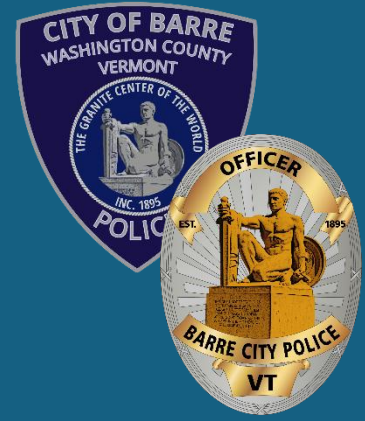


Braedon Vail
Chief of Police



Barre City Police Department 2025 Year End Review



Barre City PD

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Our Department

The Barre City Police Department is currently revising its mission and values. We believe that community collaboration is a shared priority and is essential to the effectiveness of public safety. We are committed to building and maintaining positive relationships with our citizens, community stakeholders and allied agencies and fostering an environment of trust, transparency and accountability in concert with the four tenets of procedural justice: voice, neutrality, respectful treatment, and trustworthiness.

The department consists of the following five subprograms: The Administrative Services Division, the Uniformed Patrol Division, the Criminal Investigations Division, the Emergency Communications Division, and the Parking Enforcement Division. Further programs consist of a K9 team, School Resource Officer (SRO), and Community Outreach.

The Barre City Police Department serves the City of Barre, a community consisting of approximately four (4) square miles with nearly 50 roadway miles and a population of 8,304 (2024 census estimate). The department has an authorized staff of 21 full-time sworn positions, 9 civilian positions, 6 reserve (part-time) sworn and civilian positions, and a \$3 million operating budget.

At the end of 2025 the department had 3 vacancies within its sworn ranks. Exclusive of those vacancies, three (3) Level II certified officers were in field training awaiting to attend the Level III basic training academy. Additionally, another officer was on paternity leave as well as injury leave for a majority of 2025. At the beginning of 2025, two other officers were in the Level III academy, followed by field training. Inasmuch, the department endured seven (7) “actual” vacant positions during 2025. From hiring and background through academy attendance and field training, it is a 37-week (9 month) process before an officer can become a solo patrol officer. The Vermont Criminal Justice Council offers only two (2) Level III academies per year with one being February-May and another being August-November.

Due to funding cuts by the Vermont Department of Health, the Barre City Police Department was unable to enjoy the benefit of an embedded mental health clinician in 2025. The position had previously been a shared position with the Montpelier Police Department through Washington County Mental Health. The department continues to collaborate with Washington County Mental Health through its mobile crisis unit and mental health screening services for those instances where staff may deal with individuals experiencing a mental health crisis. The department further collaborates with Turning Point through their recovery coaches for individuals experiencing substance abuse concerns, as well as other allied community agencies.

Training

The Vermont Criminal Justice Council (VCJC) mandates a minimum of 30 hours of training annually for all law enforcement officers to maintain certification. Of those 30 hours, training must include first aid/CPR, firearms qualification, conducted electrical weapon (CEW) qualification (if carrying), a minimum of 4 hours of use of force training, and 2 hours of either domestic violence or fair and impartial policing (alternating yearly).

We pride ourselves on providing training opportunities based on best practices and far above the minimum standards. All sergeants attend the FBI Law Enforcement Executive Development Association (FBI- LEEDA) trilogy training series. The three courses consist of the Supervisor Leadership Institute, Command Leadership Institute and the Executive Leadership Institute. Most of the cost for this training is covered by scholarships through the Vermont League of Cities and Towns (VLCT).

All corporals attend first-line supervisory training. By policy, newly promoted supervisors are to receive such training within six months to develop essential leadership, communication, and decision-making skills. It focuses on enhancing operational efficiency, ensuring compliance with legal standards, managing team performance, and fostering a positive, ethical, and professional culture within the agency.

Sworn administrative personnel are afforded the opportunity to attend the FBI National Academy to support their professional development and to be able to address emerging trends through innovative and data driven policing in cooperation with their communities. This prestigious 10-week program is provided at no cost to the agency through the federal government. In 2025, Deputy Chief Eastman attended the 294th session.

All personnel, including communications personnel, are required to attend Crisis Intervention Team training (CIT). All communications personnel are required to attend continuing training and certification programs through the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO). Officers attend training in Active Threat Integrated Response (ATIRC) along with our emergency services personnel to improve coordination between law enforcement, fire and EMS during active shooter events. We send many of our personnel to training courses to become instructors in various topics to include firearms, use of force, less-lethal impact munitions, field training officers, and communications training officers.

Additionally, allied community partners are routinely brought in during roll call training to collaborate with, and keep personnel updated regarding the services provided by their respective agencies. These are just a few examples of training opportunities that allow our personnel to enhance our ability to provide professional services to the community.

2025 Year End Crime Review

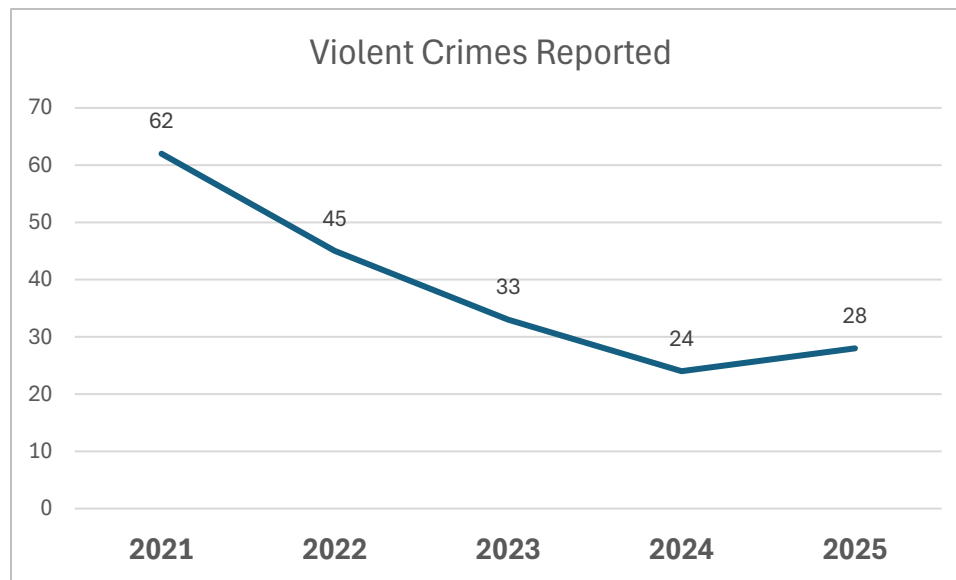
The statistics and information in this report are provided using the best available data at the time. The statistics are compiled using the department's record management system (Valcour), not unified crime reporting (UCR) data supplied to the FBI which can be delayed. As many incidents are under active investigation, this can lead to slight discrepancies in numbers as case statuses are updated with the most recent information.

The following is a summary of Part I crimes that were reported and occurred in Barre City during 2025. Part I crimes are defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Violent crimes include criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. In 2025 there were 438 Part I crimes reported, a 32% increase over 2024 (330). The predominant increases occurred in the larceny/theft category which can be attributed to the correlating crimes associated with homelessness and drug usage.

Crime	2025
Murder	0
Rape (Sexual Assault)	13 *
Robbery	5
Aggravated Assault	10
Total Part I Violent Offenses	28
Burglary	19
Larceny – Theft	350
Motor Vehicle Theft (OOC)	38
Arson	3
Total Part I Property Offenses	410
Total Part I Offenses	438

* Sexual assaults are predominantly associate-related incidents (i.e., family member, juvenile, known offender, etc.); rarely are unknown offender/violent incidents reported.

There were 28 violent offenses reported in 2025 which is a 17% increase from violent offenses in 2024 (24 offenses). The sole increase came in the reported sexual assault category whereas 13 were reported in 2025 as opposed to 7 in 2024. Both reported burglaries and aggravated assaults decreased by one, respectively, from those reported in 2024. A five-year snapshot of reported violent crimes revealed that they have decreased significantly from a reported high of 62 violent crimes in 2021.



The following is a summary of Part II crimes that were reported and occurred in Barre City during 2025. Part II crimes, as defined by the FBI include other assaults (simple, domestic, etc.), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), sex offenses (except rape, prostitution and commercialized vice), drug abuse violations, gambling, offenses against family and children, DUI (drug and/or alcohol), liquor law violations, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and all other offenses. In 2025 there were 752 Part II crimes reported.

Crime	2025
Assaults (simple, domestic, etc.)	97
Fraud	46
Embezzlement	1
Counterfeiting	2
Weapons	1
DUI (drug and/or alcohol)	40
Drug Offenses	76
Stolen Property	10
Disorderly Conduct	151
Sex offenses	10
Vagrancy (non-criminal)	72
Vandalism	107
All Other Offenses	96
Total Part II Offenses	709

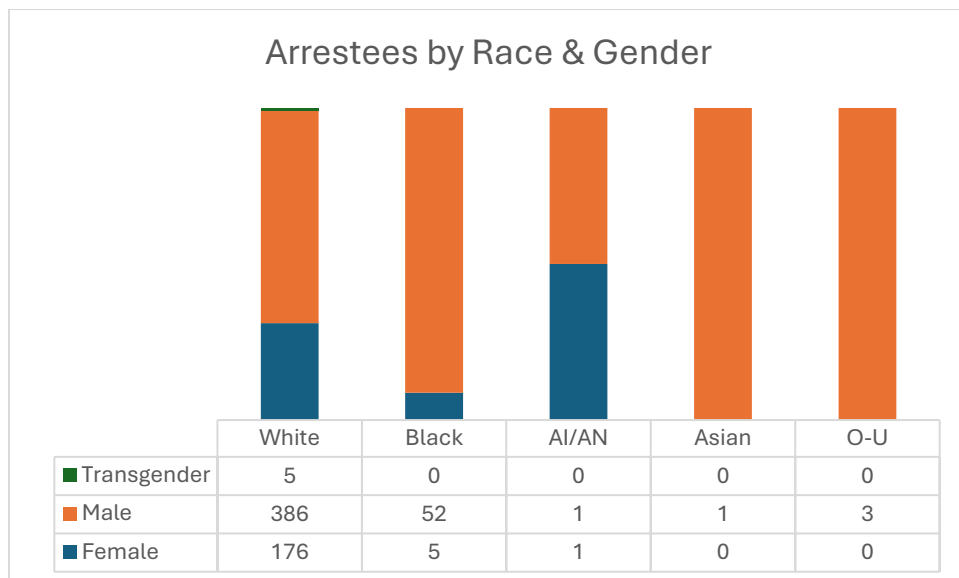
Part I and Part II offenses combined totaled 1147 offenses. Of the 1147 total offenses, 71% (823 offenses) are considered quality-of-life crimes. Quality-of-life crimes are offenses that negatively impact the quality of life for citizens, are often non-violent in nature and disrupt the peace and order of a community. Most of the quality-of-life crimes are closely related to homelessness, poverty and drug addiction.

The Emergency Communications Division is responsible for answering emergency and non-emergency calls for public safety service. Emergency communications dispatchers provide around the clock radio, telephone, and dispatch services on behalf of police, fire, and paramedics (EMS) in Barre City, and under contract for four neighboring communities. The Emergency Communications Division documented 14,714 incidents of which 11,248 incidents were for Barre City Police in calendar year 2025.

Breakdown of Arrest Interactions

In 2025 there were 630 arrests. 567 arrestees identified as white (90%); 57 arrestees identified as black (9%); 2 arrestees identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native (.3%); 1 arrestee identified as Asian (.2%); 3 were other/unknown (.5%).

Of the 630 arrestees, 443 were males (70%), 182 were females (29%), and 5 identified as transgender (.8%). 24 of the arrestees (4%) were juveniles.



Traffic and Parking

During calendar year 2025 there were 331 reported traffic collisions in Barre City. This includes calls placed to Barre City Police as well as collisions observed by police officers that resulted in an incident. 128 of these were non-reportable property damage incidents only. Most of the other incidents involved no personal injury where operators required assistance with exchanging information; There were 73 crashes requiring a Uniform Crash Report through the State of Vermont Automated Crash Reporting System, of which 20 crashes involved injuries. There were no traffic collision fatalities.

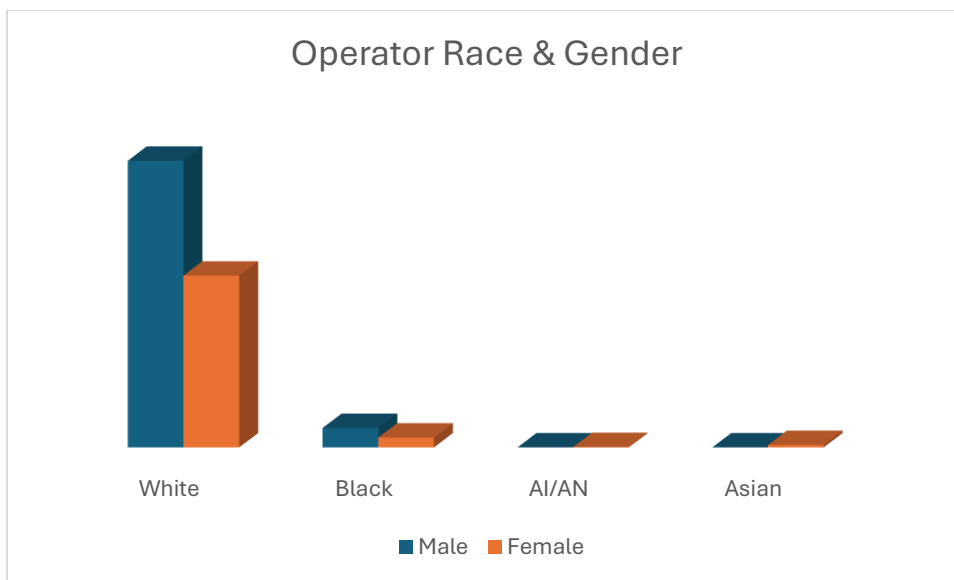


In 2025 there were 1251 traffic stops logged, 40 of which resulted in arrests for operating under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. There were a total of 1751 violations resulting in tickets and/or warnings.

The parking enforcement division, consisting of one (1) full-time and one (1) part-time member, is responsible for meters enforcement within the city. The City of Barre utilizes ParkMobile to allow residents and visitors to pay for parking on their mobile device. The ParkMobile app is available at most metered on-street spaces and in off-street lots throughout the city. There are 229

meters on city streets and 418 meters in city parking lots for a total of 647 meters. Officers enforce other parking restrictions to include winter parking ban violations, but do not enforce meter violations. In calendar year 2025 parking tickets issued for all violations inclusive totaled 2698 tickets.

Vermont statute 20 V.S.A. § 2366(e)(1) requires that every law enforcement agency must collect roadside stop data consisting of, among several other factors, the age, gender, and race (perceived) of the driver. The data below represents operator race and gender information for traffic stops in 2025.

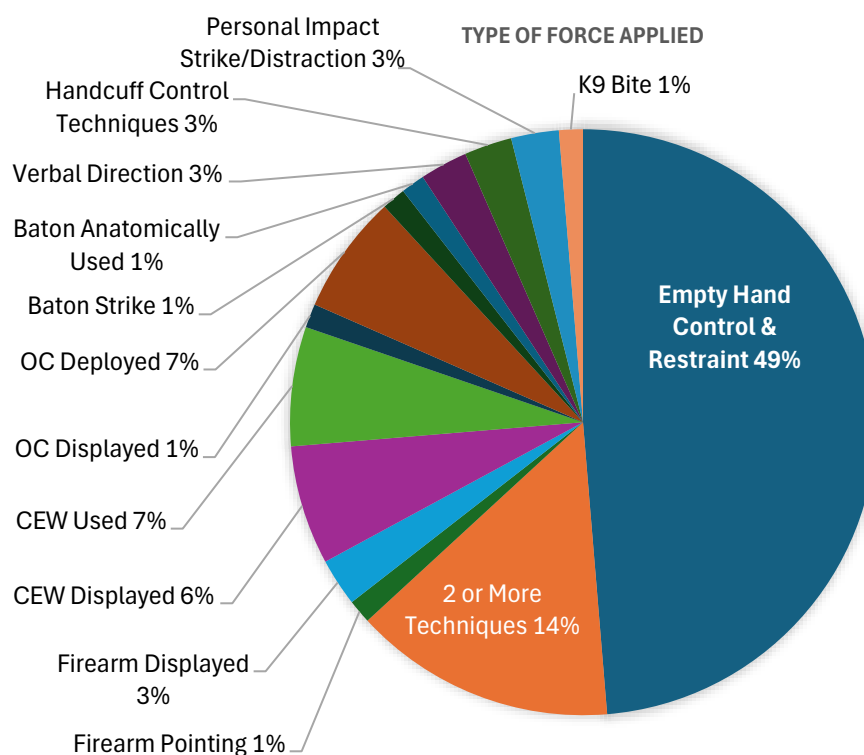


Use of Force

For purposes of documenting use of force, force is defined as physical coercion employed by a law enforcement officer to compel a person's compliance with the officer's instructions. This includes all law enforcement actions beyond compliant handcuffing, to include displays/pointing of a firearm, displays/warning or use of a baton, conducted electrical weapon (CEW), or oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray. During 2025 there were forty-nine (49) reported incidents (approximately .4% of the total documented incidents) where agency personnel used force in the performance of their duties. This is an approximate 26% decrease from sixty-six (66) incidents in 2024. Ages of subjects involved in the use of force incidents ranged from 13 years of age to 63 years of age. Approximately 6% or three (3) of the incidents involved juveniles under the age of 18. The average age of the individual involved in a use of force incident was 32 years old. Approximately 24% or twelve (12) of the incidents involved subjects in the 21 to 30-year-old range; approximately 32% or sixteen (16) incidents involved subjects in the 31 to 40-year-old range; approximately 22% or eleven (11) of the incidents involved subjects in the 41 to 50-year-old range; approximately 6% or three (3) of the incidents involved subjects over the age of 50. Twenty-eight (28) of the incidents involved a white male. Fifteen (15) incidents involved a white female. Five (5) incidents involved a black male. One (1) incident involved a white transgender individual.

During calendar year 2025, all the incidents involving the use of force by an officer were during the course of making a lawful physical arrest of a resisting suspect for the commission of a crime, arrest on a warrant, an arrestable traffic offense, or dealing with individuals in crisis where no arrest resulted. In each incident officers employed

one or more of the following defensive techniques: verbal direction, empty hand control and restraint techniques, verbal direction, handcuff control techniques, firearm display or pointing, baton strike or anatomically used, OC displayed or used, CEW displayed or used, or a

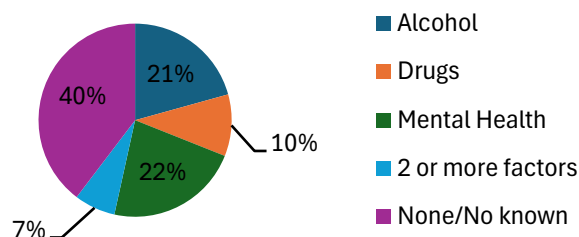


combination of two or more techniques. The incident involving the pointing of a firearm resolved with no physical or other means of force being used.

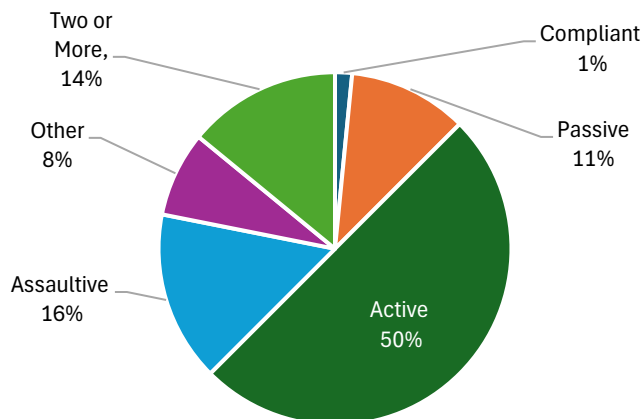
Ten (10) subjects sustained minor injuries such as bruising, general soreness or small abrasions as a result of force applied by officers. One (1) subject sustained more substantial injury. There were 18 incidences of officers applying force and sustaining minor injuries during separate uses of force incidents. One incident resulted in an officer sustaining more substantial injury.

An assessment of the subject's actions, demeanor, and physical/emotional condition immediately prior to each use of force revealed that 60% of the subjects restrained by officers using elevated levels of physical force possessed either a mental health issue or impairment, or were under the influence of alcoholic beverages, illicit drugs, or influenced by a combination of two or more of these factors at the time of incident, an increase of 28% over 2024.

Suspect Factors During Use of Force



Resistance Used by Subject



Active resistance accounted for most instances where force was used (50%). In 14% of the incidents, two or more types of suspect resistance were noted. Compliance accounts for those instances of firearm pointing and/or verbal direction.

There was one external complaint of excessive force being used by Barre City officers in the calendar year 2025. The resulting internal investigation found the complaint to be unfounded. There were no internal complaints of objectively unreasonable or excessive force being used by officers. Analysis of factors contributing to suspect behavior revealed encounters with individuals with impairments were the predominant occurring factor. Five separate individuals were involved in more than one incident where force was applied during the calendar year of 2025.

Pursuit Analysis

Analysis of the 2025 Vehicle Pursuits revealed there were ten (10) pursuits in calendar year 2025, a 23% decrease from thirteen (13) incidents in 2024 as well as 2023, and a 38% decrease from sixteen (16) incidents in 2022 (the first year of analysis). All ten pursuits were conducted within the guidelines established under Barre City Police Department Operational Policy *Vehicle Pursuit/Emergency Vehicle Operation*. Supervisor termination of pursuits in 2025 combined with officer abandoned pursuits accounted for 80% or eight (8) of the pursuits.

The following initiating events resulted in pursuits, succeeded by respective terminating events and speed of police and violator:

Initiating Event	Number
Suspected DUI	3 cases
Minor Traffic Violation	4 cases
Misdemeanor Suspect	2 cases
Personal Injury LSA	1 case
TOTALS	10 cases

Terminating Event	Number
Evaded/Officer Abandon	4 cases
Supervisor Terminated	4 cases
Voluntary Stop	1 case
Forcible Stop	1 case
TOTALS	10 cases

Speeds	20-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	101+
Police		4	5	1	
Violator		1	7	2	

During calendar year 2025 the suspect's known and/or believed reasons for evading are depicted as follows:

Reason for Evading	Percentage of total cases
Alcohol/Drugs Involved	80%
Driver License Violations	20%
Wanted (Misdemeanor)	20%
Stolen Vehicle	10%
Other/Unknown	10%

Driver license violations as well as wanted subjects being a reason for evading decreased by approximately 10% from years prior; however, alcohol/drug violations being a reason and/or combined reason has increased 74% over 2024 (46%). Alcohol/drug violations as a reason for evading has consistently increased year after year since 2022 (20%).

One (1) pursuit required forcible stopping techniques in which spike strips were deployed. No pursuit required unique procedures, as all ten (10) pursuits were conducted with marked patrol vehicles utilizing appropriate audible and visual emergency equipment.

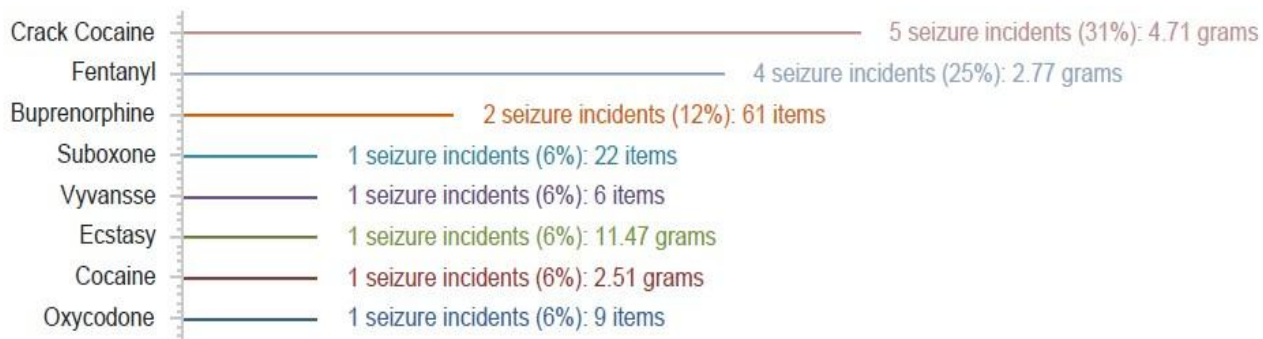
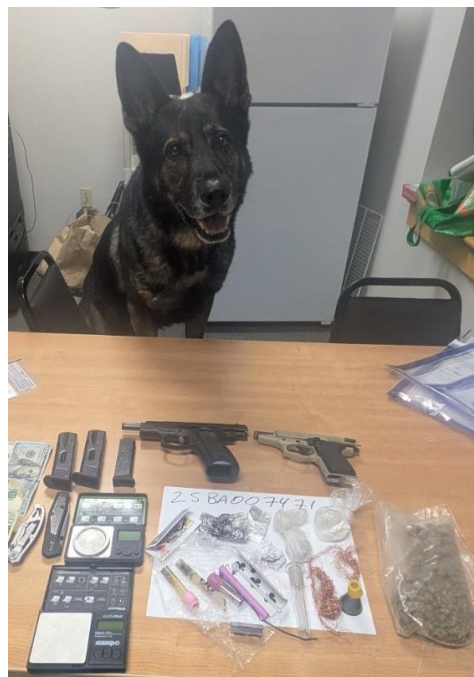
Supervisor termination and/or officer abandonment of pursuits has continued to increase year after year. Additionally, the number of pursuits has decreased as well as there being no discrepancies in conformance to policy.

K9 Deployment Activity

Corporal Amos Gaylord and K9 Mike are the department's K9 team. During calendar year 2025 the Barre City Police Department K9 team was deployed 45 times. 98% (44 incidents) of the deployments were for the Barre City Police Department. The remaining 1 incident was a deployment in assistance to an area allied law enforcement agency.

Twenty-six (26) deployments were for drug detection and the remaining nineteen (19) were patrol deployments. Eight (8) of the patrol deployments were for tracking, five (5) were for holding perimeters at scenes of search warrants, and six (6) were for building searches.

Of the 26 drug detection deployments, 100% of the deployments resulted in positive indications for the presence of drugs. All 26 of the positive indications occurred in a vehicle environment. The most predominant drug indications were crack cocaine followed by fentanyl.



The 26 positive indications led to the arrest of 13 subjects on drug related charges and resulted in the seizure of 4.71 grams of crack cocaine, 2.51 grams of cocaine, 2.77 grams of fentanyl, 11.47 grams of ecstasy, an assortment of regulated pills, and two (2) handguns.

Of the 8 tracking deployments the K9 unit had 3 tracking assists that resulted in finds, with 3 arrested. Of the 6 building searches, 3 resulted in finds. There was one K9 bite during the calendar year of 2025 during an arrest.

Summary of Complaints & Internal Investigations

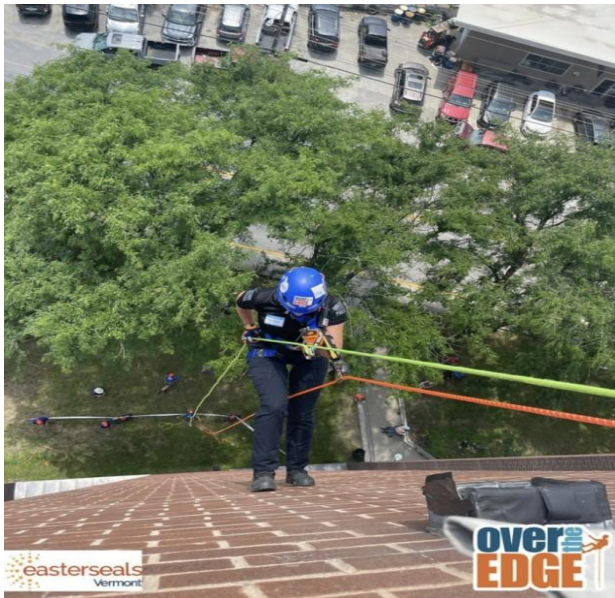
The following is a statistical summary of external/citizen and internal complaint investigations initiated for the calendar year 2025 resulting from a total of six (6) investigations.

Type of Complaint	Outcome	Number of Complaints Calendar Year 2024
External/ Citizen Complaints	Sustained	1
	Not Sustained	0
	Unfounded	4
	Exonerated	1
	Policy Failure	0
	Open	0
	Total External/Citizen Complaints	6
Internal Complaints	Sustained	0
	Not Sustained	0
	Unfounded	0
	Exonerated	0
	Policy Failure	0
	Open	0
	Total Internal Complaints	0

Performance counseling was used as corrective action resulting from the one internal investigation with a sustained outcome. The six (6) investigations involved alleged violations of the following rules of conduct: Unbecoming Conduct, Neglect of Duty, Use of Force and Courtesy.

Community Engagement

The Barre City Police Department participates in National Night Out, an annual community-building campaign held on the first Tuesday in August, to promote police-community partnerships. The department teams up with the fire department, department of public works and other allied agency partners to make this event a success every year. During our 2025 National Night Out activities included a bounce house, dunk tank, touch-a-truck event, BBQ with and other informational offerings by local groups.



Officers participate in the Over the Edge event, an annual fundraiser for Easterseals VT which is held at the North Barre Manor. The Manor is an 11-story, 98-foot-high building and is considered one of the tallest buildings in Vermont. Easterseals VT supports close to 2000 children and their families. In 2025 Officer Kuras was our lucky rappeler.

Additional events held throughout 2025 included Coffee with a Cop at local businesses. Coffee with a Cop is a national program aimed at bringing officers and community members together over coffee to discuss issues and learn more about each other.

The department hosted a public safety forum along with other city leaders and the Washington County State's Attorney to listen to the community regarding quality-of-life concerns within the city and discuss the police department response to those concerns as well as the justice system's perspective on the issues.

Initiatives introduced in 2025 in response to some of these issues and concerns included the installation of several security cameras in problem-prone areas which can be monitored in real time to offer prearrival information to officers and/or utilized for evidentiary purposes after events have occurred.

Additionally, with support from city council, ordinances were updated to include addressing public conduct and allowing for the issuance of trespass notices for city parks and properties. A nuisance property ordinance was also introduced in 2025 to hold absentee landlords more accountable for criminal conduct occurring at their properties.