

2011 Annual Report

Lowell Police Department



Lowell Police Department At-a-Glance

Sworn Officers: 225

Male: 207

Female: 18

Ethnic Breakdown

African American: 5

Asian: 7

Hispanic: 32

Caucasian: 181

Rank Structure:

Superintendent: 1

Deputy Superintendent: 2

Captain: 9

Lieutenant: 13

Sergeant: 30

Patrol Officers: 170

Precincts: 6

Substations: 5

Off-site facilities: 4

Civilian Staff: 95

Male: 36

Female: 59

Ethnic Breakdown

African American: 1

Asian: 5

Hispanic: 4

Caucasian: 85

Fleet: 156

Marked Cruisers: 76

Unmarked Cruisers: 57

Motorcycles: 8

Mobile Command Center: 1

Watercraft: 1

Vans: 9

Other Vehicles: 4

FY 2012 Budget: \$21,485,490

CAD Entries: 82,999

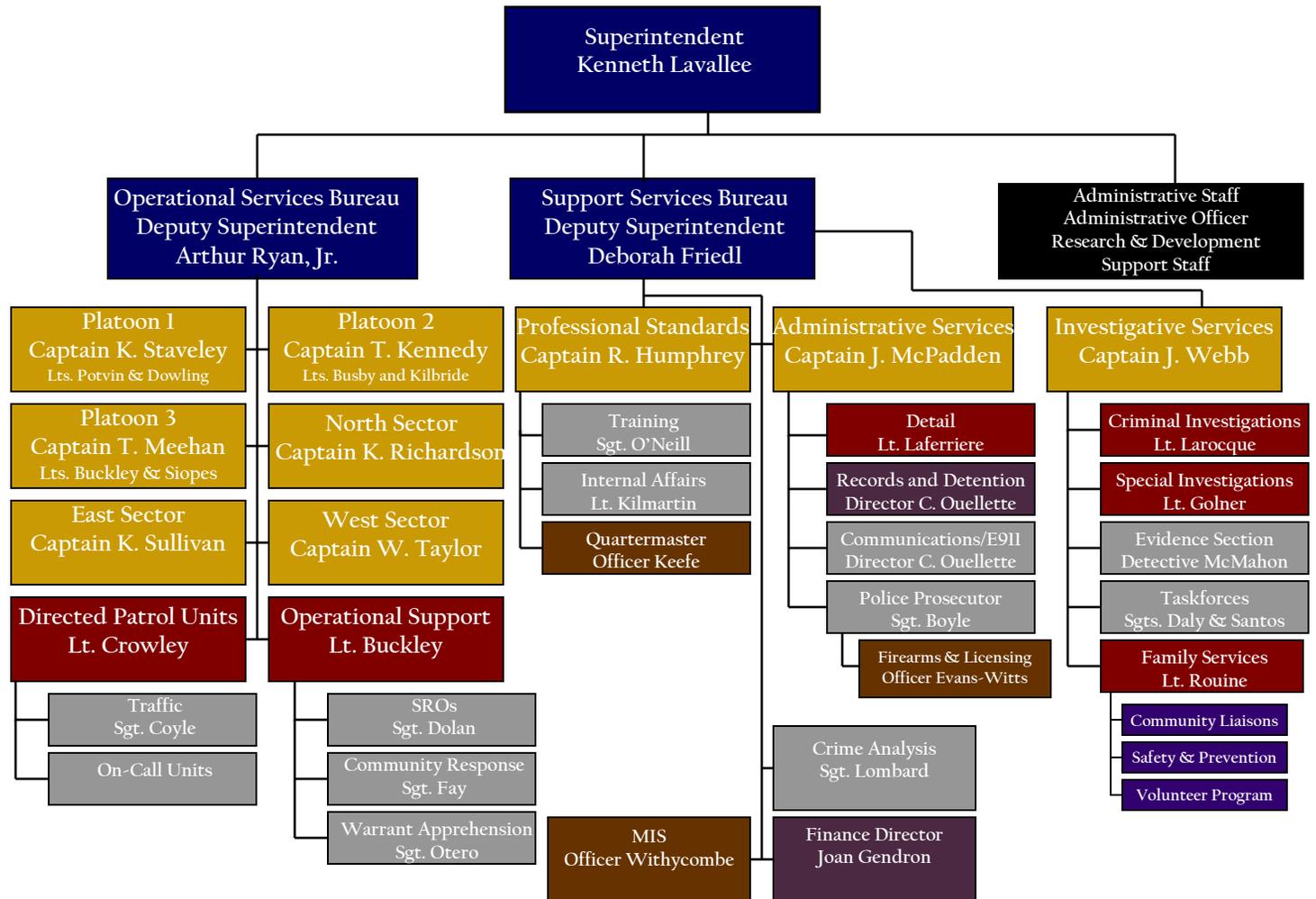
Superintendent Kenneth Lavallee

John F. Kennedy Civic Center

50 Arcand Drive

Lowell, MA 01852

2011 LPD Organizational Chart (as of 12/31/2011)



The LPD in Pictures: 2011





A Letter from Superintendent Lavalley

The City of Lowell • Police Department
JFK Civic Center • 50 Arcand Drive • Lowell, MA 01852
P: 978.937.3200 • F: 978.970.0455
www.LowellPolice.com

Kenneth Lavalley
Superintendent

Deborah Friedl
Deputy Superintendent

Arthur Ryan, Jr.
Deputy Superintendent



April 1, 2012

Dear City Councilors,

It is with great pleasure that I present you with the 2011 Annual Report. This report reflects the activities and accomplishments of the Lowell Police Department in 2011. The men and women of the Lowell Police Department continue to dedicate themselves to serving the community with honor and professionalism. The department worked tirelessly to implement innovative approaches to reduce crime and to achieve the goals of the department. In 2011, the LPD achieved several successes, including a 13% decrease in overall NIBRS Group A crimes, which a wide range of crimes, including homicide, robberies, rapes and vandalism incidents.

There were several high points for the department in 2011, including the end of the 41-year old open homicide case of John Joseph McCabe. Not only did the conclusion of this investigation give closure for the McCabe family, but it was also extremely satisfying for the members of the Criminal Investigation Division. Detective Gerald Wayne had been the lead investigator on this case, however, he passed away from cancer before he was able to arrest the suspects. The detectives in the Criminal Investigation Division continued Detective Wayne's efforts and successfully closed this case in 2011.

Sadly, in 2011 the LPD tragically lost a beloved fellow member of the department, Officer Charles Panek in July 2011 in an off-duty boating accident. Officer Panek was a five-year veteran of the police department who also served his country with the U.S. Marine Corps and the Army National Guard. Officer Panek was completely dedicated to his duties of being a police officer and is deeply missed. Once again, the department came together during a time of tragedy and as Superintendent, I could not be prouder of the men and women of the Lowell Police Department. In conclusion, I would like to thank both the members of the City Council and City Manager Lynch for your continued support throughout the past year.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Lavalley
Superintendent of Police

The City of **LOWELL** *Alive. Unique. Inspiring.*

Annual Report 2011—Table of Contents

I. 2011 Accomplishments	1
II. 2011 Year in Review	2
III. Crime in the City of Lowell	7
III. Office of the Superintendent	20
Administrative Officer	21
Research and Development Unit	22
V. Operational Services Bureau	24
Shift & Sector Captains	25
2011 Sector Activities	26
Directed Patrol Units	28
Traffic Section	28
K-9 Unit	30
On-Call Units	31
Operational Support	33
Warrant Apprehension Unit	33
School Resource Officers	33
Community Response Unit	35
VI. Support Services Bureau	36
Professional Standards	37
Training/Hiring/Recruitment & Hiring	37
Internal Affairs	38
Administrative Services	39
Records and Detention	39
Detail Office	39
Communications/E-911 Center	40
Police Prosecutor's Office	42
Firearms & Licensing	42
Investigative Services	43
Criminal Investigation Section	43
Evidence Section	43
Taskforces	44
Special Investigation Section	45
Family Services Unit	46
Crime Analysis and Intelligence Unit	50
Budget and Finance Section	50
Management Information Systems	52
VII. In Memoriam	53
VIII. LPD Contact Information	55

2011 Accomplishments

In 2011, the LPD continued to work to achieve the goals of the department, which include furthering community policing efforts, reducing youth involvement in gang/delinquent behavior, controlling disorder in the Downtown neighborhood of the City, limiting the availability of drugs, eliminating the number of illegal firearms, deterring domestic violence and increasing traffic enforcement efforts. Noteworthy achievements include:

- 13% decrease in overall Group A NIBRS crimes;
- 40% decrease in homicide incidents and a 50% decrease in homicide victims;
- 12% decline in robberies;
- 16% decrease in vandalism incidents and a 39% decline in motor vehicle theft;
- 4% increase in arrests made for Group B NIBRS crimes, which include operating under the influence;
- 27% decrease in gang-related incidents;
- 38% reduction in firearm-related incidents;
- 6% overall decrease in domestic violence incidents, which includes a 14% decrease in domestic assaults;
- 4% decrease in juvenile crime;
- Received \$2,484,486 in state, federal and private grant funding, including a second Smart Policing grant and a state grant designed to improve access to services for proven risk males between the ages of 14-24;
- Solved the 41-year cold case homicide of 15-year old John Joseph McCabe;
- Held several impromptu neighborhood sidewalk meetings to increase communication with the community and alleviate any fears they had about recent criminal incidents;
- Worked with Apple and application developer Zco to be the first police department in the nation working to regularly incorporate the iPad and a law enforcement based application into everyday policing activities;
- Hired 7 new officers;
- Wrote 22,444 citations to motorists and recorded a 1% decrease in motor vehicle accidents;
- The Warrant Apprehension Unit made 614 arrests of individuals with outstanding warrants, clearing 2,011 outstanding charges;
- Special Investigation Section members increased the number of individuals they arrested for drug-related crimes by 15% and they recovered 38% more firearms than in 2010; and
- The Community Response Unit made 648 arrest, a 114% increase compared to 2010.



The Year in Review 2011

Smart Policing Initiative

In 2011, the LPD was selected for a second Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) grant award. The first Smart Policing grant focused on utilizing evidence-based practices to combat drug and drug-related crimes. The initiative focused on place-based strategies, offender-based strategies and creating organizational change. The second Smart Policing grant will focus on institutionalizing evidence-based practices within the department. The LPD will accomplish this through increasing the capacity of personnel to utilize evidence-based strategies on a daily basis and creating additional organizational changes to support these practices. The LPD is one of 15 sites awarded the Smart Policing Grant in 2011. The LPD along with Boston Police Department and Glendale, Arizona Police Department are the only departments in the country to be awarded two Smart Policing Grants.



Prescription Drug Prevention Initiative



In the fall of 2010, the LPD received funding from the Partnership at DrugFree.org to conduct presentations to both students and parents under the Partnership's Pact360 program on the dangers of drugs. The LPD worked closely with the Lowell Health Department on this project. The funders provided training and guidance on the presentations they created, which highlighted various drugs. The City decided to focus on prescription drugs as a result of the increasing problem in Lowell. The LPD utilized the Partnership's presentation templates and the SROs added local data and trends to the presentation to make it more relevant to Lowell. Over the course of a year, a total of 1,849 individuals received the presentation. The large majority of these individuals were students, however, the SROs were able to go to the Lowell Adult Education Center and provide the presentation to parents. In the spring, the Health Department conducted Pact360 presentations to students at the Greater Lowell Vocational School. During one presentation this past year, the Partnership at DrugFree.org sent a representative to co-host a presentation with two SROs at Middlesex Community College, which was sponsored by

Representative Tom Golden's Office. During this presentation, the SROs were able to speak with 60 high school students who had been identified as leaders at their respective schools, including Lowell High School, Lowell Catholic, as well as students from schools in the surrounding Greater Lowell area.

Bean-bag Shot Guns Issued

In 2011 the Lowell Police Department implemented Special Impact Weapon and Munitions System (SIWAMS) into the department's less-lethal arsenal. SIWAMS is more commonly known as the Bean Bag Shotgun. The Lowell Police Department has adopted the less-lethal force philosophy to assist with the de-escalation of potentially violent confrontations. Prior to SIWAMS being deployed into the field, officers and supervisors received specialized training in the weapon system at the Tyngsboro Firearms Range. SIWAMS consists of a Special Impact Munitions (SIM) projectile, which is a flexible cloth sack filled with shot/pellets and equipped with a tail to stabilize it in flight. The SIM projectile, often referred to as a Bean Bag Round, is launched through a Remington 12 gauge shotgun solely designated for SIWAMS use.



Safe and Successful Youth Initiative

In October 2011, the City of Lowell was one of 9 cities in the Commonwealth to receive state funding through Governor Patrick's Safe and Successful Youth Initiative. The City received \$900,000 to develop a program designed to target proven risk males between the ages of 14-24 and their families, including siblings and offspring. Proven risk youth are individuals that have been identified as victims, offenders or witnesses in violent or gang crimes. Additionally, these individuals may have been previously incarcerated and are struggling to reenter the community. The City of Lowell is partnering with the United Teen Equality Center, the Career Center, Middlesex Community College and Lowell Community Health Center on this project. Additionally, through the Health Center's Youth Council, the City is subcontracting funds to the Boys and Girls Club, YWCA and Big Brothers Big Sisters to offer opportunities to siblings and offspring of the proven risk youth enrolled in the program. Through this initiative, the project partners are providing year-round employment opportunities, educational attainment opportunities, such as GEDs and college courses, as well as trauma counseling. The City of Lowell is hoping to target 90-100 youth through the program, as well as 30 of their family members. The program will get underway in 2012 and the City of Lowell is confident this program will assist youth to better their lives and reduce their involvement in criminal and gang activity.

STOP. THINK. LET IT GO.

The Patrick-Murray Administration's Safe and Successful Youth Initiative in collaboration with the Executive Offices of Health & Human Services and Public Safety & Security.

41-Year Old Homicide Case Solved

In late September 1969, the LPD responded to a vacant field off Maple Street in Lowell for reports of the discovery of a male victim, obviously deceased. The victim was identified as 15-year-old John Joseph McCabe, of the neighboring town of Tewksbury. Upon launching an investigation into the circumstances of the killing, it was determined that McCabe had disappeared after leaving a dance at the Knights of Columbus in Tewksbury and was reported missing by his parents hours later when he did not return home. In the days and weeks following the homicide, the LPD was inundated with tips and potential leads. Detectives worked to track down each and every lead. Initially the investigation focused on two persons of interest. However, with no witnesses and DNA testing unavailable, the case eventually hit a dead end.



Over the years, various detectives in the LPD's Criminal Investigation Division worked on the case, but little progress was made until Detective Gerry Wayne took over the case in 2002. He pored over the case file and contacted and re-interviewed many of the individuals linked to the case. In 2007, there was a break in the case when Detective Wayne managed to locate a person of interest that had never been identified during the initial investigation. Although Detective Wayne passed away in 2009, his colleagues in the Criminal Investigation Section pieced together his notes and reviewed the evidence again. They gathered the evidence that was still available and sent it to the FBI to determine if any DNA could be identified. During this time they also decided to partner with the ATF. The ATF was able to provide a sophisticated polygraph test. Through the ATF's polygraph equipment, the LPD was able to validate and confirm several suspicions. On April 15, 2011, three suspects were arrested in connection with the case. One was charged with murder and one was charged with manslaughter. The third suspect, who was a juvenile at the time of the incident, was charged in juvenile court on a murder charge.

LPD to Integrate iPads into Policing Operations

In the fall of 2010, in an effort to better utilize technology to meet the complex needs of the LPD, the Management Information Systems officer worked to determine if an Apple iPad could assist the department to improve efficiency. The LPD partnered with Apple and Zco Corporation, a lead application developer, to design an application for the iPad. Zco developed a customized PolicePad application for the LPD in 2011. The LPD became a pilot site for the application, at no cost to the department. The iPad along with the PolicePad application will greatly reduce the time consuming process it takes for officers to access information in their cruiser. Additionally, officers will be able to immediately see the exact location and priority level of the call on an interactive map as it is logged in by the LPD Dispatch Center. Finally, officers can also access specific address history, including past involvement with the LPD, which will enable them to take proper precautions before responding.

Although Zco privately funded the PolicePad application, the LPD is still working to identify a funding source to outfit the entire department with iPads. Currently a small number of officers have access to the iPads, however, the department is hoping to secure funding in 2012 so that all officers can benefit from these devices and the customized PolicePad application.

Advanced Driver Control Training

Throughout the spring of 2011, every sworn member of the LPD attended a one-day course of instruction related to police vehicle operation. The training was hosted by “In Control – Advanced Driver Training.” In Control Advanced Driver Training was founded in 2003 in an effort to lower the number of crashes caused by driver error. Automobile crashes are the number one killer of people under 45 and In Control’s program has been found to reduce crash rates in new drivers by 70 percent.

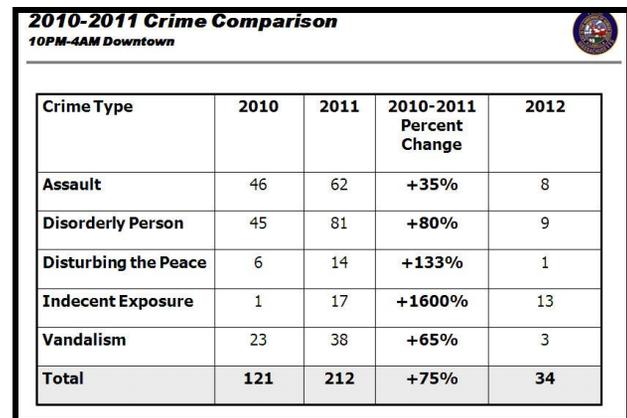
The half-day In Control program was an extreme crash prevention training course designed to not only teach participants the appropriate way to respond to unavoidable, real-life road situations, but also to instill lifelong attitudes that make safer drivers. This closed course hands-on education was adapted from existing law enforcement training as well as European closed course, hands-on instruction. In Control is the first state certified training of this kind in the United States and graduates, regardless of driving experience, qualify to receive auto insurance discounts with Massachusetts and National Insurance carriers. In Control has trained nearly 20,000 students and receives limitless praise from graduates, parents, schools, police departments, insurance companies, legislators and community groups all over New England.

Of the 160 police officers nationwide that died in the line of duty in 2010, 44 were killed in an automobile accident. In fact, automobile accidents are the second leading cause of officer line of duty deaths. The department is constantly looking for relevant trainings that provide officers with the skills and techniques they need to increase their safety.

Downtown Disorder 2011

In 2010, the LPD began to recognize that violence in and around liquor establishments in the Downtown area was becoming an increasing problem. Lowell's liquor establishments close for the evening at 2 a.m. There are several bars located in close proximity in the Downtown area. As a result, hundreds of intoxicated patrons spill out onto the streets at 2 a.m. Many of these individuals have been over served and/or are underage. Over the past few years there have been several general disorder issues, such as indecent exposure and disorderly conduct incidents. However, in recent years, there have been several violent fights between patrons both in and outside of the liquor establishments.

While overall crime in the City's other 10 neighborhoods declined from 2010 to 2011, overall crime in the Downtown area increased 8 percent. Select crimes (including assaults, disorderly, vandalism) in Downtown increased 75% and overall calls for service to this area jumped 27% from 2010 to 2011 from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. Specifically, assaults in Downtown have increased 35 percent. There were 194 assaults in the Downtown area during the peak time period of 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. in 2010 and 2011. The LPD's Crime Analysis and Intelligence Unit has also identified that while the injuries from assaults in 2010 were minor, they became increasingly more serious in 2011. Particularly alarming is the fact that there has also been a 79% increase in assault and battery on a police officer from 2010 to 2011 in the Downtown area. The LPD recognizes that the large majority of patrons come to the City to enjoy a responsible evening out. Furthermore, many of the liquor establishments do not condone the type of violent behavior exhibited by a select few patrons. However, this is a serious problem and the department is working to utilize all available resources to ensure the safety of those visiting the liquor establishments, as well as the safety of LPD officers. The LPD made several recommendations to the City Council to alleviate issues in the Downtown area in 2012 and will work on implementing them throughout the upcoming year.



Crime Type	2010	2011	2010-2011 Percent Change	2012
Assault	46	62	+35%	8
Disorderly Person	45	81	+80%	9
Disturbing the Peace	6	14	+133%	1
Indecent Exposure	1	17	+1600%	13
Vandalism	23	38	+65%	3
Total	121	212	+75%	34

Figure 1: 2010-2011 Downtown Crime Comparison

Policy and Procedure Manual Overhaul

The LPD has entered into a contract with North East Police Accreditation Consultants (NEPAC), LLC to revise and restructure the Policy and Procedure manual to be in line with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) standards. An executive level working group has been assigned the task of working directly with NEPAC to go through each policy and review and edit it to confirm that it fits the needs and guidelines of the LPD. The group also reviews the policies to verify that they do not violate any of the union contracts.

Crime in the City of Lowell: 2011 NIBRS Data

Beginning in 2008, the LPD began collecting National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. NIBRS data is broken down into two separate lists of offenses, Group A Offenses and Group B Offenses. Group A Offenses include serious offenses such as murder, rape, kidnapping, and weapon law violations, while Group B Offenses include less serious crimes such as passing bad checks, vagrancy and loitering. It is important to note that Group A Offenses capture all offenses that were reported to the LPD, while Group B Offenses only capture those in which an arrest was made.

In 2011 the LPD reported a total of 10,305 total offenses per NIBRS standards, which is a 13% decrease in overall activity from 2010, in which a total of 11,457 offenses were reported. Table 1 and 2 on the following pages provide a detailed breakdown of all Group A and B offenses. Data from 2010 was updated as a result of on-going investigations and the 2010 data below reflects the finalized NIBRS numbers submitted to the state.

Table 1: 2010-2011 NIBRS Group A Offenses	2010	2011	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	5	3	-2	-40%
Kidnaping/Abduction	16	11	-5	-31%
Forcible Rape	51	35	-16	-31%
Forcible Sodomy	4	1	-3	-75%
Sexual Assault With an Object	1	3	+2	200%
Forcible Fondling	51	33	-18	-35%
Robbery	198	174	-24	-12%
Aggravated Assault*	815	507	N/A	N/A
Simple Assault	1,191	1,331	+140	+12%
Intimidation	372	369	-3	-1%
Arson	27	33	+6	+22%
Extortion/Blackmail	1	5	+4	+400%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	907	928	+21	+2%
Purse snatching	0	7	+7	Not calculable
Shoplifting	219	220	+1	0%
Theft From Building	40	60	+20	+50%

*Please note, the association table created by the LPD to link Massachusetts General Law and NIBRS codes was found to have discrepancies in regards to aggravated assaults. This process was part of the conversion to electronic reporting in 2005 from paper reports to Larimore's Record Management System. As a result, aggravated assaults from 2010 to 2011 cannot be compared.

	2010	2011	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	0	3	+3	Not calculable
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	1,095	849	-246	-23%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Acc.	138	165	+27	+20%
All Other Larceny	1,011	663	-348	-34%
Motor Vehicle Theft	414	252	-162	-39%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	101	63	-38	-38%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confident	53	49	-4	-8%
Credit Card/ATM Fraud	100	133	+33	+33%
Impersonation	133	118	-15	-11%
Wire Fraud	3	6	+3	+100%
Embezzlement	1	2	+1	+100%
Stolen Property Offenses	58	46	-12	-21%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1,719	1,452	-267	-16%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	327	318	-9	-3%
Drug Equipment Violations	7	5	-2	-29%
Incest	0	0	0	Not calculable
Statutory Rape	3	8	+5	+167%
Pornography/Obscene Material	5	3	-2	-40%
Betting/Wagering	0	0	0	Not calculable
Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gaming	4	0	-4	-100%
Gambling Equipment Violations	1	3	+2	+200%
Prostitution	28	51	+23	+82%
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	1	1	0	0%
Weapon Law Violations	202	164	-38	-19%
Group A Total	9,302	8,074	-1,228	-13%

There were 8,074 Group A offenses reported to the LPD in 2011, a 13% decrease from 2010 in which there were 9,302 Group A offenses reported. Specifically:

- Violent crimes decreased significantly in 2011. Specifically, homicides declined 40%, rapes decreased 31%, and robberies decreased 12 percent.
- While breaking and entering incidents increased slightly by 2%, several other property crimes declined, including theft from a motor vehicle (-23%), all other larceny (-34%), motor vehicle theft (-39%), and destruction/damage/vandalism (-16%).
- Vice crimes, such as drug violations decreased 3%, while prostitution increased significantly by 82%, which the LPD has attributed to an increase in crackdowns on prostitution activity.
- Credit card/ATM fraud increased 33% in 2011.
- Weapons law violations decreased 19% from 2010 to 2011.

Table 2: 2010-2011 NIBRS Group B Offenses	2010	2011	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Bad Checks	0	0	0	Not calculable
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	0	0	0	Not calculable
Disorderly Conduct	386	389	+3	+1%
Driving Under The Influence	52	73	+21	+40%
Drunkenness	53	42	-11	-21%
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	35	51	+16	+46%
Liquor Law Violations	76	96	+20	+26%
Peeping Tom	2	0	-2	-100%
Runaway	5	5	0	0%
Trespass of Real Property	181	172	-9	-5%
All Other Offenses	1,365	1,403	+38	+3%
Group B total	2,155	2,231	+76	+4%

There were 2,231 Group B offense arrests made in 2011, a 4% increase from the total number of Group B arrests made in 2010 (2,155).

With the exceptions of arrests for drunkenness, peeping toms and trespass of real property, arrests for all other categories increased. Most notably, arrests for driving under the influence increased 40%, arrests for non-violent family offenses rose 46% and liquor law violations increased 26 percent.

Preliminary 2011 Analysis

The LPD's Crime Analysis and Intelligence Unit (CAIU) has conducted a preliminary analysis on selected Group A Offense crimes, including Homicide, Robbery, Burglary/Breaking and Entering, Rape, Aggravated Assault and Vandalism, which can be found on pages 10-14. Please note, aggravated assaults from 2010 to 2011 cannot be compared. In 2011, the LPD, in conjunction with the Massachusetts Crime Reporting Unit, realized that some incidents had been coded incorrectly as aggravated assaults in 2010 and in past years. Therefore, the department and the Massachusetts Crime Reporting Unit began coding them correctly in 2011. As a result, the LPD cannot provide an accurate comparison of aggravated assaults numbers from 2010 to 2011.

In addition to the abovementioned crimes, a Special Crime section on pages 15 –19 highlights drug arrests, domestic violence, gang activity, firearm-related crime and juvenile arrests.

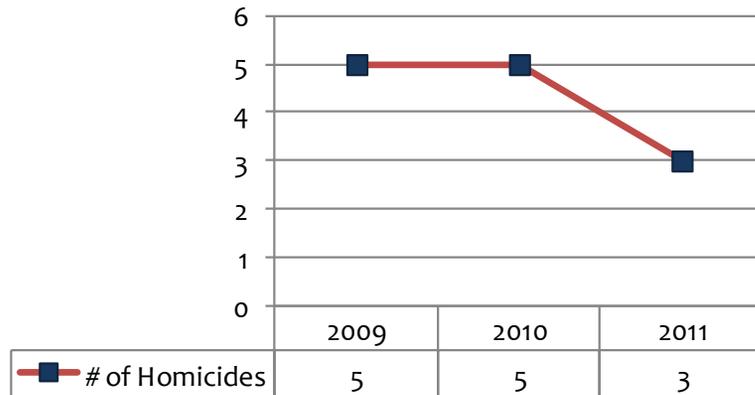
Please note, the statistics on the following pages may be subject to small relative errors, as the statistics are based on the categorization of selected crimes by members of the LPD's Crime Analysis and Intelligence Unit and in some cases may not be based on final and state approved NIBRS data.

2011 Homicides

In 2011, there were 3 homicide incidents and 3 victims, a 40% decrease in homicide incidents and a 50% decline in homicide victims from 2010. Homicides in 2011 were below the three-year average of 4.

The average age of homicide victims in 2011 was 38, while the average homicide offender age was 30. The youngest victim was 19, while the oldest victim was 60. The youngest offender was 19 and the oldest offender was 62. One of the homicides in 2011 was considered domestic-related.

Figure 2: Homicide Incidents 2009-2011



As indicated in Table 3, one of the homicides in 2011 was caused by a firearm, one was the result of a stabbing and one was by means of a blunt instrument (hammer).

Table 3: Homicide Incidents by Weapon Type 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-year average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Firearm	5	3	1	3	-2	-67%
Stabbing	0	1	1	1	No change	Not calculable
Other	0	1	1	1	No change	Not calculable
Total	5	5	3	4	-2	-67%

As illustrated in Figure 3, one homicide occurred in the Downtown area of the City, one in the Lower Highlands and one in the Back Central neighborhood.

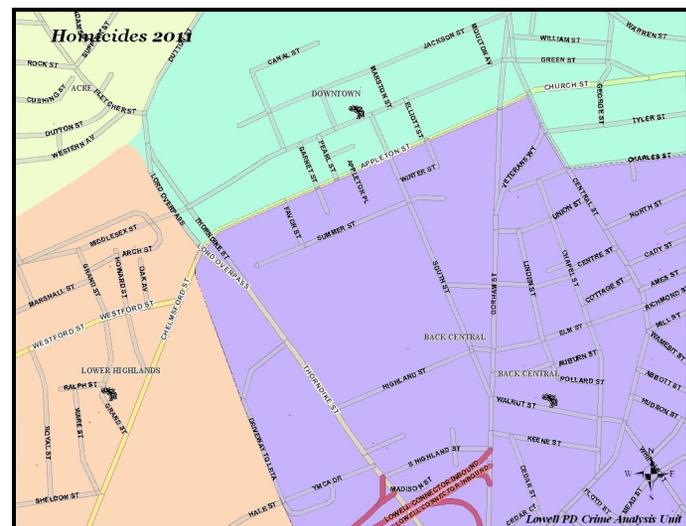
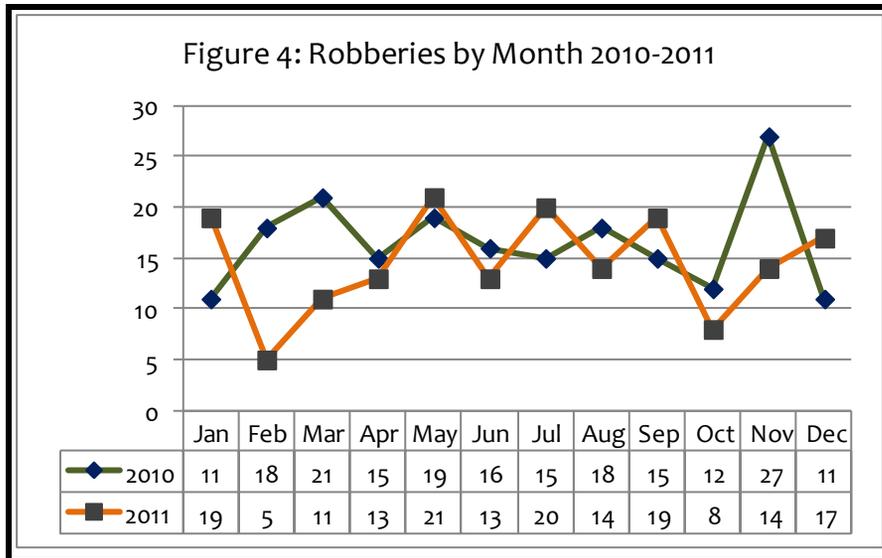


Figure 3: 2011 Homicide Locations

2011 Robberies



There were 174 robberies reported in the City of Lowell in 2011, a 12% decrease compared to 2010. As illustrated in Figure 4, robberies in both 2010 and 2011 fluctuated greatly throughout the year. While robberies peaked in May 2011, in 2010, they reached their highest point in November, which was attributed to a significant increase in bank robberies.

Of the robberies that occurred in 2011:

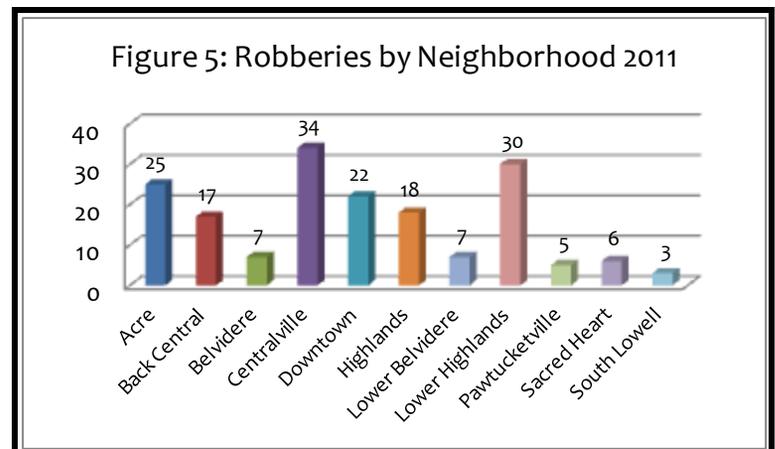
- 2% were domestic-related;
- 4% were drug-related;
- 20% were possibly drug-related; and
- 1% involved alcohol.

In 2011, the LPD cleared 32% (or 55) of the robberies by either arrest or warrant. Of those cleared, 75% (or 41) were cleared through arrest, while 25% (or 14) were cleared through the issuance of a warrant. According to Table 4, the majority of robberies reported in the City were street robberies, followed by commercial and residential, following the same patterns of the two previous years. Approximately 4% of the commercial robberies were of taxi drivers or delivery drivers. There were 8 commercial establishments in the City that were the victim of a robbery on more than one occasion. As evident in Table 5, nearly two-thirds of the robberies were classified as armed (or 112), while 62 were unarmed. Of the armed robberies, 49% (or 55) involved a firearm and 37% (or 41) involved a knife. Other dangerous weapons accounted for 14% (or 16) of the armed robberies.

As indicated by Figure 5, the most robberies occurred in Centralville (34 or 20%), followed by the Lower Highlands (30 or 17%). Platoon 3 experienced the highest number of robberies (93 or 53%). Most robberies occurred on Wednesdays (30 or 17%), followed by Thursdays (27 or 16%) in 2011.

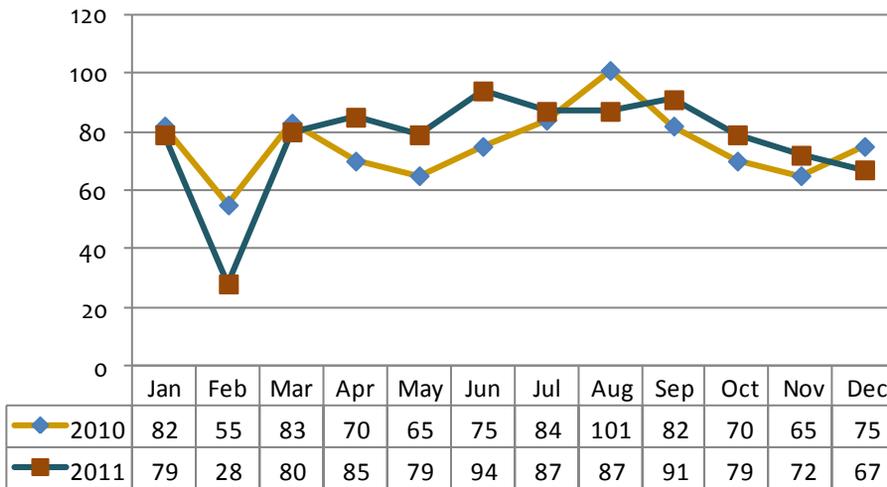
	2009	2010	2011
Street	64%	60%	60%
Commercial	27%	29%	29%
Residential	9%	11%	11%

	2009	2010	2011
Unarmed	46%	48%	36%
Armed	54%	52%	64%



2011 Burglaries

Figure 6: Burglaries by Month 2010-2011



In 2011 there were 928 burglaries reported to the LPD, a 2% increase from burglaries reported in 2010. As illustrated in Figure 6, with the exception of February, burglaries followed a similar pattern throughout both 2010 and 2011. Of the burglaries in 2011:

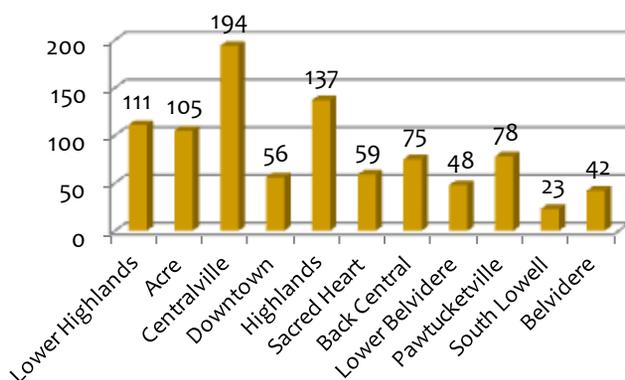
- 62% (or 579) were forced entry, 28% (or 258) were unlawfully entered, 6% (or 55) were attempted break-ins and in 4% (or 36) of the incidents, the entry was unknown.
- 83% (or 769) were residential burglaries, 15% (or 142) were commercial, 1% (or 10) were church burglaries and 1% (or 7) were classified as school burglaries.

Approximately 10% (or 96) of the burglaries in 2011 were cleared by arrest or warrant. Specifically, arrests were made in 69 (or 7%) of cases, while warrants were issued in 27 incidents (or 3%). Electronics continue to be the most prevalent item stolen, accounting for 324 or 35% of the burglaries. Other items stolen include miscellaneous items, such as clothing, food, keys, (101 or 11%), money (91 or 10%), jewelry (67 or 7%), tools (25 or 3%) and copper (24 or 3%). Finally, in 270 (or 30%) of the incidents, nothing was taken. There were four incidents in which firearms were stolen, including one incident in which 40 firearms were stolen in the Acre neighborhood. Two individuals were identified as repeat offenders, accounting for 4 of the burglaries.

As illustrated in Figure 7, Centralville had the highest number of burglaries (194 or 21%), followed by the Highlands (137 or 15%) and the Lower Highlands (111 or 12%). Platoon 2 experienced the most burglaries (392 or 42%). More burglaries occurred on Thursday (150 or 16%) than any other day of the week.

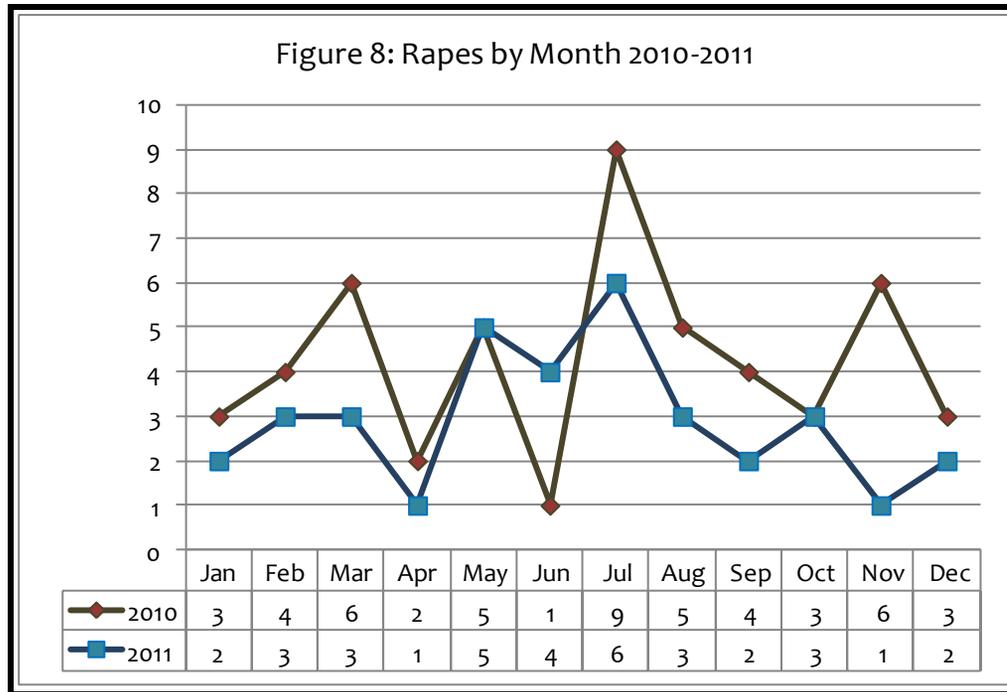
Figure 7: Burglaries by Neighborhood

2011



As illustrated in Figure 7, Centralville had the highest number of burglaries (194 or 21%), followed by the Highlands (137 or 15%) and the Lower Highlands (111 or 12%). Platoon 2 experienced the most burglaries (392 or 42%). More burglaries occurred on Thursday (150 or 16%) than any other day of the week.

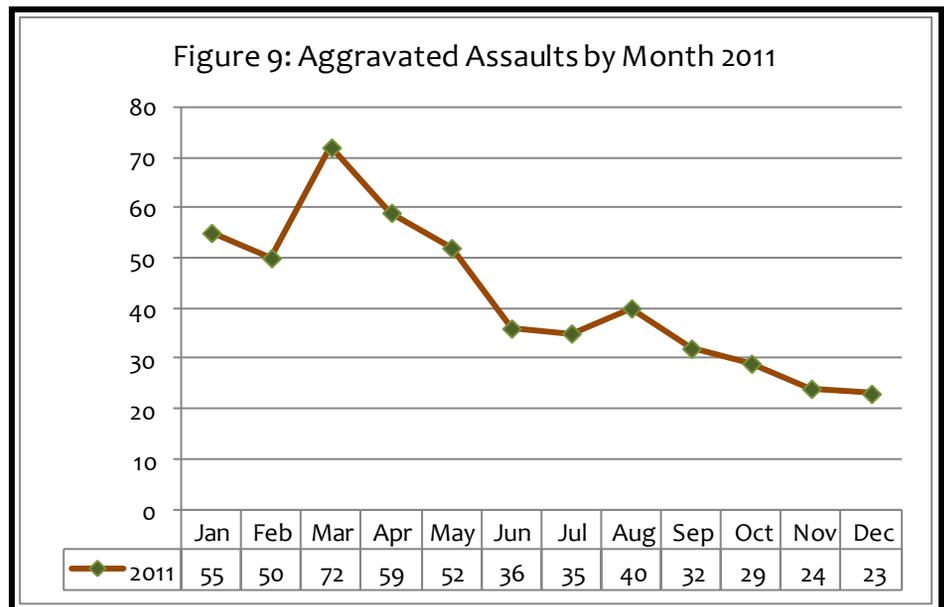
2011 Rapes



In 2011, there were 35 rapes reported in the City, a 31% decrease from 2010, in which there were 51 rapes reported. As evident in Figure 8, rapes in 2010 and 2011 both peaked in July. Rapes in 2011 fluctuated from April through July, but followed a steady pattern throughout the other months in 2011, which differed from 2010, in which rapes fluctuated greatly, particularly from March through August and November to December. The average age of the victim in 2011 was 24. Of the 35 rape victims in 2011, 15 incidents (43%) involved a juvenile.

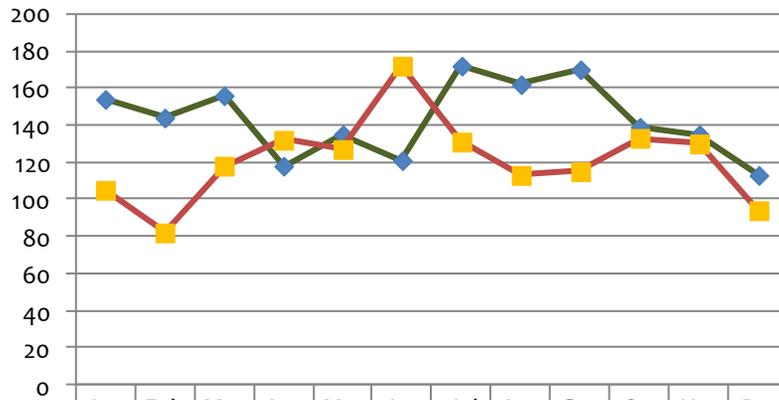
2011 Aggravated Assaults

There were 507 aggravated assaults reported to the LPD in 2011. As illustrated in Figure 9, aggravated assaults peaked in March and steadily declined, before rising slightly in August and then declining for the remainder of the year. The majority of victims were in the 21-30 age range, however the youngest victim was just a few months old, while the oldest victim was 80 years old. Approximately 41% (or 209) of aggravated assaults were committed with “other” dangerous weapons, while hands, feet and fists were used in 28% (or 141) of the incidents. Knives/other cutting instruments accounted for 24% (or 124) of the incidents, while a firearm was used in 33 or 7% of the overall incidents.



2011 Vandalism Incidents

Figure 10: Vandalism Incidents by Month 2010-2011

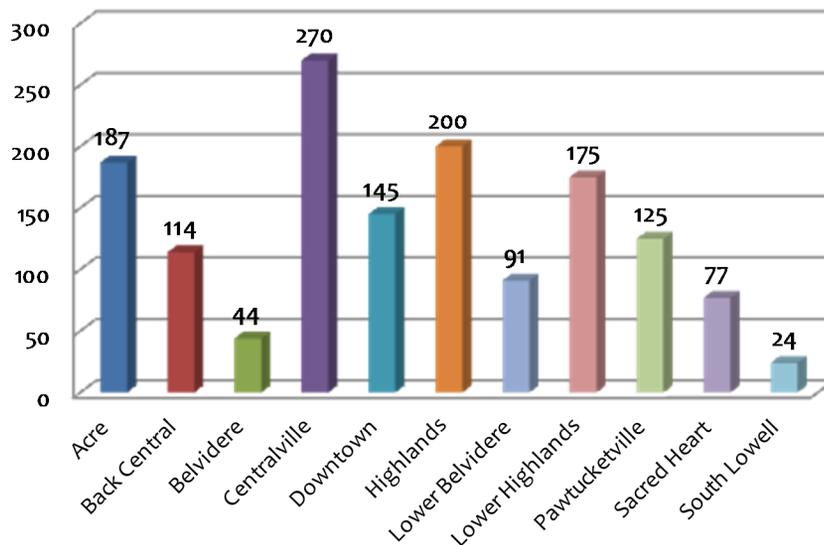


There were a total of 1,452 incidents of vandalism reported to the LPD in 2011, a 16% decrease from 2010, in which 1,719 incidents were reported. As illustrated in Figure 10, vandalism incidents in 2011 remained relatively consistent throughout the year, with the exception of February in which there was a slight decline and June, in which there was a significant increase. Vandalism incidents in 2010 fluctuated throughout the year and peaked in July.

Of the vandalism incidents that occurred in 2011:

- 7% occurred in conjunction with a car break;
- 7% occurred during a burglary; and
- 2% of the vandalism incidents were identified as tagging.

Figure 11: Vandalism by Neighborhood 2011



The majority of vandalism incidents occurred in the North Sector (536 or 37%), followed by the West Sector (511 or 35%) and the East Sector (405 or 28%). As illustrated in Figure 11, Centralville experienced the most incidents of vandalism (270 or 19%), followed by the Highlands (200 or 14%) and the Acre (187 or 13%). Approximately 42% (or 608) of the incidents occurred during Platoon 2, followed by Platoon 1 (427 or 29%) and Platoon 3 (417 or 29%). Analyzing vandalism incidents by days of the week, Sunday experienced the highest number

of incidents, accounting for 18% (or 260) of the incidents. Saturday accounted for the second highest total of vandalism incidents (239 or 16%), followed by Friday (203 or 14%). The remaining days of the week each recorded 13% of the total vandalism incidents.

Special Crime Section: Drug Arrests 2011

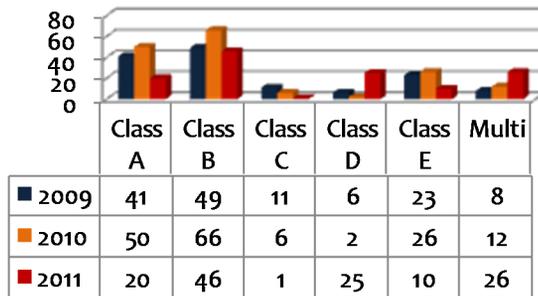
In 2011, the LPD arrested 376 offenders for a drug offense, a 10% decrease from the number of arrests made in 2010 (413). As evident in Table 6, the majority of drug arrests in 2011 were made by members of the Special Investigation Section (233 or 62%), followed by officers on patrol (111 or 30%). Arrests for possession and

Unit/ Agency	2009	2010	2011	3-year average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Patrol	142	127	111	127	-16	-13%
Special Investigation Section	135	247	233	205	-14	-6%
Community Response Team	43	39	32	38	-7	-18%
UMASS Lowell Police	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	323	413	376	371	-37	-10%

distribution accounted for 93% of the drug arrests in 2011. As illustrated in Figure 12, there were 128 arrests for possession in 2011, a 21% decrease from 2010. Arrests for distribution have remained relatively unchanged from 2010 (221) to 2011 (219). Most drug arrests for possession or

distribution involve Class A or B drugs (46%). Class A drugs include heroin, while Class B drugs include cocaine, oxycontin and ecstasy.

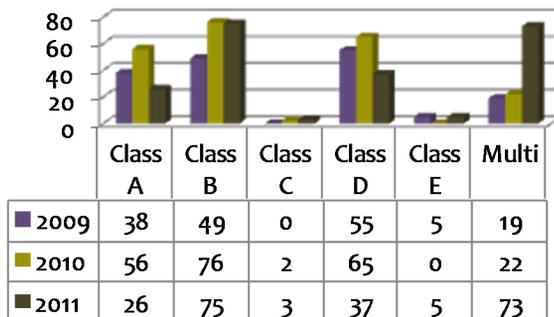
Figure 12: Possession Arrests by Class 2009-2011



Approximately 22% of the drug arrests in 2011 occurred in the Downtown area, while 16% occurred in Centralville and 16% took place in the Lower Highlands. Platoon 3 experienced the highest number of drug arrests (57%), followed by Platoon 2 (39%) and Platoon 1 (3%).

Nearly one-third (30%) of all drug arrests involved an individual residing outside Lowell. Individuals were arrested from approximately 40 different cities and towns, particularly Lawrence, Dracut, Billerica, Tyngsboro and Nashua, NH.

Figure 13: Distribution Arrests by Class 2009-2011



Caucasians (187 or 50%) and Hispanics (127 or 34%) accounted for almost all drug-related arrests in 2011. Fifty-seven percent of all drug arrests involved an offender between the age of 18-31 (214) and males were arrested in 89% of the incidents.

Special Crime Section: Gang Crime 2011

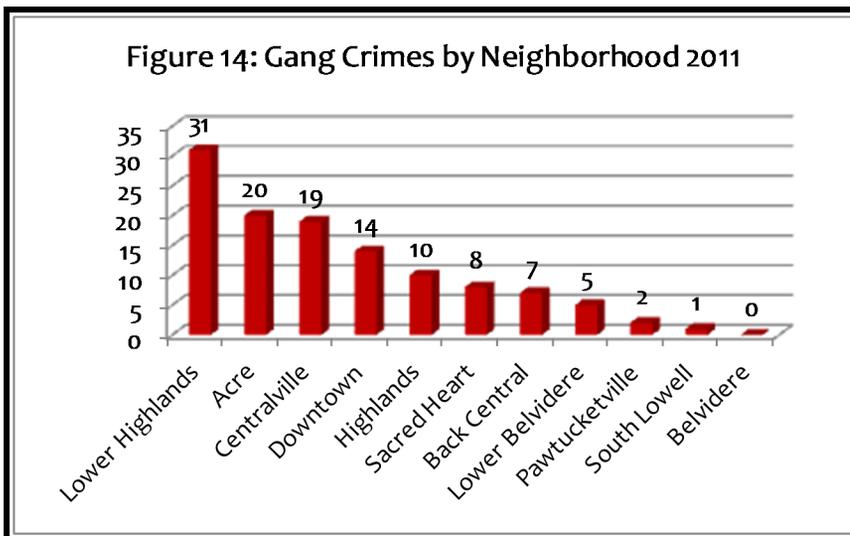
Table 7: Gang-related Crime by category 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-year average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Violent	63	40	56	53	+16	+40%
Group B	84	104	50	79	-54	-52%
Property	40	16	11	22	-5	-31%
Total	187	160	117	155	-43	-27%

As indicated in Table 7, there were 117 gang-related crimes reported to the LPD in 2011, a 27% decrease from 2010. Of the gang-related crimes that occurred in 2011, the majority were violent crimes (56 or 48%), followed by Group B crimes (50 or 43%). Group B crimes include assault and

battery on a police officer, counterfeiting, disorderly, drug offenses, receiving stolen property, simple assault, shots fired and weapons offenses. Although the number of property crimes decreased 31% and Group B crimes declined 52%, the number of gang-related violent crimes increased significantly by 40 percent. Of the 117 gang-related crimes reported to the LPD in 2011, 98 (or 84%) were cleared by arrest. There were a total of 146 individuals arrested for gang-related crimes and there were 30 warrant arrests of known gang members in 2011.

The average age of gang offenders was 22.6 years of age. Of the offenders, 45% were Asian, 34% were Hispanic, 13% were Caucasian and 7% were Black. The gender of the offender or suspect was predominantly male, accounting for 99% of the total. The average age of victims was 26.3 years of age. Approximately 37% of victims were Asian, while 36% were Caucasian, 25% were Hispanic and 2% were Black. Of the victims, 57% were female, while 43% were male.

The majority of gang incidents occurred during Platoon 3 (44%), while 30% occurred on Platoon 1 and 26% of incidents occurring during Platoon 2. Similar to previous years, most gang crime occurred on the weekend days of Sunday (37 or 32%) or Saturday (23 or 19%). Gang incidents peaked in January, March and July, as each month experienced 14 incidents each, while February and August recorded the lowest number of gang crimes (5 each month).



The West Sector experienced the highest number of gang crimes (57 or 49%), followed by the East Sector (35 or 30%) and the North Sector (25 or 21%). As evident in Figure 14, the Lower Highlands recorded the highest number of gang crimes (31 or 26%), followed by the Acre (20 or 17%) and Centralville (19 or 16%).

Special Crime Section: Firearm Crime 2011

In 2011, there were 122 cases involving a firearm reported to the LPD, a 38% decrease compared to 2010, which is illustrated in Table 8. The LPD removed 43 firearms from the streets of the City, a 57% decrease from 2010.

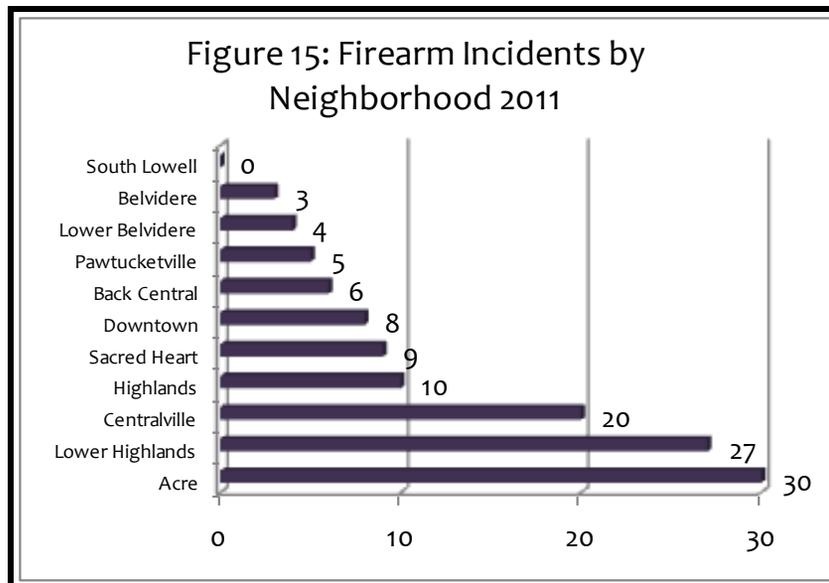
Table 8: Firearm Incidents 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-year average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
# of Firearm Incidents	162	197	122	160	-75	-38%
# of Firearms Recovered	80	100	43	74	-57	-57%

Of the guns confiscated, 24 (or 56%) were recovered from the execution of a search warrant at a residence, 9 (or 21%) were recovered from a motor vehicle stop, 4 (or 9%)

were located outside/near a crime scene and 3 (or 7%) were found during the search of an individual. In 3 cases, the data was unavailable due to on-going investigations. The majority of those found unlawfully possessing a firearm were from Lowell (35).

There were a total of 176 CAD calls for gunshots in 2011, resulting in 136 officer reports. Of those reports, 40 incidents were verified as shots fired incidents, a 58% decrease from 2010. Please note, 14 of the verified shots fired incidents occurred in conjunction with another crime. Verified shots fired means that there was actual evidence of shots being fired at the scene or there was an eye witness to the incident. Of the 40 shots fired incidents, 16 resulted in the victim being struck by a bullet, one of which resulted in the death of the victim. Therefore, there were 15 non-fatal shootings in 2011, a 36% increase from 2010. Of the non-fatal shootings, 75% involved a suspected gang member or associate. Of the 122 firearm-related cases, 42 (or 34%) were categorized as armed robberies/home invasions, 31 (or 25%) were identified as gun assaults, and 26 (21%) were classified as shots fired incidents (that did not occur in conjunction with another crime). Approximately, 30% of all firearm-involved incidents were gang-related and/or drug-related. Sixty three percent of the guns

recovered in 2011 were from a suspected gang member or associate and/or someone involved in the distribution of drugs.



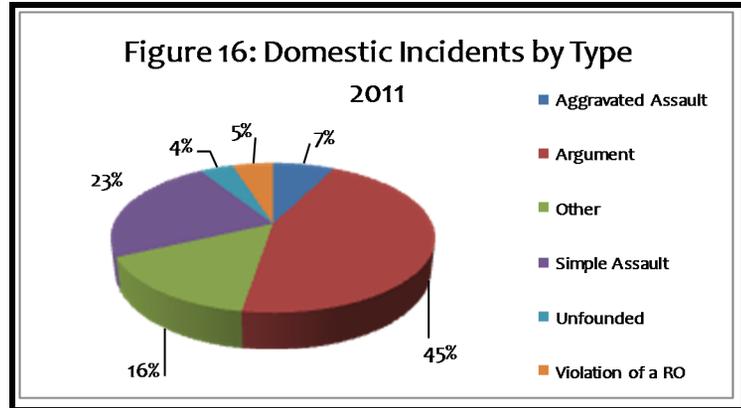
As illustrated in Figure 15, the highest number of firearm incidents occurred in the Acre (30 or 25%), followed by the Lower Highlands (27 or 22%). Firearm activity in the Acre concentrated in the Broadway/Fletcher Streets and near Suffolk, Market and Moody Streets, while Lower Highlands neighborhood firearm activity centered on Branch, Queen and Nichols Streets. Half of all firearm incidents took place on Platoon 3, between 8 p.m. and 1 a.m. Approximately 48% of the incidents occurred Friday through Sunday.

Special Crime Section: Domestic Violence 2011

The LPD recorded a total of 3,746 domestic incidents in 2011, a 6% decrease compared to 2010, in which there were 3,999 incidents. Similar to past years the majority of domestic-related incidents were arguments (45%), followed by simple assaults (23%), which is illustrated in Figure 16. Other incidents, including domestic-related burglaries, disturbances, unwanted persons, intimidation and sex offenses, accounted for 16% of the overall incidents in 2011. There were approximately 7,470 domestic-related calls for service, accounting for 9% of the LPD's total calls for service in 2011.

More domestic-related incidents occurred in August (348 or 9%) than in any other month, while the fewest were recorded in February (280 or 7%). The North Sector recorded the most domestic-related incidents (1,393 or 37%), followed by the West Sector (1,234 or 33%) and the East Sector (1,119 or 30%).

Overall assaults declined 14% in 2011 compared to 2010. Of the 1,146 assaults:



- 76% were simple assaults (868), while 278 (or 24%) were classified as aggravated assaults. Simple assaults decreased 13% and aggravated assaults declined 18% from 2010 to 2011.
- 98% of assaults were cleared either through arrest or court proceedings. Officers made arrests in 811 of the assaults (71%), and complaint applications requesting a hearing or warrant were sought in 307 of the assaults (27%).
- 79% of victims were females, while 21% of the incidents involved male victims.
- Repeat victimization continues to be a concern as 155 offenders were responsible for 2 or more incidents. Specifically, 37 of these individuals were responsible for three or more of the domestic assaults.
- Following trends from year's past, domestic assaults peaked in the 18-29 age range, with 41% of all victims and offenders falling into this category.
- 9% of victims and 8% of offenders were juveniles.
- The majority of victims (56%) and offenders (50%) were Caucasian. A quarter of all victims (25%) were Hispanic, while 27% of offenders were Hispanic.
- 44% of assaults occurred between individuals in a dating relationship, 12% of victims/offenders had dated previously and 12% were married or divorced.
- 2% of aggravated assaults involved a firearm, 23% involved a knife or other cutting instrument, 28% involved hands, fist or feet. The remaining 47% involved other dangerous weapons, such as motor vehicles, glass, bottles and furniture.
- There were 182 violations of a restraining order, 28% were cleared by arrest and 70% were cleared by a warrant or summons.
- 34% of assaults involved alcohol, while drugs played a role in 3% of the incidents.

Special Crime Section: Juvenile Crime 2011

In 2011, 374 juveniles (defined as anyone being under the age of 17) were arrested within the City of Lowell. This represents a slight 4% decrease in the number of juveniles arrested compared to 2010. Most significantly, status offenses decreased 30% and nuisance crimes declined 23 percent. Status offenses include incidents that are only specific to a juvenile, such as truancy. Nuisance crimes include disorderly/disturbance

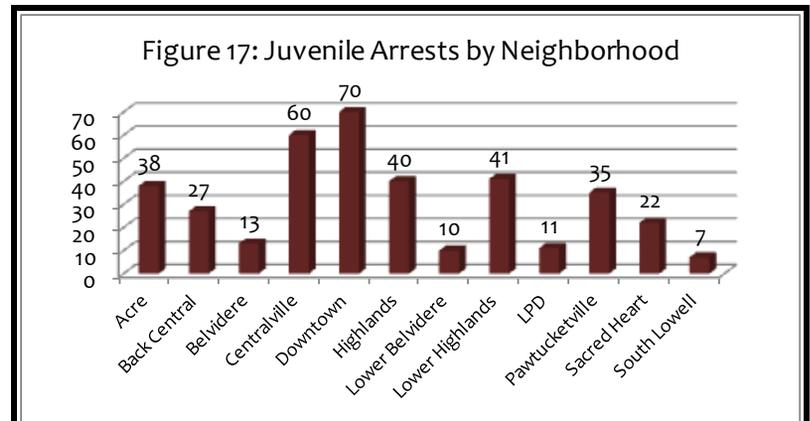
Table 9 Juvenile Arrests 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Status Offenses	56	47	33	45	-14	-30%
Violent Crime	150	130	127	136	-3	-2%
Property Crime	63	60	63	62	+3	+5%
Nuisance Crime	99	60	46	68	-14	-23%
Drug Offenses	13	7	13	11	+6	+86%
Motor Vehicle	10	7	8	8	+1	+14%
Other	1	5	7	4	+2	+40%
Warrants	76	74	77	76	+3	+4%
Total Arrested	468	390	374	411	-16	-4%

incidents. There was an 86% increase in juvenile drug offenses, however, it is important to note that there were only 13 drug-related juvenile incidents all year. Additionally, there was a 40% increase in the “other” category, which includes weapons-related offenses and a 14% increase in motor vehicle juvenile arrests. Violent crime, property crime and warrant arrests remained relatively unchanged from 2010 to 2011.

Table 10: Juvenile Arrests by Gender/Race	Caucasian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Male	120	35	21	89	2	267
Female	59	12	8	28	0	107
Total	179	47	29	117	2	374

As illustrated in Table 10, the majority of juvenile arrestees were males (267 or 71%). Most arrestees were Caucasian (179 or 48%), followed by Hispanic (117 or 31%). Most juveniles were between the ages of 15-16 (70%).

As depicted in Figure 17, most juvenile arrests occurred in the Downtown section of the City (70 or 19%), while 60 (or 16%) occurred in Centralville and 38 (or 10%) took place in the Acre neighborhood. Please note 11 (or 3%) of the individuals were arrested at the LPD.



Superintendent Kenneth Lavallee

Superintendent Kenneth Lavallee is responsible for ensuring that all members of the Lowell Police Department follow the department's mission of providing the highest quality law enforcement services for those who visit, work and live in the City of Lowell. Superintendent Lavallee strives each day to ensure that all LPD personnel act in a professional and proficient manner.

In addition to daily activities, Superintendent Lavallee participates in several local-based initiatives, including:

- Race Relations Council (chair);
- Downtown Bar Owners (chair);
- "Inside the LPD" Cable Show;
- Lowell Youth Development Collaborative;
- Substance Abuse Roundtable;
- End Homeless Commission; and
- Domestic Violence Roundtable.

Superintendent Lavallee is also a member of the following professional organizations:

- Massachusetts Major City Chiefs;
- Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association;
- The International Association of Chiefs of Police;
- Northeastern Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council (NEMLEC);
- Middlesex County Chiefs of Police Association;
- Police Executive Research Forum;
- New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Executive Board; and
- Law Enforcement Executive Development Association.

The Office of the Superintendent also includes Support Staff. The Support Staff of the Office of the Superintendent consists of one Executive Secretary and Administrative Assistant. Together they maintain the daily operations of the Office of the Superintendent.



Administrative Officer

The LPD's Administrative Officer assists and supports the day-to-day administrative and facility operations of Lowell Police headquarters, the 6 LPD precincts, 5 substations and 4 off-site locations. Additionally, he programs and maintains the LPD's 325 portable and 125 mobile radios. Throughout 2011 he continued to serve as a liaison between the Superintendent and all municipal agencies. In addition to his daily duties, in 2011, the Administrative Officer was involved in a large scale antenna replacement project and the FCC license modification mandate project.

Antenna Replacement Project

In an effort to enhance interoperability and improve the overall quality of the performance of radios, the Administrative Officer replaced all the antennas on JFK headquarters and Fox Hall in 2011. He took down the old antennas, installed new structures and realigned and reinstalled the antennas. The old antenna structures were negatively impacting the quality of the radio receiving. Furthermore, the structural integrity of the antennas were questionable. The project also involved new wiring in the Dispatch Center. The new antenna's have improved the interoperability of both the police and fire department's radios and brought them in line with Boston Area Police Emergency Radio Network (BAPEREN) requirements.

FCC License Modification Mandate Project

The Federal Communications Commission issued a mandate in 2011 that required all public safety radio systems to change from wideband operation to narrowband. Narrowbanding enables more channels to be available for licensing to public safety organizations. The Administrative Officer initiated three license modification applications with the FCC. The LPD's physical radio equipment (including portables, mobile, receiver sites and operating stations), as well as the supporting infrastructure (operating system and frequency programming) now conform to the new federal requirements, and the license modification has met the FCC administrative/license requirements.

In addition to the abovementioned projects, the Administrative Officer also:

- Continued to address facility needs and issues;
- Began a station-wide video project, which will involve developing schematics for the cameras, replacing the antiquated analog VHS system and integrating a completely digital system;
- Assisted with the Energy Efficiency Project;
- Renovated and outfitted the new records storage annex in the Records Department; and
- Began designing a new locker room for patrol officers, which will include replacing the old lockers in 2012.

Research and Development Unit

The LPD's Research and Development Unit obtains and manages all state, federal and private grant funding. The LPD received 12 grants in 2011, totaling \$2,484,486.07, a 106% increase from 2010. The majority of funding received in 2011 was from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Executive Office of Public Safety and Security and Health and Human Services (84%). The tables below detail the grants received in 2011.

Table 11: State Grants received in 2011

Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS): Charles E. Shannon Jr., Community Safety Initiative	\$518,183.00	Increases gang education, suppression and intervention efforts in urban cities across Massachusetts.
EOPSS: State E-911 Department Training Grant	\$71,613.00	Ensures that dispatchers receive training.
EOPSS: Highway Safety Division—Traffic Enforcement Grant	\$15,000.00	Supports local law enforcement participation in three traffic mobilizations targeting seat belt violations and driving under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs.
EOPSS: Highway Safety Division—Underage Alcohol Enforcement Grant	\$15,000.00	Increases underage alcohol enforcement efforts through the implementation of initiatives such as compliance checks and Cops in Shops programs and party patrols.
EOPSS: Highway Safety Division—Pedestrian Safety Grant	\$10,000.00	Increases pedestrian and motorist safety in the Downtown area and UMASS-Lowell campus.
EOPSS: State E-911 Department Public Safety Answering Point Communication Center Support and Incentive Grant	\$292,059.00	Provides funding for local E-911 Communication Centers and personnel.
EOPSS: State Municipal Staffing Grant	\$212,774.07	Funds are utilized to retain/hire civilian and sworn personnel.
EOPSS: VAWA STOP Grant	\$40,000.00	Assists the LPD to target domestic violence in the City of Lowell.
EOPSS and the Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS): Safe and Successful Youth Initiative	\$900,000.00	Targets proven risk youth for education and employment opportunities, as well as trauma counseling.
Total	\$2,074,629.07	

Table 12: Federal Grants received in 2011

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA): Smart Policing II	\$300,000.00	Funding will allow the LPD to implement training designed to institutionalize evidence-based policing strategies.
BJA: Byrne JAG Local	\$106,357.00	Main federal funding source for criminal justice agencies. This formula grant is used to implement a wide range of initiatives.
Total	\$406,357.00	

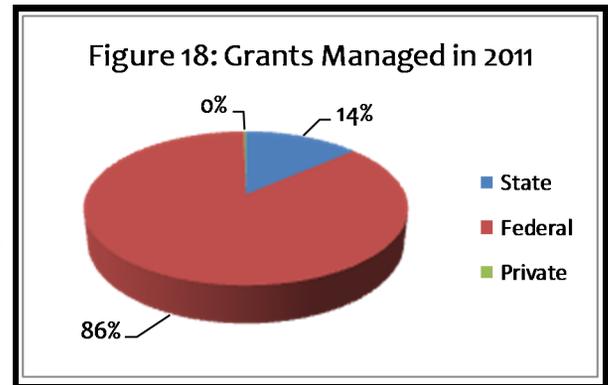
Table 13: Private Grants received in 2011

Target National Night Out Grant	\$500.00	Allowed the LPD to purchase food and supplies for National Night Out in August 2011.
Partnership for DrugFreeAmerica.org	\$3,000.00	Funding to continue the PACT360 program in Lowell
Total	\$3,500.00	

Throughout 2011, the R&D Unit also managed \$5,454,898 in funding that was received in previous years. As illustrated in Figure 18, the majority of funding being managed was federal funding (86% or \$4,703,761), followed by state funding (14% or \$745,387).

In addition to securing and managing grant funding in 2011, the R&D Unit also:

- Held quarterly meetings with City and non-profit partners;
- Inputted all grant-funded overtime activities into a SPSS database to evaluate effectiveness;
- Collated data on grant-funded activities and wrote and submitted monthly, quarterly and biannual reports for funding agencies;
- Compiled all Requests for Proposals for subcontractors and worked with the Law Department to execute contracts for grant partners;
- Continued the LPD's partnership with Suffolk University on the Smart Policing Initiative;
- Worked with Research Partners from the University of Massachusetts-Lowell on the Shannon grant;
- Attended a variety of meetings, including the Lowell Youth Development Collaborative, the Greater Lowell Ex-Offender Reentry Partnership and the Youth Council;
- Managed the LPD's social media sites;
- Worked closely with the SROs to implement the PACT360 program;
- Attended national meetings for the Smart Policing Grant;
- Published the Annual Report; and
- Worked with the Finance Department to ensure that grant funding was spent in a timely and appropriate manner.



Operational Services Bureau



Deputy Superintendent Arthur Ryan, Jr., oversees the Operational Services Bureau, which consists of the entire uniformed branch of the Lowell Police Department. The Operational Services Bureau contains the three sectors: North, East and West. A Sector Captain is responsible for overseeing all police activities within their sector. The three Sector Captains report directly to Deputy Superintendent Ryan. The sectors are patrolled 24 hours a day, seven days a week by uniformed officers on foot and in patrol cars. Three Shift Captains oversee all patrol shift activities.

In addition to the Sector and Shift Captains, Deputy Superintendent Ryan oversees the Directed Patrol Units, including the Traffic Division, the K-9 Unit and the On-call Units, as well as Operational Support, which includes the School Resource Officers, the Community Response Team and the Warrant Apprehension Unit.

Deputy Superintendent Ryan participates in monthly Lowell Youth Development Collaborative meetings, where he meets with other community stakeholders in an effort to identify and develop creative strategies designed to reduce gang and youth violence within Lowell. In 2011, Deputy Ryan took on a leadership role in the LPD's Smart Policing Initiative. He facilitated weekly meetings with

members of the LPD, as well as with the department's Research Partner from Suffolk University to discuss ideas, analyze strategies and evaluate the effectiveness of the evidence-based practices put into place to combat drug and drug-related crime through the Smart Policing Initiative. As part of this project, Deputy Superintendent Ryan has traveled to Washington D.C. multiple times to participate in conferences and trainings relating to the Smart Policing Initiative.

Deputy Superintendent Ryan is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and an alumni of the FBI National Academy. Additionally, Deputy Ryan is an alumni of the Senior Management Institute for Police (SMIP) and an adjunct professor at the University of Massachusetts Lowell in the Criminal Justice Program.

Shift & Sector Captains

The three Shift Captains oversee each of the platoons on a daily basis. As evident by Table 14, the LPD has three platoons, which are broken down into the Late Night, Day and Early Night shifts. Each platoon has staggered start times. The Shift Captains oversee all patrol activities, while the Sector Captains are all assigned to the day shift and are assigned to prevent and reduce crime, as well as improve the quality of life within the neighborhoods in their sectors. The Sector Captains act as a liaison between community members and the LPD, ensure that officers are aggressively policing their routes and implementing community policing activities. The Sector Captains also analyze crime and police activity in the neighborhoods within their Sector, as well as obtain input from community members which helps them to identify and develop strategies that will reduce crime and improve the quality of life. Sector Captains work closely with Shift Captains to ensure that strategies are implemented effectively.

Table 14: LPD Platoon Breakdown

Platoon	Common Name	First Start Time	Second Start Time
Platoon 1	Late Nights	12:25 a.m. to 8:25 a.m.	12:55 a.m. to 8:55 a.m.
Platoon 2	Day	8:25 a.m. to 4:25 a.m.	8:55 a.m. to 4:55 p.m.
Platoon 3	Early Nights	4:25 p.m. to 12:25 a.m.	4:55 p.m. to 12:55 a.m.

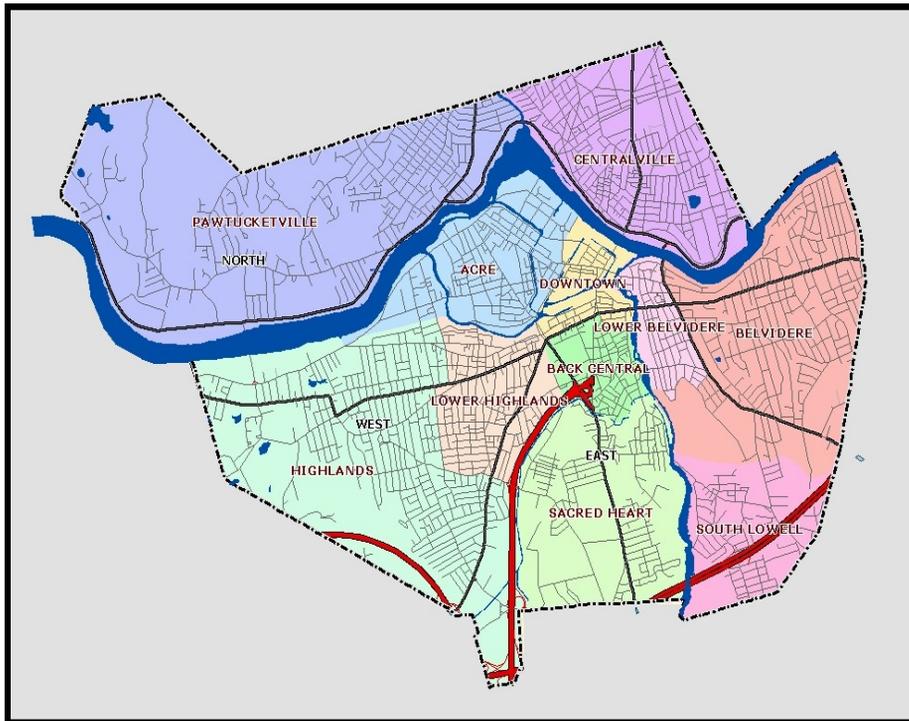


Figure 19: City of Lowell Neighborhood Boundaries

North Sector	West Sector	East Sector
Pawtucketville	Acre	South Lowell
Centralville	Lower Highlands	Back Central
Belvidere	Highlands	Downtown
Lower Belvidere		Sacred Hearts

Table 15: LPD Sector Neighborhood Breakdown

2011 Compstat

Compstat Crime Statistics January 1- December 18th

	East				North				West			
	Time Period		Change		Time Period		Change		Time Period		Change	
	2010	2011	#	%	2010	2011	#	%	2010	2011	#	%
Aggravated Assault	302	251	-51	-17%	300	276	-24	-8%	306	252	-54	-18%
Burglary	260	231	-29	-11%	361	359	-2	-1%	355	340	-15	-4%
Disorderly	252	253	1	1%	167	133	-34	-20%	176	148	-28	-16%
Robbery	69	59	-10	-15%	71	52	-19	-27%	68	58	-10	-15%
Shoplifting	96	109	13	14%	57	50	-7	-12%	66	47	-19	-29%
Car Breaks	470	306	-164	-35%	419	322	-97	-23%	286	227	-59	-21%
Vandalism	524	441	-83	-16%	616	522	-94	-15%	605	491	-114	-19%
Total Compstat Crime	1973	1650	-323	-16%	1991	1714	-277	-14%	1862	1563	-299	-16%

Figure 20: Example of Compstat handout 2011

bi-weekly Compstat meetings, which are facilitated by Deputy Superintendent Ryan. The LPD routinely reviews the effectiveness of these meetings and makes adjustments accordingly.

West Sector

In 2011, the West Sector Captain held sidewalk meetings in the Lower Highlands and Acre neighborhoods. During these meetings, the Captain discussed crime and disorder issues in the neighborhood. The Captain emphasized to residents how they could assist the police by reporting suspicious motor-vehicles and persons hanging around the neighborhood. In addition to the sidewalk meetings, the Captain and officers from the West Sector attended monthly neighborhood association meetings at the Acre Coalition to Improve Our Neighborhood (ACTION), Highlands Circle Neighborhood Association and Lower Highlands Neighborhood Group. West Sector Officers also:

- Began the implementation of the Smart Policing Initiative (SPI). During this time, 4 hot spot locations were identified and officers were instructed to conduct directed patrols at predetermined locations based on the level of criminal activity.
- Built strong relationships with United Teen Equality Center (UTEC), the Boys and Girls Club of Greater Lowell and the Lowell School Department.
- Increased outreach to the Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association (CMAA) and presented at their annual meeting.



North Sector

The North Sector undertook many initiatives in 2011 and oversaw a successful year of targeted police patrols. The North Sector developed and utilized many partnerships with businesses and neighborhood groups in the area. These relationships helped the officers in this area combat many of the most common crime occurrences. Working with business groups in the North Sector, officers were able to encourage tenants to stop allowing unruly youth to use their businesses as a refuge. Officers were successful in having business owners remove payphones from storefronts to cut down on loitering and having liquor stores stop serving underage and intoxicated individuals. Sidewalk meetings in the neighborhoods were successful at getting more people involved in community policing efforts. This was coupled with hotspot tracking to enhance directed patrols in high crime areas. These efforts improved the effectiveness of every shift. Additionally, officers in the North Sector:

- Worked with Inspectional Services to identify and close a number of businesses and apartment buildings that were identified as drug distribution locations.
- Partnered with Emergency Room staff at the two local hospitals to devise a plan of action to deal with the rising level of ER violence. People are now being searched prior to entering an ambulance for transport, officers follow-up at the ER's and ER's were added to the directed patrols.
- Partnered with UTEC representatives to obtain their help in intervening and controlling gang issues in the lower Centralville area.
- Met with the Executive Director of the Greater Lowell Boys and Girls Club to gain assistance in recruiting youth into their programs.

East Sector

East Sector officers continued to work to eliminate the violence in and around the Downtown liquor establishments. Crime increased 8% in the Downtown area mainly due to the issues with intoxicated patrons being over served and spilling into the Downtown area after the 2:00 a.m. closing of the liquor establishments. The East Sector Captain has been working closely with the Downtown neighborhood groups, residents and bar owners to talk about the issues and continue to work to decrease disorderly activity. The hiring of four extra officers on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights has been instrumental in positively impacting the violence in the Downtown. Additionally, the East Sector officers:

- Continued to host two large festivals in the City, WinterFest and the Folk Festival. Both events involve extensive planning for the East Sector Captain and a number of other individuals within the City. Both festivals in 2011 were extremely successful.
- Monitored school dismissal time when thousands of Lowell High School students descend on City streets. Officers worked to ease problems during dismissal time in the Downtown area.
- Worked to combat the motor vehicle breaks in garages by working with the garage's private security personnel. This has been successful and currently officers share information with the garages on a weekly basis.

Traffic Section

The Traffic Section implements all traffic-related programs. They oversee traffic improvements and investigate any motor vehicle-related crashes with serious bodily injury or death within the City of Lowell. The garage and sign shop are also part of the Traffic Section.

Table 16: Citations and Crashes in Lowell 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Citations	25,084	25,977	22,444	24,502	-3,533	-14%
Crashes	3,584	3,248	3,201	3,344	-47	-1%

In 2011, the LPD wrote 22,444 citations, a 14% decline from 2010 and slightly below the 3-year average of 24,502. Of the 22,444 citations written in 2011, 3,880 (17%) were written by officers on patrol, while 18,564 (83%) were given by officers assigned to STEP detail. There were 3,201 accidents in the City in the 2011, a 1% decline from 2010. In 2011, 41 of the crashes were alcohol-related and officers made 89 arrests for Operating Under the Influence. The LPD also completed six sobriety checkpoints with the Massachusetts State Police in 2011, which resulted in an additional 87 arrests.

2011 Traffic Mobilizations

The LPD participated in 3 traffic mobilizations with funds from the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. In the past, the department participated in 5-6 mobilizations each year, however, as a result of a decline in funding at the state level, the LPD was only able to participate in 3; two which focused on drunk driving and one that targeted seat belt use. During the mobilizations in 2011, officers made:

- 513 traffic stops; and
- Wrote hundreds of citations, including 182 for speeding, 103 for lack of safety belt use and 269 for other reasons, such as red light violations.

Fleet

In 2011, the LPD's Fleet consisted of 156 marked, unmarked and specialty vehicles. The majority of the LPD's fleet consists of marked cruisers (76 or 49%), followed by unmarked cruisers (57 or 37%). The LPD purchased 8 2012 Harley Davidson motorcycles this year. The Fleet consists of 9 vans, 2 of which are dedicated to prisoner transport, 1 assigned as a rapid response vehicle, two that are used by the sign shop, 2 that are utilized by the Animal Control officers and 1 that is assigned to the meter shop. The LPD also has a minivan, assigned to the Dive Team and one Mobile Operations Vehicle, a 38-foot command center that provides a mobile command post, along with shelter and security. In 2011, the LPD also added 2 new Chevy Tahoe's to the fleet. The LPD was also able to add a low profile unmarked Chevy Tahoe to the Traffic Bureau. Additionally, the LPD received a 2011 Chevy Caprice Marked Patrol Unit to the fleet, which is a new vehicle in Law Enforcement and one of the several models available to replace the outgoing Crown Victoria cruiser.

In addition to garage staff, the sign shop staff works within the LPD's Traffic Section. Two civilian staff members maintain and make all traffic control signs in the City of Lowell. They are also responsible for the upkeep of cross walks, fire lanes and City-owned parking spots.



K-9 Unit

The K-9 Unit consists of two officers and one Sergeant who each work with a specially trained dog. For a complete description of the K-9 Units activities in 2011, please see Table 17.

K-9	Deployments	Results	Trainings	School Drug Sweeps
Falco, German Shepherd	Total: 75 Tracks: 5 Narcotics: 44 Building/Area: 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 suspect apprehensions; • 5 narcotic seizures, including 12 pounds of marijuana and 110 grams of cocaine. Falco also located \$54,161 in 2 separate narcotics-involved incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston Police Canine In-service Training (168 hours) • USPCA Patrol Dog One Certification (Hudson, NH) • Officer Donaldson served as a judge in a United State Police Canine Association Narcotic Certification contest • Falco was highlighted in the USPCA “Case of the Quarter” in the National Canine 	Lowell (middle and high schools), Saugus, Reading, Wilmington and Nashoba Technical High
Bruno, German Shepherd	Total: 70 Tracks: 17 Narcotics: 35 Building/Other: 18 Bruno and the K9 Officer are also assigned to the NEMLEC RRT and responded to numerous SWAT and RRT callouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 suspect apprehensions; one positive suspect identification; and two crime scene identifications • 10 narcotic seizures, including half a kilo of cocaine and 20 pounds of marijuana in 4 separate incidents • One handgun located 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston Police Canine In-service Training (152 hours) • United States Police Canine Association Narcotic Detection Certification (April 2011) • United States Police Canine Association PD 1—National Patrol Dog Certification (June 2011) 	Lowell (middle and high schools), Concord, Westford, Chelmsford, Saugus, and Reading
Hope, Bloodhound	Total: 32 Scent Tracking: 29 Searches: 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 evidence seizures • 4 tracks in which the person was located 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly in-service training with the Connecticut State Police 	Not applicable

Table 17: K-9 Unit 2011 Activities

Additionally, the K-9 Unit conducted presentations at:

- The Senior Center
- UMASS Lowell
- Girls, Inc.
- The Charter School (Jackson Street)
- National Night Out
- The Pyne School
- Citizen’s Police Academy
- The Greenhalge School
- The Mass Vest a Dog
- The St. Louis School
- The Vesta Dog in Milford
- Tyngsboro Middle School
- CTI Touch-a-Truck event
- The Bicycle Rodeo
- St. Margaret’s Touch-a-Truck event
- Building Blocks Preschool

On-Call Unit: Dive Team

The Dive Team consists of 8 LPD officers and 8 firefighters from the LFD. In 2011, the LPD welcomed two new officers to the Dive Team. Each month members strive to conduct an 8-hour training exercise. In 2011, they participated in 14 Training Drives in several different locations along the Merrimack River, Concord River and throughout the canals. The Dive Team had 5 call outs in 2011:

- Assisted Tyngsboro Police Department with a motor vehicle in the Merrimack River;
- Along with Massachusetts State Police Divers assisted the Chelmsford Police Department with an overturned boat;
- In conjunction with the Hudson, New Hampshire Fire Divers, Nashua, New Hampshire Fire Divers and Massachusetts State Police Divers, the Dive Team assisted the Tyngsboro Police Department in the recovery of the body of Lowell Police Officer Charles Panek, who drowned in a boating accident;
- Assisted to recover the body of a male who jumped in the Merrimack River near Pawtucket/Walker Streets; and
- Assisted to recover a male body in the water near Pawtucket Street.

The Dive Team also participates in events throughout the year, and this year they assisted at the Southeast Asian Water Festival.



On-Call Unit: Motorcycle Unit

The Motorcycle Unit is overseen by the Lieutenant-in-charge of the Directed Patrol Units. In 2011, the Motorcycle Unit was assigned to assist with traffic control during 43 events in the City, including:

- Several large funeral processions
- The Folk Festival
- The Southeast Asian Water Festival
- Numerous walk-a-thons
- Road races
- Bay State Marathon
- City of Lights Parade
- Motorcycle Night (every Tuesday during the summer months)
- Officers assigned to the NEMLEC Motor Unit participated in 30 call-outs in the NEMLEC communities

Northeastern Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council (NEMLEC)

Throughout 2011, the LPD continued to maintain a strong commitment to NEMLEC. The LPD currently has 10 sworn officers assigned to the NEMLEC Regional Response Team (RRT). One Sergeant is assigned as the Officer-in-charge of the Unit. Two of the nine officers are also assigned to the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team, one is assigned as a Hostage Negotiator and an LPD K-9 Officer is part of the NEMLEC K-9 Unit. A tenth LPD officer is trained to operate the NEMLEC Mobile Command Van.

NEMLEC RRT members are required to participate in a minimum of 6 hours of training each month, plus additional specialized training throughout the year. SWAT and Negotiators train an additional 8 hours a month, in addition to the monthly RRT training. They also participate in numerous specialized trainings through the year.

During 2011, the RRT was activated 7 times, assisting several NEMLEC communities with missing persons searches, crowd and traffic control. These communities included Newton, Woburn, Salem, North Reading and Peabody. RRT officers also responded to the City of Boston's mutual aid request for crowd control support during the Boston Bruins' Stanley Cup championship game and victory parade.

NEMLEC SWAT and the Hostage Negotiator were activated 21 times in 2011. These incidents included high-risk warrant service, armed barricaded suspects and potential hostage situations. Some of the communities where these operations took place included: Lowell, Woburn, Melrose, Malden, Tyngsboro, Gloucester, Burlington, North Andover, Beverly, Somerville, Stoneham, Dracut and Methuen.

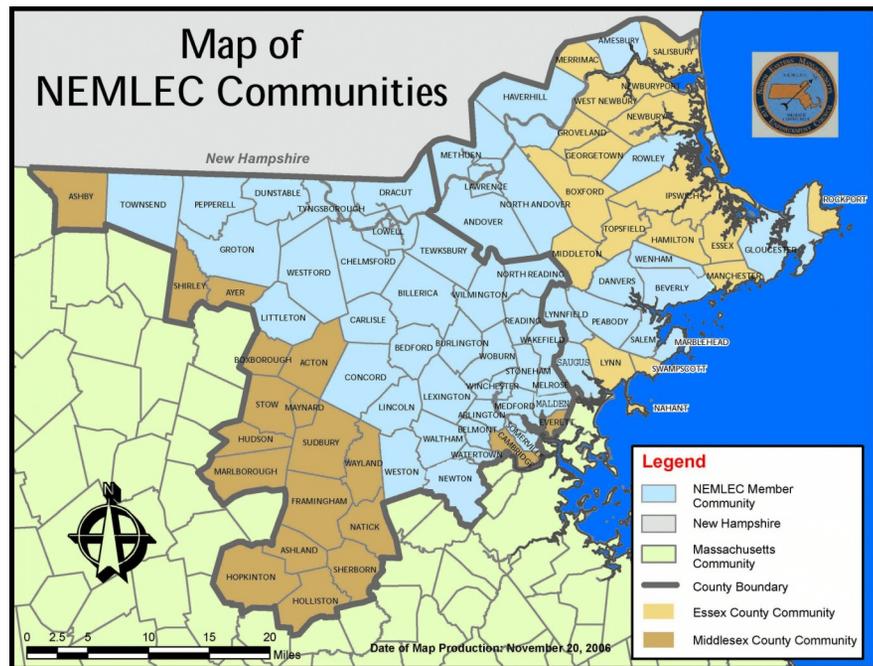


Figure 21: Map of NEMLEC Communities, courtesy of NEMLEC

Warrant Apprehension Unit

The Warrant Apprehension Unit (WAU) consists of an LPD Sergeant, two LPD officers and two deputies from the Middlesex Sherriff's Department. In 2011, a Massachusetts State Trooper was also assigned to the Unit. As

Table 18: WAU Arrests 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
# of Arrests	389	470	614	491	+144	+31%

depicted in Table 18, the WAU made 614 arrests, a 31% increase from the number of arrests made in 2010. Furthermore, the WAU cleared 992 warrants, and cleared a total of 2,011 outstanding charges. Of the

2,011 charges, 702 (35%) were felonies, while 1,309 (65%) were classified as misdemeanors. In addition to the 614 arrests the Unit made in 2011, an additional 420 individuals turned themselves in once they found out the WAU was looking for them. These 420 individuals assisted the WAU to clear an additional 543 warrants. Therefore, over the course of 2011, the WAU directly and indirectly were responsible for clearing 1,535 outstanding warrants.

School Resource Officers

The School Resource Officer (SRO) Unit consists of one Sergeant and 9 patrol officers. Two officers are located at the high school and they travel throughout the school system to conduct anti-drug, bullying and gang classes. Three SROs are assigned specifically to the high schools. Two of those SROs spend the majority of their time responding to calls and conducting follow-up investigations with students from the Sophomore to Senior level, while one SRO works with the Freshman Academy. Another SRO is assigned to the Alternative High School, the Molloy Alternative Charter School, which has an enrollment of 70-80 students. The LPD also has three officers assigned to middle schools in the City, including the Robinson, Wang and Stoklosa Schools. The Sergeant of the Unit spends his time rotating through the High School, the Molloy Alternative High School and the three middle schools. Similar to past years, the SROs continued the tradition of the Youth Summer Police Academy. Over 200 youth participated in the Youth Academy in 2011.

In 2011, the SROs were tasked with implementing the PACT360 program, an anti-drug program sponsored by The Partnership at DrugFree.org. The SROs conducted several presentations to a variety of schools, after-school programs and students at Lowell Adult Education on the dangers and warnings of drug use and abuse. The presentations primarily focused on prescription drug abuse as the City of Lowell has identified an increase in prescription drug abuse amongst teens and young adults in recent years. Through the PACT360 program, the SROs were able to reach over 1,400 students, faculty and adults.



School Crime: 2010-2011

There were a total of 180 criminal incidents during the 2010-2011 school year, a 7% decrease from the number of criminal incidents within Lowell Public Schools during the 2009-2010 school year. The majority of criminal incidents were classified as threats (24 or 13%), followed closely by disorderly/disturbing (23 or 13%), larceny (22 or 12%), simple assault (22 or 12%) and vandalism (16 or 9%). Comparing criminal incidents within Lowell Public Schools in the 2009-2010 school year to the 2010-2011 school year, incidents in elementary schools declined 26%, incidents in middle schools decreased 9% and incidents at the Charter School declined 25 percent. Criminal incidents at the high school increased 22% when comparing the 2010-2011 to the 2009-2010 school year.



Community Response Team (CRT)

The Community Response Team (CRT), also known as the Gang Unit, is tasked with impacting gang activity in the City. They also assist patrol by filling routes when sectors have limited officers available, serve search warrants and assist in large-scale investigations. In 2011, the officers assigned to the Gang Unit:

- Attended several meetings, including monthly North Shore Gang Intelligence meetings (NSGIM) in Boston, monthly New England State Police Information Network (NESPIN) meetings in Franklin, and *Safety First*.
- Conducted presentations on gangs and gang violence at the Lowell Fire Department, Frontier Development, the Boys and Girls Club and Christ Jubilee Church.
- Interacted with known gang members to obtain intelligence.
- Suppressed gang activity.
- Utilized Shannon Grant funding to expand the Gang Unit and saturate known gang hot spot locations with additional patrols in an effort to minimize gang and youth violence in the City.
- Provided police presence at the Southeast Asian Water Festival, in which 40,000 individuals gather in 2 miles of land to celebrate their heritage. This year, the LPD, along with the Massachusetts State Police, the Middlesex Sheriff's Office, the LPD's Gang Unit, and officers from the Parole and Probation departments monitored the event.
- Responded to several gang hot spot locations, including liquor establishments in the City to monitor activity and proactively prevent violence from occurring.
- Made 648 arrests, a 114% increase from 2010, in which 303 arrests were made, which is depicted in Table 19.
- Recovered 2 firearms in 2011.

Table 19: CRT Arrests 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
# of Arrests	600	303	648	517	+345	+114%

Support Services Bureau



Deputy Superintendent Deborah Friedl oversees the Support Services Bureau of the LPD. Deputy Superintendent Friedl is responsible for all administrative services that support the day-to-day operations of the department. The Support Services Bureau includes the Professional Standards Division, which includes Training, Hiring/Recruitment and the Lowell Police Academy, as well as Internal Affairs. The Support Services Bureau also consists of the Administrative Services Division, which includes Records and Detention, the Detail Office, the E-911 Communications Center, the Police Prosecutor's Office and the Firearms and Licensing Section. The Bureau also includes the Investigative Services Division of the LPD, which is responsible for investigating crimes that occur within the City of Lowell. Finally, the Crime Analysis and Intelligence Unit, the Budget and Finance Section and Management Information Systems are also part of the Support Services Bureau.

In addition to overseeing the Support Services Bureau, Deputy Superintendent Friedl also attends Tier II meetings on a monthly basis, in which members of several City agencies meet to discuss emergency preparedness. Deputy Superintendent Friedl is a member of the International Association of Woman Police (IAWP) and is currently serving as Executive Director.

Training Institute

The Training Institute is responsible for hiring and training new officers, as well as providing career development courses for both sworn and civilian staff members. In addition to trainings and classes, the Training Institute also hosts several meetings for various units/departments within the LPD. As it does each year, in 2011 the Training Institute continued the in-service training program. This year, 26 departments sent approximately 1,200 officers to the Training Institute's in-service training. The program operates from September to April. In addition to in-service training, the Training Institute hosted several other trainings and classes:

- EMT Training (Fall and Spring Session);
- Sergeant's Leadership Course;
- Fire Department Training;
- PTO Training;
- Adolescent Seminars;
- ABCC Training;
- Citizen's Police Academy;
- CPR First Responder Class;
- Manager Training Classes;
- NEMLEC Training;
- Cop-link Training;
- ICS Training;
- Armors Class;
- Dispatcher Training;
- Security and Tracking Training;
- Criminal Procedures Class;
- Disorderly Conduct Class; and
- McAvinnue School Leadership Program

Specialized Training—2011

Several members of the LPD received specialized training in 2011:

- Captain Randall Humphrey, FBI - Law Enforcement Executive Development Association (LEEDA)
- Lieutenant Mark Buckley, FBI – New England Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar (NELEEDS)
- Superintendent Kenneth Lavalley, Harvard – Senior Executive State and Local Government Program
- Lieutenant Francis Rouine, PERF – Senior Management Institute for Police (SMIP)
- Jennifer Ball, Harvard – Senior Executive State and Local Government Program

Hiring/Recruitment & Lowell Police Training Academy

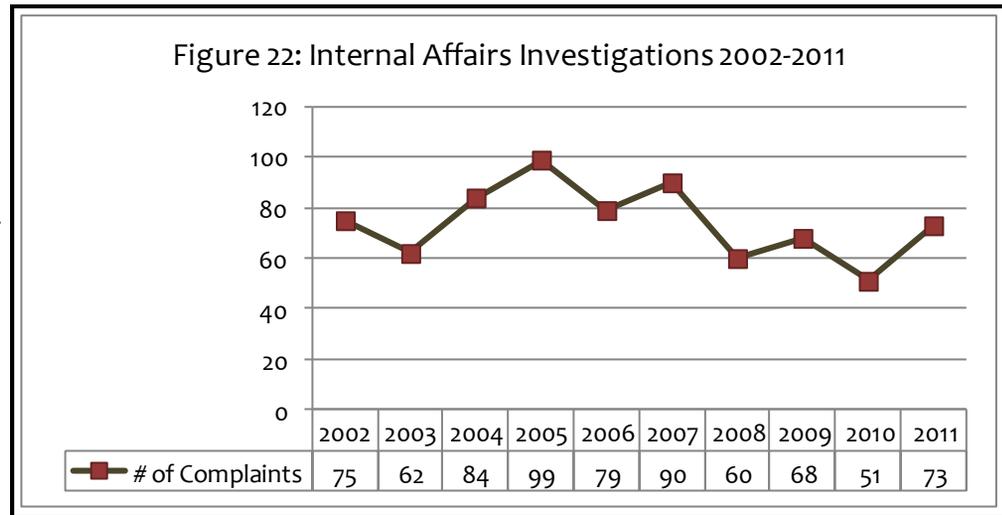
2011 marked the 16th year of the Lowell Police Academy. During the 24 weeks of training, recruits participated in physical training, classroom instruction and problem-oriented policing projects. There were 63 graduates in this year's Academy, who went on to join a wide range of departments in the Commonwealth, including Danvers, Cambridge, Everett, Needham, MassPort, UMASS Lowell, Wilmington and Westford. Of the 63 graduates, 15 were self-sponsored and paid to attend the Academy in hopes of finding a job when communities are more financially stable and able to hire new graduates. Of the 63 graduates, 7 joined the Lowell Police Department.

Internal Affairs

Internal Affairs investigated 73 complaints in 2011, a 43% increase from 2010, however, the number of complaints in 2011 is slightly below the 10-year average of 74. Of the 73 complaints submitted to Internal Affairs, 15 listed multiple officers, therefore, a total of 88 officers received complaints in 2011. October had the highest number of complaints (11 or 15%) and officers (14 or 16%). The majority of complaints against officers alleged misconduct (47 or 53%), followed by rudeness (15 or 17%).

Of the 2011 complaints against officers:

- 40 were unjustified (actions of the accused were in compliance with the law or in accordance with department policy and procedures);
- 22 were unsustainable (inadequate or lack of evidence);
- 8 were withdrawn/closed;
- 8 were incomplete (still being investigated at the end of the year);
- 5 were sustained (the accused committed all of the alleged acts);
- 4 were justified (valid and supported by sufficient evidence); and
- 1 was unfounded (allegations were baseless and without foundation).



Of the 88 complaints against officers, 28 (32%) did not occur in a specific sector, while 23 (26%) took place in the North, 20 (23%) occurred in the East and 15 (17%) happened in the West. Two of the locations were unknown (2%). Of the complainants identified, 33 were male (55%), while 27 were female (45%). The majority of complainants were Caucasian (37 or 62%), followed by Hispanic (12 or 20%), black (5 or 8%), Asian (3 or 5%) and three were unknown (5%). The remaining 13 complainants were internal. Please note, no demographic data is recorded for internal complaints.

Table 20: Internal Affairs 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Use of Force	184	199	182	188	-17	-9%
Resisting Arrest	234	213	242	230	+29	+14%

As evident in Table 20, there were 182 use of force reports filed in 2011, a 9% decrease from 2010. Resisting arrests increased 14% in the past year and are above the 3-year average of 230.

Records and Detention

The Records Department handles all incident reports, subpoenas and accident reports. They collect, organize, input and maintain all written reports (including arrest, incident, missing persons and stolen motor vehicles). In 2011, the Records Department handled approximately 22,151 reports, a slight 2% decrease from 2010. This department also handles all restraining orders and any other court-related legal paperwork. The personnel in the Records Department spends a significant amount of their time responding to public requests for information. Due to stringent Public Information Laws in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there is a limited time in which these requests must be completed. The Records staff also responds to written requests from the public, as well as answer questions via phone and in-person from citizens.

2011 marked the third year that the Records Department has been responsible for submitting National Incident-Based Reporting System information to track crime in the City. This information is sent to the Massachusetts State Police, who then forwards it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

The Detention Section is responsible for processing all offenders arrested each day within the City of Lowell. They fingerprint and photograph each arrestee and record a detailed property inventory of all individuals in custody. In 2011, the LPD arrested 5,466 individuals. As evident in Table 21, in 2011, the department booked a total of 5,543 individuals (please note, in addition to the 5,466 individuals arrested within the City, the LPD also performed 77 courtesy bookings for other law enforcement agencies). The Detention Staff also works with members of the Criminal Investigation Section to run fingerprints to eliminate potential suspects.

Table 21: Booking Data 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
# of Individuals Booked	5,490	5,843	5,543	5,625	-300	-5%

Additionally, the Detention Attendants are required to fingerprint all sex offenders that come to the LPD to update their registration information.

Detail Office

The Detail Office manages personnel, vacation and sick time leave and accrual for all sworn and civilian personnel.

Additionally, the Detail staff also maintains the schedule, daily patrol and private detail assignments for all employees. In 2011, the Detail Staff arranged for

10,560 private details, less than a 1% increase from 2010. The Detail staff also tracks the number of officers on 111F injury leave. Thirty-nine officers spent a portion of time on 111F, a 22% decrease from 2010.

Table 22: Detail Office Statistics 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
# of Private Details	9,669	10,483	10,560	10,237	+77	+0.7%
# of Officers on 111F	41	50	39	43	-11	-22%

E-911 Emergency Communications Center

The E-911 Communications Center is responsible for responding to all 911 calls for service for police, fire, emergency medical services, as well as all non-emergency calls for both police and fire departments. In addition to responding to calls for service and non-emergency calls, dispatchers also process all requests from officers on the streets, including warrant checks, tow requests and all Registry of Motor Vehicle inquiries. In 2011, the dispatchers attended several trainings with funds from a grant provided by the State E-911 Department.

As illustrated in Figure 23, there were a total of 96,907 CAD entries in 2011, a .2% increase from 2010. Of the 96,907 CAD entries, 82,999 (86%) required a police dispatch and 13,908 (14%) required the dispatch of the Lowell Fire Department. Please note, CAD entries include both calls for service, as well as officer/firefighter initiated entries.

Officer and firefighter initiated entries accounted for 16,087 (17%) of the total CAD entries in 2011. The number of officer/firefighter initiated CAD entries increased 47% from 2010, in which there were 10,918 officer/firefighter initiated CAD entries.

Figure 23: Police and Fire CAD Entries 2008-2011

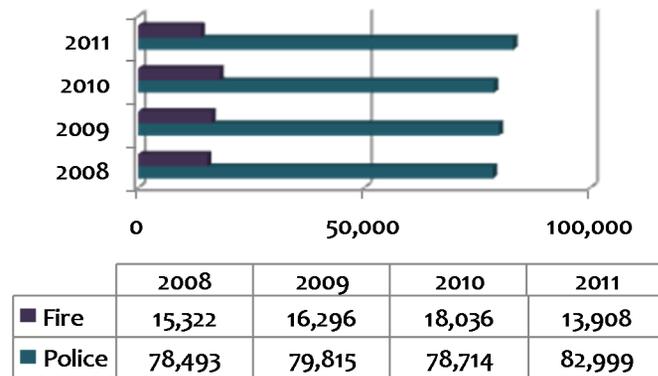
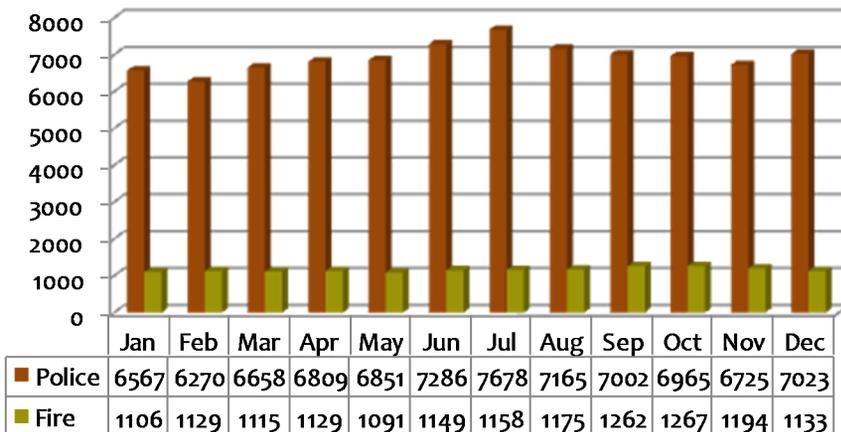


Figure 24: Police/Fire CAD Entries by Month 2011



CAD entries for the police department increased 5% from 2010 to 2011, while fire CAD entries declined 23% during the same time period.

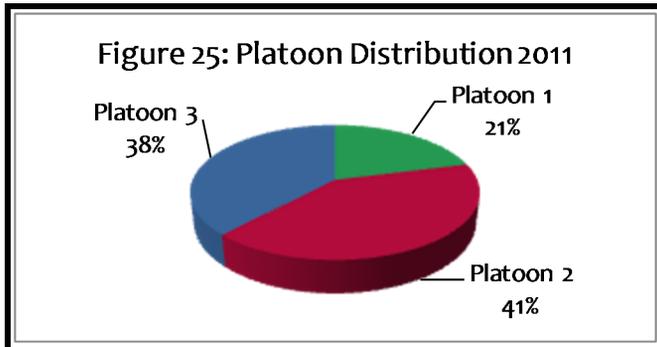
As evident in Figure 24, most CAD entries were inputted in July (8,836 or 9%) and June (8,435 or 9%). The least amount of CAD entries occurred in February (7,399 or 8%).

2011 Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Entries—Police

The LPD responded to 82,999 CAD entries in 2011, a 5% increase from 2010. Of the 82,999 CAD entries, 15,956 (19%) were classified as officer initiated, which is a significant 47% increase in officer initiated CAD entries from 2010. The remaining 67,043 CAD entries were identified as calls for service, alarm calls or calls to the LPD’s business line. Similar to past years, the majority of CAD entries were for medical calls (13,246 or 16%), followed by “other” (15,599 or 19%), which includes over 70 call codes such as 911 hang ups, unknown problems, harassing phone calls, etc. Traffic and motor vehicle issues made up 11% (9,118) of all CAD entries.

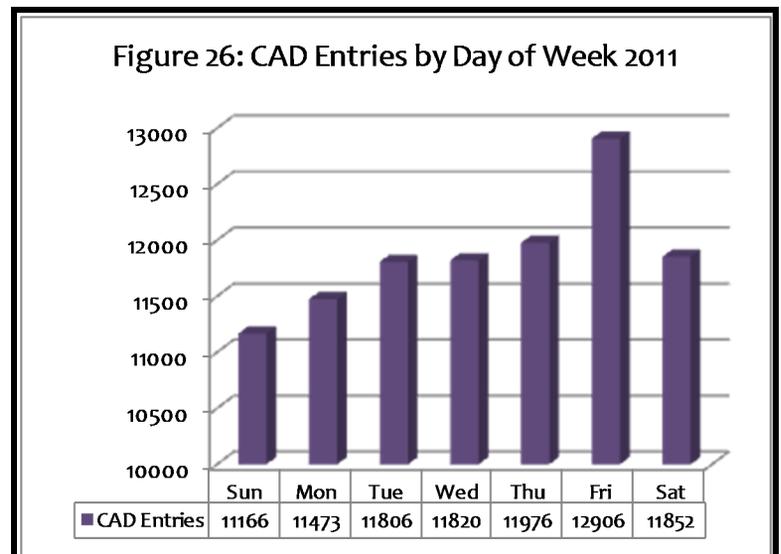
Table 23: CAD Entries by Sector 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
West Sector	23,332	24,146	25,182	24,220	+1,036	+4%
East Sector	23,475	23,061	25,258	23,931	+2,197	+10%
North Sector	23,182	23,669	26,972	24,608	+3,303	+14%
No dispatch	7,801	6,122	5,587	6,503	-535	-9%
Not coded	2,025	1,716	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	79,815	78,714	82,999	80,509	-4,285	+5%

CAD entries continue to be evenly split amongst the three sectors. As illustrated by Table 23, the North Sector recorded the highest number of CAD entries (26,972 or 35%), followed by the East Sector (25,258 or 33%) and the West Sector (25,182 or 32%). Please note, none of the calls for service were uncoded in 2011, as the CAIU reviewed each uncoded call and



categorized them by the appropriate sector, which has not been done in the past. As illustrated in Figure 25, Platoon 2 recorded the highest number of CAD entries (34,436 or 41%), followed by Platoon 3 (31,150 or 38%) and Platoon 1 (17,413 or 21%).

As evident by Figure 26, the highest number of CAD entries recorded occurred on Fridays (12,906 or 16%), followed by Thursday (11,976 or 14%). The fewest CAD entries were received on Sunday (11,166 or 13%).



Police Prosecutor's Office

Throughout 2011, the Police Prosecutor continued to be responsible for preparing all court documents. This Sergeant attends pre-trial conferences and hearings, issues court notifications and cancellations, as well as screens all requests for warrants, summonses and hearings. Additionally, the Police Prosecutor and the officer assigned to the Courts provide security on an as-needed basis.

As indicated in Table 24, the Police Prosecutor's Office:

- Issued 3,944 court notifications, a 3% increase from 2010. Please note, in 2010 there were procedural changes at Lowell District Court, resulting in fewer court notifications than in previous years.
- Attended 702 clerk magistrate hearings, a 12% decrease from 2010.
- Participated in 94 juvenile clerk magistrate hearings, a 25% decrease from 2010, below the three-year average of 118.

Table 24: Police Prosecutor's Office 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Court Notifications	5,174	3,848	3,944	4,322	+96	+3%
Clerk Magistrate	911	799	702	804	-97	-12%
Juvenile Clerk	137	125	94	119	-31	-25%

Firearms and Licensing

The Firearms and Licensing detective is tasked with issuing temporary and permanent licenses for firearm permits, firearm identification cards (FID), taxi and livery licenses, and permits for raffles, peddlers and hawkers. In 2011, the detective processed:

- 75 new and renewal taxi licenses, a 42% increase from 2010;
- 38 licenses for raffles and bazaars, a 12% increase from last year;
- 6 canvas/solicit permits, a significant increase from 2010, in which none were applied for;
- 26 peddler license applications, a 21% decrease from 2010. Two applications were denied in 2011;

Table 25: Firearm Licenses 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
# of Firearm Licenses	205	249	478	311	+229	+92%
Firearm Revenue	\$17,375	\$25,450	\$27,200	\$23,342	+\$1,750	+7%
Taxi Revenue	\$2,701	\$3,500	\$4,700	\$3,634	+\$1,200	+34%
Fingerprint Revenue	\$1,905	\$1,430	\$1,192	\$1,509	-\$238	-17%
Total Revenue	\$21,981	\$30,380	\$33,092	\$28,484	+\$2,712	+9%

- 478 new or renewal firearm licenses and FID cards, a 92% increase from 2010, which is illustrated in Table 25. Eighteen licenses were suspended, 2 were revoked and 14 were denied in 2011.

Criminal Investigation Section

Table 26: Criminal Investigation Section 2009-2011 Investigations	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Homicide	5	5	3	4	-2	-40%
Assault	135	157	91	128	-66	-42%
Robbery	294	181	89	188	-92	-51%
Indecent assault and battery	23	37	26	29	-11	-30%
Rape	67	49	49	55	No change	No change
Larceny	70	64	105	80	-41	-64%
Breaking and Entering (Residence)	260	231	229	240	-2	-.9%
Breaking and Entering (Commercial)	80	63	59	67	-4	-6%
Threats/Intimidation	6	6	6	6	No change	No change
Forgery/Counterfeit	20	6	0	9	-6	-100%
Arson	16	17	16	16	-1	-6%
Home Invasion (includes Armed)	14	14	8	12	-7	-43%
Carjacks	33	1	1	12	No change	No change
Firearms Violation	32	24	14	23	-10	-42%
Death Investigations	27	16	5	16	-11	-69%
Total	1,082	871	701	885	-170	-20%

The Criminal Investigation Section is responsible for investigating all serious crimes, such as homicides, kidnapping, armed robberies and violent assaults. As illustrated in Table 26, the members of the Criminal Investigation Section investigated and inputted 701 cases into the LPD's case management system, a 20% decline from 2010.

Overall, all categories declined from 2010 to 2011. Most significantly, there were 51% fewer robbery investigations, 64% less larceny investigations and 43% fewer home invasion investigations.

Evidence Section

The officers assigned to the Evidence Section maintain the chain of custody of all evidence the LPD records. They receive, document and transport evidence for analysis. They also respond to crime scenes to recover and examine latent fingerprints, take photographs and process any other evidence in order to submit it to the State Police Lab. In 2011, the Evidence Section collected 2,012 pieces of evidence. Specifically:

- Of the 613 pieces of drug evidence submitted to the LPD, 588 pieces were sent to the MSP Drug Lab;
- Of the 274 pieces of ballistic evidence submitted to the LPD, 121 pieces were sent to the MSP Lab;
- 121 pieces of physical evidence (non-drug or firearm) was sent to the MSP Lab.

Taskforces

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)

Throughout 2011, one LPD detective continued to be assigned to the Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). This detective frequently works undercover with other agents to purchase illegal firearms. In 2011, this taskforce seized 31 firearms either in the City of Lowell, or those that were intended to come inside City borders. One major investigation in 2011 was a theft of 40 firearms from a house in the Acre neighborhood. The taskforce was able to recover 17 of those firearms. Furthermore, 5 additional firearms that were not related to the case were recovered in the process of the investigation. That case resulted in three defendants receiving 3-7 years of incarceration. The investigation into the remaining 23 firearms is on-going.



Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)



One LPD Sergeant is assigned to the Lowell Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Joint Terrorism Taskforce (JTTF). He monitors high-level terror threats related to Lowell and surrounding communities. In 2011, along with an FBI Special Agent, the Sergeant brought Tarek Mehanna to trial for seven terrorism related offenses, including conspiracy to kill in a foreign country, conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists and false statements. The eight-week trial resulted in Mehanna being convicted on all 7 charges. He regularly attended the Islamic Society of Greater Lowell and conspired with several UMASS Lowell students (among others) in the commission of his crimes. The LPD was specifically recognized by the Boston Office of the FBI for the role the department played in the investigation.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

The Cross Border Initiative (CBI) and the Financial Investigations Team (FIT) are part of a Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) taskforce. CBI is a multijurisdictional taskforce that includes a detective from the LPD. CBI includes members of the Haverhill, Lawrence, Wilmington and Salem, New Hampshire Police Departments, Essex County Sheriff's Department, Massachusetts State Police, the DEA, the Internal Revenue Service and Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE). In 2011, CBI made 94 arrests and seized \$162,762.31 in assets. The FIT consists of DEA Special Agents, an Intelligence Analyst, an Internal Revenue Service Agent, detectives from Boston, Waltham, Bedford and Lowell Police Departments, as well as a Massachusetts State Trooper. In 2011, the FIT made 18 arrests, seized 500 kilograms of cocaine, over 10 kilograms of heroin and seized \$902,795.72 in assets.



Special Investigation Section

The Special Investigation Section, also known as the Vice Squad, is primarily responsible for investigating all drug-related, prostitution and liquor law violations and gambling cases. As illustrated in Table 27, the Vice Squad made 478 drug-related arrests in 2011, a 15% increase from 2010. The Squad also made 24 arrests for prostitution, which did not change from 2010. Twenty-two firearms were seized in 2011, a 38% increase from 2010 and well above the 3-year average of 15. The Vice Squad continued to investigate liquor license violations and conducted 15 alcohol compliance investigations in 2011. In addition to these activities, the Vice Squad made an additional 215 arrests. The majority of other arrests were for motor vehicle charges (74 or 34%), followed closely by firearm-related charges (73 or 34%), and warrant arrests (58 or 27%).

Table 27: Special Investigation Section Activities 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Drug-related (trafficking, possession, intent to distribute, conspiracy to violate drug laws, and school violation) charges	261	416	478	385	+62	+15%
Prostitution Arrests	39	24	24	29	No Change	No Change
Seized Firearms	6	16	22	15	+6	+38%

Similar to previous years, the Vice Squad members participated in several special investigations throughout 2011, including:

North Shore Gang Task Force: The LPD's Vice Squad worked on several investigations with the MA State Police Troopers assigned to the North Shore Gang Task Force. They also actively worked on investigations with the Cross Border Initiative. At the conclusion of 2011, the Vice Squad was working to create a Merrimack Valley Taskforce with the agencies involved in the North Shore Gang Task Force in 2012.

Street-level Initiatives: Along with the Middlesex County District Attorney's Office, MA State Police and the UMASS Lowell PD, the SIS conducted several street-level initiatives in the City in 2011.

Alcohol Compliance Checks: Utilizing state grant funding, the members of SIS conducted several alcohol compliance checks of local establishments to ensure that they were not selling alcoholic beverages to minors.

Family Services Unit

The Family Services Unit provides support and assistance to victims of domestic violence and their families. Detectives investigate and track juvenile crime, crimes against the elderly, missing and runaway youth and sexual assaults. Several special initiatives, such as the Domestic Violence SOLID program, *Safety First*, Juvenile issues and Prisoner Reentry/Sex Offender monitoring are housed within the FSU.

Domestic Violence

Each member of the FSU works to review domestic violence incidents in order to identify the needs of victims and to prioritize repeat offenders. Through the Service, Outreach and Law enforcement to Impact Domestic Violence (SOLID) Program, the LPD has been able to utilize grant funding to partner with 5 non-profit agencies to serve domestic violence victims in the City. A Community Liaison and a Director of Victim Services work directly with project partners and provide assistance and conduct outreach to victims, especially those from diverse and immigrant communities. In 2011, the LPD and project partners provided direct services to 521 victims. Of these victims, 197 (39%) were Caucasian, 133 (23%) were Asian, 147 (28%) were Hispanic/Latino, 22 (4%) were Black and 4 were Native Hawaiian (1%). Of the 521 victims, the demographics were unknown for 18 individuals (3%).

In 2011, detectives worked on 67 domestic violence cases, a 4% decrease from 2010. They also investigated 61 sexual assaults, a 15% decline from 2010.

A Community Liaison and the Director of Victim Services were responsible for conducting outreach in the community. They work specifically to increase awareness of domestic violence. In 2011, these staff members reached out to 1,087 victims. The Liaison and Director attended the following community events in 2011:

- “Take Back the Night”
- Domestic Violence Roundtable at Lowell District Court
- “Civil Rights Enforcement Conference”
- “Assistance & Benefits to Victims of Violent Crime”
- ICE Roundtable Meeting
- Attended and organized several street corner meetings in the City
- National Night Out
- 3rd Annual Domestic Violence Summit
- Bike Safety Rodeo
- Race Relations Council meetings
- Lowell General Hospital Family Safety Day
- City Manager’s Task Force Against Domestic Violence (monthly)

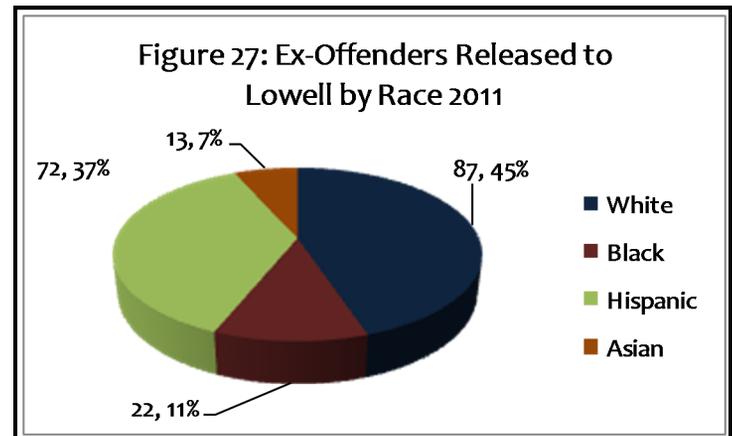


Prisoner Reentry

In 2011, 194 ex-offenders returned to Lowell from incarceration, a 9% decrease from 2010, which is illustrated in Table 28. Of those that reentered the community in 2011, the majority were male (171 or 88%) and were between the ages of 25-35 (59 or 30%), followed by 24 and younger (49 or 25%). Forty nine individuals under the age of 25 were released to Lowell from incarceration in 2011 (25%). Continuing trends from previous years, most offenders were released from the Billerica House of Corrections (129 or 66%), followed by Department of Corrections facilities (53 or 27%). The remaining 12 individuals returned from the Cambridge House of Corrections or out-of-state incarceration facilities. Despite limited resources, the FSU detectives were able to

	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
# of ex-offenders released to Lowell	256	212	194	221	-18	-9%
Home Visits conducted	17	19	32	23	+13	+68%

conduct 32 home visits of recently released offenders, a 68% increase from 2010. As depicted in Figure 27, of the 194 ex-offenders released in 2011, the majority were Caucasian (87 or 45%), 72 were Hispanic (37%), followed by Black (22 or 11%) and Asian (13 or 7%). Of those ex-offenders that reentered the community in 2011, 16 were sex offenders. Fifty-six of the individuals released in 2011 reoffended at some point during the year (29%). Throughout 2011, the Reentry Coordinator chaired the Greater Lowell Ex-offender Reentry Partnership.



Sex Offender Monitoring

The FSU detectives monitor all Level 2 and 3 sex offenders in Lowell. They conduct yearly audits to verify compliance for the Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB). In 2011, there were a total of 329 sex offenders in the City of Lowell, a slight 2% increase from 2010. Each sex offender receives a level from the SORB. The higher the level, the more serious and more likely the individual is to recidivate. Those categorized as Level 0 are awaiting classification. Sixteen sex offenders were arrested for failing to register in 2011.

	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Level 3	69	68	77	71	+9	+13%
Level 2	191	187	196	191	+9	+5%
Level 1	57	56	52	55	-4	-7%
Level 0	15	12	4	10	-8	-67%
Total	332	323	329	328	+6	+2%

Juvenile Issues/Safety First

FSU detectives also monitor and investigate serious juvenile cases, including missing and runaway juveniles. In 2011, there were 305 missing juveniles in the City. The LPD also continues to facilitate *Safety First* meetings along with the Probation and Parole Department's, the Department of Youth Services, the Middlesex Sheriff's Office and the Middlesex District Attorney's Office. For most of 2011 the *Safety First* team met on a biweekly basis, but towards the end of 2011 the decision was made to meet once per month. The group has continued to identify high-risk gang involved young people on probation and conduct home visits of these individuals to ensure that they are following the terms of their probation and are aware of the social services available. Through the Shannon grant, the LPD and Probation conducted 78 home visits of individuals identified through *Safety First* in 2011, a 35% increase from 2010.

Safety Officer

The Safety Officer conducts presentations on safety issues, devises safety brochures, oversees Crossing Guards and auxiliary officers and operates a Child Passenger Safety Seat Fitting Station. In 2011, he installed approximately 150 car seats and gave over 100 presentations on Child Passenger Safety to the public. He is a member of the Greater Lowell Critical Incident Stress Management Team and is also a Board Member of the Massachusetts Safety Officers League, in which he attends monthly meetings across the state.

In 2011, the Safety Officer worked with Toys for Local Children and City Councilor Rita Mercier to deliver toys and presents to children and parents at the House of Hope, the Merrimack House and Milly's Place. Approximately 50 children ranging in age from newborns to age 13 received gifts. The Safety Officer continued the LPD's partnership with Kids in Disability Sports and operated a Safety Table at one of their events. He attended the Lowell General Hospital Safety Fair, Touch-a-Truck and Monster Bash. In October he attended Crime Prevention School and was certified as a Crime Prevention Officer. He coordinated the Bicycle Rodeo at Target in September and attended National Night Out in August.

Throughout the year he gave tours of the LPD and presented to the Junior Academy Safety participants. He continued to give various presentations throughout the year to students at Lowell Public Schools and he operated several Safety Tables at a variety of schools and non-profit organizations.



Volunteer Program

The LPD's Volunteer Program celebrated its 15th anniversary in 2011. The Volunteer Program includes citizen education, participation and community outreach. The Volunteer Coordinator facilitates the Lowell Police Citizen Academy, Senior and Traveling Senior Academy. Several graduates have gone on to become police department volunteers. Volunteers supplement LPD staff throughout the department. They act as receptionists, maintain records and perform data entry work that is critical to the daily operations of the police department. Students from area colleges and high schools have had the opportunity to become police department interns through the Volunteer Program. Interns work on numerous police department projects while gaining valuable insight into their chosen professions. Over the years, the Volunteer Program has partnered with many local organizations and neighborhood groups to bring LPD initiatives to the public. In 2011, there were 44 volunteers and interns. They worked approximately 5,000 hours for the department and it is estimated that they contributed approximately \$75,000 in free labor to the police department and City in 2011.

Two LPD Citizen Academies were held in 2011. Sixty-three citizens graduated from the eight week course. Classes included an introduction to the LPD, a tour of headquarters and communications center, Criminal Investigations, Constitutional Law, Professional Standards, Family Services, Traffic and K-9 Unit.

National Night Out 2011 was held on both August 2nd and 7th (rain date). The LPD partnered with the Lower Highlands Neighborhood Group, Pawtucketville Citizen's Council and the Coalition for a Better Acre to bring this national safety and crime prevention event to Lowell. Activities were scheduled at three sites across the City, Father Maguire Park, the North Common and the Morey School. The Morey School site was rained out both nights, but held their activities later at the LPD Bike Rodeo in September.

The Volunteer Program conducted a Highway Safety Division Buckle Up Pledge Drive, distributed Child Safety ID kits, and provided Safety and Crime Prevention information at the LPD's Bike Rodeo. LPD volunteers worked at Alternative House wrapping Christmas gifts for children in their shelter. They also volunteered at Monster Bash, City of Lights Parade, Winterfest and the Folk Festival. The LPD Volunteer Program also sponsored the department's Coats for Kids campaign.

The Lowell Police Volunteer Recognition Night was held on June 8th. Volunteers, interns, neighborhood groups and local organizations were recognized for their efforts on behalf of the LPD and City of Lowell.

Lowell Senior Services Initiative

The LPD's Safety Officer and Volunteer Coordinator continued to hold open office hours at the Lowell Senior Center every Tuesday morning where they meet with seniors to address questions and concerns regarding family matters, neighborhood noise and drug activity. K-9 presentations were also held at the Senior Center in 2011.

Crime Analysis and Intelligence Unit (CAIU)

The CAIU reviews, collates, analyzes and disseminates pertinent information to assist the investigative, operational and administrative units of the LPD. In 2011, the CAIU:

- Created daily bulletins, highlighting suspects, repeat offenders, hot spot maps and crime trends;
- Prepared for Compstat, Safety 1st, neighborhood meetings and City Council presentations;
- Attended regional and internal intelligence meetings;
- Provided intelligence for on-going investigations; and
- Responded to data requests, prepared reports, provided data for grants, quarterly reports and the Annual Report.

Budget and Finance Section

The Budget and Finance Section continued to handle all day-to-day fiscal responsibilities of the LPD, such as the operating budget, the Law Enforcement Trust Fund (LETF), special detail payments, training accounts and grants. This section also procures equipment and supplies, manages and processes the weekly payroll. In 2011, the members of the Finance Section:

- Executed 19 contracts, a 24% decrease from 2010, in which 25 contracts were executed;
- Processed 457 purchase orders, a significant 52% increase from 2010;
- Deposited \$1,220,672 into the City's General Fund, which is depicted in Table 30 below, a 3% decrease from last year;
- Processed and scanned bills for trainings, emergency management activities, and various other agencies into DocStar each month;
- Processed an average of 330 payroll checks each week; and
- Reconciled all federal and state grants monthly to prepare financial reports.

Table 30: City General Fund deposits 2009-2011	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Average	Frequency Change 2010-2011	% Change 2010-2011
Restitution	\$9,265	\$9,920	\$7,368	\$8,851	-\$2,552	-26%
Towing	\$203,907	\$193,704	\$217,951	\$205,187	+\$242,47	+13%
MV Citations	\$744,295	\$907,516	\$802,239	\$818,017	-\$105,277	-12%
Misc. Receipts (includes alarm fees)	\$179	\$680	\$6,731	\$2,530	+\$6,051	+890%
Administration Fees	\$130,413	\$120,827	\$157,746	\$136,329	+\$36,919	+31%
Records	\$18,299	\$16,969	\$18,674	\$17,981	+\$1,705	+10%
Firearms	\$4,250	\$6,400	\$9,063	\$6,571	+\$2,663	+42%
Marijuana Citation Fees	\$1,300	\$1,160	\$900	\$1,120	-\$260	-22%
Total	\$1,111,908	\$1,257,176	\$1,220,672	\$1,196,585	-\$36,504	-3%

Law Enforcement Trust Fund (LETF)

The LETF is governed by the United States Department of Justice and is overseen at the LPD by the Superintendent. All funds through this account come through asset seizures. In 2011, LETF funds were used for bullet proof vests and various motor vehicles. The LPD also utilized funds to pay for several trainings, including Advance Driver training, K-9, Vice, Smart Policing, CPR, FBI LEEDS, Kennedy Harvard School of Government Training and the IACP Conference. Additionally, the LETF was utilized to pay consultants to formulate a new policy and procedure manual for the department.

Table 31: State and Federal LETF Balances	Federal	Treasurer's	State
Beginning Balance	\$264,878	\$59	\$96,759
Income	\$241,165	\$10,902	\$159,086
Total Expenses	(\$377,557)	(\$10,961)	(\$196,817)
Ending Equitable Sharing Balance	\$128,486	\$0.00	\$59,028

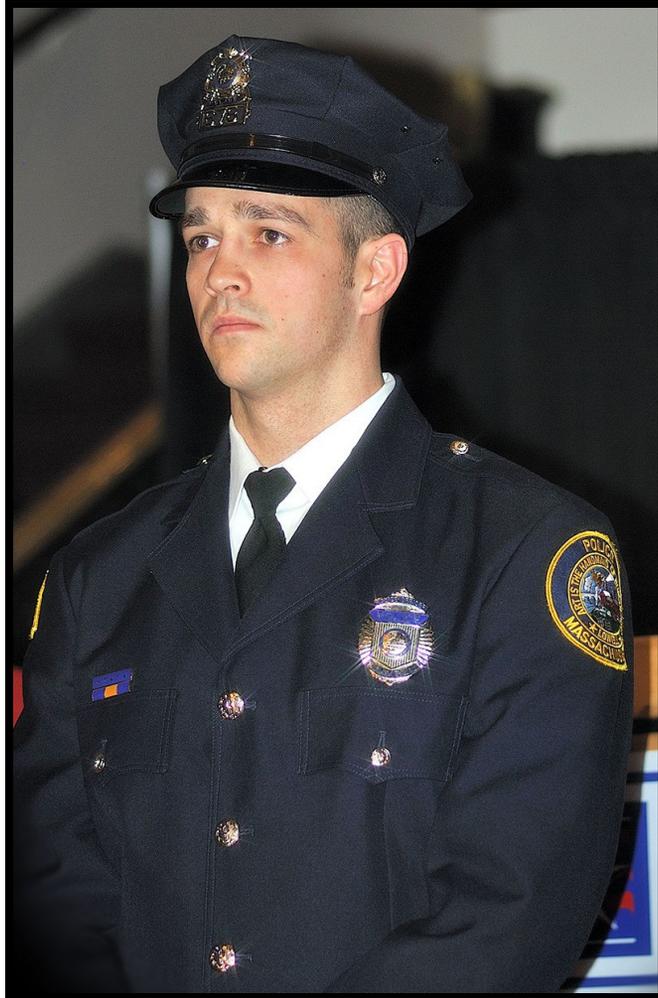
Table 32: Summary of 2011 LETF Expenditures	Federal	Treasurer's	State
Anti-Crime	\$0	\$0	\$1,303
Body Armor and Firearms	\$9,817	\$0	\$0
Building and Improvements	\$72,195	\$0	\$5,296
Communications and Computers	\$34,994	\$0	\$19,219
Electronic Surveillance Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$1,800
Equipment	\$52,362	\$0	\$0
Informant Money	\$30,000	\$0	\$0
Motor Vehicle Expenses	\$11,680	\$0	\$12,736
Firearms and Ammunition	\$18,504	\$7,366	\$27,420
Other Law Enforcement Expenses	\$31,062	\$0	\$11,874
Travel and Training	\$68,020	\$3,595	\$39,994
Overtime	\$17,085	\$0	\$27,005
Shared Funding with DA	\$31,838	\$0	\$50,170
Total Expenses	\$377,557	\$10,961	\$196,817

Management Information Systems

In 2011, the MIS Unit continued to maintain 250 personal computers, 46 mobile data terminals (MDTs) and 35 individual services. In 2011, members of this Unit:

- Worked on a new initiative in conjunction with Apple and Zco applications. The LPD is the first police department in the nation to partner with Apple and Zco to implement a department-wide iPad project. When fully implemented, officers will be able to use Apple iPads and applications to assist them as they perform their daily policing duties. Once the application is developed and finalized, patrol officers will be able to utilize their iPads to take photos of evidence in minor criminal cases, as opposed to calling a detective in the Criminal Investigation Section . The patrol officers will be able to send the photos by email to the Criminal Investigation Section. This will save time, gas and manpower and will allow the LPD to streamline evidence more effectively. Additionally, MIS is working on an iPad project that will interface with the LPD's CAD system. The iPad will provide officers with a clear understanding and GPS view of exactly where their upcoming calls are. The calls will be prioritized on their screen by three colors, red (high priority), yellow (medium priority) and green (lower priority). The iPad will assist officers actually travelling to the call and will also provide the patrol file on their screen. They will be able to see dispatcher notes, the history of the address and any potential hazards at the location, such as whether or not the owners have registered firearms at the location. The LPD hopes to locate funding to outfit the entire department with iPads in 2012.
- Continued the Pawn Project, with the assistance of LPD interns, who inputted pertinent information into the system. The Pawn Project continued to flag large dollar amounts received at pawn shops. This project has been extremely successful and resulted in several prosecutions. This year approximately 27,000 transactions were inputted into the database, more than doubling the number of transactions inputted in 2010 (11,400).
- Provided support to the LPD's off-site facilities with their computer and technological needs, including the substations within CVS, 7-Eleven and Saints Medical Center.





The Lowell Police Department honors Officer Charles (PJ) Panek who was tragically killed in an off-duty accident on July 23rd, 2011. Officer Panek joined the LPD in 2006 after serving in U.S. Marine Corps from 1999-2003. While an LPD officer, Officer Panek joined the Army National Guard and was deployed to Iraq in 2008.

Officer Panek's dedication to both the Lowell Police Department and his country was paramount. He is greatly missed by his colleagues within the department.



Patrick F. Leavitt
December 18th, 1941

George F. Pearsall
April 24th, 1957



The 2011 Annual Report is dedicated to those officers who paid the ultimate sacrifice while serving and protecting the citizens of Lowell.



John Joseph Winn
May 3rd, 1971

Christos G. Rouses
November 17th, 1978



LPD Contact Information

Headquarters:

Lowell Police Department
JFK Civic Center
50 Arcand Drive
Lowell, MA 01852
(978) 937-3200

East Sector

Lowell Housing Authority
21 Salem Street—(978) 970-3322

Rogers School Precinct
43 Highland Drive—(978)-674-1966

North Sector

Pawtucketville Precinct
97 University Avenue—(978) 446-7210

Centralville Precinct
333 West Sixth Street—(978) 937-3210

West Sector

Acre Precinct
605 Broadway Street—(978) 970-4029

Highlands Precinct
657 Middlesex Street—(978) 970-4039



