a licensed police trainer for the Commonwealth. Montague hosts trainings attended by officers from other Franklin County towns, the Sheriff's Dept., and the Mass. Environmental Police, along with Montague's personnel.

Recommendations

1. The MPD's internal affairs officer receives any complaints about policing or dispatch. The Selectboard currently serves as Police Commissioners for the Town, and the Town Administrator's role includes being an overall ombudsman for residents' concerns. While these constitute a variety of avenues to receive complaints or concerns, they are all branches of Town government and it is important that people have an outside entity with which they can file complaints.

We recommend that the Town explore creating an alternative channel such as a civilian committee or hotline to receive and hear complaints, as well as follow up with the Selectboard and MPD to determine whether and how the complaints can be addressed.

We recommend that the Town of Montague publicize all avenues for members of the public to bring forward complaints or needs concerning the police department.

2. There is an increasing number of calls for wellness checks and mental health calls. We recommend that the town develop a means by which wellness checks, despondent persons, and other predictably nonviolent calls be fielded by unarmed and non-uniformed support staff. We suggest that this be a county-wide effort that includes stakeholders from mental health agencies and residents of surrounding towns and invite our state senator and representative to participate. Similar models that have been successful exist in different parts of the country, such as the CAHOOTS program in Eugene, OR, and Project Respond in Portland, OR.
3. There is increasing evidence that police involvement with white supremacy organizations is not uncommon in the U.S., as outlined in a 2006 report released by the FBI⁸. In response to this, as well as the recent violent insurrection against our Nation's capital on January 6, 2021, this committee felt compelled to review the MPD Policies and Procedures Manual relative to participation in extremist groups.

⁶ <https://fipolicing.com/the-team>

⁷ This committee did not review the data or content used in formulating these trainings.

⁸ <http://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/402521/doc-26-white-supremacist-infiltration.pdf>

While the existing policies prohibit affiliation with persons or organizations that have involvement with criminal behavior; and acts of immoral, improper, disorderly or intemperate personal conduct which discredit the officer or the police force, this committee recommends that the MPD, in conjunction with the Montague Selectboard, establish clear policies prohibiting participation in white supremacist organizations, as well as a ban on overt expressions of racism, including tattoos, insignias, and social media postings.^{9,10}

4. We recommend the annual publication of arrests and traffic stops by race, gender, ethnicity, and location, in the spirit of transparency. This would be in line with the regular publication of detailed data on incidents of use of force that the department already provides. This would include updating computer software capabilities as needed to ensure that data regarding race, gender, ethnicity, and location can be easily compiled.
5. We recommend a reassessment of current policy on use of pepper spray/chemical irritants to ensure clear parameters under which chemical irritants can (and cannot) be used.
6. We recommend that the Town of Montague hosts an annual police-community meeting with the MPD that can include a discussion about the police department's policies and procedures, among other issues and topics. We recommend that this be a well-publicized public forum in order to ensure community-wide participation.
7. We recommend that the MPD prioritize updating the current policies and procedures manual with gender inclusive language.
8. Upon conducting a key-word search in the MPD Policies and Procedures Manual and Field Training and Evaluation Program manual, we found that there were no explicit policies or statements regarding equitable policing. We recommend that the MPD write a statement that describes their commitment to impartial and unbiased policing and that highlights their efforts to promote equitable policing and incorporate these intentions into all policies.
9. We recommend that the department continue full participation in anti-bias training and include a statement in the training manual requiring this training for all officers.
10. We recommend that the Montague Selectboard explores the possibility of using cannabis revenue to fund any of the two police advisory groups' recommendations that entail extra cost to the town.

⁹ Although the First Amendment's freedom of association provision protects an individuals' right to join white supremacist groups for purposes of lawful activity, the government can limit the employment opportunities of group member who hold sensitive public sector jobs, including jobs within law enforcement, when their memberships would interfere with their duties.

¹⁰ All policies should be properly vetted with legal counsel to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

11. We recommend that the MPD continue with and make official its policy of de-prioritizing what have been known as “Broken Windows”¹¹ or minor offenses when no harm is being done. This has been shown to be a particularly effective approach to reduce unwanted interactions with the police that don’t necessarily result in arrest but might contribute to inequitable policing and unnecessary use of valuable resources.
12. We recommend that police use of body cameras be actively pursued.

Next Steps

Part of the framing of this committee’s charge is to consider how MPD policies and practices relevant to equity might improve. This framing suggests that having written practices, protocol, and procedures will translate to actualized changes in the role of the MPD in our community. While we have made thoughtful and deliberate recommendations that we hope will result in meaningful improvements in our community, we would also like to acknowledge that many of the challenges we have seen are the result of larger systemic and institutional inequities that create the social conditions affecting the wellbeing of the lives of people in Montague.

We hope that the work done by this committee and that of the Police Community Engagement Advisory Group is the beginning of a larger process embraced by the town of Montague to address the systemic issues facing our community, such as barriers to prevention and treatment for mental health and substance use disorders, as well as issues facing people living in poverty.

¹¹ <https://www.joincampaignzero.org/brokenwindows>, <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/the-problem-with-broken-windows-policing/>,
[https://www.umes.edu/uploadedFiles/ WEBSITES/AJCJS/Content/VOL%2011%20KAMALU%20FINAL.pdf](https://www.umes.edu/uploadedFiles/WEBSITES/AJCJS/Content/VOL%2011%20KAMALU%20FINAL.pdf)

Appendix I. MPD Arrests by Residency 2017-2020 and Traffic Citation Data 2015-2020

2017 MPD Arrest Breakdown by Residency

<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Wht</u>	<u>Blk</u>	<u>Asian</u>
AGAWAM	1	1	0	0
AMHERST	4	2	2	0
ARLINGTON	1	1	0	0
ATHOL	1	1	0	0
BALDWINVILLE	1	1	0	0
BERNARDSTON	4	4	0	0
CHARLEMONT	1	1	0	0
COLRAIN	1	1	0	0
CUMMINGTON	1	1	0	0
ERVING	5	5	0	0
ESCONDIDO	1	1	0	0
FITCHBURG	1	1	0	0
FLORENCE	1	1	0	0
GILL	7	6	1	0
GREENFIELD	37	33	4	0
HARLEM	2	0	2	0
HATFIELD	1	1	0	0
HOMELESS	1	1	0	0
LAKE PLEASANT	5	5	0	0
LUDLOW	1	1	0	0
MILLERS FALLS	15	14	1	0
MONTAGUE	8	8	0	0
MONTAGUE CENTER	20	20	0	0
NORTHFIELD	2	2	0	0
ORANGE	3	3	0	0
OSSIPEE	1	1	0	0
PLAINFIELD	1	1	0	0
RUTLAND	1	1	0	0
SHELBURNE	2	2	0	0
SOUTH DEERFIELD	2	2	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	4	3	1	0
TURNERS FALLS	186	169	14	3
UNKNOWN	12	11	1	0
VERNON	1	1	0	0
WALTHAM	1	1	0	0
WHATELY	1	1	0	0
WORCESTER	1	1	0	0
TOTALS	330	301	26	3

Resident Arrests			
		% of Resident Arrests	% of Total Arrests
White	216	92.31%	65.45%
Black	15	6.41%	4.55%
Pacific Isl	0	0.00%	0.00%
Native Amer	0	0.00%	0.00%
Asian	3	1.28%	0.91%
Total	234	100.00%	70.91%

Non Resident Arrests			
		% of Non Resident Arrests	% of Total Arrests
White	85	88.54%	25.76%
Black	11	11.46%	3.33%
Pacific Isl	0	0.00%	0.00%
Native Amer	0	0.00%	0.00%
Asian	0	0.00%	0.00%
Total	96	100.00%	29.09%

2018 MPD Arrest Breakdown by Residency

<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Wht</u>	<u>Blk</u>	<u>Asian</u>
AMHERST	2	2	0	0
ATHOL	1	1	0	0
BOSTON	1	0	0	1
BUCKLAND	1	1	0	0
CAMBRIDGE	1	1	0	0
COLRAIN	5	5	0	0
CONWAY	2	2	0	0
DEERFIELD	4	4	0	0
DORCHESTER	2	2	0	0
EASTHAMPTON	3	1	2	0
ERVING	9	9	0	0
FLORENCE	2	2	0	0
GILL	4	4	0	0
GRANBY	1	1	0	0
GREENFIELD	45	40	5	0
HAMPTON	1	1	0	0
HATFIELD	2	2	0	0
HAWLEY	1	1	0	0
HAYDENVILLE	1	0	1	0
HOMELESS	3	3	0	0
HUNTINGTON	1	1	0	0
INDIAN ORCHARD	2	0	0	2
LAKE PLEASANT	7	7	0	0
MILLERS FALLS	13	13	0	0
MONTAGUE	3	3	0	0
MONTAGUE CENTER	31	29	2	0
NEW SALEM	2	2	0	0
NORTH ADAMS	1	1	0	0
NORTHAMPTON	2	1	1	0
NORTHFIELD	3	3	0	0
ORANGE	9	8	1	0
SHELBURNE FALLS	1	1	0	0
SHUTESBURY	2	2	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	10	1	9	0
SUNDERLAND	3	3	0	0
SUTTON	1	1	0	0
TURNERS FALLS	222	196	24	2
UNKNOWN	13	12	1	0
W HAWLEY	1	1	0	0
WILMINGTON	1	1	0	0
WINCHESTER	1	1	0	0
TOTALS	420	369	46	5

Resident Arrests

		<i>% of Resident Arrests</i>	<i>% of Total Arrests</i>
White	248	89.86%	59.05%
Black	26	9.42%	6.19%
Pacific Isl	0	0.00%	0.00%
Native Amer	0	0.00%	0.00%
Asian	2	0.72%	0.48%
Total	276	100.00%	65.71%

Non Resident Arrests

		<i>% of Non Resident Arrests</i>	<i>% of Total Arrests</i>
White	121	84.03%	28.81%
Black	20	13.89%	4.76%
Pacific Isl	0	0.00%	0.00%
Native Amer	0	0.00%	0.00%
Asian	3	2.08%	0.71%
Total	144	100.00%	34.29%

2019 MPD Arrest Breakdown by Residency

<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Wht</u>	<u>Blk</u>	<u>Pac Is</u>
BELCHERTOWN	1	1	0	0
BERNARDSTON	5	5	0	0
CHARLEMONT	1	1	0	0
CHICOPEE	3	3	0	0
COLRAIN	2	2	0	0
CONWAY	1	1	0	0
COVENTRY	1	1	0	0
DEERFIELD	1	1	0	0
EASTHAMPTON	1	1	0	0
ERVING	1	1	0	0
FITCHBURG	2	2	0	0
FLORENCE	2	2	0	0
GILL	6	3	3	0
GRANBY	1	1	0	0
GREENFIELD	50	45	5	0
HADLEY	2	2	0	0
HINSDALE	1	1	0	0
HOLYOKE	2	2	0	0
KEENE	1	1	0	0
LAKE PLEASANT	9	9	0	0
LEVERETT	3	3	0	0
MILLERS FALLS	14	14	0	0
MONTAGUE	22	22	0	0
MONTAGUE CENTEF	26	23	1	2
NORTHAMPTON	1	1	0	0
ORANGE	4	4	0	0
OXFORD	1	1	0	0
PORT ST LUCIE	1	1	0	0
S DEERFIELD	2	2	0	0
SCOTTSVILLE	1	1	0	0
SHELBURNE FALLS	1	1	0	0
SOMERVILLE	1	1	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	8	2	6	0
SUNDERLAND	1	1	0	0
TURNERS FALLS	193	170	23	0
UNKNOWN	3	3	0	0
W SPRINGFIELD	1	0	1	0
WENDELL	1	1	0	0
WHATELY	1	1	0	0
WILBRAHAM	1	1	0	0
WINDSOR LOCKS	1	1	0	0
TOTALS	380	339	39	2

Resident Arrests

		<i>% of Resident Arrests</i>	<i>% of Total Arrests</i>
White	238	92.25%	62.63%
Black	24	9.30%	6.32%
Pacific Isl	2	0.78%	0.53%
Native Amer	0	0.00%	0.00%
Asian	0	0.00%	0.00%
Total	258	100.00%	67.89%

Non Resident Arrests

		<i>% of Non Resident Arrests</i>	<i>% of Total Arrests</i>
White	101	82.79%	26.58%
Black	15	12.30%	3.95%
Pacific Isl	0	0.00%	0.00%
Native Amer	0	0.00%	0.00%
Asian	0	0.00%	0.00%
Total	122	100.00%	32.11%

2020 MPD Arrest Breakdown by Residency

<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Wht</u>	<u>Blk</u>	<u>Pac Isl</u>
AMHERST	2	1	1	0
BELCHERTOWN	2	2	0	0
BUCKLAND	2	2	0	0
CHICOPEE	2	2	0	0
CLINTON	1	1	0	0
COLRAIN	1	1	0	0
DOVER	1	1	0	0
ERVING	1	1	0	0
GREENFIELD	12	12	0	0
HOLYOKE	2	1	1	0
LAKE PLEASANT	4	4	0	0
LEVERETT	3	3	0	0
LEYDEN	1	1	0	0
MILLERS FALLS	12	12	0	0
MONTAGUE	5	5	0	0
MONTAGUE CENTER	12	10	0	2
NANTUCKET	1	1	0	0
NORTHFIELD	2	2	0	0
ORANGE	1	1	0	0
PUTNEY	1	1	0	0
SHELBURNE	1	1	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	3	1	2	0
SUNDERLAND	2	1	1	0
TURNERS FALLS	72	67	5	0
UNKNOWN	1	1	0	0
VERNON	2	2	0	0
WENDELL	2	2	0	0
WHATELY	1	1	0	0
TOTALS	152	140	10	2

Resident Arrests			
		<i>% of Resident Arrests</i>	<i>% of Total Arrests</i>
White	98	93.33%	64.47%
Black	5	4.76%	3.29%
Pacific Isl	2	1.90%	1.32%
Native Amer	0	0.00%	0.00%
Asian	0	0.00%	0.00%
Total	105	100.00%	69.08%

Non Resident Arrests			
		<i>% of Non Resident Arrests</i>	<i>% of Total Arrests</i>
White	42	89.36%	27.63%
Black	5	10.64%	3.29%
Pacific Isl	0	0.00%	0.00%
Native Amer	0	0.00%	0.00%
Asian	0	0.00%	0.00%
Total	47	100.00%	30.92%

Traffic Citation Data 2015 - 2020

**as of 8/1/2020*

White	3182	84.61%
Male	1682	44.72%
Female	1500	39.88%
Black	110	2.92%
Male	85	2.26%
Female	25	0.66%
Asian	24	0.64%
Male	9	0.24%
Female	15	0.40%
Indian	1	0.03%
Male	0	0.00%
Female	1	0.03%
Unknown	444	11.81%
Male	225	5.98%
Female	219	5.82%

Total	3761	100.00%
Male	2001	53.20%
Female	1760	46.80%

MPD Arrest Data by Race and Gender

	<u>Total</u>		<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>		<u>2017</u>	
			<small>*As of 8/1/2020</small>							
Asian	8	0.65%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	1.19%	3	0.91%
Male	5	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	3	0.9%
Female	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%
Black	121	9.79%	10	9.43%	39	10.26%	46	10.95%	26	7.88%
Male	93	7.5%	3	2.8%	28	7.4%	38	9.0%	24	7.3%
Female	28	2.3%	7	6.6%	11	2.9%	8	1.9%	2	0.6%
Nat Amer	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pac Isl	4	0.32%	2	1.89%	2	0.53%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Male	4	0.3%	2	1.9%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White	1106	89.24%	94	88.68%	339	89.21%	369	87.86%	301	91.21%
Male	705	56.9%	63	59.4%	223	58.7%	220	52.4%	197	59.7%
Female	401	32.4%	31	29.2%	116	30.5%	149	35.5%	104	31.5%
Total	1239	100.0%	106	100.0%	380	100.0%	420	100.0%	330	100.0%

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Annual Report of the Montague Police Department for the year ending December 31, 2019

2017	2018	2019	
18,946	19,730	18,873	Calls for Service
2726	3318	3300	911 Emergency Calls
340	421	381	Persons arrested by the Police
230	270	330	Persons were male, 9 were juveniles
110	151	51	Person were female, 5 were juveniles
545	387	531	Victims of crime
82	59	52	Restraining orders served (209a & 258E)
5	0	0	Alarm by-law tickets
41	43	59	Registered Sex Offenders

TOTAL REPORTABLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS OVER \$1,000 IN VALUE

2017	2018	2019
138	142	115

TOTAL REPORTABLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS UNDER \$1,000 IN VALUE

2017	2018	2019
25	27	34

TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES ACCIDENTS

2017	2018	2019
163	169	149

INJURED PERSONS

2017	2018	2019	
19	17	15	Operators
13	2	5	Passengers
3	1	1	Pedestrians
0	1	1	Bicyclist
0	1	3	Motorcyclists
1	1	0	Fatalities
36	23	25	Total Injuries

MOTOR VEHICLE CITATIONS

2017	2018	2019
768 (Fines \$4,335.00)	1244 (Fines \$5,380.00)	1165 (Fines \$2,685.00)

FIREARMS REGISTRATION: PERMITS TO CARRY

2017	2018	2019
190	204	226

PARKING TICKETS ISSUED

2017	2018	2019
381 (\$7,530.00)	466 (\$9,070.00)	442 (\$8,680.00)

HOUSE CHECKS WHILE PEOPLE WERE AWAY

2017	2018	2019
197	127	99

SUMMONS SERVED

2017	2018	2019
109	89	109

Appendix II. MPD Uses of Force 2017-2020

Montague Police Department Uses of Force

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>OOJ</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Total Reportable Uses of Force</u>	11	26	16	17	2	72	
<u>Shift</u>							
7a-3p	2	5	3	10	1	21	29.2%
3p-11p	5	15	8	3	1	32	44.4%
11p-7a	4	6	5	4	0	19	26.4%
<u>Village</u>							
Turners Falls	9	20	13	12		54	75.0%
Millers Falls	0	2	2	2		6	8.3%
Montague City	0	1	0	1		2	2.8%
Montague Center	1	1	0	1		3	4.2%
Lake Pleasant	0	0	0	0		0	0.0%
In Custody	1	2	1	1		5	6.9%
<u>Race</u>							
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Black	1	3	1	1	0	6	8.3%
White	10	23	15	16	2	66	91.7%
<u>Ethnicity</u>							
Hispanic	1	5	0	0	0	6	8.3%
Non Hispanic	10	21	16	17	2	66	91.7%
<u>Gender</u>							
Male	9	16	12	15	2	54	75.0%
Female	2	10	4	2	0	18	25.0%
Transgener	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
<u>Age</u>							
17 and Under	0	3	3	0	0	6	8.3%
18 - 24	1	4	5	4	1	15	20.8%
25 - 29	1	3	1	1	0	6	8.3%
30 - 39	5	8	3	8	0	24	33.3%
40 - 49	0	4	2	0	0	6	8.3%
50 - 59	2	1	1	1	1	6	8.3%
60 and Over	2	3	1	3	0	9	12.5%
<u>Force Used</u>							
Compliance Techniques	8	17	9	12	0	46	63.9%
Defensive Tactics	1	1	2	1	0	5	6.9%
OC Spray	1	4	2	2	0	9	12.5%
Pepperball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

TASER Display	0	4	2	0	1	7	9.7%
TASER Drive Stun	1	0	1	0	0	2	2.8%
TASER Deployment	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.4%
K9 Apprehension	0	0	0	1	1	2	2.8%
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Injuries

None	11	26	16	15	1	69	95.8%
Claimed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Minor	0	0	0	2	1	3	4.2%
Major	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Nature of Event

Disturbance	2	5	2	3	0	12	16.7%
Domestic	3	2	3	4	0	12	16.7%
Mental Health	4	10	2	7	1	24	33.3%
Protective Custody	1	3	1	0	0	5	6.9%
Noncompliant Detainee	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.4%
Noncompliant Prisoner	0	2	1	0	0	3	4.2%
Motor Vehicle	0	1	2	0	0	3	4.2%
Property Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Violent Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Resisting Arrest	0	0	4	3	0	7	9.7%
Warrant	1	3	1	0	0	5	6.9%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix III. MPD Calls for Service Breakdown - 2019

<u>MPD Call for Service Breakdown - 2019</u>		
<i>(Officer Initiated Filtered)</i>		
<u>Call Reason</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
258E Service	27	0.30%
911 (Abandoned Call)	68	0.77%
911 (Hangup Call)	50	0.56%
911 (Misdialed)	140	1.58%
911 (Silent Call)	29	0.33%
Abandoned Auto	5	0.06%
Accident (Hit and Run)	24	0.27%
Accident (Pedestrian)	4	0.05%
Accident (Personal Injury)	20	0.23%
Accident (Property Damage)	161	1.82%
Alarm (Holdup)	4	0.05%
Alarm (Medical Alert)	37	0.42%
Alarm (Burglar)	139	1.57%
Alarm (Domestic Violence)	1	0.01%
Animal Complaint	368	4.15%
Annoying/Harassing Phone Calls	14	0.16%
Assault	29	0.33%
Assault and Battery w/ Dangerous Weapon	12	0.14%
Assault and Battery	19	0.21%
Assist Citizen	378	4.26%
Assist Motorist	96	1.08%
Assist Other Agency	79	0.89%
Assist Other Police Department	54	0.61%
BOLO	204	2.30%
Breaking and Entering	36	0.41%
Death (Suicide)	2	0.02%
Death (Unattended)	7	0.08%
Despondant Person	50	0.56%
Disable Motor Vehicle	60	0.68%
Disorderly Conduct	1	0.01%
Disturbance (General)	177	2.00%
Disturbance (Motor Vehicle)	17	0.19%
Disturbance (Gang)	2	0.02%
Disturbance (Loud Noise)	157	1.77%
Disturbance (Neighbor)	70	0.79%
Disturbance (Domestic)	145	1.64%
Drug/Narcotics Violation	17	0.19%
Environmental Incident	18	0.20%
Escort Detail	51	0.58%
Fight	20	0.23%
Fire (Chimney)	2	0.02%
Fire (Illegal Burning)	11	0.12%

Fire (Brush)	6	0.07%
Fire (Smoke Invest)	26	0.29%
Fire (Structure)	18	0.20%
Fire Alarm	117	1.32%
Follow Up Investigation	186	2.10%
Foot Patrol	144	1.62%
Fraud	27	0.30%
General Information	164	1.85%
Illegal Dumping	24	0.27%
Juvenile	153	1.73%
K-9 (Call Out)	47	0.53%
K-9 (Search)	12	0.14%
K-9 (Training)	20	0.23%
Landlord/Tenant Issue	15	0.17%
Larceny	87	0.98%
Lift Assist	53	0.60%
Loitering	3	0.03%
LTC/FID	693	7.82%
Medical Emergency	843	9.51%
Mental Health Emergency	37	0.42%
Missing Person	17	0.19%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	0.08%
Mutual Aid Request	72	0.81%
Odor Invest	11	0.12%
Officer Wanted	127	1.43%
Open Door/Window	15	0.17%
Ordinance Violation	20	0.23%
Overdose	19	0.21%
Parking Violation	462	5.21%
Permit Request	4	0.05%
Person Well Being Check	319	3.60%
Police Information	134	1.51%
Property (Exchange/Return)	16	0.18%
Property (Found)	81	0.91%
Property (Lost)	66	0.74%
Public Drinking	7	0.08%
Radio Concern	4	0.05%
Rape	2	0.02%
Records Request	5	0.06%
Recovered Motor Vehicle	1	0.01%
Restraining Order Violation	22	0.25%
Robbery	4	0.05%
Runaway	7	0.08%
Safety Hazzard (Misc)	142	1.60%
Safety Hazzard (Motor Vehicle)	140	1.58%
Safety Hazzard (Weather)	1	0.01%
Scam	119	1.34%

School Drill	3	0.03%
Section 35	10	0.11%
Serve Restraining Order	97	1.09%
Sex Offender Address Check	10	0.11%
Sex Offender Registration	110	1.24%
Sex Offenses	6	0.07%
Sexual Assault	2	0.02%
Shoplifting	17	0.19%
Soliciting	15	0.17%
Suicide Attempt	3	0.03%
Summons Service	109	1.23%
Suspicious (Other)	96	1.08%
Suspicious Auto	154	1.74%
Suspicious Person	94	1.06%
Threatening/Harassment	115	1.30%
Traffic Enforcement	249	2.81%
Traffic Hazzard	99	1.12%
Trespassing	32	0.36%
Unknown	19	0.21%
Unwanted Person	70	0.79%
Vacation House Check	99	1.12%
Vandalism	51	0.58%
Warrant Arrest	67	0.76%
Winter Parking Permit	8	0.09%
Wires Down	25	0.28%
TOTALS	8864	100.00%