



“2016 ANNUAL REPORT”





A Message from Chief Scott E. Schubert

As Chief of Police, I am honored to serve the neighborhoods that reflect the diversity and varied cultures throughout the City of Pittsburgh. In my leadership role, I proudly oversee some of the finest and most professionally trained police officers in the region. My officers embrace their role as public servants and each day are dedicated to protecting and serving the citizens of our great city. In addition to our mission statement and core values, my directive to the Bureau is:

“Protection, Respect, Integrity, Dedication, and Excellence; together, the first letter of each of these attributes forms the word PRIDE. We, collectively, as the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, operate on these five principles, devotedly.”

During 2016, we have made tremendous strides in addressing the needs and concerns of the communities we serve; you spoke and we listened. We assigned additional officers to work in identified neighborhoods to assist with community problem solving, our community outreach efforts exceeded expectations, our training was enhanced, overall accountability became a priority, and we established new community partnerships. Additionally, in 2017, the Bureau will bring on board an Outreach Team (Family Life) and a Group Violence Intervention Coordinator to help us focus on the reduction of violent crime in the City of Pittsburgh, using a focused deterrence model which concentrates primarily on individuals responsible for violent behavior.

With the help of our community and law enforcement partners, coupled with the outstanding police work demonstrated daily by our police force, there is no significant increase in violent crimes and we continue to observe a decrease in the historic crime rate.

As 2017 quickly approaches, we look forward to our continued community partnerships and we appreciate your confidence in our ability to protect and serve you.



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History of Our Badge

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

*The badge's design is unique:
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 unique design and distinctive history,
is worn with great pride by the men and women
of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.*





Mission Statement

“We, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, stand ready; To protect life;
Serve without reservation or favor; Stand as partners with all;
Helping our communities live free from fear.”



Values Statement

“Through our commitment to professional service to all, the Bureau of Police is a source of pride for our City and a benchmark for policing excellence.”

Core Values

HONOR: We are men and women of principle; we are driven to pursue the hard right versus the easy wrong.

INTEGRITY: Integrity reflects our values in action. Our actions reflect the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics; we do the right thing without exception, so that our behavior inspires and sustains the confidence of our community.

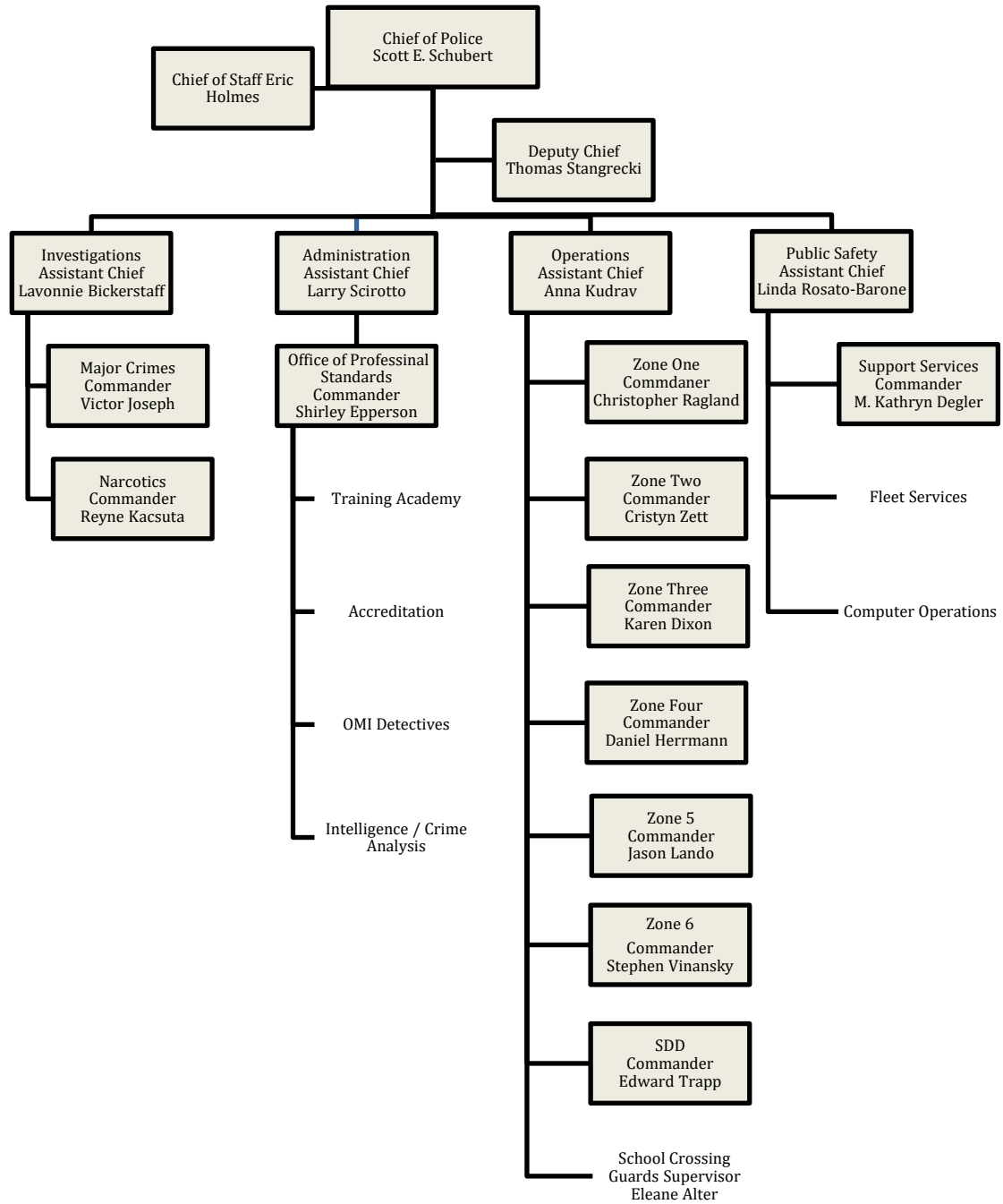
COURAGE: In valor there is hope. We are undaunted by the challenges before us, resolute in our commitment.

RESPECT: We respect the dignity and worth of all, and treat citizens and colleagues alike with dignity and respect.

COMPASSION: Ours is a profession of service. Our compassion binds us to the communities we serve, and inspires us to help others and promote justice.



Organization of the Bureau





DEMOGRAPHICS BY RANK				
	Number		Percentage	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	1	0.00%	100.00%
Assistant Chief of Police	3	1	75.00%	25.00%
Commander	5	7	41.67%	58.33%
Deputy Chief of Police	0	1	0.00%	100.00%
Detective	30	136	18.07%	81.93%
Lieutenant	3	23	11.54%	88.46%
Sergeant	13	72	15.29%	84.71%
Master Police Officer	31	159	16.32%	83.68%
Police Officer	48	315	13.22%	86.78%
Sergeant	13	72	15.29%	84.71%
TOTAL	133	715	15.68%	84.32%

DEMOGRAPHICS BY GENDER & RACE			
	Total	Female	Male
American Indian or Alaskan	1	0	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	2	4
Black	111	29	82
Hispanic	10	0	10
White	719	102	617
Unknown/Undisclosed	1	0	1
Total Officers	848	133	715



AWARDS

POLICE BUREAU MEDAL OF VALOR

OFFICER BRIAN MARKUS



POLICE BUREAU LEADERSHIP AWARD

OFFICER DAVID EYNON



OFFICER OF THE YEAR

OFFICER TIFFANY KLINE COSTA



OFFICER OF THE MONTH

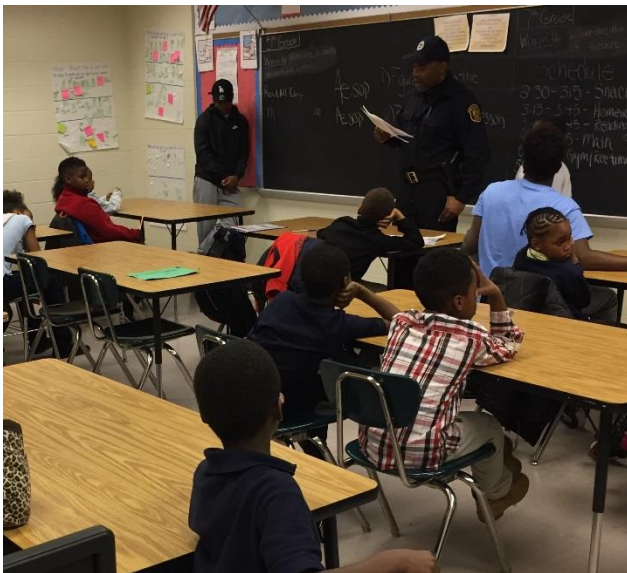
OFFICER JORDAN LOSCAR ~ JANUARY
OFFICER JOSEPH LIPPERT ~ FEBRUARY
OFFICER WILLIAM MUDRON ~ MARCH
DETECTIVE DAVID LINCOLN ~ APRIL
SERGEANT ERIC KROLL ~ MAY
OFFICER TIMOTHY MORSE ~ JUNE
OFFICER JOHN SHAMLIN ~ JULY

DETECTIVE STACEY HAWTHORNE ~ AUGUST
DETECTIVE ARTIE PATTERSON ~ AUGUST
DETECTIVE ANDREW MILLER ~ SEPTEMBER
DETECTIVE WILLIAM CHURILLA ~ OCTOBER
OFFICER TIFFANY KLINE COSTA ~ NOVEMBER
OFFICER ANTHONY KOO ~ DECEMBER



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 1

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 1 is located in Northside, and encompasses a number of eclectic Pittsburgh neighborhoods.



Zone 1 Officers became involved in the Neighborhood Learning Alliance program at John Morrow School. The program consisted of officers participating in an after school program which was designed to have officers read books to the students. Officers initially would meet with students in grades K-2 and read and discuss books which were often provided by the students. After a short period of time officers began to participate in other activities with the children such as shooting basketball or observing their judo classes. A typical day consisted of the officers reading to the children for approximately 1 hour and then participating in other activities, allowing the officers to have a more hands on interaction with the students.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 2

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 2 is located centrally in the city and encompasses twelve distinct Pittsburgh neighborhoods.



The Tree of Hope Christmas Toy Drive was, again, a success for the organization that supplies toys to children who have been directly affected by the street violence. Each year, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, and other organizations, initiate a massive collection of toys and games to drop off at Eastminster Presbyterian Church in East Liberty, which is then distributed to area children. This was the 15th year for the annual celebration.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 3

Situated in the southern part of the city, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 3 includes the Pittsburgh neighborhoods of Southside, Mt. Washington, Knoxville, Southside flats and Carrick.

In the spirit of Christmas, officers participated in a "Toy Drive" collection with the Brashear Association. Gifts were donated by officers from the Zone and presented at the annual Christmas party ~ Santa's Helpers.





Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 4

Located in the eastern part of the city, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 4 serves a particularly diverse constituency of neighborhoods, including Shadyside, Lincoln Place, Squirrel Hill, Hazelwood, Greenfield, Oakland and Point Breeze.



Chess players of all ages, backgrounds, and levels of expertise met for friendly impromptu games at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh's 2017 Annual Extravaganza on June 11. Crowding beneath a large, open-air tent overseen by the Pittsburgh Police Chess Club – which offers young people, beginners to experienced, weekly chess instruction at CLP branches throughout the city – the turnout seemed to prove that this 1,300 year old game bridges boundaries even today.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 5

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 5, located in the eastern part of the city, includes Homewood, East Hills, Larimer and Lincoln Lemington among its neighborhoods.



In order to better reach our young people, Zone 5 has assembled a team of officers who volunteer to meet with youth in small groups, in order to break down the barriers that exist between the two groups. These meetings have taken place at schools, churches, the YMCA, and even in private homes. The concept behind this type of meeting is to allow teenagers the opportunity to get to know police officers on a personal level, and for the officers to do the same with

the kids. The officers do not wear uniforms and there is no lecturing or teaching. This is simply an opportunity for the kids and the cops to get to know each other in a more intimate setting rather than out in the street.



Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 6

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone 6 is located in the western part of the city.

Officers visit with students at Brookline Elementary Field Day. Bomb squad and K9 officers also stopped to talk to students about their work on specialty units. The two most popular events of the fun filled day were duct taping Principal Vater to the wall and taking a selfie with Officer Cain.





Pittsburgh Police Civil Actions

JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2016

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 (8 cases)

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| • False Arrest/Imprisonment | 3 cases – Open |
| • Excessive Force | 3 cases – Open |
| • Malicious Prosecution | 1 case – Open |
| • Other Civil Rights | 1 case – Open |

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: 8

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| • False Arrest/Imprisonment | 3 cases |
| • Excessive Force | 3 cases |
| • Malicious Prosecution | 1 case |
| • Other Civil Rights | 1 case |

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: 5

JORDAN MILES v. MICHAEL SALDUTTE, DAVID SISAK and RICHARD EWING, Nos. 15-3082 & 15-3108; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

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

DEANDRE BROWN v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, NICHOLAS J. BOBBS, in his official and individual capacities, FRANK A. WELLING in his official and individual capacities, JOHN and/or JANE DOE, in their individual and official capacities, No. CA 14-0506; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment



BART MAVERICK YAGLA, JR. v. KENNETH SIMON, ALLEGHENY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE, CITY OF PITTSBURGH and COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, No. CA 14-00181; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

DERRICK N. BRAGG v. PAUL E. KIRBY, Police Officer and PITTSBURGH POLICE DEPT, No. CA 14-01146; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

ROBYN M. KITT, individually and as Parent and Natural Guardian of JASON L. RINI, JR., a Minor v. THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH; THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU OF POLICE; FORMER CHIEF NATHAN E. HARPER, in his individual capacity; MICHAEL HUSS, Director of Public Safety, in his individual capacity; ACTING CHIEF REGINA MCDONALD, in her individual capacity; ALISA L. DUNCAN, individually and as a Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety Bureau of Police; ANTONIO CIUMMO, individually as a Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety Bureau of Police; LEONARD DUNCAN, individually and as a Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety Bureau of Police; FIRST NATIONAL BANK; KELLY MARSHALL, individually and as a State Actor and Employee of First National Bank; and EMILY GLOVA, individually and as a State Actor and Employee of First National Bank, No. CA 15-00225; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

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: 6

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

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

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

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.

MICHAEL ELLIS v. DANIEL D. REGAN, City of Pittsburgh Solicitor; NATHAN HARPER, Chief of Police; REGINA MCDONALD, Acting Chief; GEORGE TROSKY, Assistant Chief of Police; MAURITA BRYANT, Assistant Chief of Police; LUKE RAVENSTAHL, Mayor of Pittsburgh; DARLENE M. HARRIS, Council President, District 1; THERESA KAIL-SMITH, Councilwoman, District 2; BRUCE KRAUS, Councilman, District 3; NATALIA RUDIAK, Councilwoman, District 4; COREY O'CONNOR, Councilman, District 6; R. DANIELLE LAVELLE, Councilwoman, District 6; DEBORAH GROSS, Councilwoman, District 7; WILL PEDUTO, Councilman/Mayor Elect, District 8; RICKY BURGESS, Councilman, District 9 - Individually & in Official Professional Capacity; KATHY DEGLER, City of Pittsburgh Commander - Police Officer; OFFICER MATTHEW WHITE, City of Pittsburgh Police, Community Relations Officer; SERGEANT CAPLAN, City of Pittsburgh Police Sergeant; SERGEANT VOLLBERG, City of Pittsburgh Police Sergeant; KEVIN WALTERS, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer; HENRY A. ROGOWSKI MPO, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer (3420); MONTICELLO, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer; MORTON WAVERLY, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer; CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE OFFICERS, OF UNITS: 341K, 3412 & 3428; JEFFREY W. LABELLA, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer, Indv. & Entity; ELIZABETH VITALBO, City of Pittsburgh Police Officer, Indv & Entity, No. 15-1951; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force



DALE SHAFFER v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, NICHOLAS J. BOBBS, in his official and individual official capacities, No. 15-3242; United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

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: 24

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

8/15/16: ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART Officers’ Motion for Summary Judgment and GRANTING City’s. Motion for Summary Judgment. MICHAEL KOSKO is DISMISSED. CITY OF PITTSBURGH is DISMISSED as a defendant.

Matter is scheduled for Trial September 2017.

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

(Same incident at DONALD BURRIS, JR. v. BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD, et al., No. CA 14-01704; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.)

9/30/2016 - ORDER. IT IS ORDERED that the Homestead Defendants’ motion for summary judgment is granted and Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment against the Homestead defendants is denied; and IT FURTHER IS ORDERED that for the reasons set forth in the opinion filed on this date, the Pittsburgh Defendants’ motion for summary judgment is granted in part and denied in part. The motion is

granted as to the claims against Officer Boyko under the Third, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth causes of action, the claims against former Chief

Nate Harper under the Fourth and Sixth causes of action, and the state law claims against the City of Pittsburgh under the Seventh and Eighth causes of action. The Pittsburgh Defendants’ motion for summary judgment is denied in all other aspects.

Individual Defendants filed Appeal on 10/31/16 with the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

TERESA BROWN v. BUREAU OF POLICE, No. C-13-002; Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations.

Civil Rights – Discrimination (Race)

DAVID FIELDS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, CHRISTOPHER GOETZ, in his individual and official capacities, and JEFFREY LABELLA, in his individual and official capacities, No. CA 14-01311; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

12/16/16: ORDER granting Motion for Summary Judgment. Final judgment pursuant to Rule 58 is hereby entered in favor of defendants, the City of Pittsburgh, Christopher Goetz, Jeffrey Labella, Richard Reilly, and "John Doe," and against plaintiff, David Fields. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiff’s state law claims, which are DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3).

Plaintiff filed Appeal with United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

TERRELL JOHNSON v. DENNIS LOGAN, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; JILL SMALLWOOD, in her Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in her Individual Capacity; JOHN DOE, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; DALE CANOFARI, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer of City of Pittsburgh and in his Individual Capacity; BRIAN WEISMANTLE, in his Official Capacity as Police Officer for the City of Pittsburgh and in his



Individual Capacity, the City of Pittsburgh, and STEVEN ZAPPALA, in his Official Capacity as District Attorney of Allegheny County and in his Individual Capacity, No. CA 14-01230; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment; Malicious Prosecution

12/12/16: ORDER. For the reasons stated in the Memorandum & Order filed herewith, Defendants Logan, Smallwood, Canofari and Weismantle's Motion for Summary Judgment is GRANTED.

Plaintiff filed Appeal with United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

SHANE MCGUIRE v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation, COLBY J. NEIDIG, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, DAVID BLATT, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh, No. CA 14-01531; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

MONTE D. BLAIR v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, REGINA MCDONALD, NATE HARPER, OFFICER CHRISTOPHER KERTIS, OFFICER ANDREW BAKER, DETECTIVE SCOTT EVANS, No. CA 14-01473; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

DONALD BURRIS, JR. v. BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD, a Municipal Corporation; CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a Municipal Corporation; CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, a governmental entity; BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD POLICE DEPARTMENT, a governmental entity; IAN STRANG, individually and in his official capacities as Police Officer of the Borough of Homestead; JAMES ILGENFRITZ, individually and in his official capacities as 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; THOMAS GORECKI, individually and in his official capacity as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; IGOR BOYKO, individually and in his official capacity as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; NATHAN HARPER, in his official capacity as a Chief of the City of Pittsburgh; and JEFFREY DESIMONE in his official capacity as the Chief of Police of the Borough of Homestead, No. CA 14-01704; United States

District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

(Same incident as LENA DAVENPORT v. BOROUGH OF HOMESTEAD, et al, No. 13-00250; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania)

DAVID WILLIAMS v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, NATHAN HARPER, in his individual capacity, OFFICER ERIC BAKER, OFFICER BRENDAN NEE, OFFICER NATHAN AUVIL and SERGEANT STEPHEN MATAKOVICH, No. CA 15-00402; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force; False Arrest/Imprisonment

DANIELLE MCKAY and BRIDGET A. HENSEL v. ANTHONY MCKAY, OFFICER DAVID M. SISAK, OFFICER PETER BECHTOLD, OFFICER SCOTT BOBAK, OFFICER DAVID SPINNEWEBER and THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. GD 15-009563; Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas.

Civil Rights – General

JAMAYIA THOMAS and CHARSHRIA TRATT v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. GD 15-009946; Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas.

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

WILL EL, an adult individual and BEYSHAUD EL, an adult individual v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal Corporation; LT. REYNE KACSUTA, individually and in her official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; FRANK WELLING, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; RYAN WARNOCK, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; JOSEPH A. SOBECK, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; FIRST NAME UNKNOWN MCDANIEL, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; SIARA LAWNICZAK, individually and in her official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; FIRST NAME UNKNOWN OFFICER RENDE, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh; JOHN DOES 1-5, individually and in their official capacities as police officers of the City of Pittsburgh, No. CA15-00834; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

TABATHA WERKMEISTER, individually and on behalf of her minor sons, J.J.W., J.M.W. and D.W. and her minor daughter, A.W. and GRINAGE DION WILSON v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE REGINA MCDONALD, OFFICER JOHN DOE #1, OFFICER JOHN DOE #2, OFFICER JOHN DOE #3, OFFICER JOHN DOE #4, OFFICER JOHN DOE #5, OFFICER JOHN DOE #6, OFFICER JOHN DOE #7, OFFICER JOHN DOE #8, OFFICER JOHN DOE #9, & OFFICER JOHN DOE #10, No. CA 15-01235; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Illegal/Unreasonable Search; Excessive Force

TERESA BROWN, MONICA JACKSON and ANTHONY GRACE v. ELIZABETH VITALBO, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Officer; and CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. CA 15-01235; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.



Civil Rights – Free Speech; False Arrest/Imprisonment

RONALD A. JOHNSON v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ACTING CHIEF MCDONALD, CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE OFFICER WILLIAM KELSCH, (Kelsch is sued in his individual and official capacity)(all others in their official capacities), No. GD 15-011174; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Civil Rights – Illegal Search; False Arrest

JOSEPH RENO v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH BUREAU OF POLICE, JOHN J. GODLEWSKI, DANIEL ARTHUR HUBERT, and TIMOTHY MATSON, No. GD 15-017671; Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Unknown Cause of Action (Complaint has not been filed)

ANTWAUN BUSH v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, NATHAN HARPER, OFFICER DANIEL JOSEPH PAGA, JR., OFFICER DONALD SNIDER, OFFICER CHARLES THOMAS, OFFICER MORGAN JENKINS, OFFICER CHARLES HENDERSON, and OFFICER DAVID CANNON, No. 16-00926; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

WILLIAM J. LAZZARA v. ROBERT PLATA, RASHALL BRACKNEY, CITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT, and THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, No. 16-00413; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Malicious Prosecution

REX A. COUGHENOUR v. THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, OFFICER ROBERT PEDLEY, OFFICER BRETT BUTKEWICH, No. 16-01415; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

GABRIEL DESPRES v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, OFFICER STEPHEN MATAKOVICH, Individually, and LANDMARK EVENT STAFF SERVICING, INC., No. 16-01510; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

KENNETH GOLDSMITH v. FREDERICK BAER GOLDSMITH, ESQ., individually and under Color of State Law; SERGEANT JAMES S. TOGYER, individually and in his Official Capacity; Lt. MATTHEW LACKNER, individually and in his Official Capacity; KRISTA HOEBEL, individually and in her Official Capacity; BRIAN

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

LEO TARR v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal corporation; ANTONIO RUIZ, individually and in his official capacities as a

Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; TIMOTHY CRANE, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; EVAN MULZET, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; M. ANTHONY (No. 3625), individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; CHRISTOPHER BRADEN, individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; M. SMITH (No. 3610), individually and in his official capacities as a Police Officer of the City of Pittsburgh; and JAMES MONTGOMERY, an adult individual, No. 16-01424; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

DEVON DAVIS v. POLICE OFFICER THOMAS GORECKI, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh, POLICE OFFICER FLYNN, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh, POLICE OFFICER SCOTT SESERKO, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh, POLICE OFFICER ROSATO, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh, DETECTIVE JEFFREY BROCK, individually and in his official capacities as a detective of the City of Pittsburgh, POLICE OFFICER JOHN DOE 1, individually and in his official capacities as a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a municipal Corporation, CHIEF CAMERON MCLAY, individually and in his official capacities as the Chief of Police of the City of Pittsburgh, No. 16-01608; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

ELLEDEGE, individually and in his Official Capacity; CITY OF PITTSBURGH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, as Municipal

DAVID S. JOHNSON v. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICER SARA FALOTIGO, OFFICER ALEXANDER VISNICH, SGT. JOHN DOE AND OFFICER JOHN DOE, No. 16-01068; United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights-General



Annual Report 2016

Crime in the City of Pittsburgh 2016

A note on crime statistics: Crime statistics are not 100% accurate, as they only represent reported crimes. Reporting varies greatly by crime type with violent crime being reported far more frequently than property crime.

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

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

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

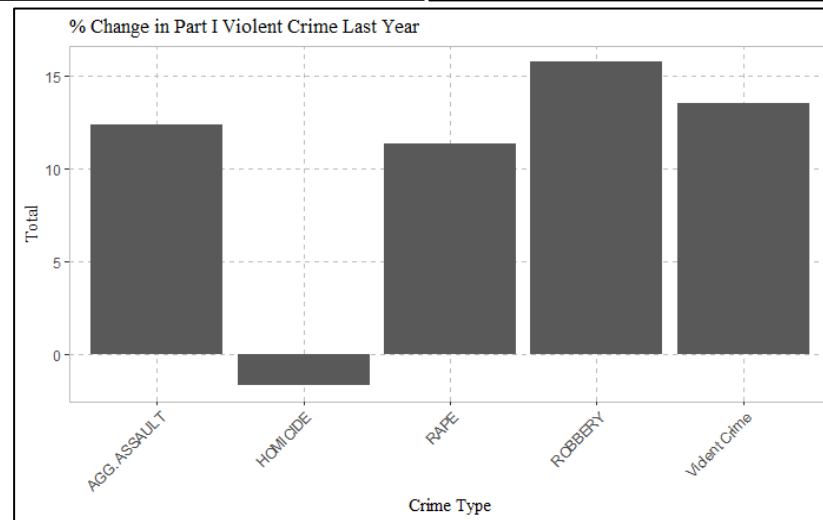
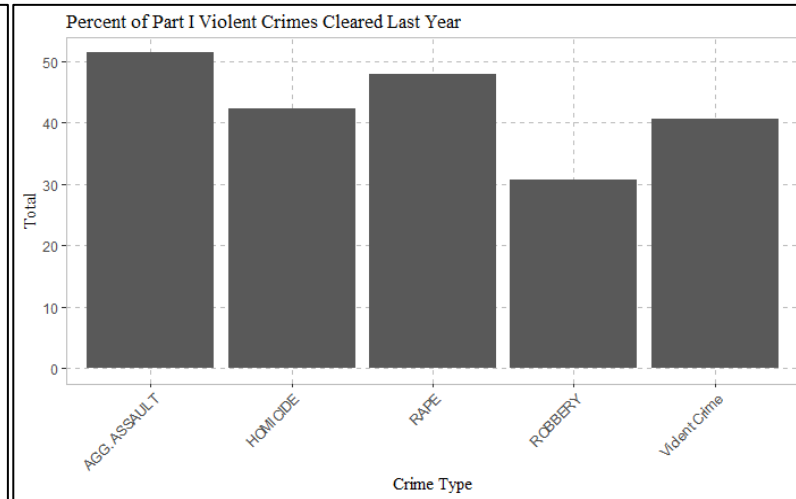
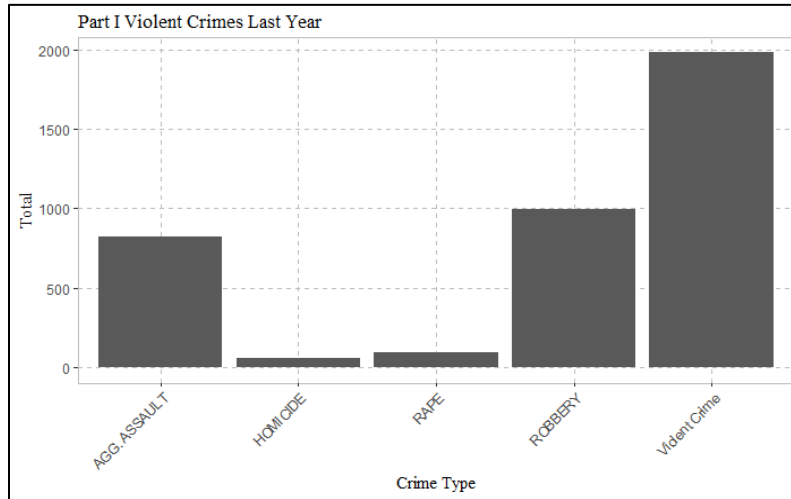
Part I Violent Crime

The number of violent crimes known to law enforcement has increased from 2015-2016. Robberies saw the greatest increase in reporting from 2015-2016 while the city saw a decrease in homicides. Aggravated Assault had the highest clearance rate of violent crimes reported to law enforcement.

Crime Type	# of Crimes in 2015	# of Crimes in 2016	Total Cleared in 2016	Percent Cleared	2015-2016 Change	Percent Change
HOMICIDE	60	59	25	42.37	-1	-1.67
RAPE	88	98	47	47.96	10	11.36
ROBBERY	863	999	307	30.73	136	15.76
AGG. ASSAULT	734	825	424	51.39	91	12.40
Violent Crime	1745	1981	803	40.54	236	13.52



Part I Violent Crime in the City of Pittsburgh, 2016



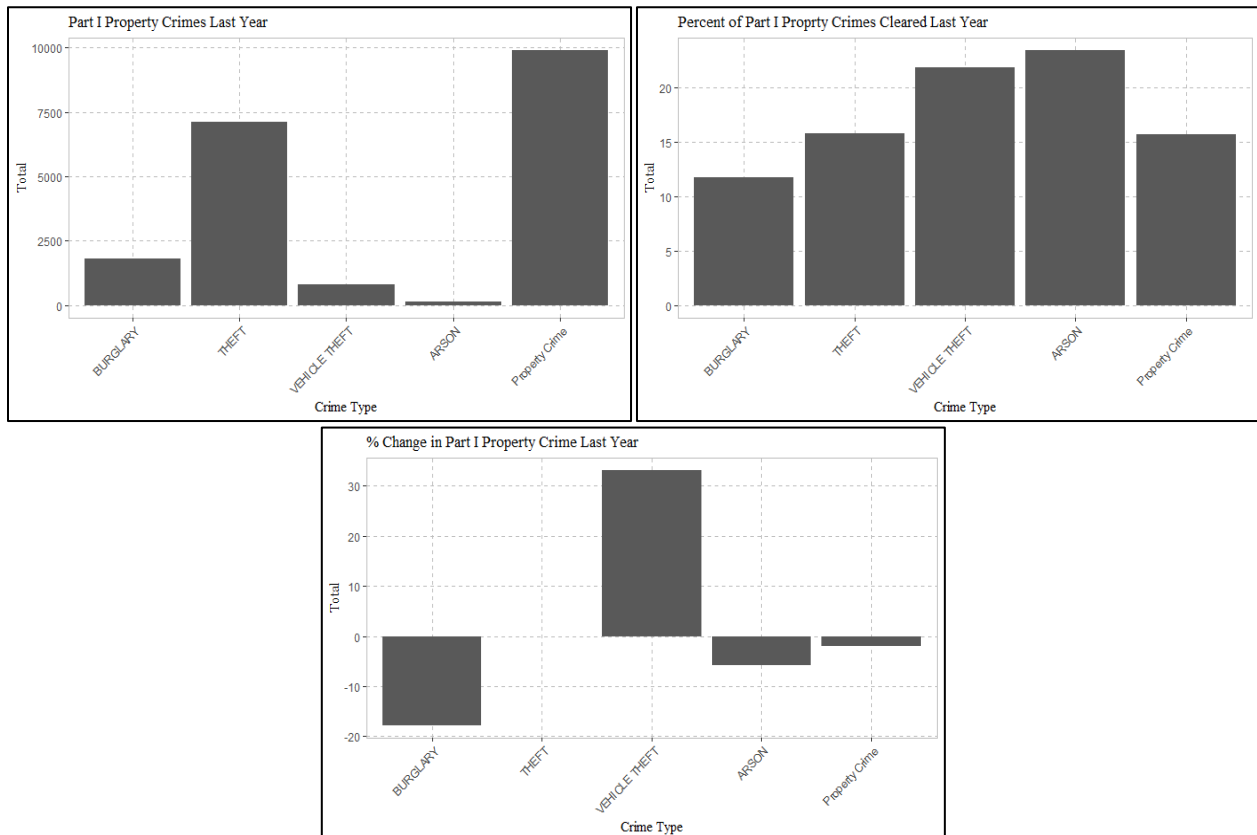


Part I Property Crimes

The city of Pittsburgh saw an overall decrease in Part 1 Property crimes from 2015-2016. Burglaries had the largest decline, as there were 394 fewer reported incidents in 2016. Vehicle Theft was the only crime to see an increase in cases known to law enforcement during this period.

Crime Type	# Occurrences 2015	# Occurrences 2016	Total Cleared in 2016	Percent Cleared	2015-2016 Change	Percent Change
BURGLARY	2213	1819	214	11.76	-394	-17.80
THEFT	7114	7111	1124	15.81	-3	-0.04
VEHICLE THEFT	619	824	180	21.84	205	33.12
ARSON	154	145	34	23.45	-9	-5.84
ALL	10274	10051	1596	15.88	-223	-2.17

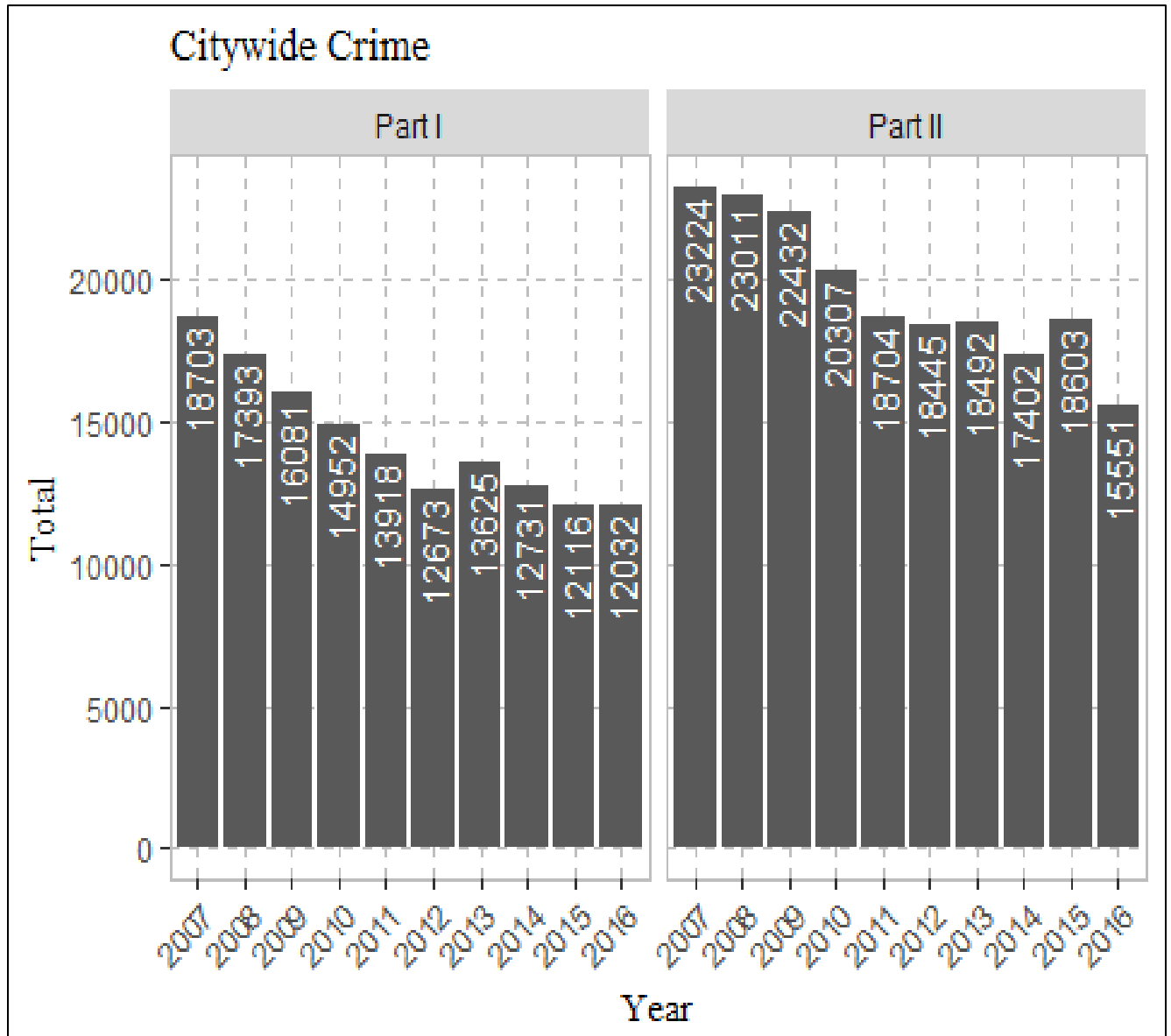
Part I Property Crime in the City of Pittsburgh, 2016





Citywide Crime (10 Years) - Part I and II

Part I and II crime trends show a decline in reported crime over the previous 10 years.



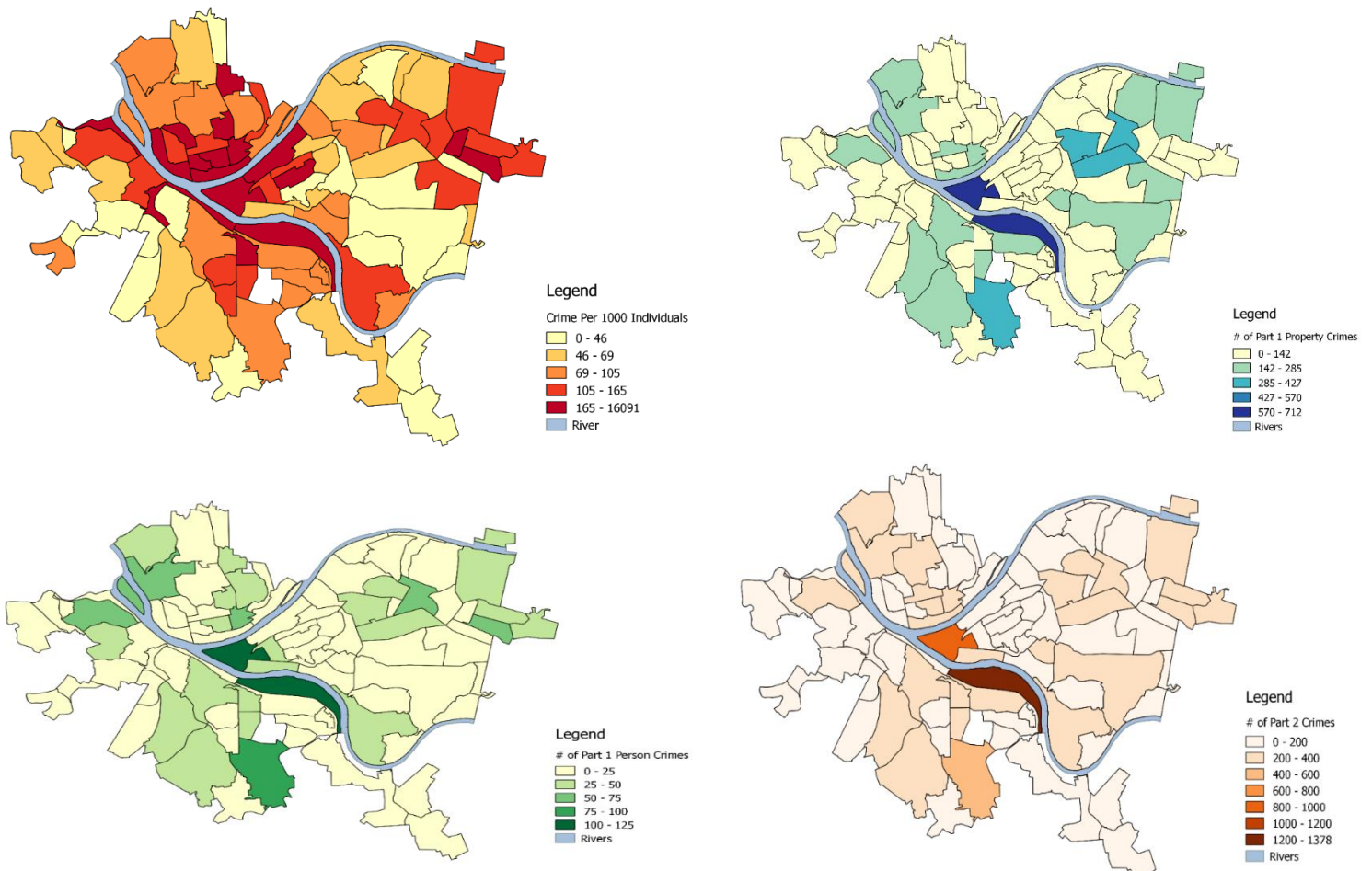


Crime by Neighborhood, 2016

Crimes by neighborhood are represented by 4 maps located on the following page. Those maps represent crime per 1000 residents, Part I Crimes against people, Part I crimes against property and Part II Crimes.

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 1000. 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.

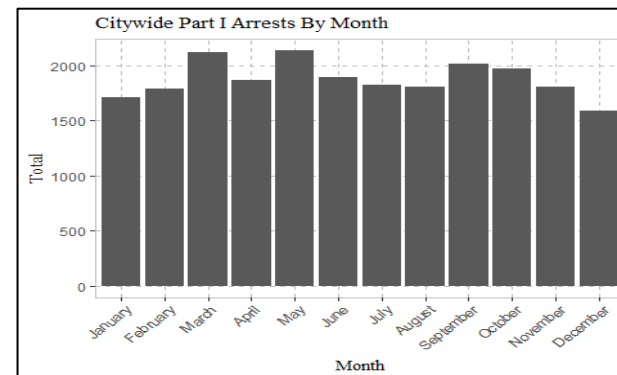
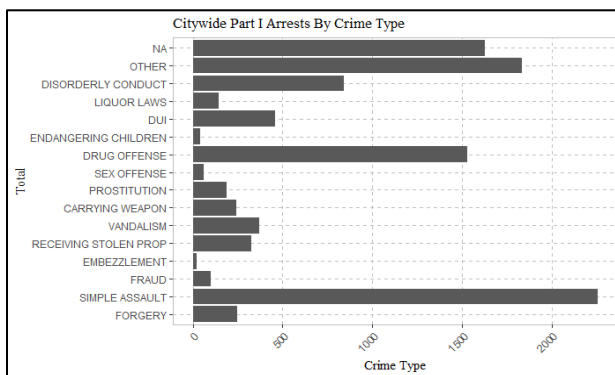
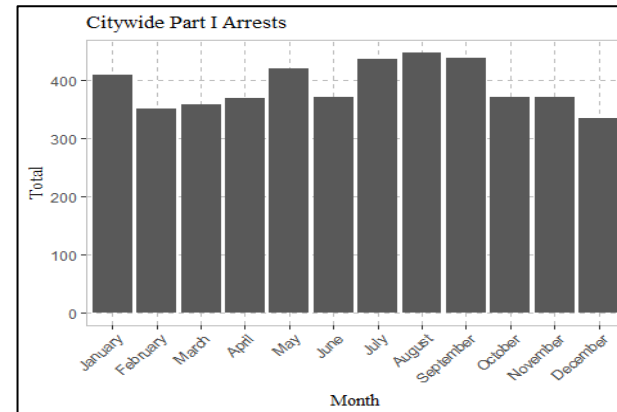
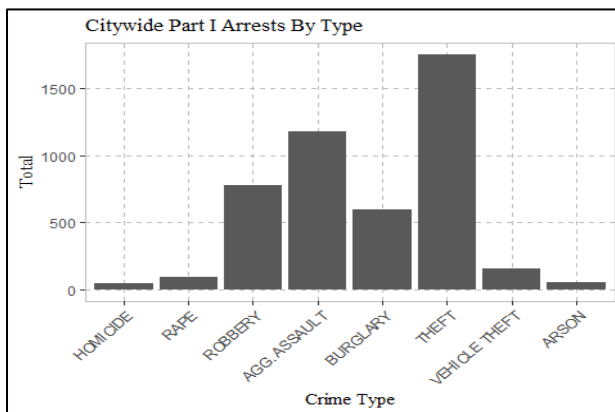
If you are concerned with your neighborhood crime rate, you should work with the police, your community leaders and your neighborhood watch groups to help develop methods to reduce crime. As noted, the crime rate only reflects the rate of crime as it impacts our fixed population and does not consider the many visitors that come into Pittsburgh.





Arrests in the City of Pittsburgh During 2016

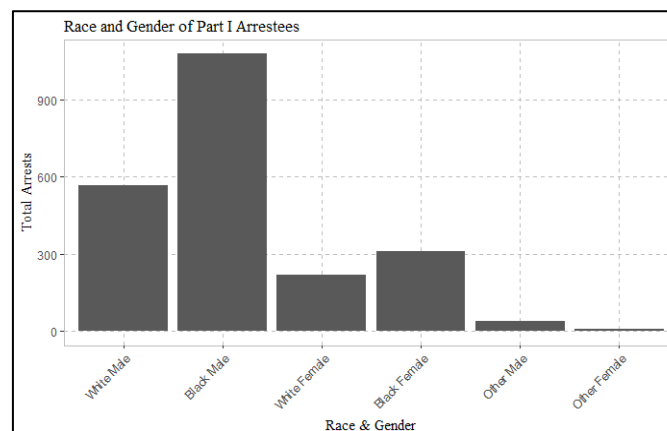
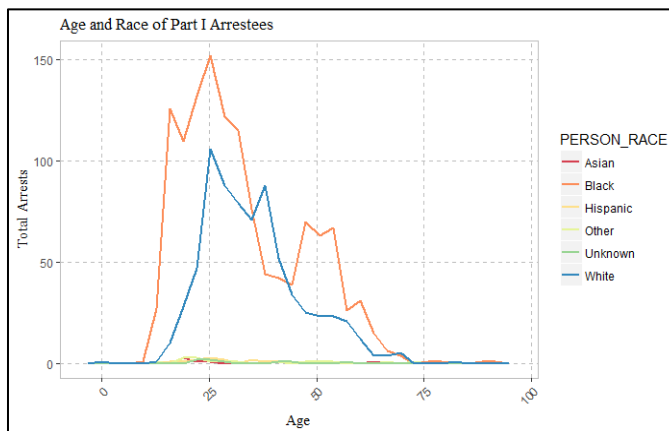
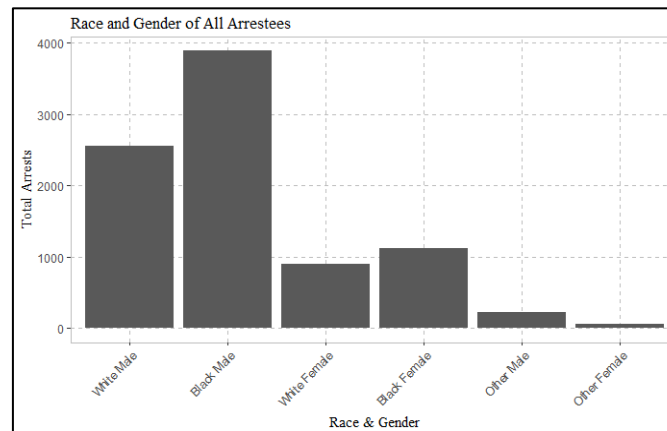
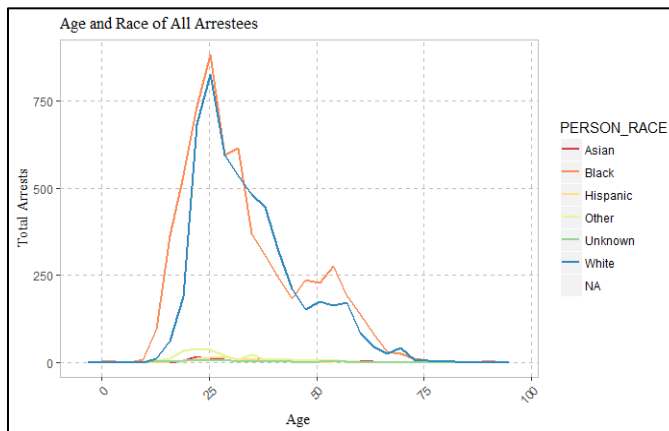
There were 12,520 arrests made last year. Thefts were the greatest number of arrests in 2016, followed by aggravated assault. For Part I crimes, there were more arrests during July-September. December had the fewest number of arrests, particularly for homicides, vehicle thefts and arson. For Part II crimes, simple assault had the greatest number of arrests in 2016. March and May had the greatest number of arrests, while December had the fewest





Arrests by Age, Race, and Gender 2016

Individuals arrested for crime were overwhelmingly male and between 18 – 30 years old. Black citizens were arrested disproportionately to their share of the Pittsburgh population. Young black males were the most disproportionately represented in arrests. For Part I crimes, young black males were arrested most frequently.





Homicide Analysis

1. Total Homicides: 58

2. Homicides in Pittsburgh (2016):

Time of Homicides

In 2016, homicides most frequently happened in the evening throughout the week. However, weekend days had the highest number of homicides and homicides occurring on the weekend were not concentrated during the evening hours. Homicides occurred throughout the year with a particular concentration at the beginning of the year and in August. However, homicides slowed down considerably at the end of the year,

Weapon Used

A gun or rifle was overwhelmingly the most frequently used weapon (86.21% of Homicides).

Victim Demographics

During 2016, the average age of homicide victims was 32.18. The average age for black homicide victims was lower than (30.92) white homicide victims (43). 82.76% of all homicide victims were black men.

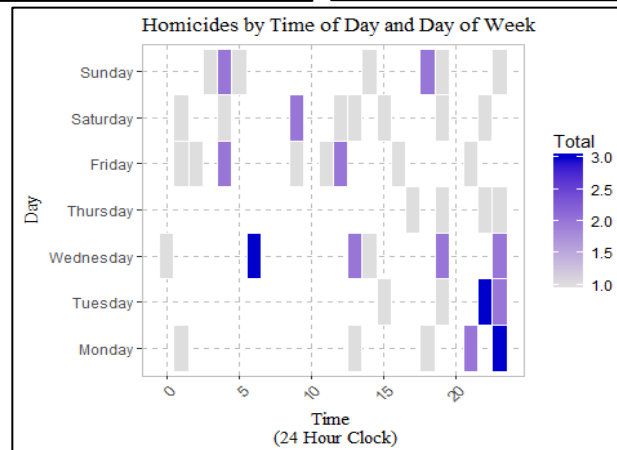
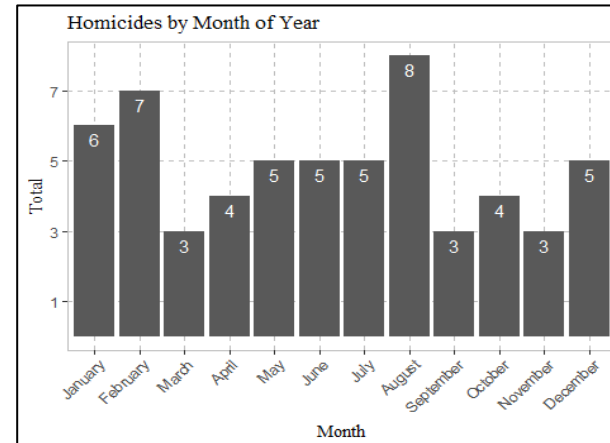
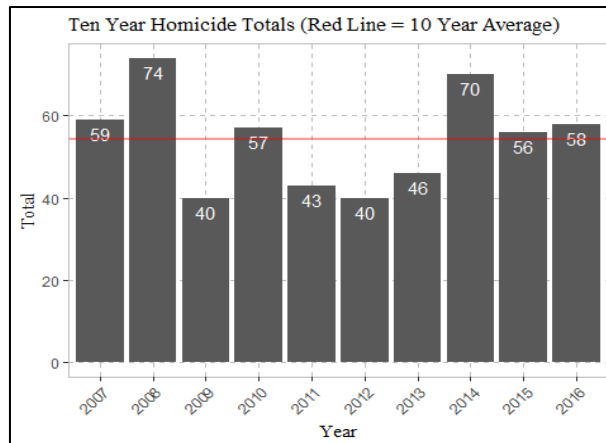
Actor Demographics

During 2016, homicide actor's age was typically lower than homicide victim's age, with an average age of 27.66. 90.62% of all actors were black men. (*Note: Actors were not found for every homicide, thus it is uncertain whether actor's age in 2016 were truly lower than victim's age in 2016)



Homicides over Time

In 2016, homicides changed by 2 from the 2015 level of 56 (a change of 3.57%). The ten-year average homicide rate was 54.3. Within the ten-year period, 4 years were below average and 6 years were above the average. The last ten years of homicide data are shown below. Since 2012, the number of homicides have increased steadily.





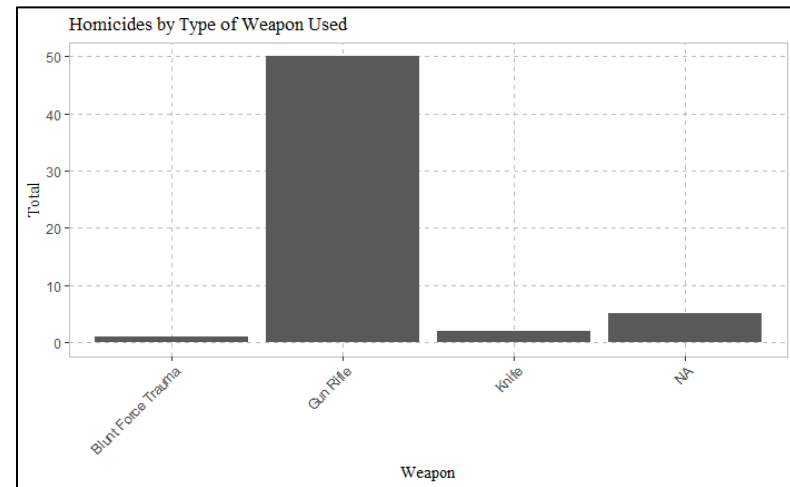
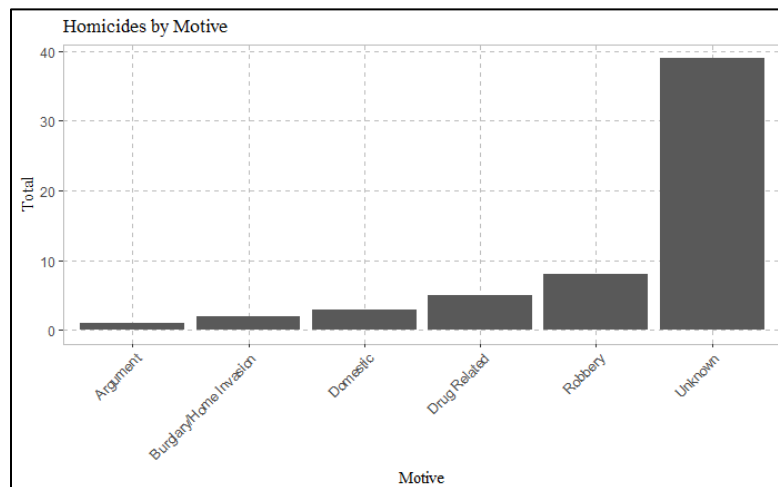
Homicide Motives and Weapons

Motive

During 2016, homicides most frequently occurred because of drugs (8.62% of cases), retaliation (0% of cases), and robbery (13.79% of cases).

Weapon

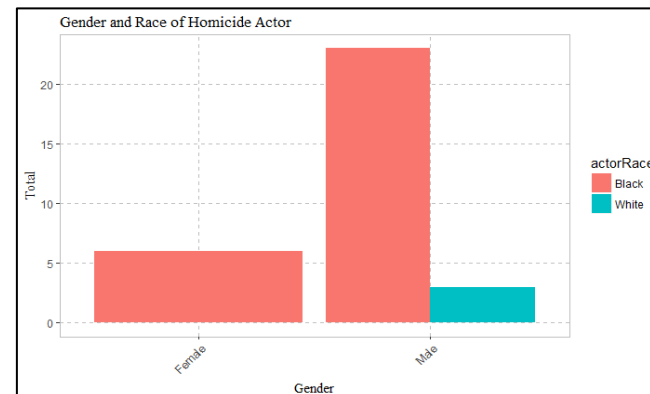
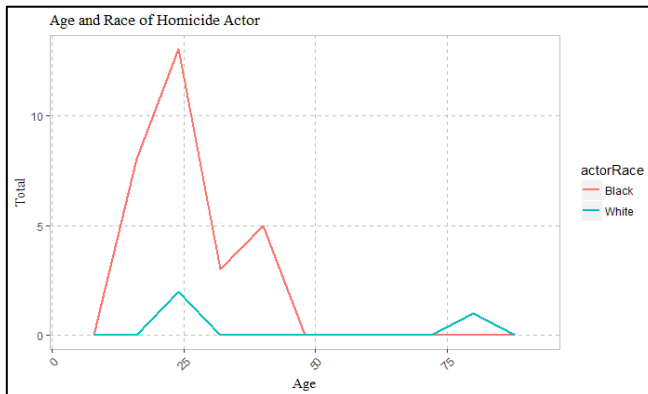
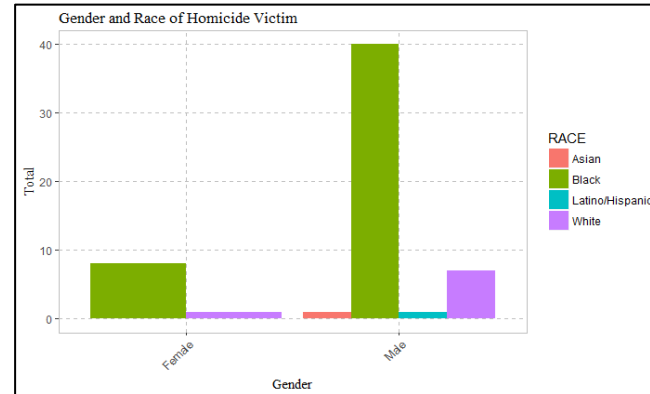
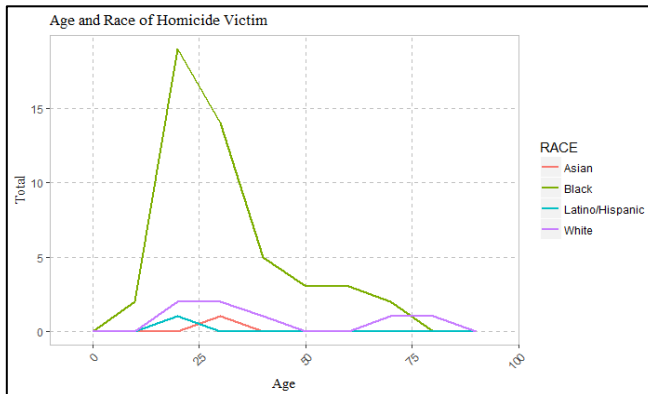
The vast majority (86.21% of cases) were committed using a gun.





Gender, Race and Age of Homicide Victim and Actors

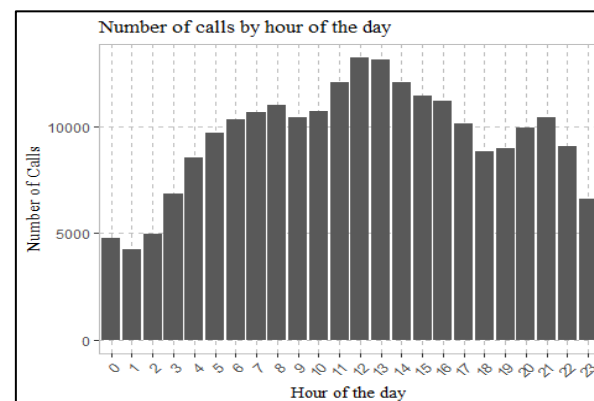
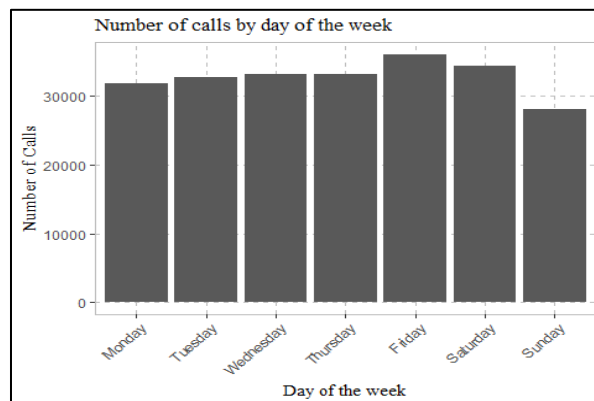
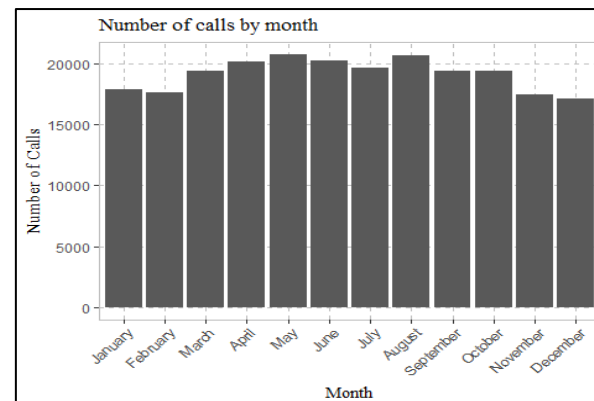
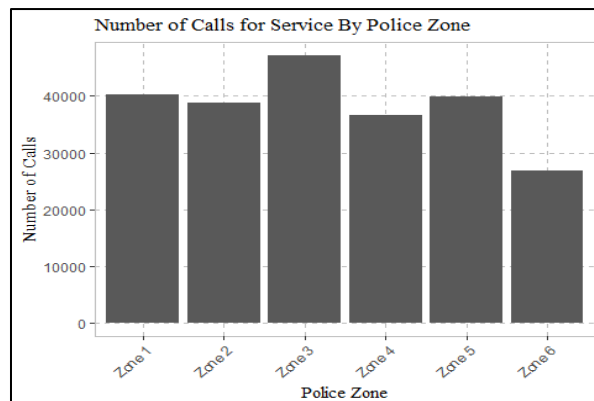
Black men were the most likely to be both the actors and the victims of homicide in the city of Pittsburgh last year. This is consistent with historic patterns in the city.





Calls for Service Analysis 2016

Calls for service during 2016 followed patterns consistent to previous years. Zone 3 had the most calls for service of any police zone last year. Calls for service increased during the summer months and happened most frequently on weekend. There were spikes in calls for service from 10 AM – 3 PM and from 8 PM – Midnight.





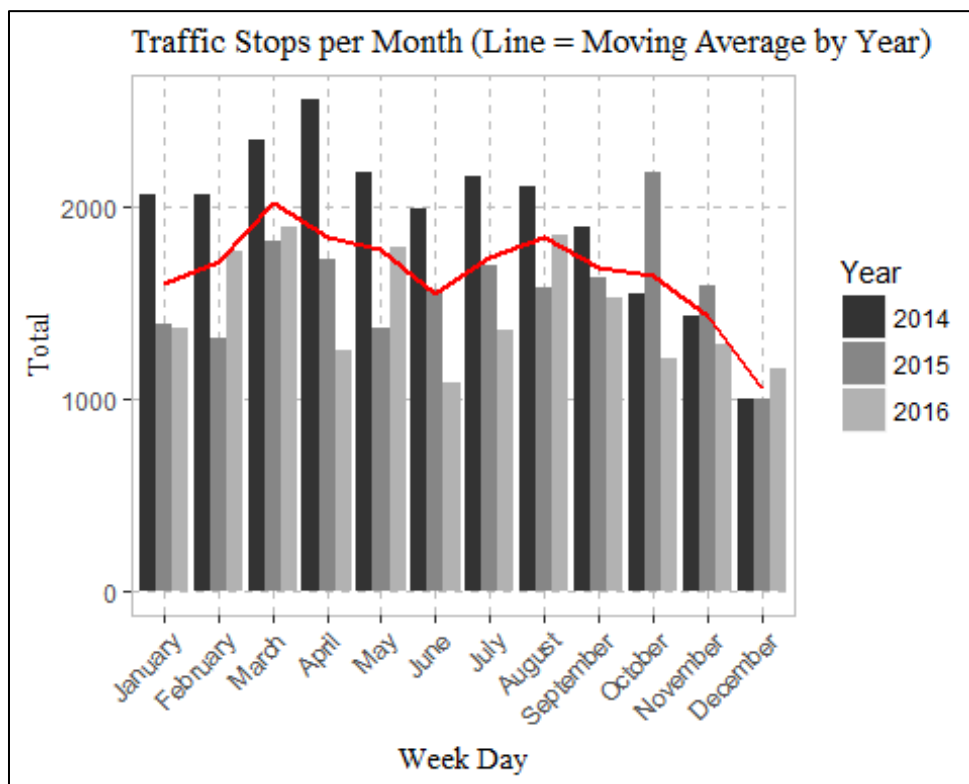
2016 Traffic Stop Analysis 2016

Total Traffic Stops in 2016: 17517

- a. -7.11% change from two years ago (18857).
- b. -24.85% change from three years ago (23309)

Stops by Month, Time, and Location:

The average number of monthly traffic stops for 2016 was 1459.75 (a difference of -111 from last year), with a high of 1893 in March. The median number of stops was 1360.

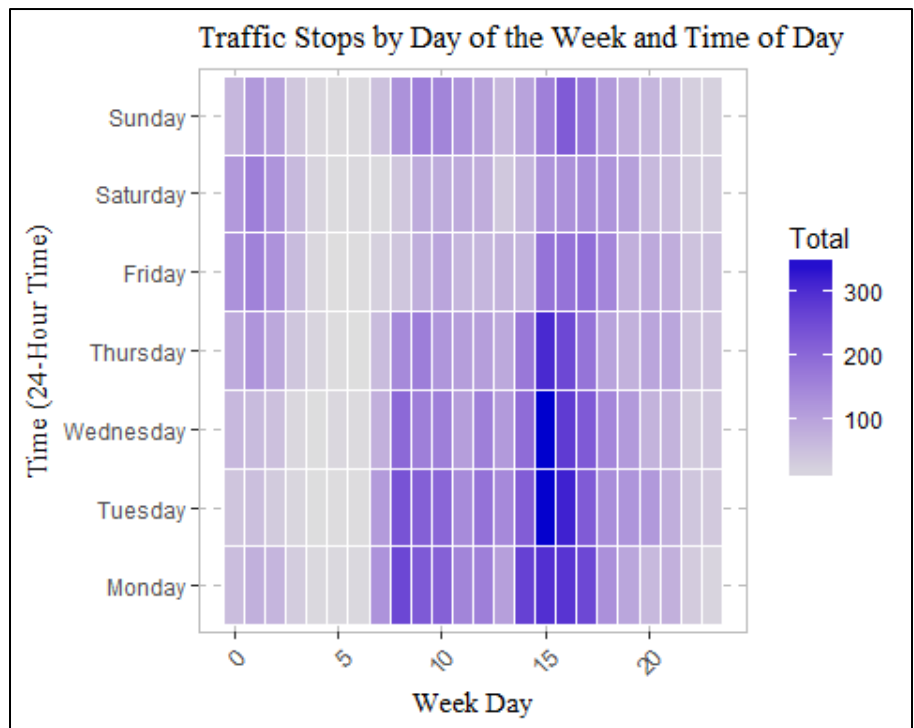




Traffic Stops by Time of Day

Traffic stops by time of day indicate three periods of greatest density:

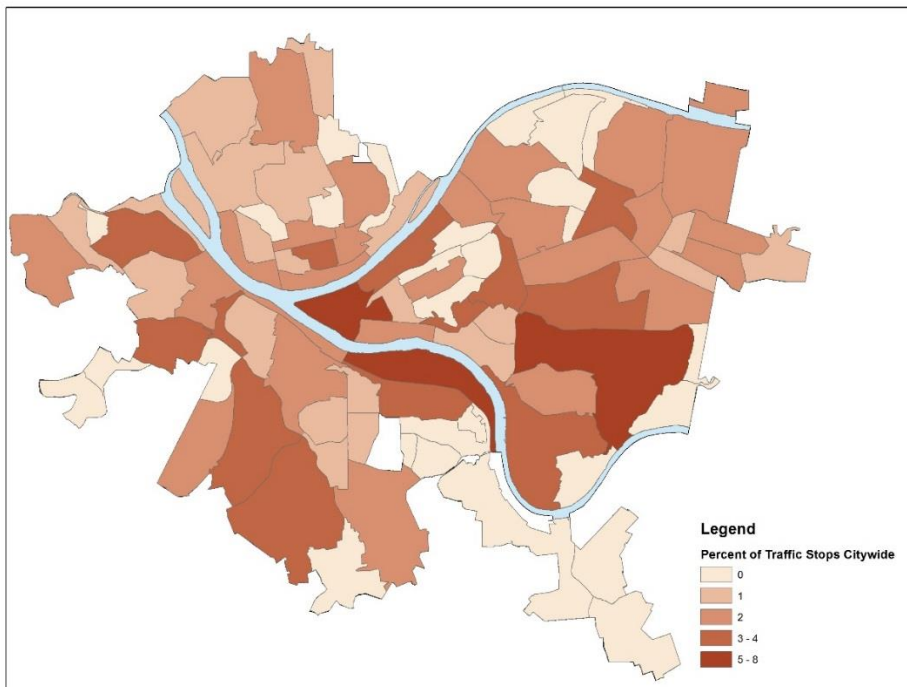
- Morning Rush: 7 am - 10 am
- Evening Rush: 4 pm - 6 pm



Traffic Stops by Neighborhood

Traffic stops were concentrated in a few places throughout the city. Those neighborhoods are:

- Squirrel Hill South
- Central Business District
- South Side Flats





Race and Gender of Driver: The race and gender of the driver for the majority of traffic stops conducted in the city of Pittsburgh was white (58.01%) and male (67.12%). However, when broken down by the demographic proportions of the city, blacks were being pulled over at a higher rate than any other racial group in the city during 2016. At 23.98% of the population, blacks made up 35.59% of all traffic stops. The rate of black traffic stops (1.48) was 1.76 times the rate of white traffic stops (0.84).

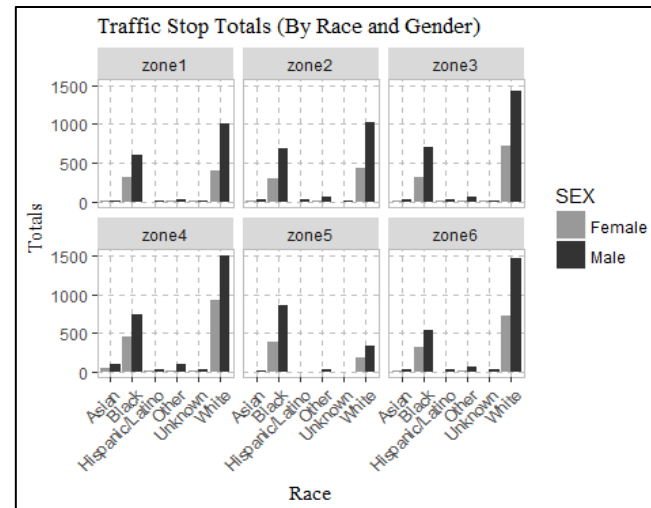
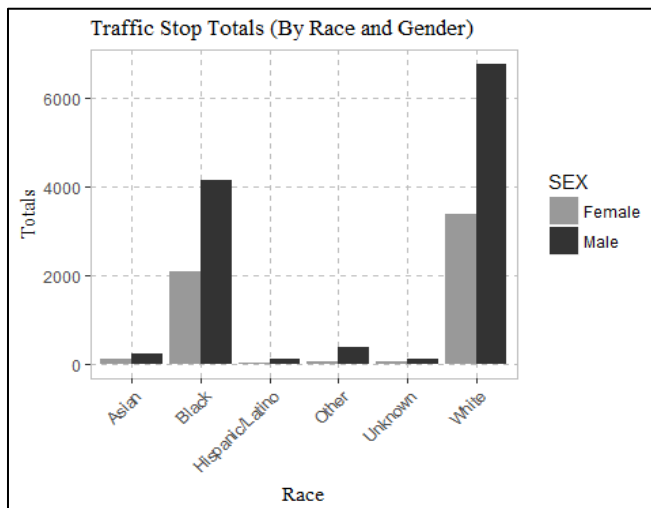
The rates were similarly different when comparing black traffic stops to other races:

- 3.61 times the rate of stops for Asians (0.41)
- 3.61 times the rate of stops for Hispanics (0.41)

Males were pulled over at higher rates than women during 2016, with male rates (1.38) 2.03 times that of female rates (0.68))

Note 1: All population rates and estimates are based on 2010 census data for the population of Pittsburgh ages 14 to 84. The age ranges were chosen in order to focus on the population of the city legally allowed to drive.

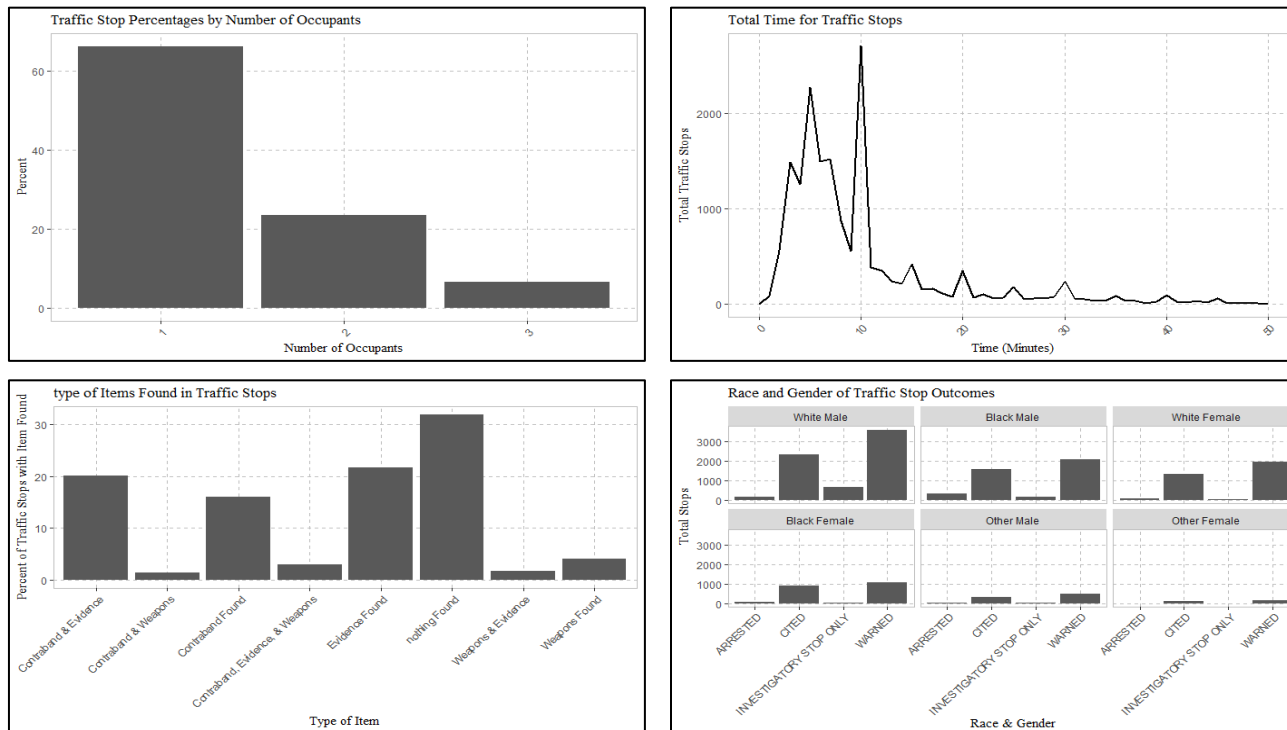
Note 2: Rates were calculated by dividing the percent of stops for each racial group by their respective percent of the driving age population





Traffic Stops - Number of Occupants, Length of Stops, and Outcome of Stops

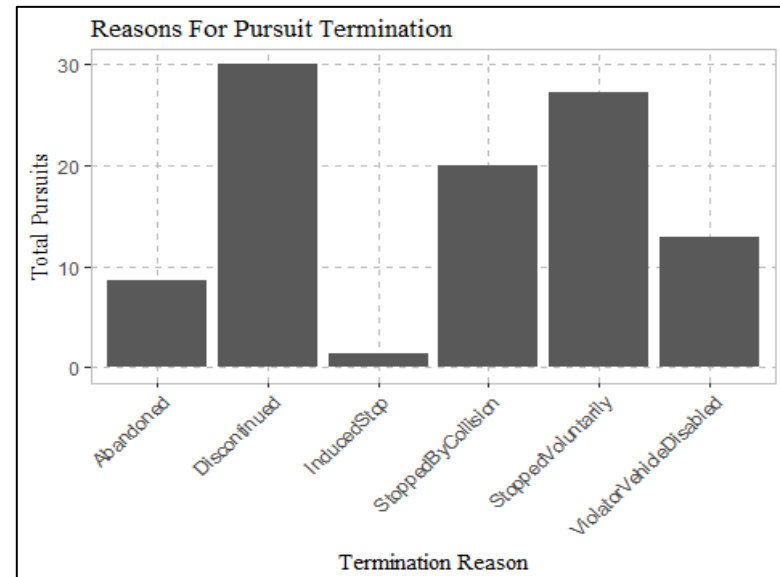
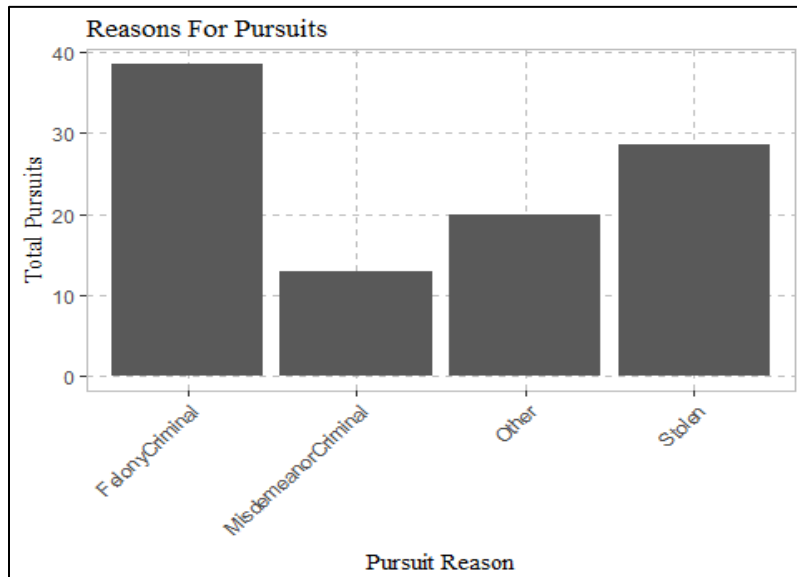
Traffic stops most often involved a single passenger, lasted about 10 minutes and ended in warnings with nothing found. When something was found in the vehicle, it was most often some sort of evidence. Additionally, not all citizens experienced the same outcomes. For instance, Black Women received warnings as often as citations last year.





City of Pittsburgh Police Pursuits 2016

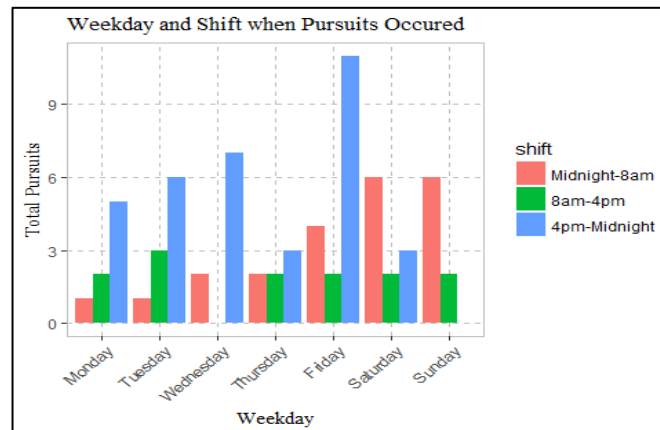
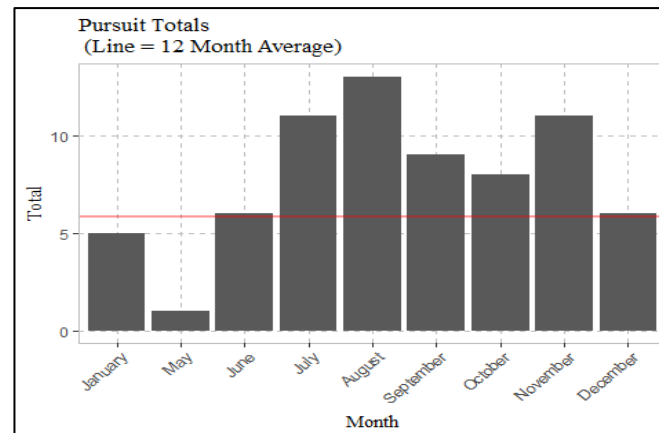
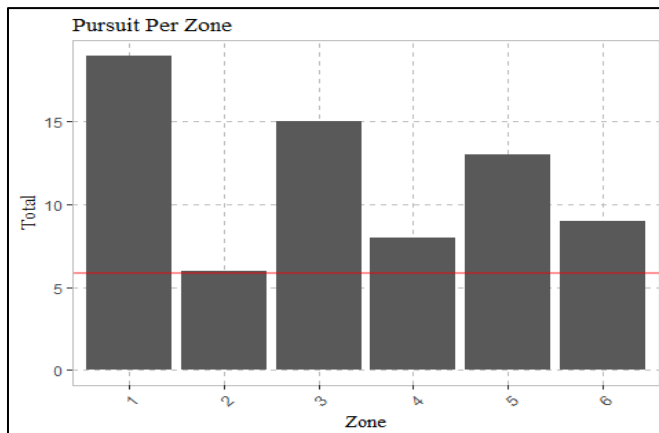
There was a total of 70 pursuits during 2016 resulting in 0 deaths, 8 injuries, 23 collisions, and 56 arrests. Pursuits were most often initiated because of a felony criminal event and were most often ended by discontinuation.





Location, Month, and Time of Week for Pursuit

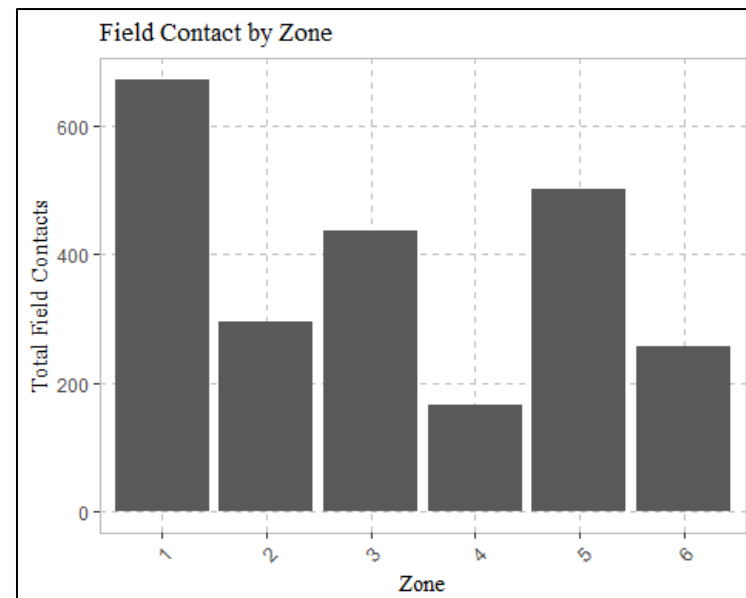
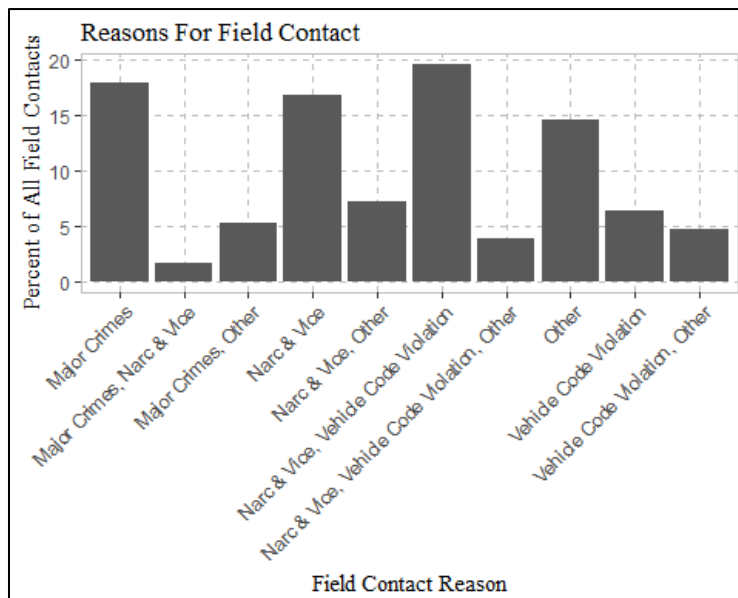
Zone 1 had by far the most pursuits last year. Further, pursuits were concentrated toward the end of the year after June and most frequently occurred on Fridays and between 4 OM and Midnight.





Warrantless Search and Seizure, 2016

In 2016, there were 5252 incidents resulting in 5252 Field Contacts/Warrantless Search and Seizure reports. A report is completed for each person (driver, occupant, and pedestrian) contacted. The most common reason for warrantless search and seizures was because of investigations involving narcotics & vice and major crimes. The warrantless search and seizures most often occurred in Zone 1.

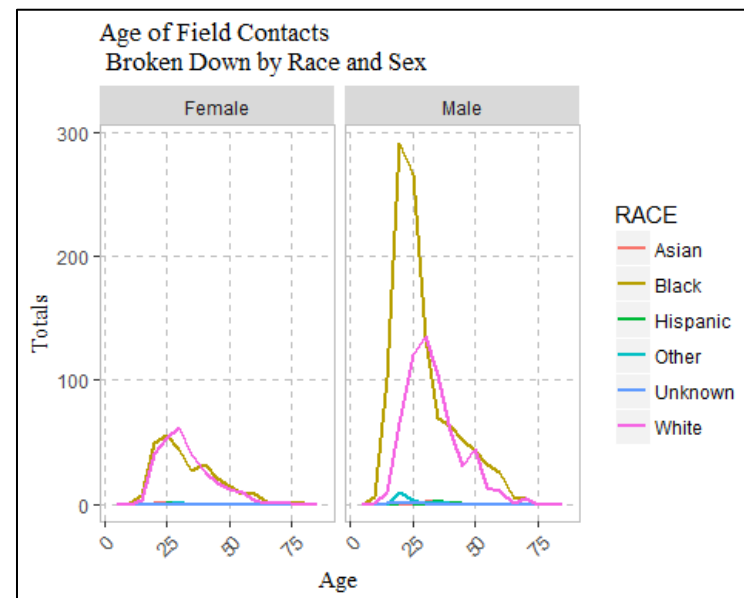
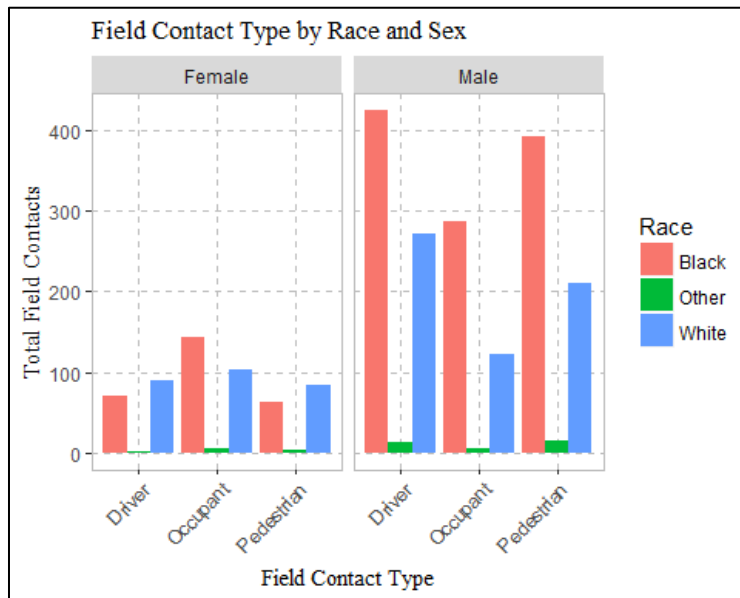


Note 1: Major crimes investigations include homicide, assault, sex assault, burglary, robbery and theft



Person in which Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure was Conducted Upon

Black males were most frequently the subject of warrantless search and seizures in Pittsburgh last year. They were stopped more than any other demographic as the driver of a car, occupant, or pedestrian on the street. Additionally, young black men between the ages of 15 and 30 were field contacted substantially more than any other group.

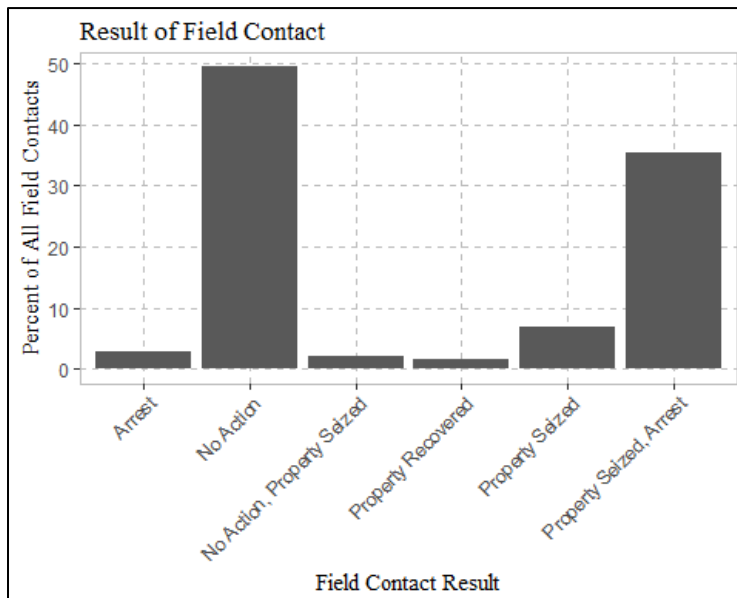


Note 2: An occupant can be the occupant of a house, dwelling or vehicle.



Result of Field Contacts/Warrantless Search & Seizures

About half of all field contacts ended with no action. When action did take place as a result of the field contact, most often that action was property seizure and arrest. Additionally, there were 2 strip searches during 2016 and no body cavity searches.





Subject Resistance Review, 2016

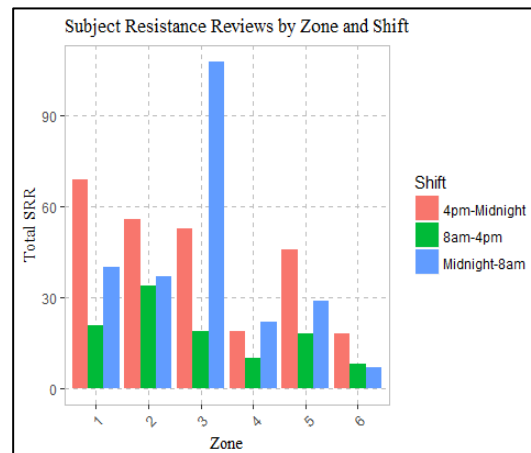
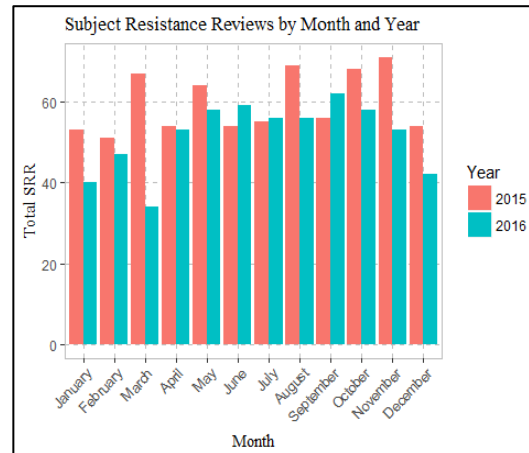
In 2016, there were 618 incidents which required officers to respond to resisting subjects. There were 712 resisting subjects for the in those incidents. Here is a list of important figures related to subject resistance in Pittsburgh during 2016:

- Officers made 12520 arrests in 2016(See arrest section in this report) and force was necessary in 5.69% of arrests.
- Of those arrests requiring officers to respond to subject resistance, 41% of the use of force incidents occurred on the PM, 41.72% on the night shift and 17.29% on the AM shift.
- Citywide, there was a change of 13.69% in total use of force incidents when comparing 2016 to 2015.



Use of Force Incidents by Zone, Month, and Year

Zone 3 had the most subject resistance reviews during 2016 with most occurring during the Midnight to 8am shift. Most month experienced declines in Subject Resistance reviews with the exception of June July and September.



Resisting Subjects by Gender Age and Race

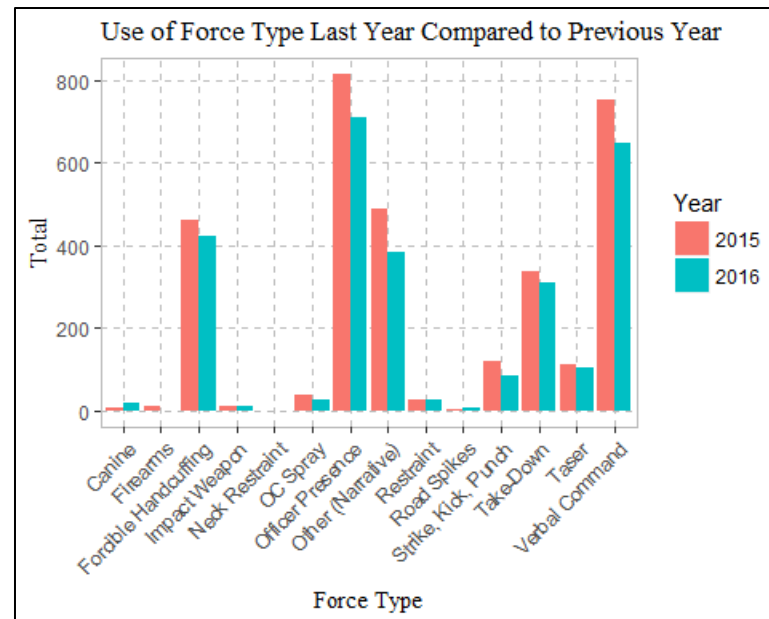
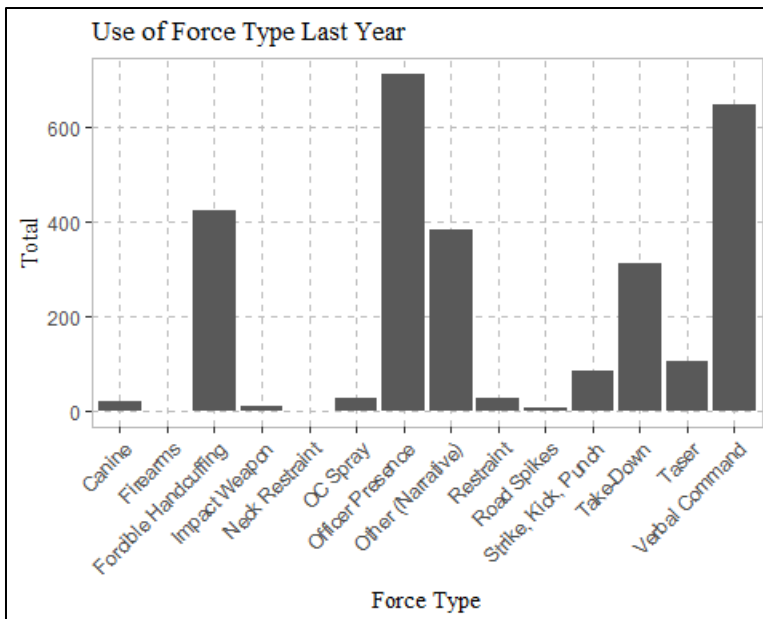
The most common resisting subjects encountered by officers in 2016 were male and black, with an average age of 31.68.





Force Options

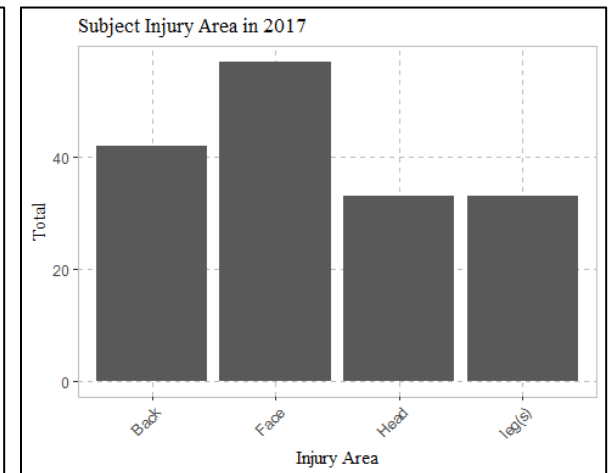
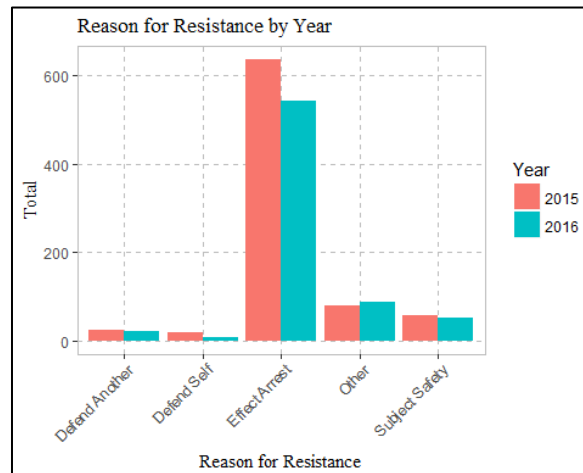
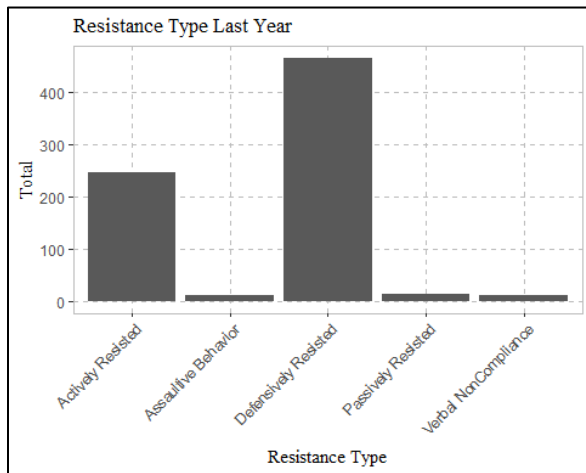
The most frequently used force options in 2016 were officer presence, verbal command, forcible handcuffs, and take-downs. The TASER was used a total of 106 times during 2016 which was -7.55% decrease in usage when compared to 2015. It should be noted that the most frequent levels of force have been and continue to be at the lower end of the force continuum. All of these force types decreased in 2016 with the exception of use of canines.





Level of Resistance Employed by Subjects and Injuries Sustained

Most often, resisting subjects defensively resisted and then actively resisted. The vast majority of subject resistance incidents occurred to effect arrest due to some resistance. 37.22% or 265 of the resisting subjects reported injuries in 2016. This is a -18.71% change from injuries reported in 2015. Of the 265 resisting subjects who reported injuries, 61 were listed as being "treated/admitted", 21 were self-treated or treated by EMS, 12 refused treatment, and 175 were treated and released. The most common injury area was the face. 12.94% of incidents or 80 officers reported injuries last year. This is a change of 0% from 2015. 52 officers were listed as self-treated or treated by EMS, 1 were listed as treated and admitted, 25 were listed as treated and released, and 2 refused treatment.





Officers Killed in the Line of Duty

Night Watchman Samuel H. Ferguson
April 21, 1853

Patrolman James Hughes
27-Dec-29

Patrolman Benjamin Evans
August 6, 1885

Patrolman Earle N. Murray
25-Jun-30

Patrolman George C. Woods
September 6, 1886

Patrolman Joseph J. Beran
28-Jan-31

Patrolman Thomas Chidlow
May 24, 1888

Patrolman George J. Sallade
5-Oct-33

Lieutenant John A. Berry
February 9, 1898

Patrolman Roy W. Freiss
3-Feb-35

Patrolman Charles Metzgar
May 11, 1898

Patrolman Robert L. Kosmal
17-Aug-35

Patrolman William Scanlon
July 8, 1898

Inspector Albert L. Jacks
17-Apr-36

Patrolman David E. Lewis
7-Aug-00

Patrolman Charles M. Snyder
25-Jan-37



Detective Patrick Fitzgerald
12-Apr-01

Patrolman George A. Kelly
12-Feb-37

Patrolman James H. Sheehy
18-May-02

Patrolman John J. Scanlon
23-Aug-37

Sub-Patrolman Andrew J. Kelly
4-Oct-03

Patrolman Edward M. Conway
27-Jun-39

Patrolman Casper Mayer
1-Apr-04

Patrolman Anthony E. Rahe
7-Aug-39

Wagonman George M. Cochran
13-Nov-04

Patrolman Toby Brown
23-Aug-41

Patrolman James Farrell
3-Oct-08

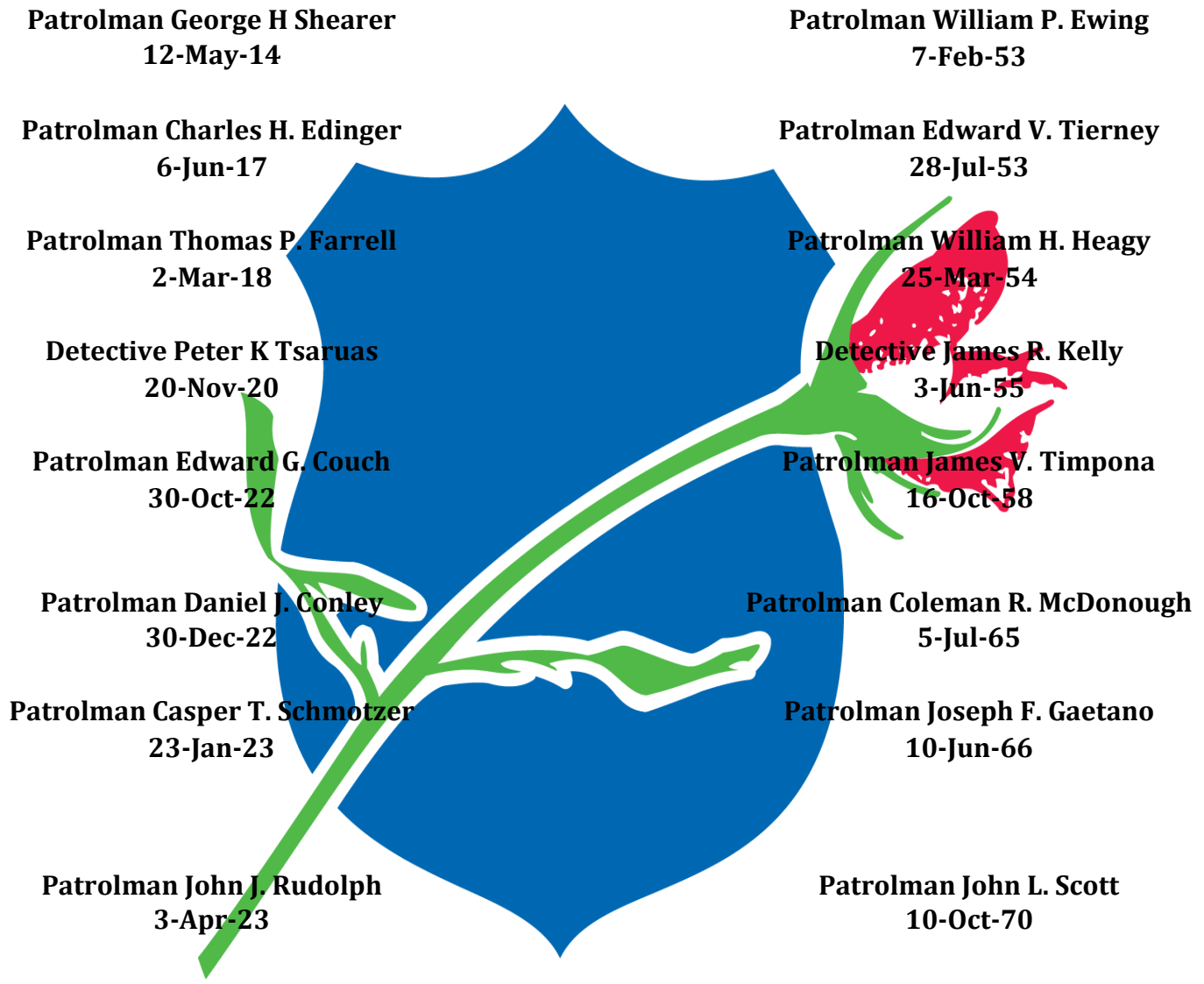
Patrolman Arthur A. MacDonald
16-Mar-45

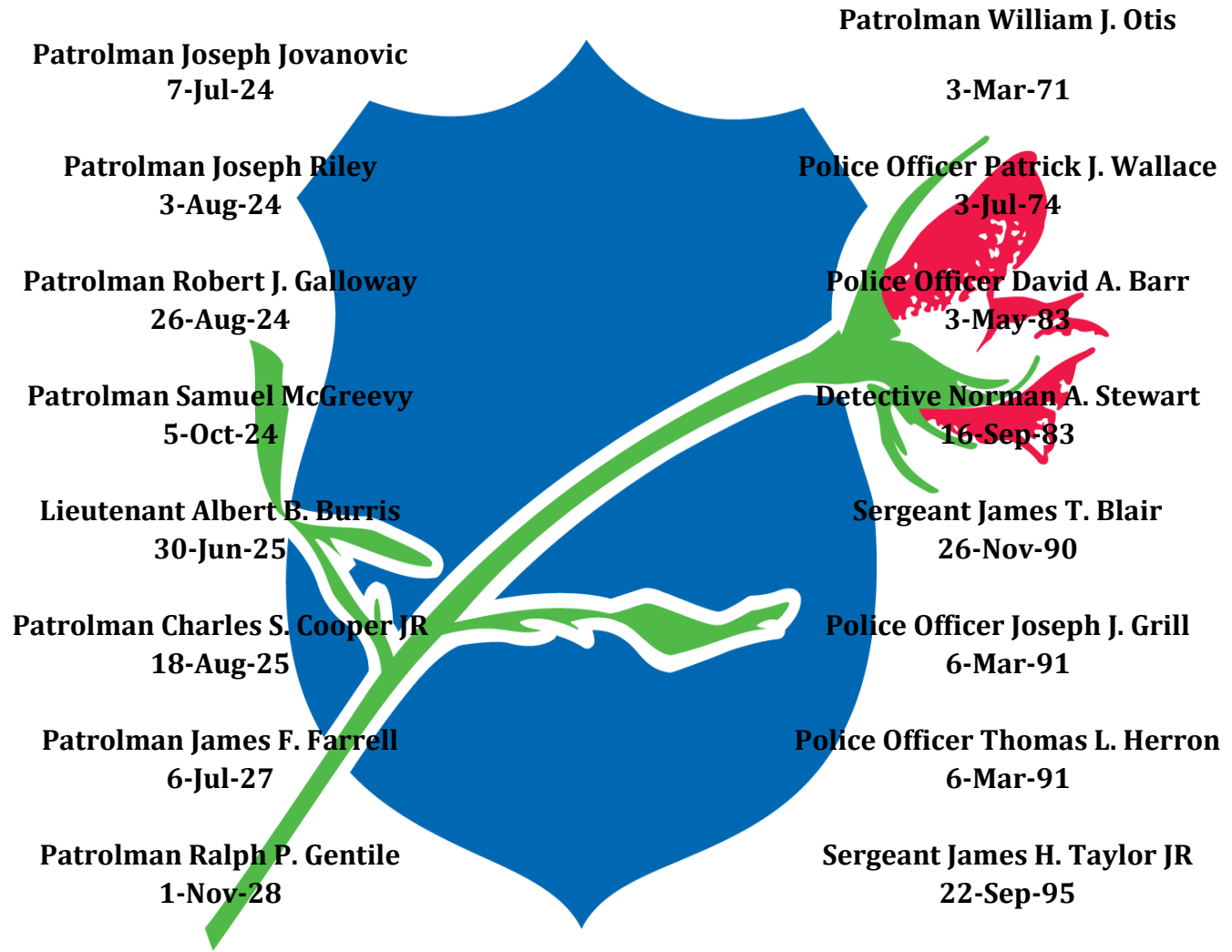
Patrolman William Walsh
20-Oct-09

Patrolman Louis G. Spencer
24-Dec-46

Patrolman Michael Grab
3-Mar-14

Lieutenant William J. Lavery
5-Aug-47







Patrolman John J. Schemm
21-Dec-28

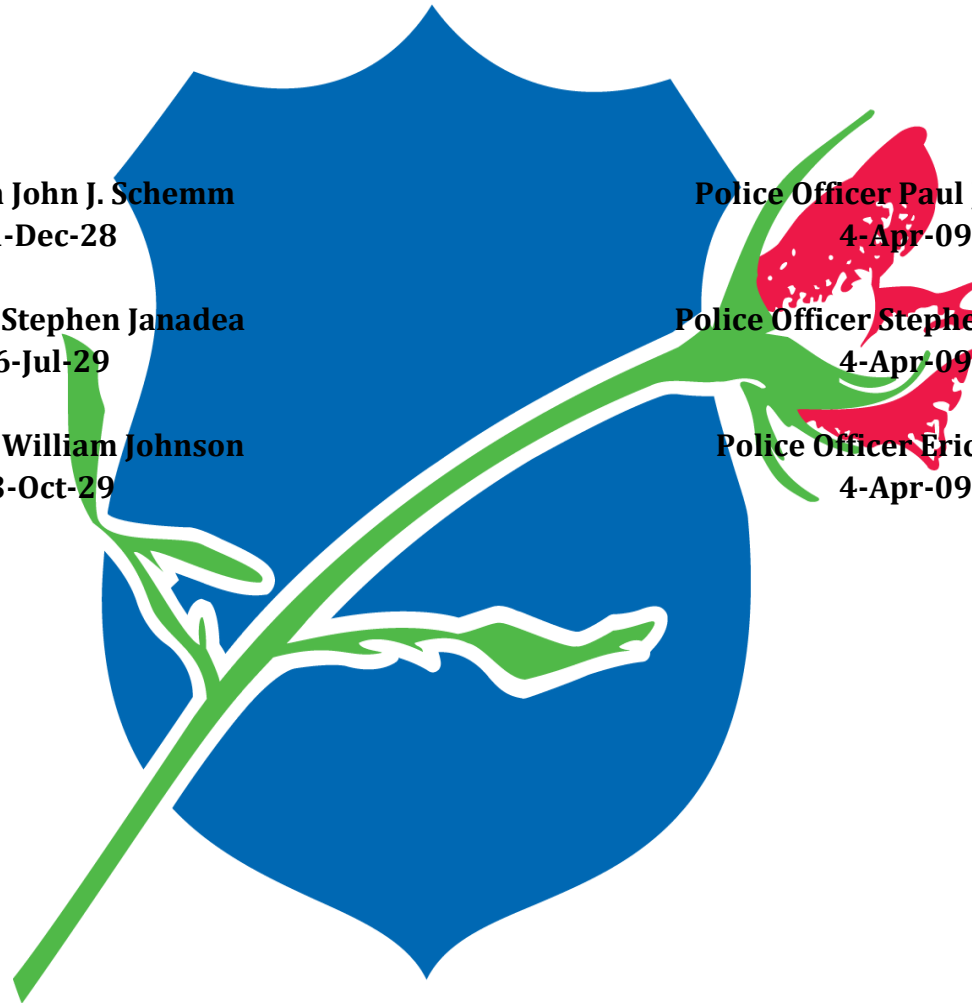
Patrolman Stephen Janadea
16-Jul-29

Patrolman William Johnson
23-Oct-29

Police Officer Paul J Sciuolo II
4-Apr-09

Police Officer Stephen J. Mayhle
4-Apr-09

Police Officer Eric G. Kelly
4-Apr-09





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:

Office of Municipal Investigations

<http://pittsburghpa.gov/omi/omi.html>

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.

414 Grant Street

9th Floor

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

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://cprbpgh.org/>

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