

# City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety Bureau of Police



# Annual Report 2013

*Accountability*

*Integrity*

*Respect*

*A PLEAC Accredited Law Enforcement Agency*



## Mission

“Our mandate is  
the continued protection and enhancement  
of our diverse neighborhoods  
by working in partnership with our citizens  
to creatively solve problems  
always remaining sensitive  
to the authority with which we’re entrusted.  
It is our challenge to provide committed service through  
*accountability, integrity and respect.*”

## Values

We believe in the value and worth of all members of  
the Bureau of Police.

We believe our integrity is not negotiable.

We believe we are individually accountable  
for upholding the values of our organization.

We believe we can best earn respect  
by first respecting the rights of others.

We believe in striving to achieve the highest  
moral, ethical and professional standards.

We will adapt to the changing future  
by maintaining partnerships built upon

*accountability, integrity and respect.*



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## **The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police**

Pittsburgh, located in the center of Allegheny County where the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers meet to form the Ohio River, was incorporated as a borough by an act dated April 22, 1794, the same year as the Whiskey Rebellion. The act provided for the election of two Burgesses, a High Constable and a Town Clerk. We, in the Bureau of Police, trace our roots to Samuel Morrison, the first High Constable for the Borough of Pittsburgh.

On March 18, 1816, Pittsburgh was formally incorporated as a city. Under this charter, the Mayor of Pittsburgh was elected by the council and was given the authority to appoint the High Constable and four City Constables. These constables were enjoined to preserve the peace, arrest all disorderly persons, and attend court, the market, and Councils. This was a daytime duty in which the Constables were paid by event rather than by salary. The Mayor was also given the power to appoint a night watch consisting of a Superintendent and twelve watchmen. The duties of the watchmen included the care of the oil, wick and utensils belonging to the city and the prevention of murders, robberies and other disorders.

Loss of tax revenues due to a depression in the City's manufacturing and commerce enterprises caused the discontinuation of the night watch in April 1817. It was reestablished on March 26, 1836, by an act that authorized one Captain of the Watch, two Lieutenants of the Watch and 16 watchmen for the purpose of establishing a system of police to secure the City's citizens and their property. During this period, the constables continued to perform daylight duties on a non-salary basis. In December 1857, an ordinance was adopted that established a day-salaried police department consisting of one chief and not more than nine constables. On January 27, 1868, the dual system of day and night police was abolished and the present system was created.

## History of Our Badge

*In 1873, the Police Badge  
was designed and officially adopted  
by the City of Pittsburgh.*

*The badge is a unique design:  
The crest is from the Coat-of-Arms of  
William Pitt, the 1st Earl of Chatham,  
The English gentleman for whom Pittsburgh is named.*



*The garter around the badge  
is from the Most Noble Order of the Garter,  
the senior British Order of Chivalry founded by King Edward III in 1348.*



*The shield is a circular fighting shield  
used by 15th century Greek foot soldiers.*

*During the 16th and 17th centuries,  
the circular shield was used extensively in the British Isles,  
hence its appearance in Pittsburgh.*



*The Pittsburgh Police Badge,  
with its distinctive design and history,  
is worn with great pride by the men and women  
of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.*





## **Bureau of Police Senior Leadership**



**REGINA McDONALD**  
Acting Chief of Police



**PAUL J. DONALDSON**  
Deputy Chief of Police



## Bureau of Police Branches

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police is organized into three separate branches led Assistant Chiefs:



Assistant Chief  
George Trosky

### INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH

The Investigations Branch provides dedicated law enforcement support to the investigation and clearance of crimes against persons and property. It is made up of two divisions: Major Crimes and Narcotics, Vice & Firearms Tracking. Persons assigned are responsible for the investigation of criminal offenses, the detection & arrest of persons who commit crimes and assisting in the prosecution of those persons.



Assistant Chief  
Maurita Bryant

### OPERATIONS BRANCH

The Operations Branch is responsible for the provision of first line law enforcement services to our citizens and visitors to our City. It is comprised of six police zones, the Special Deployment Division and Youth Programs.

The Operations Branch is the first point of contact between law enforcement and the people that we serve. Officers assigned to this branch conduct patrol, attend community safety meetings, work with community and business leaders to increase safety awareness and provide officers to reach out to our youth in a positive, proactive manner to enhance their life decision making skills.



Acting Assistant Chief  
Thomas Stangrecki

### ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

The Administration Branch provides internal support to the Bureau of Police.

To perform this important mission, the branch is made up of Personnel & Finance, Planning & Intelligence, School Crossing Guards, the Pittsburgh Police Training Academy and Support Services.



## Certification of Compliance

*In accordance with Ordinance No. 21 (bill no. 2010-0234) signed by the Mayor on October 201, 2011, I hereby certify that the Bureau of Police has maintained all requirements as they pertain to the consent decree between the United States of America and the City of Pittsburgh (civil no. 97-0354) and the stipulated order signed by United States District Court Judge Robert J. Cindrich on September 30, 2002.*

*/s/*

*Regina McDonald  
Acting Chief of Police*

### A Summary of the 1997 Consent Decree between The United States of America and the City of Pittsburgh Civil # 97-0354 (with citations)

1. The City hereby reaffirms and acknowledges its obligation to discourage activity by City law enforcement officers which deprives persons of rights, privileges, and immunities secured and protected by the Constitution of the United States. (*Consent Decree paragraph 8*)
2. **Personnel Assessment and Review System (PARS):** (*referred to in the Consent Decree as the early warning system*). PARS shall:
  - a. Collect and maintain the following (*Consent Decree paragraph 12.a.*):
    - i. officer's name and badge number,
    - ii. citizen complaints,
    - iii. hit and non-hit officer involved shootings,
    - iv. commendations and other indicators of positive performance,
    - v. discipline with related file numbers,
    - vi. training reassignments,
    - vii. transfers,
    - viii. mandatory counseling,
    - ix. status of administrative appeals and/or grievances,
    - x. detailed description of all criminal investigations or possible officer misconduct,
    - xi. detailed description of all civil or administrative claims filed against the City arising from PBP operations,
    - xii. a description of all other civil claims or suits that the officer is a named party to involving allegations of untruthfulness, physical force, racial bias, or domestic violence,
    - xiii. a description of all lawsuits filed against the City, the PBP, or its officers arising from PBP operations,
    - xiv. all arrests with the location of each arrest, the race of each arrestee, and the code violation(s),
    - xv. searches and seizures as documented in the search and seizure reports,
    - xvi. use of force as documented in the use of force reports, and
    - xvii. traffic stop information documented in the reports.



- b. Have the ability to maintain/retrieve (*Consent Decree paragraphs 12.b. and 12.c.*):
  - i. information in the following categories individual officer; squad, zone, shift, or special unit; arrests by officer(s) and types of arrests to determine the number of times a particular officer or groups of officers have filed discretionary charges of resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, public intoxication, or interfering with the administration of justice.
  - ii. data regarding an officer shall be maintained in PARS during that officer's employment with the PBP and for three (3) years after the officer leaves the PBP. Data regarding an officer that is removed from PARS shall be maintained in an archive indefinitely.
- c. Have a protocol of use that specifies (*Consent Decree paragraph 12.d.*):
  - i. the number and types of incidents per officer requiring review by senior supervisors, the frequency of those reviews, and the follow-up actions to be taken by PBP senior supervisors based on information in PARS (including meeting with the officer and recommending appropriate remedial training, counseling, transfer or re-assignment);
  - ii. re-training and recertification requirements;
  - iii. quality assurance checks of data input; and
  - iv. confidentiality and security provisions (*by protocols established under the auspices of the auditor of the Consent Decree (paragraph 70), data contained in PARS cannot be printed in written form nor can its data be extracted by electronic means.*)

### 3. Policy:

- a. Use of Force: The City shall develop and implement a use of force policy that is in compliance with applicable law and current professional standards (*Consent Decree paragraph 13*).
- b. Strip Searches: PBP officers will conduct strip searches in compliance with applicable law and current professional standards. Specifically, PBP officers shall conduct strip searches only when authorized by a supervisor or senior supervisor and then only if specially trained to conduct strip searches. Such strip searches shall be conducted in conformance with hygienic procedures and practices, in a room specially designated for strip searches, by the fewest number of personnel necessary all of whom must be of the same sex as the person searched, and under conditions that provide privacy from all but those authorized to conduct the search. Field strip searches of persons in custody shall be conducted only in exigent circumstances where the life of officers or others may be at risk, and only in privacy with the explicit approval of a supervisor or senior supervisor (*Consent Decree paragraph 14*).

### 4. Reports:

- a. The City shall develop and require all officers to complete a written report each time a PBP officer (*Consent Decree paragraph 15*):
  - i. Exercises a use of force,
  - ii. Performs a warrantless search (excluding searches incident to arrests, frisks and pat-downs),
  - iii. Performs a body cavity search or strip search,
  - iv. Conducts any warrantless seizure of property (excluding towing vehicles),
- b. The written report (for 4.a.i. through 4.a.iv.) shall include the officer's name and badge number; description of incident; the specific type of use of force, search or seizure; description of any injuries and medical/hospital data; name, race and gender of all persons involved in the use of force, search or seizure; names and contact information for all witnesses; any weapons, evidence, or contraband found during the search; whether the individual involved in the use of force, search or seizure was arrested or cited, and if so, the charges; date, time, and location of the incident and search or seizure; and the signatures of the officer and his immediate supervisor (*Consent Decree paragraph 15*).

- c. The City shall develop and require all officers to complete a written report each time a PBP officer makes a traffic stop (*Consent Decree paragraph 16*):
- d. The written report (for 4.c.) shall include the officer's name and badge number; the race and gender of the individual searched or stopped; approximate time and location; whether the stop involved a frisk or pat-down search; any weapons, evidence, or contraband found during the search; and whether the individual involved was arrested or cited, and if so, the charges (*Consent Decree paragraph 16*).
- e. Data entered captured on the reports described above shall be entered into PARS (*Consent Decree paragraph 17*).

**5. Supervisory Responsibility:**

- a. The City shall conduct regular audits of:
  - i. Use of force by all officers (*Consent Decree paragraph 18.*),
  - ii. Search and seizure practices by all officers (*Consent Decree paragraph 19.*),
  - iii. Potential racial bias, including use of racial epithets, by all officers (*Consent Decree paragraph 20.*).
- b. PBP supervisors and senior supervisors shall have an affirmative obligation to act on this data with the goals of:
  - i. Preventing the use of excessive force (*Consent Decree paragraph 18.*),
  - ii. Preventing improper search and seizure practices by PBP officers (*Consent Decree paragraph 19.*),
  - iii. Eliminating actions that reflect racial bias by PBP officers (*Consent Decree paragraph 20.*).
- c. Each report above will be reviewed within one week by the reporting officer's chain-of-command (*Consent Decree paragraphs 18-20*).
- d. Quarterly Reviews (*Consent Decree paragraph 21*). After evaluating the most recent quarterly reports and evaluating an officer's complaint history, the City shall, at a minimum:
  - i. Require and provide appropriate remedial training, assignment to an FTO, counseling, transfer, and/or reassignment to all officers (such training, counseling, transfer, and/or reassignment shall address the type of misconduct alleged):
    - 1) who have had three (3) or more complaints containing allegations of similar types of misconduct (e.g., verbal abuse, excessive force, improper search and seizure) within the last two years, whether the complaints are sustained or not; and
    - 2) who have had five or more complaints of any kind within the last two years, whether the complaints are sustained or not.
  - ii. Impose appropriate discipline on each officer against whom a complaint is sustained as soon as possible after the OMI disposition.
  - iii. Where appropriate, remedial training, counseling, transfer, or reassignment shall be required of each officer where a complaint is disposed of by a disposition other than sustained.
- e. Annual performance evaluations: The PBP shall require annual performance evaluations of all officers, supervisors, and senior supervisors. The performance evaluation shall be in writing and shall fully explain the weight and substance of all factors used to evaluate an officer (*Consent Decree paragraphs 23 and 24*). At a minimum:
  - i. Supervisors and senior supervisors shall be evaluated on their ability to monitor, deter, and appropriately address misconduct by officers they supervise; and

- ii. The PBP shall evaluate each officer on the basis of his or her complaint history, focusing on patterns of misconduct.
  - iii. In addition to the Civil Service guidelines, the performance evaluations shall be considered as one of the factors in making promotions.
- f. Employee Assistance Program: The City shall continue to provide an employee assistance program ("EAP") (*Consent Decree paragraph 25*). This program shall at a minimum provide counseling and stress management services to officers. This program shall be staffed by sufficient licensed and certified counselors who are trained and experienced in addressing psychological and emotional problems common to police officers. The City shall publicize the availability of these services to all officers. The City shall authorize officers to attend counseling without any adverse actions taken against them. The City shall refer officers to, but not require their participation in, EAP counseling where the City believes an officer's job performance may benefit from EAP services. These provisions are separate from any counseling the City may require as part of its "Track III" mandatory counseling program.
- g. Notice of Criminal/Civil Action: The City shall require all officers to notify the City when the officers have been arrested, criminally charged, or named as a party in any civil suit involving allegations of untruthfulness, physical force, racial bias, or domestic violence. The City and PBP management shall monitor all such civil litigation and all criminal prosecutions of officers. PBP shall discipline and appropriately re-train, counsel, re-assign, or transfer officers found guilty or liable by a court or jury (*Consent Decree paragraph 26*). Officers determined by a court to have falsely arrested an individual or conducted an improper search or seizure shall be disciplined, retrained, counseled, transferred, or reassigned, as the circumstances warrant. Such litigation and investigations shall be reflected in (PARS) and recorded in the officer's complaint history (*Consent Decree paragraph 27*). PBP shall continue to discipline, re-train, counsel, transfer, or reassign officers who are the subject of civil litigation settled by the City prior to adjudication, as the circumstances and OMI investigation warrant (*Consent Decree paragraph 28*).

Community Relations: The United States recognizes that PBP officer representatives attend meetings of community groups within their zone. The PBP shall continue to make every effort to participate in these meetings, including meetings organized by or oriented towards minorities.



## Bureau Accreditation

1. Pittsburgh City Code, § 116.02, paragraph I.d. requires that the Bureau of Police attain and maintain accreditation. To attain that accreditation, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police has chosen to utilize the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Program.
2. What is Accreditation?

The Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association introduced the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Program to the Commonwealth in July 2001. Since then, over 250 agencies have enrolled and 45 agencies currently maintain accredited status.

Accreditation is a progressive and time-proven way of helping institutions evaluate and improve their overall performance. The cornerstone of this strategy lies in the promulgation of standards containing a clear statement of professional objectives. Participating administrators then conduct a thorough analysis to determine how existing operations can be adapted to meet these objectives. When the procedures are in place, a team of independent professionals is assigned to verify that all applicable standards have been successfully implemented. The process culminates with a decision by an authoritative body that the institution is worthy of accreditation.

The Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Program was designed and developed by professional law enforcement executives to provide a reasonable and cost effective plan for the professionalization of law enforcement agencies within the Commonwealth. The underlying philosophy of the program is to have a user-friendly undertaking for the departments that will result in a "success" oriented outcome.

Pennsylvania's law enforcement professionals want the program to be consistent and achievable for all types and sizes of law enforcement agencies within Pennsylvania.

3. Accreditation Program Phases

The Accreditation program is broken down into three steps or phases:

### **Phase One: Application (completed)**

*PLEAC Description:* The police department and local government officials make the joint decision to pursue police accreditation. Together, they notify the accreditation staff at the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association via a Letter of Intent. Staff then provides all materials to begin the accreditation process. Not only does the agency receive the manuals, but also organizational materials such as labels for the accreditation folders and a software-tracking program. A video is included to assist the police agency in concisely explaining the program to their staff. A free training class is also available for newly appointed Accreditation Managers and their Chief. There is a one-time fee of \$100 to participate in the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation program.

### **Phase Two: Self-Assessment (completed)**

*PLEAC Description:* The Accreditation Manager will begin the process internally by performing a self-assessment of the agency. This begins as an exercise in comparison. The Accreditation Manager will compare how the current policies comply with the program's standards. Most agencies will discover that they are closer to compliance than anticipated.

When the agency has completed the self-assessment phase, it will want to host a mock-assessment. This is a final review to ensure a smooth assessment in Phase Three. Staff is available throughout the process, offering

support and guidance to ensure every agency's success. In addition, several localized coalitions have been formed by Accreditation Managers to assist one another. There is also a state coalition that can be very helpful.

*Pittsburgh Status:* The Bureau of Police Accreditation section worked throughout 2013 to complete the 132 professional standards and mandates required by PLEAC in the self assessment phase. To date, we have completed 132 of the 132 professional standards. The 132 standards consist of over 320 that must be addressed and managed in this phase before the final phase can be considered. This phase is the most challenging and time consuming part of the three phase accreditation process.

The main component in achieving accreditation is policy development. All policies identified for revision follow a specific protocol which includes review by the Pittsburgh Police Command Group (consisting of 5 chiefs, 9 commanders, 3 civilian managers, Training Academy Lieutenant and Research & Planning Lieutenant) and the Fraternal Order of Police. It is a comprehensive process and requires a significant amount of time. The accreditation team uses model policies identified by the International Association Chiefs of Police and the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission. When appropriate, the accreditation team meets with subject matters experts both internal to and external of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.

File creation consists of documentation the PLEAC assessors will use to determine if the PBP has the appropriate policy in place to meet each individual standard. The files consist of two proofs that demonstrate the policy is in use consistently bureau wide. These proofs may be demonstrated by highlighting an officer's narrative in an investigative report dealing with that particular standard. File creation is complete and the centerpiece of the mock and on site inspection.

### **Phase Three: Formal Assessment (*completed*)**

*PLEAC Description:* The final phase of the accreditation process is the Commission assessment. Trained assessors will do an on-site, two-day review of agency files ensuring compliance with all standards. Please note that the assessment is a success-oriented process.

Your accredited status will remain valid for a three-year period. With accredited status, your agency may experience insurance savings; stronger community relations; and increased employee input, interaction and confidence in the agency.

*Pittsburgh Status:* Phase three consists of two separate inspections. The first inspection is known as the mock inspection. During this mock inspection, all 132 standards required for accreditation will be inspected by a PLEAC team. The goal of this phase is to review our policies and procedures to ensure the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police meets the standards for PLEAC accreditation. Any deficiencies discovered during the mock assessment will be identified and resolved. The mock inspection was completed in November of 2012.

The onsite inspection is the official inspection conducted by PLEAC in which the entire Bureau is evaluated in a comprehensive and rigorous manner. The inspection, normally lasting two or three days, opens the Bureau up to the PLEAC inspector to visit any of our duty locations, interact with our personnel and evaluate policy implementation. Our formal onsite inspection was conducted on January 9-10, 2013 with a follow-up on December 18, 2013.

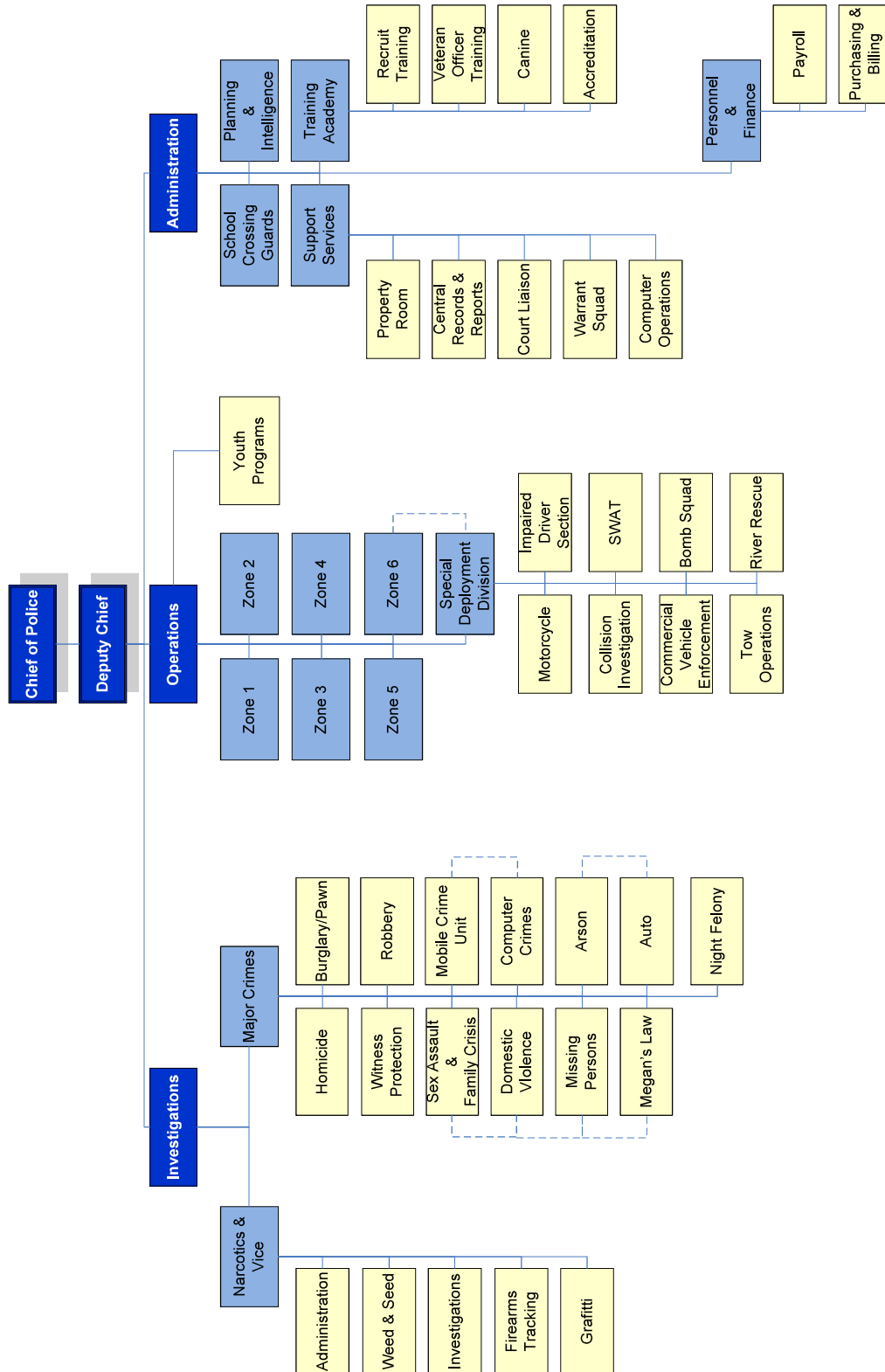
On April 2, 2014, the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission unanimously voted to accredit the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police is the largest municipal police agency in the State to achieve this status.





# Organization of the Bureau

as of May 6, 2014





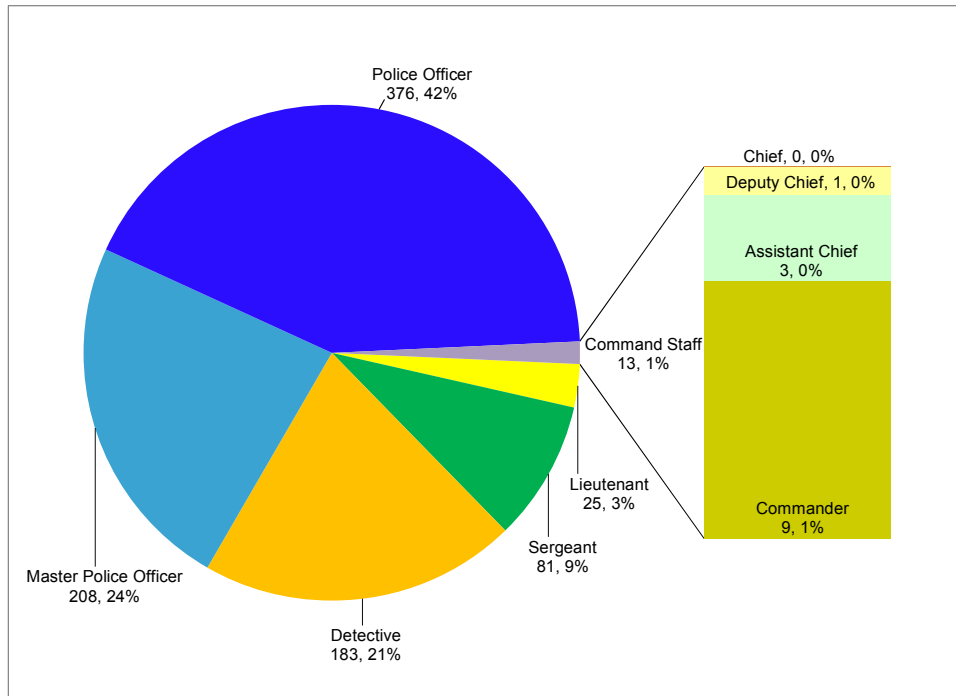
## Distribution of Personnel by Rank and Unit of Assignment:

	Chief of Police	Deputy Chief of Police	Assistant Chief of Police	Commander	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Master Police Officer	Police Officer	Total
<b>Office of the Chief</b>										
Chief's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Office of the Deputy Chief</b>										
Deputy Chiefs Office	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Fleet Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Administration</b>										
Assistant Chief - Administration	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
<b>Police Training Academy</b>										
Academy	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	5	14
Policy & Accreditation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Recruit - Field Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Recruit - In Class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42
Canine-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Canine-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Canine-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Canine-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Canine-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Canine-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
<b>Support Services</b>										
CRRU	0	0	0	1	2	7	0	12	2	24
OMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Property Room	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	5
Warrant Squad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Planning &amp; Intelligence</b>										
Planning & Intelligence	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	2	0	13
<b>Absences</b>										
Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	9
Extended X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Investigations</b>										
Assistant Chief - Investigations	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Major Crimes	0	0	0	1	1	9	88	0	0	99
Narcotics & Vice	0	0	0	1	1	7	51	1	1	62
<b>Operations</b>										
Assistant Chief - Operations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Youth Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Zone 1	0	0	0	1	3	8	6	24	50	92
Zone 2	0	0	0	1	3	9	4	23	50	90
Zone 3	0	0	0	1	3	9	6	28	42	89
Zone 4	0	0	0	1	3	9	3	18	52	86
Zone 5	0	0	0	1	3	8	6	15	59	92
Zone 6	0	0	0	1	3	6	4	22	33	69
SDD	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	33	8	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>886</b>

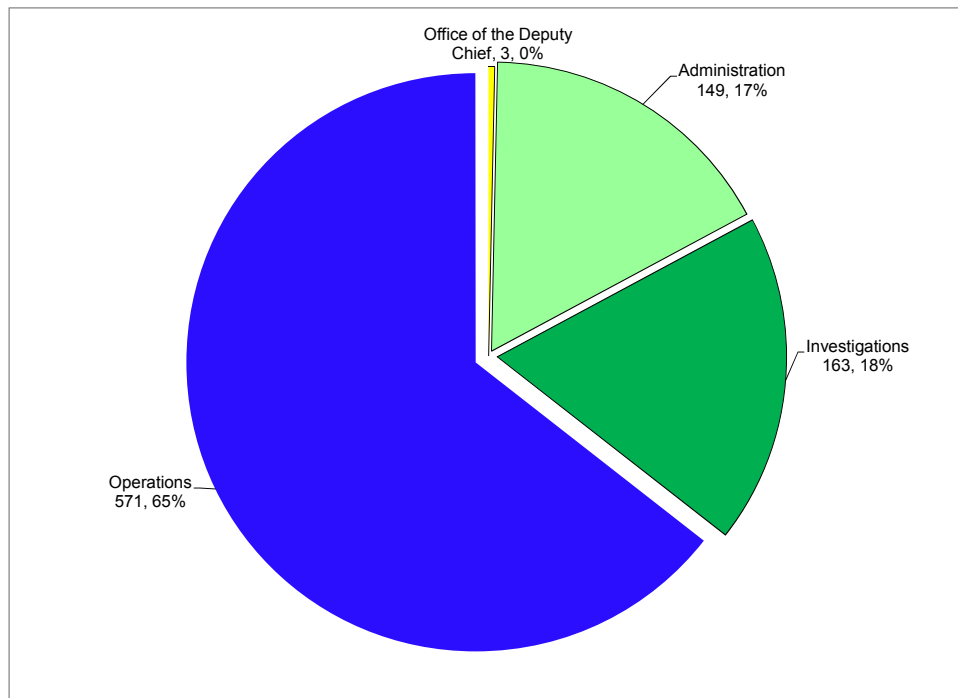
Data source: Police seniority roster, transfer lists and list of recent retirements and 2013 Operating Budget  
Acting positions counted against their original unit of assignment

886 total sworn personnel & recruits on hand as of May 6, 2014  
892 total sworn personnel authorized in 2013 Operating Budget  
Fill Percent = 97.3%

## Distribution of Officers by Rank



## Distribution of Officers by Branch



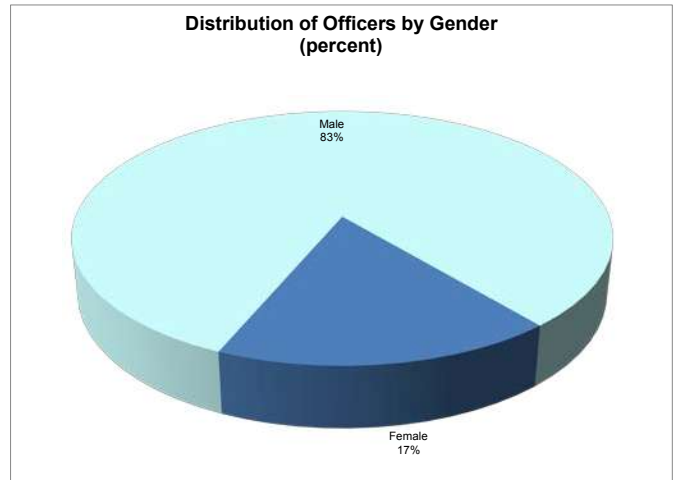
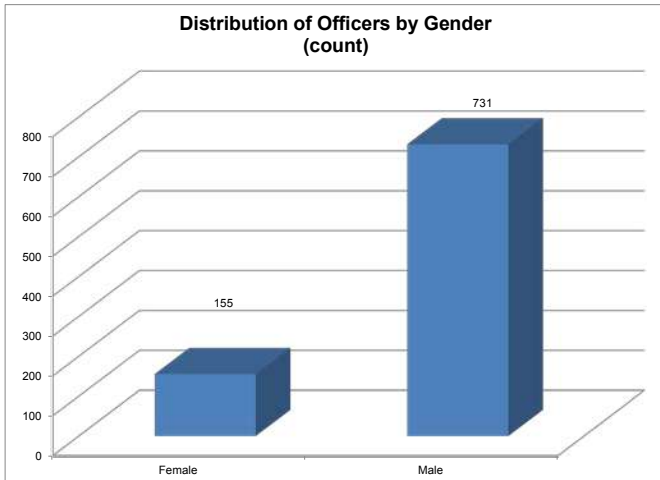
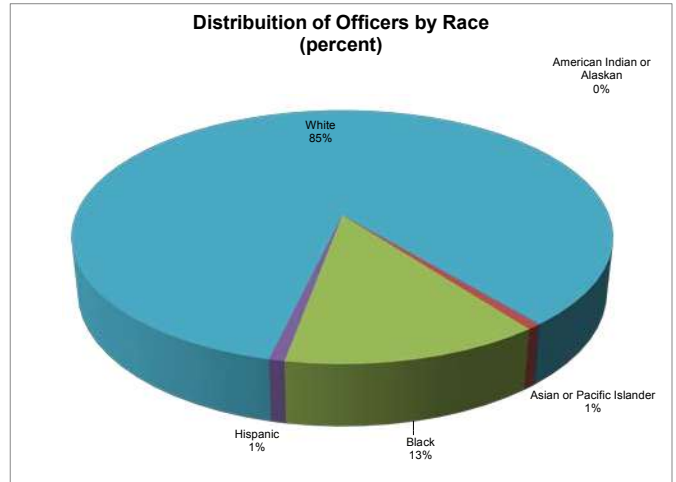
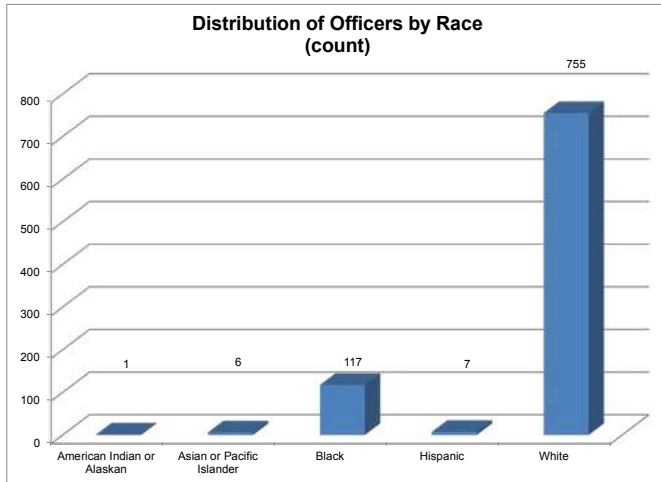
Notes: Data source -Police seniority roster, acting positions counted against their original unit of assignment



# Distribution of Personnel by Rank, Gender and Race:

	American Indian or Alaskan		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black		Hispanic		White	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Commander	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	3
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	6	16
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	9	65
Detective	0	0	0	0	10	20	0	0	19	134
Master Police Officer	0	1	0	1	18	34	0	2	26	126
Police Officer	0	0	0	4	7	16	0	4	49	296
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>642</b>

Based upon data received from Personnel & Civil Service.





## Officer Demographics

**2013 Officer Absences by Category:**

- Number of officers on workers’ compensation (Ordinance 21, paragraph 4): 86
- Number of officers on disability leave (Ordinance 21, paragraph 5): 10 (police bank leave)
- Number of officers on military or specified leave (Ordinance 21, paragraph 6): 17 (military leave)
- 10 (FMLA)
- Number of officers placed on administrative leave pending a criminal or internal investigation (Ordinance 21, paragraph 9): 1

**Average Years of Service by Rank:**

	<u>Average Years of Service</u>	<u>Cumulative Years of Service</u>
Chiefs (all)-----	37	146
Commander -----	30	266
Lieutenant-----	23	570
Sergeant-----	20	1,609
Detective -----	18	3,274
Master Police Officer-----	21	4,569
Police Officer-----	6	2,153
<b>All Ranks -----</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12,587</b>



## Officer Retirement Eligibility

### Number of Personnel Eligible to Retire (2014):

**Fully Eligible** ----- 152 (distribution shown below)

	American Indian or Alaskan		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black		Hispanic		White	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Commander	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	5
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	4	14
Detective	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	2	16
Master Police Officer	0	0	0	0	13	16	0	0	15	31
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Service Eligible** ----- 139 (distribution shown below)

	American Indian or Alaskan		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black		Hispanic		White	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	17
Detective	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	33
Master Police Officer	0	0	0	0	4	11	0	0	6	47
Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Notes:**

- 1) Officers are fully eligible to retire upon reaching 20 years of service and attaining age 50.
- 2) Officers are service eligible to retire upon reaching 20 years of service; retirement pay is deferred until officer reaches age 50.
- 3) Eligibility based upon officer's birth date, appointment date and the end of year date for 2014 (December 31) to compute age and service.
- 4) Two (2) officers will reach the mandatory retirement age of 65 in 2014.
- 5) Ability to purchase military service time not included.
- 6) As of May 6, 2014.



## **Officer Hiring and Recruitment**

### **Department of Personnel & Civil Service:**

The recruiting and retention of personnel to serve as police officers is a challenge that many cities face. This is especially true as cities try to recruit and retain a force that reflects the diversity of its citizens. Studies have shown that a collaborative approach to police recruitment in which police, civil service and the communities work together can help recruit personnel to diversify the agency. While not having an immediate impact on the diversity of the agency, the strategy, over time, will help promote law enforcement as a career choice and allow individuals and groups to start preparing early for law enforcement as their "life's work."

*Step 1: Inform the public of the requirements and processes involved in becoming a City of Pittsburgh Police Officer.*

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

This information is intended to provide interested persons with information concerning employment with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and is subject to change.

You must submit or show proof of all of the following at the time of filing your application (unless otherwise indicated below) or your application may be disqualified.

- (a) Completed online City of Pittsburgh Application Form and Supplemental questions for this position.
- (b) At least 18 years of age at the time of filing application.
- (c) A United States citizen.
- (d) Applicants must become residents of the City of Pittsburgh prior to employment and remain a resident throughout employment.
- (e) A current, valid Class C Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Operator's License or a current valid driver's license from another state or the U.S. Armed Forces.
- (f) Licenses must be presented at the time of filing application or prior to certification. PA driver's license must be obtained prior to appointment and maintained throughout employment.
- (g) The City of Pittsburgh, as a matter of policy, conducts a pre-employment and promotional background investigation on all applicants being considered for positions. Applicants may be disqualified from consideration based on the results of their background investigation (as it relates to the job for which the applicant is being considered).
- (h) Thirty (30) semester credits (or forty-five (45) quarter credits) of completed coursework at an accredited college, university, technical or trade school are required at the time of application or by the date of the written examination. NOTE: Sixty (60) semester credits (or ninety (90) quarter credits) of completed coursework at an accredited college, university, technical or trade school must be completed by the time your rank on the eligibility list is reached for processing for an academy class. If you do not meet the requirement at that time, you will be able to request a one year civil service education waiver/deferment.

#### MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMISSION (MPOETC) QUALIFICATIONS

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), persons who are to be employed as police officers by police departments within this Commonwealth from December 21, 1996, shall:

- (1) Be 18 years of age or older.
- (2) Possess a high school diploma or GED Equivalency.
- (3) Be citizens of the United States.
- (4) Be free from convictions of disqualifying criminal offenses.
- (5) Be able to read at no less than the ninth grade level, as established through the administration of the Nelson-Denny Reading Test.
- (6) Be personally examined by a licensed physician, physician's assistant, or certified nurse practitioner who is licensed in Pennsylvania. The examination shall include the following:
  - (i) Applicants shall be free from the addictive or excessive use of either alcohol or drugs which shall be determined using current laboratory testing procedures.
  - (ii) Applicants shall be free from the use of illegal controlled substances which shall be determined using current laboratory testing procedures.
  - (iii) Applicants physical condition shall be such that applicants could reasonably be expected to withstand significant cardiovascular stress.
  - (iv) Applicants shall be free from any debilitating conditions such as tremor, incoordination, convulsion, fainting episodes or other neurological conditions which may affect the applicants' ability to perform as police officers.
  - (v) Applicants shall have visual acuity of at least 20/70, uncorrected in the stronger eye, correctable to at least 20/20; and at least 20/200, uncorrected in the weaker eye, correctable to at least 20/40. In addition, the applicant shall have normal depth and color perception and be free of any other significant visual abnormality.
  - (vi) Applicants shall have audio acuity sufficient to distinguish a normal whisper at a distance of 15 feet. The test shall be independently conducted for each ear while the tested ear is facing away from the speaker and the other ear is firmly covered with the palm of the hand. The applicant may not use a hearing aid or other aid to perform the test. If the applicant fails this test, the applicant shall be required to take and pass a decibel audio test.
  - (vii) Applicants may not be missing any extremities, including digits, which would prevent performance of required police duties or meeting minimum training requirements.
  - (viii) Applicants shall be free from any other significant physical limitations or disabilities which would, in the physician's opinion, impair the applicant's ability to perform the duties of a police officer or complete the required minimum training requirements.
- (7) Be personally examined by a Pennsylvania licensed psychologist and found to be psychologically capable to exercise appropriate judgment or restraint in performing the duties of a police officer. The examination shall include the following elements:
  - (i) *Interview and history.* The psychologist shall personally interview the applicant. The interview shall include a summary of the applicant's personal, educational, employment and criminal history.
  - (ii) *Required psychological test.* Applicants shall be administered a current standard form of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI).
  - (iii) *Other testing methods.* If the licensed psychologist is unable to certify the applicant's psychological capability to exercise appropriate judgment and restraint to perform the duties of a police officer including the handling of a lethal weapon, the psychologist shall employ whatever other appropriate techniques to form a professional opinion of the applicant's ability. The use of these additional techniques requires a full and complete written explanation to the Commission on a form submitted by the psychologist to the Commission indicating what additional testing has been performed and the results of the tests.
- (8) Be evaluated to determine physical fitness using the standards developed by the Cooper Institute for Aerobics Research in Dallas , Texas . Each applicant shall score no lower than the 30th percentile of the Cooper standards, which coincides with the 30th percentile of the general population, in each of the

required evaluations to be eligible for employment. A person will not be enrolled in a recruit training program at a police academy certified by the Commission unless the person has obtained a score in the 30th percentile or higher for the person's age and gender as specified in the Cooper standards for each of the evaluations. The required evaluations are as follows:

- (i) 1.5 mile run.
  - (ii) 300 meter run.
  - (iii) One repetition bench press.
  - (iv) One minute sit ups.
- (9) Certify whether they have taken a physical examination or psychological evaluation conducted in conjunction with an application for police employment within the previous year and the outcome of the examination or evaluation.
- (10) Be subject to a thorough background investigation conducted by the applicant's employing police department. The investigation shall include the following:
- (i) A criminal history check including the submission of fingerprints to the Central Repository for the Commonwealth and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
  - (ii) A check of the applicant's credit history.
  - (iii) Personal interviews conducted with at least 3 people that have personal knowledge of the applicant but are not related to the applicant.
  - (iv) Interviews of the applicant's employers, if any, for the past 5 years to determine the applicant's work history.
  - (v) A check of the applicant's driving record verifying that the applicant has a valid driver's license.
- (11) Successfully complete a basic police training course given at a Commission-certified school or obtain a waiver of training as enumerated in § 203.12 (relating to waiver of training).
- (i) Successful completion of a basic police training course shall be determined by the training school, based upon Commission standards.
  - (ii) To qualify for this certification, an applicant shall:
    - (A) Achieve a minimum qualifying firearms score of 75%.
    - (B) Receive certification for First Aid and CPR from the American Red Cross, the Department of Health, the American Heart Association or other agencies approved by the Department of Health.
    - (C) Comply with Commission and school rules and regulations.
    - (D) Pass the same certification exam administered to those seeking waiver of training as set forth in § 203.12(4).
    - (E) Attend 100% of all classes.
      - (I) Excused absences shall be mutually agreed upon by the police officer's department head and school director. School directors shall determine excused absences for applicants not employed as police officers.
      - (II) Excused absentees shall include personal illness or injury, illness in the immediate family requiring the applicant's attention or death in the immediate family.
    - (F) Complete the basic training course approved by the Commission with a minimum grade as established by the Commission. The Commission will publish a notice in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* and in the Commission newsletter whenever the minimum grade on each tested area of examination changes.
      - (I) Applicants not achieving the minimum grade in any tested area shall repeat the failed training in that area before being eligible to take the examination in that tested area at a Commission-certified school. If the applicant fails to achieve the minimum grade

on the applicant's second attempt, the applicant shall be required to successfully retake and pass the entire basic police training course to qualify for certification.

- (II) Applicants not achieving the minimum grade in two separate tested areas during one basic police training course shall be required to retake and pass the entire basic police training course in order to qualify for certification.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to persons who meet one of the following conditions:

- (1) Previously held valid certification issued by the Commission within 2 years prior to the date of employment on the application. Persons who received a certification prior to 1988 and who did not have a psychological evaluation shall obtain a psychological evaluation to obtain certification.
- (2) Were sworn and full duty members honorably discharged from the Pennsylvania State Police within 2 years prior to the date of employment on the application for certification? A past member who enlisted in the Pennsylvania State Police prior to May 1998 and who did not have a psychological evaluation shall obtain a psychological evaluation to obtain certification.

TYPICAL TIMELINE (for processing a class from an established list). It typically takes 501 days from the time that a decision is made to hire a class of police recruits for the City of Pittsburgh until that class is trained and assigned to their respective zones of operations. A breakdown of that timeline follows (note, there are typically 1-2 days between each phase):

- (a) Candidate processing packet mailed providing six (6) weeks' notice of fitness testing (47 days).
- (b) MPOETC required fitness and reading assessment (7 days).
- (c) Background checks conducted on candidates who successfully achieved the MPOETC assessment standards (38 days).
- (d) Civil Service review of background checks and disqualification process (14 days).
- (e) Chief's selection meeting and conditional offers of employment (1 day).
- (f) Psychological assessments (two phases: written and interview) scheduled and conducted (25 days)
- (g) Medical examinations (24 days, overlaps with 18 days of the psychological assessments).
- (h) Final offers tendered immediately upon completion of all above phases.
- (i) Class start about 14 – 21 days after final offers made.
- (j) Recruit training (in-class and field) (335 days)
- (k) Fully trained officers assigned to operational zone.

For people interested in becoming a Pittsburgh Police Officer, the Department of Personnel & Civil Service offers the advantage of submitting an "interest" card electronically. Submitting this card puts you on an email list for notification when the next civil service exam (two phases: written and oral interview) will be conducted for the position of police officer. Personnel & Civil Service offers a free on-line study guide to get ready for the oral interview portion of the civil service examination. The City of Pittsburgh has also partnered with the Community College of Allegheny County to provide free training for the written examination. The free training is offered to anyone that has officially applied for the police officer position with the City of Pittsburgh. The training preview pretest materials and offers a practice examination. The training includes test taking techniques, confidence builders and opportunity for individuals to renew the skills necessary for the examination.

*Step 2: Mobilize community and government stakeholders and implement multi-pronged information push:*

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

- (a) Traditional postings (civil service announcements, newspapers, internet).
- (b) Use radio and television public service announcements.
- (c) Generate interest in policing as a career with media blitz of what the police do to serve the communities.
- (d) Generate professional booklets and handouts.
- (e) Work with religious, civic and public schools to inform young people about the opportunities that a career in law enforcement offers along with its requirements.
- (f) Expand visits to universities, colleges and community colleges.
- (g) Get community leaders that represent our diverse community involved to promote law enforcement as a career and way to serve their community and our City.
- (h) Provide testing announcements early so that interested candidates can prepare.
- (i) Increase involvement in job/career fairs

DEVELOP COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

- (a) Elementary – high school: Provide police officers to set a positive role model for students, teach safety, positive life decision making techniques and crime resistance measures. Develop a positive relationship early with the youth of our communities and law enforcement.
- (b) Local media: Develop and provide public service announcements.
- (c) Community groups: Work with community groups to educate them and their communities on law enforcement as a career and how important it is that each of their communities is represented in the agency.
- (d) Local colleges and universities: Provide test taking strategies and test preparation programs. Work with students groups to promote law enforcement as a career.
- (e) Adult education programs: Work with adult education programs to encourage persons transitioning careers to consider law enforcement.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

- (a) Keep informational booklets and guides up-to-date (booklets, internet, billboards, etc...).
- (b) Work with media to discuss recent recruitment efforts highlighting both the successes and the weaknesses found.
- (c) Use public service announcements using actual police officers and local community leaders encouraging people to pursue a law enforcement career.
- (d) Make use of job fairs, Citizen & Junior Police Academies, police open houses and community safety council meetings to promote law enforcement as a career.
- (e) Direct diversity outreach
  - (1) Job Fairs:
  - (2) Information Sessions
  - (3) Event Recruitment – Police Officer Highlighted/ Primary Focus
  - (4) Faith Based Recruitment Sessions
  - (5) Mailings, Bulletins, & Partner Announcements:
- (f) Mass Media & Long range diversity
  - (1) Television
  - (2) Radio
  - (3) Print
  - (4) Internet/Web Banners
  - (5) Electronic Media
  - (6) Targeted Other Media



## (g) Grass roots community engagement

- (1) Remote Location Recruitment (Applicants Can Apply At Location)
- (2) Remote Promotion Sites (Instructions Available About How To Apply)
- (3) Targeted Virtual Recruitment

*Step 3: Implementation, review and evaluation:*

Below are the results of the recruiting efforts for the class that began in 2013. While some progress has been made in diversity recruiting, we have to continue our efforts to attract more diverse applicants.

**Eligibility List, 2013:**

- Eligibility list posted February 20, 2012 through August 19, 2013
- 909 individuals on list
- 140 minorities (6 Asian, 108 Black, 23 Hispanic, 3 Indian)
- 769 White
- 138 Females (40 Black, 1 Hispanic, 2 Indian, 95 White)
- 771 Males (6 Asian, 68 Black, 22 Hispanic, 1 Indian, 674 White)

**31 recruits (April 1, 2013 recruit class)**

	<b><u>Female</u></b>	<b><u>Male</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
American Indian or Alaskan	0	0	<b>0</b>
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	<b>0</b>
Black (not of Hispanic origin)	2	0	<b>2</b>
Hispanic	0	1	<b>1</b>
White (not of Hispanic origin)	1	27	<b>28</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>



## Police Expenditures, 2013

### Operating Budget:

<u>Major Category</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Salaries	\$ 62,219,547	\$ 60,202,180	\$ 2,017,367
Premium Pay	\$ 7,296,441	\$ 8,629,591	\$ 1,333,150
Employee Benefits	\$ 43,000	\$ 25,350	\$ 17,650
Professional and Technical	\$ 505,440	\$ 364,740	\$ 140,700
Property Services	\$ 215,910	\$ 141,143	\$ 74,767
Other Services	\$ 38,500	\$ 54,866	\$ 16,366
Supplies	\$ 1,017,130	\$ 1,144,710	\$ 127,580
Property	\$ 207,038	\$ 19,363	\$ 187,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 71,543,006</b>	<b>\$ 70,581,945</b>	<b>\$ 961,061</b>

### *Definition of categories:*

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Other Services</u>
Regular Pay	Machinery & Equipment	Insurance Premiums
In-Grade Pay	Vehicles	Telephones
Longevity Pay	Furniture & Fixtures	Promotional
Uniform Allowance		
Vacancy Allowance	<u>Property Services</u>	<u>Professional and Technical</u>
	Cleaning	Administrative Fees
<u>Premium Pay</u>	Disposal-Refuse	Workforce Training
Premium Pay	Maintenance	Citizen's Police Academy
	Building General	Legal Fees
<u>Employee Benefits</u>	Land & Building	Protective/Investigative
Tuition Reimbursement	Office Equipment	Animal Services
		Repairs
<u>Supplies</u>		Maintenance-Miscellaneous
Offices Supplies		
Operational Supplies		

### Capital Budget:

<u>Job Number</u>	<u>Capital Project</u>	<u>2013 Expenses</u>
2326735708	Camera/Port Security Project	\$ 27,737.49
2326735709	Camera/Port Security Project	\$ 102,880.94
2326736809	Zone 3 Police Station Relocation	\$ 27,058.38
2326736909	In-Car Camera System	\$ 7,198.26
2326737010	Police Zone Entrance Renovation	\$ 92.93
2326742408	Police Facilities Upgrade	\$ 9,199.71
2326736912	In-Car Camera System	\$ 128,285.85
2326745012	<u>Police Equipment</u>	\$ 142,280.19
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 444,733.75</b>



## Police Training: 2013

Pittsburgh Police Training Academy		Director: Lieutenant Jennifer Ford	
Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
In-Service Training <i>(Municipal Police Officer Education and Training Commission annually required training)</i>	SGT Eric Kroll SGT Douglas Epler	412-665-3600	<p>The Training Academy presented four mandatory courses to all of our sworn officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Updates (3 hours)</li> <li>• Managing Public Events (3 hours)</li> <li>• Threat Assessment and Management (3 hours)</li> <li>• Emergency Vehicle Operation (3 hours)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, all officers requalified in firearms.</p>
Veteran Recruit Training			<p>Training provided to newly selected officer hires to the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police who have previously successfully completed the state required Act 120 training.</p> <p>Five veteran recruits began their training on April 1, 2013 (VR 13-01).</p> <p>Five were assigned to police zones in September, 2013.</p>
Basic Recruit Training			<p>Training provided to newly selected officer hires to the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police who have not completed state required Act 120 training.</p> <p>Twenty-six basic recruits began their training on April 1, 2013 (BR 13-01).</p> <p>Twenty-six were assigned to police zones on February 14, 2014.</p>

### Other Training:

#### Patrol Rifle

The Training Academy qualified 87 officers in the patrol rifle during an initial three-day course and transitioned 40 officers to personally owned patrol rifles.

#### Firearms Training Simulator (FATS) Meggit Judgmental and Marksmanship Firearms Training

The Training Academy conducted use of force judgmental firearms training running over 2000 scenarios during the month of July.

TASER

A total of 31 recruits took the basic TASER course and were certified to carry. Four hundred fifty eight (458) officers were recertified to carry the TASER.

Verbal Defense and Influence Training (VDI)

VDI teaches a philosophy of how to look creatively at conflict and use specific strategies and tactics to find peaceful resolutions to those conflicts. The training emphasizes maintaining a professional face and remaining under emotional control to be able to effectively find solutions other than physical force options to potentially violent encounters. Thirty-one (31-all recruits) officers and 77 School Crossing Guards received VDI training. These skills are beneficial in highly emotional and stressful situations.

CPR/First Aid

Three hundred fifty nine (359) officers completed their CPR/First Aid/AED training.

Water Rescue Training

Thirty-one (31-all recruits) officers attended an eight hour Basic Water Rescue Safety course consisting of class room and practical exercises in a swimming pool.

New Radio Training

The City of Pittsburgh, to include the Bureau of Police, was mandated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to “narrowband” its radio communication systems. New portable and vehicle radios were issued throughout the Bureau and all members were trained in their use.

Lethality Assessment Program

In accordance with the Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title One, Article Three, Chapter 116 amended and supplemented by File# 2013-1091 effective May 31, 2013, The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police has adopted the Maryland Lethality Assessment Program. This program allows victims of intimate partner domestic violence immediate access to services to include safety planning, counseling, and shelter. All members of the Bureau received training and the program was fully implemented on December 16, 2013.

Canine Training School

The Canine Training School supports the 22 Pittsburgh Bureau of Police K-9 teams, hosts the Region 13 K-9 program and offers initial and in-service K-9 training to surrounding law enforcement agencies.

In 2013, the school conducted over 800 in-service training sessions and conducted spring and fall initial K-9 classes graduating 8 new dog teams. Five dogs were new or replacements for the Region 13 program, three were for the City of Pittsburgh and two for a local police agency.

During in-service training conducted twice a month (industry standard), teams are trained and monitored to ensure proficiency in obedience/agility, substance detection, apprehension and tracking. All in-service dog teams were maintenance trained to include the Hold & Bark method of suspect apprehension.

Formal yearly certifications were conducted in December covering detection, apprehension, obedience and agility.

Hosting the Region 13 K-9 Explosive Detection Program (14 dual purpose dog teams) has regionalized a valued resource making explosive detection canines available throughout Southwestern Pennsylvania. With the additional of the Uniontown Police Department, there were seven Region 13 agencies supported by the training school in 2013.

In a tradition dating back to the beginning of our program in 1950’s, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police continues to strengthen law enforcement partnerships in the Pittsburgh area by offering training assistance (in-service) to 22 dog teams from outside agencies.



## Pittsburgh Police Civil Actions, 2013

(Ordinance 21, paragraphs 13 & 14):

### POLICE BUREAU LITIGATIONS JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. Number of officers sued, with a statistical breakdown showing the types of claims, in which court or administrative body they were filed, and the result in terms of payment and/or equitable relief:

**TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS SUED:**

**31 officers (11 cases)**

*Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas General Docket*

- False Arrest/Slander 1 case – open
- Civil Rights/General 1 case – open
- Civil Rights – Illegal Search 1 case – open

*United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania*

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 1 case - dismissed
- Excessive Force 6 cases – open
- Sexual Harassment 1 case – dismissed

2. The number of police related civil actions filed during the reporting period against the City of Pittsburgh and the Bureau of Police distinguished by the type of claim and the name of the court or administrative body in which the claims were filed.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS FILED:**

**12**

*Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas General Docket*

- Motor vehicle accident 1 case
- False Arrest/Slander 1 case
- Civil Rights/General 1 case

*United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania*

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 1 cases
- Excessive Force 6 cases
- Sexual Harassment 1 case

*Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations*

- Race Discrimination/Harassment 1 case

3. The number of civil actions settled during the reporting period and the monetary amount of each settlement identified by the year of the claim, the parties' names and, if applicable, relevant docket number.

**NUMBER OF CIVIL ACTIONS SETTLED:**

**3**

*Jeffrey Collins V. City of Pittsburgh, Nathan Harper, Benjamin Freeman, Frank Rosato & Stephen Shanahan*  
No. CA 10-702

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2008

City of Pittsburgh & Chief Harper Dismissed in 2012.

Settled as to Defendant Officers.

Settlement Amount: \$100,000

*Galen Armstrong, Tim Barthelmes, Matt Bartko, Casey Brander, Anthony Brino, Shane Dunlap, Nicholas Halbert-Brooks, Emily Harper, Melissa Hill, Michael Jehn, Tom Judd, Max Kantar, Kyle Kramer, Gianni Label, Jason Munley, Joanne Ong, Jocelyn Petyak, Julie Pittman, Jordan Romanus, John Salguero, Tim Sallinger, Peter Shell, Maureen Smith, Ben Tabas And William Tuttle V. City Of Pittsburgh, Nathan Harper, Chief, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, Paul Donaldson, Deputy Chief, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, Lt. Ed Trapp, Timothy Deary, Thomas Pauley, Alisa Duncan, Dorthea Leftwich, Donald Snider, Richard Howe, Larry Crawford, Douglas Hugney, William Friburger, Michelle Mchenry, David Sisak, Rita Leap, Robert Shaw, Michael Veith, and Officers Doe 1-100*

No. CA 10-1246

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Other Civil Rights (G-20)

Year of Claim: 2010

Settlement Amount: \$25,000

(remainder of settlement paid via G-20 Insurance Carrier via policy of insurance)

*John F. Halbleib, an adult individual v. The City of Pittsburgh, and Nathan Harper, an adult individual*  
No. CA 12-1327

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Other Civil Rights – Loss of business and earnings

Year of Claim: 2012

Settlement Amount: \$0 (Non-economic settlement agreement)

4. The number of civil actions resolved during the reporting period by a court or jury or administrative body, the monetary amount distinguished by compensatory and punitive award(s) identified by the year of the original claim, the parties' names and the relevant docket number.

**NUMBER OF CIVIL ACTIONS RESOLVED:**

**3 partial  
9 full**

*Anthony Kenney v. City of Pittsburgh, Chief of Police Nathan Harper, Officer Matthew Turko, and Officer Robert Smith*

No. CA 12-0551

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

Disposition: USDC Order granting stipulation to dismiss matter against City of Pittsburgh and Harper.

Matter to proceed against Defendant Officers Turko and Smith only.

*Christie A. Leonard v. City of Pittsburgh, Nathan E. Harper, in his Individual Capacity, and Adam M. Skweres, Individually and an Officer in The Police Department of The City of Pittsburgh*

No. 13-3913

United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Civil Rights – Sexual Harassment

Year of Claim: 2013

Disposition: USDC Order granted Defendants City of Pittsburgh and Harper's Motion to Dismiss. USDC Order for Default Judgment against Skweres individually. Plaintiff appealed to U.S. 3rd Circuit. U.S. 3rd Circuit upheld USDC Order regarding Defendants City of Pittsburgh & Harper. Decision pending on Defendant Skweres status as a police officer.

*Georgia Moreno on behalf of her minor son, Trentino Moreno, and her minor daughter, Briseis Moreno, Darlene Staymates, and Mark Staymates v. City of Pittsburgh, Chief of Police Nathan Harper, Officer Michael Reddy, Officer Brian Nicholas, Officer William Friburger, Officer Douglas Epler, Officer Donald P. Gorham, Officer Joseph Novakowski, Officer Lisa Kolarac, Officer Glenn Hairson, Officer Neal Marabello*

No. CA 12-00615

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – General

Year of Claim: 2012

Disposition: Plaintiff Voluntarily dismissed City and Chief Harper . Matter to proceed against Defendant officers only.

*Diana Rader v. City of Pittsburgh, Scott Evans, J.R. Smith, Terry Hediger*

No. CA 09-0280

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2009

Disposition: City of Pittsburgh Dismissed 2012. Matter to proceed against Defendant Officers only. USDC Order granting Defendants Motion for Summary Judgment.

*Martin Rosenfeld v. City of Pittsburgh and Kevin Gasiorowski*

GD 10-005965

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

(Matter transferred to Arbitration due to amount of damages claimed.)

Tort/Personal Injury – Motor Vehicle Accident

Year of Claim: 2010

Disposition: Arbitration Award for Plaintiff on 5/22/13 in the amount of \$5,942.25

*John Anderson v. City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Charisee Bolden, Nicho Bolden-Anderson, James Goga, Alisha Harnett, Juanita Mitchell*

No. CA 11-0528

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2011

Disposition: Defendant, City of Pittsburgh Dismissed 2012. Matter was to proceed against City Defendant Officer James Goga only. USDC granted Defendant Goga's Motion for Summary Judgment and entered Judgment in favor of Defendant Goga and against Plaintiff.

*Brandy Snyder v. City of Pittsburgh*

CHR No. C-11-02

Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations.

Civil Rights – Discrimination

Year of Claim: 2011

Disposition: Commission closed file due to Petitioner's failure to cooperate in investigation.

*Howard James Mosby, Jr. v. Officer Zuccher, Zone 2 Police Station, City of Pittsburgh Police Dept., City of Pittsburgh, Officer Modena, and Officer O'Brien*  
 No. 13-866  
 United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit  
 Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment  
 Year of Claim: 2012  
 Disposition: U.S. 3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit Affirmed USDC Order dismissing Plaintiff's claims against all Defendants.

*Joseph Slomnicki v. City of Pittsburgh, Commander Katherine M. Degler, Located at Zone 4 Police Station, Northumberland Street, City of Pittsburgh Mayor Luke Ravenstahl, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer D. Caplan #3696*  
 No. 1699 WDA 2012  
 Pennsylvania Superior Court.  
 Civil Rights – General  
 Year of Claim: 2012  
 Disposition: Superior Court Order dismissed Plaintiff's Appeal.

*Harvey W. Daniels v. City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, Allegheny County Jail, Guards John Doe 1-8*  
 No. CA 12-1631  
 United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.  
 Civil Rights – Excessive Force  
 Year of Claim: 2012  
 Disposition: USDC Order dismissed matter against all Defendants.

*Joseph Slomnicki v. City of Pittsburgh, Eric Holmes, Luke Ravenstahl, Allegheny County, Dan Onorato, Daniel Burns, William Mullen, Ben Flood, David Blatt, Nathan Harper*  
 No. 13-1323  
 United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.  
 Civil Rights – General  
 Year of Claim: 2012  
 Disposition: U.S. 3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit Affirmed USDC Order granting Defendants Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint for failure to prosecute.

*Tony Banks v. Officer Adam Skweres (P.P.D.) and Nathan Harper*  
 No. CA 13-457  
 United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.  
 Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment  
 Year of Claim: 2013  
 Disposition: USDC granted Defendants Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute.

5. The number of civil actions pending at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period in a court or jury or administrative body, identified by the year of the claim, the parties' names and relevant docket number.

**NUMBER OF CIVIL ACTIONS OPEN/PENDING:**

**32**

*Kevin Racko v. City of Pittsburgh and Troy Signorella*  
 No. GD 03-5318  
 Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.  
 Tort – Motor Vehicle Accident involving Police vehicle  
 Date of Claim: 2003



*Shawn Macasek v. Donzi's Bar, Administrative Management, Co., Middle Marketing Management, Inc., Mark Adametz, Jerry Kabala, Clinton Thimons, Ronald Yosi*

No. GD 04-16337

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2004

*William H. Burgess v. City of Pittsburgh and Timothy McConkey*

No. GD 08-002999

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Tort - Personal Injury – Motor Vehicle Accident involving Police vehicle.

Year of Claim: 2008

*William D. Anderson v. City of Pittsburgh Police, City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Building Inspection, City of Pittsburgh City Solicitor, Shannon Barkley, Ron Graziano, Brian Hill, Paul Loy, Jaydell Minniefield*

No. GD 09-001750

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

General Docket – Tort – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2009

*Jordan Miles v. Michael Saldutte, David Sisak and Richard Ewing*

No. CA 10-1135

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force; False Arrest/Imprisonment; Malicious Prosecution

Year of Claim: 2010

Disposition: City Dismissed as party via 2012 settlement. Verdict in favor of Defendant Officers on charge of malicious prosecution, July 2012. Mistrial on charges of excessive force and false arrest/imprisonment. Retrial scheduled for March 2014.

*Adrienne Young v. City of Pittsburgh*

No. C-10-001

Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations.

Civil Rights – Discrimination

Year of Claim: 2010

*Adrienne Young v. City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Colleen Brust, Renye Kacsuta, Thomas Nee, Charles Henderson, Linda Frances, Marilyn Lahood, Paul Larkin, Thomas McCaffrey, Debbie Puc, Colleen Sypolt, Dan Trbovich*

No. 13-2469; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Civil Rights – False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2010

*Jason Schmidt v. City of Pittsburgh, Hollie Murphy, Staley Rohm*

No. GD 10-015275

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2010

*Raymond & Catherine Burke v. City of Pittsburgh, Robert Miller*

No. GD 11-008932

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Tort/Personal Injury – Motor Vehicle Accident

Year of Claim: 2011

*Beth Pounds v. City of Pittsburgh*  
 CHR No. C-11-003  
 Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations.  
 Civil Rights – Harassment, Racial Discrimination  
 Year of Claim: 2011

*Taylor Condarcur v. City of Pittsburgh, Chief of Police Nathan Harper, Officer David Honick, Officer Matthew White, Officer R. Semonlinski, Detective Lebedda, Officer M. Kail, SR Station Square LLC t/d/b/a Saddle Ridge Saloon and/or SR PITT LLC t/d/b/a Saddle Ridge Saloon, and Saddle Ridge Saloon, INC.*  
 No. CA 12-1453  
 United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.  
 Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment (Secondary Employment)  
 Year of Claim: 2012

*Christine Condarcur v. City of Pittsburgh, Nathan Harper, Chief, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police; Officer Honick, and Officer Scarpine*  
 No. CA 12-1462  
 United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.  
 Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment  
 Year of Claim: 2012

*Timothy M. Joyce v. City of Pittsburgh, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer Kenneth Simon, and City of Pittsburgh Police Officer Anthony Scarpine, individually and in their official capacity*  
 No. CA 12-0334  
 United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.  
 Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment  
 Year of Claim: 2012

*Jarret Fate v. Pittsburgh Police Chief Nathan Harper, in his official and individual capacity; Commander George Trosky, in his official and individual capacity; and The City of Pittsburgh*  
 No. 13-2219  
 United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.  
 Civil Rights – Excessive Force  
 Year of Claim: 2012

*Georgia Moreno on behalf of her minor son, Trentino Moreno, and her minor daughter, Briseis Moreno, Darlene Staymates, and Mark Staymates v. City of Pittsburgh, Chief of Police Nathan Harper, Officer Michael Reddy, Officer Brian Nicholas, Officer William Friburger, Officer Douglas Epler, Officer Donald P. Gorham, Officer Joseph Novakowski, Officer Lisa Kolarac, Officer Glenn Hairson, Officer Neal Marabello*  
 No. CA 12-00615  
 United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.  
 Civil Rights – General  
 Year of Claim: 2012  
 Disposition: Plaintiff Voluntarily dismissed City and Chief Harper . Matter to proceed against Defendant Officers only.

*David Carpenter v. City of Pittsburgh, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer Kenneth Simon, and City of Pittsburgh Police Officer Anthony Scarpine, individually and in their official capacity*  
 No. CA 12-0653  
 United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.  
 Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment  
 Year of Claim: 2012

*Evelyn Marie C. Reese, Administratrix of the Estate of Lawrence A. Jones, Jr., Deceased v. City of Pittsburgh, Chief of Police Nathan Harper, Officer Jeffrey John Abraham, Officer Joseph P. Fabus*

No. CA 12-1667

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Tort – Wrongful Death

Year of Claim: 2012

*Anthony Kenney v. City of Pittsburgh, Chief of Police Nathan Harper, Officer Matthew Turko, and Officer Robert Smith*

No. CA 12-0551

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

Disposition: USDC Order granting stipulation to dismiss matter against City of Pittsburgh and Harper.  
Matter to proceed against Defendant Officers Turko and Smith only.

*Tara Clanagan v. City of Pittsburgh and City of Pittsburgh Police Officer Dustin Rummel v. Roy Clanagan*

No. GD 12-021607

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas, General Docket.

Tort-Personal Injury – Motor vehicle accident with police vehicle

Year of Claim: 2012

*Anthony Fitzgerald v. John Charles Ashely, Hon. James J. Hanley Jr., City of Pittsburgh, Zone 5 Police Department*

No. 1468 WDA 2012

Pennsylvania Superior Court.

Civil Rights – General

Year of Claim: 2012

*Blaine Johnston and Matthew Mazzie v. City OF Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Officer Garrett Brown, Pittsburgh Police Sergeant William Kunz and Officer Thomas, Officer C. Perry, Officer C. Sneltz, Officer Slatcoff, Officer M. Auge, and Officer D. Nino*

No. CA 12-01689

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – General

Year of Claim: 2012

*Leon D. Ford v. City of Pittsburgh, City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, Regina McDonald, Nate Harper, Police Officer David Derbish, Police Officer Michael Kosko, and Police Officer Andrew Miller*

No. 13-01364

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

*Annette Brookins and Donald Brookins, Administrators of the Estate of Rashaad Brookins, Deceased v. City of Pittsburgh, Police Officer Ronald W. Absten, Police Officer Kevin J. Swimkosky, Police Officer John Doe*

No. 12-1429

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

*Tony Banks v. Nate Harper, Chief of Police; Officer Freeman (P.O.D.); Officer Smeltz (P.P.D.); Sgt. Zett (P.O.D.); Officer Gorecki (P.P.D.); Officer Martin (P.P.D.); Officer Slatcoff (P.P.D.); Officer Willis (P.P.D.); Officer Hanley (P.P.D.); Officer Lincoln (P.P.D.) and Officer Rosato (P.P.D.)*

No. 12-1850

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

*Lena Davenport, an adult individual v. Borough of Homestead, a Municipal Corporation; City of Pittsburgh, a Municipal Corporation; James Strang, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the Borough of Homestead; James Ilgenfritz, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the Borough of Homestead; Louis Schweitzer, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; Stephen Matakovich, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; Calvin Kennedy, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, and Thomas Gorecki, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, and Nathan Harper, in his official capacity as a Chief of Police of the City of Pittsburgh*

No. 13-00250

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2013

*Brenton M. Corey v. City of Pittsburgh, and Bureau of Police*

No. GD 13-006201

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Tort/Personal Injury – Motor Vehicle Accident

Year of Claim: 2011

*Lynne Thompson v. Simone Godson, aka Pittsburgh Police Officer; Thomas Nee, aka Pittsburgh Police Officer, Supervisor; Michelle, aka Simone Godson's partner; City of Pittsburgh Mayor Luke Ravenstahl and County Executive Richard Fitzgerald*

No. GD 13-001603

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2013

*William Everetts v. SSLBK, LLC, John Doleno, City of Pittsburgh, Andrew Miller, Mark Rush, Stephen Matakovich, and Stanley Comans*

No. 13-00677

United State District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2012

*Joseph Slomnicki v. City of Pittsburgh, Elizabeth C. Pittinger, Citizens Police Review Board, Luke Ravenstahl, Michael Huss, Commander Katherine Degler, Acting Chief of Police Regina McDonald, Officer C. Gaines, Kathy Carson and Officer Michelle Gamble*

No. GD 13-012209

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Civil Rights – Other Civil Rights

Year of Claim: 2013

*Jamaal R. Griffin v. Jeffery A. Wingard, Badge #16253; Steve Piacenti; City of Pittsburgh; Tara Smith, Magistrate Judge, Jurisdiction Lincoln Avenue*

No. 13- 00792

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2013

*Joseph Milcarek, SR. and Mary Catherine Milcarek, Husband and Wife v. David Sisak, a police officer, and Unknown Officers of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police*

No. 13-1625

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Illegal Search

Year of Claim: 2012

*Teresa Brown v. Bureau of Police*

No. C-13-002

Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations.

Civil Rights – Discrimination (Race)

Year of Claim: 2013



## Pittsburgh Police Disciplinary Actions 2013

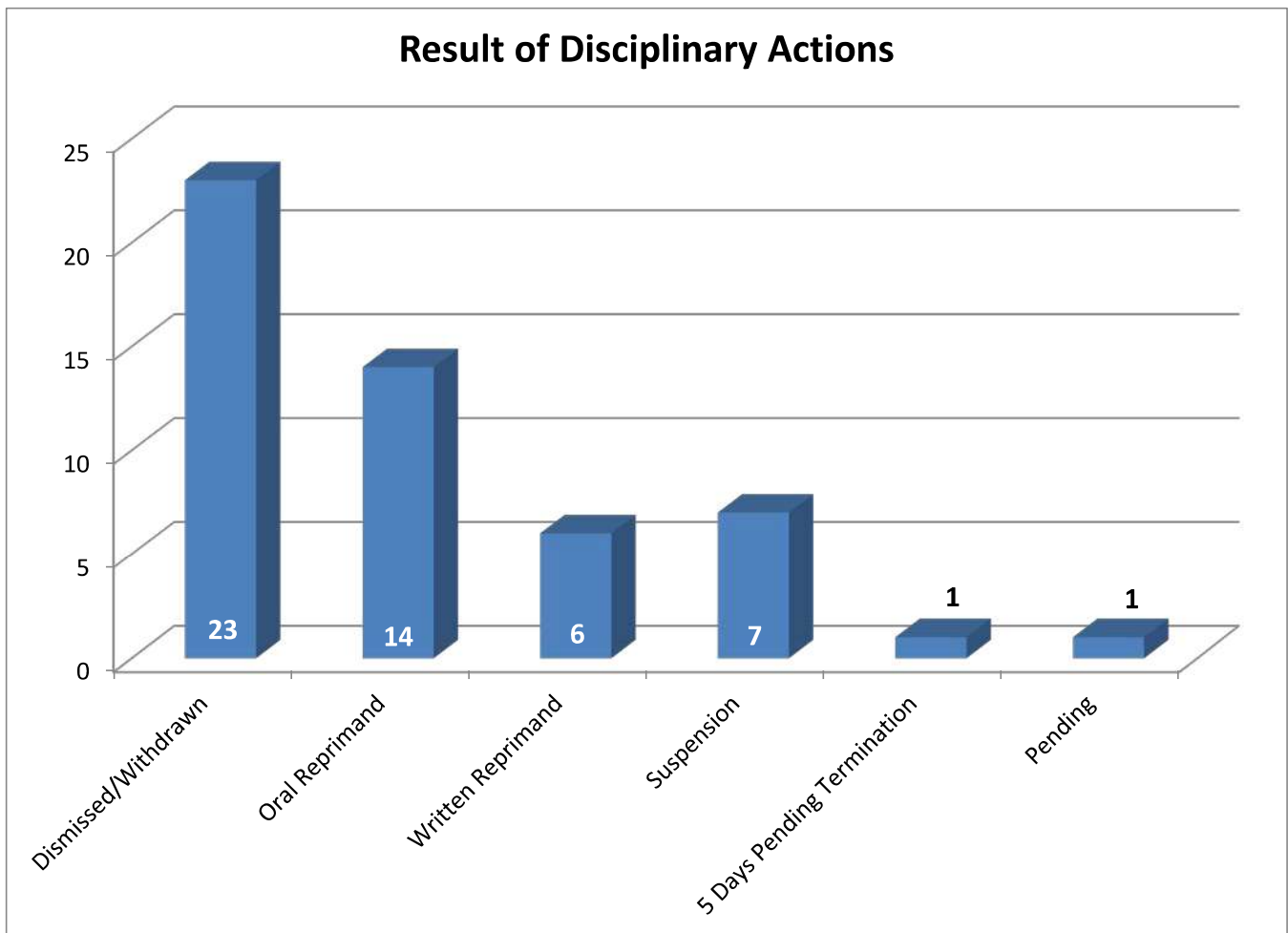
1. Total Disciplinary Actions Initiated: .....52

In 2013, there were 52 cases of police disciplinary actions initiated involving 44 officers. Of the 52 cases, 51 were finalized. One case is pending.

2. Disciplinary Action by Infraction: For the 52 DARs initiated in 2013, there were a total of 58 charges. The majority of infractions for which a disciplinary was initiated in 2013 involved officer operation of police vehicles (this includes the actual operation of the vehicle and seat belt use). Charges are shown below:

<u>Charge</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
• Absenteeism	2
• Conduct	11
• Court Appearance	1
• Discharge Firearm/TASER	2
• Domestic Abuse	1
• DUI/Under Influence of Alcohol	2
• Filing Reports	1
• Harassment	1
• Incompetency	5
• Insubordination	1
• Neglect of Duty	4
• Obedience to Laws/Orders	3
• Operation Police Vehicle	17
• Punctuality	2
• Secondary Employment	1
• Self-assigned investigation/assignments	2
• Uniform	1
• Warrantless Search/Seizure	1

3. Disciplinary Action by Result: Disciplinary action initiated can result in six different outcomes:
- a. The disciplinary action can be withdrawn
  - b. The disciplinary action can be dismissed
  - c. An oral reprimand
  - d. A written reprimand
  - e. Suspension
  - f. Five day suspension pending termination



4. The table below displays results of charges initiated compared to final outcome of the disciplinary actions by charge (multiple charges on some DARs):

	<u>DAR Withdrawn/ Dismissed</u>	<u>Oral Reprimand</u>	<u>Written Reprimand</u>	<u>Suspension</u>	<u>Suspension Pending Termination</u>
Absenteeism	1	2	0	0	0
Conduct	2	2	2	3	1
Court Appearance	0	1	0	0	0
Discharge Firearm/TASER	2	0	0	0	0
Domestic Abuse	0	0	1	0	0
DUI/Under Influence of Alcohol	0	0	0	1	1
Filing Reports	0	0	1	0	0
Harassment	1	0	0	0	0
Incompetency	2	0	1	1	0
Insubordination	0	0	0	1	0
Neglect of Duty	3	0	0	1	0
Obedience to Laws/Orders	2	1	0	0	0
Operation Police Vehicle	13	4	0	0	0
Punctuality	0	0	0	2	0
Secondary Employment	1	0	0	0	0
Self-assigned investigation/assignments	1	0	1	0	0
Uniform	0	1	0	0	0
Warrantless Search/Seizure	0	1	0	0	0

5. The table below displays charges and the source of those charges:

	<i>Source of Charge</i>	
	<u>Internal Review</u>	<u>Office of Municipal Investigations</u>
Absenteeism	2	0
Conduct	8	3
Court Appearance	1	0
Discharge Firearm/TASER	2	0
Domestic Abuse	1	0
DUI/Under Influence of Alcohol	2	0
Filing Reports	1	0
Harassment	1	0
Incompetency	5	0
Insubordination	1	0
Neglect of Duty	3	1
Obedience to Laws/Orders	3	0
Operation Police Vehicle	17	0
Punctuality	2	0
Secondary Employment	1	0
Self-assigned investigation/assignments	2	0
Uniform	1	0
Warrantless Search/Seizure	0	1

6. Result of discipline taken to arbitration (*Ordinance 21, paragraph 11*) (listed by charge):

One officer took discipline to arbitration. The 1 day suspension was upheld.

7. Number of officers losing state certification and reason for revocation (*Ordinance 21, paragraph 12*):

None.

8. Number of officers arrested and number of officers criminally charged, with a listing of charges filed and the disposition of those charges (*Ordinance 21, paragraph 15*):

Two (2) officers were arrested and criminally charged. Charges with disposition:

	<u>Withdrawn</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Guilty Verdict</u>	<u>Not-Guilty Verdict</u>	<u>Pending Resolution</u>
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	0	0
DUI – General Impairment	0	0	0	0	1
DUI – High Rate	0	0	0	0	1





## Bureau of Police Units

### Investigations Branch

MAJOR CRIMES		Acting Commander Daniel Herrmann	
Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
Arson	SGT Richard Begenwald	412-782-7646	The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines arson as any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.
Auto		412-255-2911	The UCR defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. In the UCR Program, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle which runs on land surfaces and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles include sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Motor vehicle theft does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment or water craft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded.
Burglary	SGT Kevin Gasiorowski	412-323-7155	The UCR defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred. The Program has three sub-classifications for burglary: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. The UCR definition of "structure" includes, for example, apartment, barn, house trailer or houseboat when used as a permanent dwelling, office, railroad car (but not automobile), stable, and vessel.
Robbery	SGT Michael Piylih	412-323-7151	The UCR defines robbery as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
Night Felony	SGT William Haines	412-323-7147	The Night Felony Unit investigates crimes and processes crime scenes that occur between the hours of midnight and 8:00 am.

MAJOR CRIMES		Acting Commander Daniel Herrmann	
Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
Mobile Crime Unit	SGT Michael DelCimmuto	412-323-7131	Crime scene investigators are responsible for conducting a thorough search of all major crime scenes in order to identify document, collect, and preserve all physical evidence.
Computer Crimes		412-323-7138	Computer Crimes is responsible for searching and securing all digital forensic evidence and for the proper preparation for transportation and recovery of digital forensic data. Detectives are members of High Tech Regional Task Force and the Financial Crimes Task Force.
Homicide	SGT Lavonnie Bickerstaff SGT Timothy Westwood	412-323-7161	The UCR defines murder and non-negligent manslaughter as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The UCR Program does not include the following situations in this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.
Witness Protection	SGT Marcia Malloy	412-323-7843	Witness protection provides temporary/permanent relocation and security to material witnesses and/or victims who testify against criminals who commit violent crimes.
Sex Assault and Family Crisis (SAFC)	SGT Joseph Gannon	412-323-7141	The SAFC Unit investigates all sexual offenses, child abuse cases, child abductions/attempted abductions, Megan Law violators, missing person cases and hate crimes. Sex Assault and Family Crisis investigates all sexual offenses, all child abuse cases, child abductions or attempted abductions, hate crimes and Megan's Law violations.
Missing Persons		412-323-7141	The Missing Persons Unit investigates all missing person cases for the city of Pittsburgh.

*Notes on SAFC & Missing Persons:*

Rape, as defined in the UCR, is the "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim."

Pursuant to the provisions of Pennsylvania's Megan's Law, 42 Pa.C.S. § 9791, the Pennsylvania's General Assembly has determined that public safety will be enhanced by making information about registered sex offenders available to the public through the Internet. Knowledge whether a person is a registered sex offender could be a significant factor in protecting yourself, your family members, or persons in your care from recidivist acts by registered sex offenders. Public access to information about registered sex offenders is intended solely as a means of public protection. Information concerning Megan's Law may be found at:

<http://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/EntryPage.aspx>

A hate crime is a criminal act or attempted act against a person, institution, or property that is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias against a race, color, religion, gender, ethnic/national origin group, disability status, or sexual orientation group.

By law (specifically the 1982 Missing Children's Act), a missing child is any person younger than 18 whose whereabouts are unknown to his or her legal custodian. Under the act, the circumstances surrounding the disappearance must indicate that the child was removed from the control of his or her legal custodian without the custodian's consent, or the circumstances of the case must strongly indicate that the child is likely to have been abused or sexually exploited.

<b>NARCOTICS &amp; VICE</b>		<b>Commander Linda Barone Lieutenant Robert Roth</b>	
<b>Unit</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
Administration	SGT Michael Tracy	412-323-7761	Responsible for the seizure of money and property that was obtained or purchased through illegal activities.
Weed & Seed	SGT John Fisher		Is a comprehensive joint law enforcement and community investment strategy designed to help make communities safer.
Investigations	SGT Anthony Palermo SGT Nathaniel Hawthorne SGT Cristyn Zett SGT Scott Lukitsch		The Investigative Units are responsible for investigating the use and distribution of all controlled substances, prostitution, illegal gambling and nuisance bars within the City of Pittsburgh.  Additionally, detectives work in conjunction with various local, state and federal agencies to network and share resources that can allow for the enforcement of narcotics and firearms violations on these levels when appropriate.
Firearms Tracking Unit	SGT Shirley Epperson		Responsible for investigating the origin of all firearms seized by the Pittsburgh Police.
Graffiti Squad			Responsible for investigating and referring for prosecution cases of graffiti throughout the City. The City of Pittsburgh Graffiti Squad is nationally known as a leading authority on graffiti investigations.

*Notes on Narcotics & Vice:*

Narcotics & Vice personnel work with the community to educate about and assist in the eradication of illegal drugs and guns. Detectives attend community meetings and conduct drug and firearm safety presentations to schools and community groups.

# Operations Branch

Pittsburgh Police Zones – 2013 Summary			
Category	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Commander	Commander RaShall Brackney	Commander Eric Holmes	Commander Catherine McNeilly
Crime Prevention Officer	Officer Forrest Hodges	Officer Marlease Porter	Officer Christine Luffey
Street Address	1501 Brighton Road	2000 Centre Avenue	830 East Warrington
Phone Number	412-323-7200	412-255-2610	412-488-8326
Population Served	40,940	32,895	47,831
Communities Served	<i>Allegheny Center Allegheny West Brighton Heights California-Kirkbride Central North Side Chateau East Allegheny Fineview Manchester Marshall-Shadeland Northview Heights North Shore Perry North Perry South Spring Garden Spring Hill-City View Summer Hill Troy Hill</i>	<i>Bedford Dwellings Bluff Central Business District Central Lawrenceville Crawford Roberts Lower Lawrenceville Middle Hill Polish Hill Strip District Terrace Village Upper Hill Upper Lawrenceville</i>	<i>Allentown Arlington Arlington Heights Beltzhoover Bonair Carrick Duquesne Heights Knoxville Mount Oliver City Mount Washington Overbrook Saint Clair South Shore South Side Flats South Side Slopes</i>
Square Miles Covered	8.9	5.0	8.5
Sworn Personnel Assigned	92	90	89
Calls for Service	36,420	39,553	42,199
Park & Walks	1,556	5,045	1,671
Traffic Stops	4,045	6,502	6,961
Field Contacts	1,363	1,003	1,351
Part I Crimes	2,158	1,994	2,470
Change in Part I Crime (from 2012)	-5%	-5%	-7%
Part II Crimes	3,445	2,590	4,062
Arrests	3,229	5,022	4,386
VUFA Arrests	118	87	113
Tows (Abandoned Vehicles)	237	60	151

Note: Zone Park & Walks extracted from calls for service data using a call type of "Police Park & Walk"

### Pittsburgh Police Zones – 2013 Summary

Category	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
Commander	Commander M. Kathryn Degler	Commander Timothy O'Connor	Commander Scott Schubert
Crime Prevention Officer	Officer Matt White	Officer Mike Gay	Officer Ken Stewing
Street Address	5858 Northumberland Street	1401 Washington Boulevard	312 South Main Street
Phone Number	412-422-6520	412-665-3605	412-937-3051
Population Served	88,328	50,335	45,375
Communities Served	<i>Central Oakland Glen Hazel Greenfield Hays Hazelwood Lincoln Place New Homestead North Oakland Point Breeze Point Breeze North Regent Square Shadyside South Oakland Squirrel Hill North Squirrel Hill South Swisshelm Park West Oakland</i>	<i>Bloomfield East Hills. East Liberty Friendship Garfield Highland Park Homewood North Homewood South Homewood West Larimer Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar Morningside Stanton Heights</i>	<i>Banksville Beechview Brookline Chartiers City Crafton Heights East Carnegie Elliott Esplen Fairywood Oakwood Ridgemont Sheraden West End Westwood Windgap</i>
Square Miles Covered	14.6	7.9	10.5
Sworn Personnel Assigned	86	92	69
Calls for Service	36,193	44,518	28,774
Park & Walks	2,472	9,050	2,917
Traffic Stops	3,765	2,430	5,203
Field Contacts	550	1,246	517
Part I Crimes	2,362	2,492	1,238
Change in Part I Crime (from 2012)	-10%	-6%	-6%
Part II Crimes	2,168	3,058	1,982
Arrests	2,012	2,305	1,273
VUFA Arrests	23	147	34
Tows (Abandoned Vehicles)	107	181	124

Citywide Police ordered tows (non-abandoned vehicles): 10,649

**Special Deployment Division:** The Special Deployment Division (SDD) consists of support units that provide specially trained and equipped officers to handle a variety of assignments and tasks throughout the City. SDD has the following disciplines: Traffic Division, Collision Investigation Unit, Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Unit, SWAT, River Rescue, Impaired Driving Unit (which includes the DUI Task Force and Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) programs), Car Seat Inspection and Education Station and the Tow Pound Unit. In addition to the normal duties, SDD is also responsible for coordinating over \$500,000 dollars in highway safety related grants that provide additional enforcement activities throughout the City of Pittsburgh. These grants allow the PBP to use enforcement and education to help reduce crashes and fatalities on our roadways that are the result of unsafe commercial vehicles and impaired and aggressive drivers.

*Motorcycle Unit:* There were twenty-four officers assigned to the motorcycle unit in 2013 consisting of one lieutenant, three sergeants, and twenty police officers.

The primary duties of the motorcycle officers are traffic enforcement and the management of major civic events. The a.m. shift officers are assigned to both the downtown area for morning rush hour, and to school zones for speed enforcements. The split shift officers are assigned to speed enforcement, followed by afternoon rush hour and then once again to speed enforcement. While not detailed to enforcement, all motorcycle officers are assigned to zone patrols. Areas for speed enforcement and school zone enforcement are directed by complaints. All complaints received thru the 311 system, zone commanders, community meetings, city council requests or any other source are responded to.

Motorcycle officers are assigned to all major events within the city. Games and concerts at Heinz Field, PNC Park, and the Consol Energy Center are staffed with motorcycle officers. Officers work the traffic take and break of the event, and then provide patrols in the area during the time of the event. Officers manned parades, festivals, and community public safety events. Motorcycle officers provided escorts for all dignitaries that visited the city. Officers provided funeral escorts for all retired officers who passed away as well as for the family members of other police officers upon request. Motorcycle officers also assist other units by back filling vacancies.

*Traffic Control and Enforcement Conducted by the Motorcycle Unit*

<u>Parkers</u>	<u>Movers</u>	<u>Traffic Stops</u>	<u>Tows</u>	<u>Calls</u>
5,952	8,667	10,369	1,602	17,184

*Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Unit:* The primary function of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Unit is to ensure that all drivers and commercial motor vehicles being operated on the roadways are in compliance with all safety regulations set forth by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (F.M.C.S.A.) as well as all state and local laws. Inspectors conduct roving patrols and stationary checkpoints throughout the City of Pittsburgh and also assist state and other local agencies upon the request. Additionally, a (MCSAP) inspection is required on all commercial motor vehicles that are involved in a fatal collision. The unit currently has 7 (MCSAP) inspectors. Of the 7 inspectors, 6 are trained general hazardous materials inspectors, 7 are certified motor coach inspectors and 3 are certified cargo tank inspectors.

In 2013, the unit completed 59 checkpoints, 1,274 commercial vehicle inspections, 15 aggressive driving details resulting in 98 vehicle stops, 4 seatbelt inspection details with 28 violations documented and 5 motor coach details with 52 motor coaches inspected.

In May 2013, the unit traveled to Harrisburg to assist in a motor coach inspection task force with the Pennsylvania State Police and the Pennsylvania PUC resulting in 1,274 inspections.

*Collision Investigation Unit:* The Collision Investigations Unit consists of 10 traffic officers and 1 sergeant who are responsible for investigating all collisions that involve fatalities and/or critical injuries. Officers also respond to and investigate all reportable crashes involving a city police vehicle. In 2013, fifty-three collisions resulting in 15 fatalities, 24 critical injuries, 0 major injuries and 14 minor injuries were investigated. Seventy-five vehicles were given a state safety inspection by our five certified State Inspection Mechanics.

*Tow Pound Operations:* Towing and Impound Services is the liaison between the City of Pittsburgh and McGann and Chester LLC, who remains the secure facility for vehicles that are towed by the police for violating auto laws. The unit also files the original towing notices and returns all seized, revoked or suspended registration plates and drivers licenses to PENNDOT. In 2013, McGann and Chester towed and secured 8,770 vehicles for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.

*Abandoned Vehicles:* The primary goal of this section is to remove abandoned vehicles as quickly as possible in a legal manner so as to improve neighborhoods from blight and safety hazards. It is staffed by a civilian and a police officer. In addition, there are six police officers (one from each zone) assigned to tow abandoned vehicles in their respective zones. There were 1,638 abandoned vehicles investigated in 2013 resulting in 858 tows, 664 vehicles discovered having been moved, 25 vehicles moved to private property after receiving notice and 91 were brought up to code.

*SWAT Team/Tactical Operations Section (TOS):* The primary mission of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police SWAT Team is to provide a quick and tactical response to critical incidents. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police recognizes that it is essential to the safety of its citizens that a highly trained and highly skilled tactical team be properly manned and available if the need arises to handle critical incidents. There were 251 deployments of the unit 2013. Breakdown of deployments:

<b><u>Type of Incident</u></b>	<b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>2011</u></b>	<b><u>2012</u></b>	<b><u>2013</u></b>
Hostage Situations	1	3	8	3	5
Active Shooter	1	0	1	2	1
Barricaded Persons	20	19	33	29	22
High Risk Warrant Service	45	73	74	48	97
Marksman/Observer Operations	14	7	2	10	3
Tactical Support	13	14	17	18	118
Dignitary Protection	0	1	3	7	1
Mutual Aid Region 13	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
<b>Total Deployments</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>251</b>

*Tactical Negotiations Team (TNT):* The City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police recognizes the inherently special value of each human life, and it is the mandate of the Tactical Negotiations Team (TNT) to save lives and to resolve critical incidents while attempting to avoid unnecessary risk to officers, citizens, victims and subjects. The TNT seeks to resolve crisis situations through a combined application of tactics and negotiations, resulting in the peaceful resolution with all public safety personnel uninjured, all hostages and victims rescued and all subjects in custody.

During the calendar year of 2013, TNT responded to approximately 88 callouts with SWAT in addition to approximately 150 other calls in which their skills were used to peacefully resolve situations.

*River Rescue Police Boat Operators:* River Rescue provides enforcement on the rivers for all boating laws. Officers are involved in Homeland Security patrols for major events. Officers provide support for EMS divers in response to medical calls/rescues as well as the Underwater Hazardous Device Diver Team which is made up of Police and EMS divers.

*Breath Testing Unit:* The Breath Testing Unit assists in the investigation and prosecution of impaired drivers throughout the City. In addition to administering various impairment tests to determine the level of intoxication of drivers, these officers also respond to the various hospitals in the area to have blood drawn during the investigation of alcohol or drug related crashes. The officers in this section administer an average of 76 impairment tests every month. Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Breath testing is available to other municipal police agencies, university police departments and the PA Fish and Boat Commission. Sub categories of the Breath

Testing unit include DRE (Drug Recognition Expert) and the DUI Task Force, which include monthly DUI checkpoints. Members of the Pittsburgh Police and other agencies arrested and tested 910 individuals for impaired driving in 2013. Results by unit/agency:

- Zone 1 – 132 DUI tests
- Zone 2 – 110 DUI tests
- Zone 3 – 243 DUI tests
- Zone 4 – 131 DUI tests
- Zone 5 – 87 DUI tests
- Zone 6 – 119 DUI tests
- S.D.D. - 36 DUI tests
- Pittsburgh Police DUI Checkpoints – 32 tests
- Outside agencies – 18 tests

*2013 Statistics for the DUI Task Force*

- Grant Funding: \$94,911
- 3 checkpoints
- 54 DRE evaluations
- 4,155 traffic stops
- 87 arrests for impaired drivers
- 15 arrests for other violations
- 32 roving patrols
- 7 mobile awareness patrols
- 227 field sobriety tests
- 619 warnings issues
- 592 traffic citations issued
- 100 vehicles towed

Click It or Ticket and Smooth Operator Grants: In 2013, SDD performed numerous Click It or Ticket (Buckle Up) and Smooth Operator (Aggressive Drivers) Campaigns and received \$70,200 in grant monies.

We utilize safety checkpoints, seatbelt minicade details, and traffic enforcement patrols for the Buckle Up campaign. 2013 Buckle Up statistics:

<u>Type of Incident</u>	<u>Count</u>
Officer contacts	1,171
Occupant protection violations	100
Speeding citations	234
Other moving citations	569
Driving under suspension	22
Equipment citations	145

The Aggressive Driving program is zero tolerance enforcement for aggressive driving. It was set up over three different time periods during the year. Our agency utilized stationary speed enforcement and mobile traffic enforcement activities on State Rt. 19 (Banksville Rd, West Liberty Ave, Marshall Ave) and State Rt. 51 (Saw Mill Run Blvd, West Carson St). These roadways are mandated by PENNDOT based upon reportable crash data on state roadways. Aggressive Driving program statistics:

<u>Type of Incident</u>	<u>Count</u>
Officer contacts	2,132
Speeding citations	833
Other moving citations	1,023
Occupant protection violations	126
Driving under suspensions	42
Equipment violations	381
Various arrests	4

Child Occupant Protection Education Station (COPES): The COPES program at SDD is operational on the 4<sup>th</sup> Friday from 0900-1600 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday from 1300-2000. COPES educated over 250 parents in 2013 on the proper installation of car seats and child/passenger seat safety.

Also, Pittsburgh Police Child Passenger Safety (CPS) technicians assist other agencies in the region on a monthly basis by conducting car seat checks at their facilities. The average number of appointments in those 4 hour events is 28, with a maximum of 32.



# Administration Branch

PLANNING & INTELLIGENCE		Lieutenant Clarence E. Trapp	
Unit	Supervisor	Phone Number	Description
Field Detectives	SGT Barry Budd	412-323-7845	Subject matter experts on gangs.
Physical Security Intelligence & Threat Assessment (PSITA)			Works with local Department of Homeland Security entities and conducts threat assessments & emergency response plans for law enforcement.
Criminal Analysis Squad			Subject matter experts in data collection, analysis, reporting and dissemination.
Planning Unit			Responsible for all Special Events within the City of Pittsburgh and planning for major events. Planning includes developing manpower requirements, route determination, road closures and other factors that affect public safety. The Intel/Planning Lieutenant and a Planning officer are members of the City of Pittsburgh Special Events Committee. In addition, the Planning Unit along with the Secondary Employment Coordinating Office oversee all Bureau of Police secondary employment.

The Mission of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Criminal Planning & Intelligence Unit is to gather information from the widest and most diverse sources possible in a manner consistent with state and federal law, as well as industry standards in order to analyze information to provide tactical and strategic intelligence on the existence - identities and capabilities - criminal enterprises - and to further crime prevention and enforcement objectives of the Bureau.

Highlighted functions:

- Responsible for dignitary protection duties: Provides dignitary protection support to federal, state, local and high profile individuals as requested and/or needed.
- Provides the Chief of Police with a central criminal intelligence database and resulting analyses relating to narcotics crime, street gang crime, traditional organized crime, non-traditional organized crime, emerging crime groups and security threat groups;
- PSITA:
  - Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources/Physical Security duties - threat assessments on venues, events and critical infrastructures
  - Liaison and working partner with DHS security initiative
  - Special focus on hate crimes
  - Coordinate and create "Foot Prints" program to establish emergency response plans for Law Enforcement within City schools
  - Primary contributor and creators of Intelligence Snapshots and Situational Awareness briefs that are typically a Bureau of Police internal product to keep Bureau personnel aware of ongoing or future events
- Intel Liaison Officer (ILO) Program:
  - Formalized information sharing with designated PBP Zone Officers
  - Monthly meetings at PBP Intel Office
  - Weekly cooperative meetings/enforcement in Zones

- Member of the PBP Pittsburgh Initiative to Reduce Crime (PIRC) Initiative:
  - Provide stats and analysis
  - Conduct enforcement operations
  - Coordinate and work cooperatively with adult and juvenile probation
- Assist Operations and Investigations Branch Personnel
- Prepared intelligence/analytical products in support of tactical and strategic objectives:
  - Project Safe Neighborhoods
  - Intelligence Briefs
  - Officer Safety Bulletins
  - Greater Pittsburgh Gang Working Group (GPGWG)
  - Intelligence Snapshots – Situational Awareness
  - National Integrated Ballistic Information (NIBIN) Network Report

*\*Note: Products are designed for either external or internal distribution*
- NIBIN Link Analysis Summary: In conjunction with the Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Allegheny County Office of the Medical Examiner, continued to develop and implement an effective system to conduct in-depth analysis of data from the NIBIN
- Project Safe Neighborhoods – Anti-Gang:
  - Continuing efforts in the identification of street gangs and members
  - Worked extensively with Juvenile Probation to apprehend violent youth
- Developed, Designed and Delivered Gang Awareness Training for Public Schools and other agencies:
  - Allegheny Intermediate Unit
  - Sto-Rox School District
  - Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
  - Adult and Juvenile Probation
- Stamped Heroin Tracking:
  - Produced Heroin Market Assessment
  - This data is shared with State Police
- Assisted Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies in investigations
- An active participant in the Major Cities Chiefs Association Intelligence Unit Commanders Group:
  - Participation in several meetings throughout the year in various cities and focus on Criminal Intelligence as an advisory and creative committee to the Chiefs of Police of MCCA members
  - Participation in Criminal Intelligence sharing, intelligence standards and training, and intelligence projects
- National Suspicious Activity Reporting:
  - PBP Intelligence Unit is fulfilling the DHS NSI (National Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative) that is directed to all local Police Departments
  - PBP Intelligence Unit developed and has responsibility for education, collection, and dissemination of the PBP local Suspicious Activity Reporting through the PBP Intelligence Unit developed S.O.A.R (Suspicious Observation and Activity Report) and or national reports as they grow in utilization and dissemination across the country
- **Crime Analysis:** Maintains crime statistics for the City of Pittsburgh. This Squad responds to in excess of 1,100 requests for information from law enforcement, citizens, neighborhood groups, public officials and academic institutions. Statistics maintained by Crime Analysis are not considered “real time” (it takes about 15 days for the data to be coded and entered according to FBI uniform crime report (UCR) standards):
  - Develop and maintain current & historical data
    - Prepare monthly reports for the command staff
    - Prepare a myriad of statistical products upon request by the PBP, City, outside agencies, citizens, community groups, etc

- Review daily offense and arrest reports for patterns
  - Crime Alerts
  - An analysis of crime, identify similarities among different offenses and reveal commonalities and patterns in the characteristics crime problems.
- Crime Analysis Products
  - Crime maps
  - Written and oral requests filled in a timely manner
  - Calls for service and occasionally real time assistance with ongoing cases
  - UCR Part I Crime reporting
  - Clery Act reporting

<b>SUPPORT SERVICES</b>		<b>Commander Cheryl Doubt Lieutenant Thomas J. Atkins Lieutenant Charles A. Rodriguez</b>	
<b>Unit</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
Property/Supply Room	SGT Lynn Kohnfelder	412-323-7900	<p>Maintains and manages operations pertaining to evidence seized, property recovered and supplies, uniforms &amp; equipment for the Bureau of Police.</p> <p>The Property/Supply Room is where citizens go to recover property that had been seized as evidence in a case and where employees of the Bureau of Police go to get general supplies police uniforms and equipment.</p> <p>Normal hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and are closed on City holidays (<i>see notes below</i>).</p>
<p>Central Records and Reports Unit (CRRU) The CRRU consists of the Record Room, the Warrant Office and the Telephone Reporting Unit.</p>			
CRRU – Record Room	Shift Supervisor Michael Farkal	412-255-2920 412-255-2921	<p>The Record Room, located on the third floor of the Pittsburgh Municipal Courts Building, 660 First Ave, Pittsburgh PA 15219, is where the public obtains copies of police reports.</p> <p>This unit processes police reports, records and other police documents through coding and data entry. It provides quality control of data and final review of police reports for Uniform Crime Report coding and reporting to the state and federal governments. The unit processes court ordered expungements.</p> <p>Normal hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. and are closed on City holidays (<i>see notes below</i>).</p>
CRRU – Telephone Reports Unit		Dial 911	<p>Specific incidents referred by the Emergency Operations Center that do not require the physical presence of a police officer on-scene to resolve the incident.</p> <p>This allows officers to respond to higher priority calls for service and maintain proactive patrols.</p> <p>In 2013, the unit had 5,326 calls dispatched with 4,249 reports taken.</p>
CRRU – Reports/Warrant Office	SGT Sean E. Duffy SGT James Kohnen SGT Dominick C. Sciulli SGT Mark D. Stuart	412-255-8817	<p>Processes all arrests for city officers.</p> <p>Maintains a list of active warrants.</p>

Court Liaison Unit	SGT Rebecca Bassano SGT Cassandra Wisniewski		<p>Consists of police supervisors and clerical staff assigned to the Criminal/Juvenile Courts and the Municipal Courts to act as a liaison between the various county agencies (Court Administrator's Office, DA's Office &amp; Public Defender's Office) and the various private agencies involved in court proceedings and processes.</p> <p>The Court Liaison supervisors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure constant communications among the various agencies for successful prosecution and positive outcomes.</li> <li>- Manages court time for officers.</li> <li>- Assigns a liaison officer to Traffic Court for disposition of traffic citations.</li> <li>- Logs and processes traffic/non-traffic citations generated by city officers through the courts.</li> </ul>
Summary Warrant Squad	SGT Mark D. Stuart		<p>Comprised of 1 sergeant and 4 officers who address outstanding summary warrants in which violators have failed to respond to the courts.</p> <p>In 2013, the squad cleared 2,993 warrants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 669 were cleared in person by the officers resulting in \$87,445.01 being brought directly to arraignment court in guilty and not-guilty pleas.</li> <li>- 2,324 warrants were cleared as a result of direct and indirect efforts by the squad with their various notification processes.</li> </ul> <p>Ninety-seven percent of the 2,993 warrants went to summary trial, resulting in \$230,930.40 in fines being collected.</p>
Computer Operations	SGT Anthony F. Cortopassi		<p>Works directly with the Innovation &amp; Performance Department to develop, field and maintain the various computer systems and applications used by the Bureau.</p> <p>Manages JNET/NCIC/CLEAN operations for the Bureau.</p> <p><i>(see notes below)</i></p>

**Property/Supply Room:**

The following rules apply:

- Any property, the ownership of which is not disputed and which is not required as evidence, may be turned over to the rightful or lawful owner by the officer in charge of the zone or unit concerned. A receipt in duplicate signed by the owner shall be obtained.
- Property held as evidence shall not be disposed of or released unless the case has been disposed of by the Court or its release has been authorized by the commanding officer of the zone or unit concerned subject to the approval of the Chief of Police.
- Property held as evidence which is of a perishable nature or is such that it is urgently needed by its owner may be released only by authorization of the commanding officer of the zone or unit concerned. Under these circumstances, the evidence shall be photographed before releasing it.
- Any weapon that has been used to commit a felonious crime or act of violence will not be released.
- No weapon shall be returned to any claimant unless the person first obtains a "Court Order" directing the return of the particular weapon.

One of the following criteria MUST be met for evidence that is held at the Property Room to be released:

- Court Order – Property is to be picked up and signed for by the person named on the court order;
- Needed for Court;
- Release to Owner – Owner must sign for and pick up the property at the Property Room;
- Income Tax Levy;
- Federal authorities when they assume jurisdiction in a case;
- Items to be sent to another police agency.

In 2013, the Property Room:

- Processed, warehoused and maintained chain-of-custody of 3,323 numbered cases.
- Destroyed 63 weapons.
- Deposited \$169,786.00 (2011 monies)\*.
- Collected \$1,121,257.00 in 2013 with \$605,634.03 currently on-hand.\*\*

*\*Deposits made following external audits of property room, 2010 is the most recent year eligible for deposit.*

*\*\*Difference between collected and on-hand values reflects monies released from police custody.*

**CRRU – Record Room:**

The following rules apply:

- Reports are obtainable in person or by mail with proof of identification.
- The public is entitled to all Incident Reports (Form 2.0). The cost is currently set at \$15.00 (as of October 8, 2007).
- The public does not have access to Investigative Reports (Form 3.0). Victims of the following crimes DO have access to 3.0 Report:
  - Hit & run,
  - Identity theft,
  - Burglary or robbery (release of Form 3.0 is limited to a list items reported taken during the crime. Other information on the Form 3.0 will be redacted),
  - Theft or fraud (release of Form 3.0 is limited to a list items reported taken during the crime. Other information on the Form 3.0 will be redacted),
- Persons involved in a collision can obtain copies of the reports. Price will be determined by individual collision.

In 2013, the Record Room:

- processed 84,316 reports.
- provided front counter service:
  - processed 7,185 mail inquiries,
  - serviced 2,647 on-site customer requests,
  - answered/resolved 6,640 telephone requests.
- conducted records processing cost recovery totaling \$131,666.00.

**Computer Operations:** In 2013, the unit worked on the following projects:

- **Community Safety Website Texting Module & Database Conversion:** The Community Safety Website is a tool the Bureau of Police uses to provide timely and accurate information to the public related to safety and law enforcement operations. In 2013, a database conversion was made to the database used by the Community Safety Website. The texting functionality is expected to go live in 2014.
- **Citywide Camera Project:** Pittsburgh started its citywide camera system in 2009 working with businesses, community leaders and other law enforcement agencies. Currently, we have 141 city cameras located on various streets, bridges and other structures around the Port of Pittsburgh. These cameras serve as a tool to aid in the safety and security of the port and its surrounding area. These city cameras are complemented by the Bureau's access to other business and government cameras. Since its implementation, we have augmented the citywide camera systems with additional cameras annually (8 cameras were installed in 2013).
- The following systems were developed in 2012 and were deployed in 2013:
  - **APRS Module for the Lethality Assessment Program – Maryland Model:** The Pittsburgh Bureau of police has implemented a computerized reporting module within APRS that is designed to document the “Domestic Violence Lethality Assessment Screen” that is designed to collect relevant information about domestic violence incidents between intimate partners.
  - The objective of the program's Assessment Screen is to:
    - Identify victims of intimidated partner domestic violence who are at the greatest risk of being killed,
    - For the purpose of getting them out of harm's way, and if necessary,
    - Encouraging them to go into domestic violence services.
- The following systems were developed in 2012 and/or 2013 and will be deployed in 2014:
  - **New Pawn System:** This project creates a fully featured system to catalog and efficiently search all pawn shop and second-hand store transactions for investigative purposes. The system will provide tools for the owners of these establishments to submit transactional data electronically. This system will allow pawn data to be cross referenced and shared with other police systems. In 2013, in addition to system testing, a database conversion was made.
  - **APRS E-Citation System Integration with the NCIC/Clean System:** For 2014, we will integrate the driver and vehicle information received from the NCIC/Clean system with the Bureau's APRS E-Citation System. This integration will enable officers to auto-populate the driver and vehicle information into the corresponding fields in the APRS E-Citation System.
- New projects for 2014: The following are projects being initiated in 2014:
  - **Computerized Daily Activity Form in APRS:** This project will create an electronic version of the Daily Activity Report within APRS. This single report will consolidate the three different paper versions (Supervisor, Uniform, and Investigator) that exist today. This will allow for the elimination of the manual reports currently in use and the electronic collection of data.
  - **Computerized Payroll System Enhancement:** Expand APRS Payroll System to include entry of daily payroll data for all Command Staff personnel. This enhancement will also contain a modification that will make it easier to document a deviation to an officer's tour of duty. This will help units that routinely deviate their shift hours due to the nature of their assignment. This enhancement will also allow police organizational units that contain multiple command structures to separate their Daily Assignment Sheets instead of reporting on one large Daily Assignment Sheet.
  - **Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) Solution for Motorcycle and Bicycle Units:** MDTs have been deployed to 95% of the marked (4-wheeled) police vehicles in the six police zones. However, the Bureau's motorcycle and bicycle units are incapable of deploying the same MDT due to mounting constraints. We are testing various smaller size MDT's . Having motorcycle and bicycle officers equipped with a mobile data terminal allows:
    - Officers issue electronic traffic and non-traffic citations (E-Citations).
    - Allows these officers to access other law enforcement systems such as NCIC/CLEAN, the Pennsylvania State Crash Report System.



## Crime in the City of Pittsburgh, 2013

**Crime Statistics:** Crime statistics can be misleading as they only represent reported crime. In some areas residents do not report crime and in others, almost all crime is reported. Reporting also varies greatly by type of crime; while most violent crime is reported; minor property crimes are often not reported.

In general, crime is a deviant act that violates a law. Those laws can be federal, state, and/or local laws.

Crimes are separated into two categories (Parts) within the federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR).

**Caution Against Comparisons:** Some entities use reported crime figures to compare neighborhoods within the City. These neighborhood comparisons provide no insight into the numerous variables that mold crime in a particular area. Simplistic comparisons based only upon crimes that occur in an area do not take into account the fixed population, the transient population, the factors that lead to a particular crime (such as an area with a high density of parking lots may have more occurrences of thefts from vehicles), the geography and other factors that impact crime. Consequently, they lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analyses that often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting communities and their residents. Valid assessments are possible only with careful study and analysis of the range of unique conditions affecting each neighborhood.

**Part I Crimes:** Part I Crimes are 8 main offenses used to gauge the state of crime in the United States. They are:

### Crimes Against People

Homicide  
Forcible Rape  
Robbery  
Aggravated Assault

### Crimes Against Property

Burglary  
Larceny-Theft  
Motor Vehicle Theft  
Arson

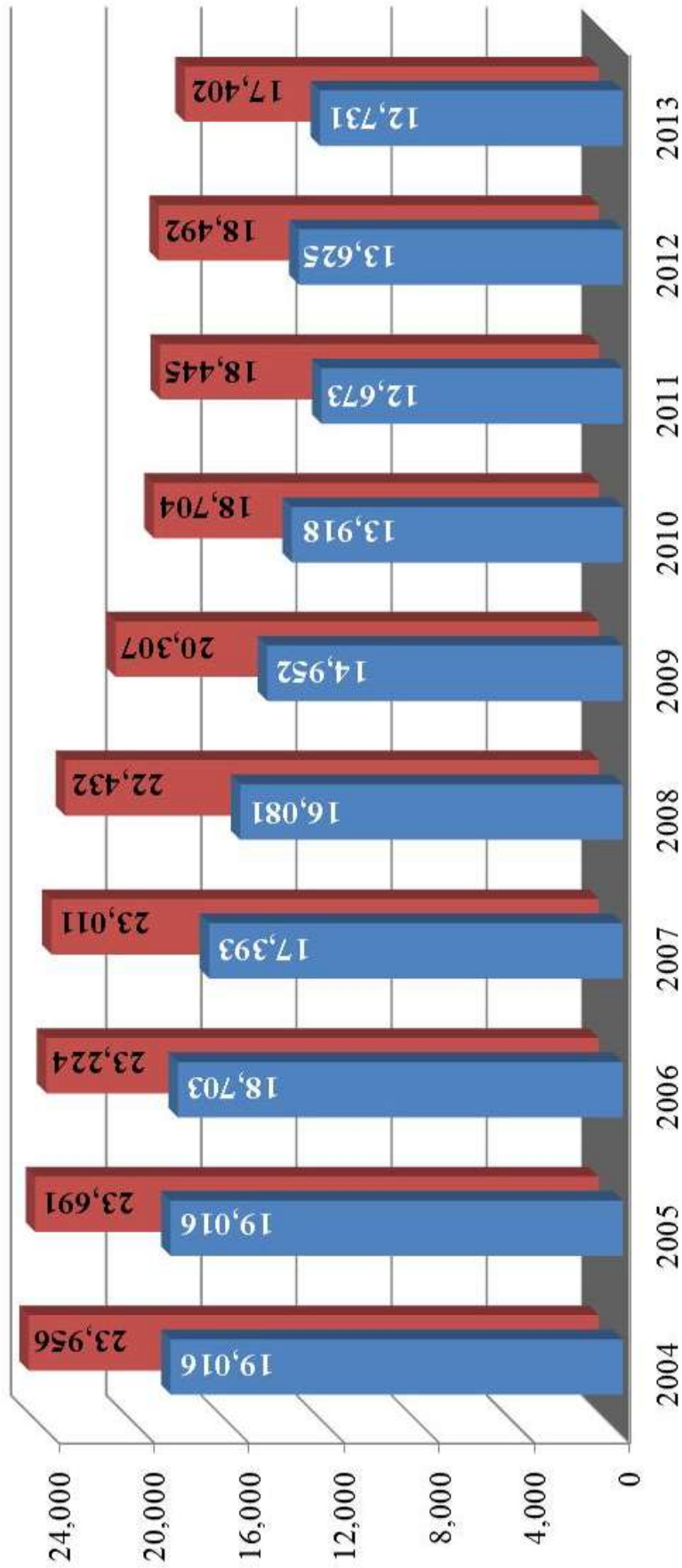
PITTSBURGH Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement					Pittsburgh 2013 Clearance Rates	National 2012 Clearance Rates (latest available)
	2012	2013	Change	Change %		
<b>CITYWIDE</b>						
Homicide	40	46	6	15.0%	63%	62.5%
Rape	51	90	39	76.5%	62%	40.1%
Robbery	1,148	967	-181	-15.8%	42%	28.1%
Aggravated Assault	1,186	1,259	73	6.2%	58%	55.8%
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>		

Burglary	2586	2,176	-410	-15.9%	23%	12.7%
Theft	7,737	7,297	-440	-5.7%	19%	22.0%
MV Theft	628	676	48	7.6%	34%	11.9%
Arson	249	220	-29	-11.6%	30%	not available
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10,369</b>	<b>-831</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>		
<b>Total Part I Crime</b>	<b>13,625</b>	<b>12,731</b>	<b>-894</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>		



### Citywide Crime (10 years) - Parts I and II

■ Part I  
■ Part II





## Crime by Neighborhood, 2013

Crimes by Neighborhood are divided into three distinct sections: Part I Crimes, Part II Crimes and Total Crime Rate (Part I & Part II) per 100 Citizens by neighborhood.

Total Crime Rate is calculated by combining the total Part I Crimes and Part II Crimes of a neighborhood, dividing the sum by the fixed neighborhood population (using 2010 census data) and then multiplying by 100. The resulting crime rate should not be used to compare one neighborhood to another; but, rather as a starting point to study crime in your neighborhood.

If you are concerned with your neighborhood crime rate, use the following two sections (Part I and Part II Crimes by Neighborhood) of Crimes by Neighborhood to investigate what type crime is driving the crime rate in your neighborhood. Page numbers for each neighborhood and their respective Part I and Part II Crime are provided for your reference.

You should then work with the police; your community leaders and your neighborhood watch groups to help develop methods to reduce that crime. As noted, the crime rate only reflects the rate of crime as it impacts our fixed population and does not consider the many visitors that come into our City to work and to enjoy themselves.

Neighborhood	2010 Population	Total Part I Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Part II Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Crimes per 100 Citizens (crime rate)
Allegheny Center	933	92	61	214	67	32.8
Allegheny West	462	41	61	36	67	16.7
Allentown	2,500	157	61	328	67	19.4
Arlington	1,869	36	61	125	67	8.6
Arlington Heights	244	14	61	45	67	24.2
Banksville	4,144	84	61	114	67	4.8
Bedford Dwellings	1,202	58	61	131	67	15.7
Beechview	7,974	188	61	317	67	6.3
Beltzhoover	1,925	104	61	194	67	15.5
Bloomfield	8,442	385	61	311	67	8.2
Bluff	6,600	138	61	305	68	6.7
Bon Air	808	29	61	56	68	10.5
Brighton Heights	7,247	202	61	334	68	7.4
Brookline	13,214	287	61	429	68	5.4
California Kirkbride	761	79	61	129	68	27.3
Carrick	10,113	478	62	729	68	11.9
Central Business District	3,629	904	62	853	68	48.4
Central Lawrenceville	4,482	162	62	183	68	7.7
Central North Side	2,923	207	62	221	68	14.6
Central Oakland	6,086	210	62	200	68	6.7

Neighborhood	2010 Population	Total Part I Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Part II Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Crimes per 100 Citizens
Chartiers City	477	10	62	21	69	6.5
Chateau	11	54	62	105	69	1,445.6
Crafton Heights	3,814	123	62	208	69	8.7
Crawford Roberts	2,256	113	62	160	69	12.1
Duquesne Heights	2,425	61	62	67	69	5.3
East Allegheny	2,136	257	62	422	69	31.8
East Carnegie	570	20	62	16	69	6.3
East Hills	3,169	145	62	208	69	11.1
East Liberty	5,869	455	62	542	69	17.0
Elliott	2,381	79	62	199	69	11.7
Esplen	301	30	63	40	70	23.3
Fairywood	1,002	10	63	37	70	4.7
Fineview	1,285	69	63	129	70	15.4
Friendship	1,785	69	63	60	70	7.2
Garfield	3,675	138	63	214	70	9.6
Glen Hazel	716	11	63	40	70	7.1
Greenfield	7,294	123	63	170	70	4.0
Hays	362	14	63	16	70	8.3
Hazelwood	4,317	180	63	254	70	10.1
Highland Park	6,395	152	63	166	70	5.0
Homewood North	3,280	241	63	409	71	19.8
Homewood South	2,344	256	63	396	71	27.8
Homewood West	818	80	63	117	71	24.1
Knoxville	3,747	188	63	472	71	17.6
Larimer	1,728	151	63	152	71	17.5
Lincoln Lemington Belmar	4,883	297	64	315	71	12.5
Lincoln Place	3,227	53	64	69	71	3.8
Lower Lawrenceville	2,341	98	64	165	71	11.2
Manchester	2,130	113	64	167	71	13.1
Marshall Shadeland	6,043	197	64	306	71	8.3
Middle Hill	1,707	105	64	219	72	19.0
Morningside	3,346	63	64	72	72	4.0
Mount Oliver	509	17	64	22	72	7.7
Mount Washington	8,799	323	64	452	72	8.8
New Homestead	990	9	64	7	72	1.6
North Oakland	10,551	192	64	161	72	3.3
North Shore	303	130	64	198	72	108.3
Northview Heights	1,214	79	64	193	72	22.4
Oakwood	1,027	18	64	34	72	5.1
Overbrook	3,644	96	64	138	72	6.4
Perry North	4,050	131	65	183	73	7.8

Neighborhood	2000 Population	Total Part I Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Part II Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Crimes per 100 Citizens
Perry South	4,145	175	65	335	73	12.3
Point Breeze	5,315	128	65	101	73	4.3
Point Breeze North	2,054	90	65	97	73	9.1
Polish Hill	1,274	37	65	42	73	6.2
Regent Square	928	45	65	15	73	6.5
Ridgemont	483	11	65	8	73	3.9
Saint Clair	209	10	65	24	73	16.3
Shadyside	13,915	542	65	318	73	6.2
Sheraden	5,299	270	65	376	73	12.2
South Oakland	2,969	93	65	113	74	6.9
South Shore	19	80	65	205	74	1,500.0
South Side Flats	6,597	700	65	938	74	24.8
South Side Slopes	4,423	177	65	267	74	10.0
Spring Garden	884	58	65	63	74	13.7
Spring Hill	2,648	99	66	205	74	11.5
Squirrel Hill North	11,363	145	66	141	74	2.5
Squirrel Hill South	15,110	372	66	312	74	4.5
Stanton Hgts	4,601	60	66	96	74	3.4
Strip District	616	157	66	146	74	49.2
Summer Hill	1,051	17	66	22	75	3.7
Swisshelm Park	1,361	22	66	21	75	3.2
Terrace Village	4,062	65	66	143	75	5.1
Troy Hill	2,714	158	66	183	75	12.6
Upper Hill	2,057	69	66	112	75	8.8
Upper Lawrenceville	2,669	88	66	131	75	8.2
West End	254	25	66	71	75	37.8
West Oakland	1,770	133	66	133	75	15.0
Westwood	3,066	51	66	71	75	4.0
Windgap	1,369	32	66	41	75	5.3

## Part I Crime by Neighborhood:

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	1	1	3	1	0
Robbery	20	4	15	1	2
Aggravated Assault	11	4	21	6	2
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
Burglary	0	4	36	5	3
Theft	56	26	73	19	7
MV Theft	3	2	5	4	0
Arson	1	0	3	0	0
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Homicide	0	1	0	3	2
Rape	0	0	2	0	1
Robbery	3	8	11	10	26
Aggravated Assault	2	16	24	25	22
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>
Burglary	13	6	47	19	53
Theft	64	24	94	33	265
MV Theft	2	1	10	7	14
Arson	0	2	0	7	2
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>385</b>

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California Kirkbride
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	2	0	0	0	0
Robbery	20	2	11	12	5
Aggravated Assault	13	4	16	25	22
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>
Burglary	9	3	49	56	7
Theft	89	19	105	168	41
MV Theft	3	1	11	21	2
Arson	2	0	9	5	2
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>79</b>

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Homicide	2	0	1	0	0
Rape	2	3	2	1	3
Robbery	48	57	18	18	15
Aggravated Assault	45	24	11	20	13
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31</b>
Burglary	117	54	31	34	44
Theft	227	740	83	113	131
MV Theft	31	22	14	16	4
Arson	6	4	2	5	0
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>210</b>

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	2	1	0
Robbery	2	4	11	5	3
Aggravated Assault	1	4	25	14	1
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>
Burglary	0	4	26	13	16
Theft	5	38	48	65	37
MV Theft	1	3	5	8	3
Arson	1	1	6	7	1
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>61</b>

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Homicide	1	1	3	1	0
Rape	2	0	2	4	1
Robbery	35	2	21	49	9
Aggravated Assault	23	0	29	45	10
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>20</b>
Burglary	27	5	30	54	20
Theft	162	11	42	273	31
MV Theft	6	1	12	17	6
Arson	1	0	6	12	2
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>79</b>

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Homicide	0	0	1	1	2
Rape	0	0	2	0	4
Robbery	1	0	9	3	14
Aggravated Assault	3	1	10	0	23
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>
Burglary	9	1	15	14	27
Theft	15	7	26	42	55
MV Theft	1	1	5	9	12
Arson	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>138</b>

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Homicide	1	1	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	1	2	1
Robbery	0	8	0	24	4
Aggravated Assault	3	12	2	17	12
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>17</b>
Burglary	2	26	5	37	35
Theft	5	67	6	82	83
MV Theft	0	7	0	12	15
Arson	0	2	0	6	2
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>152</b>

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Homicide	5	4	1	1	4
Rape	2	2	1	3	0
Robbery	27	25	6	16	10
Aggravated Assault	61	55	16	42	25
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>39</b>
Burglary	61	52	19	44	22
Theft	55	84	26	65	74
MV Theft	24	24	6	12	10
Arson	6	10	5	5	6
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>151</b>

<b>Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Homicide	1	0	0	0	1
Rape	3	0	0	0	2
Robbery	13	3	11	9	25
Aggravated Assault	44	2	7	17	13
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>
Burglary	35	14	20	21	50
Theft	180	29	54	57	84
MV Theft	18	3	6	8	14
Arson	3	2	0	1	8
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>197</b>

<b>Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Homicide	2	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	3	0	2	0
Robbery	12	4	2	21	0
Aggravated Assault	24	1	2	28	1
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>
Burglary	11	15	11	58	2
Theft	40	34	2	198	3
MV Theft	8	6	0	13	3
Arson	7	0	0	3	0
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>9</b>

<b>Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Homicide	2	0	0	0	0
Rape	2	0	1	0	1
Robbery	8	10	9	1	3
Aggravated Assault	6	11	25	2	6
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>
Burglary	24	3	13	3	29
Theft	140	100	24	11	49
MV Theft	10	6	5	0	7
Arson	0	0	2	1	1
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>96</b>



<b>Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	2	1	0	1
Robbery	9	10	5	6	1
Aggravated Assault	14	38	4	4	5
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>
Burglary	35	48	21	23	8
Theft	58	62	92	53	21
MV Theft	9	9	4	4	0
Arson	6	6	1	0	1
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>37</b>

<b>Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Homicide	0	0	0	0	2
Rape	0	0	0	5	2
Robbery	1	0	1	29	18
Aggravated Assault	1	1	2	15	30
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>
Burglary	7	2	1	94	94
Theft	34	6	5	380	103
MV Theft	2	2	1	16	15
Arson	0	0	0	3	6
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>270</b>

<b>Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2	0	3	2	0
Robbery	8	5	48	6	7
Aggravated Assault	6	9	51	9	5
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>
Burglary	17	1	51	55	11
Theft	55	64	516	93	31
MV Theft	4	1	26	7	3
Arson	1	0	5	5	1
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>58</b>

<b>Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Spring Hill	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	Stanton Heights	Strip District
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	1	0	0
Robbery	13	4	11	4	6
Aggravated Assault	15	1	10	3	9
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>
Burglary	25	34	48	15	17
Theft	40	90	284	29	116
MV Theft	4	12	16	6	9
Arson	1	4	2	3	0
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>157</b>

<b>Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	6	13	5
Aggravated Assault	1	1	14	19	10
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>
Burglary	2	4	8	30	10
Theft	12	14	26	90	32
MV Theft	1	2	10	4	8
Arson	0	1	1	2	4
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>69</b>

<b>Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	1	0	1
Robbery	11	5	6	1	0
Aggravated Assault	5	3	20	4	1
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
Burglary	16	3	13	17	2
Theft	45	13	85	28	26
MV Theft	5	1	7	1	2
Arson	5	0	1	0	0
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>

## Part II Crime by Neighborhood:

**Part II Crimes:** Part II crimes include but are not limited to such crimes as misdemeanor assault, vandalism, prostitution, child abuse, criminal trespass, embezzlement, forgery, and drug offenses. These are the crimes that directly affect the quality of life of residents and communities.

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Forgery	10	2	4	1	0
Simple Assault	62	14	104	55	27
Fraud	6	0	13	5	2
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	0
Stolen Property	1	0	4	1	0
Vandalism	21	5	34	14	2
Weapon Violations	8	0	6	5	0
Prostitution	4	1	7	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	4	0	3	2	1
Drug Violations	50	2	83	18	6
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	2	0	1
Drunken Driving	6	5	5	1	1
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	4	0	5	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	11	1	21	10	0
Other	27	6	35	13	5
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>45</b>

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Forgery	2	4	3	1	10
Simple Assault	25	54	103	75	88
Fraud	21	8	32	5	23
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	4
Stolen Property	1	1	1	3	0
Vandalism	12	15	50	35	92
Weapon Violations	2	3	10	5	2
Prostitution	11	0	2	1	2
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	4	0	1
Drug Violations	12	25	49	29	14
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1
Family Violence	0	2	1	1	0
Drunken Driving	9	0	19	9	16
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	2	2	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	9	5	15	8	21
Other	10	12	26	22	36
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>311</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California Kirkbride
Forgery	10	2	6	6	5
Simple Assault	64	14	141	155	56
Fraud	8	3	19	40	2
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	3	0	3	4	1
Vandalism	43	7	57	78	19
Weapon Violations	4	0	2	4	7
Prostitution	34	0	0	0	1
Other Sex Offenses	3	0	6	3	0
Drug Violations	49	19	31	36	17
Gambling	1	0	0	1	0
Family Violence	0	0	4	4	1
Drunken Driving	16	6	12	20	2
Liquor Law Violation	2	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	10	0	1	2	0
Disorderly Conduct	7	1	26	15	8
Other	51	4	26	59	10
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>129</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Forgery	24	24	3	11	5
Simple Assault	269	234	51	65	45
Fraud	38	72	8	21	9
Embezzlement	0	9	0	0	1
Stolen Property	4	7	0	2	2
Vandalism	124	89	44	40	72
Weapon Violations	13	9	5	3	1
Prostitution	24	27	8	0	3
Other Sex Offenses	5	13	0	3	2
Drug Violations	83	115	21	31	20
Gambling	2	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	2	1	2	1	0
Drunken Driving	26	35	6	8	13
Liquor Law Violation	0	8	0	0	1
Public Intoxication	7	64	2	1	3
Disorderly Conduct	39	76	12	14	8
Other	69	70	21	21	15
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>200</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Forgery	0	0	1	4	0
Simple Assault	9	23	82	39	15
Fraud	0	9	24	16	7
Embezzlement	0	2	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	2	1	1	1
Vandalism	4	15	32	27	11
Weapon Violations	0	3	11	4	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	3
Other Sex Offenses	0	5	0	0	3
Drug Violations	2	21	13	46	6
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	2	1	1	0
Drunken Driving	0	10	2	5	9
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	5	3	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	1	2	11	6	2
Other	5	6	27	11	8
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>67</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Forgery	11	0	1	17	1
Simple Assault	102	3	96	216	73
Fraud	16	2	9	30	7
Embezzlement	2	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	2	0	2	2	7
Vandalism	45	4	40	100	26
Weapon Violations	6	1	6	12	11
Prostitution	62	0	0	0	1
Other Sex Offenses	2	0	1	7	0
Drug Violations	84	1	22	54	27
Gambling	0	0	1	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	2	7	2
Drunken Driving	17	0	1	16	7
Liquor Law Violation	1	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	7	0	1	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	20	2	10	25	14
Other	45	3	16	51	22
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>199</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Forgery	1	0	4	1	3
Simple Assault	9	17	46	21	81
Fraud	2	1	5	5	16
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	1	0	3
Vandalism	7	8	22	13	44
Weapon Violations	3	1	7	0	6
Prostitution	0	0	2	3	1
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	1	1
Drug Violations	12	2	26	1	27
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	1
Drunken Driving	4	2	0	0	1
Liquor Law Violation	0	1	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	2	6	3	10
Other	2	3	9	11	19
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>214</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Forgery	0	7	0	6	8
Simple Assault	22	33	8	68	40
Fraud	2	21	0	13	15
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	1	0	2	2
Vandalism	10	46	3	42	38
Weapon Violations	0	1	0	11	2
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	2	0	4	4
Drug Violations	2	16	1	54	24
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	1	0	0	1
Drunken Driving	0	8	2	5	4
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	1	0	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	2	15	0	11	8
Other	2	17	2	34	19
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>166</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Forgery	10	11	1	5	5
Simple Assault	178	131	32	182	53
Fraud	22	16	8	14	5
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	5	2	0	5	7
Vandalism	42	65	15	80	24
Weapon Violations	25	10	6	13	8
Prostitution	0	9	0	7	0
Other Sex Offenses	2	4	2	2	1
Drug Violations	66	74	22	76	19
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0
Family Violence	5	3	2	5	0
Drunken Driving	8	6	5	14	4
Liquor Law Violation	0	1	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	3	1	0	1	2
Disorderly Conduct	12	12	6	15	9
Other	31	50	18	53	15
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>152</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Forgery	14	1	5	9	6
Simple Assault	112	23	52	41	111
Fraud	20	11	5	14	11
Embezzlement	1	0	2	1	1
Stolen Property	3	0	1	1	2
Vandalism	58	12	40	41	67
Weapon Violations	8	0	1	4	8
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1
Other Sex Offenses	1	0	2	3	3
Drug Violations	27	4	27	24	37
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1
Family Violence	1	2	1	2	1
Drunken Driving	8	3	9	5	9
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	3	0	1	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	17	5	1	9	16
Other	42	8	18	13	30
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>306</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Forgery	6	1	0	14	0
Simple Assault	55	29	11	150	2
Fraud	6	7	0	33	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	2	2	0	1	0
Vandalism	27	14	5	99	1
Weapon Violations	9	1	2	4	0
Prostitution	2	0	0	2	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	2	5	1
Drug Violations	69	7	0	38	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	2	0	0	2	0
Drunken Driving	5	1	0	16	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	1	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	3	0	0	4	0
Disorderly Conduct	6	4	0	31	0
Other	27	5	2	52	0
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>7</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Forgery	3	1	1	0	2
Simple Assault	37	72	87	7	56
Fraud	17	2	7	6	12
Embezzlement	0	2	0	1	1
Stolen Property	0	0	4	0	0
Vandalism	37	18	49	7	23
Weapon Violations	1	0	3	0	1
Prostitution	2	2	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	8	3	0	0	1
Drug Violations	17	42	10	0	15
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	1	0	0	0
Drunken Driving	12	8	2	4	4
Liquor Law Violation	1	7	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	3	27	1	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	9	2	8	3	10
Other	14	11	20	5	13
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>138</b>



<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Forgery	3	7	0	0	0
Simple Assault	64	137	36	32	11
Fraud	10	13	12	6	2
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	3	0	2	0
Vandalism	32	53	16	13	13
Weapon Violations	3	13	3	4	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	2	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	4	4	1	0
Drug Violations	33	41	10	17	4
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	3	0	1	3
Drunken Driving	4	5	8	3	3
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	2	1	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	8	17	6	1	3
Other	23	37	5	14	2
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>42</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Forgery	0	0	1	12	6
Simple Assault	5	3	11	68	120
Fraud	1	4	2	47	25
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	1	4
Vandalism	5	0	3	84	74
Weapon Violations	0	0	0	5	10
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	1
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	9	3
Drug Violations	1	1	2	13	57
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	4
Drunken Driving	2	0	1	32	6
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	0	7	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	1	19	18
Other	1	0	3	18	47
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>376</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Forgery	2	5	15	5	2
Simple Assault	33	56	265	82	13
Fraud	9	7	48	13	3
Embezzlement	0	2	8	0	1
Stolen Property	3	7	4	2	0
Vandalism	31	12	233	59	18
Weapon Violations	0	10	13	2	0
Prostitution	0	17	7	4	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	6	17	0	0
Drug Violations	4	44	101	31	13
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	3	0
Drunken Driving	9	18	111	20	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	2	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	7	34	2	0
Disorderly Conduct	12	7	34	29	2
Other	10	7	46	15	11
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>63</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Spring Hill	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	Stanton Hgts	Strip District
Forgery	5	4	5	0	5
Simple Assault	87	22	71	30	36
Fraud	12	20	41	11	11
Embezzlement	0	2	2	0	1
Stolen Property	2	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	20	52	68	18	31
Weapon Violations	7	1	6	0	1
Prostitution	2	0	1	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	3	12	1	3
Drug Violations	39	8	37	5	15
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1
Family Violence	1	0	0	2	0
Drunken Driving	2	14	18	1	20
Liquor Law Violation	0	2	1	0	1
Public Intoxication	0	0	3	0	4
Disorderly Conduct	8	6	25	8	6
Other	20	7	22	20	10
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>146</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Forgery	0	0	3	4	4
Simple Assault	6	6	53	83	29
Fraud	2	2	5	18	8
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	2	1	0
Vandalism	6	6	20	35	23
Weapon Violations	0	0	3	2	1
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	1	1	1
Drug Violations	2	1	29	11	26
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	2	0
Drunken Driving	2	0	1	3	3
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	2	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	2	4	5	7	2
Other	2	2	19	16	13
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>112</b>

<b>Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood</b>	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Forgery	5	1	4	3	1
Simple Assault	51	18	43	27	10
Fraud	9	2	9	13	4
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	1	2	1	0	0
Vandalism	15	13	27	14	10
Weapon Violations	5	1	4	0	1
Prostitution	2	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	0	3	0	0
Drug Violations	14	10	22	1	5
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	0
Drunken Driving	7	16	5	2	2
Liquor Law Violation	1	1	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	10	0	2	4	3
Other	10	7	12	6	5
<b>Total Part II Offenses</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>41</b>



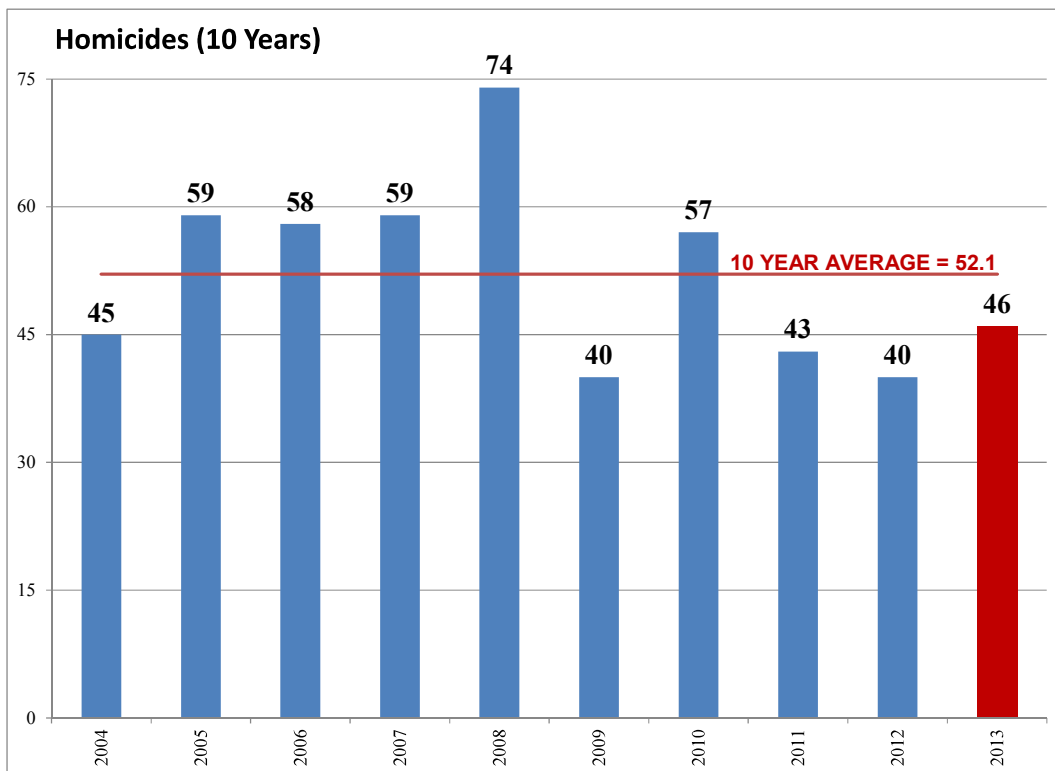
## Homicides in the City of Pittsburgh, 2013

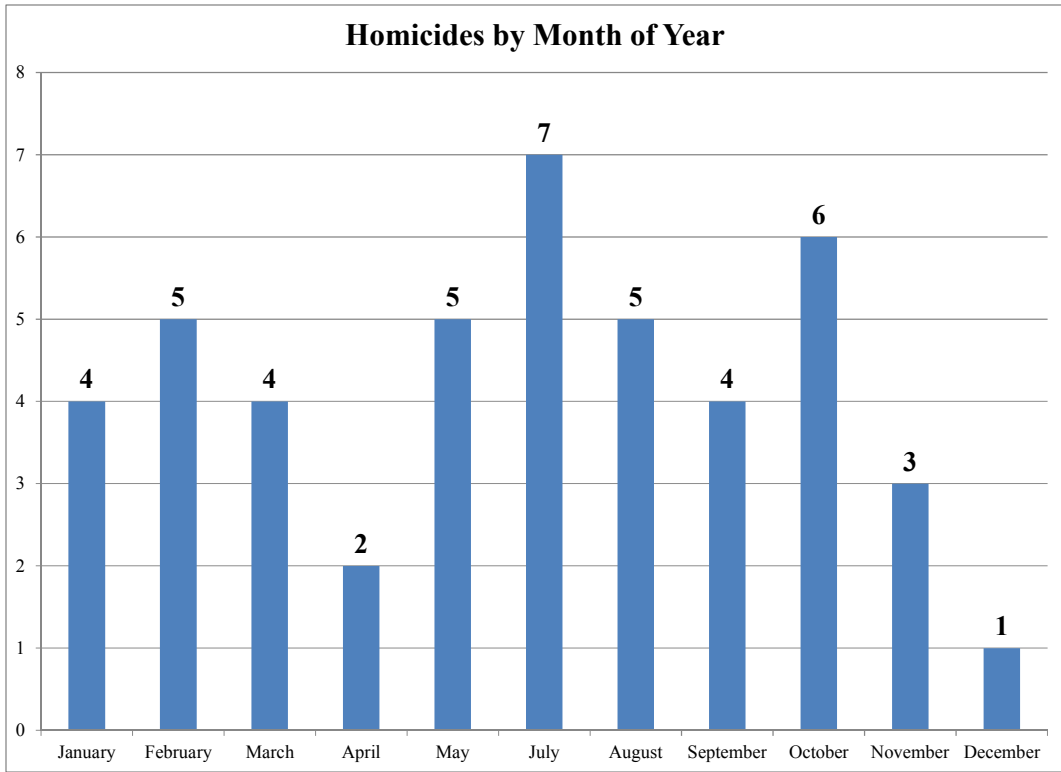
1. Total Homicides:..... 46

2. Homicide Demographics:

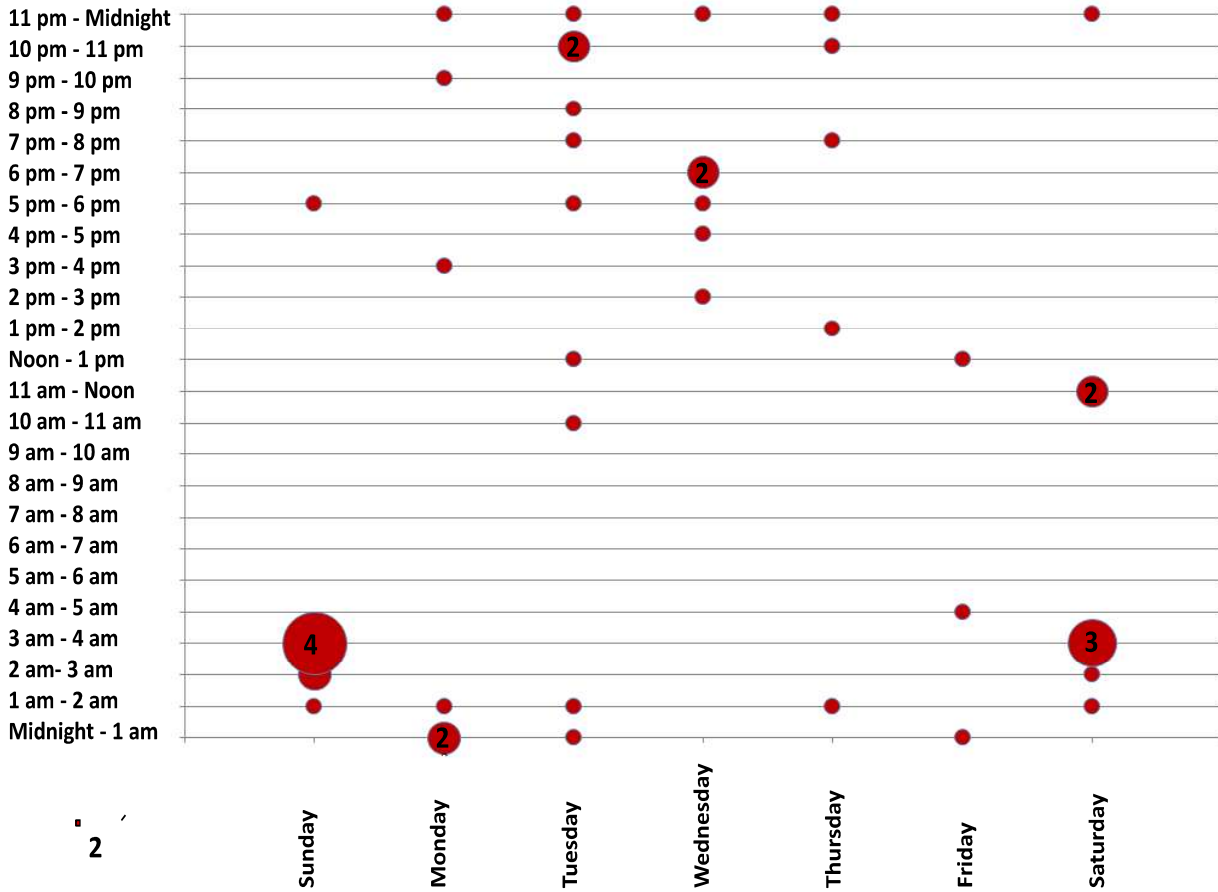
<u>Category</u>	<u>Greatest # of Homicides</u>	<u>Percent of Total Homicides</u>
Month of year	May thru Oct	59%
Day of week	Sat thru Tue	70%
Time of day	10 p.m. thru 4 a.m.	59%
Weapon used	Gun or Rifle	89%
Motive	Domestic	20%
Motive	Argument	20%
Victim Age (average)	32	---
Victim Gender	Male	83%
Victim Race	Black	80%
Offender Age (average)	31	---
Offender Gender	Male	97%
Offender Race	Black	77%

3. Homicides by Time Unit Review: In 2013, homicides increased by 6 from the 2012 level of 40 (a 15.0% increase). The ten year average homicide rate dropped by two to an average of 52 homicides per year. Within the ten year period, five years were below the average and five years were above the average. Ten years of homicide data are shown below:





### Homicides by Day of Week and Hour of Day



## 4. Homicide – By Motive and Weapon Used:

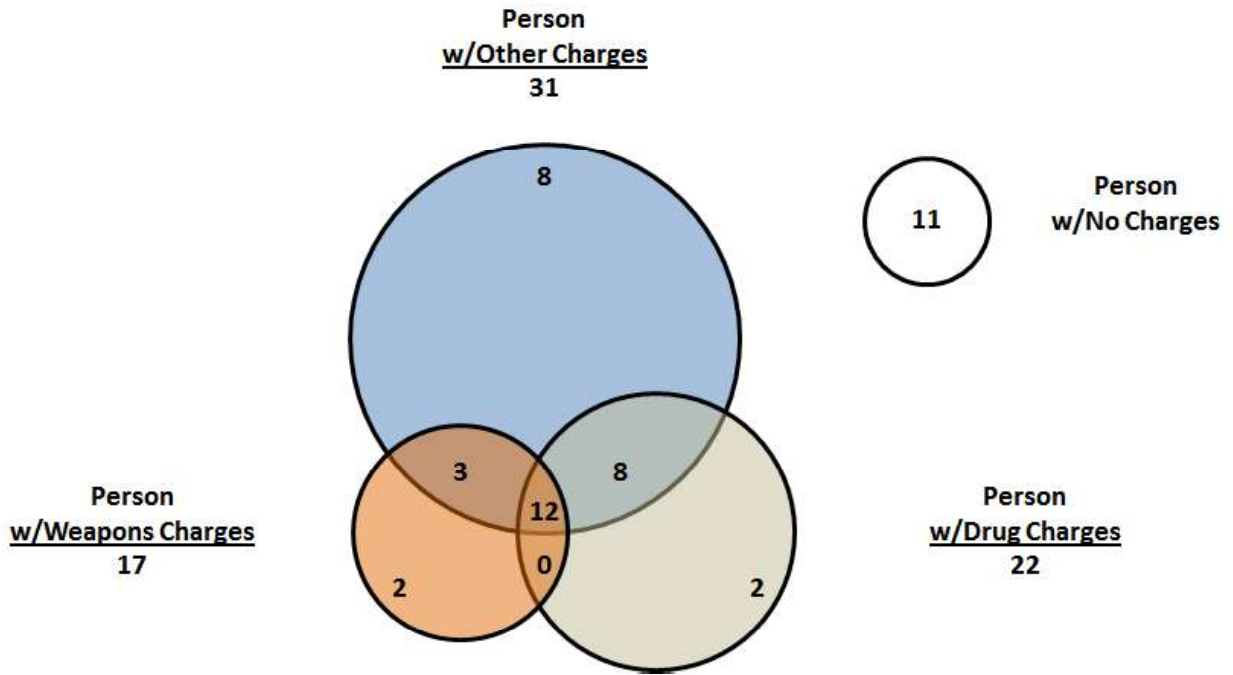
		<b><u>Weapon Used</u></b>					
		Gun or Rifle	Poison	Blunt Force Trauma	Stabbing	Motor Vehicle	<b>Total</b>
<b><u>Motive</u></b>	Accidental	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
	Argument	8	0	0	0	1	<b>9</b>
	Domestic	5	1	1	1	1	<b>9</b>
	Drug Related	8	0	0	0	0	<b>8</b>
	Extortion	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
	Fight	3	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
	Home Invasion	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
	Neighborhood Dispute	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
	Retaliation	6	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
	Robbery	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
	Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
	Wrong Victim	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	

## 5. Gender and Race:

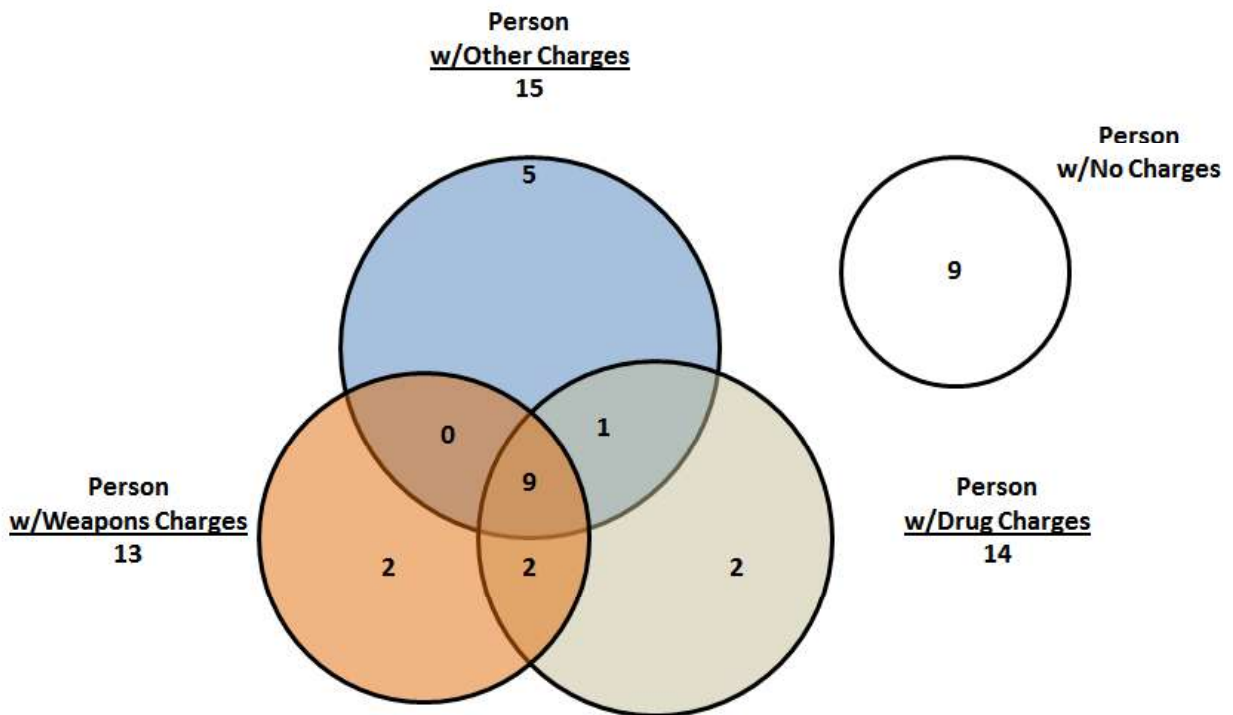
		<b><u>Victim</u></b>		
		African-American	Caucasian	<b>Total</b>
Female	4	4	<b>8</b>	
Male	33	5	<b>38</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>	

		<b><u>Offender</u></b>			
		African-American	Caucasian	Other	<b>Total</b>
Female	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	
Male	22	6	1	<b>23</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	

6. Victim Prior Involvement with Crime:



7. Offender Prior Involvement with Crime:





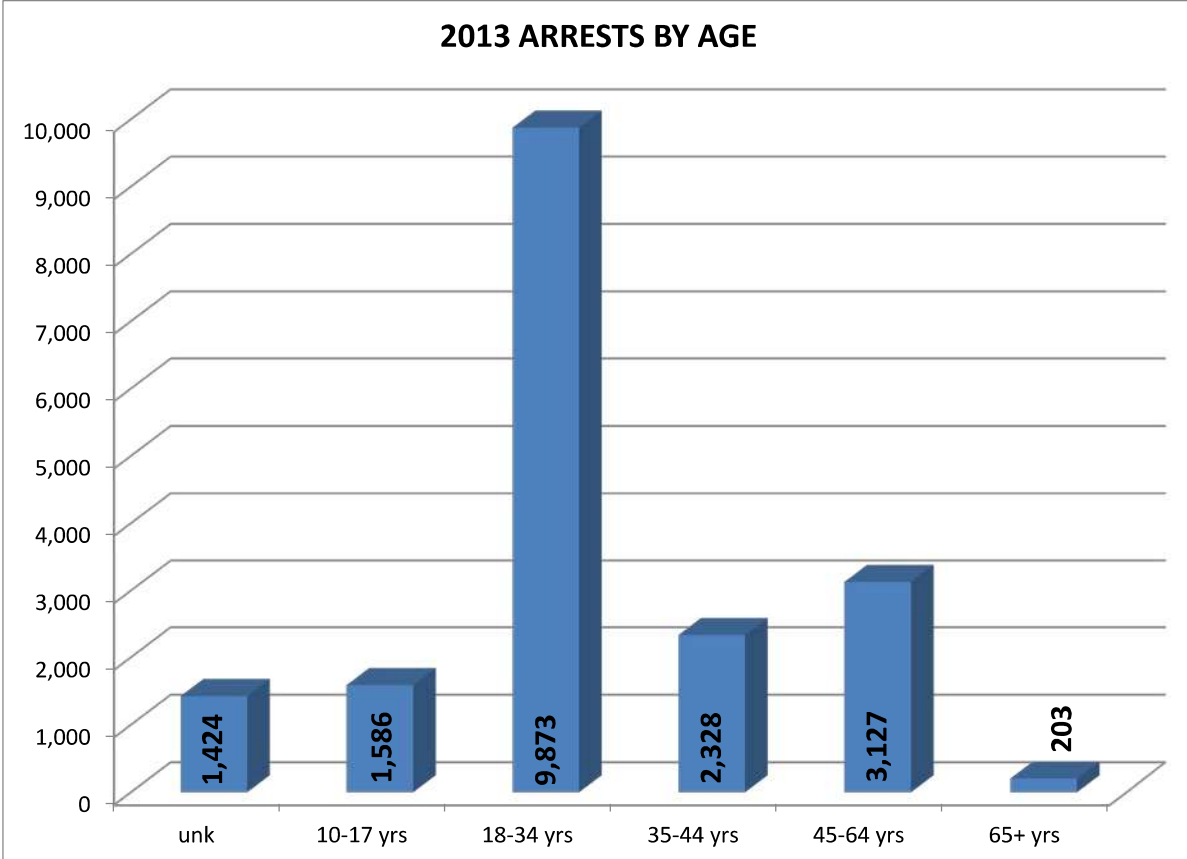
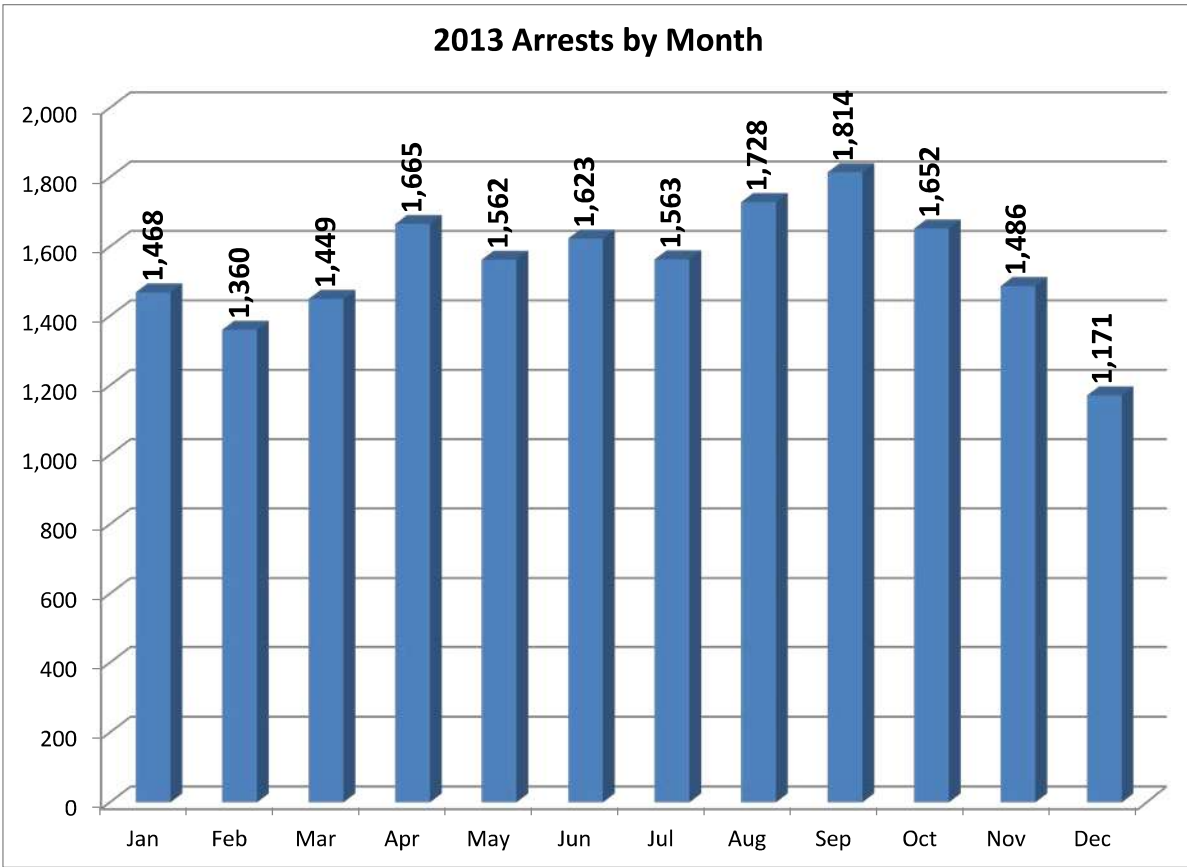
## Arrests in the City of Pittsburgh, 2013

1. Total Arrests: ..... 18,541
2. Arrests by Month

Part I Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Homicide	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	20
Rape	2	4	0	2	8	3	3	4	4	5	3	4	42
Robbery	33	61	30	32	35	41	36	39	48	39	29	25	448
Aggravated Assault	66	41	68	70	71	60	67	51	64	65	40	41	704
Burglary	47	21	22	18	35	33	33	35	30	34	28	37	373
Theft	86	76	74	95	82	99	71	78	99	92	67	89	1,008
MV Theft	6	10	9	9	6	9	10	16	7	11	10	13	116
Arson	4	0	11	2	3	2	1	0	6	0	2	1	32
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2,743</b>

Part II Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Forgery	37	32	18	33	29	30	30	22	32	28	29	24	344
Simple Assault	254	235	239	263	282	298	261	252	264	251	266	266	3,131
Fraud	16	13	5	11	18	9	23	15	13	14	18	10	165
Embezzlement	3	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	1	2	2	3	32
Stolen Property	31	20	29	21	33	32	23	23	19	30	35	27	323
Vandalism	19	15	30	54	22	33	31	26	13	32	16	16	307
Weapon Violations	38	47	38	47	35	26	24	31	27	39	37	25	414
Prostitution	44	28	23	21	19	15	50	18	26	27	22	13	306
Other Sex Offenses	12	7	22	8	12	9	15	13	12	12	3	6	131
Drug Violations	256	253	208	317	236	248	240	253	266	274	260	213	3,024
Gambling	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Family Violence	5	7	2	6	6	5	6	4	9	4	1	3	58
Drunken Driving	69	85	71	78	62	53	61	50	58	38	67	71	763
Liquor Law Violation	30	17	13	50	24	38	60	74	74	47	26	10	463
Public Intoxication	89	85	116	124	106	144	124	160	112	131	126	52	1,369
Disorderly Conduct	110	100	133	124	164	125	140	163	171	118	100	87	1,535
Other	210	197	284	274	266	307	249	394	455	358	298	134	3,426
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>15,798</b>
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>18,541</b>





## 4. Arrests by Gender and Race:

Part I Crimes	White Male	Black Male	Asian Male	Hispanic Male	Black Female	White Female	Asian Female	Hispanic Female	Other Male	Other Female	Unk / Unk	Total
Homicide	5	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Rape	9	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Robbery	65	321	0	0	40	15	0	2	5	0	0	448
Agg. Assault	150	321	2	6	165	40	1	2	12	5	0	704
Burglary	143	185	0	0	21	17	0	0	7	0	0	373
Theft	264	362	1	7	166	194	0	0	4	3	7	1,008
MV Theft	18	80	0	1	10	1	0	0	5	1	0	116
Arson	12	11	0	0	3	1	0	0	5	0	0	32
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,743</b>

Part II Crimes	White Male	Black Male	Asian Male	Hispanic Male	Black Female	White Female	Asian Female	Hispanic Female	Other Male	Other Female	Unk / Unk	Total
Forgery	99	181	0	0	26	37	0	0	1	0	0	344
Simple Assault	727	1,439	6	29	615	254	5	6	36	12	2	3,131
Fraud	60	36	0	2	34	28	0	1	3	1	0	165
Embezzlement	10	8	1	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	32
Stolen Property	57	214	0	3	34	13	0	0	1	1	0	323
Vandalism	123	104	0	3	43	27	1	1	4	1	0	307
Weapon Violations	57	288	1	3	48	15	0	0	1	1	0	414
Prostitution	57	59	4	6	67	105	1	1	4	2	0	306
Other Sex Offenses	71	45	2	2	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	131
Drug Violations	883	1,585	9	12	207	306	1	2	13	4	2	3,024
Gambling	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Family Violence	8	9	0	0	24	16	0	0	1	0	0	58
Drunken Driving	347	176	6	12	59	142	5	1	11	4	0	763
Liquor Law Violation	195	144	3	2	50	54	0	0	13	2	0	463
Public Intoxication	759	323	5	16	82	154	1	1	23	3	2	1,369
Disorderly Conduct	600	387	12	8	285	179	10	4	32	13	5	1,535
Other	1,298	1,408	13	8	260	342	6	0	64	9	18	3,426
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>6,409</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15,798</b>
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>7,736</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18,541</b>

5. Firearm Related Arrests: There were 414 arrests where weapons violations were the highest rated offense. Other arrests which are higher rated in the UCR coding systems can have additional charges of weapons violations. Including the 414 weapons violations arrests, there were a total of 525 arrests that included weapons violations charges.

Three police made up 72% of all Violation of the Uniform Firearms Act (VUFA) arrests. The police zone with the highest number of VUFA arrests was Zone 5 with 147 arrests followed Zone 1 (118 arrests) and Zone 3 (113 arrests). The remaining police had: Zone 2 – 87 arrests, Zone 4 – 23 and Zone 6 – 34.

The VUFA arrests resulted in the seizure of 24 shotguns, 30 rifles, 104 revolvers and 367 semi-automatics.

Arrestee demographics:

AGE	Black		Hispanic		Other		White	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Unknown	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	4
18 - 19	1	78	0	0	0	2	0	4
20 - 29	13	207	0	7	0	1	3	37
30 - 39	6	48	0	1	0	0	0	11
40 - 49	2	17	0	0	0	0	1	9
50 - 59	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	4
> 60	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1



## Calls for Service, 2013

1. Citywide Calls for Service:..... **230,497**

	January	February	March	April	May	June	
<b>Calls for Service</b>	19,038	15,904	17,356	18,706	19,732	24,031	
	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Calls for Service</b>	24,096	19,069	18,375	18,216	20,656	15,318	230,497

2. Calls for Service by Zone:

Month	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
January	2,991	3,335	3,493	3,043	3,483	2,587
February	2,425	2,659	2,964	2,412	3,124	2,208
March	2,654	2,836	3,510	2,598	3,455	2,224
April	2,875	3,043	3,476	3,227	3,524	2,455
May	3,057	3,282	3,657	3,184	3,878	2,576
June	3,924	3,933	4,637	3,779	4,675	2,845
July	4,106	3,964	4,540	3,660	4,473	2,747
August	3,401	3,387	3,167	2,958	3,750	2,244
September	2,861	3,295	3,209	3,010	3,486	2,246
October	2,774	3,451	3,319	2,786	3,456	2,301
November	2,979	3,626	3,538	3,205	4,013	2,482
December	2,373	2,742	2,689	2,331	3,201	1,859

3. Park & Walks by Zone (A Park & Walk is when an officer parks their patrol vehicle and conducts a foot patrol to check safety and security and provide a physical presence. A Park & Walk provides both the community and the officer a better chance to positively interact with one another.)

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Total
January	206	424	114	192	732	354	<b>2,022</b>
February	144	300	92	159	778	363	<b>1,836</b>
March	165	383	188	168	804	326	<b>2,034</b>
April	167	363	290	304	760	294	<b>2,178</b>
May	135	417	356	232	735	252	<b>2,127</b>
June	106	446	191	251	728	167	<b>1,889</b>
July	177	413	95	201	708	187	<b>1,781</b>
August	199	505	51	212	745	148	<b>1,860</b>
September	79	492	71	171	780	185	<b>1,778</b>
October	72	504	92	207	777	261	<b>1,913</b>
November	66	455	82	201	759	215	<b>1,778</b>
December	50	343	49	174	744	165	<b>1,525</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>22,721</b>

## 4. Calls by Zone and by Shift:

	Zone 1			Zone 2			Zone 3		
	A.M.	P.M.	Night	A.M.	P.M.	Night	A.M.	P.M.	Night
January	835	1,433	723	811	1,485	1,039	884	1,531	1,078
February	789	1,027	609	735	1,047	877	860	1,032	1,072
March	856	1,049	749	734	1,130	972	963	1,336	1,211
April	974	1,195	706	816	1,284	943	859	1,359	1,258
May	930	1,339	788	838	1,357	1,087	1,004	1,352	1,301
June	1,197	1,685	1,042	1,100	1,508	1,325	1,367	1,788	1,482
July	1,322	1,746	1,038	1,227	1,527	1,210	1,357	1,802	1,381
August	1,151	1,299	951	881	1,299	1,207	884	1,288	995
September	960	1,199	702	945	1,253	1,097	946	1,321	942
October	954	1,097	723	1,056	1,298	1,097	1,031	1,369	919
November	1,058	1,204	717	1,145	1,426	1,055	1,149	1,293	1,096
December	853	918	602	729	1,162	851	717	1,126	846
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,879</b>	<b>15,191</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>11,017</b>	<b>15,776</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>12,021</b>	<b>16,597</b>	<b>13,581</b>
<b>% of Zone Calls</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>32%</b>

	Zone 4			Zone 5			Zone 6		
	A.M.	P.M.	Night	A.M.	P.M.	Night	A.M.	P.M.	Night
January	934	1,363	746	1,051	1,337	1,095	869	968	750
February	851	1,019	542	959	1,221	944	735	698	775
March	832	1,095	671	1,007	1,336	1,112	714	761	749
April	1,069	1,314	844	1,073	1,340	1,111	782	871	802
May	1,142	1,248	794	1,144	1,473	1,261	783	991	802
June	1,280	1,595	904	1,416	1,739	1,520	869	1,172	804
July	1,257	1,560	843	1,417	1,690	1,366	879	1,090	778
August	975	1,136	847	1,162	1,339	1,249	711	861	672
September	1,057	1,141	812	1,184	1,224	1,078	788	818	640
October	1,010	1,133	643	1,108	1,234	1,114	839	778	684
November	1,206	1,201	798	1,298	1,488	1,227	886	920	676
December	845	912	574	1,001	1,122	1,078	631	688	540
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,458</b>	<b>14,717</b>	<b>9,018</b>	<b>13,820</b>	<b>16,543</b>	<b>14,155</b>	<b>9,486</b>	<b>10,616</b>	<b>8,672</b>
<b>% of Zone Calls</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>30%</b>

## 5. Calls by Type and Month:

<b>CITYWIDE</b>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
911 Abuse	3	1	1	2	1	6	3	1	2	5	5	2	32
911 Hang Up	70	39	30	37	44	62	47	36	32	37	52	44	530
911 Miscellaneous	5	3	5	0	2	3	11	0	2	1	3	0	35
911 Open Line	16	9	16	6	3	10	14	5	4	3	9	4	99
911 Trace	20	12	3	13	8	8	11	3	7	7	8	5	105
Abduction	1	4	0	2	4	2	5	1	3	2	0	2	26
Accident	428	347	342	296	323	392	437	361	329	343	477	431	4,506
Alarm - Audible	41	33	26	33	39	45	45	36	42	28	37	28	433
Alarm - Burglar	1,242	815	859	799	935	1,412	1,533	882	836	881	1,438	879	12,511
Alarm - Hold Up	32	28	14	23	26	31	28	21	21	24	30	23	301
Alarm - Panic	85	61	50	59	47	113	109	64	68	53	101	73	883
Alarm - CO	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	9
Alarm - Fire, Commercial	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	9
Alarm - Fire, Residential	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Alarm - Money Pack	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Animal Call	134	53	68	83	89	489	495	87	74	65	290	54	1,981
Animal Bites	5	2	7	4	13	8	6	7	5	5	6	3	71
Assault	167	127	177	221	245	293	250	230	199	178	167	133	2,387
Barricaded Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2

<b>CITYWIDE</b>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Bomb Related	2	3	2	7	4	4	2	4	6	3	4	3	44
Burglary	359	271	296	279	343	414	419	320	363	290	442	292	4,088
Check on House, Business or Welfare	506	414	427	523	434	580	667	692	663	616	647	575	6,744
Child/Youth/Juvenile Related	299	216	287	371	388	494	473	304	355	297	380	219	4,083
Criminal Mischief	161	164	254	229	255	372	316	227	214	204	287	159	2,842
Death	10	5	4	4	9	4	1	17	3	8	10	10	85
Diabetic Call	10	6	11	11	12	16	13	8	10	9	9	3	118
Disorderly Person	346	279	391	422	400	574	568	444	359	397	452	317	4,949
Disturbance or Dispute	316	234	289	299	422	594	552	415	360	332	411	267	4,491
Domestic	838	649	808	849	959	1,092	1,124	932	818	807	884	862	10,622
Domestic - PFA Service or Violation	170	137	158	142	171	200	235	202	141	181	195	135	2,067
Fight	191	119	172	189	228	321	300	212	194	187	185	121	2,419
Drowning	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Drugs Complaint	101	106	102	118	140	204	240	182	131	123	129	86	1,662
Electrocution	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fall	21	5	5	4	4	10	5	11	5	12	10	4	96
Flooding	3	0	0	3	1	3	14	0	1	0	0	0	25
Fraud	54	55	53	50	90	103	124	47	45	53	110	59	843
Graffiti	5	8	12	14	13	11	13	16	12	12	11	15	142
Gunshot	8	12	16	22	17	23	22	22	19	13	15	14	203

<b>CITYWIDE</b>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Harassment	104	114	139	143	163	245	209	137	151	130	197	103	1,835
Hostage Incident	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Hazard or Hazardous Materials	159	94	98	102	111	221	298	111	121	92	156	133	1,696
Hit and Run	246	191	255	244	254	337	346	214	228	212	356	238	3,121
Indecent Exposure	17	4	7	16	26	35	27	40	42	20	19	13	266
Intoxicated Person or Driver	167	126	154	149	175	339	258	204	196	207	216	156	2,347
Mayor (311) Complaint	107	103	122	118	140	124	136	158	126	134	74	59	1,401
Ordinance Complaint	221	165	205	255	322	527	422	357	344	261	275	174	3,528
Medical Related Call	110	39	51	46	45	67	60	61	45	32	60	48	664
Other	547	395	400	491	532	819	1,012	538	519	552	634	435	6,874
Overdose	64	41	51	40	43	60	71	60	54	48	74	48	654
Park & Walk	2,026	1,844	2,036	2,181	2,131	1,893	1,781	1,860	1,779	1,917	1,779	1,528	22,755
Parking Complaint	876	674	722	769	670	972	833	788	873	822	982	609	9,590
Person - Found	8	6	13	12	6	14	11	5	10	8	12	7	112
Person - Lost	49	26	53	39	43	64	76	42	54	47	48	41	582
Police - BOLO	5	3	1	1	7	6	4	3	5	2	1	2	40
Police - Detail	750	1,222	1,242	1,285	1,119	1,179	1,346	1,049	1,027	1,116	942	878	13,155
Police - Escort	32	17	12	22	23	46	39	29	38	32	35	20	345
Police - Follow Up	48	46	61	58	60	62	52	42	42	44	66	54	635
Police - NCIC Query/Input	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5



<b>CITYWIDE</b>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Police - Out of Service	1,277	1,131	1,176	1,498	1,656	1,617	1,588	1,296	1,158	1,280	1,135	1,092	<b>15,904</b>
Police - Public Service Detail	880	629	677	759	683	739	873	758	678	795	591	543	<b>8,605</b>
Police - Phone Call	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	1	0	0	7	0	<b>24</b>
Police - Request for CCR	0	0	0	12	8	17	11	3	17	4	18	8	<b>98</b>
Police - School Crossing Detail	8	12	7	9	9	3	0	36	93	100	66	46	<b>389</b>
Police - Tip	19	13	22	20	23	31	33	32	25	27	33	16	<b>294</b>
Police Traffic Post	16	29	24	56	38	35	39	47	52	26	39	38	<b>439</b>
Police - Transport	47	57	64	62	83	65	63	59	67	64	73	58	<b>762</b>
Police - Mutual Aid	44	140	159	155	156	271	286	172	206	172	229	144	<b>2,134</b>
Police - Warrant Service	168	157	125	121	141	149	151	148	122	137	112	114	<b>1,645</b>
Property Report	83	48	92	94	122	139	117	111	116	89	124	78	<b>1,213</b>
Prowler	19	12	15	15	22	22	28	21	23	13	24	11	<b>225</b>
Psychological Incident	175	145	175	156	188	196	201	170	146	149	187	142	<b>2,030</b>
Pursuit - Foot	10	5	7	14	14	12	11	7	10	7	8	8	<b>113</b>
Pursuit - Vehicle	27	8	13	13	20	25	20	11	17	11	12	15	<b>192</b>
Road Rage Incident	11	13	16	23	23	29	30	13	16	17	25	9	<b>225</b>
Robbery	39	38	45	45	59	45	65	60	54	50	78	53	<b>631</b>
Riot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	<b>3</b>
Sex Assault	6	7	8	4	6	14	8	8	6	8	7	8	<b>90</b>
Shoplifter	87	78	91	96	65	92	90	88	92	89	102	99	<b>1,069</b>

<b>CITYWIDE</b>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Shots - Fired or Heard	113	48	105	112	125	201	220	128	115	93	103	100	<b>1,463</b>
Soliciting	20	21	6	18	14	53	43	57	123	27	69	60	<b>511</b>
Stabbing	5	9	8	12	4	7	7	7	7	5	9	2	<b>82</b>
Subject Stop	269	183	209	269	274	292	357	393	394	376	296	202	<b>3,514</b>
Traffic Stop	2,573	2,311	2,071	2,098	2,163	2,252	1,818	1,808	1,773	1,829	2,139	1,326	<b>24,161</b>
Suspicious Activity/Person/Vehicle	477	362	390	543	516	640	624	479	474	468	500	400	<b>5,873</b>
TOW Request	6	9	17	7	13	14	9	10	9	7	10	2	<b>113</b>
Theft	253	226	296	280	420	471	607	397	345	311	502	288	<b>4,396</b>
Traffic Incident	276	249	283	283	349	478	468	336	318	332	354	320	<b>4,046</b>
Trespass	37	17	35	31	45	80	69	61	52	50	60	22	<b>559</b>
Vehicle - Abandoned	99	86	77	94	94	115	131	96	85	80	109	52	<b>1,118</b>
Vehicle - Carjacking	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	1	0	3	1	<b>17</b>
Vehicle - Disabled	204	125	136	134	149	188	192	153	151	166	199	199	<b>1,996</b>
Vehicle - Recovery of Stolen	24	16	13	21	27	26	27	19	23	25	26	18	<b>265</b>
Vehicle - Theft	134	87	115	112	143	162	193	150	140	115	133	133	<b>1,617</b>
Vehicle - Theft From	135	84	132	133	157	162	172	96	140	137	249	114	<b>1,711</b>
Verbal Threats	155	116	112	145	174	227	221	148	166	136	165	103	<b>1,868</b>
Vice Complaint	6	1	2	8	13	18	19	5	9	12	11	2	<b>106</b>
Water Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	<b>3</b>
Weapon - Threatened or Seen	138	103	124	166	190	237	221	193	172	151	114	123	<b>1,932</b>

## 6. Calls by Day of Week and Shift (Citywide)

	A.M.	P.M.	Night	Total by Day of Week	% by Day of Week
Sunday	12,077	16,059	13,885	<b>42,021</b>	<b>13%</b>
Monday	15,613	19,179	9,406	<b>44,198</b>	<b>14%</b>
Tuesday	16,333	19,769	10,672	<b>46,774</b>	<b>15%</b>
Wednesday	15,932	19,891	10,424	<b>46,247</b>	<b>15%</b>
Thursday	15,686	18,958	10,916	<b>45,560</b>	<b>14%</b>
Friday	15,874	19,357	11,707	<b>46,938</b>	<b>15%</b>
Saturday	13,774	18,342	14,532	<b>46,648</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Total by Shift</b>	<b>105,289</b>	<b>131,555</b>	<b>81,542</b>	<b>318,386</b>	
<b>% by Shift</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>26%</b>		

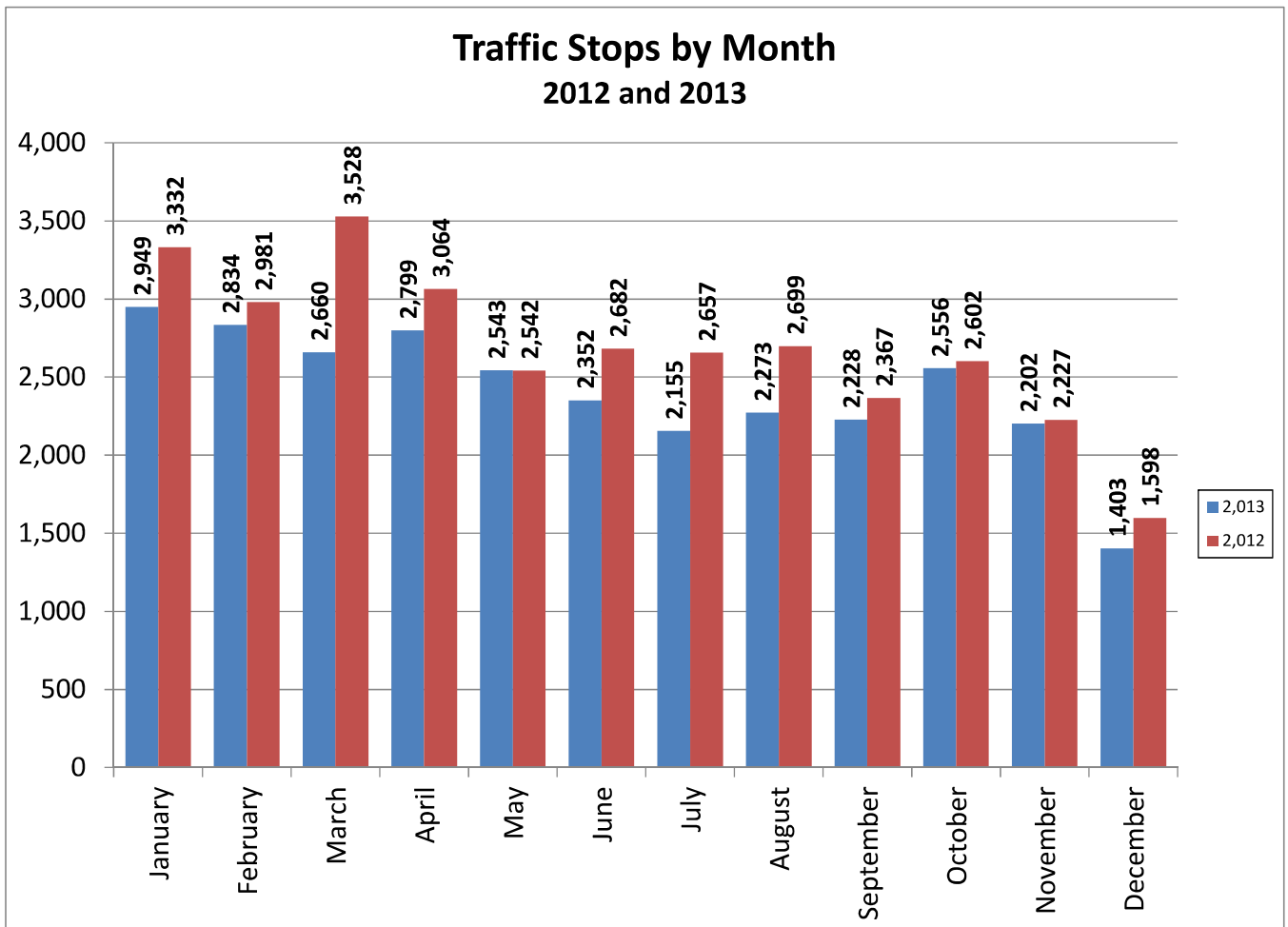
7. Response Times: Of the 267,450 calls for service, 228,207 were able to have response times calculated. Using a measure of central tendency for police calls for service response time is not useful as most calls for service have a response time ranging from 0 minutes and 0 seconds thru 0 minutes and 32 seconds creating an unusable mean, median and mode. Analysis of response times by binning into 10% sectors and by call priority:

Response Time Interval (hh:mm:ss)	Priority of Call						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
00:00:00	616	18,350	4,611	4,063	6,971	42,536	77,147
00:00:01 - 00:00:32	952	3,867	3,008	2,452	1,185	2,689	14,153
00:00:33 - 00:04:38	2,381	8,407	5,910	4,257	894	990	22,839
00:04:39 - 00:08:04	2,443	7,336	6,801	4,891	769	637	22,877
00:08:05 - 00:12:31	1,916	6,078	6,974	5,942	902	985	22,797
00:12:32 - 00:20:23	1,697	5,243	6,522	6,441	1,124	1,737	22,764
00:20:24 - 00:40:36	1,450	4,430	5,839	6,384	1,221	3,484	22,808
>00:40:36	1,369	3,666	3,876	7,121	1,601	5,186	22,819



## Traffic Stops in the City of Pittsburgh, 2013

1. Total Traffic Stops (2013): ..... **28,894**  
*This is a 10% decrease from 2012 total traffic stops..... 32,278*
  
2. Stops by Month: The average number of monthly traffic stops for 2013 was 2,413 (a drop of 277 from 2012) with a high of 2,949 stops in January and a low of 1,403 stops in December. The median number of stops was 2,448 (a drop of 243 from 2012). All months except December had more than 2,000 traffic stops. Eleven of the twelve months realized a decrease in the number of traffic stops. March had the greatest decrease in traffic stops (868).



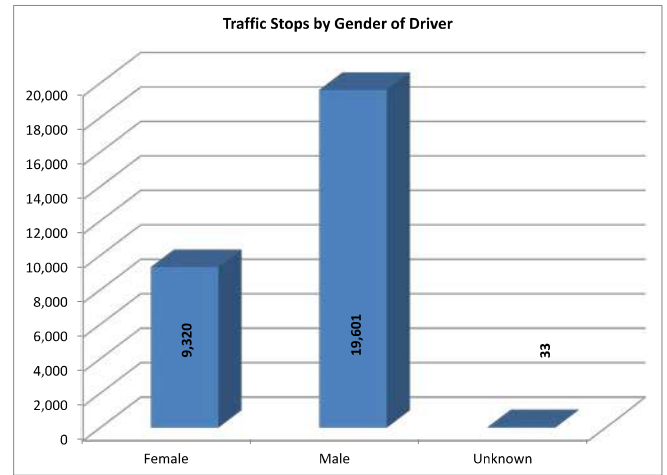
3. Traffic Stops by Time of Day: Traffic stops by time of day indicate three periods of greatest density:

- Morning rush: 7 a.m. – 10 a.m.
- Evening rush: 4 p.m. – 6 p.m.
- Late night/early morning: Midnight – 3 a.m.

Stops by day of week and hour of day:

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
Midnight - 1 am	220	179	179	215	252	344	356	1,745
1 am - 2 am	252	157	177	249	269	410	400	1,914
2 am - 3 am	184	112	154	191	215	346	337	1,539
3 am - 4 am	74	39	33	46	76	139	127	534
4 am - 5 am	20	20	18	23	21	36	27	165
5 am - 6 am	14	35	38	32	18	19	11	167
6 am - 7 am	11	22	38	39	31	13	6	160
7 am - 8 am	13	120	251	240	204	110	21	959
8 am - 9 am	31	255	465	414	373	251	66	1,855
9 am - 10 am	55	199	303	225	215	201	93	1,291
10 am - 11 am	74	136	209	160	189	139	99	1,006
11 am - Noon	87	130	212	201	189	130	80	1,029
Noon - 1 pm	101	156	195	190	204	119	83	1,048
1 pm - 2 pm	78	107	148	187	132	88	76	816
2 pm - 3 pm	33	71	129	153	157	76	37	656
3 pm - 4 pm	105	238	447	399	358	141	80	1,768
4 pm - 5 pm	177	387	456	558	487	259	238	2,562
5 pm - 6 pm	236	385	405	436	417	319	280	2,478
6 pm - 7 pm	187	234	301	291	264	240	224	1,741
7 pm - 8 pm	134	179	208	225	232	169	149	1,296
8 pm - 9 pm	132	218	165	203	239	150	129	1,236
9 pm - 10 pm	140	199	184	178	220	202	179	1,302
10 pm - 11 pm	65	100	95	117	111	97	111	696
11 pm - Midnight	109	82	102	137	118	213	230	991
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>4,211</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>28,954</b>

4. Race and Gender of Driver: The race and gender of the driver of the majority of all traffic stops conducted in the City of Pittsburgh was Caucasian and male. Shown below are charts and crosstabs that show the race of driver Citywide, the gender of driver Citywide and the race & gender of the driver by Police Zone in which the traffic stop was conducted:



**Crosstab of drivers (Citywide by race and gender)**

	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Unidentified</u>	<u>Total</u>
African-American	3,173	7,378	2	<b>10,553</b>
Asian	147	302	0	<b>449</b>
Caucasian	5,621	10,771	9	<b>16,401</b>
Hispanic	63	177	0	<b>240</b>
Other	316	973	22	<b>1,311</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,320</b>	<b>19,601</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28,954</b>

5. Traffic Stops by Police Zones:

**Crosstab of drivers (by Police Zone of stop, race and gender)**

		<u>Zone 1</u>	<u>Zone 2</u>	<u>Zone 3</u>	<u>Zone 4</u>	<u>Zone 5</u>	<u>Zone 6</u>	<u>Outside City or Unknown</u>
African-American	Female	482	845	541	398	497	402	8
	Male	1,172	1,994	1,273	751	1,242	935	11
	Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	Female	21	22	28	41	9	26	0
	Male	23	64	53	92	23	47	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caucasian	Female	701	1,066	1,521	825	233	1,267	8
	Male	1,313	2,193	3,221	1,437	366	2,222	19
	Unknown	1	2	4	2	0	0	0
Hispanic	Female	3	10	19	9	2	20	0
	Male	14	33	41	23	4	61	1
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Female	89	61	53	42	15	56	0
	Male	214	205	207	144	38	164	1
	Unknown	12	5	0	1	1	3	0

## 6. Traffic Stops by Neighborhood:

<b><u>Neighborhood</u></b>	<b><u># Traffic Stops</u></b>	<b><u>Percent</u></b>
Allegheny Center	643	2
Allegheny Center	536	2
Allegheny West	139	0
Allentown	182	1
Arlington	67	0
Arlington Heights	15	0
Banksville	758	3
Bedford Dwellings	120	0
Beechview	1,105	4
Beltzhoover	193	1
Bloomfield	215	1
Bluff	443	2
Bon Air	664	2
Brighton Heights	357	1
Brookline	836	3
California-Kirkbride	54	0
Carrick	690	2
Central Business District	2,517	9
Central Lawrenceville	606	2
Central Northside	352	1
Central Oakland	259	1
Chartiers City	25	0
Chateau	379	1
Crafton Heights	275	1
Crawford-Roberts	347	1
Duquesne Heights	465	2
East Allegheny	512	2
East Carnegie	19	0
East Hills	72	0
East Liberty	449	2
Elliott	320	1
Esplen	102	0
Fairywood	22	0
Fineview	71	0
Friendship	48	0
Garfield	94	0
Glen Hazel	15	0
Greenfield	173	1
Hays	29	0
Hazelwood	497	2

<b><u>Neighborhood</u></b>	<b><u>Count</u></b>	<b><u>Percent</u></b>
Highland Park	148	1
Homewood North	270	1
Homewood South	453	2
Homewood West	181	1
Knoxville	327	1
Larimer	232	1
Lincoln Place	195	1
Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	147	1
Lower Lawrenceville	447	2
Manchester	181	1
Marshall-Shadeland	171	1
Middle Hill	695	2
Morningside	33	0
Mount Oliver Borough	39	0
Mount Washington	541	2
Mt. Oliver Neighborhood	4	0
New Homestead	14	0
North Oakland	327	1
North Shore	239	1
Northview Heights	52	0
Oakwood	16	0
Overbrook	357	1
Perry North	194	1
Perry South	331	1
Point Breeze	191	1
Point Breeze North	213	1
Polish Hill	89	0
Regent Square	11	0
Ridgemont	43	0
Shadyside	509	2
Sheraden	710	2
South Oakland	176	1
South Shore	644	2
Southside Flats	2,406	8
Southside Slopes	358	1
Spring Garden	44	0
Spring Hill-City View	125	0
Squirrel Hill North	413	1
Squirrel Hill South	566	2
St. Clair	20	0
Stanton Heights	76	0



<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Strip District	818	3
Summer Hill	55	0
Swisshelm Park	2	0
Terrace Village	124	0
Troy Hill	227	1
Upper Hill	105	0
Upper Lawrenceville	225	1
West End	416	1
West Oakland	242	1
Westwood	469	2
Windgap	61	0

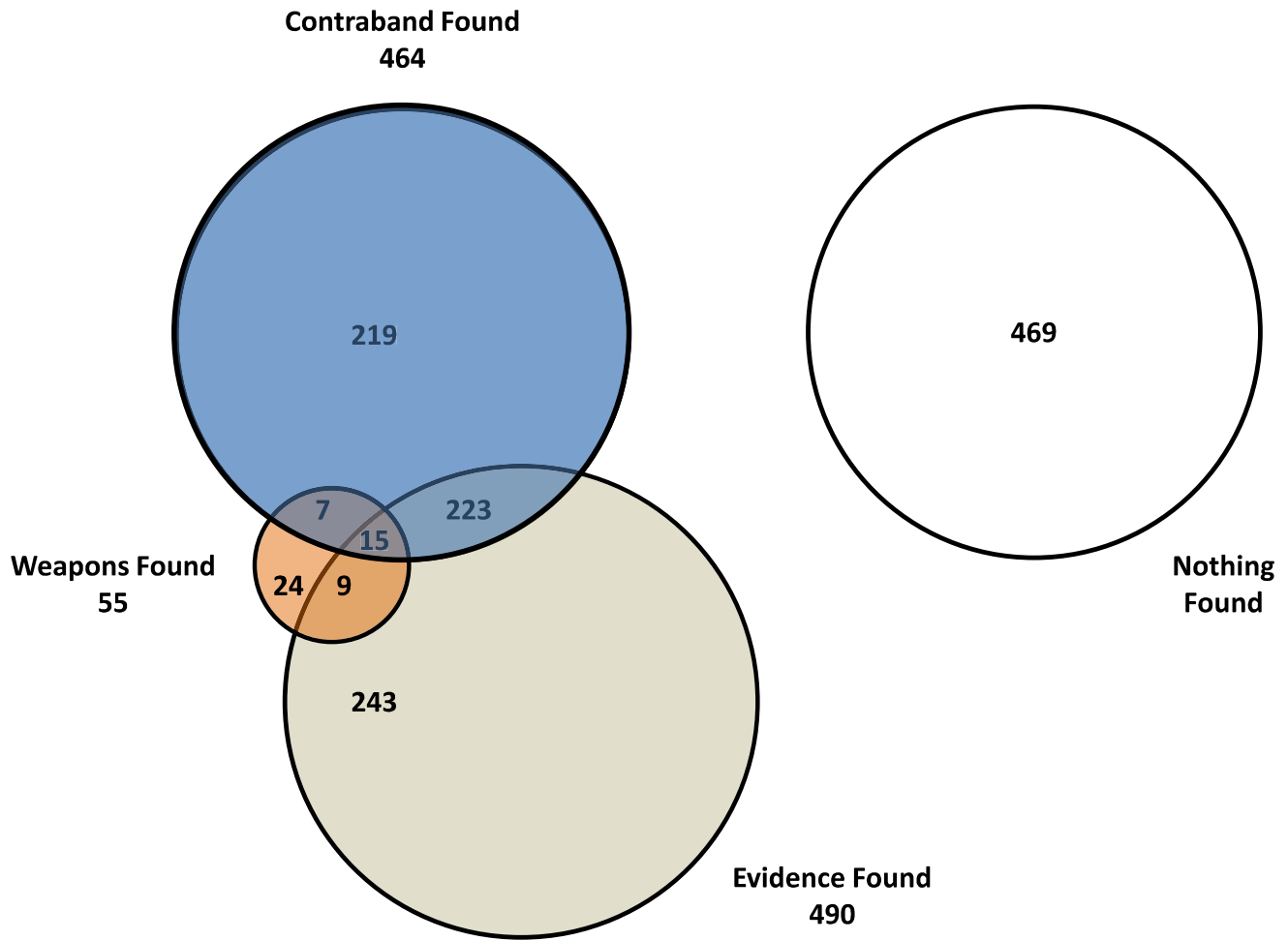
7. Traffic Stops – Number of Occupants in Vehicle:	
Average # of Occupants:	1.57 persons
Traffic Stops - Single Occupant	18,477 (63.8%)
Traffic Stops – Two Occupants	7,125 (24.6%)
Traffic Stops – Three Occupants	2,071 ( 7.2%)

8. Average Time of Traffic Stop: 11 minutes 9 seconds

9. Traffic Stop Outcome:

		<u>Investigatory Stop Only</u>	<u>Warned</u>	<u>Cited</u>	<u>Arrested</u>
African-American	Female	53	1,692	1,344	84
	Male	246	3,811	2,743	578
	Unknown	0	1	1	0
Asian	Female	4	71	71	1
	Male	2	147	146	7
	Unknown	0	0	0	0
Caucasian	Female	80	2,659	2,762	120
	Male	491	4,880	5,011	389
	Unknown	0	4	5	0
Hispanic	Female	0	32	30	1
	Male	6	83	81	7
	Unknown	0	0	0	0
Other	Female	5	129	179	3
	Male	24	431	499	19
	Unknown	8	7	7	0

10. Items Discovered in Vehicles in Traffic Stops With Arrests Made (1,209 arrests):





## City of Pittsburgh Police Pursuits 2013

### DEFINITIONS

1. **REASON INITIATED:** Offense or suspected offense for which the officer initially decided to pursue the vehicle.
  - a. **DUI or Suspected DUI** – The driver was known to be or suspected of driving under the influence.
  - b. **Felony Criminal Offenses**- Any known or suspected felony criminal offense, except those relating to known or suspected stolen vehicles.
  - c. **Misdemeanor Criminal Offenses**– Any known or suspected misdemeanor criminal offense.
  - d. **Other Traffic Offenses**– Any other traffic violation except driving under the influence.
  - e. **Stolen or Suspected Stolen Vehicle**– The vehicle is known to be or suspected of being stolen.
  - f. **Summary Criminal Offenses**– Any known or suspected summary criminal offense.
  
2. **REASON TERMINATED:**
  - a. **Abandoned** – The violator stopped voluntarily, then fled on foot.
  - b. **Discontinued** – Self-explanatory.
  - c. **Induced Stop** – One or more police vehicles being used to force the pursued vehicle to stop. For the purpose of this report, in an induced stop, there is no attempt to make contact with the pursued vehicle.
  - d. **Stopped by Collision** – The pursuit was terminated because the pursuing police vehicle was involved in a crash or the violator was involved in a crash which ended the pursuit.
  - e. **Stopped Voluntarily** – The violator stopped voluntarily, without the use of road spikes, roadblocks, induced stops, or other apprehension techniques, and surrendered.
  - f. **Violator Vehicle Disabled** – The pursuit was terminated because the violator vehicle suffered mechanical failure other than that caused by a crash or other police action.
  
3. **APPREHENSION:**
  - a. **Apprehended During Pursuit** – The violator was apprehended during the pursuit. This includes during any foot pursuit or search.
  - b. **Delayed – After Termination of Pursuit** – The violator was apprehended after the pursuit was terminated. This includes cases in which the violator was identified through investigation, or the violator was identified during the pursuit and a decision was made to terminate the pursuit. The violator was then apprehended at a later time.
  - c. **None – Decision Made to Terminate** – The pursuit was terminated due to a decision made by the pursuing officer(s) or by their supervisor(s), even though the officer(s) was able to continue the pursuit.
  - d. **None – Stopped, But Escaped on Foot** – The violator vehicle was stopped, but the violator escaped on foot.
  - e. **None-Violator Successfully Eluded Police** – Self-explanatory.
  
4. **CRASH TYPE:**
  - a. **None** – Self-explanatory.
  - b. **Police Crash** – A crash involving only a pursuing police vehicle(s).
  - c. **Police – Violator - Legal Intervention** – Police vehicle was deliberately driven into the violator vehicle as an act of legal intervention.
  - d. **Uninvolved Crash** – A crash involving only a vehicle(s) not involved in the pursuit.
  - e. **Violator Crash** – A crash involving only the violator vehicle.
  - f. **Violator – Police Crash** – A crash involving the violator and pursuing police vehicle(s).
  - g. **Violator – Police Deliberate Intent** - Violator vehicle was deliberately driven into a police vehicle.

- h. **Violator – Tire Deflation Deployment Crash** – Road fangs, spike strips, stop sticks, or other devices used to deflate the tires of a pursued vehicle resulting in a crash of the violator vehicle.
- i. **Violator – Uninvolved Occupied Crash** – A crash involving the violator vehicle and an occupied vehicle(s) not involved in the pursuit.
- j. **Violator – Uninvolved Unoccupied Crash** – A crash involving the violator vehicle and an unoccupied vehicle(s) not involved in the pursuit.

**5. INJURIES:**

- a. **Violator** – Total number of persons in the violator vehicle who received nonfatal injuries resulting from vehicular operation during the pursuit.
- b. **Police** – Total number of persons in police vehicle(s) who received nonfatal injuries resulting from vehicular operation during the pursuit.
- c. **Uninvolved** – Total number of uninvolved persons who received nonfatal injuries resulting from vehicular operation during the pursuit.

**6. FATALITY:**

- a. **Violator** – Total number of persons in the violator vehicle who died as a direct result of vehicular operation during the pursuit.
- b. **Police** – Total number of persons in the police vehicle(s) who died as a direct result of vehicular operation during the pursuit.
- c. **Uninvolved** – Total number of uninvolved persons who died as a direct result of vehicular operation during the pursuit.

**POLICE PURSUITS - 2013**

1. Total Pursuits: ..... **205**

2. Summary:

Deaths as a result of pursuit	0
Injuries as a result of pursuit	45
Collisions	69
Arrests	194

3. Reason Pursuit Initiated:

<b><u>Reason Initiated</u></b>	<b><u>Frequency</u></b>	<b><u>Percent</u></b>
DUI or Suspected DUI Operator	17	8.3%
Felony Criminal Offenses	22	10.7%
Misdemeanor Criminal Offenses	19	9.3%
Other Traffic Offenses	110	53.7%
Stolen or Suspected Stolen Vehicle	29	14.1%
Summary Criminal Offenses	8	3.9%

4. Reason Pursuit Terminated:

<b><u>Reason Terminated</u></b>	<b><u>Frequency</u></b>	<b><u>Percent</u></b>
Abandoned	29	14.1%
Discontinued	31	15.1%
Induced Stop	5	2.4%
Stopped by Collision	37	18.0%
Stopped Voluntarily	88	42.9%
Violator Vehicle Disabled	15	7.3%

## 5. Crosstab – Reason Initiated v. Reason Terminated

<u>Reason Initiated</u>	<u>Reason Terminated</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Abandoned</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Induced Stop</u>	<u>Stopped by Collision</u>	<u>Stopped Voluntarily</u>	<u>Violator Vehicle Disabled</u>	
DUI or Suspected DUI Operator	1	0	0	2	10	4	17
Felony Criminal Offenses	3	4	0	6	8	1	22
Misdemeanor Criminal Offenses	1	3	2	4	9	0	19
Other Traffic Offenses	17	19	2	16	48	8	110
Stolen or Suspected Stolen Vehicle	7	4	0	8	8	2	29
Summary Criminal Offenses	0	1	1	1	5	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>205</b>

## 6. Apprehension as a Result of Pursuit:

<u>Apprehension Type</u>	<u>Arrests</u>					<u>Total Reports</u>
	<u>None</u>	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>Three</u>	<u>Four</u>	
Apprehended During Pursuit (including on foot)	3	117	20	2	2	144
Delayed - After Termination	1	9	0	0	0	10
None - Decision Made to Terminate	8	2	0	0	0	10
None - Stopped, but Escaped on Foot	13	3	1	1	1	19
None - Violator Successfully Eluded Police	22	0	0	0	0	22
Total Reports	47	131	21	3	3	205
<b>Total Arrests:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>194</b>

## 7. Collisions as a Result of Pursuit: Of the 205 pursuits, 69 resulted in 92 collisions (there were 18 pursuits that had more than one collision). The following is a breakdown of the types of collisions that were reported:

	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
None	136	60.0%
Police/Violator Legal Intervention	4	2%
Uninvolved Crash	2	1%
Violator Crash	53	23%
Violator/Police Crash	4	2%
Violator/Police Deliberate Intent	1	0%
Violator/Tire Deflation Deployment Crash	2	1%
Violator/Uninvolved Deliberate Intent	2	1%
Violator/Uninvolved Occupied Crash	10	4%
Violator/Uninvolved Unoccupied Crash	14	6%
<b>Total Collisions</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

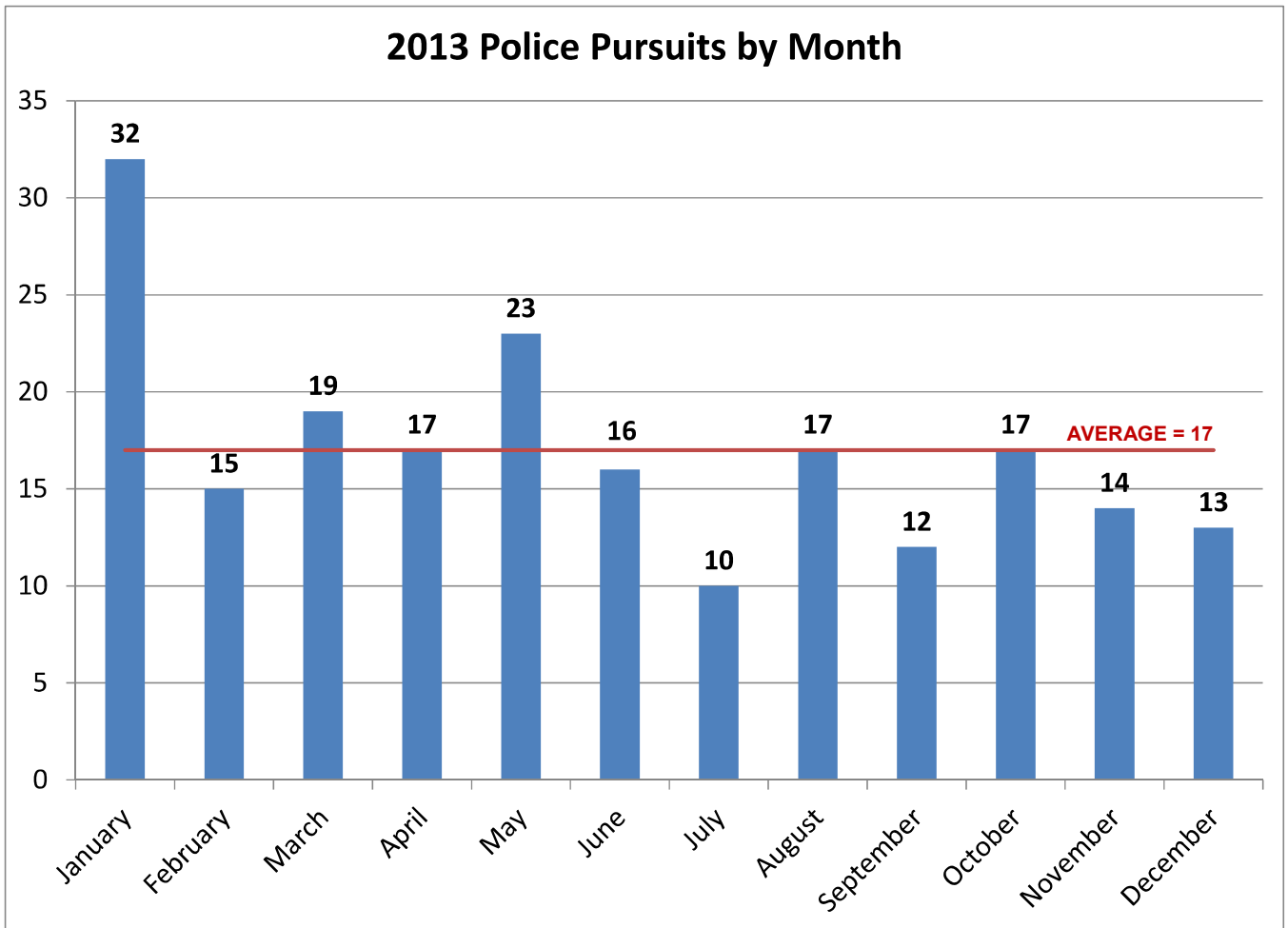
8. Injuries as a Result of Pursuit: There were 25 pursuits that results in 26 injuries and 0 deaths as follows:

<u>Persons Injured</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Police	8	18%
Violator	29	64%
Uninvolved	8	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	

<u>Persons Killed</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Police	0	0.0%
Violator	0	0.0%
Uninvolved	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Summary of Pursuits Involving Fatalities:** In 2013, no PBP vehicle pursuits involved fatalities:

9. Date/Time Analysis of Pursuits: The average monthly number of pursuits was 17. May exceeded the average by one standard deviation and January exceeded the average by two standard deviations. The monthly distribution is shown below:



## 10. Pursuits by day of week and shift:

	<u>A.M.</u>	<u>P.M.</u>	<u>Night</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sunday	2	8	15	25
Monday	5	11	10	26
Tuesday	2	18	7	27
Wednesday	2	21	11	34
Thursday	5	15	8	28
Friday	2	19	18	39
Saturday	3	5	18	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>205</b>



## Field Contacts Warrantless Search & Seizures, 2013

1. In 2013, there were 3,709 incidents resulting in of 6,103 Field Contact/Warrantless Search & Seizure reports. A report is completed for each person (driver, occupant or pedestrian) contacted.

2. Reason Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure Made:

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Major Crimes Investigation	874	14.3
Narcotics & Vice Investigation	1,851	30.3
Narcotics & Vice Investigation/Major Crimes Investigation	101	1.7
Vehicle Code Violation	892	14.6
Vehicle Code Violation/Major Crimes Investigation	36	.6
Vehicle Code Violation/Narcotics & Vice Investigation	1,486	24.4
Vehicle Code Violation/Narcotics & Vice Investigation/ Major Crimes Investigation	11	.2
Truancy Related/Major Crimes Investigation	2	.0
Truancy Related/Vehicle Code Violation	2	.0
Other	848	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,103</b>	

*Note 1: Major crimes investigations include homicide, assault, sex assault, burglary, robbery and theft*

3. Zone in Which Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure Was Conducted:

<u>Police Zone</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Zone 1	1,363	22.3
Zone 2	1,003	16.4
Zone 3	1,351	22.2
Zone 4	550	9.0
Zone 5	1,246	20.4
Zone 6	517	8.5
Outside City	73	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,103</b>	

4. Person Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure Conducted With:

<u>Type Contact</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Not Identified	96	1.6
Driver	2,038	33.4
Occupant	2,232	36.6
Pedestrian	1,737	28.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,103</b>	

*Note 2: An occupant can be the occupant of a house, dwelling or vehicle.*



5. Field Contacts/Warrantless Search & Seizures by Race, Gender and Age

		<u>Unknown</u>	<u>18 - 19</u>	<u>20 - 29</u>	<u>30 - 39</u>	<u>40 - 49</u>	<u>50 - 59</u>	<u>60 - 69</u>	<u>&gt; 69</u>
<b>Female</b>	African-American	35	50	239	102	73	52	6	6
	Asian	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
	Caucasian	23	29	299	127	58	39	9	3
	Hispanic	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Other or Unknown	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Male</b>	African-American	345	416	1,519	506	242	167	42	7
	Asian	0	2	6	2	1	2	0	0
	Caucasian	47	91	694	401	195	130	29	3
	Hispanic	3	2	20	9	5	1	0	0
	Other or Unknown	5	2	18	11	3	0	0	0
<b>Unknown</b>	African-American	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Caucasian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other or Unknown	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

6. Result of Field Contacts/Warrantless Search & Seizures:

<u>Result</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No Further Action	3,113	51.0
Property Seized or Recovered	347	5.7
Arrest	202	3.3
Arrest and Property Seized or Recovered	2,437	39.9
Strip Search	1	0.0
Strip Search, Arrest and Property Seized or Recovered	3	0.1
Body Cavity Search	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,103</b>	

7. Strip Searches (4 strip searches in 2013):

<u>Descriptors:</u>	<u>Strip Search 1</u>	<u>Strip Search 2</u>
Reason for Police Search	Vehicle Code Violation/ Narcotics & Vice Investigation	Narcotics & Vice Investigation
Resulting Police Action(s)	Strip Search, Arrest and Property Seized or Recovered	Strip Search, Arrest and Property Seized or Recovered
Person Searched	Occupant	Pedestrian
Gender	Male	Male
Age	30 - 39	20 - 29
Race	African-American	Caucasian
Zone	Zone 3	Zone 3
Month	January	February
Time of Day	9 pm. - 10 p.m.	6 p.m. - 7 p.m.
Gender of Officer	Male	Male
Performing Strip Search		

8. Strip Searches (*continued*)

**Descriptors:**

Reason for Police Search

Resulting Police Action(s)

Person Searched

Gender

Age

Race

Zone

Month

Time of Day

Gender of Officer

Performing Strip Search

**Strip Search 3**

Vehicle Code Violation/  
Narcotics & Vice Investigation

Strip Search, Arrest and  
Property Seized or Recovered

Driver

Male

20 - 29

African-American

Zone 2

September

5 p.m. - 6 p.m.

Male

**Strip Search 4**

Narcotics & Vice Investigation

Strip Search

Occupant

Male

20 - 29

African-American

Zone 3

October

8 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Male

9. Body Cavity Searches (no body cavity searches in 2013):

**Descriptors:**

Reason for Police Search

Resulting Police Action

Person Searched

Gender

Age

Race

Zone

Month

Time of Day

Reason for Search

Body Cavity Search Location

Person Conducting Body Cavity Search

Result of Search

**Body Cavity Search**



## Subject Resistance Review, 2013

In 2013, there were 421,317 police responses to calls for service in which contact was made with the public. This represents a 4.34% increase when compared to 2012 calls for service.

**Table 1: Responses to Calls for Service (contact with public) Comparison 2012-2013**

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
January	32,785	34,191	4.29%
February	28,720	30,470	6.09%
March	36,517	33,343	-8.69%
April	33,191	37,624	13.36%
May	35,444	39,573	11.65%
June	35,567	38,502	8.25%
July	35,782	37,625	5.15%
August	35,423	38,540	8.80%
September	33,991	34,717	2.14%
October	35,243	34,572	-1.90%
November	30,707	32,210	4.89%
December	30,422	29,950	-1.55%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>403,792</b>	<b>421,317</b>	<b>4.34%</b>

Of the 421,317 calls, there were 868 incidents or 0.21% which required officers to utilize force against resisting subjects. There were 1,676 separate Subject Resistance Reports (SRR) generated from the 868 incidents which involved 1,010 actors. Table #2 shows the distribution of these incidents by Police Zone of occurrence.

**Table 2 – Subject Resistance Incidents by Zone of Occurrence**

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Zone 1	159	161	1.26%
Zone 2	127	142	11.81%
Zone 3	261	256	-1.92%
Zone 4	79	81	2.53%
Zone 5	161	176	9.32%
Zone 6	55	54	-1.82%
Other	8	7	-12.50%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>3.09%</b>

Officers responded to subject resistance in 4.8% of the total arrests (arrest section covered previously in this report).

The following table shows the distribution of arrests requiring officers to respond to subject resistance by shift.

**Table 3 – 2012 Recap – Subject Resistance Incidents by Zone, hour and shift of each incident**

		Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
		By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift	By hour	By shift
<b>A.M.</b>	0700-0800	1	26	0	11	0	12	2	19	2	23	1	8
	0800-0900	1		0		3		3		1		1	
	0900-1000	2		0		0		1		0		0	
	1000-1100	3		1		1		3		4		2	
	1100-1200	6		3		1		1		3		1	
	1200-1300	2		0		2		3		5		0	
	1300-1400	5		6		1		4		5		0	
	1400-1500	6		1		4		2		3		3	
<b>P.M.</b>	1500-1600	13	110	5	74	7	53	3	33	7	93	3	32
	1600-1700	10		10		11		3		15		4	
	1700-1800	15		9		2		4		13		0	
	1800-1900	14		13		8		4		13		3	
	1900-2000	16		8		7		2		15		4	
	2000-2100	14		5		6		7		9		9	
	2100-2200	16		15		9		7		10		7	
	2200-2300	12		9		3		3		11		2	
<b>Night</b>	2300-2400	8	33	9	62	14	195	5	32	11	66	3	14
	2400-0100	4		15		49		5		9		1	
	0100-0200	8		18		63		11		19		3	
	0200-0300	5		13		54		8		12		2	
	0300-0400	5		0		8		2		8		3	
	0400-0500	0		5		5		1		3		0	
	0500-0600	2		1		1		0		2		1	
	0600-0700	1		1		1		0		2		1	

The most common resisting subjects encountered by officers in 2013 were males, aged 20-29. The second highest resisting group were males, aged 30-39.

**Table 4: Resisting Subjects by Gender and Age**

	Under 15	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	Over 50	Unk Age
Male	7	88	381	116	70	82	92
Female	5	17	77	26	22	12	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>107</b>

The highest number of use of force incidents occurred in the following areas:

- Southside Flats, census tract 1702 (99 incidents/215 subject resistance reports).
- The South Shore, census tract 1921 (47 incidents/147 subject resistance reports).
- Central Business District, census tract 201 (38 incidents/70 subject resistance reports).

Citywide, there was a 12.18% increase in total Subject Resistance Reports completed when comparing 2013 to 2012. Table #5, “2012/2013 Comparison Subject Resistance Reports,” identifies the number of subject resistance reports completed by each duty location in 2012 and 2013 and the percentage of increase or decrease.

**Table 5: Comparison of Subject Resistance Reports by Unit of Assignment**

<u>Police Unit</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Zone 1	187	237	26.74%
Zone 2	181	212	17.13%
Zone 3	271	282	4.06%
Zone 4	98	98	0.00%
Zone 5	257	276	7.39%
Zone 6	68	69	1.47%
Bike	10	16	60.00%
SWAT	3	7	133.33%
Narcotics/Vice	117	159	35.90%
Major Crimes	8	2	-75.00%
Off Duty	288	312	8.33%
Traffic	3	4	33.33%
DUI Checkpoint	0	1	
Chief's Office	2	1	-50.00%
Support	0	0	
Academy	1	0	-100.00%
Violent Crimes/ Fugitive Task Force	0	0	
Graffiti Task Force	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>12.18%</b>

### Force/Control Options

In responding to subject resistance, police officers employ a continuum of control. The continuum of control aids officers in determining whether a particular control option constitutes a reasonable method of control under a given set of facts and circumstances. The three most frequently used options in 2013 were forcible handcuffing, attempts to control resisting subjects by grabbing, pushing, or pulling (categorized as “Other”), and takedowns. These were also the most frequently used levels in 2012. The TASER was used a total of 157 times during 2013 which was a 38% increase in usage when compared to 2012. It should be noted that the most frequent levels of force have been and continue to be at the lower end of the force continuum of control.

**Table 6: Force Option Comparison**

	<u>2012 Total</u>	<u>2013 Total</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Forcible Handcuffing	733	800	9%
Takedowns	471	522	11%
Taser	114	157	38%
Personal Weapons	244	245	0%
Other (grab, push, pull)	615	792	29%
ODET	30	18	-40%
Neck Restraint	1	6	500%
OC Spray	91	95	4%
Impact Weapons	31	42	35%
Maximal Restraint	8	16	100%
Stop Sticks	1	5	80%
Canine	21	17	-19%
Firearms	10	12	20%
Use of Vehicle	0	0	
Less Lethal Rounds	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>15%</b>

Table #7 provides a monthly and yearly breakdown of the levels of resistance employed by resisting subjects against officers.

**Table 7: Level of Resistance Employed by Subject**

	Body Language		Verbal Non-compliance		Active Resistance		Assaultive Behavior		Deadly Force	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	January	140	73	78	54	133	78	76	29	5
February	95	75	59	55	83	61	34	36	0	2
March	126	111	81	74	132	117	55	52	3	3
April	123	130	99	82	136	128	58	61	2	2
May	133	97	87	65	135	89	42	43	0	1
June	137	129	90	94	141	107	43	66	3	3
July	123	127	90	87	110	120	49	63	3	0
August	127	103	91	72	133	105	50	31	3	0
September	109	105	60	60	124	104	54	44	0	4
October	92	124	56	89	99	120	51	49	4	1
November	107	122	73	94	109	123	55	37	2	1
December	133	117	84	79	135	117	67	64	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>
% Change	10.05%		4.75%		15.84%		10.26%		36.84%	

### Initial Reasons for Use of Force/Control

Table #8 is a comparison of 2013 to 2012 of the initial reasons for officers having to use force/control against resisting subjects.

**Table 8: SRR Incidents by Initial Reason for Use of Force**

	Defend Self		Defend Another		Restrain for Subject's Safety		Effecting Arrest		Other	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
January	49	35	51	19	25	12	132	69	19	17
February	40	32	34	32	18	9	78	65	12	12
March	39	50	34	44	25	20	124	113	12	16
April	49	52	41	46	30	23	123	120	21	18
May	45	41	43	37	17	15	130	88	8	13
June	45	63	35	50	29	18	131	113	12	19
July	39	60	38	37	17	31	115	126	11	6
August	60	39	38	27	27	19	125	93	9	9
September	48	43	39	33	16	15	114	108	15	10
October	35	48	32	38	19	24	93	115	6	15
November	46	47	36	40	20	20	101	110	18	16
December	61	62	44	51	28	33	124	115	14	13
<b>Totals</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>164</b>
% Change	-2.80%		2.42%		13.39%		12.55%		-4.27%	

### Incident Types

The following table depicts subject resistance incidents by type:

**Table 9: Subject Resistance Incidents by Type**

	On-View Arrest		Warrant Arrest		Involuntary Commitment		Prisoner Transport		Other	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
January	63	45	1	3	3	2	1	2	10	9
February	48	37	1	2	3	1	0	0	8	5
March	60	69	3	1	6	7	1	3	5	7
April	65	71	1	1	6	7	2	1	10	10
May	64	55	4	3	5	3	1	0	8	10
June	70	67	1	3	7	4	1	2	9	13
July	56	59	3	3	4	1	0	1	7	9
August	60	52	1	1	7	5	2	1	5	7
September	63	57	0	1	5	3	4	1	9	4
October	45	67	3	2	5	5	1	1	7	7
November	50	55	5	0	3	6	1	1	8	9
December	68	59	2	1	2	5	3	0	6	5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>
% Change	2.74%		19.05%		14.29%		30.77%		-3.16%	

### **Firearms Review**

There were 95 firearms discharges reviewed in 2013. Twelve officers fired their weapons in self-defense in 6 separate incidents involving 6 actors. One officer was critically wounded. All 6 of the involved actors were injured. Seventy-six officers used their firearms to destroy injured animals and 7 officers fired at attacking dogs.

### **Canine Review**

At the end of 2013, there were 22 K-9 teams working. There were 812 reported canine uses which led to 144 non-bite apprehensions and 18 bite apprehensions.

### **Injury Review – Resisting Subjects**

Forty-four percent or 412 of the resisting subjects reported injuries in 2013. This is unchanged from the 44% that reported injuries in 2012. Of the 412 resisting subjects who reported injuries, 64 were listed as being “treated/admitted” (34 were actually involuntary commitments). Of the remaining 30 who were reported as treated and admitted, 3 were admitted due to drug and/or alcohol overdoses or intoxication, 2 were admitted due to swallowing narcotics to prevent recovery by arresting officers, 21 were admitted for injuries sustained during the encounter with police, 3 were admitted for injuries sustained prior to the encounter with police and 1 was admitted due to a pre-existing medical condition. Thirty-two were self-treated or treated by EMS, 284 were treated and released, and 23 refused treatment. The most common type of injury to resisting subjects is cuts/abrasions to the face, head, and hands resulting from strikes to the face or from the ground during a takedown or ground fighting.

### **Injury Review – Officers**

Seven percent or 123 officers reported injuries in 2013. One officer was critically wounded. Sixty-six officers were listed as self treated or treated by EMS and 33 were treated and released. Common injuries to officers were hand and wrist injuries, cuts, and abrasions.



## Pittsburgh Police Retirements, 2013

In 2013, 41 active sworn personnel retired from the Bureau of Police.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>APPOINTMENT DATE</u>	<u>RETIREMENT DATE</u>
Coretta A. Buggs	Sergeant	September 25, 1989	December 8, 2009
Paul F. Dugan	Detective	November 5, 1979	January 4, 2013
Eric Kurvach	Master Police Officer	January 3, 1994	February 3, 2013
Nathan E. Harper	Chief	March 28, 1977	February 21, 2013
Kenneth Manuel	Master Police Officer	April 9, 1990	March 5, 2013
Cardell Nino Brown	Master Police Officer	April 9, 1990	March 8, 2013
Theodore Garrity	Master Police Officer	January 16, 1995	March 5, 2013
Frederick Woodard	Detective	February 15, 1993	March 6, 2013
Connie Diulus	Master Police Officer	September 25, 1989	March 2, 2013
John D. Gaspich	Master Police Officer	March 29, 1993	March 5, 2013
William J. Hanlon	Detective	September 6, 1983	April 4, 2013
Susan Lippert	Master Police Officer	March 23, 1987	April 6, 2012
Edward Eckle	Sergeant	November 27, 1989	April 4, 2013
Robert Pires	Detective	September 6, 1983	April 9, 2013
Patrick Tevis	Master Police Officer	March 8, 1993	April 3, 2013
Robert Harrison	Master Police Officer	April 20, 1993	April 2, 2013
John McMonagle	Master Police Officer	March 8, 1993	April 6, 2013
Louis W. Frank	Master Police Officer	January 3, 1994	April 9, 2013
George Edwards	Master Police Officer	April 4, 1988	April 20, 2013
John A. Catullo	Master Police Officer	April 20, 1993	May 1, 2013
Alice L. Klein	Sergeant	January 7, 1991	May 1, 2013
Mark A. Davis	Master Police Officer	March 8, 1993	May 4, 2013
James B. Goga	Detective	March 8, 1993	June 8, 2013
Thomas McBride	Master Police Officer	September 6, 1983	July 2, 2013
Theotis Sampson	Master Police Officer	February 15, 1993	June 21, 2013
Michael R. Hoffman	Sergeant	January 3, 1994	July 6, 2013
Brenda Hill	Sergeant	July 5, 1993	June 21, 2013
Richard Pritchard	Lieutenant	March 8, 1993	June 28, 2013
Michael Schopp	Detective	June 27, 1994	July 12, 2013
Andrew Tice	Detective	July 12, 1993	July 16, 2013
Jayne Novak	Police Officer	May 12, 2000	July 25, 2013
Christopher Wydra	Detective	June 27, 1994	August 2, 2013
Kathy L. Curges	Master Police Officer	November 27, 1989	August 29, 2013
William S. Webb	Master Police Officer	July 5, 1993	August 31, 2013
Anthony Viscomi	Sergeant	June 27, 1994	September 7, 2013
Michael Piasecki	Lieutenant	April 17, 1989	August 20, 2013
Christopher Micknowski	Sergeant	April 4, 1988	September 27, 2013
Brian Johnson	Detective	February 15, 1993	September 16, 2013
Ken Farnan	Master Police Officer	June 27, 1994	September 19, 2013
Timothy G. Ballou	Detective	April 9, 1990	November 1, 2013
James R. Smith	Detective	June 27, 1994	November 6, 2013





## Pittsburgh Police Deaths, 2013

In 2013, the Bureau lost 1 active and 31 retired officers. We salute them for their service to our City and grieve with their families for their loss.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>APPOINTMENT DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>DATE OF PASSING</u>
Carol Nunley	Police Officer	April 9, 1990	Retired	January 16, 2013
Ann Marie Beck	Master Police Officer	April 17, 1989	Active	January 21, 2013
Charles W. Potter	Police Officer	December 1, 1958	Retired	February 3, 2013
Michael R. Chergi	Sergeant	February 10, 1969	Retired	February 8, 2013
Richard C. Barrett	Detective	August 20, 1964	Retired	March 27, 2013
Michael Sidoruk	Police Officer	May 5, 1954	Retired	March 27, 2013
Patrick M. Logan	Master Police Officer	February 10, 1969	Retired	April 16, 2013
Gerald M. Fingeret	Police Officer	October 19, 1959	Retired	April 19, 2013
James M. Dwyer	Police Officer	August 20, 1964	Retired	April 24, 2013
Edward S. Bierce	Sergeant	March 15, 1956	Retired	May 5, 2013
Lawrence J. Schohn	Police Officer	December 8, 1958	Retired	April 30, 2013
John R. Hicky	Police Officer	September 9, 1968	Retired	May 12, 2013
Edward R. Blakeley	Police Officer	January 11, 1957	Retired	May 24, 2013
James V. Stevens	Police Officer	September 10, 1956	Retired	June 11, 2013
Walter Kusen	Police Officer	January 28, 1952	Retired	June 22, 2013
John E. McCarthy	Police Officer	September 9, 1968	Retired	July 11, 2013
Oliver Durden	Police Officer	May 13, 1976	Retired	July 19, 2013
Edward A. Kearns	Sergeant	April 16, 1958	Retired	July 28, 2013
Elizabeth Lalle	Sergeant	September 18, 1951	Retired	July 30, 2013
Raymond R. Conley	Police Officer	February 4, 1954	Retired	August 4, 2013
Howard J. Landers	Police Officer	February 26, 1968	Retired	August 13, 2013
Samuel F. Bruni	Detective	March 29, 1993	Retired	September 3, 2013
Charles J. Lenz	Detective	January 3, 1950	Retired	September 10, 2013
William J. Wiesenfeld,	Police Officer	July 28, 1969	Retired	September 14, 2013
Frederick Zaborowski	Police Officer	April 3, 1967	Retired	September 15, 2013
Carol A. Ross-Derico	Police Officer	April 4, 1988	Retired	November 9, 2013
Gabriel L. Cocheres	Sergeant	August 7, 1950	Retired	November 24, 2013
Joseph R. Paieski	Sergeant	September 9, 1968	Retired	December 3, 2013
Miriam A. Lucarelli	Police Officer	April 23, 1979	Retired	December 13, 2013
James T. Kirsch	Police Officer	September 9, 1968	Retired	December 18, 2013
Edward W. Cox	Police Officer	April 5, 1954	Retired	December 5, 2013
Joseph Kovalski	Lieutenant	October 1, 1948	Retired	December 5, 2013



## Officers Killed in the Line of Duty

**Night Watchman Samuel H. Ferguson**  
**April 21, 1853**

**Patrolman Benjamin Evans**  
**August 6, 1885**

**Patrolman George C. Woods**  
**September 6, 1886**

**Patrolman Thomas Chidlow**  
**May 24, 1888**

**Lieutenant John A. Berry**  
**February 9, 1898**

**Patrolman Charles Metzgar**  
**May 11, 1898**

**Patrolman William Scanlon**  
**July 8, 1898**

**Patrolman David E. Lewis**  
**August 7, 1900**

**Detective Patrick Fitzgerald**  
**April 12, 1901**

**Patrolman James H. Sheehy**  
**May 18, 1902**

**Sub-Patrolman Andrew J. Kelly**  
**October 4, 1903**

**Patrolman Casper Mayer**  
**April 1, 1904**

**Wagonman George M. Cochran**  
**November 13, 1904**

**Patrolman James Farrell**  
**October 3, 1908**

**Patrolman William Walsh**  
**October 20, 1909**

**Patrolman Michael Grab**  
**March 3, 1914**

**Patrolman George H. Shearer**  
**May 12, 1914**

**Patrolman Charles H. Edinger**  
**June 6, 1917**

**Patrolman Thomas P. Farrell**  
**March 2, 1918**

**Detective Peter K. Tsaruas**  
**November 20, 1920**

**Patrolman Edward G. Couch**  
**October 30, 1922**

**Patrolman Daniel J. Conley**  
**December 30, 1922**

**Patrolman Casper T. Schmotzer**  
**January 23, 1923**

**Patrolman John J. Rudolph**  
**April 3, 1923**

**Patrolman Joseph Jovanovic**  
**July 7, 1924**

**Patrolman Joseph Riley**  
**August 3, 1924**

**Patrolman Robert J. Galloway**  
**August 26, 1924**

**Patrolman Samuel McGreevy**  
**October 5, 1924**

**Lieutenant Albert B. Burris**  
**June 30, 1925**

**Patrolman Charles S. Cooper JR**  
**August 18, 1925**

**Patrolman James F. Farrell**  
**July 6, 1927**

**Patrolman Ralph P. Gentile**  
**November 1, 1928**

**Patrolman John J. Schemm**  
**December 21, 1928**

**Patrolman Stephen Janadea**  
**July 16, 1929**

**Patrolman William Johnson**  
**October 23, 1929**

**Patrolman James Hughes**  
**December 27, 1929**

**Patrolman Earle N. Murray**  
**June 25, 1930**

**Patrolman Joseph J. Beran**  
**January 28, 1931**

**Patrolman George J. Sallade**  
**October 5, 1933**

**Patrolman Roy W. Freiss**  
**February 3, 1935**

**Patrolman Robert L. Kosmal**  
**August 17, 1935**

**Inspector Albert L. Jacks**  
**April 17, 1936**

**Patrolman Charles M. Snyder**  
**January 25, 1937**

**Patrolman George A. Kelly**  
**February 12, 1937**

**Patrolman John J. Scanlon**  
**August 23, 1937**

**Patrolman Edward M. Conway**  
**June 27, 1939**

**Patrolman Anthony E. Rahe**  
**August 7, 1939**

**Patrolman Toby Brown**  
**August 23, 1941**

**Patrolman Arthur A. MacDonald**  
**March 16, 1945**

**Patrolman Louis G. Spencer**  
**December 24, 1946**

**Lieutenant William J. Lavery**  
**August 5, 1947**

**Patrolman William P. Ewing**  
**February 7, 1953**

**Patrolman Edward V. Tierney**  
**July 28, 1953**

**Patrolman William H. Heagy**  
**March 25, 1954**

**Detective James R. Kelly**  
**June 3, 1955**

**Patrolman James V. Timpona**  
**October 16, 1958**

**Patrolman Coleman R. McDonough**  
**July 5, 1965**

**Patrolman Joseph F. Gaetano**  
**June 10, 1966**

**Patrolman John L. Scott**  
**October 10, 1970**

**Patrolman William J. Otis**  
**March 3, 1971**

**Police Officer Patrick J. Wallace**  
**July 3, 1974**

**Police Officer David A. Barr**  
**May 3, 1983**

**Detective Norman A. Stewart**  
**September 16, 1983**

**Sergeant James T. Blair**  
**November 26, 1990**

**Police Officer Joseph J. Grill**  
**March 6, 1991**

**Police Officer Thomas L. Herron**  
**March 6, 1991**

**Sergeant James H. Taylor JR**  
**September 22, 1995**

**Police Officer Paul J Sciallo II**  
**April 4, 2009**

**Police Officer Stephen J. Mayhle**  
**April 4, 2009**

**Police Officer Eric G. Kelly**  
**April 4, 2009**



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Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

Commander Cheryl Doubt

Commander Scott Schubert

Lieutenant Jennifer Ford

Lieutenant Edward Trapp

Detective Denice DeMarco

Detective Deborah Gilkey

Detective Harry Hilley

Detective Amy Larson

Detective Jamirae McGovern

Officer Janine Triulo

Nora Bolla

Theresa Cummings

## **Notice of Right to File a Complaint**

*(Ordinance No. 21, paragraph 21 dated October 20, 2011)*

Members of the public have the right to file a complaint concerning police conduct. The complaints can be filed electronically, by facsimile, letter, by telephone or in person.

Complaints may be filed at:

### *The Office of Municipal Investigations*

<http://www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/omi/>

The Office of Municipal Investigations (OMI) is responsible for coordinating the receipt, analysis and investigation of citizen complaints of civil and/or criminal misconduct alleged against employees of the City of Pittsburgh.

This includes uniformed personnel such as Fire, Police, Emergency Medical Services, and Building Inspection employees. OMI is a fact finder and does not make disciplinary recommendations or decisions. Its findings are referred to the Director of the Department in which the employee works. OMI relies on City work rules, union contracts, Civil Service regulations, City Code, and State laws to define illegal and inappropriate conduct. It is OMI's responsibility to insure that all citizen complaints receive fair, accurate, thorough and timely investigations.

2608 Penn Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222  
**Phone:** 412-255-2804 **Fax:** 412-255-2952

**Office Hours:**  
Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.  
24 Hour Answering System

### *The Citizens' Police Review Board*

<http://www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/cprb/>

The Citizen Police Review Board (CPRB) is an independent agency set up to investigate citizen complaints about improper police conduct. The CPRB was created by voter referendum, and its rules are governed by Title Six, Article VI of the City Code.

The CPRB is made up of seven unpaid board members appointed by City Council and the Mayor. Board members serve a four-year term. While serving, they oversee all aspects of complaint handling: from initial review to public hearings and meetings to recommendations, if applicable.

The CPRB can only investigate complaints related to the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and any officer thereof. The CPRB does not handle complaints about Fire, Emergency Medical Services, Building Inspection employees, or any other department, bureau, or division within the City of Pittsburgh.

Citizen Police Review Board  
816 5th Avenue, Suite 400  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219  
**Phone:** (412) 765-8023 **Fax:** (412) 765-8059  
**Confidential Tip Line:** 412-255-CPRB (412-255-2772)