



Public Safety & Transportation Committee Report

City of Newton In City Council

Wednesday, March 23, 2022

Present: Councilors Downs (Chair), Lipof, Malakie, Grossman, Bowman, Oliver and Lucas

Absent: Councilor Markiewicz

Also Present: Councilor Kelley

City Staff: Chief Gino Lucchetti and Assistant Chief Greg Gentile, Newton Fire Department; Chief John Carmichael Jr. and Lieutenant George McMains, Newton Police Department; Michelle Pizzi O'Brien, Director Human Resources Department and Jonathan Yeo, Chief Operating Officer

Others Present: New TV

#200-22 Request for a discussion of Fire Department training
COUNCILOR DOWNS requesting a discussion of Fire Department training.

Action: Public Safety & Transportation No Action Necessary 7-0

Note: Docket items #200-22 and #199-22 were discussed together. Please refer to docket item #199-22 for the report on these discussions.

#199-22 Request for a discussion of Police Department training
COUNCILOR DOWNS requesting a discussion of Police Department training.

Action: Public Safety & Transportation No Action Necessary 7-0

Note: Docket items #200-22 and #199-22 were discussed together.

Michelle Pizzi O'Brien, Director Human Resources Department; Chief Gino Lucchetti and Assistant Chief Greg Gentile, Newton Fire Department; Chief John Carmichael and Lt. George McMains, Newton Police Department joined the Committee for discussion on these items.

Councilor Downs asked Ms. Pizzi O'Brien to explain diversity, equity, and inclusion training (DEI) in the Fire and Police Departments.

Fire Department Training:

Ms. Pizzi O'Brien stated that specific work has been done with the Fire Department. Citywide, we looked at training using a three-pronged approach. First prong is DEI training, which we've done citywide, and continue to roll that out on unconscious bias, microaggressions and inclusive leadership.

The second prong is management and leadership training, which we brought to department heads and supervisors. We're working closely with the Fire Department to get the next round of supervisors into leadership training to address performance, measurement, accountability, record keeping, discrimination, harassment and the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) title seven.

The third prong is respect in the workplace, for all employees. In the past six months, we strongly focused on the third prong in the Fire Department. Training in a Fire Department is unique because of the 24 hour schedule. With Assistant Chief Gentile's assistance and the training captain, we were able to train 90% of the force, addressing discrimination, harassment, antiracism, how to be an ally, how to change culture, and how to treat residents, as well as colleagues, with respect and inclusivity. We brought in Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD) trainers. We touched on every aspect of the Fire Department in those trainings and will continue to work on training throughout the summer. In the fall, we'll do a 2.0 version, taking it up a notch and digging deeper into these topics.

Chief Lucchetti stated that feedback received from within the department has been positive. He sees members changing the culture and watching over each other. Assistant Chief Gentile added that they've had great collaboration with the union, and firefighters have told him that the training has been a positive step.

Fire Department questions, answers and comments:

Please explain how long these trainings are and the structure? How many members received the first two prongs on training? Ms. Pizzi O'Brien answered that the respect in the workplace training incorporates the DEI work. For supervisors, we add inclusive leadership. We're also orienting and training new employees on these topics. New employees are starting to get training on policies. Training has been performed pre COVID, but because of the uniqueness of the department, it took several months to be able to work out a way to be able to train all the members. Due to COVID, our platforms have been through zoom, except for the Fire Department, where we have the trainer come to one of the stations. Next month, we will be doing respect in the workplace training and some supervisory training with other departments. Those trainings will now be in person. Assistant Chief Gentile added that 94% of the force are trained, the remainder, 6%, are members that are out with long term issues. Once those members return to work, we feel we can get training to 100%.

How are you going to measure success for the trainings that were laid out? Ms. Pizzi O'Brien answered one of the most challenging things to do is to measure success. For our management group and our nonunion group, we immediately did follow ups with the members that attended. We want to continue stage one, stage two and stage three. Surveys are something that must be bargained or discussed with the union, and we anticipate feedback from the union.

How many members if any, had management training for those being elevated to leadership positions who have not been previous managers? Ms. Pizzi O'Brien answered this happens throughout the city, because we believe in promoting from within. Police and Fire Departments hire within 99% of the time. I look forward to working with Assistant Chief Gentile on a supervisory onboard program on when someone is promoted above their colleagues, or was promoted with a

lack of supervisory experience, that there would be an onboarding and mentorship program for them. Assistant Chief Gentile added that several years ago, Newton brought in a program from the Massachusetts Fire Academy to begin the process. We had 24 members, some of whom had already been promoted, some of whom were hoping to be promoted, go through this program. We discussed a type of onboarding program where we take the members who get that promotion and work with them to provide the necessary tools.

How much does the Fire Department budget set aside for training? Ms. Pizzi O'Brien answered if I was dreaming, I would have a training policy protocol where we have access to regular ongoing training and there's a requirement that our employees undergo a certain number of hours per year to be considered for a supervisory position. We should be investing in our workforce regardless of what we might be experiencing from the outside. The Human Resources Department has access to \$50,000 within our budget for training. The Police and Fire Departments have additional money for training. We always make training happen as Mayor Fuller is committed to it. Mayor Fuller has set aside money specifically for DEI consulting and training.

How will the Fire Department prioritize training outside of DEI? Chief Lucchetti answered that the Fire Department is mandated to do certain certifications including defibrillator, CPR training, firefighter training and fire officer instructor training. Mandated training is a priority. The NFD chooses a few bigger topics through the Massachusetts Fire Academy, including training that has not been performed for some time. Fire officer instructors provide the education to start mentoring younger firefighters to set them in the right direction. Assistant Chief Gentile has been preparing for the last five years in the training program. Assistant Chief Gentile added he spent five years in the training division. It's a little bit of a balancing act, where are the weaknesses and where can you improve. We tend to do a lot of question and answers with some of our senior staff including Deputy Chiefs, Training Captains, Captains and Lieutenants on areas to be focused on. There are budget and time constraints. The department has received grants, which has expanded the budget for training. The department has 190 members, so it takes time to train all members. Currently, the department is focusing on elevator rescue training. But each year, the department trains in rescues at Crystal Lake. Fortunately, the number of fires has decreased but training on situations remain necessary.

We appreciate your work on applying for training and extra equipment grants. This benefits your budget.

Is the DEI training scheduled to end at some point, or is it an ongoing? Ms. Pizzi O'Brien answered that this is a topic that we should never stop discussing. We plan to continue DEI training. We've started with the basics: unconscious bias, microaggressions and leadership. Our policies need house rules, and we should train on these. We've done addressed what the law says and what best practices are, and now we want to develop what's right for Newton. In discussions with Chief Carmichael, Lieutenant McMains, Chief Lucchetti and Assistant Chief Gentile, we determined we need to look at our departmental rules and regulations so that training will be specific to Newton expectations and house rules.

Please clarify if it is 94% of the department or 94% of the firefighters been trained? Assistant Chief Gentile answered that it is 94% of the entire department.

Police Department training:

Chief Carmichael stated that training time and budget was allotted for the Newton Police Reform Task Force (NPRTF) initiatives and recommendations. Aside from our training budget, NPD spends money on specialized training from when a member goes from patrol to detective or another promotion. The department looks at it from three fronts. First, training must be done for Police Officer Standards and Training. Second, 40 hours in service training, which we must do every year. Third, we have the new Police Reform Task Force trainings, which we are trying to incorporate into in-service training, but also in our specialized training. We prioritize mandated training each year including service training. The department has also built in other things into our in service training. There are major trainings to get the department up to date. The training mandates that are in place have standards that must be met. Diversity, equity and inclusion training will be addressed by Dr. Gerard Cox, a consultant hired for this spring. The command staff will meet with Dr. Cox on a training curriculum focused on community policing and DEI. The department has also adopted the ABLE project, which includes active bystander intervention for officers where there might be use of force. The department is incorporating the ABLE project into service training this year. CIT training is a large component of training. The department joined the One Mind Campaign, which means that we train the whole department in Mental Health First Aid, crisis intervention training, creating policies surrounding mental health and crisis response. We've created and we're part of the city's Community Crisis Intervention Team. Forty-five officers are trained in CIT. The department has exceeded the expectations of what the One Mind Campaign asks us to do, and we will continue to train officers. Externally, other trainings were built in as far as implicit and explicit bias, 21st century policing, procedural justice, fair and impartial policing, racial profiling, and on Commonwealth vs Long (inferences of bias during traffic stops). When discussing the budget for training, it is crucial for the department because we're only as good as we train.

Police Department questions, answers and comments:

Please explain what percent of the Police Department has been trained? Ms. Pizzi O'Brien answered that some training has not made it to the Police Department yet because we're looking at specialty trainings. It's a bit different for the Police Department. The DEI and management training has been incorporated at the department head, executive officer levels and for several supervisors.

Besides including the social worker, what training is provided to better prepare officers to respond to mental health calls? Chief Carmichael answered that the department uses a call response model for mental health crisis calls, as well as follow up. The department now has multiple trainers within the department who train officers in active bystander intervention, or ABLE training. We have officers trained in integrating communications and tactics (ICAT), which is a de-escalation type of training. ICAT is a requirement from POST (state) Law. There are requirements as to how force is used and how we approach those situations. The biggest component is the One Mind campaign. The department is developing and maintaining community partnerships. We have a community Crisis Intervention Team which meets once per month, reviewing case studies and other issues. The second point is training officers in Mental Health First Aid. Crisis intervention component is a 40-

hour crisis intervention training, that 45 officers have completed. The department is beyond the goal, set by the One Mind campaign, but we plan to continue to train every officer in the department. Polices have been created including crisis intervention response policies and how we go to these calls, how to deal with them, how we partner with the people that are in crisis. This past year, the department purchased a TI training simulator, a device that produces different scenarios where NPD officers can practice de-escalation. The department also has its annual in-service training, including cultural competency, crisis intervention response, competency with different disabilities, and dealing with children with mental health issues. Chief Carmichael anticipates training will continue for years to come.

What type of training do officers receive who respond to crashes and how do they know how to properly document a crash, to understand and evaluate causes? Chief Carmichael answered that he did not have data available for this question. The officers try and document the facts and circumstances of each crash. In a typical minor crash, the officer has discretion to cite a driver for violations of the law. For more serious crashes, the Traffic Bureau officers are specially trained to deal with crash reconstruction, and crash investigation to determine fault and crash causation.

Without further discussion, Councilor Bowman made a motion for no action necessary on docket items #200-22 and #199-22. Committee members agreed 7-0.

#183-22 Requesting a discussion and possible amendment to Newton's firearms ordinance Sec. 20-62 Weapons

COUNCILORS KELLEY, LIPOF, DOWNS, WRIGHT, MALAKIE, DANBERG, KRINTZMAN AND LUCAS requesting a discussion with Police Chief Carmichael and possible adoption of an amendment to Newton's fire arms ordinance Sec. 20-62 Weapons – Discharging firearms, to include a ban on discharging air guns, air rifles, BB guns or pellet guns in the City.

Action: Public Safety & Transportation Approved 7-0

Note: Councilors Ryan and Greenberg requested their names be added to this item as co-docketers.

Councilor Kelley, Chief John Carmichael and Lt. George McMains, Newton Police Department joined the Committee for discussion on this item.

Councilor Kelley stated that she docketed this item because in December she heard from several residents in West Newton about another resident firing an air rifle in their neighborhood. Residents documented pellets that nearly hit them and that hit a house and were upset. She researched on other towns and cities that have policies around air and pellet guns: Chief Carmichael and the Law Department also reviewed other models and drafted this language.

Councilor Kelley read a statement in support of this docket item from Newton Gun Violence Prevention Collaborative (NGVPC), attached.

Chief Carmichael stated it is difficult when people call the police and think that we're going to be able to come down and always resolve every issue. This is a gray area. In Massachusetts, the only regulation as far as BB guns or pellet guns has to do with a minimum age. If someone's 18 years of age or older, they can have and use a BB gun. There are no real regulations in Massachusetts, for BB, air and pellet guns. Over the years, BB guns, and pellet guns have evolved. Many of them look very much like actual firearms. The power of these guns has also increased. In this neighborhood, homes and vehicles have been hit and it's a safety issue.

Jackalyn Schrader and John Piselli, 17 Wiswall Street, provided Committee members with a PowerPoint presentation, attached. Ms. Schrader stated that shots are coming from 33 Parsons Street, toward backyards. The shocking thing for her was the fact that these air guns can have a maximum range of 400 yards, and can do serious damage under 150 yards; this is a much smaller area in a thickly settled neighborhood. 33 Parsons Street is elevated. The person is using a 30-caliber pellet gun with a co2 cartridge which is capable of 1500 shots per second. Our property has been damaged. We have called the Police Department who requested Ms. Schrader locate the pellets for proof which has been difficult. Detective Sergeant O'Connell went to their home on March 17, looked at the hole in the fence and said that it could only have been created by a pellet entering from outside of the fence. Officers have said that they can't do anything about this issue. It is concerning and scary. An amended ordinance is necessary.

Committee members questions, answers and comments:

If a person violates the ordinance as written, can you confiscate the air rifle or BB gun? Chief Carmichael answered it depends. We can confiscate the weapons if the person is under 18, certainly. If the person was an adult, probably not. I don't know where the civil ordinance would allow us the ability to do that. One of the things that we did change with the Law Department in this draft ordinance was language about how often we can write a ticket—it had stated the fine was \$300/day, but if write them a \$300, ticket and leave, and then they do it again the same day, we could not issue another ticket. So, we made the change on the draft docket language change to a \$300 per offense.

Regarding Section A in the draft ordinance language, does this mean someone can discharge a firearm on their private property? Chief Carmichael answered that he and Lieutenant McMains reviewed this and thought of amending Section B. Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 216, discusses air rifles without definitions. Before the ordinance only said firearms, but the law references, firearm, rifle, shotgun, because there are different definitions for each. We changed that language. The law forbids anybody from discharging a firearm across a roadway, within 150 feet of a roadway and within 500 feet of a dwelling. Based on all those laws, if you're in the City of Newton, there is no place you could discharge these weapons except for military exercises in a parade or a military ceremony.

Perhaps Section A in the draft ordinance language can be made clear or modified removing shooting on public or private property except for the reasons Chief Carmichael stated regarding military ceremonies. Perhaps the state law should be included in our draft ordinance. Perhaps a special permit could be required to have a shooting range on private property. Chief Carmichael said that

issues with section A were discussed with the Law Department because if an officer goes to that call the officer too will be confused by the existing ordinance.

The PowerPoint is very concerning, the ordinance language should be approved without hesitation.

Perhaps the fine will make a difference in the ordinance and how enforcement be handled. Chief Carmichael stated that with any ordinance, the first thing we want to do is make sure we're educating the public and we're getting the information out there quickly. If this horrible situation were to continue, we would have the ability to enforce it with the new ordinance. It's not a criminal offense, but it's something that has a little bit of teeth to it at least.

Are there criminal penalties or civil penalties that relate to firearms, rifles and shotguns? Chief Carmichael answered: In Newton, there is no location where it would be legal to discharge a firearm, unless you're standing in the middle of a golf course. We don't have any criminal statutes dealing with BB guns and air rifles or any regulations other than the age limit.

Are we able to modify Section A or is it necessary for the Law Department to weigh in? Chief Carmichael said that this draft ordinance is a good remedy. He suggests docketing an item for Section C, the fines for violations (this would go to the Finance Committee). Councilor Kelley added that the Law Department is open to modifying section A and C in the future.

Is it possible for representatives of the Police Department to speak directly with this person to alert them what's going on and that it would be wise to stop?

Last year, we passed a gun store zoning ordinance. With that ordinance, there was a provision related to firing ranges requiring a special permit. Would what this homeowner has in their backyard classify as a firing range? Chief Carmichael answered no, it wouldn't because he's not using firearms. Chapter 140, identifies and defines firearms, rifles, shotguns and ammunition.

Public Comment:

Tim Techler, 40 Cross Street, thanked the Councilors for docketing this item and responding to the neighbors quickly and thanked Chief Carmichael working with the Law Department on drafting new ordinance language. He stated that his understanding is that the existing law does not consider an air gun a firearm. In the draft ordinance, a firearm is in Section A, an air gun is in Section B. Regarding an air gun, you can purchase lead ammunition for an air gun that has a hollow point, that is meant to deform when it hits flash and do maximum damage. It's a lethal type of ammunition. Chief Carmichael answered that the law specifically talks about firearms, something that uses gunpowder for propulsion, BB guns, pellet guns those types of weapons use air, either a co2 cartridge, or just pumping. These are two completely different things. Air rifles, BB guns are not considered firearms in Massachusetts that's why you need a separate ordinance.

Sean Stetson, 16 Wiswall Street, suggested combining Section A and B.

One email was received in support, attached.

Without further discussion, Councilor Lipof made a motion to approve this item. Council members agreed 7-0.

#67-22 Requesting regular discussion with the Police Department

COUNCILOR DOWNS requesting regular discussion with the Police Department of police data, including crashes, types of calls, numbers and dispositions.

Held 8-0 on 01/05/22

Action: Public Safety & Transportation Held 6-0, Councilor Oliver not voting

Note: Chief John Carmichael and Lt. George McMains, Newton Police Department joined the Committee for discussion on this item.

Chief Carmichael provided first quarter 2022 graphs on crime data, top crash locations, citation demographics for Newton only, citation demographics generally, domestic disputes, mental health calls, Massachusetts uniform citation data 2021 and overdoses, attached.

Crime Statistics – These are numbers of serious crimes including robbery, assault, burglary, etc. comparing 2021 and 2022 first quarters. This data is sent to the FBI. This year so far, we have two sexual assaults, from zero last year. Commercial burglaries are up from 4 last year, to 7 this year. All other crime figures are down vs. last year.

Crashes: Pedestrian crashes are up, 4 last year to 6 this year. Bicycle crashes are down slightly 3 last year to 2. Total crashes are up from 21 to 33.

Arrests: Total arrests are up 40 this year to 35 Last year. OUI incidents are up to 9 from last year at 4.

Mental Health Related Calls –These calls were categorized including Section 12 calls, which is an involuntary or voluntary psychiatric evaluation and suicidal ideation. Last year was the highest number at 429 for the year, this year so far at 91—on track to exceed last year. Overdose opioid related calls at 9 this year with 1 fatality. Of those 9, 2 were residents, the 1 fatality was a resident. Sometimes mental health calls and substance use disorder calls are related.

Domestic Violence - Many times on domestic violence related incidents, there's also an underlying issue of mental illness or a substance use disorder as well. The highest category is boyfriend/girlfriend. Looking at this, NPD expects we may want to look at how to prevent teen dating violence. The second highest number was husband/wife, 10 of the 59 incidents resulted in an arrest or summons. Most cases did not result in an arrest. Comparative data on domestics was not available for this meeting.

Bias Incidents – This chart was not included in the PowerPoint presentation. This year, 30 bias related incidents and zero hate crimes. There is a difference. Hate crimes are criminal in nature with

some underlying bias or racist impetus. We haven't had any "hate crimes" occur this year. Bias incidents look to be rising, at 30 in the first quarter. There were 58 for all of 2021. It is important to track bias incidents and borderline hate crimes because they could escalate to a hate crime. The Community Services Bureau follows up on bias and hate crime incidents and the information is shared with the Executive Department and the District Attorney's Office.

Citations by Race (City of Newton Residents ONLY) – The graph is broken down into warnings and citations with 154 warnings and 21 citations.

Citations by Race (ALL)– 334 warnings and 59 citations.

2020 Massachusetts Uniform Citation Data Analysis Report - The Massachusetts Hands Free Law, Chapter 90, Section 63. This law was essentially impossible to enforce because it's a civil infraction meaning the officer can't take the phone from somebody to verify if they were dialing, texting, etc. Later amendments to that law mean you can no longer have a device in your hand while you're driving. Part of that law included reporting traffic stop demographics. Now, every time a motorist is given a warning, a citation or is arrested, we must report information to the Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV) including the race and sex of the person, and what the stop was for. The RMV compiles the data and forwards it to the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, which gives the data to Salem State and Worcester State Universities. The universities compile and compare the data. The results are in the attached reports.

Overdoses – Our department clinician follows up with individuals after an overdose call. This data is used to continue providing outreach or we notify the home community of the victim, requesting they provide the same outreach. We have seen a significant shift away from pharmaceutical drugs, to the illicit market and synthetic drugs.

Committee members questions, answers and comments:

Regarding the 2020 Massachusetts Uniform Citation Data Analysis Report, is it possible that Newton has fewer Black and Hispanic drivers driving in the City and that might account for some percentage? It is difficult to know if there is a disparity if the makeup of the population in Newton is unknown. Chief Carmichael answered that the baseline data is a starting point which tries to capture who's driving through Newton and who we are stopping. Are the police stopping more of a certain demographic? Are the officers issuing more citations to a certain demographic? Is there disparity in citations versus warnings? When reviewing data, you will see a breakdown of demographics for the entire state. Demographics also change. This is baseline data, it's a starting point.

Regarding boyfriend/girlfriend violence, is the department partnering with schools and colleges in the City supporting the idea that we should continue having these discussions? Chief Carmichael answered that the department is applying for a drug free communities grant to help the NPD and Health and Human Services Department create a Newton drug, alcohol and violence prevention coalition. This coalition would be a spin off from our community Crisis Intervention Team, focusing

on prevention and delaying the age of onset for substance use. We are using the Youth Survey data to determine when adolescents first try drugs & alcohol, levels of teen violence and what adolescents are using.

What kind of discretion or guidelines do the officers have when issuing warnings or citations? Is data available? Are there differences by demographics for the same type of offenses? Are there particular guidelines an officer is provided during training? Chief Carmichael answered that each officer uses their own discretion, often based on the severity of the incident to determine if they will issue a warning or citation. Guidelines are not provided.

Regarding overdose calls, does Massachusetts have a law if you call 911, you cannot be arrested for possession of narcotics? Chief Carmichael answered yes, the Good Samaritan Law provides protection. The Good Samaritan Law also applies to alcohol. Unfortunately, over the years there has been incidents when people call 911 and then hang up and run.

Please explain what is the connection between teen domestic abuse and teen drug use with the drug free community grant? Chief Carmichael answered the teen coalition will review teen dating violence along with drug and alcohol use, providing us with information to continue our efforts to provide necessary resources. The coalition is made up of the Police Department, Health and Human Service Department, schools, parents and students. It is much more community based. The drug free community grant is \$150,000 a year for five years to assist us with facilitating meetings and developing messaging. The Police Department would focus on adolescent measurements that we feel are causing harm or potential harm to adolescents.

In the future, please provide overdose counts this year compared to last year.

Without further discussion, Councilor Bowman made a motion to hold this item. Council members agreed 6-0, Councilor Oliver not voting.

At approximately 9:50 p.m., the Committee adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Andreae Downs, Chair

GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

COLLABORATIVE

A representative from Newton Gun Violence Prevention Collaborative could not attend tonight's meeting, but we would like to publicly express our support for Docket Item #183-22 to prohibit the discharge of non-powder guns, which includes air guns, air rifles, BB guns or pellet guns, within Newton's city limits.

Currently, federal law does not consider or regulate non-powder guns as firearms. While these types of guns are typically less lethal than traditional firearms, they have become increasingly powerful over time and they injure or kill, thousands of people, mostly children, and animals each year. Often considered "starter guns" for youth, non-powder guns can easily be mistaken for real guns creating confusion for law enforcement which can lead to tragic results. Additionally, Newton veterinarians routinely see pets who have been shot by BB guns at some point in their past. In short, these weapons are harmful and potentially lethal and should be regulated as such.

Massachusetts law regulates non-powder guns to some degree, prohibiting their sale to minors and prohibiting their discharge in some public places. But recognizing that non-powder guns are dangerous, many municipalities impose further restrictions on air guns. Medford, Peabody, Winthrop, Revere, Somerville, Amherst, and Chelsea all prohibit the discharge of any air gun within city limits, with limited exceptions (such as by a police officer performing official duties or for a military exercise). These types of limitations have already been upheld by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

As you will likely hear tonight,, Ward 3 residents recently contacted city officials expressing concern for their safety because a neighbor has set up a firing range for a high powered air rifle in his backyard. They are rightfully scared by the loud gunshot noises and on at least one occasion bullets have strayed beyond the gun owner's property creating a serious risk to public safety.

Newton's current policies do not prohibit the use of these weapons and residents in this situation currently have no recourse. People should be able to mow their lawns, sit in their yards, or play on their swingsets without being fearful of stray bullets. Additionally, no pet owner should have to be told that their pet was shot for sport in Newton.

We have the privilege of living in a city that is united in its desire to make Newton safer from gun violence. This simple change to our ordinance can accomplish that and may help pave the way for other municipalities to take action. Please support 183-22 to treat non-powder guns as the dangerous weapons they are and prohibit their use within our city limits. There is no need to wait for a tragedy before taking action,

Thank you.

The Leadership Team of Newton Gun Violence Prevention Collaborative

Alexandra Wolf 125 Moffat Rd, Emily Murphy 47 Ellison Rd., Heather Tausig, 120 Garland Road, Laura Towvim, 61 Islington Road, Kate Wissel, 300 Homer Street


Docket #183-22
Requesting Discussion and possible
amendment to Newton's Firearms
Ordinance Sections 20-62

Supporting Visual Aid

Submitted by John Piselli and Jackalyn Schrader

Newton, MA Council Meeting 23rd March 2022 @ 7 pm EST

Requesting Discussion and possible amendment to Newton's Firearms Ordinance Sections 20-62


Plywood Board with with multiple targets

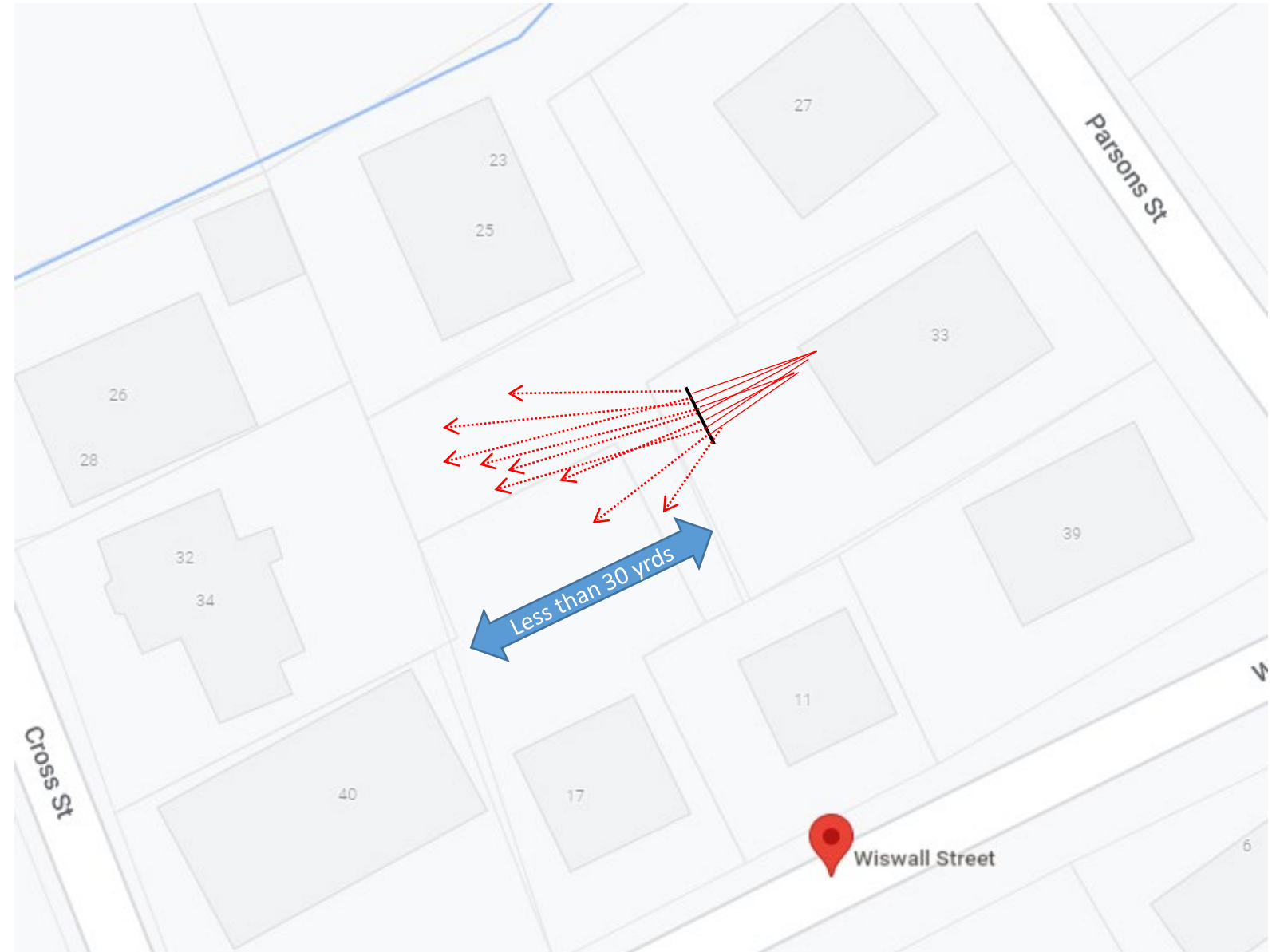


Direction the shots are begin fired

Please see the following slides with actual pictures of the firing range built on the property of 33 Parsons.

NOTE: Airguns have a maximum range of about 400 yards (366m) but capable of serious damage within 150 yards.

We are concerned for our safety!



Requesting Discussion and possible amendment to Newton's Firearms Ordinance Sections 20-62

This is the firing range built on the property of 33 Parsons and includes spot lights so he can shoot at night.

Yes, I (Jackalyn Schrader) have witnessed him shooting the air gun from that 2nd floor window as the red arrow indicates on the photo!!

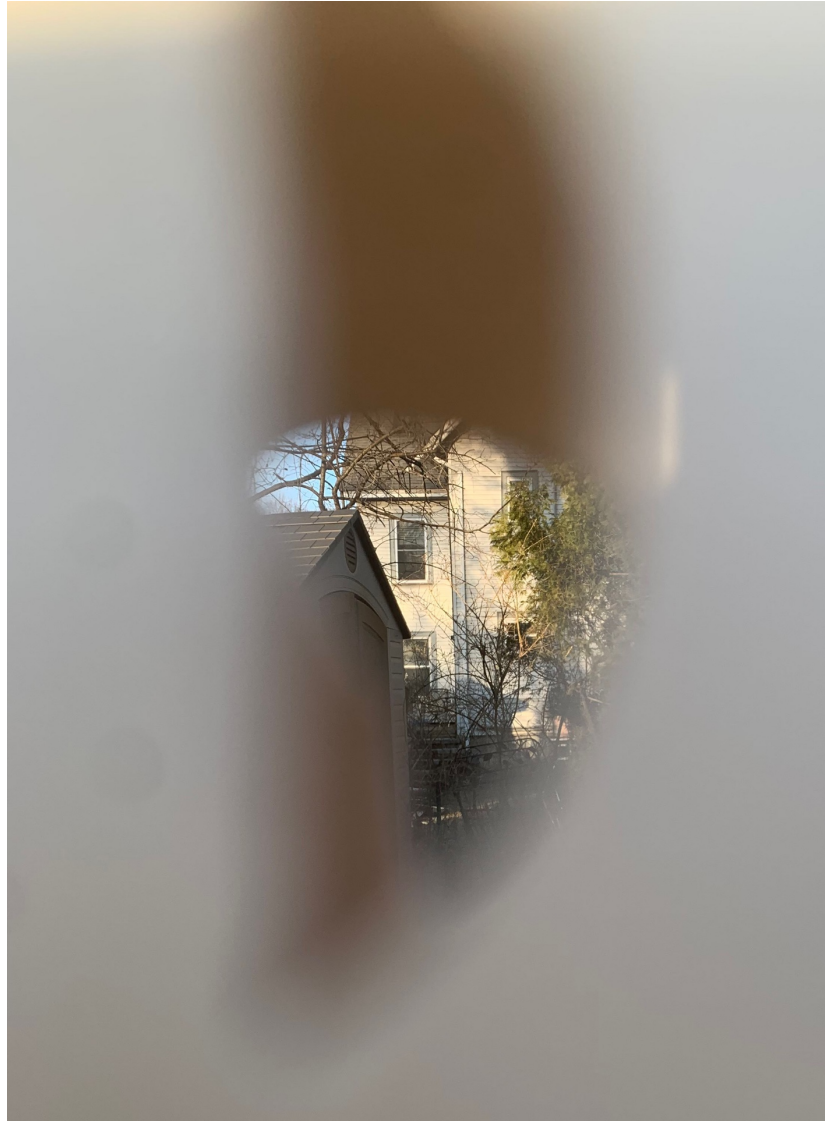
This air gun also has the automatic shooting capability. It sounds like a military style automatic rifle when discharged and it is loud and terrifying!



Requesting Discussion and possible amendment to Newton's Firearms Ordinance Sections 20-62

This is damage to our fence that was shot through and as you can see by focusing the camera through the hole the direction it appears to have come from from his residence.

This event is what raised our concerns and began fearing for our safety!!!



The first targets built and when you zoom into the picture you can see how sporadic the shot are and can guarantee the stray pellets have crossed into our properties



Requesting Discussion and possible amendment to Newton's Firearms Ordinance Sections 20-62



The first targets built and when you zoom into the picture you can see how sporadic the shot are and can guarantee the stray pellets have crossed into our properties. Built before the 19th Nov. 2021

New Targets built within the past 30 days



Requesting Discussion and possible amendment to Newton's Firearms Ordinance Sections 20-62

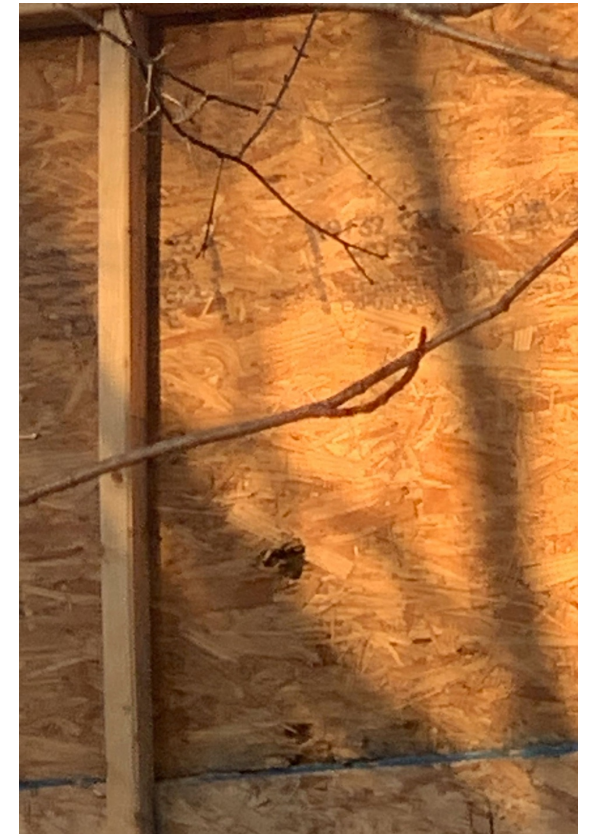
The old backboard and targets!



The spotlights he uses to shoot at night.



This is a hole in the New plywood backboard from his repeated shooting at the targets.



Danielle Delaney

From: Danielle Delaney
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2022 2:36 PM
To: Danielle Delaney
Subject: FW: Docket 183-22 3/23

From: Andreae Downs <adowns@newtonma.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2022 8:59 AM
To: Danielle Delaney <ddelaney@newtonma.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Docket 183-22 3/23

Also for tonight's meeting

Andreae Downs
Ward 5 City Councilor
At large

From: timothy j techler >
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2022 10:37:23 PM
To: s arcese < ; City Council <citycouncil@newtonma.gov>
Cc: Albert Arcese <a >
Subject: Re: Docket 183-22 3/23

[DO NOT OPEN links/attachments unless you are sure the content is safe.]

Great thank you both,
Tim

On 3/22/2022 9:40 PM, s arcese wrote:

Dear Councilors

We urgently request a discussion regarding the discharge of firearms, including the potential ban on discharging air guns, air rifles, BB guns or pellet guns in Newton.

We live at 35 Cross St, which is parallel to Parsons St. As I believe you are aware a resident of 33 Parsons St has been shooting in their yard directly behind Cross St, with pellets reaching our Cross St neighbors' yards.

This is a dangerous and wholly unacceptable situation.

Please don't wait for an accident to happen before something is done.

Thanks
Sarah & Al Arcese
35 Cross St



Newton Police Domestic Related Incidents

January 1, 2022, to March 20, 2022

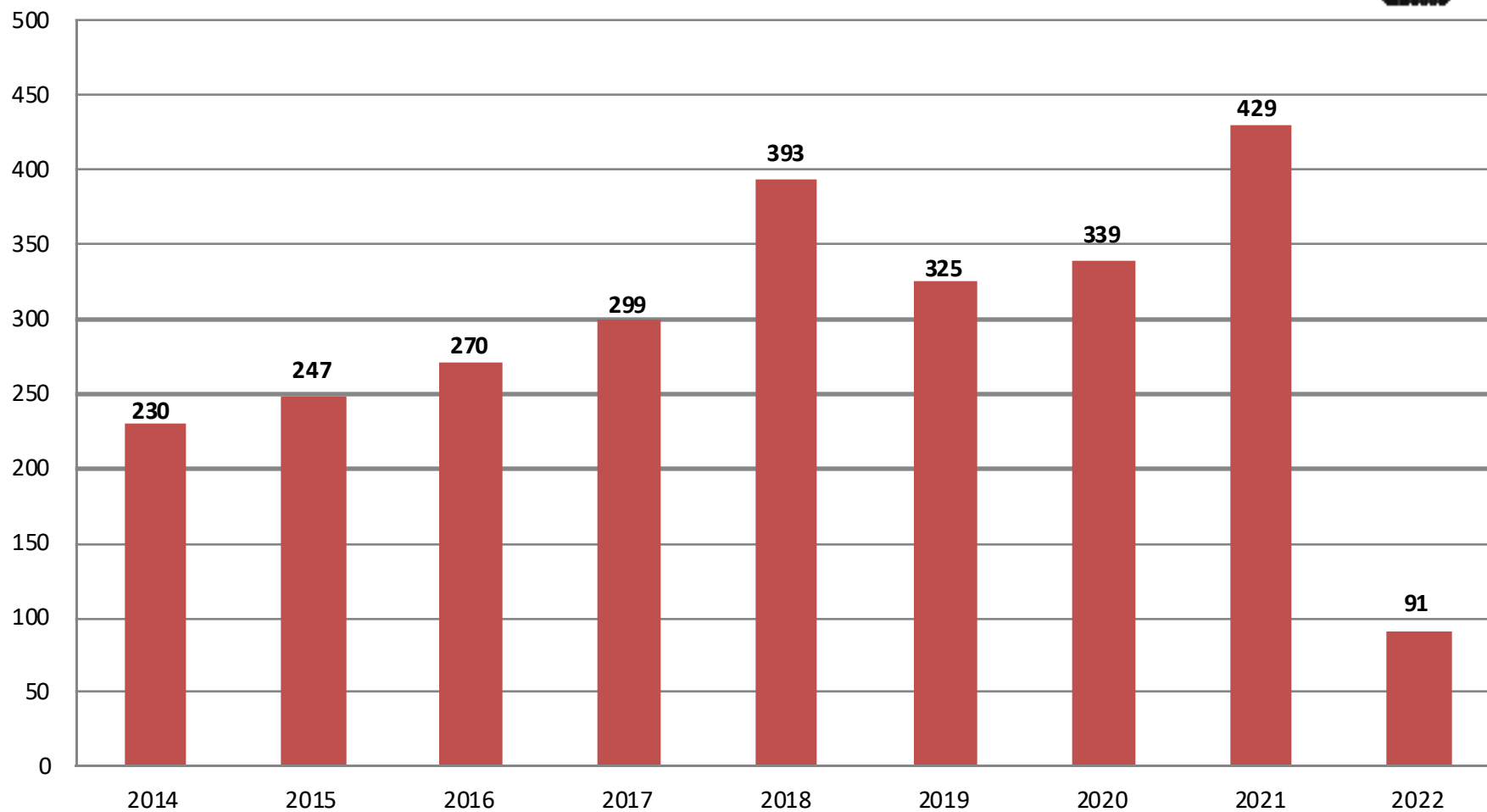


DOMESTICS 2022

By Type	
Aggravated Assault	4
Simple Assault	10
Family Dist/Verb	45
Threats	0
Intimidation	0
Totals	59
By Relationship	
Husband/Wife	11
Father/Son	7
Mother/Son	8
Father/Daughter	1
Mother/Daughter	8
Brother/Brother	1
Brother/Sister	5
Sister/Sister	0
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	12
Roommates	1
Boyfriend/Boyfriend	0
Girlfriend/Girlfriend	1
Ex-Husband/Ex-wife	1
Ex-Boyfriend/Ex-Girlfriend	1
Other	2
Husband/Husband	0
Wife/Wife	0
Total	59
Arrests	10
Summons	4
Warrant	0
No Arrest	45
Total	59



Newton Police Mental Health Related Calls



As of March 20, 2022



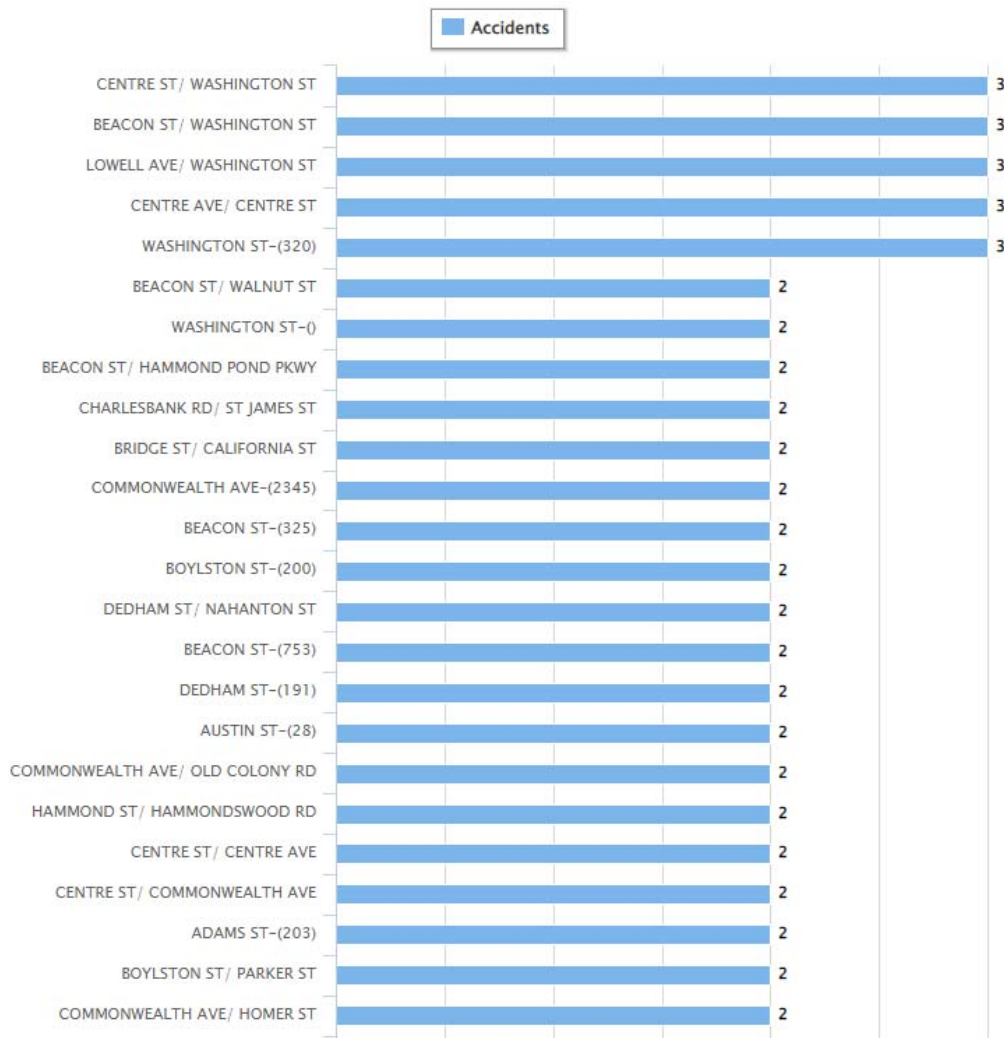
Newton Police Top Crash Locations

January 1, 2022, to March 20, 2022



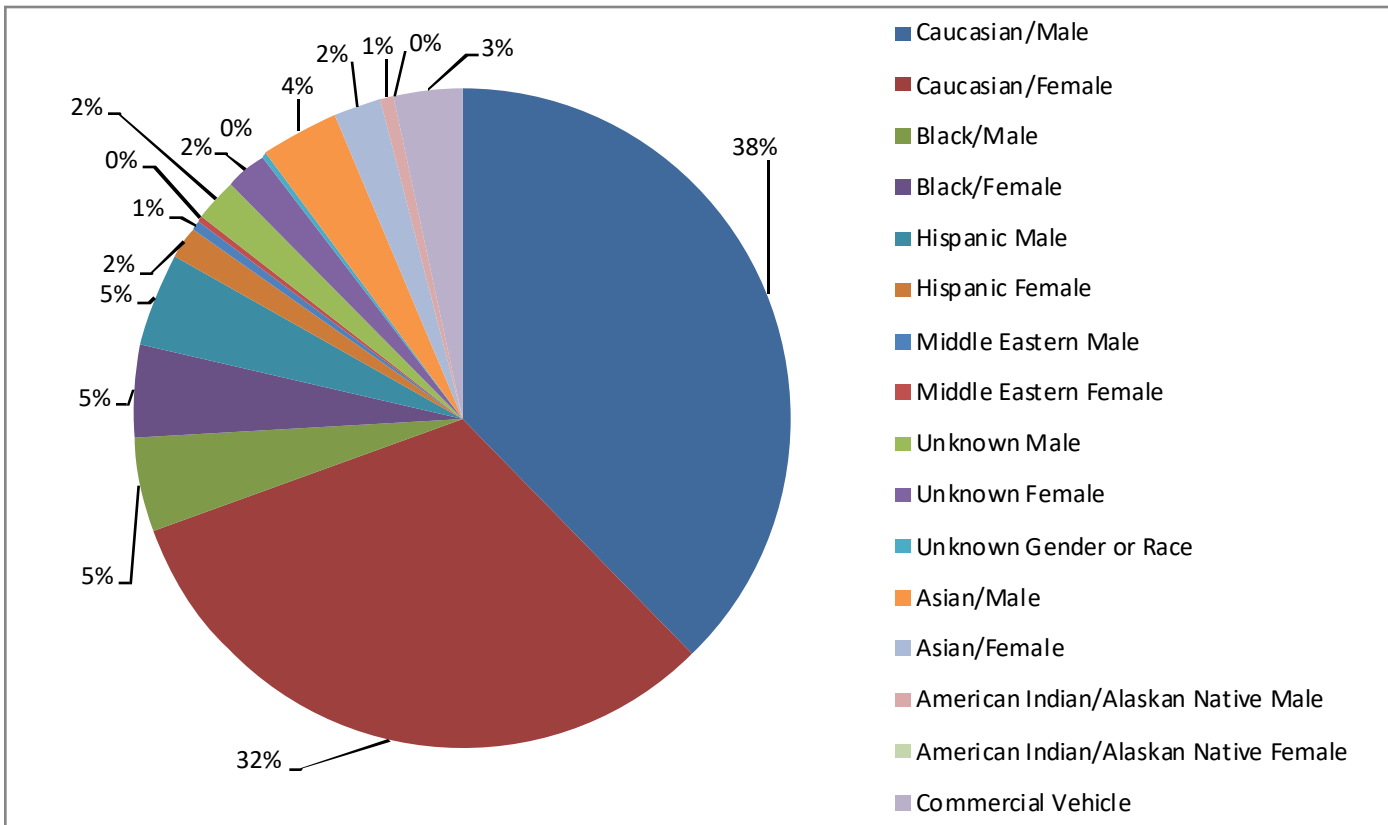
ACCIDENTS 204

As of 3/20/2022



Newton Police Citations by Race

January 1, 2022 to March 20, 2022



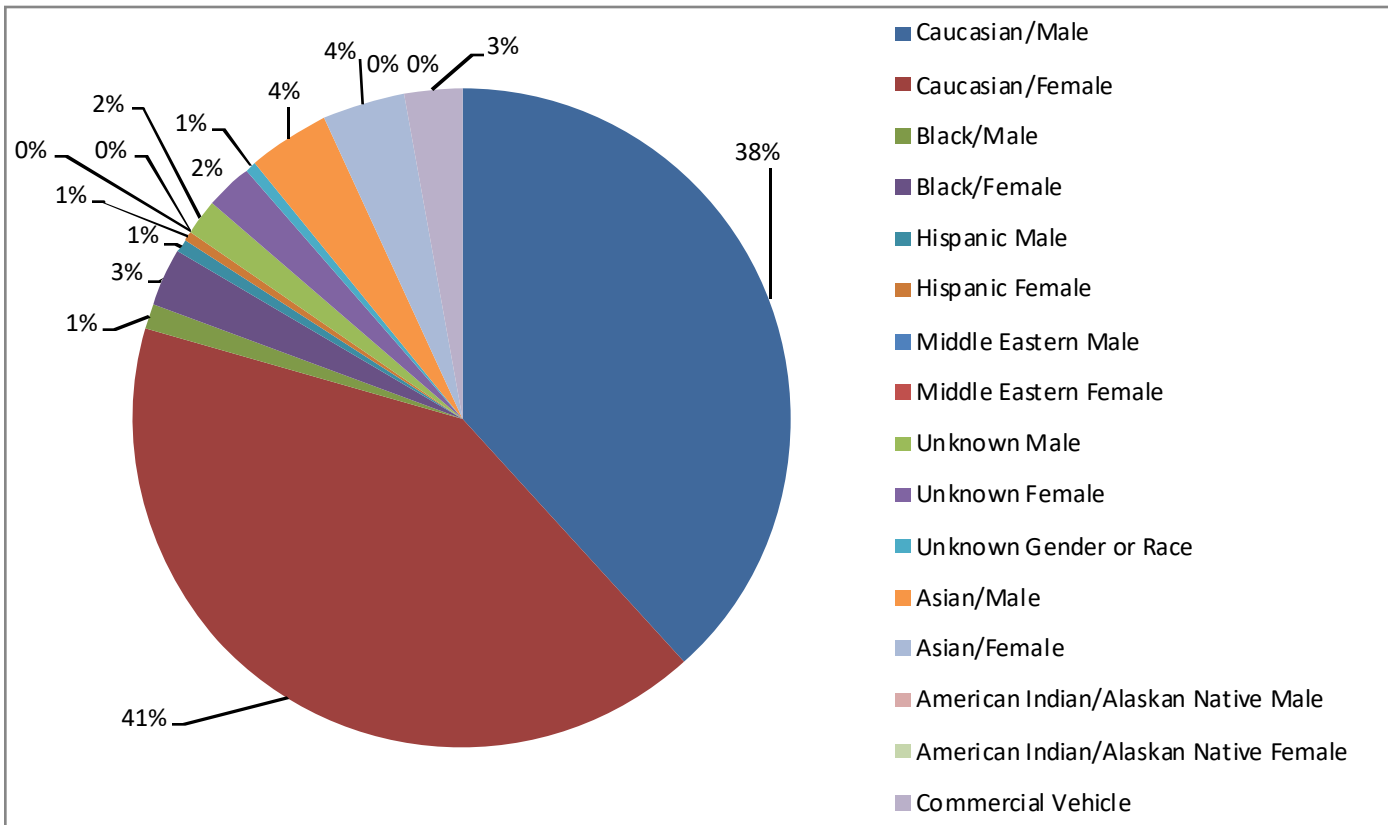
2022

Race/Sex	Warnings	Citations	Total
Caucasian/Male	127	21	148
Caucasian/Female	110	15	125
Black/Male	17	1	18
Black/Female	16	2	18
Hispanic Male	10	8	18
Hispanic Female	6	0	6
Middle Eastern Male	1	1	2
Middle Eastern Female	1	0	1
Unknown Male	8	0	8
Unknown Female	7	1	8
Unknown Gender or Race	1	0	1
Asian/Male	12	3	15
Asian/Female	9	0	9
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	3	0	3
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0	0
Commercial Vehicle	6	7	13
Total	334	59	393

Newton Police Citations by Race

City of Newton Residents

January 1, 2022 to March 20, 2022



2022

Race/Sex	Warnings	Citations	Total
Caucasian/Male	59	8	67
Caucasian/Female	64	8	72
Black/Male	2	0	2
Black/Female	5	0	5
Hispanic Male	1	0	1
Hispanic Female	1	0	1
Middle Eastern Male	0	0	0
Middle Eastern Female	0	0	0
Unknown Male	3	0	3
Unknown Female	4	0	4
Unknown Gender or Race	1	0	1
Asian/Male	5	2	7
Asian/Female	7	0	7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0	0
Commercial Vehicle	2	3	5
Total	154	21	175



2022 Part 1 Crime Stats

(As of March 20)

Sexual Assaults

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	0	0	0	0%
Feb	0	2	2	200%
Mar	0	0	0	0%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	0	2	2	200%

Robbery

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	1	0	-1	-100%
Feb	1	2	1	100%
Mar	0	0	0	0%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	2	2	0	0%

Aggravated Assaults

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	3	5	2	67%
Feb	3	2	-1	-33%
Mar	5	1	-4	-80%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	11	8	-3	-27%

Total Burglary

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	6	6	0	0%
Feb	4	3	-1	-25%
Mar	15	7	-8	-53%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	25	16	-9	-36%

Residential Burglary

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	4	5	1	25%
Feb	4	2	-2	-50%
Mar	13	2	-11	-85%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	21	9	-12	-57%

Commercial Burglary

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	2	1	-1	200%
Feb	0	1	1	0%
Mar	2	5	3	100%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	4	7	3	75%



2022 Part 1 Crime Stats (As of March 20)

Total Larceny (Including Car Breaks)

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	25	28	3	12%
Feb	49	35	-14	-29%
Mar	45	24	-21	-47%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	119	87	-32	-27%

Car Breaks

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	10	5	-5	-50%
Feb	21	6	-15	-71%
Mar	25	2	-23	-92%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	56	13	-43	-77%

Motor Vehicle Theft

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	1	0	-1	-100%
Feb	0	1	1	100%
Mar	4	0	-4	-100%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	5	1	-4	-80%

Total Violent Crime

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	4	5	1	25%
Feb	4	6	2	50%
Mar	5	1	-4	-80%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	13	12	-1	-8%

Total Property Crime

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	32	34	2	6%
Feb	53	39	-14	-26%
Mar	64	31	-33	-52%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	149	104	-45	-30%

Total Part 1 Crime

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	36	39	3	8%
Feb	57	45	-12	-21%
Mar	69	32	-37	-54%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	162	116	-46	-28%



2022 Crash/Arrest/OUI Data (As of March 20)

Pedestrian Crashes

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	1	2	1	100%
Feb	1	2	1	100%
Mar	2	2	0	0%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	4	6	2	50%

Bicycle Crashes

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	2	0	-2	200%
Feb	0	2	2	200%
Mar	1	0	-1	-100%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	3	2	-1	-33%

Total Car Crashes

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	71	84	13	18%
Feb	82	101	19	23%
Mar	68	48	-20	-29%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	221	233	12	5%

Total Arrests

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	11	17	6	55%
Feb	14	18	4	29%
Mar	10	5	-5	-50%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	35	40	5	14%

OUI Incidents

	2021	2022	Diff	% Change
Jan	1	2	1	100%
Feb	3	3	0	0%
Mar	0	4	4	400%
Apr	0	0	0	
May	0	0	0	
Jun	0	0	0	
Jul	0	0	0	
Aug	0	0	0	
Sep	0	0	0	
Oct	0	0	0	
Nov	0	0	0	
Dec	0	0	0	
Total	4	9	5	125%

Newton Police Department 2022 Overdoses

9 overdoses (opiate/opioid) related

1 fatal

8 non-fatal

2 Newton residents (1) fatal