

2025

Fall River Police Department Annual Report



J.T. Hoar
Interim Chief of Police

Message from the Chief

As part of our ongoing commitment to transparency, this edition of the 2025 Annual Report was delayed in release to provide a more complete picture of our agency's performance. The updated report now includes expanded information regarding shootings and citizen complaints. While these topics can be difficult to discuss, they are an important part of providing an honest and accurate account of our work. Transparency requires us to share not only our successes, but also the information that allows our community to better understand how we operate and how we hold ourselves accountable. We believe that trust is built through openness, and this revision reflects our commitment to continually improving the information we provide to the public.

While we are proud of what has been achieved, we also recognize that the work is never finished. Public safety is constantly evolving, and our responsibility is to evolve with it. We will continue investing in our people, embracing technology, strengthening accountability, and finding new ways to better serve our residents. We remain committed to transparency, professionalism, and building trust through meaningful engagement with the community we proudly serve.

I want to personally thank every member of this department, sworn officers, civilian employees, dispatchers, records personnel, and our many community partners. Every role matters. Every contribution makes a difference. The accomplishments outlined in this report belong to all of you.

Finally, I would like to thank the residents of Fall River for the trust you place in your police department. We recognize that trust is earned through our actions each day, and we remain committed to serving this community with integrity, compassion, and professionalism.

As you read through this report, I hope you gain greater appreciation for the dedicated professionals behind the badge and the work they perform every day. It is an honor to lead this department, and I look forward to continuing to move our agency forward together.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Hoar', with a stylized flourish at the end.

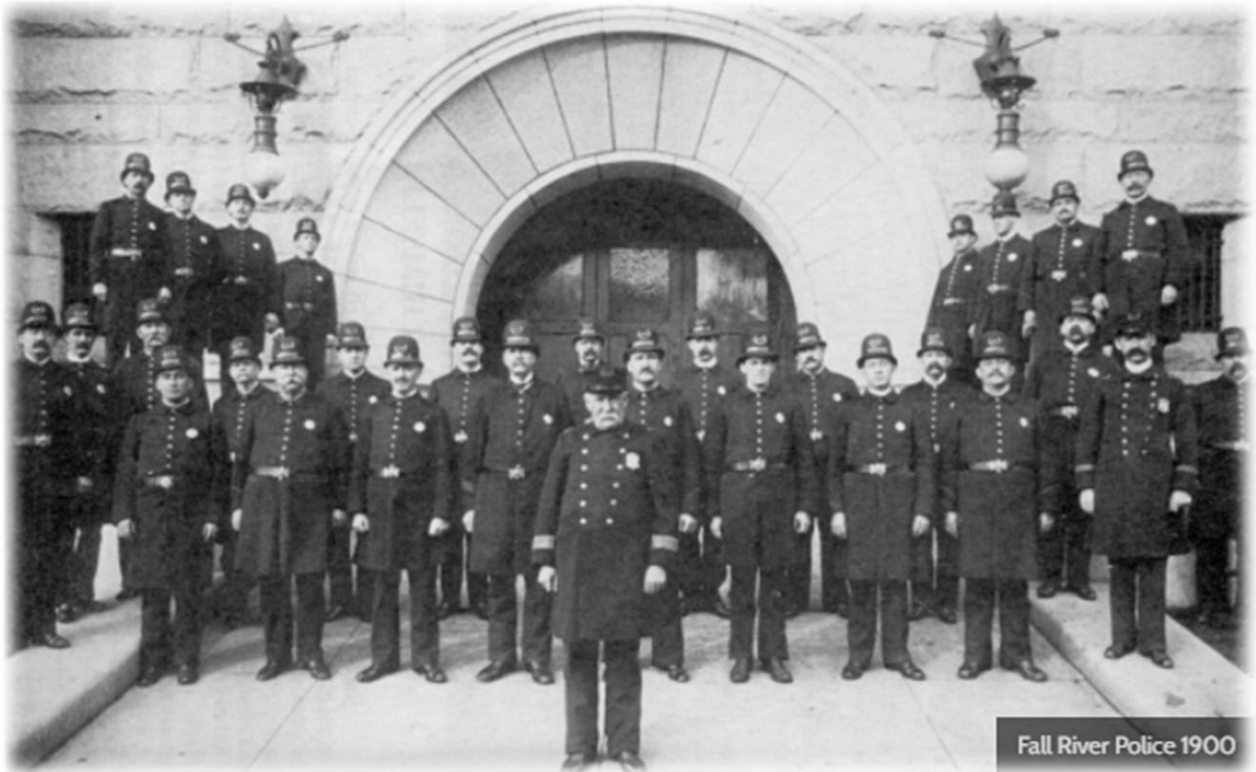
J.T. Hoar
Interim Chief of Police
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Introduction

The Fall River Police Department has the enviable distinction of being one of the oldest police departments in the country. Our long and proud tradition dates back to 1854, when the first constable hit the streets to begin his tour of duty. For over 170 years, the people of Fall River have entrusted us to police the community. Our officers believe in integrity, professionalism, and selfless service.



Mission Statement

The Fall River Police Department is committed to protecting and serving our community through professional, compassionate, and innovative policing. Guided by our core values of People, Positivity, and Purpose, we strive to build trust, enhance public safety, support one another, and improve the quality of life for all who live, work, and visit the City of Fall River.

Core Values

People

Our employees are our greatest asset and the residents of Fall River are the reason we exist.

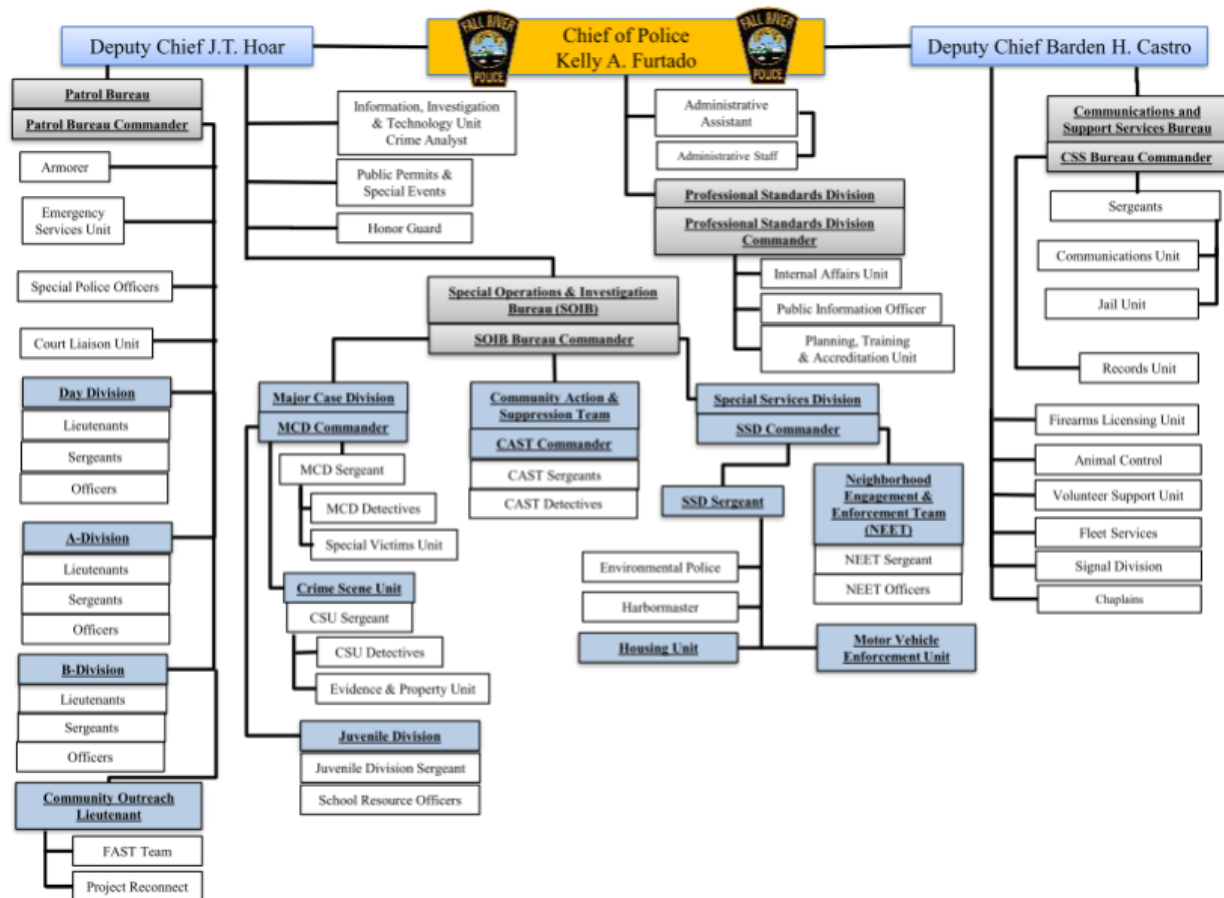
Positivity

A strong culture and a solutions-oriented mindset allow us to overcome challenges and continue moving forward.

Purpose

Every decision we make and every service we provide must be rooted in our mission to protect and serve this community.

Organizational Chart



Revision Date: 06-06-2025

Recruitment & Retention

The following outlines staffing changes over the past four years, including both additions and losses, with further breakdowns to provide context behind those numbers.

From 2022 through 2024, staffing levels fluctuated but ultimately trended downward. Retirements and resignations consistently outpaced hiring. While there was a modest net gain in 2023, it did not offset the cumulative losses during that period. In 2025, that trajectory shifted in a meaningful way, with increased hiring efforts resulting in a strong net gain. Overall, this four-year period reflects sustained attrition followed by a deliberate and effective course correction through enhanced recruitment. That momentum has carried into 2026, with a continued focus on hiring qualified candidates through both the Civil Service list and the Local Register.

For several years, the department did not hire at a level necessary to maintain equilibrium with ongoing attrition. Retirements, while impactful, are generally more predictable. They can be managed through forecasting based on years of service, age, and anticipated notifications. Resignations, however, present a more complex challenge. They are less predictable and often driven by officers seeking opportunities with other local agencies. We also ran into issues related to MPTC Police Academy capacities being reached at a faster pace due to other agencies in the commonwealth facing the same staffing concerns who had a competing interest in hiring.

A review of resignation data over the past four years shows the following:

- 2022: 9 resignations, 5 to local police departments
- 2023: 6 resignations, 4 to local police departments
- 2024: 9 resignations, 8 to local police departments
- 2025: 6 resignations, 4 to local police departments

Another, smaller contributor to staffing loss is attrition during or shortly after the academy. In most cases, this occurs when individuals do not meet expectations or determine the profession is not the right fit. In response, the department has taken a more proactive approach to both recruitment and retention. The recruitment team now runs preparatory sessions throughout the hiring process to ensure candidates understand expectations and are better prepared to succeed with pre-entry fitness standards.

Additionally, following the MPTC Academy, we implemented the FRPD University program which is a revised expanded version of our Field Training Program. This program is designed to bridge the gap between academy training and field training by reinforcing core competencies and standardizing administrative procedures. The goal is simple put officers in a position to succeed when they hit the street and allow the Field Training Officers to focus more on reinforcement versus initial learning.

<i>2022 Staffing Changes</i>	Total
Academy/Probation Resignation	-1
Appointed/Hired	20
Rehire	0
Resignation	-9
Retirement	-14
Termination	-3
Grand Total (NET)	-7

<i>2023 Staffing Changes</i>	Total
Academy/Probation Resignation	-2
Appointed/Hired	23
Rehire	2
Resignation	-6
Retirement	-7
Termination	-1
Grand Total (NET)	9

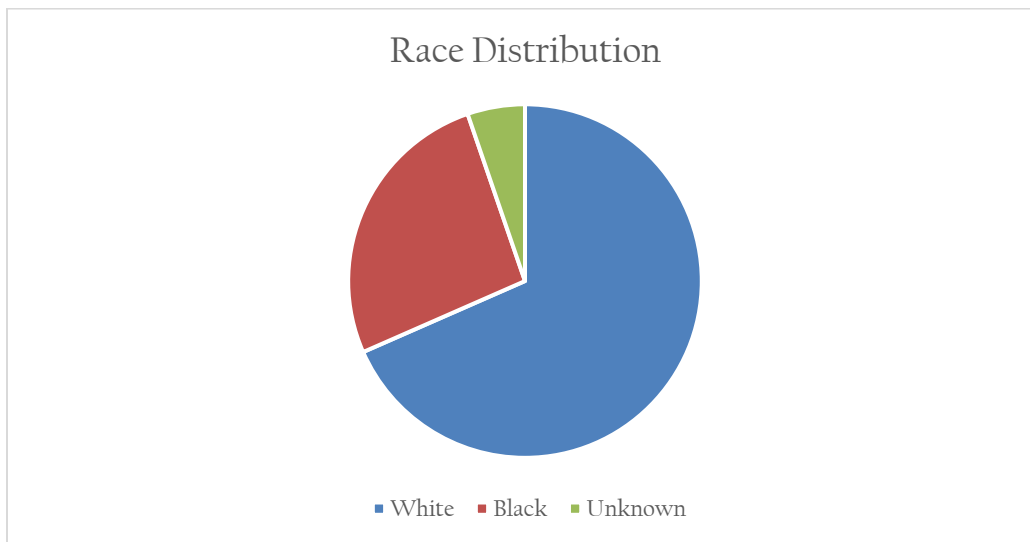
<i>2024 Staffing Changes</i>	Total
Academy/Probation Resignation	-5
Appointed/Hired	12
Rehire	2
Resignation	-9
Retirement	-9
Termination	0
Grand Total (NET)	-9

<i>2025 Staffing Changes</i>	Total
Academy/Probation Resignation	-5
Appointed/Hired	48
Rehire	4
Resignation	-6
Retirement	-12
Termination	-2
Grand Total (Net)	27

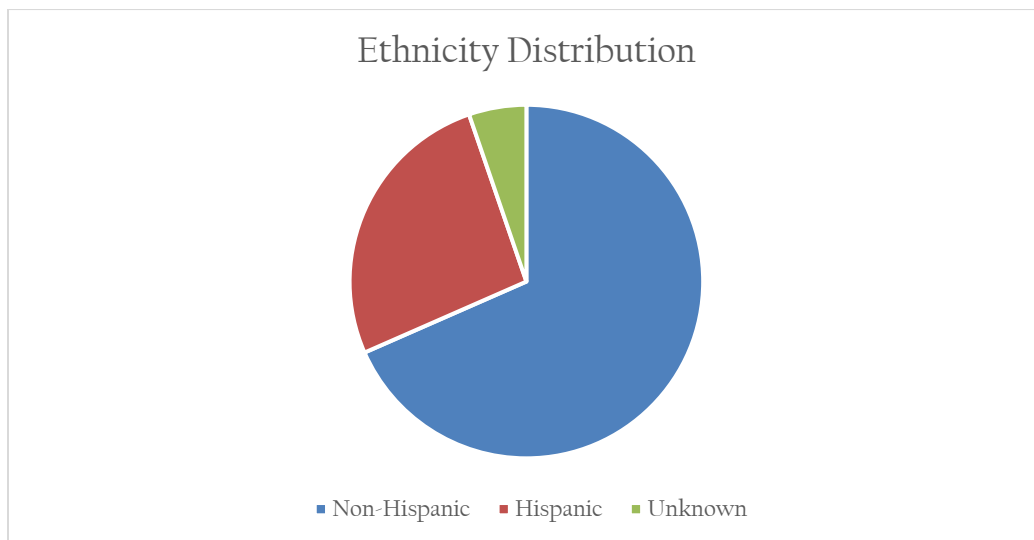
Citizen Complaints

In 2025, there were a total of 19 citizen complaints brought forward against officers. 11 of the complaints were brought forward by males (57.89%) while the other eight were brought forward by females (42.11%). Complaints are slightly skewed toward male complainants, which may reflect higher interaction rates.

Complainants racially identifying as white make up the majority. Minority representation remains smaller but present, and “Unknown” entries are minimal.



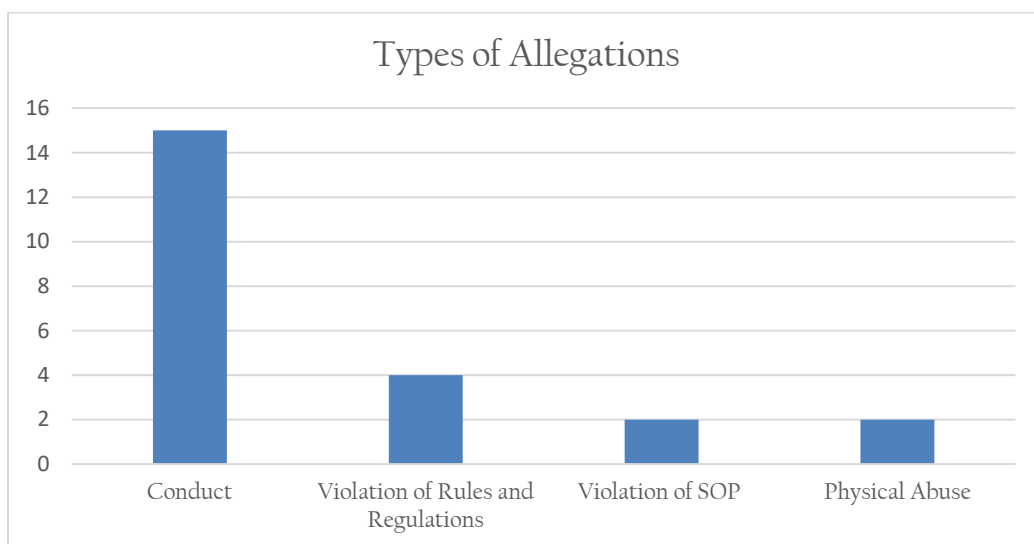
The ethnicity distribution closely mirrors race trends, with Non-Hispanic individuals comprising of the majority of complainants. Given the sample size, this seems to reflect the reported demographics of the community.



Conduct remains the dominant category (15 out of 23 total allegations, or ~65%). Conduct complaints largely consist of perceived interactions between the public and police. With 45,667 calls for police service in 2025, the 15 allegations of police misconduct represents less than 0.033% of the calls.

Review of body-worn cameras are used heavily in the investigation of these allegations. The review Body-Worn Camera footage The use of early warning systems and the implementation of intervention retraining and support is geared to stem some of these conduct-based concerns.

*Multiple allegations can be made within a single complaint

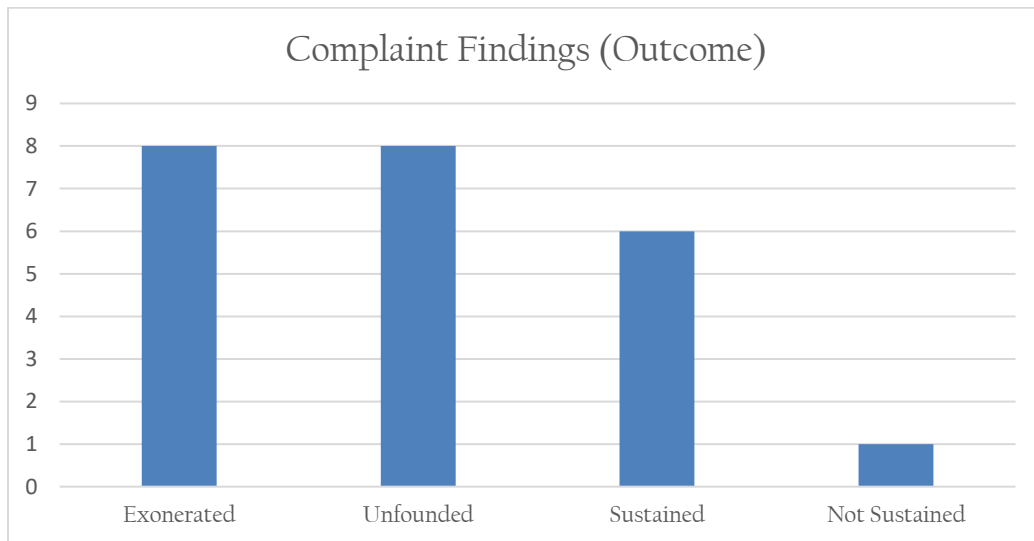


The overall outcomes show that almost **70%** of all complaint findings (16 out of 23) were resolved with findings of Exonerated or Unfounded which indicates that either the allegations were found to be demonstrably false or that the actions taken by the officers were within the policy of the department. This indicates that the majority of allegations did not result in substantiated misconduct.

Sustained findings account for **26.1%** (6 allegations), meaning roughly one in four allegations was upheld. The very low Not Sustained rate (**4.3%**) suggests investigations rarely end in inconclusive results. The finding of Not Sustained is only used when an impasse occurs in an investigation resulting in insufficient proof to confirm or refute the allegation. Through body-worn cameras and thorough investigations, a Not Sustained violation is less common.

Conduct allegations consist of the vast majority of the complaints. The outcome distribution for these Conduct cases continues to show strong clearance rates in favor of the officers:

- **80%** (12 out of 15) were either Exonerated or Unfounded — meaning the vast majority did not result in any finding of misconduct.
- Only 2 Sustained cases (**13%**) indicate confirmed violations.
- The single Not Sustained case (**7.1%**) reflects inconclusive evidence.



Key takeaways:

- **Conduct complaints accounted for over 65%** of all allegations, making them the most common issue. 80% of those Conduct complaints resulted in a decision that either supported the actions of the officer or found that the accusation was not based on credible evidence.
- **Most complainants were male**
- **White, Non-Hispanic individuals represent -68%** of complaints. This percentage is in line with the population demographics provided by the US Census Bureau (67.6%)
- **Over 70% of complaints were unfounded or exonerated**, suggesting many allegations are not supported by evidence or the actions were in accordance with Department Policy and Procedure.
- **Only 26% of citizen complaints were sustained**, reflecting a relatively low rate of confirmed violations.
 - These sustained findings were for the following violations:
 - Procedural errors (3 counts)
 - Rudeness (2 counts)
 - Body Worn Camera Policy (1 count)
- **Physical abuse allegations (11%)**, coming from only one complaint with two allegations resulted in a finding of exoneration.
- **Body Camera Usage in Citizen Complaint Investigations** - The increased use of body cameras on even routine, non-confrontational calls, have greatly aided in the resolution of complaints. In many cases, review of camera footage with the complainant has resulted in the complainant wishing to withdraw their initial allegations. An internal review is conducted regardless of if the allegations are withdrawn.

Recognitions

New Sworn Officers

The following officers were appointed in 2025:

Officer Brayan Abad
Officer Collin Almeida
Officer Matthew Amaral
Officer Jerry Badio
Officer Matthew Belben
Officer Tess Bradley
Officer Jacob Broadbent
Officer Julian Brun
Officer Benjamin Cabral
Officer Ryon Charrette
Officer Franklin DaSilva
Officer Yorgan DeCastro
Officer Devin Desa
Officer Nicholas Dolan
Officer Bryan DosSantos
Officer Zachary Ferland
Officer Tristan Fernandez-Penha
Officer Erik Ferreira
Officer Tre'Quan Gardner
Officer Garrett Grimley

Officer Alexander Marchando
Officer Elias Mavridis
Officer Danielo Mele
Officer Aaric Mello
Officer Cintia Moreno
Officer Christian Ortiz
Officer Fabio Paz
Officer Matthew Pelletier
Officer Michael Raymondo
Officer Daniel Reis
Officer Yaris Rodriguez
Officer Jamaine Santos
Officer Christy Smith
Officer Evan Taylor
Officer Aubree Thibeault
Officer Tyshon Tufi
Officer Tairissa Varela
Officer Kyle Vasconcelos
Officer Devyn Vitorino
Officer Benjamin Wolniewicz

Promotions

The following individuals were promoted in 2025:

Captain Jeff Autote
Lieutenant Kevin Dolan
Sergeant Tyler Andrade
Sergeant Eric Copsetta
Sergeant Thomas Faris
Sergeant Shane Galus

Sergeant Glen MacDonald
Sergeant Rory McCoomb
Sergeant Derek Oagles
Sergeant Neil Rodrigues
Sergeant Rachel Silvia
Sergeant Christopher Teves

Retirements

The following is a list of those who retired in 2025:

Sergeant Richard Costa
Sergeant William Falandys
Sergeant Kevin Medeiros
Officer Holly Brett
Officer Ronnie Dudney
Officer Michael Fogarty
Officer Michael McConnell

Officer Michele Niles
Officer Matthew Pacheco
Officer Keith Pires
Officer Brian Saurette
Officer Steven Washington
Assistant to the Chief of Police Lori Rita
Emergency Dispatcher Pamela Terrien

Accreditation



In August of 2005, the Fall River Police Department started the process of becoming a certified and accredited law enforcement agency. The FRPD had its eyes on certification and accreditation by the Massachusetts Police Accreditation Commission (MPAC) and national accreditation by the Commission of Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). The process of becoming an accredited agency is to meet and maintain standards that have been established by and for the profession.

The first step that the FRPD took was to become certified by the MPAC. The department invited independent assessors from the MPAC to review the department policies and procedures. Based on the MPAC's findings and the department as a whole, the FRPD was awarded certification from the MPAC in December of 2006. At that time, the FRPD was the largest department to be awarded certification status.

After receiving certification status, the FRPD strived to receive accreditation status. The department had to comply with over 400 standards to be given the honor of being accredited, which was given to the FRPD in June of 2007. The accreditation status is awarded to a department for a period of three years. Every three years the department has reapplied for accreditation status and has been given the honor each time.

In November of 2009, the FRPD earned the highest accreditation, national accreditation. CALEA gives department's accreditation status for a period of three years and after that the department has to reapply. There are approximately 18,000 police departments in the United States and of those, there are approximately 950 law enforcement agencies accredited by CALEA. The FRPD was re-accredited by MPAC in 2025 and by CALEA in 2023.



Overview of 2025 Part A Crimes

Part A crimes fall into two categories: violent and property. Violent Part A crimes consist of: murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Property Part A crimes are: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. The following is a breakdown of Fall River's Part A crimes committed in 2025 as compared to Part A crimes committed from 2020-2024.

In 2025, there were 2,227 Part A crimes committed in Fall River which is an increase from 2,082 Part A crimes committed in 2024. This represents a 6.96% increase in part A crimes from 2024 to 2025.

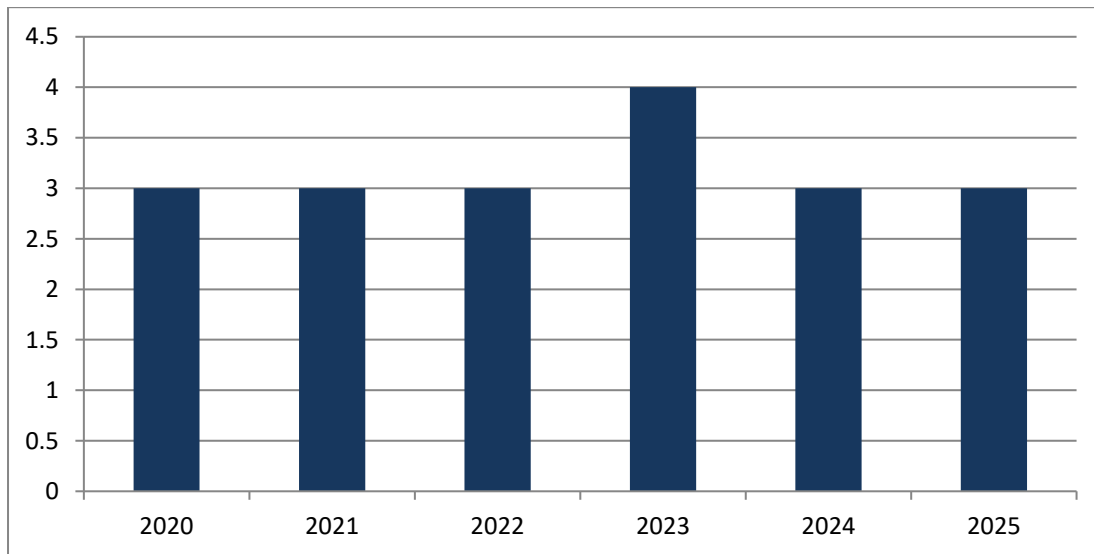
Crime	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change 2024- 2025	Average of 2020- 2024	% Change Average - 2025	Normal Range
Murder	2	3	3	4	3	3	0%	3	0%	2-4
Rape	41	43	48	46	57	65	+14.04%	47	+38.30%	41-53
Robbery	88	92	106	81	91	115	+26.37%	91.6	+25.55%	83-100
Aggravated Assault	542	672	733	660	447	519	+16.11%	610.8	-15.03%	508-713
Total Violent Crimes	673	810	890	791	598	702	+17.39%	752.4	-6.70%	649-856
Burglary	456	494	582	203	231	189	-18.18%	393.2	-51.93%	243-543
Larceny	892	837	1,048	918	1,072	1,170	+9.14%	953.4	+22.72%	862- 1,045
MV Theft	190	120	204	173	167	155	-7.19%	170.8	-9.25%	142-199
Arson	32	13	8	15	14	11	-21.43%	16.4	-32.93%	8-25
Total Property Crimes	1,570	1,464	1,842	1,309	1,484	1,525	+2.76%	1,533.8	-0.57%	1,358- 1,709
Total Part A Overall	2,243	2,274	2,732	2,100	2,082	2,227	+6.96%	2,286.2	-2.59%	2,051- 2,522

Murder

In 2025, the Major Crimes Division investigated and successfully closed three homicide incidents that occurred within the City of Fall River, achieving a 100% clearance rate through arrest. Two homicide investigations resulted in the arrest of the responsible individuals on the same day as the offenses. In the third case, investigators identified the suspect and secured an arrest warrant within approximately two days of the homicide. The suspect was subsequently located and apprehended in Florida four days after the incident. Members of the Major Crimes Division and Massachusetts State Police later traveled to Florida to coordinate and complete the extradition process, returning the suspect to Massachusetts to face prosecution.

Collectively, investigators dedicated approximately 552 man-hours to these homicide investigations. Through comprehensive crime scene processing, extensive neighborhood canvasses, physical and digital evidence collection and analysis, witness and suspect interviews, and meticulous case preparation, investigators were able to identify, locate, and arrest those responsible while ensuring the cases were positioned for successful prosecution.

The following chart depicts the murder rate for the last five years where at least one homicide charge was filed:



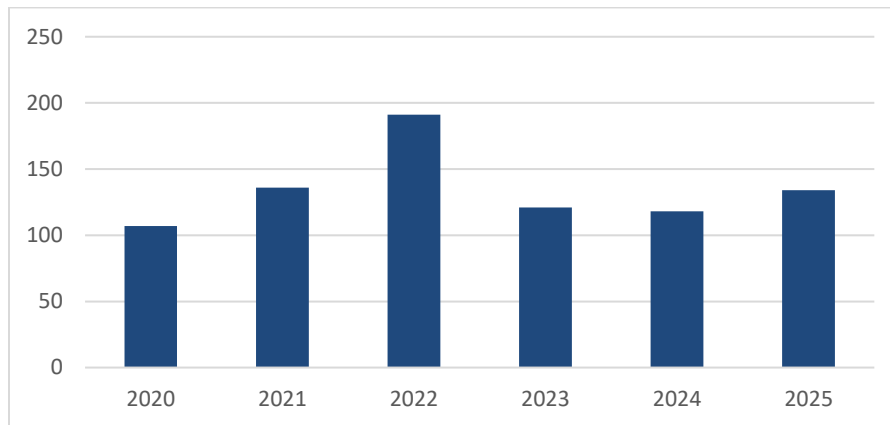
	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2024	% Change 2023 – 2024
Murder	3	2-4	3	3	0%	0%

Sexual Assault Calls for Service

In 2025, the Fall River Police Department responded to 134 calls for service regarding sexual assault(s) which is an increase from 2024 by 13.56%.

The charts below do not indicate a total number of sexual assault cases, rather the number of calls for service specifically regarding a sexual assault.

The following is a chart depicting the increase of sexual assault calls for service in 2025 as compared to the last five years.



	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Sexual Assault Calls for Service	134.5	107-162	118	134	-0.37%	+13.56%

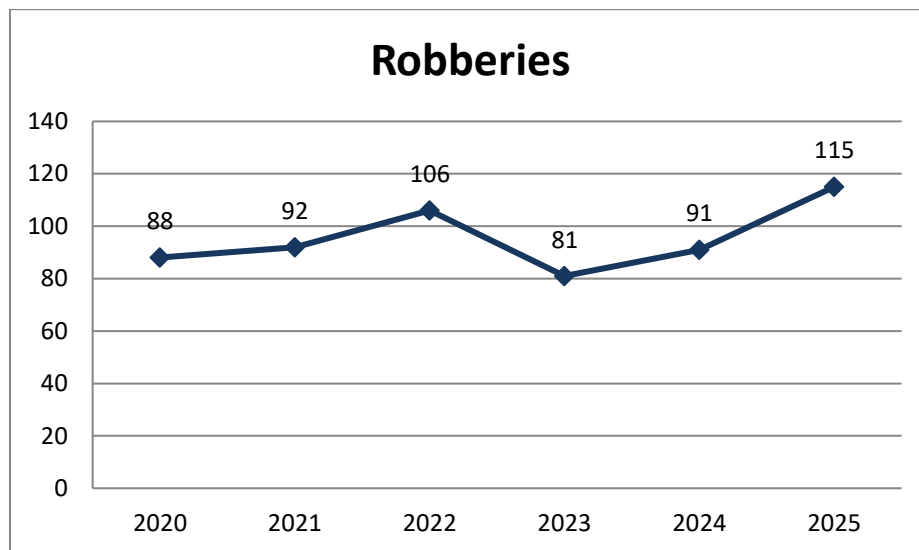
The number of reported sexual assault calls for service does not fully capture the scope of sexual assault investigations conducted by the Fall River Police Department. In addition to cases initiated through calls for service, investigators conducted follow-up investigations into more than 200 additional sexual assault-related complaints. These investigations originated from a variety of sources, including 51A reports, disclosures made within schools and other community settings, referrals from partner agencies, and information received from federal law enforcement partners.

Through these investigative efforts, approximately 60% of sexual assault cases were brought to a formal resolution through arrest, referral to the Bristol County District Attorney's Office for prosecution, or other exceptional means. Sexual assault investigations are often complex and can involve delayed disclosures, limited physical evidence, evolving witness cooperation, and lengthy legal and forensic processes that extend investigative timelines. Additionally, some victims choose not to participate in the criminal justice process or elect not to move forward with prosecution, decisions that are respected while investigators continue to provide available

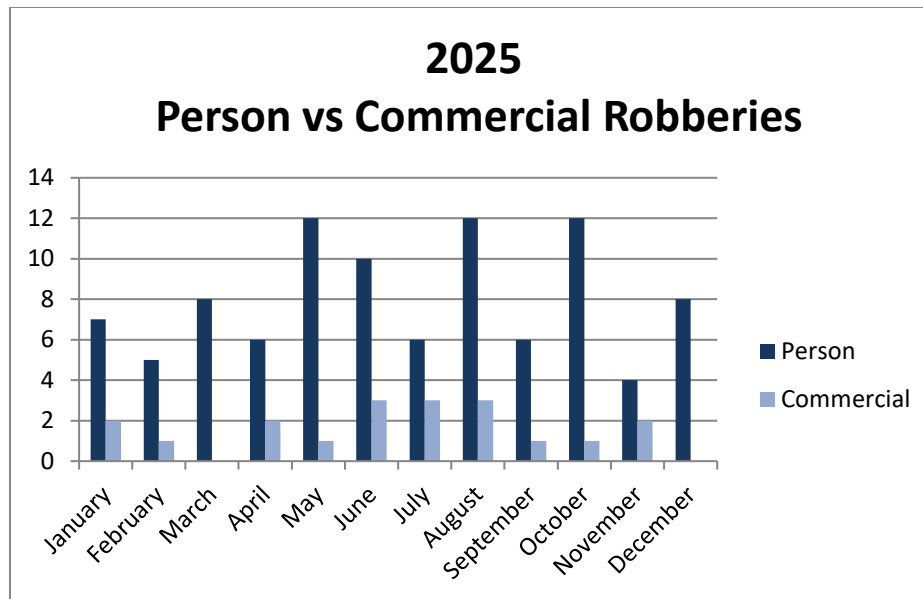
support and resources. Despite these challenges, investigators remain committed to conducting thorough, victim-centered investigations and pursuing accountability whenever supported by the evidence.

Robbery

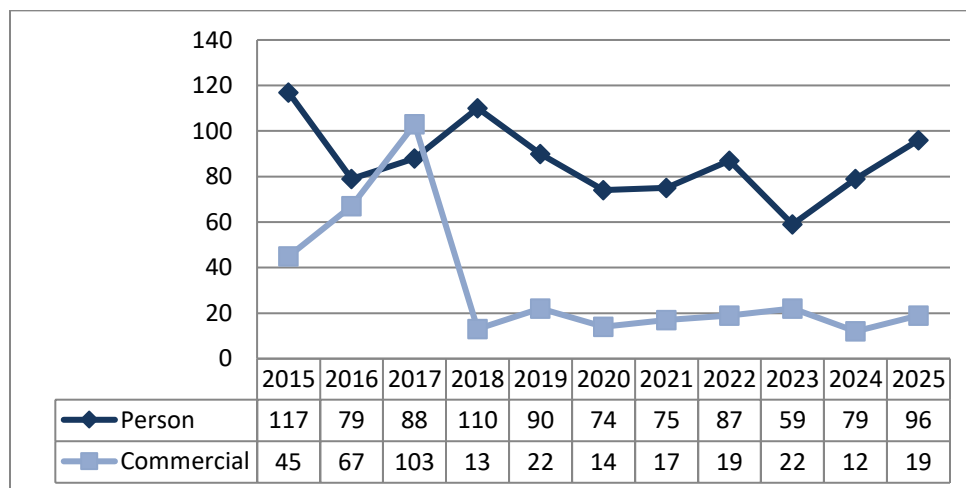
In 2025, the Fall River Police Department investigated 115 robberies. This represents a 25.55% increase from 2024. Of the 115 robberies, there were 96 where the robbery committed was person to person and there were 19 robberies of a commercial business. Forty-nine robberies were committed while armed and 66 were committed while unarmed. This represents an increase of 48.48% in armed robberies and an increase of 13.79% in unarmed robberies when compared to 2024.



	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Robbery	95.5	84-107	91	115	+20.42%	+26.37%



The following is a chart depicting the change of person on person and commercial robberies between 2015 and 2025.



Commercial robberies occur in banks, convenience stores, gas stations, restaurants, as well as other businesses.

The following is a breakdown of the different weapons used during the armed robberies of 2025. The top two weapons used by suspects in armed robberies were knives and firearms.

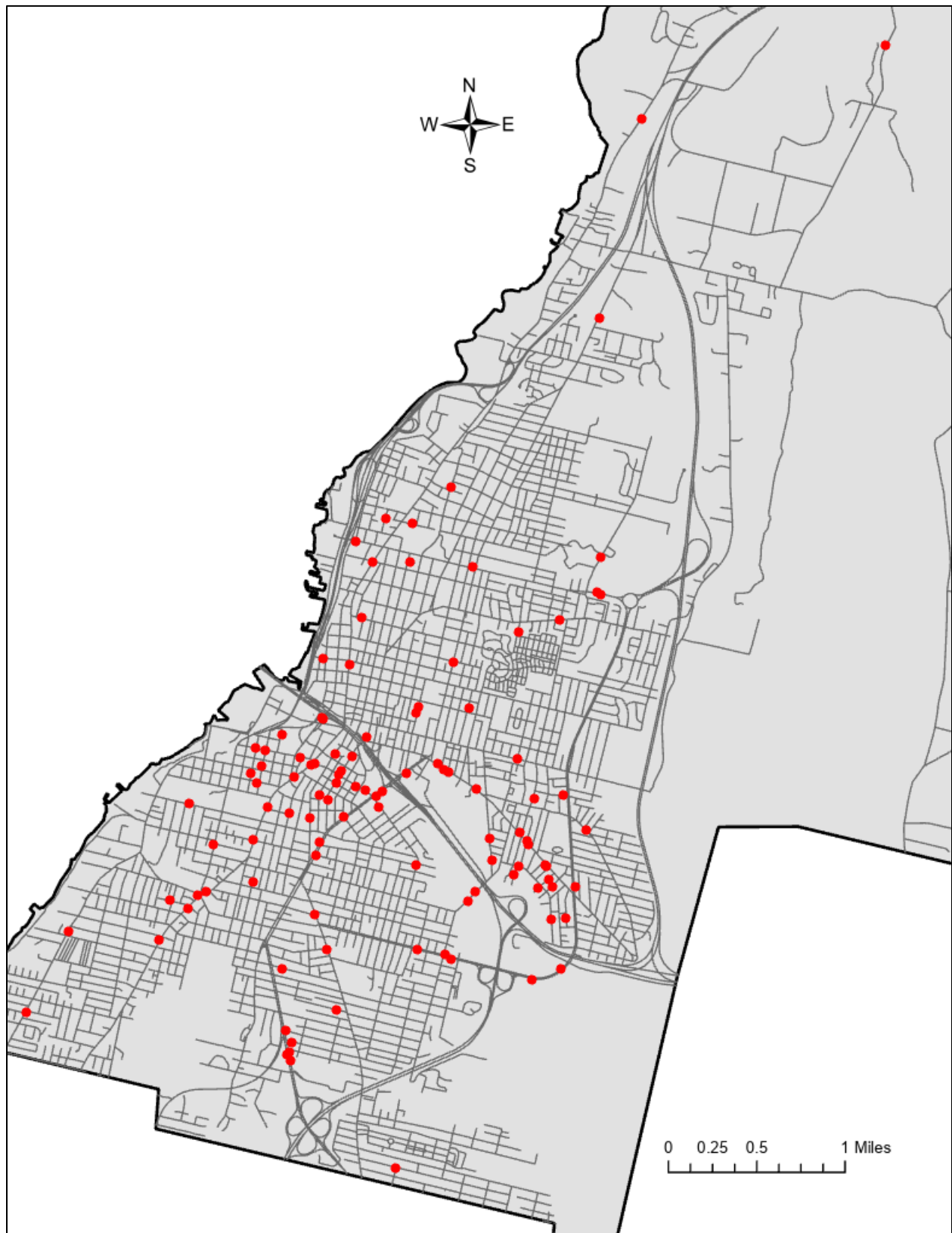
Type	Total
Knife/Cutting Instrument	17
Firearm	15
Other	17

Of the robbery incidents reflected above, 29 were forwarded to the Major Case Division for follow-up investigation. This number differs from the total number of reported robberies, as the initial classification of an incident is often based on preliminary information available at the time of reporting. As investigations progress, additional facts may emerge, victims may become unwilling or unable to fully cooperate, or other circumstances may affect the course of the investigation.

Of the 29 robbery investigations conducted in 2025, 21 involved robberies of a person, including one home invasion, which was successfully cleared by arrest. The remaining eight incidents involved robberies of businesses, including two bank robberies, both of which were also cleared by arrest. Investigators further noted that a number of robbery investigations involved transient or nomadic offenders, presenting additional challenges related to suspect identification and apprehension.

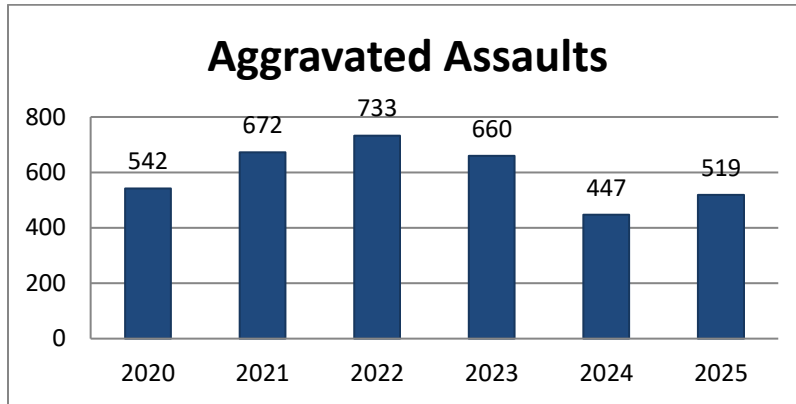
Robberies of a person and robberies of businesses each present unique investigative challenges. Robberies of a person are often crimes of opportunity that occur quickly and without warning, frequently involving masked suspects or brief encounters that limit a victim's ability to provide identifying information. Business robberies, while also frequently opportunistic in nature, often generate additional investigative leads through surveillance systems and other digital evidence maintained by the business and others in the immediate location. Through a combination of investigative techniques and partnerships in the community, investigators worked to identify offenders and bring cases to successful resolution whenever possible.

Robbery Map



Assault

In 2025, the Fall River Police Department responded to 519 incidents that resulted in at least one aggravated assault charge. This represents a 16.11% increase from 2024. The following is a chart depicting the total number of aggravated assaults for 2020-2025.



	Average of 2015-2024	Normal Range of 2015-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Aggravated Assaults	610.8	508-713	447	519	-15.03%	+16.11%

The following table depicts the total number of assaults (simple and aggravated) that were committed each month.

	Total Assaults	Aggravated	% of Total - Aggravated	Simple	% of Total - Simple
January	132	30	22.73%	102	77.27%
February	122	29	23.77%	93	76.23%
March	150	46	30.37%	104	69.33%
April	159	40	25.16%	119	74.84%
May	175	48	27.43%	127	72.57%
June	173	61	35.26%	112	64.74%
July	169	41	24.26%	128	75.74%
August	170	38	22.35%	132	77.65%
September	146	51	34.93%	95	65.07%
October	212	50	23.58%	162	76.42%
November	166	42	25.30%	124	74.70%
December	172	43	25.00%	129	75.00%
Total	1,946	519	26.67%	1,427	73.33%

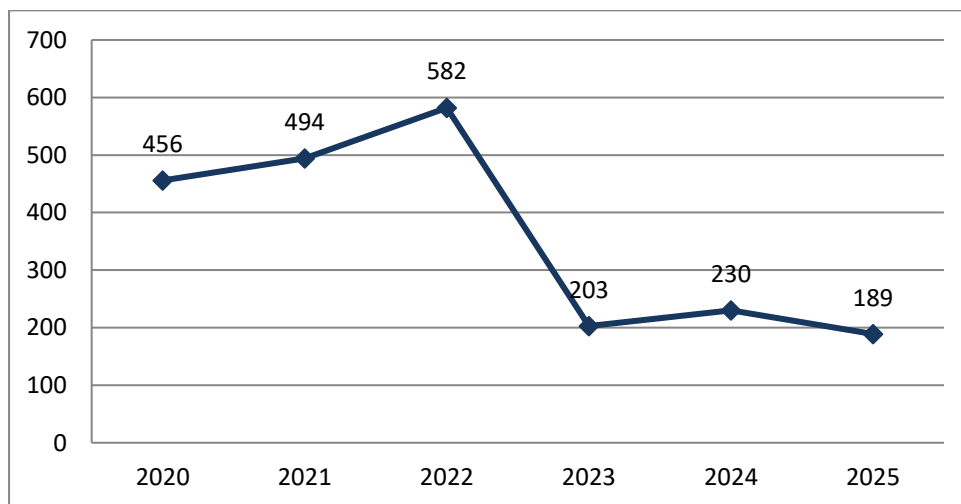
In the above table, aggravated totals include any case that has at least one aggravated assault charge. These could also include aggravated assaults as well as simple assaults in the same incident. The simple assault totals include incidents where ONLY a simple assault occurred. The table shows that 26.67% of all assaults include at least one aggravated assault charge. This is a ratio of 519 aggravated assaults to a total of 1,946 total assaults.

B&Es

In 2025, the Fall River Police Department investigated 189 burglaries and B&Es which is a 18.18% decrease from 2024. The difference between a burglary and a B&E is that a burglary occurs in a dwelling.

The 2023 NIBRS Manual stipulates that “LEAs should classify offenses locally known as Burglary (any degree), unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, and safecracking as burglary. However, because Larceny/Theft is an element of Burglary, agencies should not report the Larceny as a separate offense if it is associated with the unlawful entry of a structure. The element of trespass is essential to the offense of Burglary/ Breaking and Entering. By definition, a structure has four walls, a roof, and a door (e.g., apartment, barn, cabin, church, condominium, dwelling house, factory, garage, house trailer or houseboat if used as a permanent dwelling, mill, office, outbuilding, public building, railroad car, room, school, stable, vessel or ship, warehouse). A structure is also any house trailer or other mobile unit permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse. However, a tent, tent trailer, motor-home, house trailer, or any other mobile unit used for recreational purposes is not a structure. LEAs should not classify the illegal entry of such mobile units, followed by a felony, theft, or attempt to commit a felony or theft, as burglary, but rather as larceny.”¹ Part of the decrease shown below is due to changes in the reporting system.

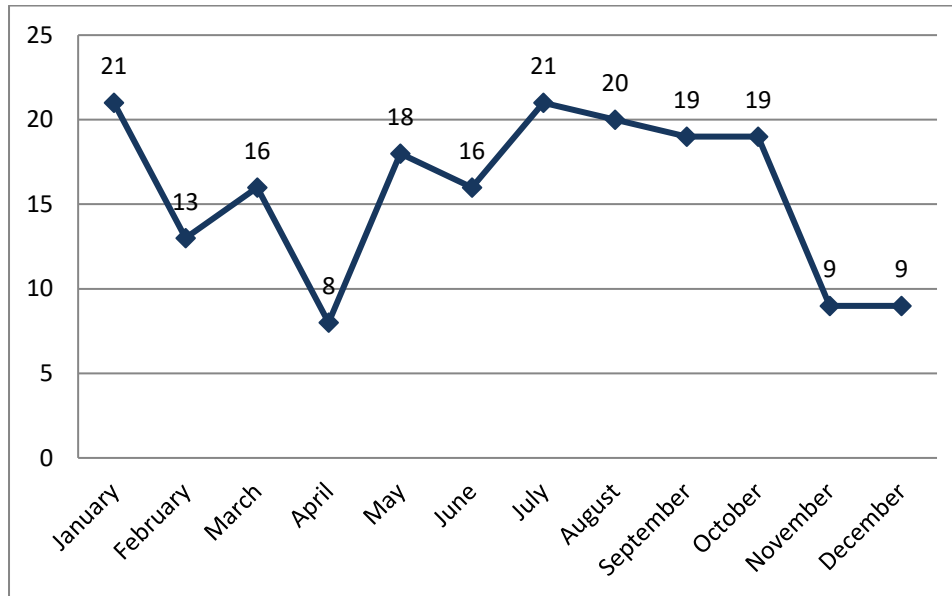
From 2020 to 2025, a combination of burglaries and B&Es have gone down 58.55%.



¹ https://showmecrime.mo.gov/CrimeReporting/documents/2023.0NIBRSUserManual_final.pdf

	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Burglary/B&E	393	243-543	230	189	-51.91%	-18.18%

The following is a chart depicting burglaries and B&Es by month.



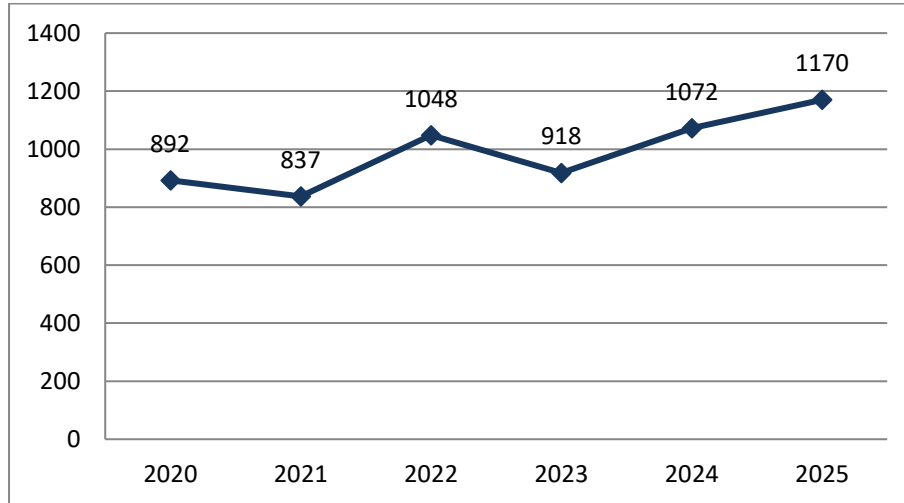
A significant number of breaking and entering incidents reported in 2025 required follow-up investigation by the Major Case Division. Breaking and entering offenses often present unique investigative challenges, as many occur during overnight hours when offenders take advantage of darkness, limited witnesses, and efforts to conceal their identities.

Breaks into motor vehicles continue to be among the most opportunistic property crimes investigated by the Department. A substantial portion of these incidents involve vehicles that were left unsecured, allowing offenders to gain access without causing damage and often limiting the amount of available evidence. As a result, these investigations frequently rely on neighborhood canvasses, surveillance footage, and the identification of patterns or trends linking offenses to known offenders.

Breaking and entering offenses involving homes and businesses often present different investigative opportunities. These incidents may generate physical evidence, tool mark evidence, surveillance footage, witness information, and other leads that can assist investigators in identifying those responsible. Through a combination of investigative techniques and partnerships throughout the community, investigators worked to identify offenders, recover property, and hold those responsible accountable whenever possible.

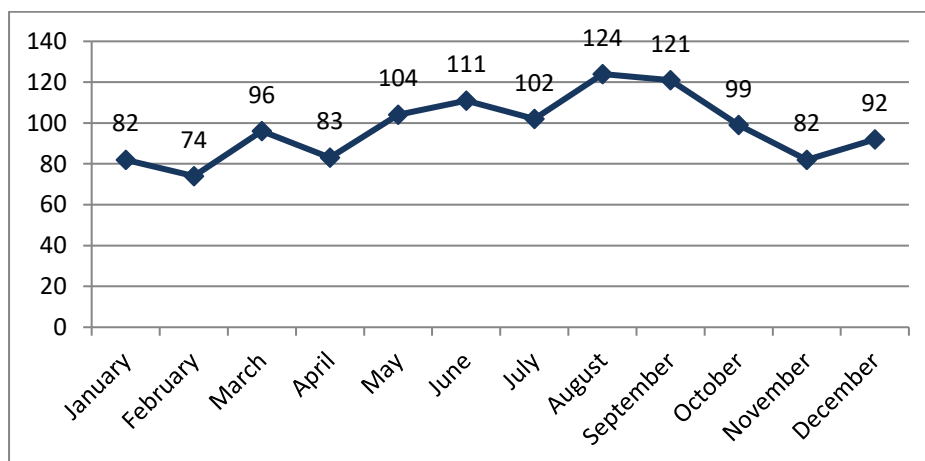
Larceny

In 2025, larcenies have increased 9.14% from 2024. The following chart depicts larcenies since 2020:



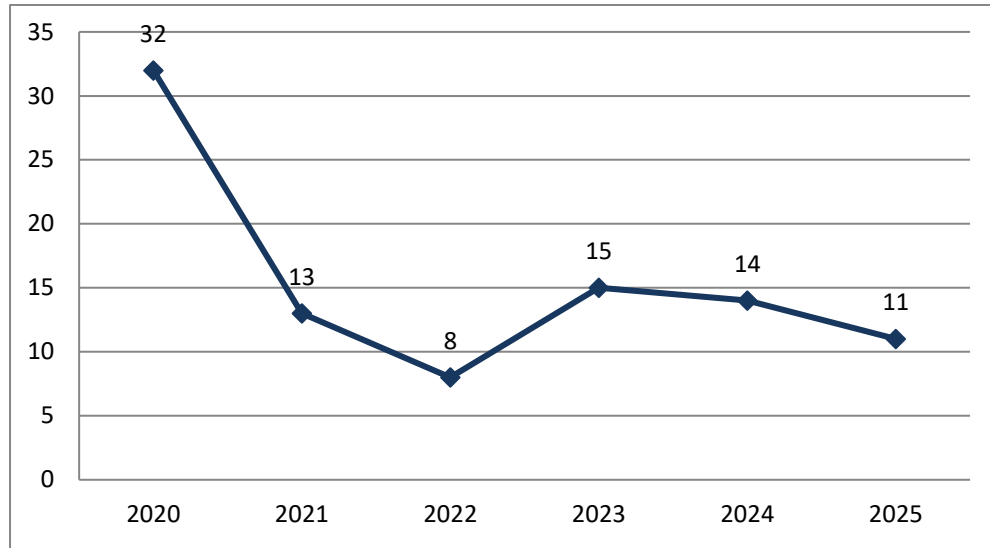
	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Larceny	953.4	862-1,045	1,072	1,170	+22.72%	+9.14%

The following is a chart depicting 2025 larcenies by month.



Arson

In 2025, there were a total of 11 incidents that resulted in at least one arson charge. This represents a decrease of 21.43% from 2024.



	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Arson	16.4	8-25	14	11	-32.93%	-21.43%

	2024	2025	% Change
Sunday	4	1	-75.00%
Monday	1	1	0.00%
Tuesday	2	0	-100.00%
Wednesday	0	2	+∞%
Thursday	2	5	+150.00%
Friday	2	0	-100.00%
Saturday	3	2	-33.33%
Totals	14	11	-21.43%

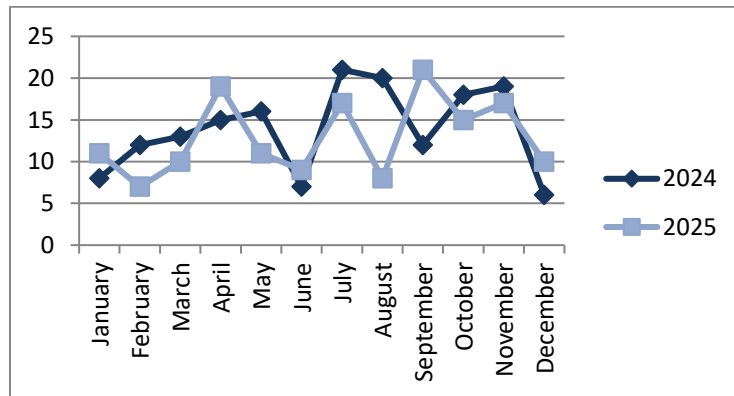
Arson Map



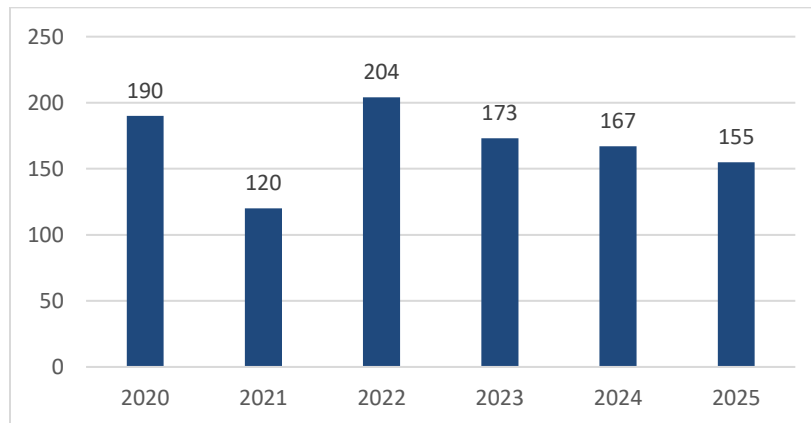
Motor Vehicle Theft

In 2025, the Fall River Police Department investigated 155 motor vehicle thefts. 2025 motor vehicle thefts decreased from 2024 by 7.19%.

The following is a chart showing the rate of motor vehicle theft in Fall River by month compared to last year.



The following is a chart showing motor vehicle theft since 2020:

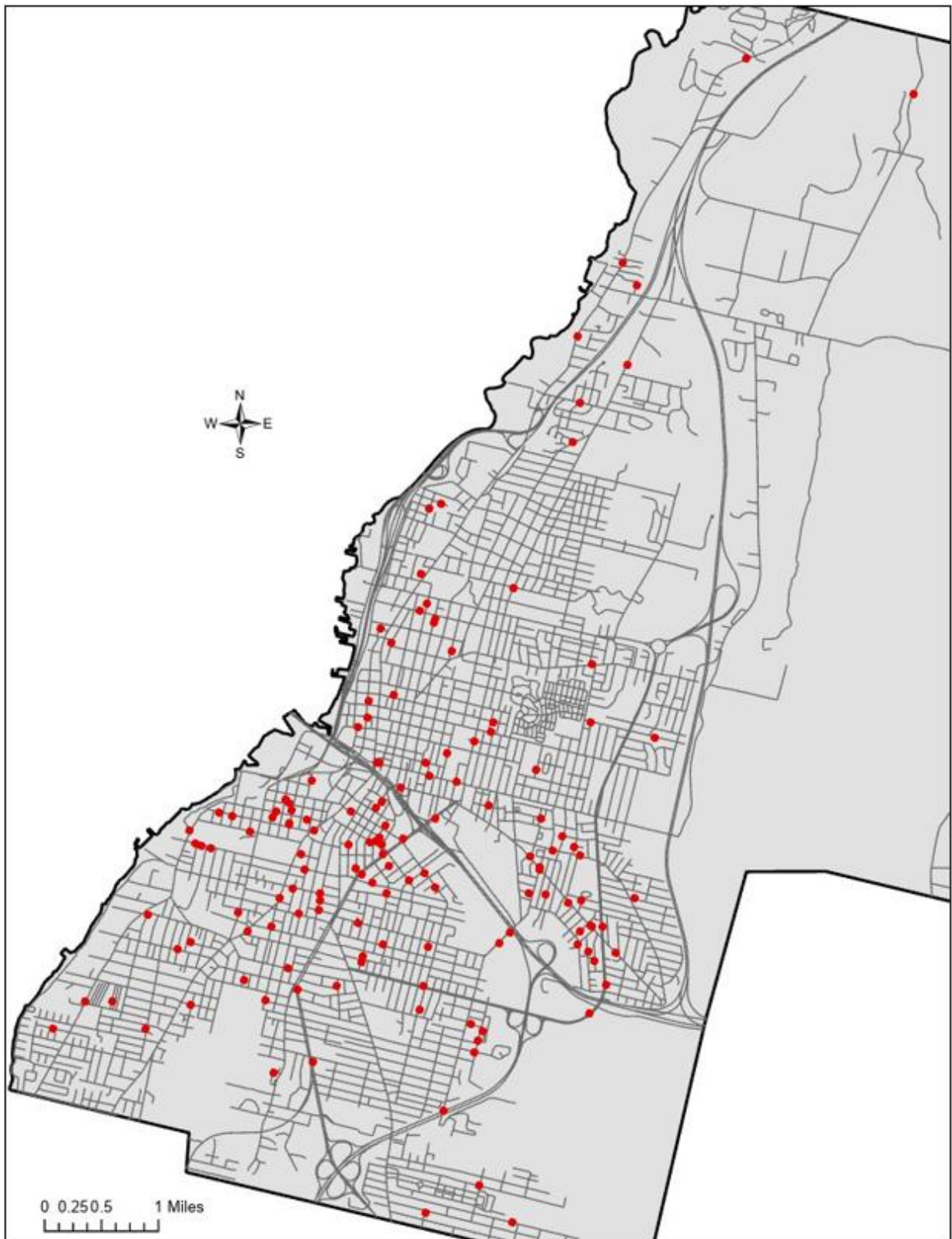


	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Motor Vehicle Theft	170.8	142-199	167	155	-9.25%	-7.19%

There are two charges that encompass motor vehicle (MV) theft – Larceny of a MV and Use of a MV Without Authority. In 2025, there were a total of 143 charges of Larceny of a Motor Vehicle and 12 charges of Use of a Motor Vehicle Without Authority. Below is a breakdown of total MV thefts, larceny of a motor vehicle, and use of a motor vehicle without authority by month.

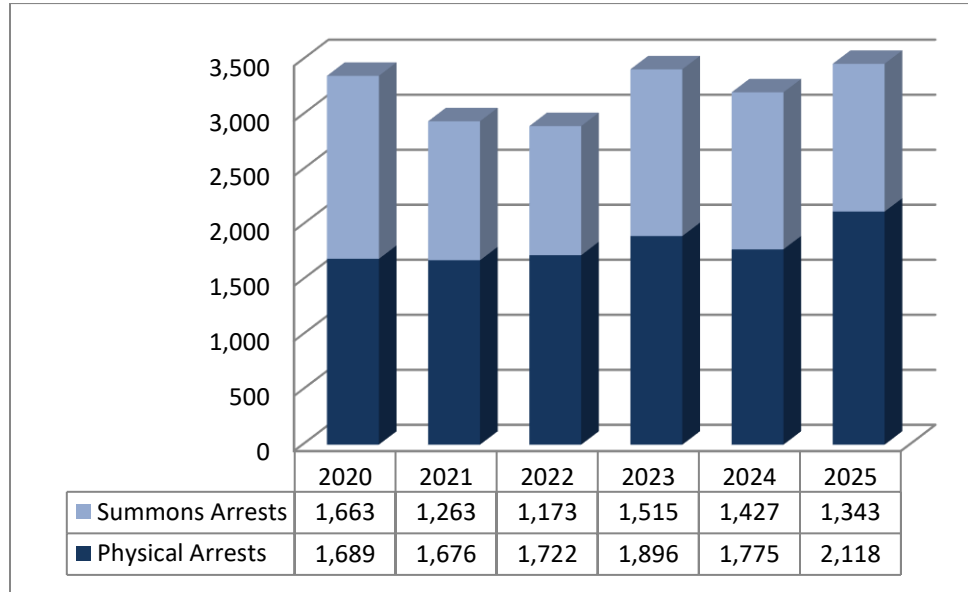
	Total MV Thefts	Total – Larceny of a MV	% of Total – Larceny of a MV	Total – Use of a MV w/o Authority	% of Total – Use of a MV w/o Authority
January	11	9	81.82%	2	18.18%
February	7	7	100.00%	0	0.00
March	10	9	90.00%	1	10.00%
April	19	17	89.47%	2	10.53%
May	11	10	90.91%	1	9.09%
June	9	9	100.00%	0	0.00%
July	17	17	100.00%	0	0.00%
August	8	7	87.50%	1	12.50%
September	21	20	95.24%	1	4.76%
October	15	14	93.33%	1	6.67%
November	17	16	94.12%	1	5.88%
December	10	8	80.00%	2	20.00%
Total	155	143	92.26%	12	7.74%

Motor Vehicle Theft Map



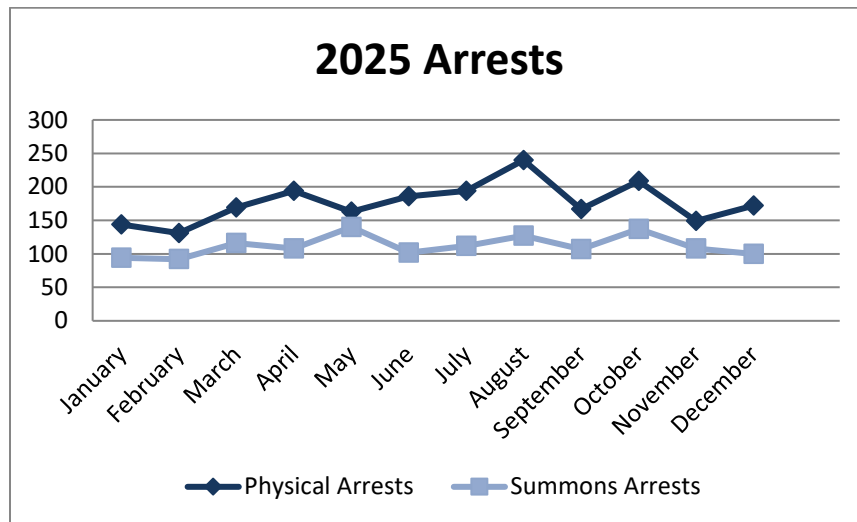
Arrests

Physical arrests made by the Fall River Police Department increased from 2024 to 2025 by 19.32%. Summons arrests have decreased from 2024 to 2025 by 5.89%. Overall arrests (physical and summons) have gone up from 3,202 (2024) to 3,461 (2025) which is a 8.09% increase. The following is a chart depicting the change for each year since 2020:



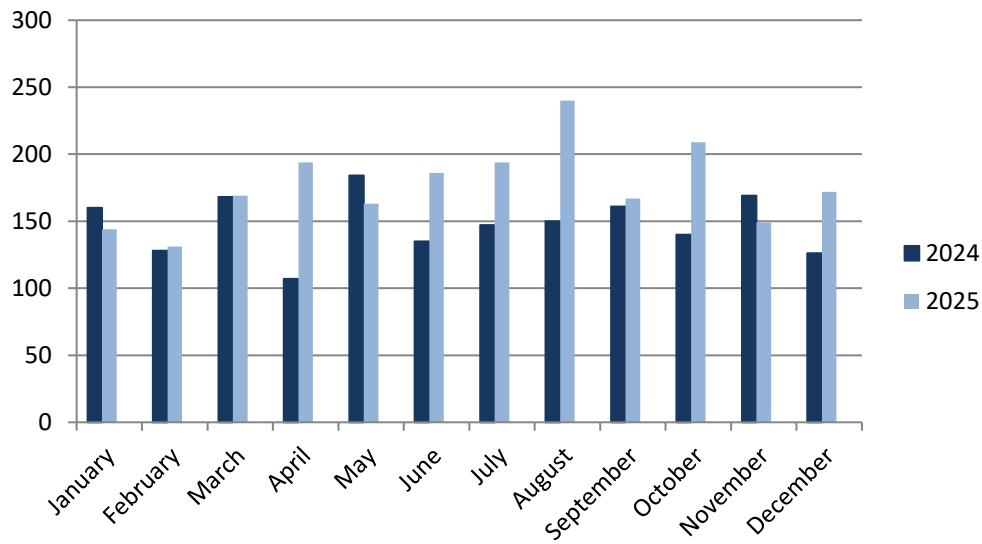
	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Physical Arrests	1,752	1,672-1,831	1,775	2,118	+20.89%	+19.32%
Summons Arrests	1,408	1,233-1,583	1,427	1,343	-4.62%	-5.89%
Total Arrests	3,159.8	2,950-3,370	3,202	3,461	+9.53%	+8.09%

The following is a representation of the physical and summons arrests made by the FRPD in 2025 by month.

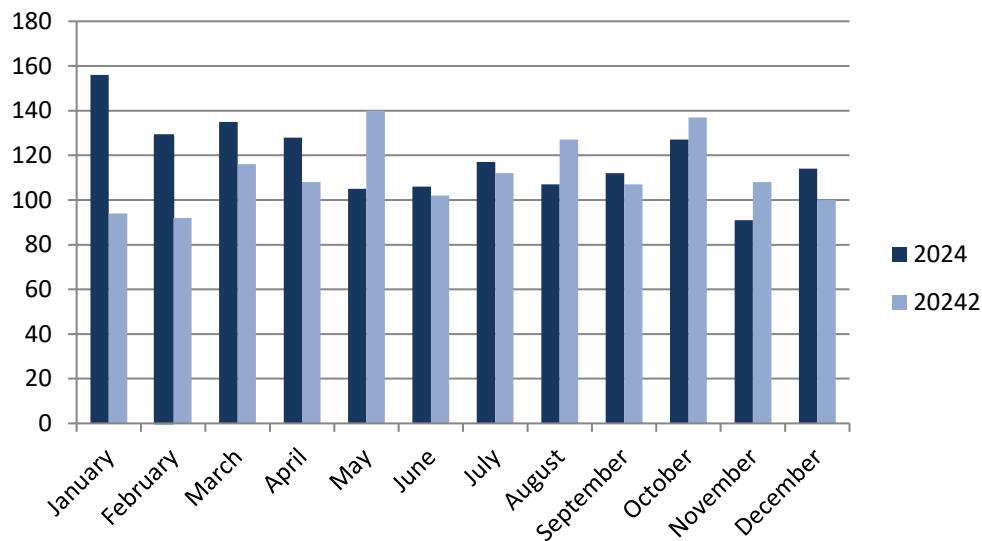


In comparing the 2025 arrests by month to the 2024 arrests by month, physical arrests went down in 2025 for January, May, and November. Physical arrests went up in 2025 for February, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, and December. In comparing the summons arrests in 2025 to those in 2024, summons arrests went up in May, August, October, and November. Summons arrests went down in 2025 for January, February, March, April, June, July, September, and December. The following tables show the comparison between 2024 and 2025 for both physical arrests and summons arrests.

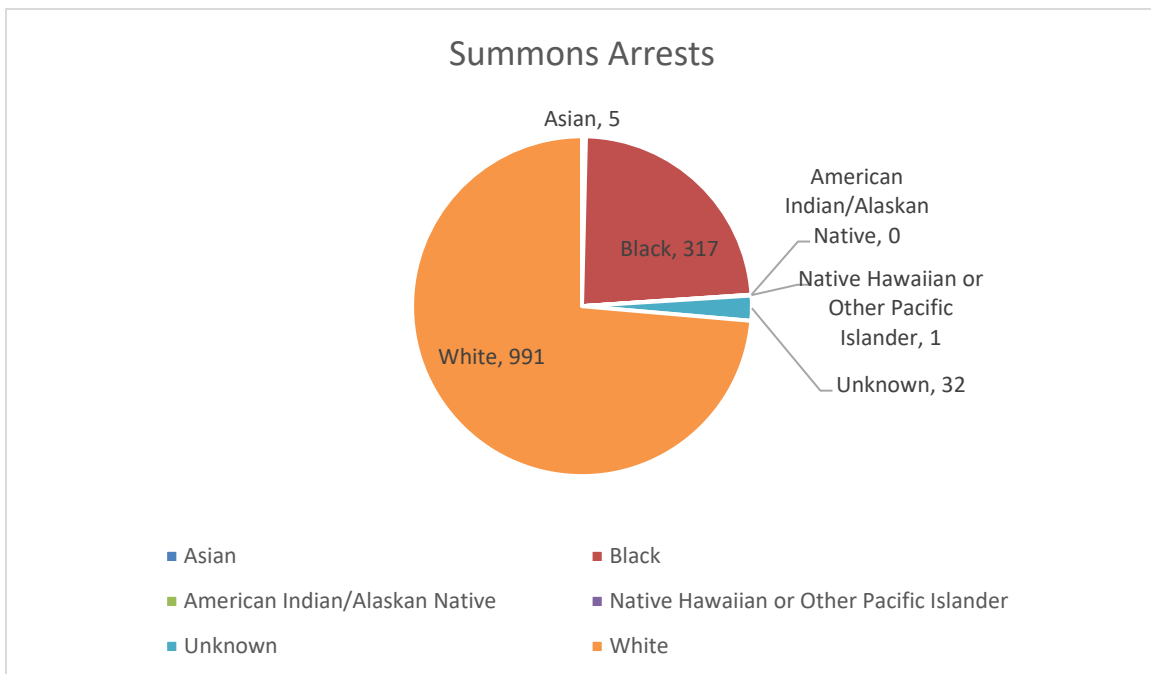
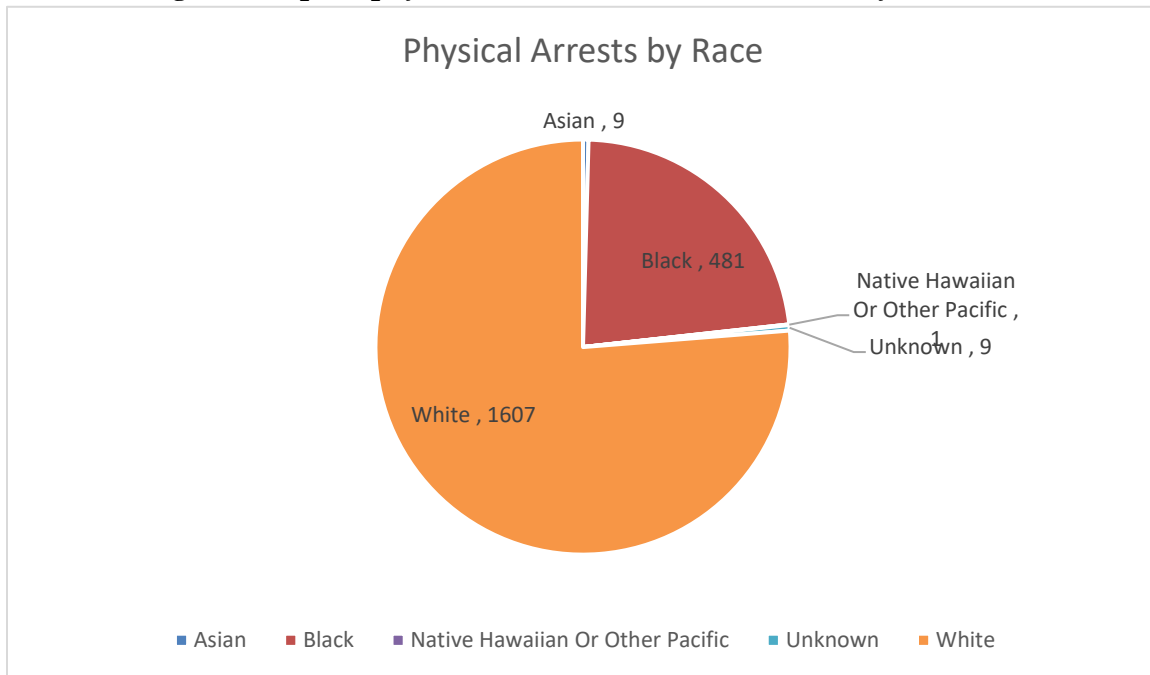
Physical Arrests Comparison



Summons Arrests Comparison



The following chart depicts physical arrests and summons arrests by race:



In comparing the 2025 arrests by race to the 2024 arrests by race, physical arrests went up for individuals who are Black, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. Physical arrests went down for individuals who are Asian and American Indian/Alaskan Native. There was no change in individuals who have an unknown race. In comparing summons arrests in 2025 to those in 2024, it is shown that individuals who are Black were summonsed more. Summons arrests went down for all other races.

Physical	Asian	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	Unknown	White
2024	10	404	1	0	9	1,351
2025	9	481	0	1	9	1,607
% Change	-10.00%	+19.06%	-100.00%	+∞%	0.00%	+18.95%

Summons	Asian	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian Or Other Pacific Islander	Unknown	White
2024	8	315	1	3	55	1045
2025	5	317	0	1	32	991
% Change	-37.50%	+0.63%	-100.00%	-66.67%	-41.82%	-5.17%

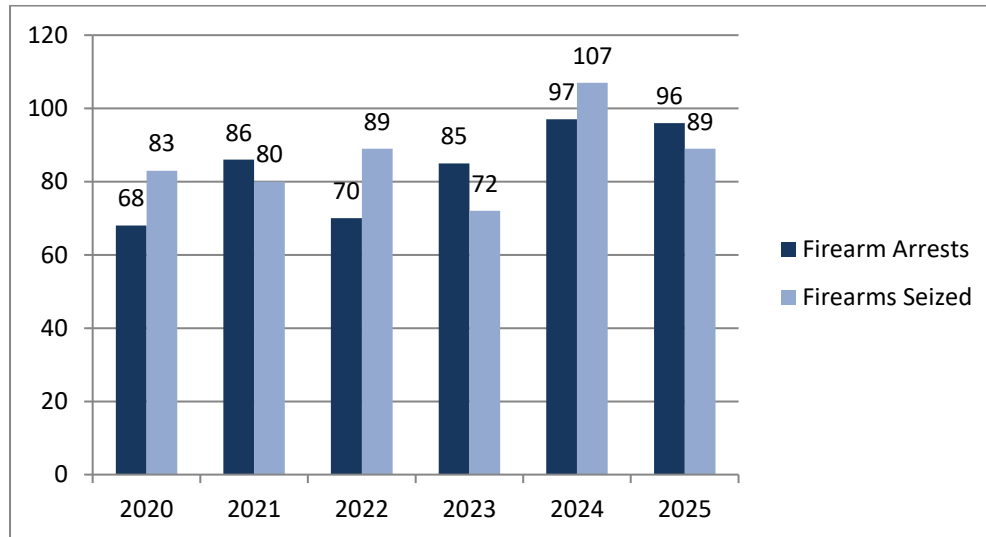
The following is a depiction of arrests of individuals who are of Hispanic ethnicity.

	Physical Arrests	Summons Arrests
2024	368	295
2025	418	281
% Change	+13.59%	-4.75%

Firearm Arrests & Seizures

In 2025, the Fall River Police Department arrested 96 individuals for firearms related offenses. This is a decrease of 1.03% from 2024 which had 97 firearm arrests. In 2025, there were 89 firearms seized which is a decrease of 16.82% from 2024 where 107 firearms were seized.

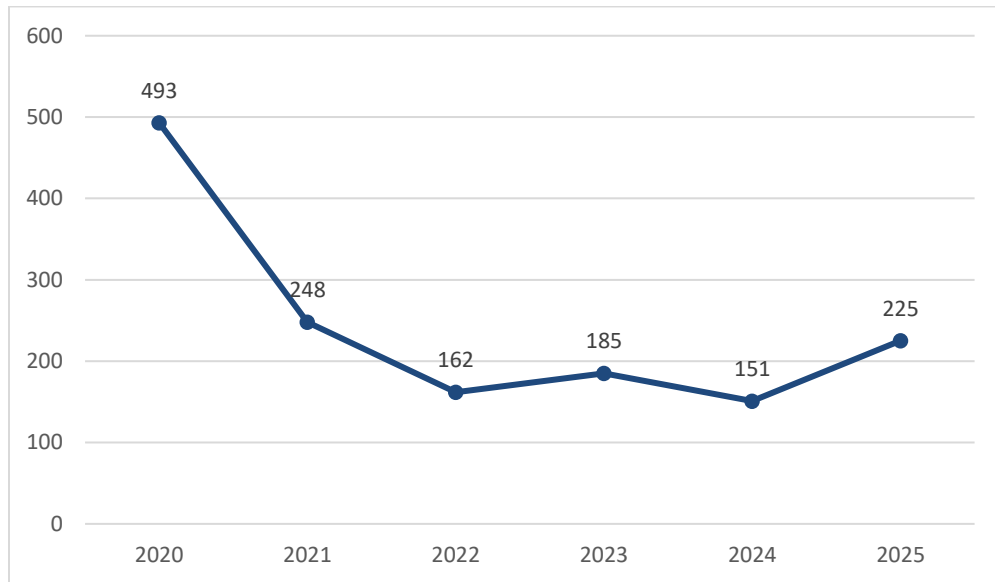
The following is a chart depicting firearm arrests and seizures for 2025 compared to the previous five years.



Drug Arrests

In 2025, the FRPD arrested 225 individuals on at least one drug charge.

The following is a chart showing the drug arrests in 2025 compared to the previous ten years. This chart represents the total number of arrests rather than the total number of drug charges.



Firearms & Drugs Summary

A significant portion of the firearm seizures and drug-related arrests reflected above were the result of proactive enforcement and investigative efforts conducted by personnel assigned to the Community Action and Suppression Team (CAST). Through a combination of intelligence gathering, surveillance, community partnerships, and specialized training in the identification of armed individuals and narcotics-related activity, CAST personnel targeted offenders responsible for contributing to violence and drug distribution within the City of Fall River.

By maintaining a proactive presence in the community and focusing enforcement efforts on identified offenders and impact areas, CAST personnel accounted for more than 40% of all firearm seizures made by the Department in 2025. These efforts resulted in numerous arrests for firearm-related offenses and the recovery of illegally possessed firearms that may otherwise have been used in the commission of violent crimes.

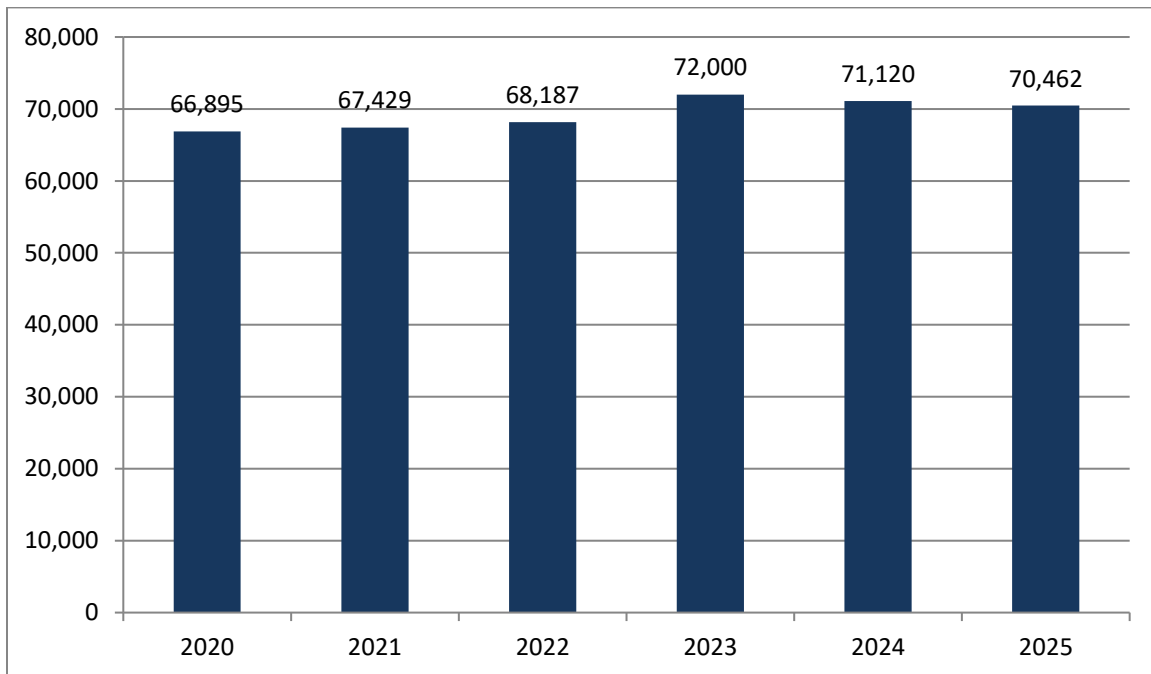
In addition to firearms enforcement, CAST personnel conducted multifaceted narcotics investigations that resulted in significant drug seizures and arrests. Several of these investigations resulted in trafficking-level charges, reflecting the quantity of narcotics seized and the evidence of distribution uncovered during the course of the investigations. Through partnerships with federal law enforcement agencies and task force participation, investigators also intercepted significant quantities of narcotics being transported through the United States Postal Service before they could reach the community.

Calls for Service

A call for service can be received by the Fall River Police Department in many ways. Calls can be generated from what we refer to as “on view”, which means that while the officer is on patrol they are flagged down by a citizen requesting assistance. This could also mean an officer witnesses something during his patrol and self initiates the call. Calls can also come in through the routine line, 9-1-1 (telephone calls and text messages), and walk-ins.

The numbers depicted throughout this section include all calls received by the FRPD Communications Division. This includes all police, fire, and EMS calls for service.

The following is a table depicting the calls for service over the previous ten years. The FRPD has received and dispatched the following calls for service:



The FRPD saw a decrease in calls for service in 2025 when compared to 2024 by 0.93%.

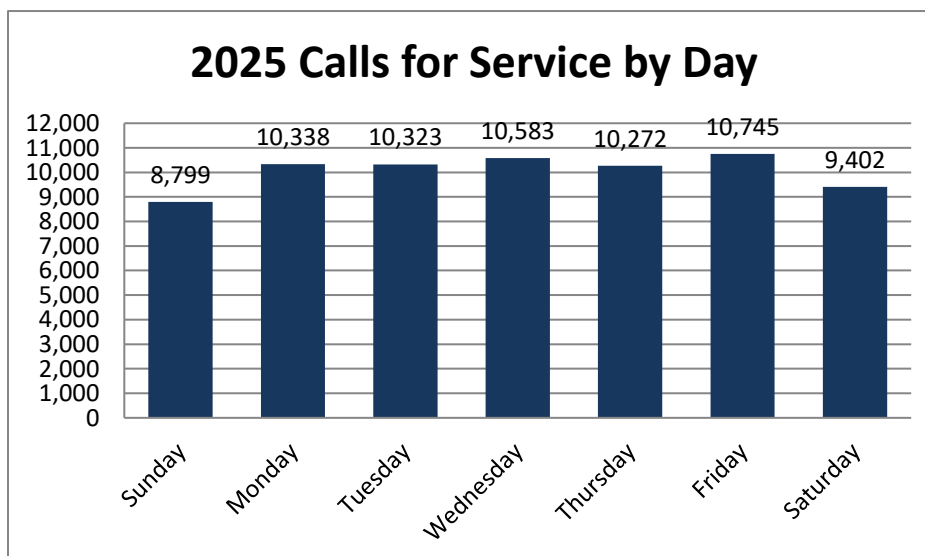
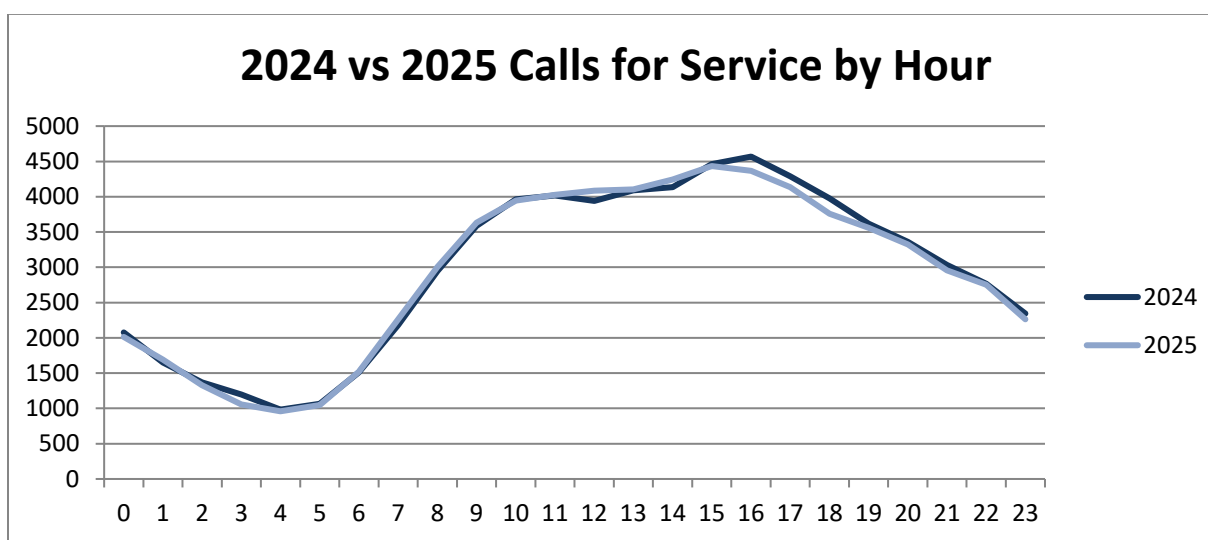
Of the 70,462 calls for service, the police department responded to 45,667 calls for service.

	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Calls for Service	69,126	67,078-71,174	71,120	70,462	+1.93%	-0.93%

The Fall River Police Department runs the following shifts: day watch, first watch, and last watch.

The following is a table depicting the calls for service based on the shift that was working at the time that the call came in.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Day Watch	27,272	28,993	29,406	31,913	31,135	31,475
First Watch	28,741	27,083	27,230	28,016	27,955	27,112
Last Watch	10,882	11,353	11,551	12,071	12,030	11,875



The following table depicts calls for service by hour and day of the week.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0000-0059	344	294	259	271	257	289	300	2014
0100-0159	291	190	206	262	237	226	278	1690
0200-0259	249	163	170	180	176	169	221	1328
0300-0359	173	142	132	136	143	151	180	1057
0400-0459	166	120	127	160	122	125	139	959
0500-0559	137	159	158	158	157	145	132	1046
0600-0659	163	235	221	247	232	234	185	1517
0700-0759	253	339	319	359	368	349	277	2264
0800-0859	321	462	483	478	466	459	337	3006
0900-0959	391	595	540	549	523	569	463	3630
1000-1059	435	608	619	656	548	633	445	3944
1100-1159	452	594	607	619	598	652	504	4026
1200-1259	459	604	607	659	602	608	547	4086
1300-1359	489	617	664	619	602	601	511	4103
1400-1459	511	627	679	650	625	623	531	4246
1500-1559	477	692	679	679	694	689	524	4434
1600-1659	493	677	691	663	642	714	485	4365
1700-1759	496	654	647	647	591	567	532	4134
1800-1859	471	534	528	568	578	558	521	3758
1900-1959	469	500	514	517	532	526	501	3559
2000-2059	474	489	472	451	454	520	465	3325
2100-2159	419	405	376	429	411	479	436	2955
2200-2259	369	349	343	340	405	446	501	2753
2300-2359	297	289	282	286	309	413	387	2263
Total	8799	10338	10323	10583	10272	10745	9402	70462

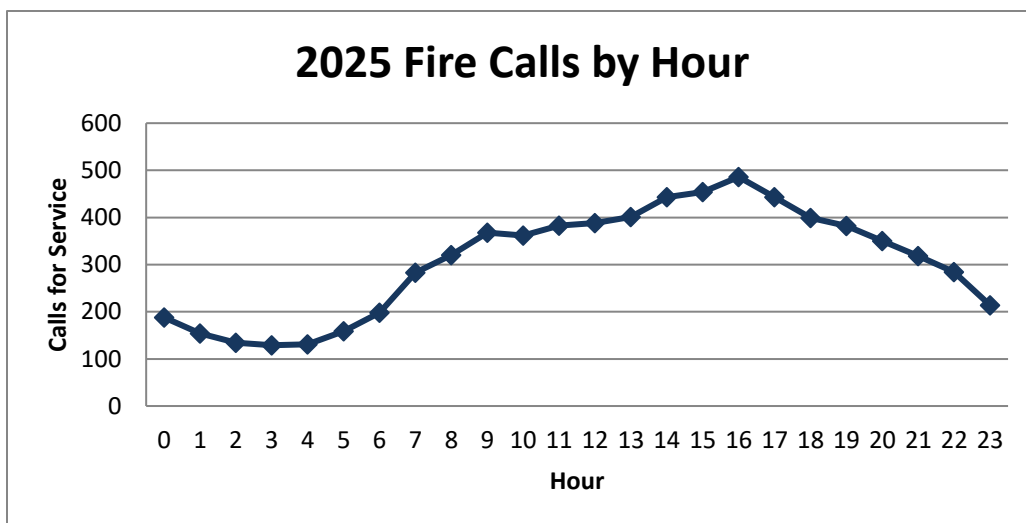
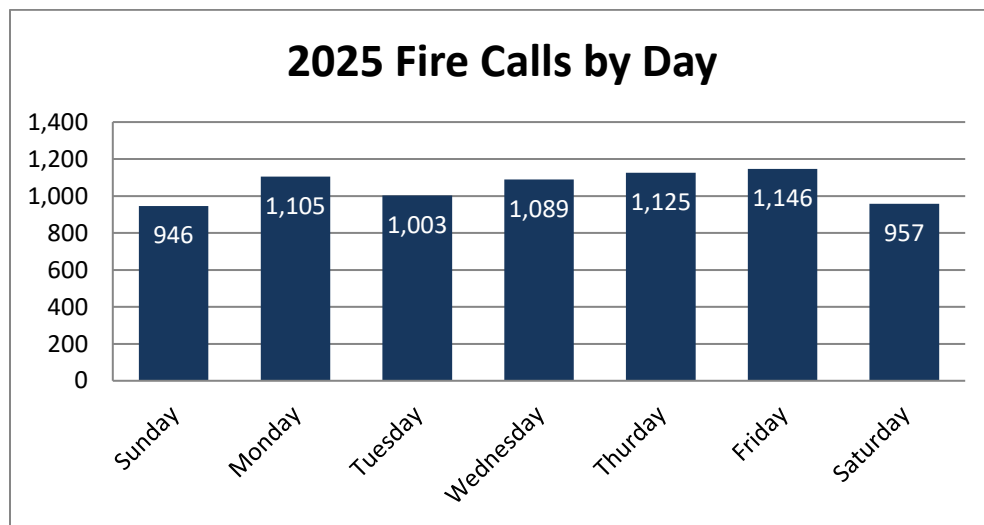
Communications Division-Fire Calls

The Fire Department receives calls and is dispatched through the Emergency Dispatchers within the Communications Division employed at the Fall River Police Department.

The FRPD Communications Division received 7,731 calls for service where a fire response was requested. This is a decrease from 2024 by 8.25% and also an increase from 2020 by 9.80%.

The following is a chart depicting the fire calls received by the FRPD Communications Division for the last five years:

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6,713	7,085	7,181	7,270	8,034	7,371

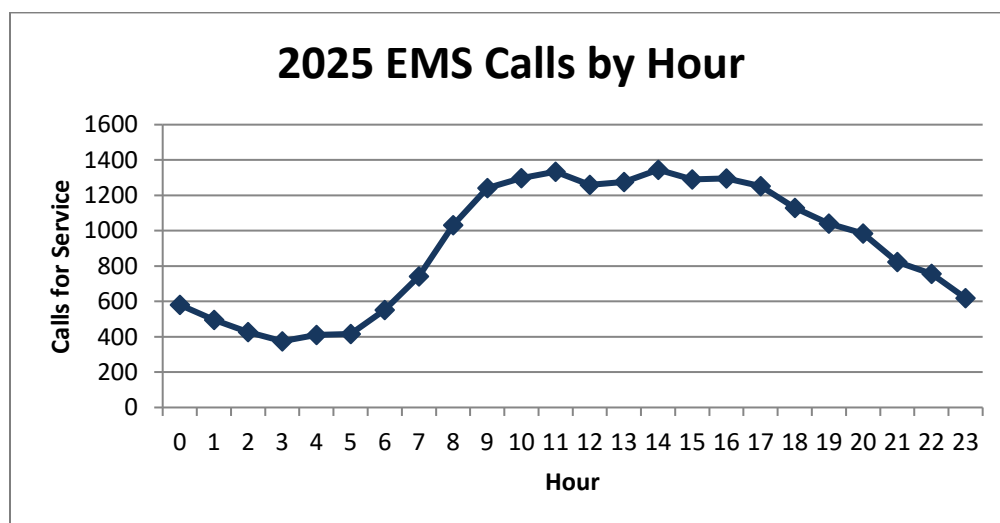
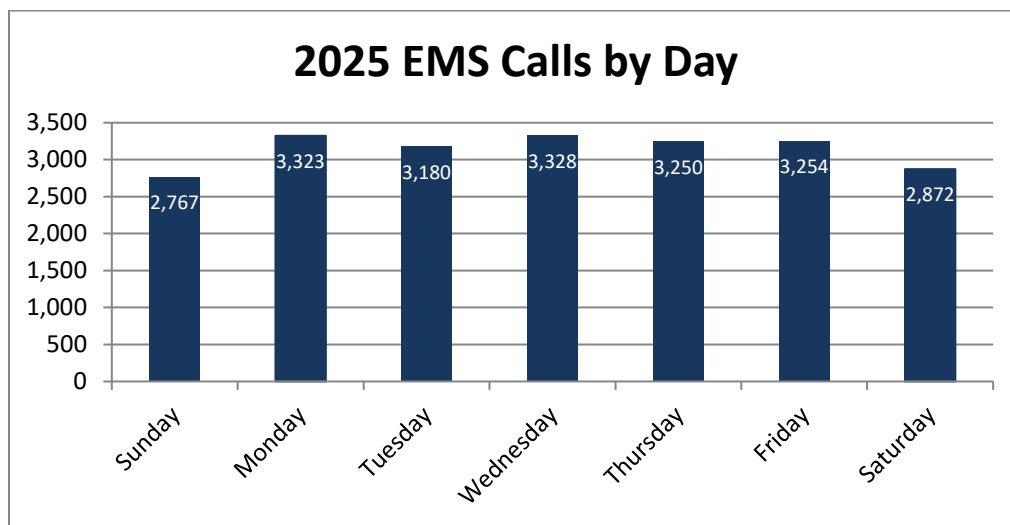


Communications Division- EMS Calls

The FRPD Communications Division received and dispatched 21,974 calls for service where an EMS response was requested. This includes any call that police officers go on and determine a response from EMS is needed. This is an increase from 2024 of 0.27%. 2025 calls for service that requested an EMS response is up 16.12% from 2020. The following is a chart depicting the EMS calls received by the FRPD Communications Division for 2025 and the previous five years:

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
18,924	21,238	21,839	21,870	21,914	21,974

The following is a breakdown of EMS calls for service by day of the week and by hour for 2025.



Confirmed Shots Fired Calls for Service

In 2025, the Fall River Police Department responded to the following shots fired calls and incidents.

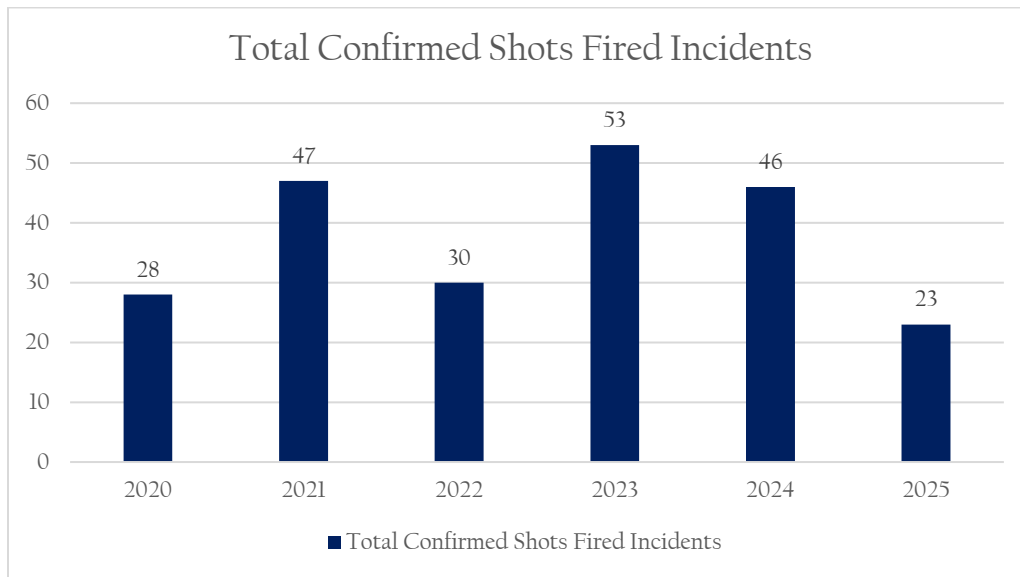
Total Calls	23
Fatal *1 Suicide	3
Non-Fatal	4
Accidental Discharge, Self-Inflicted	1
Casings/Evidence Located/No-Hit	8
Property Damage Only	7

The 23 shots-fired incidents investigated in 2025 ranged from property damage and recovered shell casings to non-fatal and fatal shootings. Of these incidents, eight involved the recovery of shell casings with no reported injuries or damage, seven resulted in property damage only, four resulted in non-fatal injuries, one involved an accidental self-inflicted discharge, and three resulted in fatalities, including one suicide.

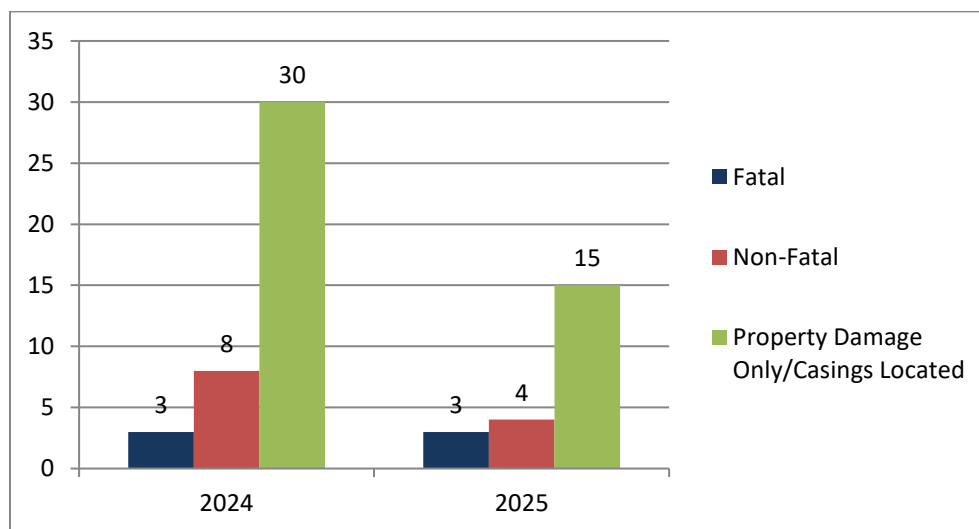
Shootings in which no person is struck, often referred to as "no-hit shootings," present some of the greatest investigative challenges. Intended victims are frequently unwilling to cooperate with investigators, and witnesses are often reluctant to come forward. As a result, these investigations rely heavily on physical evidence, surveillance footage, digital evidence, and intelligence gathered through ongoing investigations. The recovery of firearms in unrelated incidents can also generate additional investigative leads through forensic comparison and analysis, allowing investigators to connect firearms to multiple incidents and identify offenders.

Non-fatal and fatal shootings often provide stronger investigative pathways due to the availability of victims, witnesses, physical evidence, and other corroborating information. These investigations frequently benefit from increased cooperation and additional evidence, enabling investigators to more effectively identify suspects, establish motives, and pursue successful prosecutions. Regardless of the circumstances, each shooting incident receives a comprehensive investigative response focused on identifying those responsible, reducing gun violence, and enhancing public safety within the community.

2025 showed a decrease of 50.00% for total shots fired incidents from 2024.



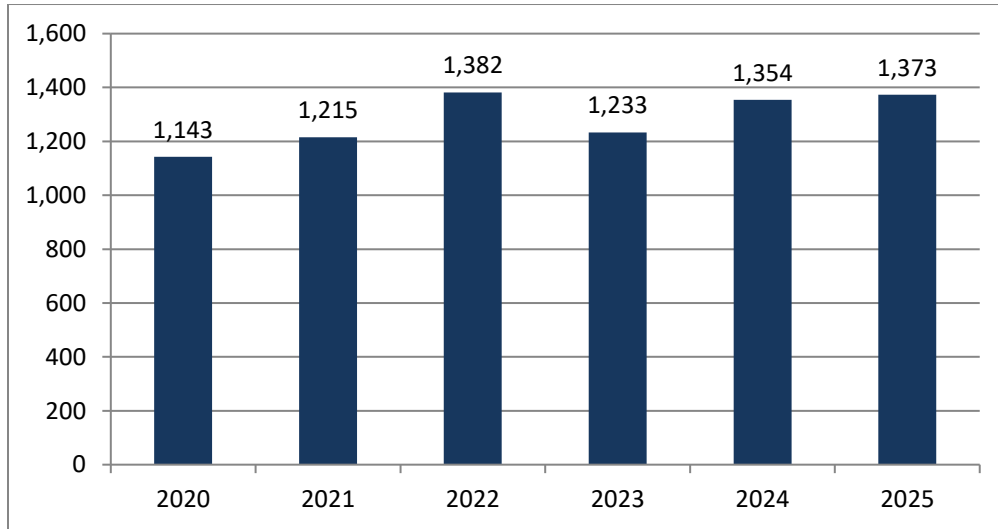
	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Confirmed Shots Fired Incidents	40.8	31-51	46	23	-43.63%	-50.00%



*Fatal shots fired calls in the above chart does not include any self-inflicted fatal wounds

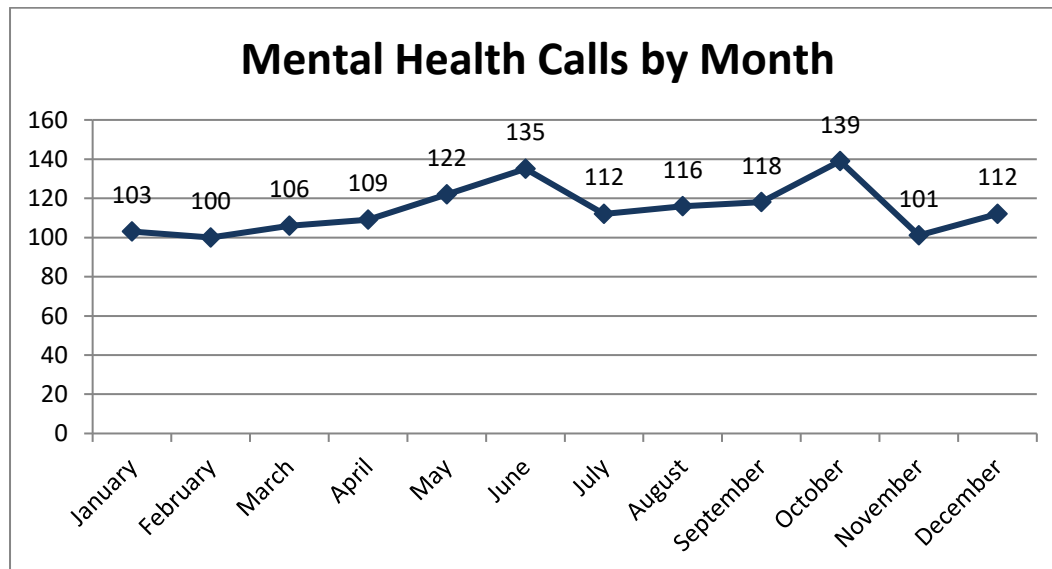
Mental Health

The Communications Division received a total of 1,373 calls for service due to a citizen having a mental health crisis in 2025. This is an increase of 1.40% from 2024. The following is a chart depicting the calls that were received while someone was having a mental health crisis for the previous five years compared to 2025. *NOTE: These numbers represent calls for service that come in as a mental health call. These numbers do not represent the total number of mental health incidents dealt with.

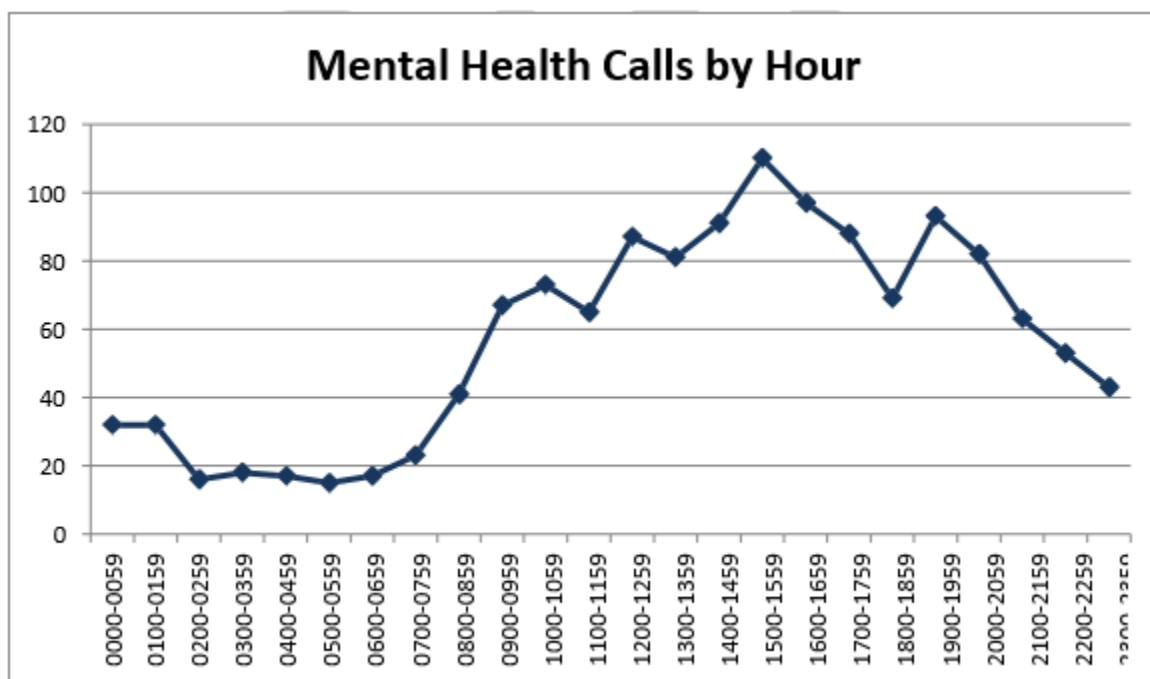


	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Mental Health Calls for Service	1,265	1,176-1,355	1,354	1,373	+8.54%	+1.40%

Mental health calls to the police department were the highest in May, June, and October. The following is a chart showing the number of mental health calls per month.

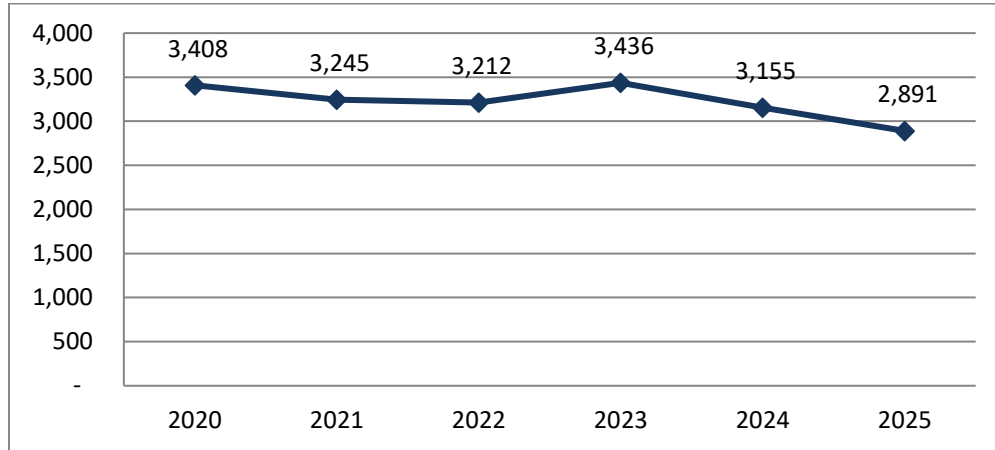


The police department receives the most calls regarding a mental health crisis between 1400 hrs and 1900 hrs. The following is a chart depicting mental health calls for service received by the communication division in 2025.



Domestic Violence

The number of domestic violence calls for service decreased from 2024 to 2025 by 8.37%. In 2025, there were a total of 2,891 domestic violence calls for service.



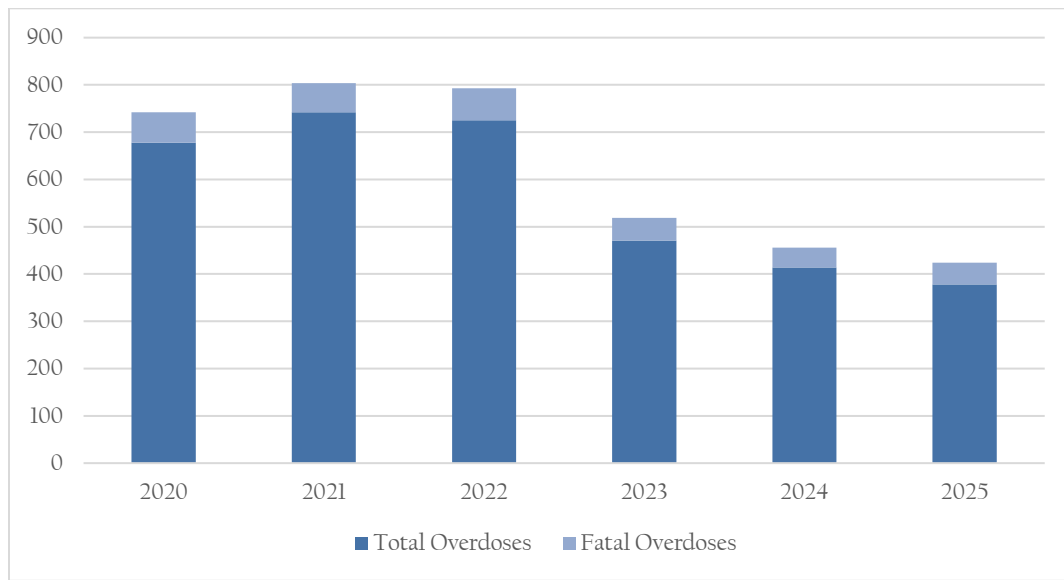
	Average of 2020-2024	Normal Range of 2020-2024	2024	2025	% Change Average – 2025	% Change 2024 – 2025
Domestic Violence Calls for Service	3,291.2	3,180-3,402	3,155	2,891	-12.16%	-8.37%

The Fall River Police Department Communications Division uses two codes for domestic violence related calls. One code is a 46VL which is a general domestic violence call. The other code is a 50GD which represents a domestic violence call in which there is a weapon involved. Calls are coded based on the initial information given by the caller(s) and may not reflect what officers encounter once on scene. Therefore, the number of calls for domestic violence may not represent the total number of domestic violence reports that are pulled each year. The following is a chart depicting the different rates of both 46VL and 50GD codes used over the last five years.

	46VL	50GD
2020	3,349	59
2021	3,162	83
2022	3,132	80
2023	3,371	65
2024	3,089	66
2025	2,822	69

Overdoses

In 2025, there were a total of 378 overdoses including 32 fatal overdoses. The 2025 numbers represent a 8.70% decrease from 2024 for total overdoses and a 23.81% decrease in overdose deaths. The fatal total is subject to change pending reports from the Medical Examiner's Office.

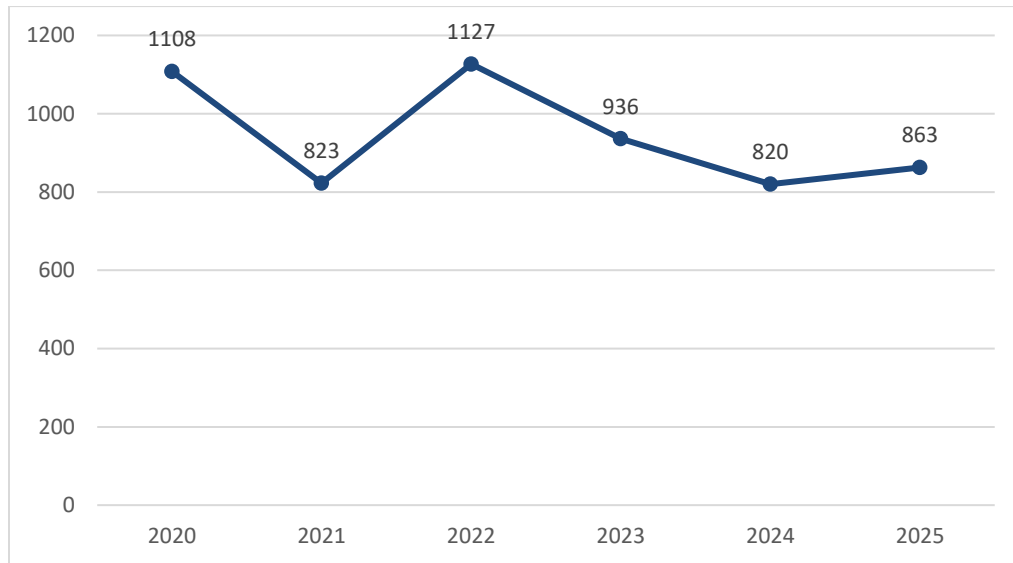


In Fall River, “Project Reconnect” was developed and has volunteers reach out to individuals after an overdose and offer assistance to them and their families.

The Fall River Addiction Support & Treatment (FAST) Response Team is a team comprising of a police officer, a clinician, two recovery coaches, a data/outreach coordinator, and a program director, dedicated to addressing complex societal challenges at the grassroots level throughout the city of Fall River.

Missing Persons

The number of calls for service regarding missing persons has increased from 2024 to 2025 by 5.24%. In 2025 there were a total of 863 missing persons calls for service, which represents a 10.37% decrease compared to the average of the previous five years. The data on this page includes runaways.





In Memory Of
Scott Boyer
11/30/1969-12/20/2025

A Year In Review







