



City of Boston, Massachusetts  
Office of Police Accountability and Transparency

**OPAT COMMISSION**  
**May 7, 2024**  
**PUBLIC REPORT**

*In accordance with the City of Boston Code, Ordinances, Chapter 12-16.4, the OPAT Commission provides the following public report on OPAT activities for the quarter (FY24 Quarter 3 covering January 2024, February 2024, and March 2024), without disclosing personally identifiable information.*

**1) OPAT Promotion of Function, Availability, and Processes to the Public:**

- a) The Executive Director role at the Office of Police Accountability and Transparency (OPAT) has been filled. Evandro C. Carvalho joined the office starting Monday, May 6, 2024 as our new Executive Director. Evandro graduated from Madison Park High school, received his Bachelor's degree in Sociology, Legal Studies, and Afro-American Studies from University of Massachusetts Amherst, and received his Doctor of Law (J.D.) from Howard University School of Law. He has previously served as the General Counsel at the Massachusetts Supplier Diversity Office, Assistant General Counsel at the Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services, Executive Director at the Boston Human Rights Commission, and State Representative for the 5th Suffolk District in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.
- b) Eric James joined the Office of Police Accountability and Transparency (OPAT) as the Executive Assistant starting Monday, May 6, 2024. Eric was born in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, and migrated to Boston at the age of one. He graduated from Brighton High School and then went on to obtain a Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. James previously served as a middle school teaching fellow for Neighborhood House Charter School and most



*City of Boston, Massachusetts*  
*Office of Police Accountability and Transparency*

recently has served as the Mattapan Liaison at the City of Boston's Office of Neighborhood Services.

- c) Some OPAT staff recently updated their Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) certification to follow office protocols. We have also scheduled a recertification for Internal Affairs Oversight Panel (IAOP) board members and the rest of the applicable staff before the next IAOP Meeting, as the recertification requirement for CJIS compliance has since changed from two years to one. These certifications are required to handle confidential Internal Affairs Appeal information and outline the procedures for securing these cases.
- d) OPAT Investigators recently completed two two-day courses through Boston University, "Blockchain Forensics and Dark Web Investigation" and "Internet of Things (IoT) Forensics," as part of their quarterly professional development. These courses were designed to better equip the Investigators to conduct investigations using various cyber forensic methods for any applicable cases.
- e) As OPAT works to launch our BPD mediation program, our in-house Mediator, Joseph Scott, participates in a weekly Supervised Mediation Program through Metropolitan Mediation Services (MMS). MMS is a Brookline-based organization that provides training for those who wish to learn and practice effective conflict-resolution techniques. They have trained local police, the US Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Executive Board, and Massachusetts trial courts.
- f) Our office is working to center youth voices in police reform discussions. We are looking for Boston residents between the ages of 14 - 19 to join our Youth Advisory Council (YAC), which has continued to hold meetings and has formally adopted a charter to guide its body. The nomination period for elected positions is open and elections will be held at the next meeting. YAC offers youth the chance to direct police reform according to youth priorities. Members will get a chance to develop leadership skills, earn community service hours, and



City of Boston, Massachusetts  
Office of Police Accountability and Transparency

present policy recommendations to our boards.

## 2) OPAT Case Activities for n FY24 Quarter 3 (January 2024- March 2024):

*\* Please note that case data is updated monthly and is available on OPAT's Website; data for April 2024 can be found on OPAT's website and will be reported out in the OPAT Commission Public Report for FY24 Quarter 4 (April - June 2024)<sup>1</sup> \**

### a) Disposition of cases referred by OPAT to the CRB:

- i) On January 23, 2024, the CRB voted on 11 cases, with one case having two different findings
  - Not Sustained: 7
  - Sustained: 2
  - Unfounded:
  - Insufficient Evidence: 1
  - Exonerated: 2

### b) Disposition of CRB cases referred to the Police Commissioner, what discipline was recommended by the CRB, and what discipline was implemented by the Police Commissioner:

- i) On January 23, 2024, the CRB voted to sustain 2 cases and referred the matters to the Police Commissioner.
- ii) Per the BPD Draft Discipline Matrix, the mitigating penalty for a violation of BPD Rule 102 § 4, BPD Rule 102 § 9, BPD Rule 102 § 20, BPD Rule 103 § 1, and BPD Rule 113 Cannon 2 is: 5 Day Suspension. The recommended discipline for Case #148 was as follows: **5 Day Suspension**. The CRB also instructed the Boston Police Department to further investigate the incident to

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<sup>1</sup> The complaint data reported here does not include any appeals that may later be heard by the IAOP due to confidentiality requirements.



City of Boston, Massachusetts  
Office of Police Accountability and Transparency

determine the identity of the other officers present.

- iii) Per the BPD Draft Discipline Matrix, the mitigating penalty for a violation of BPD Rule 302 § 4.1 and BPD Rule 302 § 5.1.3 is: Oral Reprimand and a 1 Day Suspension. The recommended discipline for Case #184 was as follows: **Oral Reprimand and 1 Day Suspension.**
- iv) In the matter of Case #148, the Boston Police Commissioner informed OPAT that he would not implement the Civilian Review Board's finding and recommended discipline.

In the matter of Case #184, the Boston Police Commissioner informed OPAT that he would implement the Civilian Review Board's finding and recommended discipline of an oral reprimand, to be issued by the officer's commanding officer.

Both responses from the Commissioner can be found on OPAT's website.

- c) Disposition of cases referred by OPAT to IAOP:
  - i) On March 22, 2024 the IAOP voted 3-0 on six (6) cases to Agree with the Internal Affairs Findings.
- d) Number of CRB complaints received, type of misconduct alleged, and the investigatory status of those complaints:<sup>2</sup>
  - i) OPAT received 26 CRB cases from January-March 2024. The types of misconduct alleged in these cases are: disrespectful treatment, intimidation, police brutality, violation of rights,

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<sup>2</sup> Per Section 12-16.7 b. in the ordinance establishing OPAT, OPAT Staff review and may classify certain complaints as dismissed at intake prior to reaching the investigative step in our office. Cases that receive this designation include those whose allegations are out of scope of what our office investigates (such as allegations regarding other police departments), as well as those that have insufficient evidence to establish an allegation of police misconduct.



*City of Boston, Massachusetts*  
*Office of Police Accountability and Transparency*

- discrimination, stalking, refusal to self-identify, arrest on false charges, neglect of duty, excessive use of force, harassment, and racial profiling.
- ii) Of these cases, 1 was dismissed due to an open IAD case, 15 are under investigation, 2 are with Intake Staff attempting to get more information from the Complainants, 2 were dismissed as out of scope for not involving BPD personnel, 1 was sent to OPAT Leadership for a BPD recommended policy change, 2 was dismissed for not including any allegation of a BPD rule or regulation violation, 2 were withdrawn by the Complainants, and 1 investigation is complete.
- e) Race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and age of complainants as reported by complainants:
- i) Gender of Complainants:
- Male: 15
  - Female: 10
  - Genderqueer/Gender Non-binary: 0
  - Trans Male: 0
  - Trans Female: 0
  - Not Listed: 0
  - Decline to Answer: 1
- ii) Age of Complainants:
- 18-29: 2
  - 30-39: 9
  - 40-49: 3
  - 50-59: 2
  - 60-69: 0
  - 70-79: 0
  - 80-89: 0
  - 90-99: 0
  - 100+: 0
  - Decline to Answer: 10



City of Boston, Massachusetts  
Office of Police Accountability and Transparency

iii) Sexual Orientation of Complainants:

- Straight/Heterosexual: 18
- Gay/Lesbian/Same Gender Loving: 1
- Bisexual: 0
- Questioning / Unsure: 0
- Not Listed: 0
- Decline to Answer: 7

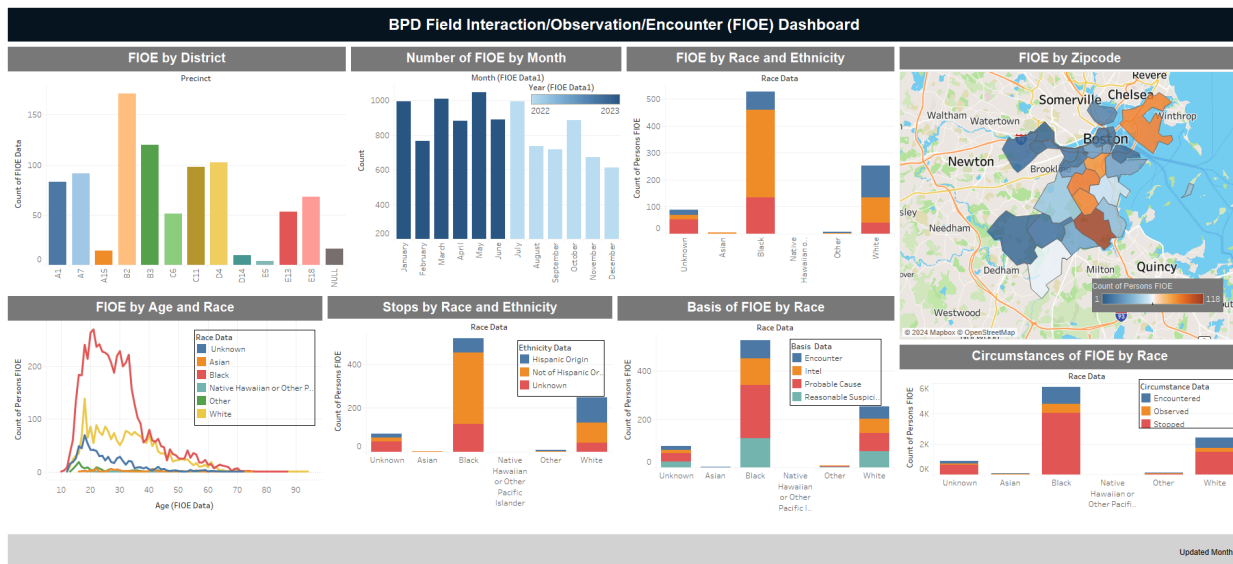
iv) Race and Ethnicity of Complainants (number will not equal 26):

- Asian: 1
- Black/African American: 4
- Black: 2
- Indigenous: 0
- Latino/a: 1
- Middle Eastern/West Asian or North African: 1
- American Indian/Alaskan Native: 1
- Asian & White: 0
- Cape Verdean: 0
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander & White: 0
- Black/African American & White: 2
- Multi-racial: 0
- Pacific Islander: 0
- White: 15
- Other: 1 (Hispanic), 1 (African), 1 (American Moor/Maur/Autochthon/Indian)
- Decline to answer: 1

**3) OPAT Complaints Data in FY24 Quarter 3 (January 2024- March 2024):**



City of Boston, Massachusetts  
Office of Police Accountability and Transparency



**OPAT FY24 Q3 Field Interaction / Observation / Encounter (“FIOE”) Data:**

a) FIOE Definitions:<sup>3</sup>

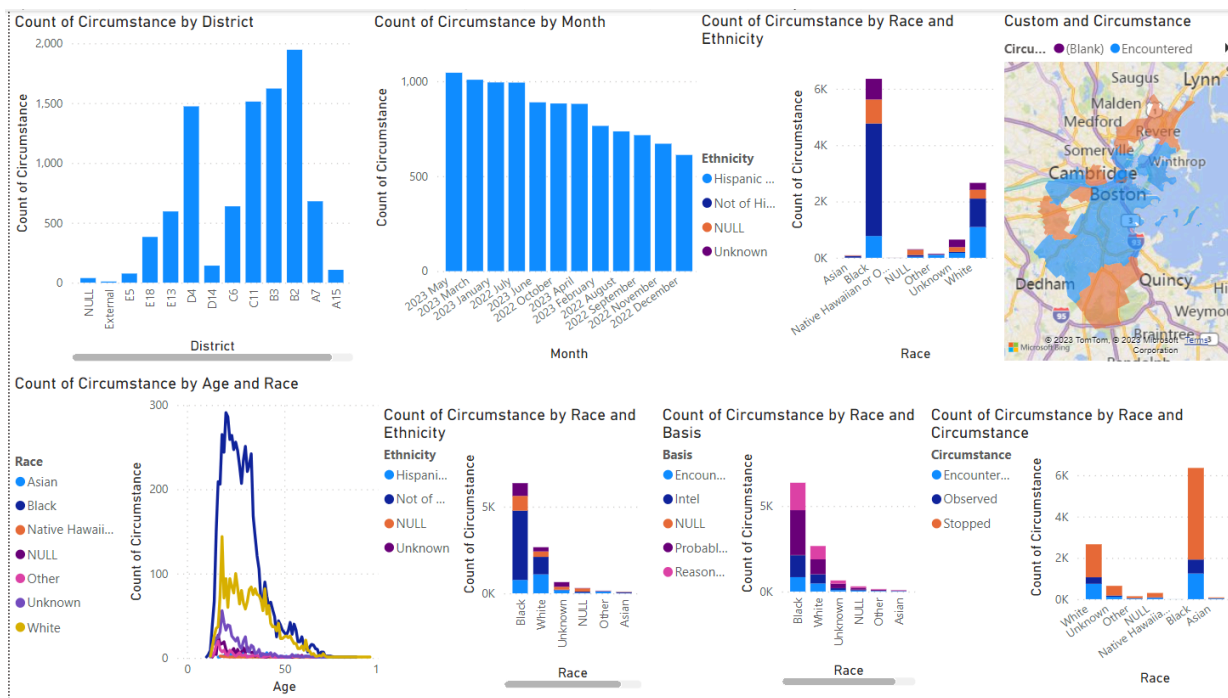
- i) Sec. 3.1 Encounter: Is an agreed upon interaction with an individual that is not an official stop and/or frisk. If a police officer talks to a person to gather information they must record the interaction.
- ii) Sec. 3.5 Observation: Is direct viewing of a person by an officer that does not include physical contact with the person. The officer must have a good reason when watching a person and they have to explain why they are watching that person through a report.
- iii) Sec. 3.2 Field Interaction/Stop: Is keeping a person in custody, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion. This is to determine the individual’s identity and settle the officer’s suspicions.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.boston.gov/departments/police-accountability-and-transparency#dashboards>





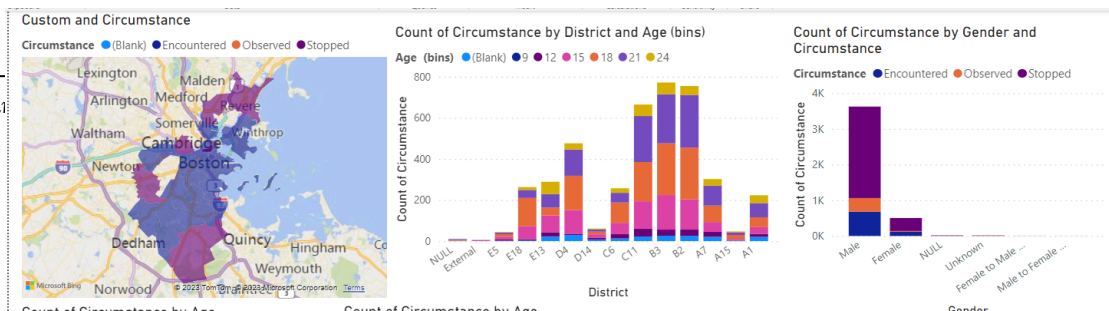
City of Boston, Massachusetts  
Office of Police Accountability and Transparency



1. In FY24 Quarter 3 (January 2024- March 2024), there were 1,932 instances of a FIOE. With 12.2% of the total cases, District B4 had the most instances of a FIOE, and district B2 had an increase of FIOE's by 82 cases. Black individuals were stopped more than any other demographic, with 56% of the total instances. With 43.3% of the total cases, the most common reasons for FIOE were reasonable suspicion and probable cause.

**OPAT FY24 Q3 Youth Field Interaction / Observation / Encounter ("FIOE") Data<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup> The entire



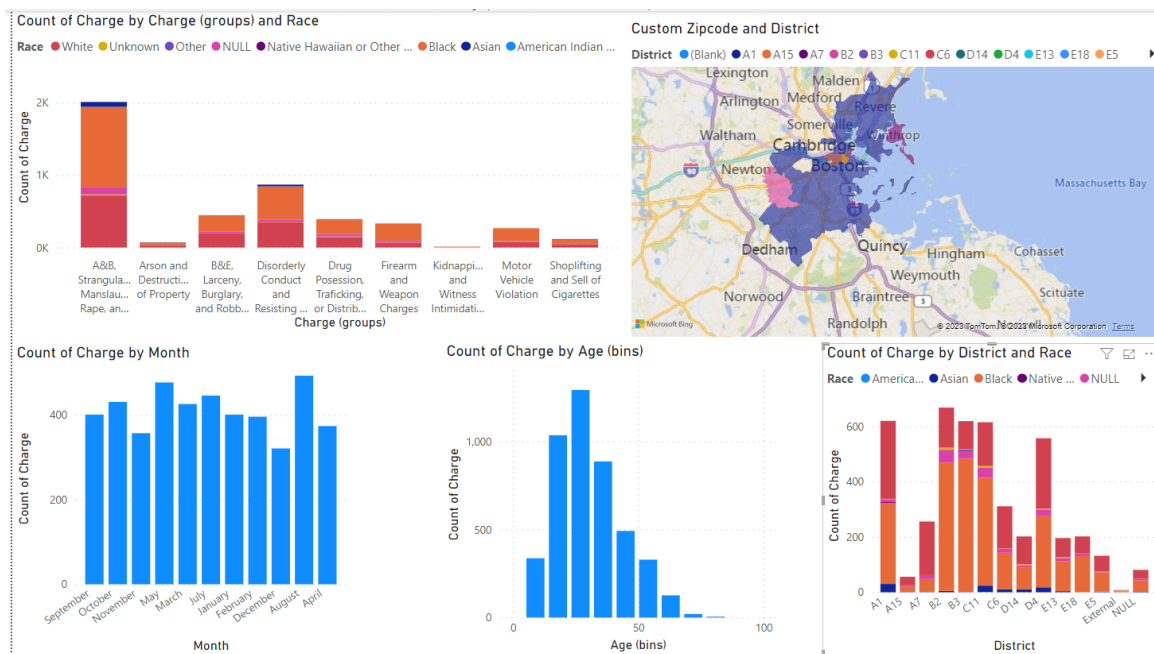




City of Boston, Massachusetts  
Office of Police Accountability and Transparency

1. In FY24 Quarter 3 (January 2024- March 2024), there were 832 instances of a FIOE of youth between ages 12-24. Black youth were stopped more than any other race, with 61.6% of the total stops. With 40.6% of the total cases, Black non-Hispanic males were targeted more than any other race/ethnicity, or gender. With 21% of the total cases, District B2 (Roxbury) reported the highest number of instances, followed by District B3 (Mattapan) with 12.6%. The youngest age to be subjected to a FIOE was 12 years old, and the most common age within the youth is 24.

## OPAT FY24 Q3 Arrest Data<sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> The entire Youth FIOE Dashboard is provided on our OPAT website at [Police Accountability and Transparency | Boston.gov](https://policeaccountabilityandtransparency.boston.gov)



*City of Boston, Massachusetts*  
*Office of Police Accountability and Transparency*

1. In FY24 Quarter 3 (January 2024- March 2024), there were 1,060 arrests. District A1 had the highest number of cases, with 16.32% of the total arrests, followed by District B2 with 12.2%. Of all the races, Black individuals accounted for the highest proportion of arrests, making up 56.2%. 28.8% of the total arrests fell under the violent crime category, with Assault and Battery being the most common form, making this the most prevalent category of arrest in Boston.