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**City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Department of Public Safety
Bureau of Police**





Officer Eric Kelly



3674



Officer Stephen Mayhle



4137



Officer Paul Sciuolo II



4179

Heroes

In the morning light,
the dew-laden glade shimmers a reflective warmth
that dispels the night shift's cold.

Three officers emerge to walk their final post,
after standing the last call of the roll.

They assume their eternal assignments,
with heads held high,
and a smile on each of their faces,
they remember our love,
and stand proudly at the duty assigned...
as sentinels to the right hand of God.

Thank you for your service to us in this worldly place,
and behold the honor of your new assignment...
as heros in the memory of all who knew you.

Officer Stephen Mayhle
Officer Eric Kelly
Officer Paul Sciuolo II

Stand your Post.

*Poem written by: Teddy Anderson, Pittsburgh Police S.W.A.T.
Portraits Courtesy of ExpressionsPortraitProgram.com*

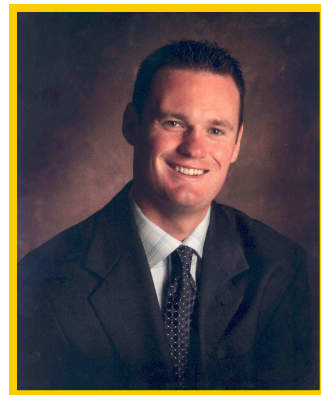
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Message from the Mayor

Dear Citizens:

In 2009, our officers and community faced a year of great highs-and-lows. It was a banner year of accomplishments but a tragic year in our City's history. We began the year excited – hosting 500,000 Steelers' fans for a Super Bowl victory parade. Officers exhibited great crowd control techniques resulting in zero arrests. Then came the Penguins Stanley Cup title, another victory parade, and another safe event. In between the celebratory parades tragedy struck Stanton Heights and changed the lives of three families, our officers, and our community forever. April 4th is a day that will be forever entrenched in the minds and hearts of Pittsburghers. We will never forget the sacrifices of Eric Kelly, Stephen Mayhle, and Paul Sciuлло II.



With the tragedy still fresh on our minds and weighing heavy on our hearts, it was announced that President Obama chose Pittsburgh to host the G-20 summit. While we were all excited that we were handpicked as the poster-city for economic resurgence, the success of this story being told was dependent on our City staying safe. Our officers stepped up and took pride in this challenge, and protected our residents, businesses, and thousands of visitors. Other cities who host international summits now look to Pittsburgh as the model of how to do it right.

Throughout this challenging year, nothing compares to what our officers faced during and after April 4th. Through the unimaginable loss, they kept moving forward, patrolling our neighborhood streets and building relationships with the community, all while preparing for the security threats that came with hosting the G-20 summit. It is with great pride that I say that thanks to these efforts, our City has experienced yet another record year of historic crime lows. I want to personally commend our officers for this remarkable accomplishment.

It was up to all of us, our officers, our leadership, and our community to rise up in the face of adversity and exhibit great character and strength. We did that, and I believe that these experiences have made us a stronger city and police force. I pledge to continue to do my very best to provide our officers with the best equipment, technology, and resources possible. This, along with a continued community-oriented policing strategy will keep our City even safer in 2010.

Mayor Luke Ravenstahl

Message from the Director of Public Safety

Dear Citizens:

Public Safety is the most important function that a city provides. In 2009, that function was tested. From successful victory parades, to the G-20 Summit, our officers have made us proud. But nothing has made us more proud than how our officers honored their fallen officers, their badge, and their City during a great tragedy.



April 4th, 2009, was one of the most difficult days this City has ever faced. That day showed this region the true meaning of public service. Professionalism, courage, heroism and duty are just some of the words to describe the sacrifices made by three great men. Eric Kelly, Stephen Mayhle, and Paul Sciallo II were taken away from us all far too early. But through this tremendous loss we gained something very important; the knowledge that honor will prevail. Our officers experienced a year of great highs-and-lows, they led our City to a safe G-20 summit, but they never lost sight of the street and of the sacrifice that was made. In 2009, they led our City to experience its lowest recorded crime-rate.

Looking forward, we will be graduating the police recruit class that started in 2009 and will be closer to our budgeted authorized strength than we have been in over a decade. We are now in the process of putting patrol rifles in vehicles and have begun outfitting our marked police units with digital audio-video recording capabilities. We are also well on the way to having the Police Bureau accredited within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Once accreditation is achieved, it will be maintained.

I want to personally thank each and every member of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police for their dedicated service. You have made our City proud and have made 2009 a most honorable year for our City. I reaffirm to all of our officers my commitment in providing you with the resources needed to keep you and our City safe.

Sincerely,

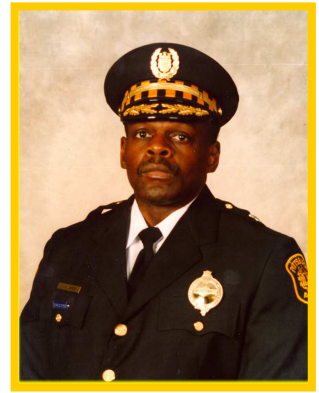
Michael H. Huss
Director of Public Safety

Message from the Chief of Police

To my fellow Pittsburgher's and Visitors to our great City....

It is my pleasure and extreme honor to present to you the 2009 Annual Report of the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. I trust that you will find it useful and informational.

During the past year, the City of Pittsburgh and the Bureau of Police have faced some of its most significant challenges in the history of the Bureau. Perhaps the greatest of those challenges has been the line of duty deaths on April 4th, 2009 when Officers Stephen Mayhle, Paul Sciuлло II, and Eric Kelly answered a domestic disturbance call in the quiet neighborhood of Stanton Heights. All three Officers reported to the Zone 5 station and memory of their valor and sacrifice will never be forgotten. The second challenge was the City of Pittsburgh's hosting of the G-20 Economic Summit. The Bureau of Police and numerous supporting law enforcement agencies from across the nation were tasked with providing security for the top economic leaders of the world and their guests. The third challenge and was to provide and insure that the citizens and visitors to the City of Pittsburgh were safe while the Region enjoyed the celebratory events surrounding the Pittsburgh Steelers' sixth Super Bowl win and the Pittsburgh Penguins Stanley Cup win.



The Bureau of Police has been working collaboratively with the City of Pittsburgh Housing Authority (HACP) in efforts to insure that police are continuous in providing for safe and secure living environment for the citizens who reside in the public housing communities. I have mandated that each zone commander meet with HACP property managers within their zones to apprise management of any ongoing incidents that may affect the safe living environment of the residents, provide continued open communication and build relationships within these communities.

Our zone commanders and their assigned Community Relations Officers (CRO) continue to meet with the various Block Watch groups, business communities and the grassroots & faith-based organizations within the communities to insure effective policing methods are in place and the lines of communication remain open.

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police will strive to continue to provide the best education and training for our officers to equally insure their ability to provide outstanding service, second to none, to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its visitors which we serve.

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Chaplaincy Corp has been a tremendous asset to the men and women of the Bureau of Police. The Bureau currently has twelve chaplains of various faiths; Presbyterian, Catholic and Jewish serving the officers and communities within our City.

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police under its Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) has trained and certified over one hundred officers to provide service to the citizens of Pittsburgh who may experience mental illness challenges. The Bureau of Police will continue to partner with Mercy Behavioral and provide continued training to the Bureau of Police and to outside law enforcement agencies throughout Allegheny County. As we know, mental illness has no boundaries so we have made this service available to all citizens of the region.

In January, 2010; Deputy Chief Donaldson, Zone 2 Commander Trosky and I began a series of bimonthly meetings with the heads of security in the Downtown major office complexes. As our City

continues to flourish, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police will continue its effort to provide and insure a safer environment for our citizens and visitors to shop, work and play in Downtown Pittsburgh.

I strongly believe that churches, the community and the police must work collectively together to attack crime in our City. This does not mean that we as residents or as members of the Police Bureau can rest on our accomplishments but; rather, must continue to build upon them. Together, we must aggressively approach the problem of violent crime that affects our communities, our children and our quality of life. Working together, we all can continue to make Pittsburgh one of America's Most Livable Cities.

Sincerely,

Nathan E. Harper
Chief of Police

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Incorporated: April 22, 1794 as a borough
March 18, 1816 as a city

Government: Home-rule Charter
(Mayor & Nine Member City Council)

Mayor: The Honorable Luke Ravenstahl

Population: 316,718 (Census 2006 estimate)

Land Area: 55.5 square miles

Population Density: 5,706 persons per square mile

Race:

Asian	2.7%
Black	27.1%
Hispanic	1.3%
White	67.6%
Other	1.3%

Gender:

Female	52.2%
Male	47.8%

Occupations:

Management/Professional	36.9%
Sales & Office	27.5%
Service	19.9%
Production, Transportation	9.3%
Construction	6.2%
Farming, Fishing, Forestry	0.1%
Other	0.1%

City Website: <http://www.city.pittsburgh.pa.us/>

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 are 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.*

Pittsburgh Bureau of Police	
Serving Since	1857
Sworn Personnel (Jan 2010)	871
Rank	
Chief	1
Deputy Chief	1
Assistant Chief	3
Commander	8
Lieutenant	25
Sergeant	84
Detective	193
Police Officer	556
Years Experience (average)	
Chief (all)	31.8
Commander	26.9
Lieutenant	21.2
Sergeant	17.7
Detective	16.1
Police Officer	11.2
TOTAL	13.5
Race	
Asian	0.4%
Black	17.3%
Hispanic	0.4%
White	81.6%
Other	0.2%
Gender	
Female	18.7%
Male	81.3%
Recruits	39
Officers per 1000 Citizens	2.75
Civilian Employees	62
Operating Budget (2009)	\$68,024,266
Branches in Organization	3
Administration	
Investigations	
Operations	
Patrol Zones	6

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. In that year, the force was authorized not more than 100 men to include the Chief of Police, one Captain, and not more than eight Lieutenants.

September 11, 2001 changed forever law enforcement in the United States. No longer could we afford to stay inwardly focused on the nationally defined Part I Crimes of Homicide, Aggravated Assault, Rape, Robbery, Burglary, Larceny Theft and Motor Vehicle Theft. We now had to become more cognizant of the external threats to the homeland security of the City.

In the years 2006 through 2009, we refocused our priorities to enable us to better accomplish our mission and we continue to make changes in our overall structure, organization and business practices.

Since restarting youth programs in 2007, Pittsburgh hosted the largest ever single DARE graduation ceremony in the history of the program. We continue to expand the number of youth organizations we work with and are in the process of conducting our first GREAT for Families training.

In 2009, we built and opened our first new police station in many years while reutilizing and saving a historic structure. The new station is completely outfitted with a Nautilus center, computer center, expanded supervisors' office, and a conference/community room.

Technologically, we continue to move forward with the implementation of a citywide camera system, expansion of our Automated Police Reports System, fielding of electronic citations, development of automation for our Property Room and Quartermaster and development/fielding of in-car video systems.

In 2009, we helped plan and provide security for the Superbowl XLIII Champion Steelers victory parade, the Stanley Cup Champion Penguins victory parade and the international G20 conference.

2009 was the most tragic year in our Bureau's history when we lost Officers Eric Kelly, Stephen Mayhle and Paul Sciuolo II in the line of duty on April 4, 2009.

Looking forward, the Bureau's greatest challenges will be to further refine its management structure, further improve its intelligence capabilities, and strengthen its partnerships with our communities, its partnerships with other law enforcement agencies and its information technology infrastructure.

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 Priorities and Initiatives

PRIORITIES

1. **Attain and maintain Pennsylvania accreditation as a law enforcement agency**
2. **Revolutionize recruiting efforts such that the make-up of the Bureau reflects the communities we serve**
3. **Increase cooperation and understanding between the Bureau of Police and the citizens we serve**
4. **Reinvest in the City's future by reinvesting in our youth and their families**
5. **Proactively fight crime within the City of Pittsburgh**
6. **Support federal, state and local law enforcement partners**
7. **Upgrade technology to meet the changing demands of the cyber crime world and the need to access and disseminate data in a timely manner**
8. **Upgrade police facilities to increase safety and security for those who work inside while maintain public accessibility**
9. **Civilianize administrative positions to increase officer presence in operational assignments**
10. **Perform a continual assessment of our needs, current technology and best practices and change accordingly**

Initiatives

1. **Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Accreditation Project:** There are **three phases** to the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission (PLEAC) process. Each phase has its own unique set of needs and challenges.

Phase One – Application – COMPLETED

- a. Application approval
- b. Receipt of materials
- c. Create filing system
- d. Form accreditation team and assign responsibilities
- e. Attend mandatory training to certify accreditation managers
- f. Create policy revision system

Phase Two - Self Assessment - IN PROGRESS

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Research and Planning section has worked throughout 2009 to meet the 132 professional standards and mandates required by PLEAC in this self assessment phase. The majority of standards are subdivided into areas known as “bullets”. One standard may have zero to six bullets. Each bullet requires, at a very minimum, an adjustment in the Bureau's written policy. The bullets may also require training and/or equipment purchases Bureau-wide. There are over 320 inspectable tasks 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 IACP and other accredited police agencies. When appropriate, the team meets with subject matters experts both internal to and external of the PBP.

In 2009, we accomplished challenging tasks in critical areas such as juvenile policy, officer and prisoner safety, zone safety enhancements and compliance with the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD).

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

Phase Three - Formal Assessment

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 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 evaluate policy implementation and understanding.

2. **Graffiti Squad** In November 2006 Detectives Daniel Sullivan, Frank Rende and Alphonso Sloan were assigned to the newly created Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Graffiti Task Force in response to the escalation of graffiti in the City of Pittsburgh. Prior to the creation of this specialized unit, graffiti prosecution was a daunting challenge as the graffiti "tags" had not been linked for criminal cases.

The three detectives quickly worked to identify the problem and work towards a workable solution. In their research, they documented over 650 individual graffiti vandals and 25 vandal "crews" operating in Pittsburgh. Working with City Information Systems, a Graffiti Tracking System was developed to document graffiti and link individual cases through identification of the "tags".

The intelligence gathered by these detectives indicated that a national graffiti sub-culture existed and that Pittsburgh was a major target for this group due to Pittsburgh's infrastructure namely, its bridges, railroads, bus-ways, riverfronts and buildings. These detectives developed a communication network with Pittsburgh's neighboring municipal and college police departments as well as out-of-state police departments in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Texas and California.

In less than 2 ½ years, these detectives have prosecuted 50 graffiti vandals, including 12 felony cases and cleared 738 graffiti reports worth in excess of \$1.1 million in restitution.

One case in particular, an adult graffiti vandal who tagged both in San Francisco and Pittsburgh was sentenced to 2 ½ to 5 years in state prison, 10 years probation and \$242,000.00 in restitution. This case is believed to be one of the largest, if not the largest, graffiti prosecution in the nation.

These detectives also give numerous presentations throughout the year in elementary and high schools, community groups and the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Citizens Police Academy. These presentations aim to encourage the younger generations to participate in established art programs instead of illegal graffiti and educate the general public how to deter graffiti in their communities.

3. **Community Safety Website:** The community safety website (www.communitysafety.pittsburghpa.gov) is an avenue designed for public safety to interact with the community. This website links to the web site of each Zone and the Police Headquarters. It is accessible from the internet, the city's homepage or the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police's homepage. This is the site where citywide news, alerts, contacts and other information can be posted by the Bureau to keep the community informed in a timely manner. Key features:
- a. Resource sub-page with all of the key contact information for the zones.
 - b. Allows visitors to submit an anonymous tip sheet.
 - c. Publishes the most recent week of police blotter data for each zone.
 - d. Allows visitors to sign up to receive e-mail alerts from the City and from one or more of the zones.
 - e. Highly adaptable to the Bureau's and citizens' needs.

The online tip form is an electronic form that can be filled out and submitted to the police. *No personal information will be taken.* If desired, the user can elect to password-enable the tip. By password enabling the tip, this allows investigators and the user to communicate with one another. The investigator can post follow-up questions to the tip and the user can log on later using their password to review and answer any questions.

Email alerts can be sent to a standard email address or to the email box associated with text messaging on the user's telephone. These email alerts can contain both text and photographic content (such as wanted posters).

4. **Nuisance Properties and the Electronic-Citation Applications:**

Nuisance Properties

To combat problems presented by nuisance properties that often tax city services, the City of Pittsburgh implemented an ordinance that would dictate that specific violations of this ordinance can cause the property owner to either correct the violations or pay penalties for failure to do so. The implementation of this ordinance required the ability to track, investigate and prosecute violators.

Offenses tracked under this system are referred to as Nuisance Property Violations (NPV). An NPV occurs when one of a predetermined set of offenses occurs at a particular address. Each NPV is subject to the officer's discretion to determine if the violation in fact qualifies as a NPV and which address should be assigned the violation.

- a. If an address receives three NPVs within a 90 day period, they are eligible to be registered as a Nuisance Property and are flagged for review.
- b. If, during review, all three NPVs are determined to be legitimate, then the property is registered as a disruptive property.

- c. In order to have the disruptive property designation removed, the property must not have any NPVs for a period of one year (probation period).
- d. Each new NPV a registered property receives within the probation period resets the probation period start date.
- e. Disruptive properties that receive additional NPVs during the probationary period face increased fines, charges and legal actions with each additional offense.

The biggest hurdle that we faced in implementing this project was manually issued citations which do not lend themselves easily to managing and tracking data. To assist the Bureau with capturing this data, citations were automated through APRS. The data collected via this process feeds the nuisance property application and disruptive properties are identified in an automated manner producing a list for supervisory review.

Electronic Citations (e-citations)

Although e-citations started as a project to support the enforcement of the Nuisance Property Ordinance, the Bureau took the next logical step to incorporate their use for traffic violations. The support package for this has been developed and deployed. It is currently being piloted in two of our zones. Officers can now generate electronic citations and print them directly from the vehicles. The package allows for officers to scan the driver's license and select the appropriate violation or multiple violations. The fields on the e-citation are then filled in from this scan and violation(s) selection. The citation is then printed from the patrol vehicle and issued to the cited individual.

E-citations saves times in producing a citation, produces citations that are easily readable, reduces human error (by eliminating the need to populate a data base via manual input of citations) in the data base and makes the collected data almost immediately available for use.

5. **Auto Arrest Reports** When the Pittsburgh police make an arrest, we are required to complete an arrest report for every crime record we have on file for the arrested individual. In some arrests, it is not unusual for some individuals to have in excess of ten crime records on file. In the past, this was a time and human resource intensive effort.

Auto arrest allows the investigating officer to enter the name of the arrested individual and the crime record number (referred to as CCR numbers) associated with that individual and then the system creates arrest reports from information on file.

To get started, the officer needs all of the CCR numbers associated with the arrested individual. An automated CCR search engine has been added that conducts the search electronically rather than manually. The officer will be given a list of CCRs along with a list of reports associated with those CCRs. The officer also has the ability to review any of those reports.

Entering the CCR number allows auto arrest to interface with the Automated Police Reports System (APRS) and pull all relevant data from both the Investigative Report and the Incident Report. An arrest report for every CCR on file will then be generated automatically. If the CCR can not be located, an arrest report will still be generated with the arrested individual's data and the date, time and location of the arrest.

Generated arrest reports will then be reviewed by the officer and submitted for supervisory review and approval.

6. **Auto Rotation in OMS (Officer Management System) –Transfers And Promotions**

Changing officers' shifts and pass days in OMS was a manual process that consumed supervisors' time. The system has now been automated such that shift and pass day changes are completed automatically either the first of every month or every other Monday.

7. **PayCops Court Schedule Interface**

An important responsibility for all officers is to attend court to provide testimony. To assist officers with timely notifications of required court appearances, the Computer Operations Liaison Unit worked with CIS to create a court schedule notification system. Key highlights of this systems:

- a. Automated email sent to the officer notifying them of their court date.
- b. Automated entry into the officer's Outlook calendar of the court date.
- c. Placing an interface into APRS that allows authorized logged-in users to view scheduled court dates.

8. **Court Check-in Project:**

In 2007, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police converted to SmartCard identification card system. The SmartCard IDs allowed officers to go to any computer and carry required certificates with them that allow them to access City and State automated systems. We have been working since the adoption of the SmartCard to develop an automated court check-in system.

The current manual system of court check-in requires officers to check in with the court clerk upon their arrival and check out with the same clerk when the switching to another court or returning to normal duty. The court clerk is then required to mail a stack of officer court cards to the payroll section so that the officers could be paid for their court time.

The new electronic system will allow a kiosk to be placed at each court. The officer would walk up to the kiosk and check-in by scanning their SmartCard ID. This checks the officer into court. When leaving court, the officer would again scan their card and then be required to enter the disposition of the court case. The officer's court time is then automatically entered into the payroll system eliminating the need for manual court cards.

The kiosks are expected to be in place by mid-2010.

9. **In-Car Camera System**

To enhance safety and present a visual of situations that officers happen upon, the Bureau has made a commitment to have all front line marked vehicles installed with an "in-car" video system to be deployed in four of the six zones by summer of 2010 with the remaining two zones to be completed by year's end (funding dependent). Video will upload automatically at designated sites around the city. The Computer Crimes Unit and Mobile Crime Unit will be responsible for the chain of custody for evidentiary videos recovered. Officers will be trained in the operation of the system prior to deployment.

10. **RING OF STEEL (Port Security Camera Project)**

The Port of Pittsburgh, encompassing portions of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers as well as the entire length of the Ohio River in Pennsylvania, is recognized by the United States Army Corps of Engineers as the second largest inland port in the United States.

To increase security of our port, we embarked on a City and Port wide video expansion project comparable to London's "Ring of Steel". The City has been awarded a Department of Homeland

Security Infrastructure Protection Program Grant to install an enhanced port wide video data platform and extend video camera coverage to major bridges, arteries and waterways around the Port. The port wide video data platform will enhance The City's ability to observe river traffic and monitor major corridors leading into the City through installation of new cameras, relocation of existing cameras, and tie-in of nearly one hundred twenty cameras throughout the city. The systems installed will include video analytics, including Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) software.

This initial phase of the Port Security Project specifically involves the installation or integration of:

- a. at least thirty-two pan-tilt-zoom or 360° cameras on sixteen bridges,
- b. forty-eight cameras with ANPR software along six major corridors leading into and around the City/Port,
- c. integration of a maximum of ten camera systems throughout the city (approximately one hundred twenty cameras),
- d. the Mayor's initiative to install gunshot location and detection camera systems in high-risk city neighborhoods, and
- e. a wireless platform for video and data transmission of all of these cameras to the City's Emergency Operations Center and other key monitoring locations via the City's intranet system.

11. Facilities Upgrades

In 2008, the City began a program to upgrade their police stations throughout the City. The project began in July 2008 when the Mayor announced that the Zone 3 station which provides police support to our South Side and Hilltop neighborhoods would be moving. In ten month, the move went from conception to actual occupancy.

This was followed by the Mayor's initiative to upgrade safety and security in our zone stations to include:

- a. the development of vestibule areas that controls pedestrian traffic into the station and can be locked down in emergencies,
- b. camera systems that provide visual security around the stations,
- c. installation of blast retardant material over windows,
- d. installation of bullet resistant walls and glass, and
- e. installation of security control devices for entrances to the stations.

The first station to receive these upgrades is Zone 6 in the City's West End. Architectural drawings were completed in 2009 and the construction contract was recently awarded. Work on this station is expected to be completed in June 2010.

Other police facilities that are being upgrades include our Training Academy. We will be building a Physical Training & Defensive Tactics classroom and relocating the Firearms Training Center. Construction of these facilities will greatly enhance our ability to provide year round quality training and reduce operating costs through the elimination of a security contract.

Deputy and Assistant Chiefs



PAUL J. DONALDSON
Deputy Chief of Police



REGINA McDONALD
Assistant Chief
Administration

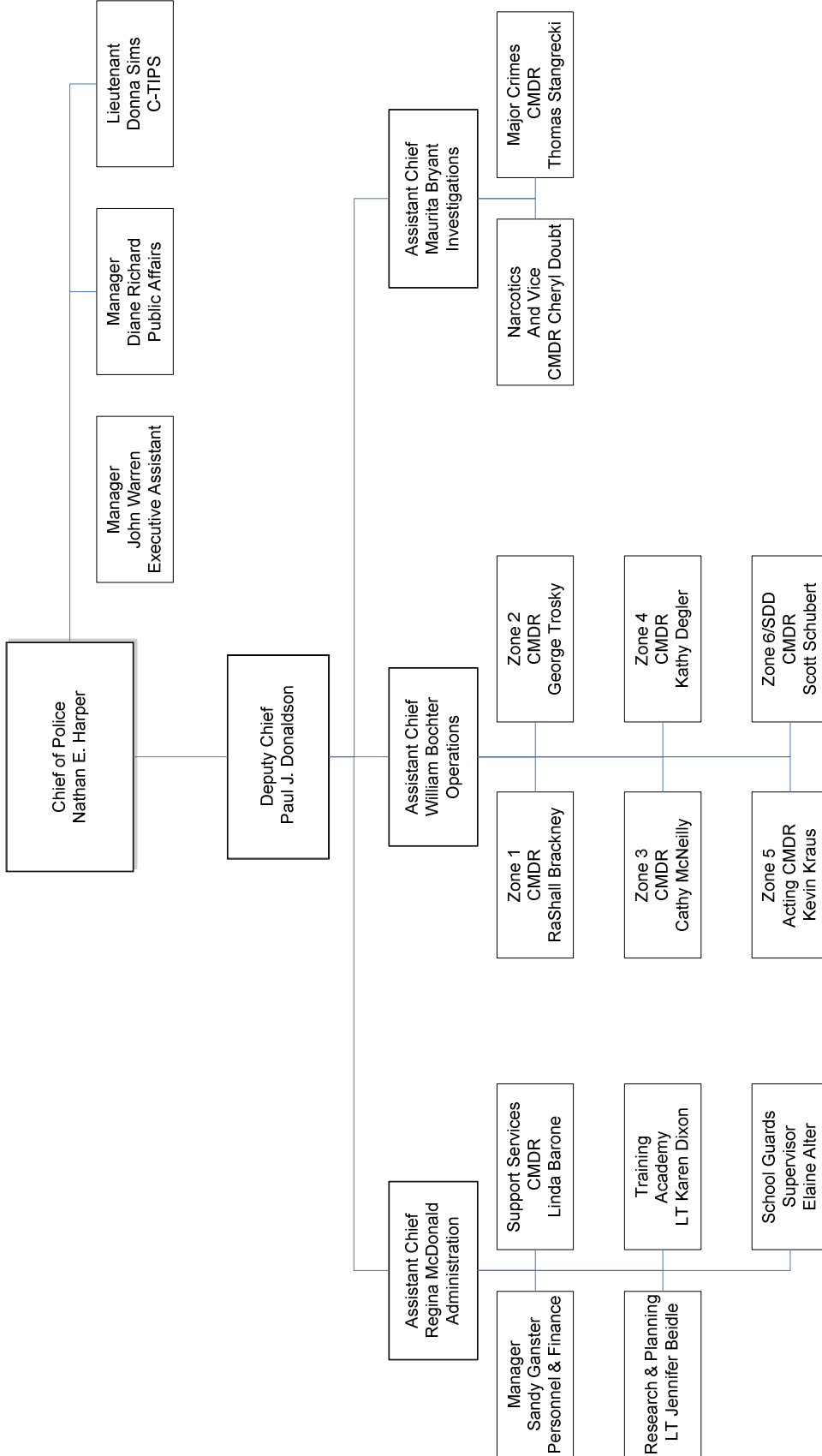


MAURITA BRYANT
Assistant Chief
Investigations



WILLIAM BOCHTER
Assistant Chief
Operations

Organization Chart



Administration Branch

The Administration Branch provides internal support to the Bureau of Police and manages the administrative functions in support of our citizens. The Administrative Branch consists of the following units:

Personnel & Finance: Personnel and Finance consists of eleven civilian personnel. This unit is organized in two sections - ~ Payroll and Finance.



Sandy Ganster
Manager

Payroll

The mission of the payroll section is to issue all salary and wage payments in an accurate and timely manner in accordance with the policies of the City of Pittsburgh, the Fraternal Order of Police, various grant agreements, and the AFSCME union. The salary budget for the bureau is \$57,078,479 and the premium pay budget is over \$12,000,000. This includes all reimbursed overtime from grants and outside details worked by officers and paid through the City of Pittsburgh's payroll system. This section consists of one Chief Clerk and six account clerks.

All employees are paid biweekly. The payroll clerks take all reasonable steps to ensure each member of the PBP receives an accurate paycheck and to do everything possible to pay each of the 975 employees in accordance to their bargaining unit by gathering daily sheets, overtime cards, court cards, outside detail reports, etc. The time and exceptions are entered into Ceridian and the checks are generated from the data entered by the clerks. It has been the mission of the Chief and the Manager to automate every aspect of the payroll system. With the anticipated 2009 stimulus grant from the Department of Justice, this project will be completed in 2010.

The payroll clerks are also responsible for updating employee roster cards, maintain personnel files, and fill out insurance forms. They work closely with the main City payroll department. All problems in the payroll area are fielded through the Chief Clerk and if additional input in necessary, the Manager of Personnel & Finance.

Finance

The finance section is responsible for a variety of duties. This section is staffed with two accountants and one account clerk. They act as liaisons with other City Departments, vendors, and Police Bureau personnel. Their mission is to ensure the Bureau, is equipped with the supplies, equipment and services necessary for a seven day a week, twenty-four hour a day operation and to process all requisitions and payments according to the policies set by the City of Pittsburgh's procurement office and the Controller's Office. They must do this by staying within the budgetary guidelines established by the Mayor and City Council. This section also prepares legislation when necessary, gathers specifications and establishes contracts when needed. All requisitions and vouchers are processed through the city's PeopleSoft system. Weekly expenditure reports are then generated through PeopleSoft.

The financial employees also gather information for the Manager to prepare annual operating and capital budgets, prepare financial reports for the Chief of Police and gather data for PittMaps.

In 2009 this section did all of the regular purchasing for the Bureau and in addition made purchases for the G20 Summit, Superbowl playoffs and victory celebration, Pittsburgh Penguin hockey playoffs and Stanley cup celebration, ordering specialty equipment for SWAT, EOD and RED Team, and the opening of the new Zone Three Station. It was responsible for ensuring that the outside agencies were paid for coming to Pittsburgh to assist with the G20 Summit. In total for all equipment, professional services, special projects, vehicle rental, this unit processed \$6,779,500 in invoices in 2009.

Projects in 2009 included renovating the firing range, purchasing new Nautilus equipment for the Academy, the procurement of a new Law Enforcement Training System, the e-citation printers for police vehicles, in-car video cameras, equipment required for the relocation of Zone 3, the purchase of new SWAT and EOD vehicles, patrol rifles, suppressors and sighting systems.

In addition, the Manager of Personnel and Finance initiated a computer replacement plan. In 2009, 72 PCs, 32 laptops and 21 printers were replaced bureau-wide.

This section was also responsible for depositing \$13,863,610 back into the appropriate City accounts.

Crossing Guards (412-323-7837):

Provides street crossing safety within the City of Pittsburgh during the school year. Questions concerning crossing guard issues are addressed by the Assistant Chief of Administration.

Research & Planning and Intelligence – This unit consist of the following sections:

Research & Planning

Develops policy and procedures pertaining to all aspects of operations within the Bureau. Responsible for ensuring that the Bureau of Police achieves and maintains accreditation. Maintains crime statistics for the City. Statistics maintained by Research & Planning are not considered “real time” (it takes about 30 days for the data to be entered into the UCR data base).

Intelligence Unit

- In conjunction with the Dept. of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Allegheny County Office of the Medical Examiner, developed and implemented an effective system to conduct in-depth analysis of data from the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (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**
 - Woodland Hills School District
 - Sto-Rox School District
 - Duquense School District

- **Stamped Heroin Tracking**
 - Produced Heroin Market Assessment
 - This data is shared with State Police
- **Assisted Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies in investigations**
- **Assisted Operations Branch and Investigations Branch Personnel**
 - Zone Personnel
 - Cold Case Squad
 - Homicide Squad
 - Narcotics and Vice
 - Missing Persons
 - Burglary Squad
 - Robbery Squad
 - CTIPS
- **Prepared intelligence/analytical products in support of tactical and strategic objectives**
 - The G-20 Summit
 - Weed and Seed Grant Application and award
 - Project Safe Neighborhoods
 - Intelligence Briefs
 - Officer Safety Bulletins
 - Crime Alerts
 - Threat Assessments
- **Provided support to the United States Secret Service for dignitary protection for the visits by the President and Vice President of the United States.**
- **Provided support to the United States Secret Service for site security for the G-20 Summit.**
- **Provided support to the United States Secret Service for the transportation and security of foreign dignitaries for the G-20 Summit.**

Special Events/Secondary Employment and Cost Recovery

- **Cost Recovery Fee program**
 - All businesses/organizations that hire off-duty Pittsburgh Police Officers to work for them must pay a cost recovery fee. The employer is billed for the officer(s) hourly rate and administrative fees of \$3.85 per hour/per officer.
- **Centralized Scheduling**
 - All secondary employment (off-duty) opportunities are approved by the Chief of Police and logged into a computer system (Cover Your Assets) that maintains all necessary records for the efficient management of secondary employment.

Pittsburgh Police Training Academy Listed below is a recap of the training that was completed in 2009:

- **Recruit Training**

One Basic Recruit class was hired in September of 2009. The Basic Recruit curriculum consists of thirty-two weeks of classroom training followed by three months of field training.

There was also one Veteran Recruit class hired in 2009. Veteran hires have prior police experience and are already certified by the Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission (MPOETC). Veteran hires receive four weeks of instruction at the Academy followed by three months of field training.

Below is a complete list of all the basic and veteran classes that started in 2009:

- Basic Recruit Class 09-01 – Thirty-nine basic recruits started at the Training Academy on September 28, 2009. They will be assigned to zones on August 9, 2010.
- Veteran Recruit Class 09-01 – Five veteran recruits started at the Training Academy on September 28, 2009. They were assigned to zones on January 18, 2010.

Below is the list of classes that started in 2008 and were completed in 2009:

- Basic Recruit Class 08-01 - Ten basic recruits who started the Training Academy on July 28, 2008 completed their training and were assigned to the zones May 18, 2009.

- **MPOETC Act 180 Mandatory In-Service Training and Annual Firearms Qualifications**

The Training Academy taught the four 2009 mandatory in-service training (MIST) courses for all sworn Pittsburgh Bureau of Police officers. The 2009 curriculum consisted of Legal Updates (3 hour block of instruction), Officer Safety Awareness XIII – Police Stress Awareness (three hour block of instruction), Crisis and Emergency Management (3 hour block of instruction) and Off Duty Decision Making (3 hour block of instruction).

The Training Academy also re-qualified all sworn personnel in firearms.

- **Taser**

456 officers recertified with the Taser in 2009.

- **High Risk Traffic Stops**

All officers attended High Risk Traffic Stops. Topics covered in this training were proper positioning of vehicles during the stop, risks involved with traffic stops, and tactics for removing occupants from vehicles during the high risk stop.

- **CPR/First Aid**

408 officers (M-Z) completed their CPR/First Aid training in 2009.

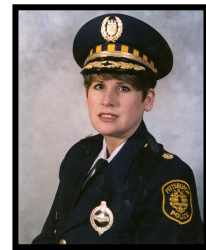
- **K9 Training**

In 2009, there were fifteen Pittsburgh Bureau of Police K9 teams. Bi-weekly in-service training is conducted for all nineteen Pittsburgh Bureau of Police K9 teams. The K9 School also conducted bi-weekly in-service training for:

- Eight dual purpose (patrol/explosive detection) Region 13 K9 teams
- Two Pittsburgh School Police K9 teams
- Four Allegheny County Sheriff K9 teams (patrol/explosive, bloodhound, 2 patrol/narcotics detector dogs)
- One Whitehall Police K9 team.
- Two Wilkesburg Police K9 teams
- One Heidelberg Police K9 team
- One Beaver County Sheriff's Officer K9 team
- One Monongahela Police K9 team

Support Services:

Support Services manages the Bureau's Court Liaison Unit, information systems liaison, property room and the Central Reports & Records Unit (CRRU). Sworn personnel who work in the Office of Municipal Investigations are assigned to Support Services for payroll and management functions.



**Linda Rosato-Barone
Commander**

Property/Supply Room 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. 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.
- No weapon may be recovered from the Property Room after same has been used to commit a felonious crime or act of violence.
- No weapon shall be returned to any claimant unless the person first obtains a "Court Order" directing the return of the particular weapon.

Evidence that is held at the Property Room will only be released under one of the following listed circumstances:

- 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 2009, the Property Room:

- Processed, warehoused and maintained chain-of-custody of 3750 numbered cases.
- Destroyed over 1,500 weapons.
- Turned in \$220,000 in U.S. currency.

Central Records and Reports Unit The CRRU consists of the Record Room, the Warrant Office and the Telephone Reporting Unit.

The Record Room is where the public obtains copies of reports. Normal hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. hours and are closed on City holidays. The phone number for the CRRU Records is 412-255-2920 and 2921. The Records area is located on the third floor of the Pittsburgh Municipal Courts Building, 660 First Ave, Pittsburgh PA 15219. Reports are obtainable in person or by mail with proof of identification.

- The public is entitled to all 2.0 reports (Incident report - a summary of incidents reported to the police); the cost of a report is currently set at \$15.00 (as of October 8, 2007).
- The public does not have access to 3.0 reports (Investigative reports) with the following exceptions:
 - 1) The victim/s of a hit run report can obtain a 3.0
 - 2) The victim/s of a burglary or robbery can obtain a list of the items they report taken during the time of a crime. They do not receive the narrative of the investigation.
 - 3) The victim/s of a theft or fraud can obtain a copy of the items that they list as taken during the time of the crime. They do not receive the narrative of the investigation.
- Persons involved in an accident can obtain copies of the reports. Price will be determined by accident.

Record Room Statistics:

- 77,824 reports processed,
- provided front counter service:
 1. processed 3,017 mail inquiries,
 2. serviced 2,568 on-site customer requests,
 3. answered/resolved 6,328 telephone requests.
- Conducted records processing cost recovery totaling \$113,227.50.

The CRRU also perform the following critical functions that the public does not see:

- Processes all arrests for city officers.
- The TRU is a unit where civilian personnel take specific police reports by phone which keeps officers in the field available to respond to higher priority calls for service.
- Processes (through coding and data entry) of police reports, records and other document for the Bureau.
- Performs quality control of data and final review of police reports for Uniform Crime Report (UCR) coding.
- Processes court ordered expungements.
- JNET Tac Officer (liaison officer with the State for access to criminal background checks) is assigned to the CRRU to manage our JNET/NCIC/CLEAN operations for the Bureau.

In 2009 TRU had 9,884 calls dispatched, 7,820 reports taken and 2064 calls that were sent back due to the seriousness of the call.

Court Liaison Unit: The Court Liaison Unit consists of police supervisors and clerical staff assigned to the Criminal/Juvenile Courts and well as the Municipal Courts to act as a liaison between the various county agencies, Court Administrator's Office, DA's Office, Public Defender's Office and the various private agencies involved in court proceedings and processes. The Court Liaison supervisors:

- Ensure constant communications among the various agencies for successful prosecution and positive outcomes.
- Manages court time for officers.
- Assigns a liaison officer to Traffic Court for disposition of traffic citations.
- Logs and processes traffic/non-traffic citations generated by city officers through the courts.

Computer Liaison Unit: Computer Liaison Unit works directly with City Information Systems to develop, implement and maintain the various computer systems and applications being used by the Bureau. (*see Priorities and Initiatives section for project descriptions*)

Summary Warrant Squad: The Summary Warrant Squad (SWS) is comprised of four uniformed officers and one sergeant whose mission and they are assigned to address outstanding summary warrants in which violators have failed to respond to the courts to answer for their violations.

In 2009, The SWS cleared 982 warrants in person and brought to Arraignment Court \$87,669.00 cash as collateral and guilty plea collections. The SWS also cleared 1,094 warrants via notices resulting in collections of \$153,650.50 after the cases have been adjudicated.

Additionally, the S.W.S. cleared an additional 1094 warrants via the "notices" that were left by squad when a defendant isn't at home or their place of work or contacted personally. Not all of those cases have been to summary trial yet, but, so far, those that have been adjudicated have brought in an additional \$153,650.50.

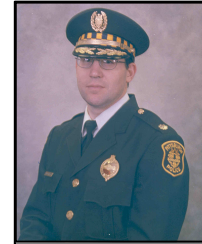
Investigations Branch

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. Members of the Investigations Branch are responsible for the investigation of criminal offense, the detection, arrest & prosecution of criminal and the recovery of lost/stolen property for return to its rightful owner.

The Major Crimes Division consists of the following squads:

Arson (412-937-3078):

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. In 2008 (the latest year that National UCR data is available), there were 62,807 arsons nationally.



Thomas Stangrecki
Commander

The Arson Squad is comprised of (3) Detectives who provide coverage 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. The Squad works with the Fire Bureau to investigate all intentional and suspicious fires. In 2009, the Arson Squad handled a total of 129 arsons and had a 34% clearance rate.

Arson detectives have increased proactive response to fireworks complaints and increased response to suspicious fires.

Auto (412-255-2911):

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program 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 from this definition. In 2008, there were 956,846 auto thefts nationally with a clearance rate of 12.0%.

The Auto Squad investigates serial auto thefts, chop shops, insurance fraud, and performs tow truck and garage inspections. Squad Detectives also contact the owner's of stolen vehicles as part of the investigation and deploy specialty equipment in order to identify stolen vehicles and car thieves. In 2009, The Auto Squad recovered 351 stolen vehicles with a value of \$2,975,645.00; conducted (15) garage inspections; and recovered (29) vehicles and 31 license plates using the License Plate Reader. The Squad handled 469 cases had a 32% clearance rate.

Burglary (412-323-7155):

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program 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 (i.e., ship). In 2009, there were 2,222,196 burglaries nationally with a clearance rate of 12.5%.

The Burglary Squad investigates all business and residential burglaries, along with thefts and scams that appear serial in nature or if there is a substantial value involved. The Pawn Section, which is a part of the Burglary Squad, reviews all pawn shop transactions.

The Burglary Squad handled 2,705 cases during the year and had a 20% clearance rate. Throughout the year, detectives from the Squad attended several community meetings to provide tips on preventing burglaries. Detectives also coordinated burglary and pawn investigations with neighboring municipalities to maximize their efforts.

Computer Crimes:

Detectives assigned to Computer Crimes are 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. In 2009, Computer Crimes completed 286 requests for assistance with video surveillance, not including requests for assistance with cell phones, laptops, personal computer imaging or assistance with outside agencies.

Homicide (412-323-7161):

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program 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. In 2008, there were 16,272 homicides committed nationally with a clearance rate of 63.6%.

The Homicide Squad investigates all homicides, suspicious or unnatural deaths, aggravated assaults where the victim may die, police involved shootings or critical incidents, kidnappings, drug overdoses, suicides, and fatal accidents. Two detectives are assigned to the Cold Case Squad, which investigates homicides from previous years.

The Homicide Squad realized a 75% clearance rate for the year 2009. Homicide detectives investigated forty (40) homicides in 2009 and cleared twenty-four (24) from 2009 and six (6) cases from prior years. The squad also handled one-hundred ninety-five (208) non-homicide cases during the year.

Mobile Crime Unit (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.

The Mobile Crime Unit processed a total of 3,307 scenes and collected 15,898 pieces of evidence. They had a total number of 74 Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) hits (a hit is defined as positive identification of a fingerprint submitted). The success with AFIS hits has continues to climb since 1999 when the Unit had only 18 hits. The MCU is involved in numerous community events giving latent print development demonstrations, provides tours of the facility for student, and annually provides mock crime scenes for Take Your Child to Work Day. Detective Mildred Jenkins developed a book for youth on the dangers of gang activity based upon what she has observed from processing

violent crime scenes. Sergeant Michael Del Cimmuto and the MCU detectives developed a six-week practicum for a Forensic Internship Program with Duquesne University School of Forensic Law and Science. The six-week program exposes interns to every aspect of crime scene investigations. Sergeant Del Cimmuto has also been working with the Allegheny County Medical Examiner's Laboratory to develop an Evidence Collection/Scene Processing Working Group.

Night Felony (412-323-7147):

The Night Felony Unit investigates crimes and processes crime scenes that occur between the hours of midnight and 8:00 am.

Night Felony detectives responded to 366 Zone calls for assistance and the majority of their cases were responses to burglary and robbery scenes.

Robbery (412-323-7151):

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program 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. Nationwide in 2008, there were an estimated 441,855 robbery offenses with a clearance rate of 26.8%.

The Robbery Squad investigates all commercial robberies, kidnappings, home invasions and any incident in which a victim is shot during the course of a robbery. The clearance rate for the Robbery Squad was 46%. The Squad worked a total of 298 cases including home invasions, banks, food delivery drivers in addition to convenience store and other business robberies. The Robbery Squad works closely with businesses to develop safety plans.

Sex Assault and Family Crisis (SAFC) and Missing Persons (412-323-7141):

Forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults and attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

How is a missing child defined? By law (specifically the 1982 Missing Children's Act), it's 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.

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.

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. In 2009, there were a total of 88 rape cases investigated with a 51% clearance rate. A total of 304 other cases, including sexual assault and child abuse cases, were investigated. The squad also handled 78 Megan's Law cases during year

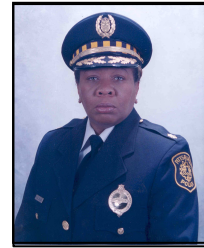
Detectives coordinate domestic violence awareness through referrals and training initiatives in conjunction with the Moms & Cops program. Advocates from the Center for Victims of Violence and Crime are on site and work closely with detectives to assist victims and families. The Squad utilizes their own Forensic Interview room to interview children in conjunction with Children's and Mercy Hospital forensic interviewers.

The Missing Persons Unit investigates all missing person cases for the city of Pittsburgh. Two detectives managed a total of 1,775 missing person cases.

Witness Protection Program (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. The Witness Protection Unit had a total of 8 new witnesses and families for 2009. Their biggest challenge is maintaining the witnesses and finding resources to accommodate them so building relationships with social service agencies and other outside agencies keeps them busy.

The Narcotics/Vice & Firearms Tracking Division (412-323-7161) is committed to investigating and enforcing local, state and federal laws as they apply to individuals and organizations that may be responsible for the possession, sale, manufacture and/or distribution of any illegal, illicit or unlawfully possessed controlled substance or firearm within the City of Pittsburgh. The unit also enforces laws and ordinances as they apply to illegal nuisances within the City including but not limited to: illegal gambling, illegal lotteries, nuisance bars, prostitution and other related offenses. The Division consists of the following squads/units:



**Cheryl Doubt
Commander**

Asset Forfeiture: Responsible for the seizure of money and property that was obtained or purchased through illegal activities.

Weed & Seed: Is a comprehensive joint law enforcement and community investment strategy designed to help make communities safer.

Impact: The Impact Squads concentrate on the street level distribution of illegal drugs and guns with a strong emphasis on gangs and high crime neighborhoods.

Investigations: The Investigative Units are responsible for investigating the use and distribution of all controlled substances within the City of Pittsburgh

Overall, detectives assigned to Narcotics/Vice and Weed & Seed Units seized \$ 935,276.00 in currency. WEED and SEED, under the direct supervision of Sergeant John Fisher, led the Narcotics/Vice Unit with seizures in excess of \$ 472,000.00. Overall, Detectives assigned to Narcotics/Vice made a total of 1,577 arrests, and seized illegal drugs that include: heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and various pills and pharmaceuticals with a street value of \$2,637,487.00. This is an 82% increase over 2008.

Firearms Tracking: Responsible for investigating the origin of all firearms seized by the Pittsburgh Police. Narcotics/Vice and Firearms Tracking personnel respond to the needs of the community by attending community meetings, conducting drug and firearm safety presentations to schools and community groups. They respond whenever requested to spread the message of the devastation created by the use and distribution of illegal drugs and guns.

In cooperation with the Allegheny County Sheriff's Office, the Firearms Tracking Unit initiated the revocation of 48 Permit to Carry Licenses. These were the result of gun owners who had demonstrated an inability to handle their firearms in a manner indicative of responsible gun ownership. While alcohol and/ or drugs continue to be a factor in many of these cases, irresponsibility on the part of gun owners cannot and will not be tolerated.

Firearms Tracking Detective Jill Rustin continues to present a PowerPoint presentation that she developed for community groups to help educate the public on the effects of gun violence and to encourage people to be responsible gun owners. The Firearms Tracking unit recently obtained the use of the mascot, Eddie Eagle, who conveys the danger of firearms to children. Eddie Eagle has attended various community events and functions in 2009.

Every gun tells a story. Because we know this to be true, all guns recovered by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police are traced to determine the origin and rightful owner of that gun. The owners are contacted to assist the police with an investigation that will explain who should have been in possession of that gun and for what reason. Firearms Tracking detectives traced 1,011 guns in 2009.

Vice: Investigations center on prostitution, illegal gambling and nuisance bars. There were 391 prostitution arrests during 2009 with hearings being held in Prostitution Court (started in 2000). Additionally, approximately 500 persons have passed through the doors of the School for Johns, a program that was created by Pittsburgh Bureau of Police in November of 1999 to address the numbers of individuals who have been charged with solicitation to commit prostitution.

Additionally, detectives assigned to the Narcotics & Vice unit 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.

Operations Branch

The Operations Branch is comprised of 603 officers deployed in six (6) geographic Zones throughout the City of Pittsburgh, as well as the Citywide Special Deployment Division (SDD). The number of officers assigned to each Zone is based on a number of factors; including, the current staffing level of the Bureau of Police, geographic size of the Zone, demographics within the Zone, criminal activity and calls for service.

2009 Operations Branch sworn staffing levels are as follows:

- Zone 1 - 98 officers
- Zone 2 - 101 officers
- Zone 3 - 97 officers
- Zone 4 - 98 officers
- Zone 5 - 91 officers
- Zone 6 - 66 officers
- SDD - 58 officers

The number of Police Officers assigned to each Zone also includes the management, supervisory and investigative positions of Commander, Lieutenant, Sergeant and Plainclothes Detective. Each Zone's Plainclothes Detectives supplement the work of the Investigations Branch Detectives within their respective Zones and are deployed as follows:

- Zone 1 - 6
- Zone 2 - 6
- Zone 3 - 6
- Zone 4 - 6
- Zone 5 - 4
- Zone 6 - 4

Each Zone, led by an experienced Commander, is responsible for maintaining the peace in their respective geographic area (Zone); ensuring adequate Operations Branch personnel are available and prepared to meet the daily challenges of each and every shift; preparing and executing plans and strategies to immediately deal with emerging criminal trends and patterns; and coordinating with members of the community and other government agencies to address all criminal activity – from serious, violent crime to nuisance, quality of life crimes.

The Special Deployment Division (SDD) is comprised of a number of highly trained Specialty Units; including, the Motorcycle Unit, Street Response Unit, Collision Investigation, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement, Tow Pound, Impaired Driver Section, SWAT, River Rescue and the Graffiti Unit. The mission of SDD officers is to provide a rapid city-wide response to specific incidents while continually supporting their colleagues in the Zones on a daily basis. Officers assigned to SDD - equipped with specialized training and equipment – work in teams to resolve a wide spectrum of complex and time sensitive problems, which greatly adds to the quality of life in affected areas.

2009 Operations Branch initiatives:

- On May 1, 2009, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police welcomed the relocation of Zone 3 from the South Side Flats to the neighborhood of Arlington. The Zone 3 officers assigned to this duty location will continue to proudly serve all of the citizens of Zone 3 from a newly remodeled facility, that includes a number of necessary safety enhancements as well as and a large community meeting space that were not possible in their former facility.
- Beat Officers – Each Zone Commander ensures 2 officers are dedicated to walk beats within the zone on a daily basis. These foot patrols are conducted in and around business districts, schools and residential neighborhoods.

- Park and Walks – Each officer assigned to mobile patrol duty - a squad car or a transport wagon - is required to conduct a 90-minute Park and Walk in the officer's area of assignment. That is to say they park their vehicles and conduct a 90-minute foot patrol. These Park and Walks are designed to bring officers into closer contact with the members of the community they serve. While on foot patrol, the Park and Walk officers are a visible deterrent to criminal activity and their increased interaction with the community leads to more community problems being solved and more actionable information being relayed to the Bureau of Police.
- Operations officers participate regularly in Saturation Patrol strategies, in which they partner with other Law Enforcement professionals from local, county, state and federal agencies to directly impact areas in which violent crime trends may be emerging. Strategies such as Saturation Patrols allow the Operations Branch officers to position themselves ahead of the violent crime curve so they can put a stop to emerging criminal activity before it gets a foothold in an area.

Average Number of Personnel On-Hand per Shift

Surveys were taken of all our police zones staffing in January (statistical period of lower crime) and July (statistical period of higher crime). The results of these surveys were used to calculate average staffing level of a zone for one shift.

● Police Officers	12.8
● Detectives	2.8
● Sergeants	1.2
● Lieutenants	0.5

Sergeant-to-Officer ratio - 1:11

*Note: this is not a particular station; but, a representative average of all six
this is not a particular shift; but, a representative average of all three*

Police Zones:

Zone 1 Police Station

1501 Brighton Road

412-323-7200

Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Forrest Hodges



**RaShall Brackney
Commander**

Zone One covers what is known as Pittsburgh’s Northside neighborhoods. It lies on the north side of the Ohio River and directly across the Allegheny River from Pittsburgh’s downtown area. Communities in the Northside include Brighton Heights, Perry North, Summer Hill, Marshall-Shadeland, Perry South, Northview Heights, Spring Garden, California-Kirkbride, Fineview, Spring Hill-City View, Chateau, Manchester, Central North Side, Allegheny West, Allegheny Center, East Allegheny, Troy Hill and North Shore.

Promoting urban safety at this turning point in history is not primarily about policing and relying on the penal system for crime prevention; it is about the design and implementation of customized policing strategies for communities. Historically conventional methods have focused more on the laws, community policing, or security personnel to guard communities, and less attention has been focused on the other missing links of public safety.

Persistent crime and fear of crime undermines public trust in the authorities. And thus in many cities, local neighborhoods turn to alternative protection – private companies, vigilante groups, and gated zones. These strategies often isolate young people, and leave little room for engaging them. Not so in the Northside, where civic participation, neighborhood collective efficacy and effective mobilization are the norm.

Northside’s neighborhoods present some very unique challenges, but in spite of those challenges, I have found many bright spots since my return in 2008. The Northshore/Chateau community hosts two stadiums and a new casino. East Allegheny, the Northside’s largest business district, has flourished with new businesses like Bistro to Go and Amani International Coffee House. The Central Northside has a new library and The Mattress Factory to explore. In Fineview, the Fineview Outlook has been refurbished and like Spring Hill-Cityview offers one of the most breathtaking views of our city. Manchester experienced a significant reduction in crime, and as such, was awarded a substantial housing grant. In the Marshall-Shadeland area, the Café-n-Creamery replaced a nuisance bar and is flourishing; while Brighton Heights sports the Vault Coffee and Tea Bar. Additionally, a new Kaboom Playground was constructed in the Spring Garden/Deushtown neighborhoods, transforming a hazard into a safe recreational area for children. WPXI-Channel 11 relocated to Summer Hill, while Observatory Hill and Allegheny West hosted another successful Annual House Tour. California-Kirkbride completed a new housing development for seniors and Perry Hilltop/Riverview Park continues to be a mecca for outdoor recreational activities. Northview Heights re-engaged its residents with new crime prevention strategies and historic Troy Hill’s Cowley Park opened a new spray park for our youth to enjoy.

Overall, the past year has proven to be very enlightening and I look forward to continuing to serve the residents of the Northside.

Zone 2 Police Station
2000 Centre Avenue
412-255-2610
Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Janine Davis



George T. Trosky
Commander

Zone Two covers Pittsburgh’s central business district known as “The Golden Triangle”, the communities that bound the south shore of the Allegheny River, and the Hill District. The Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers border Zone Two. Communities in Zone Two include the Bedford Dwellings, Bluff, Central Business District, Central Lawrenceville, Crawford Roberts, Lower Lawrenceville, Middle Hill, Polish Hill, Strip District, Terrace Village, Upper Hill and Upper Lawrenceville.

Zone Two is committed to keeping the relationships between the Bureau of Police and our communities moving in a positive direction. This relationship has resulted in a 21% decrease in crime in Zone 2 compared to the city’s total of 14%. This was achieved by keeping the line of communication open through our many community block watch groups, our partners, the Mayor’s “311” call center, “Silent Complaint forms”, and calls to the community relations officer.

The Weed and Seed program in Lawrenceville continues to be a huge success and has helped to strengthen our relationship with local community groups.

We now have a total of twenty-three Crisis Intervention Team trained police officers. These officers are specially trained to assist persons with problems who cannot always help themselves. By identifying and attempting to ascertain whether their problems were physical, emotional, or drug/alcohol related; officers were able to begin to direct scarce resources to these individuals more effectively. This has resulted in more positive interactions between our officers and these persons.

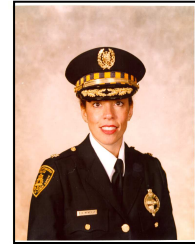
We have increased community awareness and educational programs. Our officers have worked closely with all of our communities and Police Public Information Officer Diane Richard to develop and deliver these messages.

As our City undergoes a downtown revitalization, we have aggressively pursued a strategy to enhance the attractiveness of our downtown area to both our citizens and visitors to our City. The strategy, similar to Weed & Seed, incorporates a three prong approach of “weeding”, “seeding”, and “sustainability”. These three prongs are integrated by the police and the District Attorney accomplishing the “weeding”, the local community and City leadership accomplishing the “seeding”, and the sustainability becoming an on-going effort by all to identify and resolve evolving issues.

Weeding results for 2009 include:

- 40 drug arrests,
- 63 retail theft arrests,
- 10 driving while intoxicated citations or arrests,
- 4 firearms violations,
- 103 obstruction/public intoxication citations,
- 14 warrant arrests,
- 199 Non-traffic citations.
- 60 Miscellaneous arrests

Zone 3 Police Station
1725 Mary Street
412-488-8326
Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Christine Luffey



Catherine McNeilly
Commander

Zone Three makes-up Pittsburgh's South Side and borders the southern shore of the Monongahela River. The communities include Allentown, Arlington, Arlington Heights, Beltzhoover, Bonair, Carrick, Duquesne Heights, Knoxville, Mount Washington, Overbrook, Ridgmont, Saint Clair, South Shore, South Side Flats and South Side Slopes.

Zone Three Year in Review

We expanded our undercover impact unit to combat crimes such as street level drug dealing, prostitution and nuisance properties. The officers working this detail are working two shifts – afternoon (PM) and night shifts - for optimum coverage.

We've trained several "Quality-of-Life" officers to patrol streets along the East Carson Street corridor and issue citations for nuisance behaviors to help improve "quality of life" issues that impact residents on a daily basis.

We've increased Park-and-Walks in business areas throughout the Zone to increase the personal presence of police and reduce illegal activity significantly.

The Southside Flats area (area below Josephine Street) has become an overwhelming entertainment area. To meet the demands of the increased visitor activity to this area, we have increased patrols of the side streets with foot patrols and plainclothes detectives.

We have several "Crisis Intervention Team" (CIT) officers. CIT officers are called upon to respond to crisis calls that present officers face-to-face with complex issues relating to mental illness. The CIT officers also perform their regular duty assignment as patrol officers.

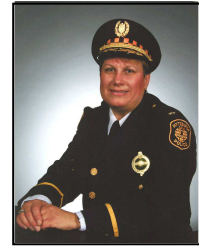
We've implemented the use of "Mini-SAT's" which are mini- "**Saturation Patrols.**" This is a strategy we use for **focused and concentrated** impact on short-term problem areas.

We've also implemented a program called "**ZAP It**" which stands for "**Zone Awareness Program.**" With "**ZAP It**", our Crime Prevention Officer, Christine Luffey, can communicate with all the officers at Zone 3 following her attendance at community meetings to pass on the information she gleans from these meetings for community attention! Officer Luffey has set up her email so that she can distribute emails to the entire zone, certain shifts, and/or the plainclothes officers, or just the supervisors if necessary to pass on information.

Part I Crimes from January 2008 – January 2009 were down 14% in Zone 3!

Mayor Ravenstahl promised in July 2008 that in 2009 the officers would be moving from our Mary Street building (occupied since the late 1950's). In April 2009, this promise became a reality when we moved into a newly renovated, state-of-the art facility at the corner of Arlington and Warrington Avenues.

Zone 4 Police Station
5858 Northumberland Street
412-422-6520
Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Matt White



M. Kathryn Degler
Commander

Zone 4 is currently the largest and most densely populated police zone in the City of Pittsburgh, covering 14.6 square miles. It is comprised of the communities of 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 and West Oakland.

The officers assigned to the Zone 4 police station serve a large and diverse population of both homeowners and renters. Visitors are also always present in the area covered by the Zone 4 officers since our zone is home to 4 universities, 5 hospitals, 2 of the City's major parks and numerous other cultural, sporting and civic attractions. We continue to attract new residents and businesses to the area as developments such as Summerset at Frick and the Eastside shopping complex expand. Technological and medical advances are also growing with the developing medical facilities and technology center within the zone.

Officers have advanced the cause of safety for residents and visitors by working to reduce crime in our neighborhoods using a number of initiatives including undercover work, park and walks for increased visibility, collaboration with university police agencies and hospital security agencies and most importantly working with members of our effective and committed community and business groups. As a result, we have experienced a 5% reduction in Part 1 crimes during the year of 2009.

Officers and detectives assigned to Zone 4 have also contributed on a continual basis to other activities throughout the Bureau of Police, the city and surrounding communities as they have volunteered to take on additional duties along with their current patrol and detective functions. Several of our officers have become SWAT officers, River Rescue officers, bomb technicians and members of the highly trained Rapid Emergency Deployment (RED) Team. Several of our supervisors have gone on for further training and are regular instructors at the Police Training Academy and several officers have completed technical proficiency classes in Standardized Field Sobriety and work at checkpoints all over the City to help reduce the problem of impaired drivers.

During 2009, Zone 4 Officers were credited with the following:

Made:	1,065 Arrests (60 made by the 99 car officers)
Issued:	4,005 Parking citations
	2,103 Moving violations
	358 Non-traffic citations
Answered:	79,970 calls for service including 1,788 park and walks.

Zone 5 Police Station
1401 Washington Boulevard
412-665-3605
Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Mike Gay

Zone Five provides service to the communities of Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar, Stanton Heights, Morningside, Highland Park, Garfield, Bloomfield, North Oakland, Friendship, Shadyside, East Liberty, Larimer, Homewood and the East Hills.



Kevin Kraus
Acting Commander

The officers of Zone 5 are committed to enhancing police services to the citizens residing and conducting business throughout our communities. We continue to strive to achieve our objectives in partnering with the community and sharing the common goal of making our neighborhoods safer.

In a collaborative effort to reduce and deter crime, Zone 5 officers and supervisors have partnered with several resourceful organizations including the Zone 5 Public Safety Council and the City of Pittsburgh Weed & Seed initiatives. Zone 5 personnel have continued to make community problem solving a priority. Community leaders and groups continue their abundant support to the police by participating in regular meetings and forums with the goal of significantly reducing neighborhood crimes by sharing information and coordinating strategic efforts.

As a result of community participation and the dedicated efforts of all Zone 5 officers, there was an 11% overall reduction in the Zone 5 crime rate in 2009 in comparison to 2008. Most notably, there was a significant reduction in homicides committed in our neighborhoods. There were 4 homicides committed in 2009 compared to 15 committed in 2008. It should be noted that a plainclothes team of Zone 5 officers was instituted to address specific neighborhood crime issues. The plainclothes unit is tailored to assess violent crime trends in individual neighborhoods, and implement appropriate strategies to reduce and suppress such criminal activity. Most notable, Zone 5 plainclothes officers lead the city in arrests of persons possessing illegal firearms on Pittsburgh streets. Collectively, Zone 5 officers made 143 illegal firearms arrests in 2009. These officers were highly proficient and successful in suppressing illegal narcotic distribution throughout our neighborhoods by effecting 534 illegal narcotic arrests during the year.

We continue to partner with other units within the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police. Zone 5 Plainclothes detectives and uniformed patrol officers routinely worked with the C-TIPS to swiftly address felony criminal activity throughout our neighborhoods. Officers were very productive by working with the Intelligence Unit to optimize information as it applies to arresting specific persons committing numerous felony offenses in Zone 5. Officers regularly worked with the Bureau's Narcotics & Vice detectives & Federal Law Enforcement Agencies to target and arrest the neighborhood's most violent criminal offenders.

Pittsburgh Police officers experienced a very tragic year with the premature deaths of Zone 5 Officers Eric Kelly, Stephen Mayhle, and Paul Sciallo II who were killed in the line of duty as they responded to a domestic violence incident in Stanton Heights on April 4th, 2009. It is highly commendable that our officers, with heavy hearts for their comrades, continued to excel in duty with bravery and courage to serve the residents and visitors of the City of Pittsburgh, and pledge to continue to do so through coming years.

Zone 6 Police Station and Special Deployment Division
Penn Circle West
412-937-3051
Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Ken Stevwing



Scott Schubert
Commander

Zone 6 provide service to the communities of Pittsburgh's West End and include East Carnegie, Westwood, Ridgemont, West End, Elliott, Crafton Heights, Sheraden, Esplen, Chartiers City, Windgap, Oakwood, Beechview, Brookline and Banksville.

Zone 6 is committed to enhancing the quality of life and safety of the citizens who reside in our many diverse communities. This will be accomplished by working hand and hand with the community to prevent, reduce, or eliminate community problems. One of our goals is to reduce the fear or perception of crime by supplying the residents with high visibility patrols that will occur through park and walks, business checks, priority beats, proactive enforcement and community interaction. We will always strive to maintain or build partnerships and trust with the community by providing law enforcement services that are fair, professional, and respectful of the rights and dignity of all individuals.

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, Tow Pound Unit, Graffiti Task Force, and the Street Response 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: For the year 2009, there were twenty-eight officers assigned to motorcycle duties. Of that number, there was one lieutenant, three sergeants, and twenty-four police officers.

During 2008, the motorcycle unit was able to replace and increase the assigned fleet. The unit is now riding 2008 Harley Davidson Electra Glides. For the first time, the motorcycles are black and white. 2008 also brought a return of sidecars for use during the winter months. New radios were purchased replacing those in use since 1989. The motorcycle fleet now consists of thirty 2008 Electra Glides as the primary assigned unit and five 2005 Road Kings that are maintained as spare and training motorcycles.

The primary duties of the motorcycle officers are traffic enforcement and the management of major civic events. The AM motorcycle officers are assigned to both the downtown area for morning rush hour, and to school zones for speed enforcement. The split shift officers are assigned to speed enforcement details and then to PM rush hour in the downtown area. The PM officers are assigned to afternoon rush hour, and then 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, and then followed up with a written response to the SDD commander. Weekly reports of enforcement are forwarded to the Command Staff on a weekly basis.

Motorcycle officers are assigned to all major events within the city. Games and concerts at Heinz Field, PNC Park, and the Mellon Arena are manned 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 retired officers who passed away, as well as for the family members of other police officers upon request. Motorcycle officers also assisted other SDD units by providing manpower to fill vacant shifts, such as river rescue, the tow pound, truck safety, and crash investigations as needed.

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 completed 1,654 commercial vehicle inspections in calendar year 2009. The majority of these inspections were preformed in the City of Pittsburgh; however the unit has assisted numerous agencies in other jurisdictions.

Collision Investigation Unit (CIU): The Collision Investigations Unit consists of thirteen traffic officers and one 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 2009, sixty-one collisions resulting in 15 fatalities, 22 critical injuries and 11 minor injuries were investigated. Ninety-three vehicles were given a state safety inspection by our six certified State Inspection Mechanics.

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. There is a full-time administrative civilian assigned to the tow pound and there is an officer assigned to each zone. There were 1,360 abandoned vehicles towed in 2009.

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 83 deployments of the unit 2009.

The primary mission of the Tactical Operations Section (TOS) is to ensure mission readiness of the SWAT team as it relates to training, tactical doctrine, strategy and equipment. Furthermore, its function is to provide subject matter experts to consult with Command Staff personnel when requested or directed to streamline operational planning as it relates to tactical strategy, critical infrastructure protection practices and NIMS compliance standards.

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 121 impairment tests every month. When not involved in the investigation of impaired driving, these officers are also specially trained in crash investigation, drug recognition and evaluation and training. Most importantly, when not occupied with their specialized duties, these officers patrol the streets of the City proactively enforcing traffic laws in problem areas that have been identified by either the community or the zone officers. 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 Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) and the DUI Task Force (which include DUI checkpoints). The Pittsburgh Police arrested or assisted other agencies in the arrests of 1,449 people for impaired driving in 2009.

2009 Statistics for the DUI Task Force

- Grant funding: \$166,250
- 14 checkpoints
- 33 roving patrols
- 10 mobile awareness patrols
- 1 COPS in SHOPS
- 149 DRE evaluations
- 190 arrests for impaired drivers
- 37 arrests for other violations
- 916 traffic citations issued
- 42 vehicles towed

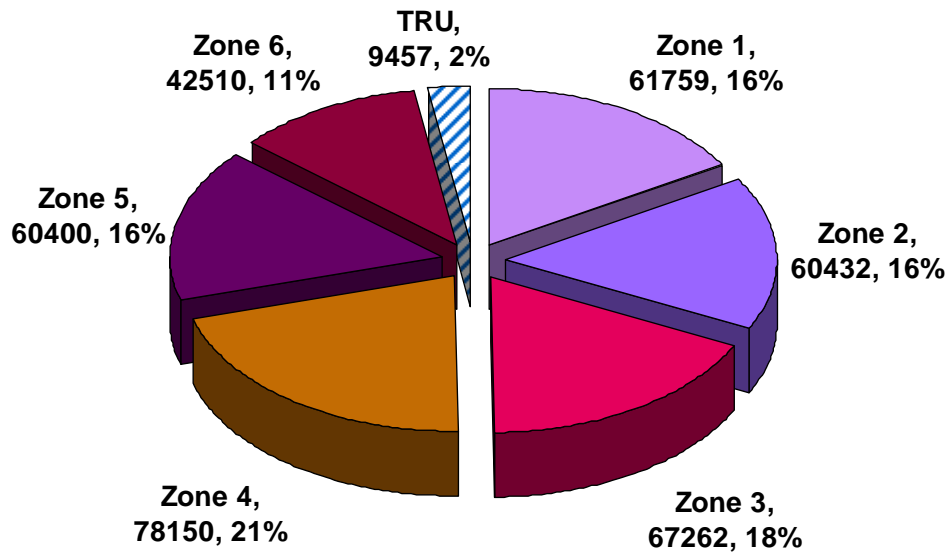
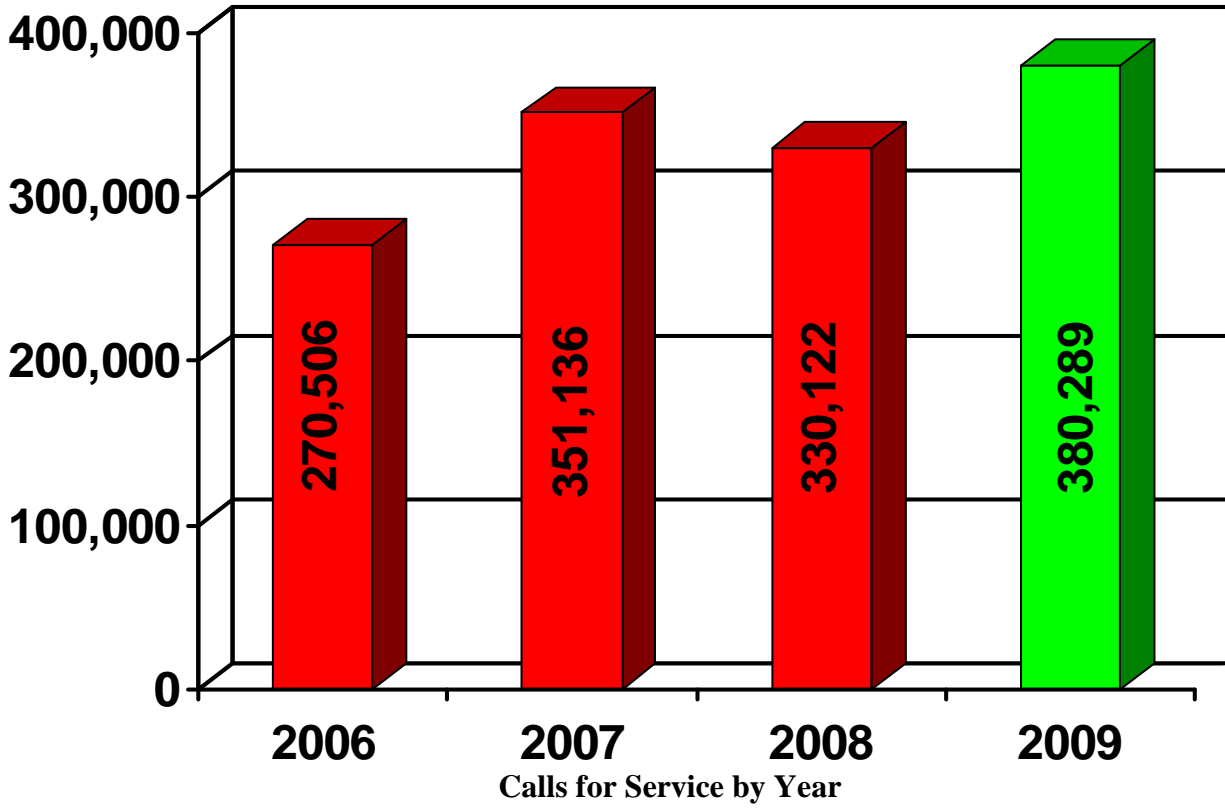
Click It or Ticket and Smooth Operator Grants: In 2009, SDD performed numerous Click It or Ticket (Buckle Up) and Smooth Operator (Aggressive Drivers) Campaigns. The Click It or Ticket and Smooth Operator Campaigns were performed Citywide and all enforcement was covered by \$155,340 in reimbursable overtime. The Smooth Operator Campaigns were limited to portions of roadways designated by Penn Dot. These roads were designated because of the number of accidents that have occurred at these locations. The areas that we concentrated on were Rt.65 (West End Bridge to Marshall Ave.), Rt.308 (Butler St.), Rt.19 (West Liberty Ave.), Rt.51 (Bausman St. to Rt.88), and Banksville Road (Crane Ave. to Rt.279). This has enabled us to increase our traffic enforcement in a continuing effort to make the roadways in the City of Pittsburgh a safer place to travel. There were a total of 8,561 citations issued as a result of these campaigns.

Child Occupant Protection Education Station (COPES): The COPES program at SDD is operational on Fridays from 0900-1500 and educated over **320** parents in 2009 on the proper installation of car seats and child/passenger seat safety. The program has been enhanced with the addition of a 25 minute PowerPoint presentation that is tailored to each client's need.

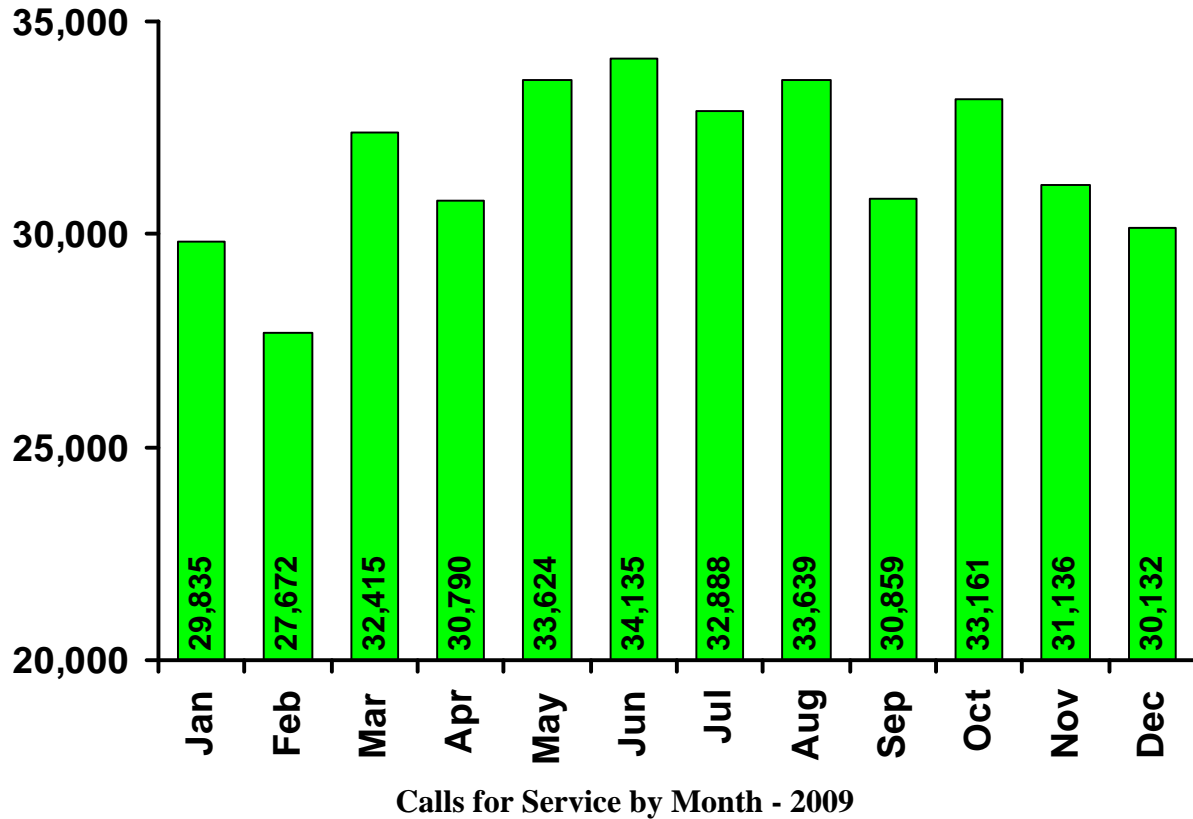
Also, Pittsburgh Police Child Passenger Safety (CPS) technicians assist other Agencies in the region on a monthly basis by conducting Car Seat Checks at their facilities. The average number of appointments in those 4 hour events is 28, with a maximum of 32. Pittsburgh Police host one of these monthly checks at the Home Depot in East Liberty every July. We also co-sponsor a check with Pittsburgh Bureau of EMS every February.

Street Response Unit (SRU): The Street Response Unit is a uniformed team of officers who proactively and aggressively respond to complaints of open air drug sales, guns, violence, and gang activity. The mission of the Street Response Unit is to saturate specifically designated City neighborhoods with a strong uniformed presence. These neighborhoods have usually fallen victim to an increased level of violent street-level crimes. The SRU primarily focuses on a "zero tolerance" policy with street level, quality of life incidents and a highly visible, pro-active approach on potentially violent situations. The SRU also provides support to the Zones during specialized events that would require an increase in uniformed officers.

Calls for Service



Calls for Service by Zone - 2009



Top 10 Calls for Service

Alarm	21,192
Domestic	15,096
Accident	14,579
Parking Issue	11,717
Disorderly Person/Party	11,419
Park & Walk	11,100
Disturbance	9,854
Threat	7,167
Criminal Mischief	6,976
Suspicious Vehicle/Person	6,838

Note: Other than 9-1-1 hang ups and Police Services (refuel vehicle, deliver evidence, etc...)

Summary:

- 380,289 calls for service in 2009
- required a police report.
- 98% answered by operational zones
 - 1,021 calls per day answered by zones citywide
 - 57 calls per day answered by each zone per shift
 - 5 calls per day per officer as primary responder
 - At least 10 calls per day per officer when including backup response
- 22% of calls result in a police report (82,059)
 - Every officer has to complete at least 2 reports daily (1 as primary responder and 1 as backup responder)
- Every sergeant has to review 19 reports per shift daily, on average

Crime in the City of Pittsburgh

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 eight main offenses used to gauge the state of crime in the United States. These offenses are:

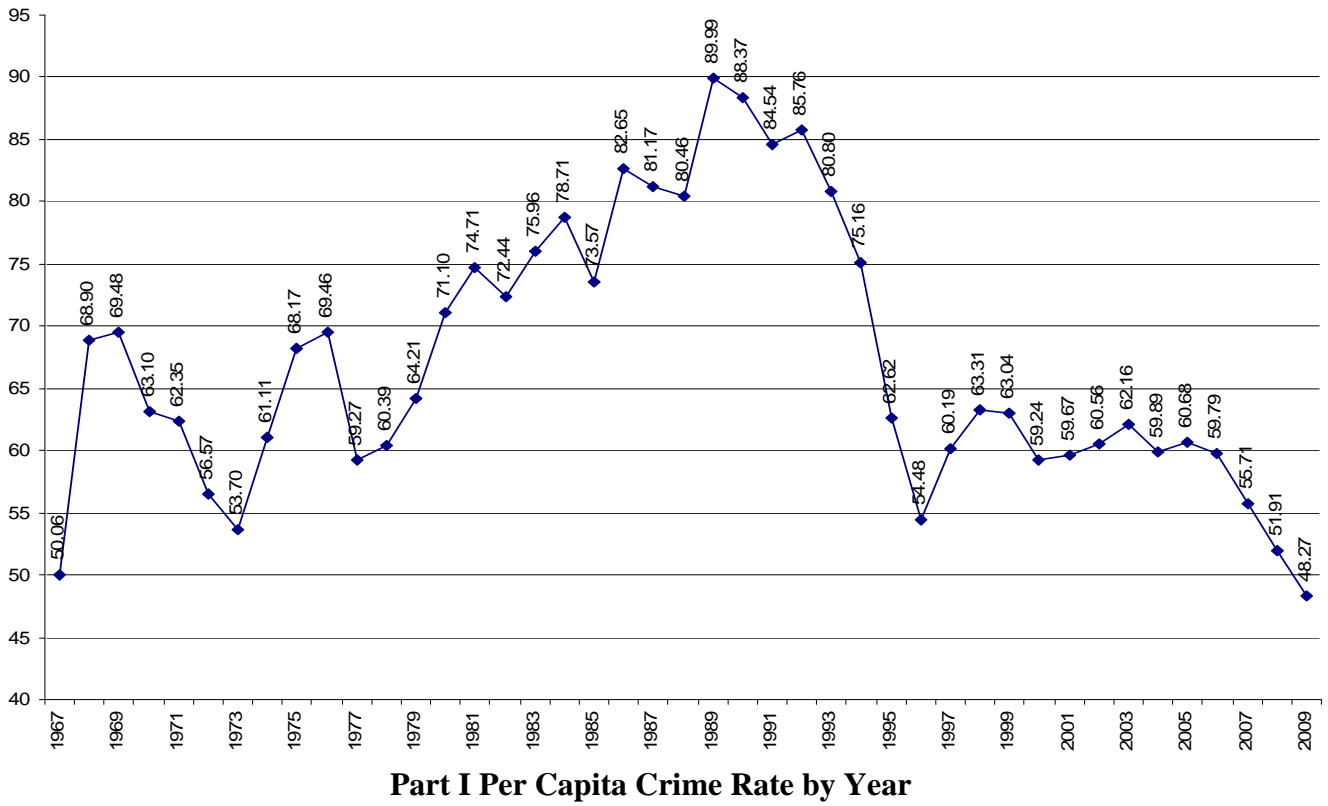
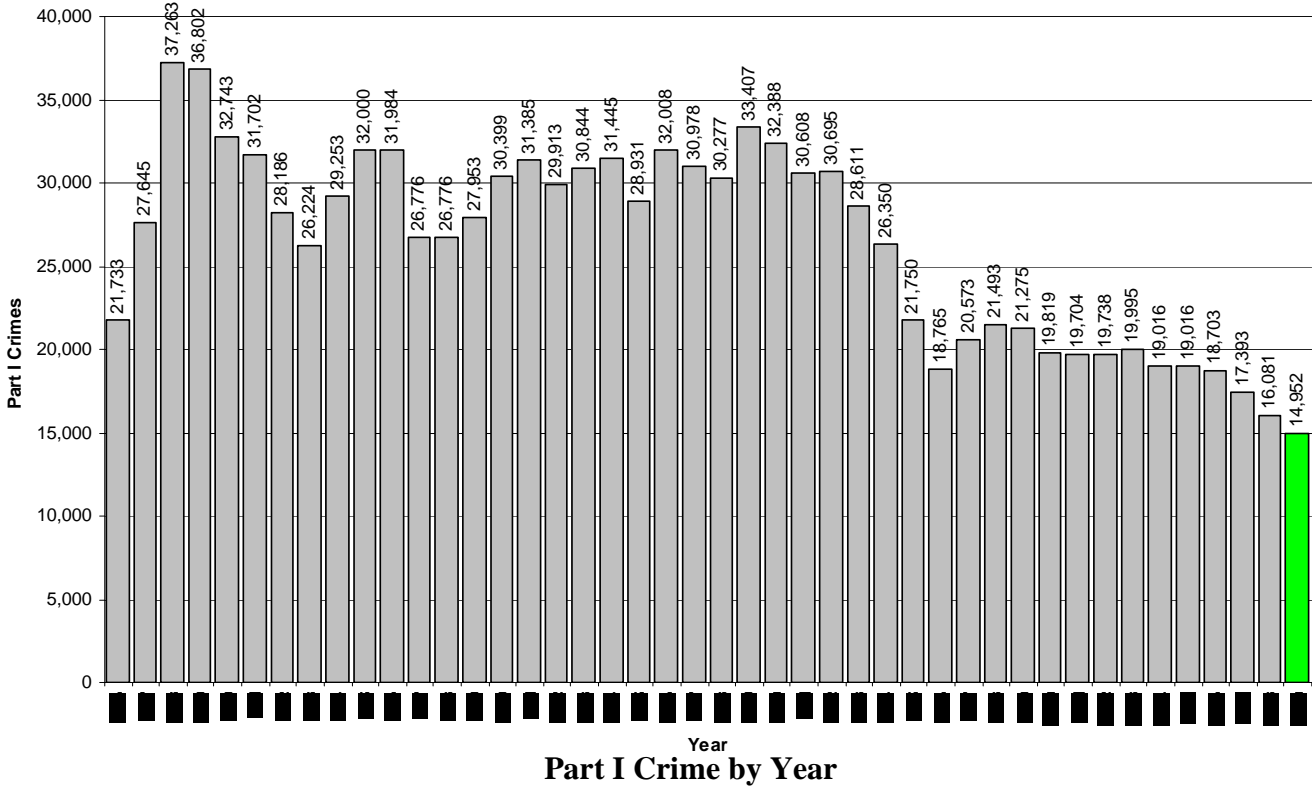
Crimes Against People

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 2009 Clearance Rates	National 2008 Clearance Rates (latest available)
	2008	2009	Change	Change %		
Citywide						
Homicide	72	39	(33)	-46%	74%	64%
Rape	136	116	(20)	-15%	67%	40%
Robbery	1541	1367	(174)	-11%	36%	27%
Aggravated Assault	1609	1565	(44)	-3%	53%	55%
Violent Crime	3358	3087	(271)	-8%		
Burglary	3108	2811	(297)	-10%	17%	13%
Theft	8258	8134	(124)	-2%	16%	20%
MV Theft	1259	830	(429)	-34%	24%	12%
Arson	98	146	48	49%	38%	not available
Property Crime	12723	11921	(802)	-6.3%		
Total Part I Crime	16081	15008	(10734)	-6.7%		



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	0	0	1
Rape	3	0	4	1	1
Robbery	15	7	23	11	0
Aggravated Assault	23	1	32	5	4
Violent Crime	41	8	59	17	6
Burglary	10	7	69	11	7
Theft	70	25	102	30	5
MV Theft	3	3	13	4	3
Arson	1	0	1	2	0
Property Crime	84	35	185	47	15
Total	125	43	244	64	21

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Homicide	0	0	0	2	0
Rape	1	1	1	1	2
Robbery	3	12	19	15	57
Aggravated Assault	5	9	13	48	36
Violent Crime	9	22	33	66	95
Burglary	21	12	55	30	73
Theft	44	23	83	39	291
MV Theft	3	2	15	8	32
Arson	0	2	1	5	10
Property Crime	68	39	154	82	406
Total	77	61	187	148	501

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	1	1	0
Robbery	18	2	17	15	6
Aggravated Assault	14	8	30	26	10
Violent Crime	34	10	49	42	16
Burglary	15	3	61	62	18
Theft	83	28	137	168	35
MV Theft	14	0	20	23	5
Arson	1	0	1	3	3
Property Crime	113	31	219	256	61
Total	147	41	268	298	77

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Homicide	0	1	0	2	0
Rape	1	4	2	3	3
Robbery	48	111	14	18	37
Aggravated Assault	53	24	16	21	16
Violent Crime	102	140	32	44	56
Burglary	97	58	26	24	89
Theft	285	792	86	111	149
MV Theft	31	20	13	11	15
Arson	7	1	1	2	4
Property Crime	420	871	126	148	257
Total	522	1011	158	192	313

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Homicide	1	0	1	1	0
Rape	0	1	1	1	0
Robbery	0	2	3	20	5
Aggravated Assault	8	5	20	21	1
Violent Crime	9	8	25	43	6
Burglary	3	1	26	26	25
Theft	10	35	57	77	27
MV Theft	1	7	9	7	3
Arson	0	0	2	4	0
Property Crime	14	43	94	114	55
Total	23	51	119	157	61

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Homicide	0	0	0	2	0
Rape	1	1	4	5	3
Robbery	27	0	23	72	10
Aggravated Assault	16	1	26	49	11
Violent Crime	44	2	53	128	24
Burglary	50	5	45	64	33
Theft	134	11	48	229	49
MV Theft	19	2	11	24	5
Arson	2	0	1	4	0
Property Crime	205	18	105	321	87
Total	249	20	158	449	111

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Homicide	0	1	1	0	1
Rape	0	1	1	0	0
Robbery	3	0	17	6	28
Aggravated Assault	1	17	41	1	38
Violent Crime	4	19	60	7	67
Burglary	4	3	18	16	63
Theft	11	9	28	55	81
MV Theft	2	2	8	9	23
Arson	0	1	0	0	3
Property Crime	17	15	54	80	170
Total	21	34	114	87	237

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Homicide	0	0	0	4	0
Rape	0	2	0	4	1
Robbery	1	7	0	25	15
Aggravated Assault	5	14	9	28	7
Violent Crime	6	23	9	61	23
Burglary	13	39	2	63	43
Theft	5	98	9	89	135
MV Theft	1	10	0	9	16
Arson	1	1	1	4	1
Property Crime	20	148	12	165	195
Total	26	171	21	226	218

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Homicide	0	2	0	1	0
Rape	4	5	1	2	0
Robbery	24	29	13	21	19
Aggravated Assault	68	62	16	73	24
Violent Crime	96	98	30	97	43
Burglary	46	75	9	65	39
Theft	66	45	23	85	72
MV Theft	21	17	1	12	11
Arson	4	6	0	2	1
Property Crime	137	143	33	164	123
Total	233	241	63	261	166

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	0	1	2	4
Robbery	13	8	7	5	21
Aggravated Assault	35	3	12	22	43
Violent Crime	52	11	20	29	68
Burglary	44	14	24	8	86
Theft	125	41	50	36	111
MV Theft	15	2	11	8	14
Arson	0	3	2	2	1
Property Crime	184	60	87	54	212
Total	236	71	107	83	280

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Homicide	2	0	0	0	0
Rape	2	0	0	2	0
Robbery	31	5	2	48	0
Aggravated Assault	28	10	5	27	0
Violent Crime	63	15	7	77	0
Burglary	32	18	3	85	6
Theft	63	43	8	199	6
MV Theft	11	4	0	20	0
Arson	3	1	0	5	0
Property Crime	109	66	11	309	12
Total	172	81	18	386	12

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	2	1	1	0	1
Robbery	19	11	8	0	2
Aggravated Assault	8	16	32	1	9
Violent Crime	29	28	42	1	12
Burglary	42	3	26	10	28
Theft	212	98	12	8	69
MV Theft	13	6	1	0	9
Arson	3	0	3	0	2
Property Crime	270	107	42	18	108
Total	299	135	84	19	120

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Homicide	0	1	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	0	0	0
Robbery	9	16	9	8	4
Aggravated Assault	19	61	11	8	4
Violent Crime	29	79	20	16	8
Burglary	45	47	33	12	13
Theft	60	64	66	37	9
MV Theft	11	13	9	9	6
Arson	3	2	0	1	1
Property Crime	119	126	108	59	29
Total	148	205	128	75	37

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Homicide	0	0	2	0	1
Rape	0	0	2	1	2
Robbery	3	1	7	59	21
Aggravated Assault	0	1	19	23	42
Violent Crime	3	2	30	83	66
Burglary	3	1	18	49	85
Theft	25	21	11	548	100
MV Theft	0	0	0	23	29
Arson	0	0	2	1	12
Property Crime	28	22	31	621	226
Total	31	24	61	704	292

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	1	0	4	3	0
Robbery	4	8	53	20	3
Aggravated Assault	4	27	49	23	7
Violent Crime	9	35	107	46	10
Burglary	42	5	93	65	18
Theft	59	91	593	122	18
MV Theft	13	2	32	14	5
Arson	0	0	1	1	0
Property Crime	114	98	719	202	41
Total	123	133	826	248	51

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Spring Hill	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	Stanton Hgts	Strip District
Homicide	1	0	0	3	0
Rape	1	0	1	1	0
Robbery	9	7	25	4	13
Aggravated Assault	13	5	7	6	26
Violent Crime	24	12	33	14	39
Burglary	37	31	53	25	19
Theft	26	114	279	35	148
MV Theft	7	11	26	4	15
Arson	0	1	0	1	0
Property Crime	70	157	358	65	182
Total	94	169	391	79	221

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Homicide	0	0	2	0	1
Rape	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	19	14	6
Aggravated Assault	2	1	31	13	9
Violent Crime	2	1	52	27	17
Burglary	9	4	35	44	16
Theft	10	7	85	86	38
MV Theft	0	2	15	16	5
Arson	0	1	0	4	1
Property Crime	19	14	135	150	60
Total	21	15	187	177	77

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	2	0	0
Robbery	19	1	10	2	0
Aggravated Assault	16	12	5	2	0
Violent Crime	35	14	17	4	0
Burglary	35	11	19	10	5
Theft	57	16	125	52	10
MV Theft	10	3	9	4	1
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Property Crime	102	30	153	66	16
Total	137	44	170	70	16

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 I Crime by Neighborhood:

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Forgery	9	0	9	4	3
Simple Assault	57	10	96	46	19
Fraud	6	0	15	5	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	2	1	4	0	0
Vandalism	24	14	82	27	9
Weapon Violations	4	0	3	5	4
Prostitution	11	1	21	2	0
Other Sex Offenses	6	1	4	1	0
Drug Violations	34	12	51	20	16
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	0	4	1	1
Drunken Driving	6	3	12	5	1
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	3	0	3	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	4	3	23	8	4
Other	14	7	30	14	5
Total	181	52	357	139	62

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Forgery	4	3	8	5	12
Simple Assault	23	49	114	68	111
Fraud	12	3	20	9	30
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	1
Stolen Property	0	0	3	2	1
Vandalism	18	24	82	33	173
Weapon Violations	5	2	6	9	6
Prostitution	4	0	0	2	35
Other Sex Offenses	1	1	4	2	8
Drug Violations	7	22	48	27	34
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	1	0	3	1
Drunken Driving	10	0	38	6	14
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	2
Public Intoxication	2	0	0	1	4
Disorderly Conduct	19	6	26	6	30
Other	10	14	29	16	54
Total	115	125	379	189	516

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California Kirkbride
Forgery	7	2	11	4	8
Simple Assault	51	20	132	154	42
Fraud	8	2	21	22	4
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	1	2	2	2
Vandalism	43	11	93	137	17
Weapon Violations	8	0	11	4	12
Prostitution	75	0	1	1	0
Other Sex Offenses	4	1	4	3	2
Drug Violations	35	18	41	48	29
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	3	1	0
Drunken Driving	16	17	5	56	0
Liquor Law Violation	2	2	1	1	0
Public Intoxication	5	0	1	2	0
Disorderly Conduct	3	5	26	45	7
Other	46	7	33	51	11
Total	305	86	385	531	134

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Forgery	13	39	6	13	13
Simple Assault	266	228	84	83	36
Fraud	33	57	16	12	17
Embezzlement	3	8	0	1	1
Stolen Property	4	6	0	3	0
Vandalism	293	124	57	68	109
Weapon Violations	11	10	2	4	2
Prostitution	22	19	12	3	0
Other Sex Offenses	7	19	4	3	3
Drug Violations	57	99	38	62	7
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	2	1	1	0
Drunken Driving	22	54	12	3	22
Liquor Law Violation	0	7	0	1	2
Public Intoxication	4	51	4	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	61	90	19	12	8
Other	89	66	25	38	8
Total	886	879	280	308	228

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Forgery	0	8	6	8	1
Simple Assault	11	16	67	50	15
Fraud	5	5	6	8	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	1	1	0
Vandalism	4	20	42	54	26
Weapon Violations	1	1	6	7	1
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	1	3	3	1
Drug Violations	1	15	45	71	3
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	1	3	1	0
Drunken Driving	1	5	1	3	10
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	2	0
Public Intoxication	0	1	1	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	3	15	4	7
Other	3	8	32	30	6
Total	27	84	228	244	73

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Forgery	16	1	9	13	4
Simple Assault	97	8	94	222	69
Fraud	30	0	12	27	12
Embezzlement	2	0	0	2	0
Stolen Property	1	0	3	6	3
Vandalism	69	7	49	125	56
Weapon Violations	8	0	10	21	0
Prostitution	57	0	1	10	0
Other Sex Offenses	8	0	2	2	4
Drug Violations	64	2	26	71	16
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	3	0	2	1	1
Drunken Driving	20	0	1	11	7
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	1	1
Public Intoxication	6	1	1	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	20	0	11	32	13
Other	42	5	21	49	15
Total	443	24	242	594	202

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Forgery	1	1	24	1	6
Simple Assault	10	6	59	22	90
Fraud	0	4	8	4	15
Embezzlement	0	2	0	0	1
Stolen Property	0	0	3	1	3
Vandalism	15	4	22	21	104
Weapon Violations	1	1	5	0	14
Prostitution	0	0	1	6	14
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	6
Drug Violations	8	4	106	8	41
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	1	0	0
Drunken Driving	11	1	3	1	9
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	1	0	0	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	2	2	6	3	17
Other	4	2	18	10	30
Total	53	27	256	78	351

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Forgery	0	7	0	8	5
Simple Assault	19	55	9	92	39
Fraud	0	21	4	12	17
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	0	0	1	0
Vandalism	17	64	5	71	66
Weapon Violations	1	5	0	10	5
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	3
Other Sex Offenses	0	3	0	4	4
Drug Violations	3	12	6	88	26
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	1	1	0	0
Drunken Driving	1	6	3	13	11
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	1	0	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	10	2	20	18
Other	9	11	2	40	26
Total	52	196	32	360	220

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Forgery	7	10	4	7	5
Simple Assault	119	97	35	153	73
Fraud	11	8	4	15	9
Embezzlement	1	0	1	0	2
Stolen Property	6	4	3	3	3
Vandalism	96	60	24	85	50
Weapon Violations	21	16	11	12	7
Prostitution	1	15	0	14	0
Other Sex Offenses	4	3	0	6	2
Drug Violations	51	57	18	89	32
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	3	1	0	2	1
Drunken Driving	6	10	3	7	6
Liquor Law Violation	0	1	0	1	1
Public Intoxication	1	3	0	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	11	14	7	16	6
Other	33	39	11	45	20
Total	371	338	121	456	217

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Forgery	8	0	3	4	11
Simple Assault	99	16	62	51	126
Fraud	21	13	12	8	15
Embezzlement	0	0	2	0	0
Stolen Property	3	0	0	5	11
Vandalism	71	35	56	46	84
Weapon Violations	7	0	5	6	6
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	4	2	0	2	8
Drug Violations	23	7	25	46	63
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	2	0	2	1	2
Drunken Driving	3	4	9	1	12
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	1
Public Intoxication	0	0	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	24	7	5	11	26
Other	37	11	14	26	47
Total	302	95	197	207	413

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Forgery	23	1	0	8	0
Simple Assault	77	26	20	182	4
Fraud	13	13	3	18	1
Embezzlement	1	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	1	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	46	31	9	149	2
Weapon Violations	12	1	0	3	0
Prostitution	0	1	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	3	0	2	3	1
Drug Violations	95	5	11	33	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	0	0	3	0
Drunken Driving	9	3	1	28	1
Liquor Law Violation	2	0	1	1	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	0	3	0
Disorderly Conduct	3	8	1	37	1
Other	20	9	1	73	2
Total	306	98	49	542	12

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Forgery	9	2	5	0	0
Simple Assault	45	84	69	7	47
Fraud	23	3	4	3	6
Embezzlement	3	3	0	0	2
Stolen Property	0	1	1	0	0
Vandalism	55	25	46	7	53
Weapon Violations	6	2	6	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	3	6	1	2	1
Drug Violations	17	4	27	1	3
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	0	1	0	0
Drunken Driving	21	7	0	2	8
Liquor Law Violation	0	1	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	3	6	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	49	8	9	3	17
Other	13	9	7	4	19
Total	248	161	176	29	156

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Forgery	6	11	1	0	3
Simple Assault	74	159	16	10	23
Fraud	15	13	9	5	0
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	0
Stolen Property	2	3	0	0	1
Vandalism	73	75	35	18	13
Weapon Violations	6	18	1	2	3
Prostitution	0	1	0	3	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	3	1	1	0
Drug Violations	49	71	5	9	7
Gambling	1	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	0
Drunken Driving	3	6	5	3	3
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	1	3	0	1	2
Disorderly Conduct	10	22	11	10	3
Other	19	33	7	11	8
Total	260	418	92	73	66

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Forgery	0	2	4	13	8
Simple Assault	6	2	27	45	134
Fraud	2	3	4	36	18
Embezzlement	0	0	0	3	2
Stolen Property	0	0	1	0	4
Vandalism	10	1	17	142	104
Weapon Violations	0	0	8	2	11
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	7	2
Drug Violations	0	2	37	14	38
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	3
Drunken Driving	0	3	1	44	7
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	1
Public Intoxication	0	0	0	3	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	4	23	30
Other	0	3	19	26	54
Total	18	17	122	358	416

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Forgery	1	3	32	5	4
Simple Assault	21	80	249	80	33
Fraud	5	5	46	14	8
Embezzlement	0	0	4	0	1
Stolen Property	1	0	3	1	0
Vandalism	31	27	313	63	21
Weapon Violations	0	4	3	4	0
Prostitution	0	6	2	3	0
Other Sex Offenses	2	6	27	5	2
Drug Violations	4	12	56	25	9
Gambling	0	0	1	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	1	0	0
Drunken Driving	6	30	190	24	1
Liquor Law Violation	2	0	4	0	0
Public Intoxication	1	14	21	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	7	6	72	19	3
Other	14	9	42	40	9
Total	95	202	1066	283	91

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Spring Hill	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	Stanton Hgts	Strip District
Forgery	9	2	4	1	4
Simple Assault	59	11	43	36	76
Fraud	2	21	40	11	11
Embezzlement	0	1	1	0	1
Stolen Property	3	0	0	0	7
Vandalism	24	43	82	25	69
Weapon Violations	7	0	5	2	16
Prostitution	8	0	1	0	1
Other Sex Offenses	2	3	3	0	7
Drug Violations	50	5	18	7	95
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	1	1	0	1
Drunken Driving	3	14	15	2	31
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	4	0	1
Public Intoxication	0	1	3	0	7
Disorderly Conduct	16	7	31	7	18
Other	28	17	22	18	21
Total	212	126	273	109	366

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Forgery	1	0	8	4	3
Simple Assault	12	6	68	70	22
Fraud	3	4	5	5	5
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	4	2	2
Vandalism	8	2	42	61	15
Weapon Violations	0	0	6	2	2
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	0	2	4	2
Drug Violations	0	0	52	18	23
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	4	1	0
Drunken Driving	0	1	1	9	1
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	2	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	3	1	14	18	7
Other	6	2	28	17	7
Total	34	16	237	212	89

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood, 2009	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Forgery	1	2	1	5	3
Simple Assault	53	15	17	30	9
Fraud	7	2	6	9	6
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	2	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	35	6	39	14	12
Weapon Violations	5	0	3	2	1
Prostitution	9	1	1	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	1	0	2
Drug Violations	32	11	14	6	3
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	0
Drunken Driving	1	30	4	7	2
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	2	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	7	2	3	8	2
Other	23	8	12	16	11
Total	178	78	101	97	52

Subject Resistance Review

In 2009, officers responded to 331,436 (does not include calls for police services *e.g. fuel runs, out of service, etc...*) calls for service which was a 0.40% increase when compared to 2008 (Table #1).

Table 1: Calls for Service Comparison 2008-2009			
	2008	2009	Percent Change
January	26600	24433	-8.15%
February	23682	23033	-2.74%
March	26111	26598	1.87%
April	27637	28857	4.41%
May	29492	31643	7.29%
June	31123	31093	-0.10%
July	31397	30792	-1.93%
August	29724	29615	-0.37%
September	27278	27433	0.57%
October	27754	27776	0.08%
November	24885	25830	3.80%
December	24439	24333	-0.43%
Totals	330122	331436	0.40%

Of the 331,436 calls, there were 861 incidents (Table #2) or 0.26% which required officers to respond to resisting subjects. There were 1,468 separate Subject Resistance Reports (SRR) generated from the 861 incidents which involved 931 actors.

Table 2: Subject Resistance Incidents by Zone of Occurrence			
Location	2008	2009	% Change
Zone 1	157	167	6.37%
Zone 2	227	183	-19.38%
Zone 3	250	209	-16.40%
Zone 4	79	69	-12.66%
Zone 5	149	175	17.45%
Zone 6	50	50	NA
Other	9	15	66.67%
Totals	907*	861**	-5.07%

*While this column adds up to 921, INCIDENTS total is the real number of unique (distinct) incidents, because some ccr-numbers cross zones.

**While this column adds up to 868, INCIDENTS total is the real number of unique (distinct) incidents, because some ccr-numbers cross zones.

Officers made 16,178 arrests in 2009 (Table #3) and response to subject resistance was necessary in 5.75% of the arrests. Of those arrests requiring officers to respond to subject resistance, 49% of the use of force incidents occurred on the PM shift, followed by 41% on the night shift and 10% on the AM shift (Table #4 next page).

Table 3: TOTAL ARRESTS 2008-2009													
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Total
2009	1322	1349	1713	1190	1565	1575	1416	1206	1284	1208	1267	1083	16178
2008	1493	1276	1597	1695	1454	1583	1682	1763	1484	1592	1269	1223	18111
Change	-11%	6%	7%	-30%	8%	-1%	-16%	-32%	-13%	-24%	0%	-11%	-10.67%
QTR Change	0.41%			-8.50%			-20.75%			-12.88%			

Table 4: 2009 Recap - Subject Resistance Incidents by the 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
0700-0800	0		1		2		2		2		0	
0800-0900	1		2		1		1		1		0	
0900-1000	1		1		0		1		1		0	
1000-1100	0	18	1	26	1	12	1	12	1	12	0	3
1100-1200	1		4		1		1		2		0	
1200-1300	5		2		2		4		2		2	
1300-1400	6		8		4		1		1		1	
1400-1500	4		7		1		1		2		0	
1500-1600	12		6		6		0		3		1	
1600-1700	10	12	6	2	11	3						
1700-1800	21	24	11	8	22	8						
1800-1900	19	12	5	7	13	5						
1900-2000	14	5	5	1	11	5						
2000-2100	17	3	6	7	15	3						
2100-2200	15	11	12	8	8	3						
2200-2300	9	5	14	5	14	4						
2300-2400	18	8	13	11	6	1						
2400-0100	4	12	29	2	11	3						
0100-0200	8	26	35	3	22	3						
0200-0300	6	22	43	2	12	4						
0300-0400	1	9	8	2	7	1						
0400-0500	0	1	2	3	9	2						
0500-0600	1	3	2	0	3	0						
0600-0700	0	1	2	0	0	0						

Citywide, there was a 0.40% decrease in total Subject Resistance Reports completed when comparing 2009 to 2008. Table #5, "2008/2009 Comparison Use of Force Reports," identifies the number of use of force reports completed by each duty location in 2008 and 2009 and the percentage of increase or decrease.

Table 5: 2008/2009 Comparison Use of Force Reports			
	2008	2009	Percent Change
Zone 1	164	150	-8.54%
Zone 2	281	251	-10.68%
Zone 3	162	209	29.01%
Zone 4	100	80	-20.00%
Zone 5	247	254	2.83%
Zone 6	73	47	-35.62%
SRU	42	46	9.52%
Bike	5	6	20.00%
SWAT	0	24	#DIV/0!
Narcotics/Vice	167	159	-4.79%
Major Crimes	14	6	-57.14%
Off Duty	201	197	-1.99%
Traffic	14	14	0.00%
DUI Checkpoint	1	4	300.00%
Chief's Office	0	1	#DIV/0!
Support	0	0	#DIV/0!
Academy	0	0	#DIV/0!
VCFTF	0	4	#DIV/0!
Graffiti Task Force	3	1	-66.67%
RED Team	0	1	#DIV/0!
Mobile Field Force	0	14	#DIV/0!
Totals	1474	1468	-0.41%

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

- Southside Flats, census tract 1702 with 63 incidents resulting in a total of 87 subject resistance reports
- Strip District with 45 incidents resulting in 80 use of force reports
- Central Business District, census tract 201 with 47 incidents resulting in 66 subject resistance reports

The most common resisting subjects encountered by officers in 2009 were males, aged 20-29. The second highest resisting group were males, aged 15-19 (Table #6).

	Under 15	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	Over 50	Unk Age
Male	2	130	339	123	85	39	28
Female	3	13	71	30	11	13	44

Use of Continuum of Control

In responding to subject resistance, police officers employ a continuum of control. A continuum of control provides law enforcement officials with guidelines as to how much force may be used against a resisting subject in a given situation. The three most frequently used force options in 2009 were forcible handcuffing, takedowns and attempts to control resisting subjects by grabbing, pushing, or pulling (categorized as “Other”). These were also the most frequently used levels in 2008 (please see Table #7 for a comparison of 2009 to 2008). The TASER was used a total of 212 times during 2009 which was a 26% decrease in usage when compared to 2008. 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.

	2008 Total	2009 Total	Percentage Change
Forcible Handcuffing	671	731	9%
Takedowns	470	463	-1%
Taser	288	212	-26%
Personal Weapons	220	275	25%
Other (grab, push, pull)	441	460	4%
ODET	74	50	-32%
Neck Restraint	9	5	-44%
OC Spray	29	23	-21%
Impact Weapons	42	51	21%
Maximal Restraint	4	11	175%
Road Spikes	2	2	0%
Canine	17	11	-35%
Firearms	8	35	338%
Use of Vehicle	4	1	-300%
Less Lethal Rounds	2	4	50%
Weapon of Last Resort - Knife	0	1	100%

Table #8 provides a monthly and yearly breakdown of the levels of resistance employed by resisting subjects against officers.

Table 8: Level of Resistance Employed by Subject										
	Body Language		Verbal Non-compliance		Active Resistance		Assaultive Behavior		Deadly Force	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
January	74	100	50	52	74	101	33	45	3	8
February	90	65	58	41	94	66	38	24	9	0
March	136	113	89	75	135	120	59	63	2	2
April	98	98	64	63	97	100	48	40	26	2
May	116	114	76	52	120	104	55	52	2	4
June	89	97	72	65	104	105	59	46	1	1
July	121	128	74	69	120	139	65	50	6	0
August	101	132	68	80	99	127	40	79	6	1
September	90	113	51	74	83	131	41	50	2	3
October	94	107	63	79	89	100	37	33	0	0
November	104	101	53	59	102	101	51	35	0	1
December	104	69	73	46	109	80	60	29	1	0
Totals	1217	1237	791	755	1226	1274	586	546	58	22
% Change	-1.62%		4.77%		-3.77%		7.33%		163.64%	

Table #9 is a comparison of 2009 to 2008 of the initial reasons for officers having to use force against resisting subjects.

Table 9: SRR Incidents by Initial Reason for Use of Force										
	Defend Self		Defend Another		Restrain for subject's safety		Effecting arrest		Other	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
January	30	35	23	29	7	11	72	106	11	9
February	44	20	36	13	19	11	87	63	15	11
March	51	53	32	28	25	29	142	120	25	8
April	61	35	44	16	14	13	109	107	14	9
May	50	42	28	21	16	24	127	102	15	19
June	52	37	33	22	10	18	110	109	5	6
July	52	42	41	34	17	12	125	129	15	23
August	49	38	41	36	34	12	102	141	21	16
September	44	31	27	24	10	12	94	131	5	18
October	39	35	23	21	19	17	89	100	14	16
November	45	37	15	26	8	18	100	84	10	22
December	54	23	41	15	5	10	114	79	6	7
Totals	571	428	384	285	184	187	1271	1271	156	164
% Change	33.41%		34.74%		-1.60%		0.00%		-4.88%	

Officers Killed in the Line of Duty

Patrolman Benjamin Evans
August 4, 1885

Lieutenant John A. Berry
February 9, 1898

Patrolman Charles Metzgar
May 11, 1898

Patrolman William Scanlon
July 8, 1898

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 Michael Grab
March 3, 1914

Patrolman George Shearer
May 12, 1914

Patrolman Charles H. Edinger
June 6, 1917

Detective Peter K. Tsorvas
November 2, 1920

Patrolman Edward G. Gouch
October 30, 1922

Patrolman Daniel J. Conley
December 30, 1922

Patrolman Casper T. Schmotzer
January 23, 1923

Patrolman John J. Rudolf
April 3, 1923

Patrolman Robert J. Galloway
August 26, 1924

Patrolman Joseph Jovanovic
July 7, 1924

Patrolman Joseph J. Riley
August 3, 1924

Patrolman Samuel McGreevy
October 5, 1924

Patrolman Charles S. Cooper, Jr.
August 17, 1925

Patrolman James F. Farrell
July 6, 1927

Patrolman John J. Schemm
December 21, 1928

Patrolman Raymond J. Gentilee
November 1, 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 Anthony E. Rahe
August 7, 1939

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 Edward M. Conway
June 27, 1939

Patrolman Toby Brown
August 23, 1941

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 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 Wallace
July 3, 1974

Police Officer David A. Barr
May 3, 1983

Detective (First Grade) Norman 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 Taylor
September 22, 1995

Police Officer Eric Kelly
April 4, 2009

Police Officer Stephen Mayhle
April 4, 2009

Police Officer Paul Sciuolo II
April 4, 2009

