ANNUAL REPORT 2011



CITY OF PITTSBURGH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF POLICE





Serving With Honor since 1857



Mission

"Our mandate is
the continued protection and enhancement
of our diverse neighborhoods
by working in partnership with our citizens
to creatively solve problems
always remaining sensitive
to the authority with which we're entrusted.

It is our challenge to provide committed service through
accountability, integrity and respect."

Values

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

We believe our integrity is not negotiable.

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

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

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

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

accountability, integrity and respect.

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Message from the Mayor

Dear Citizens:

2011 was another banner year for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and for the City as a whole. Pittsburgh continues to receive national and international accolades touting the successes of our City, and it is impossible to attain such praise without the important contributions of our public safety officials.



For the sixth consecutive year, our City witnessed a decline in crime rates. I'm pleased to report that since I became Mayor, total crime rates have dropped by over 25 percent. This progress is encouraging, and I look forward to seeing it continue. This year, we are investing \$9 million to upgrade police vehicles and equipment. As Mayor, I pledge to do my very best to provide our police force with the best equipment, technology and resources possible.

Keeping residents safe is top priority, and though there is more work to be done, we must remain vigilant. I am confident in the ability of our officers, our leadership and our community to face the challenges that lie ahead. By focusing on community-oriented policing, the brave men and women of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police will make our City even safer in 2012 and beyond.

Sincerely,

Luke Ravenstahl Mayor, City of Pittsburgh

Message from the Director of Public Safety

Dear Citizens:

Public safety is the most important service a community can provide. As Public Safety Director for the City of Pittsburgh, I take this commitment seriously. Pittsburgh's recent successes, such as continually declining crime rates or being acknowledged as "America's Most Livable City" year after year, would not be possible without the vital contributions of the men and women who proudly serve in the Bureau of Police.



Once again I want to thank each and every member of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police for their dedicated service. Your professionalism and commitment to Pittsburgh's citizens, businesses, and visitors is admirable, and your hard work has precipitated historic lows in both Part I and Part II crimes, which declined for the sixth consecutive year.

This trend is the result of a citywide effort, with contributions from citizens, community groups, business groups, and local leaders. Mayor Ravenstahl and Chief Harper's emphasis on block watches and faith-based initiatives, as well as school and youth involvement has played an important part in these encouraging numbers. Technology has also played a vital role in these efforts, as our camera system is continuing to be implemented in several City neighborhoods and important investments have been made in Police vehicles and equipment. Nevertheless, the bulk of the credit goes to the members of the Police Bureau, as you continue to make our citizens proud of our City and your dedication to duty and selflessness exemplify the best of public service.

Looking to the future, I reaffirm to you my commitment in providing you with the resources needed to guarantee the safety of you and our City. I will see to it that together we can maintain only the highest, most professional standard in law enforcement.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Huss Director of Public Safety

Message from the Chief of Police

Greeting's to the citizens of Pittsburgh and all visitors to this great City. Once again, it is my pleasure to present to you the 2011 Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Annual Report which reflects statistical data from the past year. I hope you will find the contents of this document informative and useful.

The City of Pittsburgh continues to mirror the national trend in the reduction in Part I and Part II Crimes. The extent of violence and its impact highlight a critical need to develop and implement effective programs to reduce the violence and victimization in our communities in crisis. It is my goal to make



certain that the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police acts more aggressively to initiate collaborative efforts with the faith-based and social service organizations to ensure that we keep Pittsburgh one of the safest cities in the United States. Together, we can work to facilitate alternative programs which will help to promote safer communities in which to live, work and play.

Albeit, as Pittsburgh experienced an overall decline in Part I and Part II Crimes, we must be vigilant in our efforts to retain that status. To accomplish this, we must diligently work to continue the reduction in the numbers. It is a known fact that we will never be rid of crime but, with our collective efforts, we can significantly reduce its impact.

The members of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police are committed to working with the residents, business owners, faith-based organizations, students and our senior citizen population to make Pittsburgh the *Safest and Most Livable City* in the United States.

Sympathy says, "you poor thing." Empathy says, "I am in this with you."

Sincerely,

Nathan E. Harper Chief of Police



Certification of Compliance

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

/s/ Nathan E. Harper Chief of Police

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

(with citations)

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

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

3. Policy:

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

4. Reports:

- a. The City shall develop and require all officers to complete a written report each time a PBP officer (*Consent Decree paragraph 15*):
 - i. Exercises a use of force.
 - ii. Performs a warrantless search (excluding searches incident to arrests, frisks and pat-downs),
 - iii. Performs a body cavity search or strip search,
 - iv. Conducts any warrantless seizure of property (excluding towing vehicles),

- b. The written report (for 4.a.i. through 4.a.iv.) shall include the officer's name and badge number; description of incident; the specific type of use of force, search or seizure; description of any injuries and medical/hospital data; name, race and gender of all persons involved in the use of force, search or seizure; names and contact information for all witnesses; any weapons, evidence, or contraband found during the search; whether the individual involved in the use of force, search or seizure was arrested or cited, and if so, the charges; date, time, and location of the incident and search or seizure; and the signatures of the officer and his immediate supervisor (*Consent Decree paragraph 15*).
- c. The City shall develop and require all officers to complete a written report each time a PBP officer makes a traffic stop (*Consent Decree paragraph 16*):
- d. The written report (for 4.c.) shall include the officer's name and badge number; the race and gender of the individual searched or stopped; approximate time and location; whether the stop involved a frisk or pat-down search; any weapons, evidence, or contraband found during the search; and whether the individual involved was arrested or cited, and if so, the charges (*Consent Decree paragraph 16*).
- e. Data entered captured on the reports described above shall be entered into PARS (*Consent Decree paragraph 17*).

5. Supervisory Responsibility:

- a. The City shall conduct regular audits of:
 - i. Use of force by all officers (Consent Decree paragraph 18.),
 - ii. Search and seizure practices by all officers (Consent Decree paragraph 19.),
 - iii. Potential racial bias, including use of racial epithets, by all officers (*Consent Decree paragraph 20.*).
- b. PBP supervisors and senior supervisors shall have an affirmative obligation to act on this data with the goals of:
 - i. Preventing the use of excessive force (Consent Decree paragraph 18.),
 - ii. Preventing improper search and seizure practices by PBP officers (Consent Decree paragraph 19.),
 - iii. Eliminating actions that reflect racial bias by PBP officers (Consent Decree paragraph 20.).
- c. Each report above will be reviewed within one week by the reporting officer's chain-of-command (*Consent Decree paragraphs 18-20*).
- d. Quarterly Reviews (Consent Decree paragraph 21). After evaluating the most recent quarterly reports and evaluating an officer's complaint history, the City shall, at a minimum:
 - i. Require and provide appropriate remedial training, assignment to an FTO, counseling, transfer, and/or reassignment to all officers (such training, counseling, transfer, and/or reassignment shall address the type of misconduct alleged):
 - 1) who have had three (3) or more complaints containing allegations of similar types of misconduct (e.g., verbal abuse, excessive force, improper search and seizure) within the last two years, whether the complaints are sustained or not; and
 - 2) who have had five or more complaints of any kind within the last two years, whether the complaints are sustained or not.

- ii. Impose appropriate discipline on each officer against whom a complaint is sustained as soon as possible after the OMI disposition.
- iii. Where appropriate, remedial training, counseling, transfer, or reassignment shall be required of each officer where a complaint is disposed of by a disposition other than sustained.
- e. <u>Annual performance evaluations</u>: The PBP shall require annual performance evaluations of all officers, supervisors, and senior supervisors. The performance evaluation shall be in writing and shall fully explain the weight and substance of all factors used to evaluate an officer (*Consent Decree paragraphs 23 and 24*). At a minimum:
 - i. Supervisors and senior supervisors shall be evaluated on their ability to monitor, deter, and appropriately address misconduct by officers they supervise; and
 - ii. The PBP shall evaluate each officer on the basis of his or her complaint history, focusing on patterns of misconduct.
 - iii. In addition to the Civil Service guidelines, the performance evaluations shall be considered as one of the factors in making promotions.
- f. Employee Assistance Program: The City shall continue to provide an employee assistance program ("EAP") (Consent Decree paragraph 25). This program shall at a minimum provide counseling and stress management services to officers. This program shall be staffed by sufficient licensed and certified counselors who are trained and experienced in addressing psychological and emotional problems common to police officers. The City shall publicize the availability of these services to all officers. The City shall authorize officers to attend counseling without any adverse actions taken against them. The City shall refer officers to, but not require their participation in, EAP counseling where the City believes an officer's job performance may benefit from EAP services. These provisions are separate from any counseling the City may require as part of its "Track III" mandatory counseling program.
- g. Notice of Criminal/Civil Action: The City shall require all officers to notify the City when the officers have been arrested, criminally charged, or named as a party in any civil suit involving allegations of untruthfulness, physical force, racial bias, or domestic violence. The City and PBP management shall monitor all such civil litigation and all criminal prosecutions of officers. PBP shall discipline and appropriately re-train, counsel, re-assign, or transfer officers found guilty or liable by a court or jury (Consent Decree paragraph 26). Officers determined by a court to have falsely arrested an individual or conducted an improper search or seizure shall be disciplined, retrained, counseled, transferred, or reassigned, as the circumstances warrant. Such litigation and investigations shall be reflected in (PARS) and recorded in the officer's complaint history (Consent Decree paragraph 27). PBP shall continue to discipline, re-train, counsel, transfer, or reassign officers who are the subject of civil litigation settled by the City prior to adjudication, as the circumstances and OMI investigation warrant (Consent Decree paragraph 28).

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

Bureau Accreditation

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

2. What is Accreditation?

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

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

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

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

3. Accreditation Program Phases

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

Phase One: Application (completed)

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

Phase Two: Self-Assessment (completed)

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

When the agency has completed the self-assessment phase, it will want to host a mock-assessment. This is a final review to ensure a smooth assessment in Phase Three. Staff is available throughout the process, offering support and guidance to ensure every agency's success. In addition, several

localized coalitions have been formed by Accreditation Managers to assist one another. There is also a state coalition that can be very helpful.

Pittsburgh Status: In 2011, we added an additional officer to the Bureau Accreditation Team. This officer was assigned specifically to create files necessary for the formal assessment.

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Research and Planning section has worked throughout 2011 to meet the 132 professional standards and mandates required by PLEAC in this self assessment phase. To date, we have completed 132 of the 132 professional standards. 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 International Association Chiefs of Police and the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Commission. When appropriate, the accreditation team meets with subject matters experts both internal to and external of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.

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

Phase Three: Formal Assessment

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

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

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

The onsite inspection is the official inspection conducted by PLEAC in which the entire Bureau is evaluated in a comprehensive and rigorous manner. The inspection, normally lasting two or three days, opens the Bureau up to the PLEAC inspector to visit any of our duty locations, interact with our personnel and evaluate policy implementation. Our formal onsite inspection will be scheduled for May or June 2012.

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.

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

In 2011, the Bureau continued to improve its infrastructure and its electronic capabilities. Additionally, we began the process of upgrading the firing range used by our officers. This work is expected to dramatically improve safety on the range. Work is expected to be finished in late spring, 2012.

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.



Deputy and Assistant Chiefs



PAUL J. DONALDSONDeputy Chief of Police



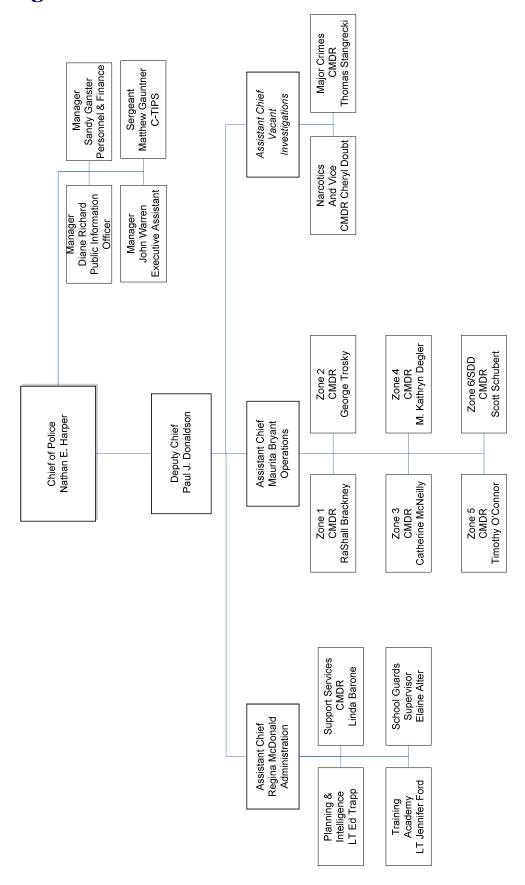
REGINA McDONALD Assistant Chief Administration

Vacant
Assistant Chief
Investigations



MAURITA BRYANT Assistant Chief Operations

Organization of the Bureau



Distribution of Officers

Chief Nathan E Harper Office of the Chief of Police

17 sworn personnel (C-TIPS, EOD, Youth Programs)

Deputy Chief Paul Donaldson Office of the Deputy Chief

7 sworn personnel (Fleet Management)

Assistant Chief Regina McDonald Office of the Assistant Chief Administration

3 sworn personnel

Lieutenant Jennifer Ford

Police Training Academy
41 sworn personnel
*includes recruits

Lieutenant Ed Trapp

<u>Planning & Intelligence</u> 16 sworn personnel

Special Events 2 sworn personnel

Commander Linda Barone

<u>Central Records & Reports Unit</u> 21 sworn personnel

> Warrant Squad 2 sworn personnel

> Property Room 4 sworn personnel

Attached to the
Office of Municipal Investigations
7 sworn personnel

Compensation 8 sworn personnel

Extended -X 4 sworn personnel

Assistant Chief (vacant) Office of the Assistant Chief Investigations

1 sworn personnel

Commander Thomas Stangrecki

<u>Major Crimes</u> 105 sworn personnel

Commander Cheryl Doubt

Narcotics & Vice 59 sworn personnel

Assistant Chief Maurita Bryant Office of the Assistant Chief Operations

2 sworn personnel

Commander RaShall Brackney

Zone 1
93 sworn personnel
(bike-1, canine-3)

Commander George Trosky

Zone 2 93 sworn personnel (bike-3, canine-4)

Commander Catherine McNeilly

Zone 3

92 sworn personnel (bike-4, canine-3)

Commander M. Kathryn Degler

Zone 4

85 sworn personnel (bike-1, canine-2)

Commander Timothy O'Connor

Zone 5

91 sworn personnel (bike-1, canine-4)

Commander Scott Schubert

Zone 6

70 sworn personnel (bike-1, canine-2)

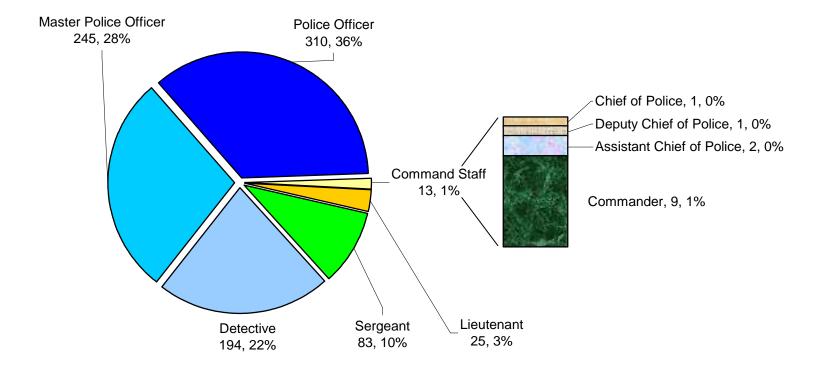
Special Deployment Division

47 sworn personnel (Graffiti, SWAT, Traffic, Truck Safety)

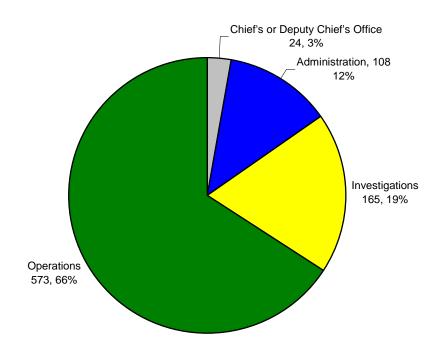
note: number of sworn personnel in parenthesis are included in unit totals)

870 total sworn personnel on hand as of March 12, 2012 892 total sworn personnel authorized in 2011 Operating Budget Fill Percent = 98%

Distribution of Officers by Rank



Assignment by Branch



Distribution of Personnel by Rank and Unit of Assignment:

	Chief of Police	Deputy Chief of Police	Assistant Chief of Police	Commander	Lieutenant	Sergeant	Detective	Master Police Officer	Police Officer	Total
Office of the Chief of						o or grown				
Police										
Chief's Office	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
C-TIPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
EOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Youth Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Office of the Deputy Chief of Police										
Deputy Chief's Office	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	5
Fleet Management	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Office of the Assistant Chief - Administration										
Assistant Chief - Administration	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Academy										
Academy	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	9	28	41
Support Services										
Central Records & Reports Unit	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	11	4	23 7
Office of Municipal Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	′
Property Room	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Planning & Intelligence										
Planning & Intelligence	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	3	1	16
Special Events	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Sworn Personnel - Other Status										
COMPENSATION	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	8
EXTENDED X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Office of the Assistant Chief - Investigations Assistant Chief -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Investigations -	U	U	U	U	U	U	'	U	U	,
Branches										
Major Crimes	0	0	0	1	3	9	87	4	1	105
Narcotics & Vice	0	0	0	1	1	7	49	1	0	59
Office of the Assistant										
Chief - Operations Assistant Chief - Operations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Police Zones										
Zone 1	0	0	0	1	4	8	6	25	49	93
Zone 2	0	0	0	1	3	8	4	33	44	93
Zone 3	0	0	0		3	8	5	34	41	92
Zone 4	0	0	0	-	2		4	21	50	85
Zone 5	0	0	0	1	3	8	6	24	49	91
Zone 6	0		0	 <mark>-</mark>	2	6	4	26	31	70
SDD	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	32	6	47
TOTAL										
Rased upon March 12, 2012	1	1	2	9	25	83	194	245	310	870

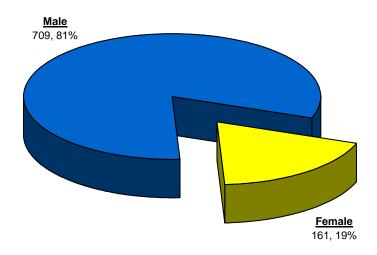
Based upon March 12, 2012 seniority roster.

Distribution of Personnel by Rank, Race and Gender:

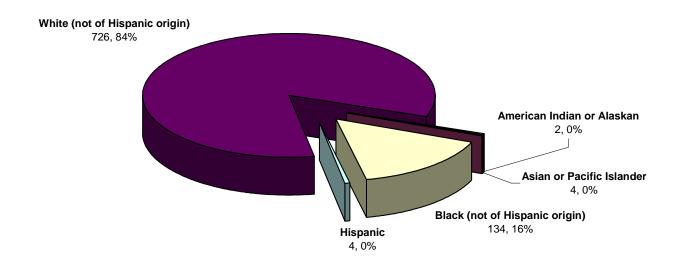
	Ameı India		Asia Pac							
	Alas		<u>Islan</u>		Bla	<u>ck</u>	<u>Hisp</u>	<u>anic</u>	<u>Wh</u>	ite
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Chief of Police	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assistant Chief	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Commander	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	4
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	6	16
Sergeant	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	11	62
Detective	0	0	0	0	12	24	0	0	19	139
Master Police Officer	1	1	0	1	21	43	0	2	33	143
Police Officer	0	0	0	2	5	14	0	1	40	248
	-	1 0 01 11 0								

Based upon data received from Personnel & Civil Service.

Distribution of Personnel by Gender



Distribution of Personnel by Race



10

(FMLA)

2011 Officer Absences by Category:

- O Number of officers on workers' compensation (Ordinance 21, paragraph 4): 83
- O Number of officers on disability leave (Ordinance 21, paragraph 5): 12 (police bank leave)
- O Number of officers on military or specified leave (Ordinance 21, paragraph 6): 18 (military leave)
- Number of officers placed on administrative leave
 pending a criminal or internal investigation (Ordinance 21, paragraph 9):

Average Years of Service by Rank:

Number of Personnel Retirement Eligible by Year:

Fully Eligible to Retire	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u> 2014</u>	<u> 2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
By Year Eligible Count	104	17	37	62	0
Cumulative Count	104	121	158	220	220
Cumulative % of Current Strength	12.0%	13.9%	18.2%	25.3%	25.3%
Note: to be fully eligible for retirement, an office	r has to have at	least 20 years	s of service an	nd reach the a	ge of 50
Change status	o	17	17	18	34
Fully eligible if not retired	104	34	54	80	34

Note: change status indicates those personnel who changed from service eligible to fully eligible; numbers were previously counted in service eligible count and are not double counted in fully eligible

Service Eligible to Retire	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
By Year Eligible Count	66	35	79	89	0
Cumulative Count	66	101	180	269	269
Cumulative % of Current Strength	7.6%	11.6%	20.7%	30.9%	30.9%

Note: officers are eligible to retire once they reach 20 years of service; retirement pay is deferred until the officer reaches age 50

<u>Total</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
By Year Eligible Count	170	52	116	151	0
Cumulative Count	170	222	338	489	489
Cumulative % of Current Strength	19.5%	25.5%	38.9%	56.2%	56.2%

Note: the total represents the total number of officers that can retire in a given year by combining the fully and service eligible categories. Officers are only counted the first year they become either service or fully eligible and are not double counted when their status changes.

Mandatory Retirements/Departures by Year:

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Mandatory Retirement/Departure	1	4	3	4	6

Note: sworn personnel are not allowed to serve beyond the age of 65. Of the 18 sworn personnel in this category, 2 will not be eligible for retirement due to not meeting required service time of 20 years.

Number of Sworn Personnel Hired, 2011:

- July 25, 2011 Police Officer Recruit Class
- Second recruit class from list 08-043
- Eligibility list posted February 18, 2009 through February 17, 2012
 - o 563 individuals on list
 - o 99 minorities (4 Asian, 90 Black, 3 Hispanic, 2 Indian)
 - o 464 White
 - o 118 Females (43 Black, 1 Hispanic, 74 White)
 - o 445 Males (4 Asian, 47 Black, 2 Hispanic, 2 Indian, 390 White)
- 36 recruits (year 2011 hires)
 - o 1 minority (Black Male)
 - o 6 White Females
 - o 29 White Males

Current eligibility list posted 02/20/12 - 08/19/13:

- 909 individuals on list
- 140 minorities (6 Asian, 108 Black, 23 Hispanic, 3 Indian)
- 769 White
- 138 Females (40 Black, 1 Hispanic, 2 Indian, 95 White)
- 771 Males (6 Asian, 68 Black, 22 Hispanic, 1 Indian, 674 White)

Recruiting Strategy, 2011:

Be a Part of the <u>SOLUTION!</u> Direct Connect Diversity Approach Campaign

- Direct Diversity Direct Face-to-Face Recruitment, Job Fairs, Recruitment Tour, Targeted Communication
 - Job Fairs
 - Information Sessions
 - Event Recruitment
 - Faith-based Recruitment Sessions
 - Mailings & Bulletin Announcements
- Community Engagement: Promotional Drops, Television, Print, Internet, Mailings, Remote Recruitment, Virtual Communication, Social Media
 - Grass Roots Community Engagement
 - Remote Location Recruitment
 - Remote Promotion Sites
 - o Targeted Virtual Recruitment
 - Virtual Outreach
- New York Diversity Recruitment

Recruiting Implementation, 2011:

- Job Fairs:
 - 1. CCAC job fair
 - 2. Robert Morris job fair
 - 3. Coast-to-Coast job fair
 - 4. CCAC job fair (Boyce)
 - 5. Kaplan career fair
 - 6. Bedford Hill Center resource fair
- Information Sessions:
 - 1. Job Corps
 - Bloomfield Garfield Corporation/ENEC
 - 3. West End Collaboration
 - 4. Homewood YMCA
 - 5. North side Leadership Conference
- Event Recruitment:
 - 1. National Night Out
 - 2. Black Family Reunion
 - 3. Pittsburgh Twitter Picnic
 - 4. NOBLWE Conference
 - 5. Youth Benefit Concert
 - 6. African Arts in the Park
 - 7. The Josh Gibson Centennial Gala
 - 8. Hill District & Clear Pathways Community Fair
 - Addison Behavioral Community Day
- Faith Based Recruitment Sessions:
 - 1. Mt Ararat Church
 - 2. Rodman Church (2)
- Mailings & Bulletin Announcements:
 - 1. Islamic Center of Pittsburgh
 - 2. East Liberty Presbyterian Church
 - 3. Mt. Ararat Baptist Church
 - 4. Petra International Institute
 - 5. AME Church
 - 6. Pittsburgh Theological Seminary

- 7. HACP Dad's Day opportunity fair
- 8. Homewood YMCA job fair
- 9. Point Park job fair
- 10. New York Post job fair
- 6. PA Career Link (2)
- 7. Goodwill PA
- 8. Bedford Hope Center
- 9. University of Pittsburgh (2)
- 10. CCAC
- 11. Camp Cadet
- 10. African American Heritage Parade
- 11. Shyne Awards
- 12. Pirates African American Heritage Day
- 13. PIRC Parents against Violence
- 14. Assoc of Latino Prof. Inclusion Day
- 15. Tuskegee Airmen Memorial Event
- 16. AACC Power Breakfast
- 17. YWCA Quarterly Meeting
- 18. A Gift of Hope
- 3. Trinity Church
- 7. Rodman Street Baptist Church
- 8. Trinity AME Zion Church
- 9. Josh Gibson Foundation
- 10. Urban League of Pittsburgh
- 11. Housing Authority of Pittsburgh
- 12. Amachi Pittsburgh

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:

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

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, contracts between the City and the Fraternal Order of Police & the AFSCME union and various grant agreements.

In 2011, this unit made major progress by eliminating court cards by going to an automated system. When an officer goes to court, he/she uses his/her smartcard to check in and out at a kiosk located at court. The data is collected at the kiosk and a report is generated weekly for the payroll clerks. From this report they enter the court time. All court time is documented whether the hours in court are on their regular tour of duty or on overtime.

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

In 2012, this unit will be working with City Information Systems to develop an automated payroll system to eliminate daily work sheets, roster cards and overtime cards.

Finance

The finance section is responsible for all of the purchasing for the Bureau of Police. It 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 to conduct operations.

This section processes 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 also generated through the system.

The financial employees 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 2010, the Bureau was awarded \$1,914,316 from the Byrne Recovery Grant. We used these funds in 2011 to purchase the following equipment:

Academy\$102,005 Equipment to include the following: ammunition,
firearms, tractor, shed, TASERS, and a firing range
trailer.
SWAT\$16,302 Equipment and services to include the following: barrel
threading, bolt conversion kits for M4s.
AEDs –\$13,796 Purchased 20.
Property Room\$6,768 Two safes.
Fleet Operations\$15,735 Thirty-five stop stick rack kits.
D.A.R.E\$32,038 Supplies to include tee shirts, workbooks, etc.
Accident Investigations Unit\$11,567 Workstation and software.
Operations\$8,292 Three night vision binoculars.
Collision Investigations Unit \$6,823 Tools and an extendo-bed.

The Bureau purchased 362 Motorola hand-held radios, cases, microphones and ear buds to be distributed to officers in the operations branch of the Bureau using the 2009 Justice Assistance Grant and the Stimulus Grant.

We have started the process to purchase two Mobile Crime Unit vans, one patrol sedan and one canine vehicle using stimulus funds in the amount of \$172,616.

The following were purchased using monies available from the 2010 Justice Assistance Grant:

Radar Signs (12)	\$29,273
Radar Trailers (3)	\$24,295
Sidecars for motorcycles (5)\$32,500

In addition, the Bureau was awarded \$231,698 from the 2011 Justice Assistance Grant. With this grant the Bureau began the process of purchasing an arson truck, VASCAR unit, an electronics systems support van and a school guards supervisor's vehicle. The cost of these vehicles is \$140,000.

A Collision Investigations truck, a SWAT rapid deployment vehicle, a property room van and a canine van totaling \$237,000 were purchased using Asset Forfeiture funds.

Equipment purchased with the 2011 Operating Budget included 2,000 TASER cartridges, 10 laptops, 52 desk top computers, 3 scanners, 22 printers, 30 monitors and 3 projectors.

Crossing Guards:

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 consists of the following sections:

Intelligence Unit

The Mission of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Criminal Intelligence Unit is to gather information from the widest and most diverse sources possible in a manner consistent with state and federal law, as well as industry standards in order to analyze information to provide tactical and strategic intelligence on the

existence - identities and capabilities - criminal enterprises - and to further crime prevention and enforcement objectives of the Bureau.

The PBP Intelligence Unit is broken into sub units as follows;

Field Detectives who are the subject matter experts on gangs within the City of Pittsburgh; PSITA (Physical Security Intelligence & Threat Assessment) detectives who work with local Department of Homeland Security entities, conduct threat assessments and emergency response plans for law enforcement;

Criminal Analysis Unit (CAU), detectives who are subject matter experts in data collection, analysis, reporting, and dissemination.

The Intelligence Unit is also responsible for dignitary protection duties.

The Intelligence Unit provides the Chief of Police with a central criminal intelligence database and resulting analyses relating to narcotics crime, street gang crime, traditional organized crime, non-traditional organized crime, emerging crime groups and security threat groups.

The following details some of the highlighted functions of the Intelligence Unit:

• Physical Security Intelligence & Threat Assessment (PSITA)

- o CIKR/Physical Security (Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources) duties: threat assessments on venues, events, and critical infrastructures
- o Liaison and working partner with DHS security initiative
- o Special focus on hate crimes
- Coordinate and create "Foot Prints" program to establish emergency response plans for Law Enforcement within City schools
- Primary contributor and creators of Intelligence Snapshots and Situational Awareness briefs that are typically a Bureau of Police internal product to keep Bureau personnel aware of ongoing or future events

• Intel Liaison Officer (ILO) Program

- o Formalized information sharing with designated PBP Zone Officers
- o Monthly meetings at PBP Intell Office
- o Weekly cooperative meetings/enforcement in Zones

• Member of the PBP Pittsburgh Initiative to Reduce Crime (PIRC) Initiative

- o Provide stats and analysis
- o Conduct enforcement operations
- o Coordinate and work cooperatively with adult and juvenile probation

• Assisted Operations Branch and Investigations Branch Personnel

- o Zone Personnel
- o Cold Case Squad
- Homicide Squad
- Narcotics and Vice
- Missing Persons
- o Burglary Squad
- o Robbery Squad
- o CTIPS

• Prepared intelligence/analytical products in support of tactical and strategic objectives

- Weed and Seed Grant Application and award
- o Project Safe Neighborhoods
- o Intelligence Briefs
- o Officer Safety Bulletins
- o Greater Pittsburgh Gang Working Group (GPGWG)
- o Intelligence Snapshots Situational Awareness
- NIBINS Report National Integrated Ballistic Information Network
 *Note: Products are designed for either external or internal distribution
- 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 dignitary protection support to federal, state, local, and high profile individuals as requested and needed.
- National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) Link Analysis Summary. In conjunction with the Dept. of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Allegheny County Office of the Medical Examiner, continued to develop and implement an effective system to conduct indepth analysis of data from the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN)
- Project Safe Neighborhoods Anti-Gang
 - o Continuing efforts in the identification of street gangs and members.
 - o Worked extensively with Juvenile Probation to apprehend violent youth
- Developed, Designed and Delivered Gang Awareness Training for Public Schools and other agencies
 - o Allegheny Intermediate Unit
 - Sto-Rox School District
 - o PA Department of Corrections
 - Adult and Juvenile Probation
- Stamped Heroin Tracking
 - o Produced Heroin Market Assessment
 - o This data is shared with State Police
- Assisted Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies in investigations
- Crime Analysis
 - o The Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) maintains crime statistics for the City of Pittsburgh.
 - Statistics maintained by the CAU are not considered "real time" (it takes about 15 days for the data to be coded and entered into the CRIMES RMS according to UCR standards).
- Develop and maintain current & historical data
 - o Prepare monthly reports for the command staff
 - o Prepare statistical products upon request by the PBP, City, outside agencies, citizens, community groups, etc.

• Review daily offense and arrest reports for patterns

- o Crime Alerts
- o An analysis of crime, identify similarities among different offenses and reveal commonalities and patterns in the characteristics crime problems.

Produces

- o Crime maps
- o Written and oral requests filled in a timely manner
- o Calls for service and occasionally real time assistance with on going cases
- o UCR Part I Crime reporting
- o Clery Act reporting

• PBP Intelligence Unit is an active participant in the Major Cities Chiefs Intelligence Unit Commanders Group.

- o Participation in several meetings through out the year in various cities
- o Participation in Intelligence sharing and Intelligence projects.

National Suspicious Activity Reporting

- o PBP Intelligence Unit is fulfilling the DHS NSI (National Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative) that is directed to all local Police Departments.
- PBP Intelligence Unit developed and has responsibility for education, collection, and dissemination of the PBP local Suspicious Activity Reporting through the PBP Intelligence Unit developed S.O.A.R (Suspicious Observation and Activity Report)

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 officer/per hour

• Centralized Scheduling

 All secondary employment (off-duty) opportunities are approved by the Chief of Police and logged into a computer system 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 2011:

Recruit Training

- ➤ Basic Recruit Class 11-01 Twenty-nine basic recruits started at the Training Academy on July 25, 2011. Twenty-six graduated and they will be assigned to patrol zones in June, 2012.
- ➤ Veteran Recruit Class 11-01 Seven veteran recruits started at the Training Academy on July 25, 2011. They were assigned to patrol zones in November, 2011.

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

The Training Academy taught the four 2011 mandatory in-service training (MIST) courses for all sworn Pittsburgh Bureau of Police officers. The 2011 curriculum consisted of Legal Updates (3 hour block of instruction), Career and Personal Survival II (3 hour block of instruction), Investigatory Uses of Digital Data Storage Devices (3 hour block of instruction) and Domestic Violence Risk and Decision Making (3 hour block of instruction).

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

Patrol Rifle

The Training Academy qualified 83 officers in the patrol rifle during an initial three-day course.

TASER

A total of 44 officers (including 33 Recruits) took the basic TASER course and were certified to carry. 433 officers were recertified to carry the TASER.

Verbal Judo

Thirty-three officers received training in Verbal Judo in 2011 (all recruits). Verbal Judo teaches a philosophy of how to look creatively at conflict and use specific strategies and tactics to find peaceful resolutions. These skills are beneficial to officers in their duties because dealing with the public is often difficult and trying emotionally. Maintaining a "professional face" is crucial if officers are to remain under emotional control and be able to effectively find solutions to potentially violent encounters without escalating to physical force options.

CPR/First Aid

395 officers (including 33 recruits) completed their CPR/First Aid/AED training in 2011.

Technology Training

In 2010, the Training Academy began a project to develop curriculum and assume training for all police related computer applications. This continued in 2011 with the officers trained in the following subjects: In-Car Camera Video, Vehicle Status, E-Citation, PennDOT Crash Reporting, J-Net, and Automated Police Reports.

The Training Academy is also in the process of developing a classroom that will function as a computer laboratory. This room will allow officers to be trained on all three shifts.

Ignition Interlock Class

In June and October of 2011, the Training Academy sponsored the PA DUI Association class "Ignition Interlock". This class instructed officers in the use and law pertaining to these devices.

Motorcycle Safety, Vehicle Code Enforcement, and DUI Detection Training for Law Enforcement class In October of 2011, the Training Academy sponsored the PA DUI Association class "Motorcycle Safety, Vehicle Code Enforcement, and DUI Detection Training for Law Enforcement". This class instructed officers in the laws pertaining to motorcycles and how to recognize people that may be riding impaired.

New Radio Training

The Bureau of Police purchased 300 Motorola portable radios that were issued to individual officers. Officers were selected and attended a two-hour training session on the use and care of this equipment.

Canine Training School

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

In 2011, the school conducted over 800 in-service training sessions and conducted an early summer fourteen-week initial training classes graduating 2 new dog teams for Region 13. Both dogs were trained for Patrol/Explosive detection. During in-service training, which is conducted twice per month (national standard), teams are continuously trained and monitored to ensure maximum proficiency in the following tasks: obedience/agility, substance detection, apprehension and tracking. All in-service dog teams were maintenance trained to include the Hold & Bark method of suspect apprehension. Formal yearly certifications were conducted in the fall of 2011 covering detection, apprehension, obedience and agility.

The Explosive & Gun dog detection programs were combined in late 2010; the completed transition took place in the first quarter of 2011. This adjustment enhanced the number of dogs capable of locating firearms and explosives (gun dogs are now capable of locating explosives and explosive dogs are now capable of locating guns).

Hosting and facilitating the Region 13 K-9 Explosive Detection Program (12 dual purpose dog teams) has regionalized a valued resource making explosive detection canines available throughout Southwestern Pennsylvania. Eight participating agencies were supported by the training school in 2011. Two Region 13 dogs were trained in 2011.

In a tradition that dates back to the beginning of our program in 1950's, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police continues to strengthen law enforcement partnerships in the Pittsburgh area by offering our expertise in canine training. In 2011 we offered training assistance (in-service) to 12 Dog Teams from outside agencies.

Support Services:

Support Services manages the Bureau's property room, Court Liaison Unit, the Summary Warrant Squad, information systems liaison 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 personnel management functions.

Property/Supply Room The Property/Supply Room maintains and manages operations pertaining to evidence seized, property recovered and supplies, uniforms & equipment for the Bureau of Police.

The Property/Supply Room is where citizens go to recover property that had been seized as evidence in a case and where employees of the Bureau of Police go to get general supplies police uniforms and equipment.

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 2011, the Property Room:

- Processed, warehoused and maintained chain-of-custody of 3,227 numbered cases.
- Destroyed over 1,693 weapons.
- Deposited \$271,830.88 (2009 monies)*.
- Collected \$784,785.00 in 2011 with \$390,351.36 currently on-hand.**

^{*}Deposits made following external audits of property room, 2008 is the most recent year eligible for deposit.

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

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.
 - 4) The victims of identity theft.
- Persons involved in an accident can obtain copies of the reports. Price will be determined by accident.

Record Room Statistics:

- 76,725 reports processed.
- provided front counter service:
 - 1. processed 6,881 mail inquiries,
 - 2. serviced 2,506 on-site customer requests,
 - 3. answered/resolved 5,612 telephone requests.
- Conducted records processing cost recovery totaling \$127,540.00.

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.
- Maintains a list of active warrants.

In 2011, TRU had 9,452 calls dispatched with 7,881 reports taken.

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.

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

In 2011, the SWS cleared 2,037 summary warrants:

- 776 were cleared in person by the officers resulting in \$107, 892.97 being brought directly to arraignment court in guilty and not-guilty pleas.
- 1,261 warrants were cleared as a result of direct and indirect efforts by the squad with their various notification processes.

To date, 95% of the 2,037 warrants have gone to summary trial, resulting in \$303,974.31 in fines being collected.

Computer Operations Liaison Unit: The Computer Operations Liaison Unit works directly with City Information Systems to develop, implement, and maintain the various computer systems and applications being used by the Bureau. The unit provides support and innovative electronic upgrades and innovations to both the sworn and civilian personnel of the Bureau of Police. In 2011, the unit worked on the following projects:

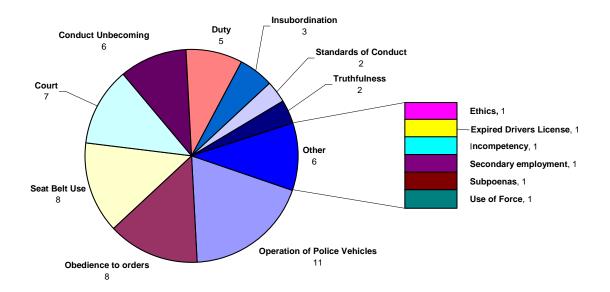
- <u>Community Safety Web Site Enhancement</u>: The Community Safety Website is a tool the Bureau of Police uses to provide timely and accurate information to the public related to safety and law enforcement operations. *Upgrades to the system allow the Bureau to send out alerts via text message to subscribers. The upgrades also allow users to text crime tips to the Bureau.*
- <u>Citywide Camera Project</u>: Pittsburgh started its Citywide camera system in 2009 working with businesses, community leaders and other law enforcement agencies. Currently, we have 92 cameras located in and around the Port of Pittsburgh on various streets, bridges and other structures as a tool to aid in the safety and security of the port and the surrounding area. These cameras are complemented by our access to other business and government cameras. Since its implementation, we have augmented the Citywide camera systems with the addition of more cameras. This will continue in 2012 and be enhanced with the addition of license plate recognition systems.
- <u>In-Car-Camera Project:</u> In 2010, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police started the installation and use of in-car cameras for marked police vehicles. These cameras will assist in the documenting of police-public encounters. Currently, four of our six police zones have the cameras installed in their marked vehicles. Deployment to the two remaining zones should be completed in 2012.

- <u>Automated Police Reporting System (APRS) & APRS Lite (for mobile data terminals)</u>: APRS started in 2006 as a project to allow officers to generate police reports electronically. APRS Lite expanded this capability to mobile data terminals so that officers could generate electronic reports from the field. Advantages realized from APRS/APRS Lite:
 - o Auto-population of data fields to multiple related reports saving the officer time and increasing report accuracy.
 - O Data is accessed by other systems that rely upon these reports reducing the time that had been used for manual entry of this data. By electronically pulling the data from APRS, it also reduces the chance of human error via manual entry.
 - o Allows for access by police officers to other law enforcement systems such as the Pennsylvania State Crash Report System and the Pennsylvania Pursuit Form.
 - o Electronic citations (E-Citation) has been incorporated allowing officers to generate both traffic and non-traffic citations electronically in the field.
- <u>Mobile Data Terminals</u>: MDTs have been deployed to 95% of the front line vehicles: Having each vehicle equipped with a mobile data terminal allows:
 - o Officers to file police reports directly from the vehicles.
 - o Supervisors can review and approve the reports as officers complete them.
 - o Supervisors have access to status screen with computer aided dispatch information to view pending calls for service.
 - o Supervisors can monitor the officer's performance and time spent on calls and/or reports to ensure appropriate use of time.
 - o Officers/Supervisors have access to a number of applications to perform a query for investigative purposes. NCIC / CLEAN / JNET (with Smart Card)
 - o Officers can complete their arrest paperwork, as mandated by the courts, via the MDT through the internet accessing the Allegheny County Standardized Arrest Program.

Pittsburgh Police Disciplinary Actions, 2011

- - In 2011, there were 52 cases of police disciplinary actions initiated involving 44 officers. Of the 52 cases, all were finalized.
- 2. Disciplinary Action by Infraction: For the 52 DARs completed in 2011, there were a total of 58 charges. The majority of infractions for which a disciplinary was initiated in 2011 involved officer operation of police vehicles (this includes the actual operation of the vehicle and seat belt use). The pie chart below provides a distribution of all infractions charged for the 52 completed disciplinary actions:

2011 Disciplinary Actions - Charges

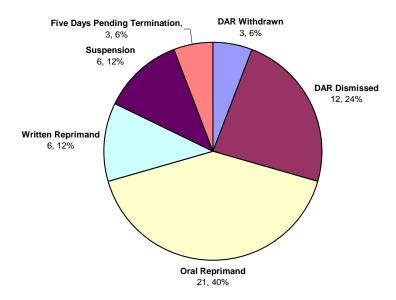


- 3. Disciplinary Action by Result: Disciplinary action initiated can result in six different outcomes:
 - a. The disciplinary action can be withdrawn
 - b. The disciplinary action can be dismissed
 - c. An oral reprimand
 - d. A written reprimand
 - e. Suspension
 - f. Five day suspension pending termination

In addition to the formal results of the disciplinary process, administrative actions can be initiated to include counseling, training and suspension from secondary employment.

The pie chart below provides a distribution of all results charged for the 52 completed disciplinary actions (does not include any administrative actions taken):

Result of Disciplinary Actions Initiated



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

	DAR <u>Withdrawn</u>	DAR <u>Dismissed</u>	Oral <u>Reprimand</u>	Written <u>Reprimand</u>	Suspension	Five Days Pending <u>Termination</u>
Conduct Unbecoming	1	0	1	0	1	2
Court	1	2	2	0	2	0
Duty	0	2	2	1	0	0
Ethics	0	0	0	0	0	1
Expired Drivers License	0	0	0	1	0	0
Incompetency	0	0	1	0	0	0
Insubordination	1	1	0	0	1	0
Obedience to Orders	0	2	2	2	1	1
Operation of Police Vehicles	0	4	6	0	1	0
Seat Belt Use	0	0	8	0	0	0
Secondary employment	0	0	1	0	0	0
Standards of Conduct	0	0	0	1	0	1
Subpoenas	0	1	0	0	0	0
Truthfulness	0	1	1	0	0	0
Use of Force	0	0	0	1	0	0

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

Source of Charge

	Collision (police vehicle)	Internal <u>Review</u>	Office of Municipal Investigations
Conduct Unbecoming	0	6	0
Court	0	7	0
Duty	0	5	0
Ethics	0	1	0
Expired Drivers License	0	1	0
Incompetency	0	1	0
Insubordination	0	3	0
Obedience to Orders	1	7	0
Operation of Police Vehicles	4	7	0
Seat Belt Use	0	8	0
Secondary employment	0	1	0
Standards of Conduct	0	2	0
Subpoenas	0	1	0
Truthfulness	0	2	0
Use of Force	0	0	1

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

	Recommendation	Result of Arbitration
Ethics	Termination	Reinstated, 60 day suspension
Ethics	Termination	Reinstated with back pay
Standards of Conduct	Termination	Reinstated, 60 day suspension
Standards of Conduct	Termination	Reinstated with back pay

- 7. Number of officers losing state certification and reason for revocation (Ordinance 21, paragraph 12): None.
- 8. Number of officers arrested and number of officers criminally charged, with a listing of charges filed and the disposition of those charges (Ordinance 21, paragraph 15):

Four (4) officers were arrested and 4 officers were criminally charged. Charges with disposition:

	Dismissed	Guilty <u>Verdict</u>	Not-Guilty <u>Verdict</u>	Pending <u>Resolution</u>
Criminal Conspiracy	1	0	1	0
Domestic Violence	2	0	0	0
Obstruction	1	0	1	0
Official Oppression	1	0	1	0
Perjury	0	0	1	0
Theft	0	0	1	0
Unsworn Falsification	1	0	0	0

Pittsburgh Police Civil Actions, 2011

(Ordinance 21, paragraphs 13 & 14):

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

Total Number of Officers Sued:

12

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas General Docket

• Motor vehicle accident 1 case – open

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 3 cases open
- Excessive Force 2 cases open
- Civil Rights/General 1 case Dismissed
- 2. The number of police related civil actions filed during the reporting period against the City of Pittsburgh and the Bureau of Police distinguished by the type of claim and the name of the court or administrative body in which the claims were filed.

Total Number of Claims Filed:

13

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas General Docket

- Motor vehicle accident 1 case
- Civil Rights General
 - ➤ Failure to Perform Duties 1 case

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas District Magistrate

Harassment 1 case

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

- False Arrest/Imprisonment 3 cases
- Excessive Force 2 cases
- Other Civil Rights
 - ➤ Racial Profiling 1 case
 - ➤ Harassment/retaliation 1 case
 - ➤ General Civil Rights 1 case

United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals

• Other Civil Rights 1 case

Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

• Harassment, racial discrimination 1 case

7

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

Number of Civil Actions Settled:

Amelia Broadus v. Richard Stinebiser and City of Pittsburgh

No. GD 04-025759

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket

Tort - Motor Vehicle Accident.

Year of Claim: 2004

Settlement Amount: \$500.00

Leonard Thomas Hamler v. City of Pittsburgh and Garrett Brown

No. CA 08-1185

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force.

Year of Claim: 2008

Settlement Amount: \$150,000.00

Kaleb Miller v. City of Pittsburgh and Paul G. Abel, Jr.

No. CA 09-01180

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force.

Year of Claim: 2009

Settlement Amount: \$40,000.00

Jaquai Perry v. City of Pittsburgh; John Doe

No. GD 10-002976

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket.

Tort – Motor Vehicle Accident.

Year of Claim: 2010

Settlement Amount: \$0 from City Defendants

Keith Tucci v. City of Pittsburgh, Chief Nathan Harper and Bryan Sellers

No. CA 10-01010

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights - Free Speech/Religious.

Year of Claim: 2010

Settlement Amount: \$10,000.00

John Joseph McAleavey, Jr. v. The City of Pittsburgh, Lucas P. Coyne, Steven A. Crisanti, Jeffrey T. Deschon, David Kazmierczak, William T. Mudron, Brian M. Roberts, Sean T. Stafiej, Mark E. Sullivan, The Borough of Dormont, Jon Sagwitz, The Borough of Millvale, John Koenig, The Township of Reserve, Robert Stipetich, The Town of Shaler, Bruce Mion

No. CA 10-1034

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force.

Year of Claim: 2010

Settlement Amount: \$6,000.00

Frank Beal v. City of Pittsburgh, Edward Grynkewicz, III and John Does 1-4

No. CA 10-01103

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force, G-20 Summit

Year of Claim: 2010

Settlement Amount: Paid via Insurance Carrier

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

Number of Civil Actions Resolved:

14

Robert L. Rucker v. City of Pittsburgh, Timothy Matson, Leroy Hammond-Shrock, John Doe No. CA 08-1213

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force.

Year of Claim: 2008

Disposition: Verdict in favor of Plaintiff and against Timothy Matson only. Award in the amount

of \$269. Verdict in favor of Officer Leroy Hammond-Schrock and against Plaintiff. City was dismissed as a defendant prior to trial. Officers indemnified pursuant to

42 Pa. C.S.A §8548(a). Attorney's Fees settled for \$62,000.00

Total Award Paid: \$62,269.00

James S. Stringer v. Pittsburgh Police, David Sisak and John Does

No. CA 08-1051

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment.

Year of Claim: 2008

Disposition: Order granting Summary Judgment to Defendants.

Richard Turzai v. City of Pittsburgh, Robyn Bottesch, Joseph Reiff, Thomas Henderson, Matthew Turko and Georgette Scafede

No. 11-1602

United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals

Civil Rights – Free Speech.

Year of Claim: 2008

Disposition: 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals upheld District Court's Order granting Summary

Judgment to Defendants.

Maurice McNeil v. City of Pittsburgh, Nathan Harper, Allegheny County, Dan Onorato, Steven Zappala, Jr., Terrence O'Leary, Carl Schradder, William Friburger, Robert Kavals, Eric Harpster, Wes McClennon, Phillip Mercurio, Michael Horgan, James Stocker

No. CA 09-825

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force.

Year of Claim: 2008

Disposition: Order granting Summary Judgment for Defendants.

Todd A. Akrie v. City of Pittsburgh, S. Hitchings, J. McGee, Michelle McHenry, Patrick Moffatt,

T. Nutter, Timothy Rush, George Trosky, Brian Weismantle

No. CA 08-1636

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2008

Disposition: Order granting Summary Judgment for Defendants.

Desmond Muhamid Thornton v. City of Pittsburgh, Chief of Police, Paul Abel, Allegheny

County, Allegheny County Sheriff's Office, Lori Dobrosiel

No. CA 09-0246

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2009

Disposition: Order granting Summary Judgment for Defendants.

Brandon Murray v. City of Pittsburgh, William Fisher, Joseph Meyers, Brian Weismantle, D.

Canofari, H. Bolin, G. Satler, P. Moffatt, Leslie McDaniel

No. CA 09-00291

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest/Imprisonment

Year of Claim: 2009

Disposition: Order granting Summary Judgment for Defendants.

Carlos Harris v. Michael Burford, Jr., Robert Pires, Sean Rattigan,

Michael Reddy, John Suzensky

No. CA 07-00216;

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2007

Disposition: Order granting Summary Judgment for Defendants.

David Palmer v. Samuel Nassan, Pennsylvania State Police, Terrence Donnelly, Sheila Ladner,

City of Pittsburgh

No. CA 10-922

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2010

Disposition: City dismissed as a Defendant prior to trial. Jury verdict in favor of defendant

officers.

Allen Wolk, as Executor of the Estate of Nang Nguyen, Deceased v. City of Pittsburgh, Eric

Tatusko, John Doe

No. 10-0940

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2010

Disposition: Order granting Summary Judgment for Defendants.

Dontae Parrish v. City of Pittsburgh Police Zone 1

No. 11-00166:

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Other Civil Rights – Racial profiling

Year of Claim: 2011

Disposition: Withdrawn by Plaintiff.

Vince Marino v. City of Pittsburgh Mayor, Luke Ravenstahl, City of Pittsburgh Police Chief, Nathan Harper, City of Pittsburgh Public Safety Director, Michael Huss, City of Pittsburgh,

Commander, Zone 4, Kathy Degler

No. GD 11-008429

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket

Civil Rights – General – Failure to Perform Duties

Year of Claim: 2011

Disposition: Order granting City's Preliminary Objections to Dismiss Case.

Eugene Chatman v. City of Pittsburgh and Karen Legall aka Karen L. May

No. CA 11-00638

United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Civil Rights – Other Civil Rights

Year of Claim: 2011

Disposition: 3rd Circuit affirmed District Court's Order Dismissing Plaintiff's claims against all

parties.

Darryle L. Hockett v.Maurice Cole, City of Pittsburgh Zone 4 Police Station

No. CV 11-0000282

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, District Justice

Civil Rights – Other Civil Rights – harassment and diminishment of enjoyment by police

Year of Claim: 2011

Disposition: City was dismissed as a party.

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

Number of Civil Actions Open/Pending:

Kevin Racko v. City of Pittsburgh and Troy Signorella

No. GD 03-5318

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket

Tort – Motor Vehicle Accident involving Police vehicle

Date of Claim: 2003

Charles Jackson v. City of Pittsburgh, Terry Colligs, Eric Holmes, Mark Goob

James Joyce, Timothy Kreger

No. 10-3802

United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Civil Rights – General.

Year of Claim: 2003

28

William J. Yarbrough v. City of Pittsburgh

No. GD 03-25761

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket

Tort – Personal Injury – Police Vehicle in Emergency Response.

Year of Claim: 2003

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

No. GD 04-16337

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County

General Docket. Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2004

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

No. GD 08-002999

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County,

General Docket. Tort - Personal Injury - Motor Vehicle Accident Involving Police Vehicle

Year of Claim: 2008

Jeffrey Collins v. City of Pittsburgh, Nathan Harper, Benjamin Freeman,

Frank Rosato & Stephen Shanahan

No. CA 10-702

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2008

John Doe v. City of Pittsburgh, Department of Public Safety, Bureu of Police, Stephen A.

Zappala, Jr., Assistant District Attorney Bruce Beemer,

Assistant District Attorney Michael Streily

No. CA 10-214

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – General – Injunction to Destroy Police Records

Year of Claim: 2008

Donald Schutz v. City of Pittsburgh, David Honick and Jason Moss,

No. CA 10-00832

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2008

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

No. GD 09-001750

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. General Docket

Tort – Excessive Force Year of Claim: 2009 Diana Rader v. City of Pittsburgh, Scott Evans, J.R. Smith, Terry Hediger

No. CA 09-0280

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2009

Scott Bowra v. City of Pittsburgh, David Blahut, Matthew Zuccher,

Several Unknown Pittsburgh Police Officers

No. CA 09-00880;

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2009

Seeds of Peace, Three Rivers Climate Convergance v. City of Pittsburgh, Luke Ravehnstahl,

Michael Huss, Nathan Harper, William Bochter, Michael Radley,

Police Officer Kurvach, Police Officer Sellers

No. CA 09-1275

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Free Speech

Year of Claim: 2009

Larry Stanley v. City of Pittsburgh, Lt. Michael Sippey

No. 11-2235

United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2009

Jordan Miles v. City of Pittsburgh, David Sisak, Richard Ewing, Michael Saldutte

No. CA 10-01135

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2010

Martin Rosenfeld v. City of Pittsburgh and Kevin Gasiorowski

GD 10-005965

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket

Tort/Personal Injury – Motor Vehicle Accident

Year of Claim: 2010

Adrienne Young v. City of Pittsburgh

No. C-10-001

Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

Civil Rights – Discrimination

Year of Claim: 2010

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

No. CA 11-00650

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2010

Jason Schmidt v. City of Pittsburgh, Hollie Murphy, Staley Rohm No. GD 10-015275

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2010

Galen Armstrong, Tim Barthelmes, Matt Bartko, Casey Brander, Anthony Brino, Shane Dunlap, Nicholas Halbert-Brooks, Emily Harper, Melissa Hill, Michael Jehn, Tom Judd, Max Kantar, Kyle Kramer, Gianni Label, Jason Munley, Joanne Ong, Jocelyn Petyak, Julie Pittman, Jordan Romanus, John Salguero, Tim Sallinger, Peter Shell, Maureen Smith, Ben Tabas And William Tuttle

ν.

City Of Pittsburgh, Nathan Harper, Chief, Pittsburgh Bureau Of Police, Paul Donaldson, Deputy Chief, Pittsburgh Bureau Of Police, Lt. Ed Trapp, Timothy Deary, Thomas Pauley, Alisa Duncan, Dorthea Leftwich, Donald Snider, Richard Howe, Larry Crawford, Douglas Hugney, William Friburger, Michelle McHenry, David Sisak, Rita Leap, Robert Shaw, Michael Veith, and Officers Doe 1-100

No. CA 10-1246

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Other Civil Rights (G-20)

Year of Claim: 2010

Shawn Miller v. Corey Harcha, Lee Alex Myers

No. CA 09-1642

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force.

Year of Claim: 2009

Isaiah Jackson v. City of Pittsburgh, Jonathan Fry, Dorothea Leftwich

No. CA 11-0470

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2011

Earl Lehman v. City of Pittsburgh, Richard Begenwald

No. CA 11-0439

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Excessive Force

Year of Claim: 2011

John Anderson v. City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Charisee Bolden, Nicho Bolden-

Anderson, James Goga, Alisha Harnett, Juanita Mitchell

No. CA 11-0528

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest

Year of Claim: 2011

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

No. GD 11-008932

Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, General Docket

Tort/Personal Injury – Motor Vehicle Accident

Year of Claim: 2011

Vince Marino v. City of Pittsburgh

No. CA 11-00906

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – Other Civil Rights

Year of Claim: 2011

Beth Pounds v. City of Pittsburgh

CHR No. C-11-003

Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

Civil Rights – Harassment, Racial Discrimination

Year of Claim: 2011

Robert Dew v. City of Pittsburgh, Nathan Harper, Paul Donaldson, Ed Trapp,

P.O. Condon, Douglas Hugney

No. CA 11-01226

United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Civil Rights – False Arrest (G20)

Year of Claim: 2011

Brandy Snyder v. City of Pittsburgh

CHR No. C-11-02

PittsburghcCommission on Human Relations

Civil Rights – Discrimination

Year of Claim: 2011

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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' 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.

The Missing Persons Unit investigates all missing person cases for the city of Pittsburgh

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 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:

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

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.

Vice: Investigations center on prostitution, illegal gambling and nuisance bars. 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.

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.

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.

Police Zones:

Zone 1

Commander RaShall Brackney Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Forrest Hodges 1501 Brighton Road 412-323-7200

Communities:

Allegheny Center East Allegheny Perry North Allegheny West Fineview Perry South **Brighton Heights** Manchester Spring Garden California-Kirkbride Marshall-Shadeland Spring Hill-City View Central North Side Summer Hill Norhtview Heights Chateau North Shore Troy Hill

Zone 2

Commander George Trosky
Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Janine Davis
2000 Centre Avenue
412-255-2610

Communities

Bedford DwellingsCrawford RobertsStrip DistrictBluffLower LawrencevilleTerrace VillageCentral Business DistrictMiddle HillUpper HillCentral LawrencevillePolish HillUpper Lawrenceville

Zone 3

Commander Catherine McNeilly Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Christine Luffey 830 East Warrington 412-488-8326

Communities

Allentown	Carrick	Ridgemont
Arlington	Duquesne Heights	Saint Clair
Arlington Heights	Knoxville	South Shore
Beltzhoover	Mount Washington	South Side Flats
Bonair	Overbrook	South Side Slopes

Zone 4

Commander M. Kathryn Degler Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Matt White 5858 Northumberland Street 412-422-6520

Communities

Central Oakland	New Homestead	South Oakland
Glen Hazel	North Oakland	Squirrel Hill North
Greenfield	Point Breeze	Squirrel Hill South
Hays	Point Breeze North	Swisshelm Park
Hazelwood	Regent Square	West Oakland
Lincoln Place	Shadyside	

Zone 5

Commander Timothy O'Connor Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Mike Gay 1401 Washington Boulevard 412-665-3605

Communities

Bloomfield	Highland Park	North Oakland
East Hills.	Homewood	Shadyside
East Liberty	Larimer	Stanton Heights
Friendship	Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	
Garfield	Morningside	

Zone 6

Special Deployment Division Commander Scott Schubert Crime Prevention Officer – Officer Ken Stevwing 312 South Main Street 412-937-3051

Communities

Banksville	East Carnegie	Sheraden
Beechview	Elliott	West End
Brookline	Esplen	Westwood
Chartiers City	Oakwood	Windgap
Crafton Heights	Ridgemont	

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, and the Graffiti Task Force. 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.

<u>Motorcycle Unit</u>: The year 2011 started with twenty-nine officers assigned to motorcycle duties and ended with twenty-five due to transfers, promotions and retirements. Of the twenty-five, there was one lieutenant, four sergeants, and twenty police officers.

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

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

Traffic Control and Enforcement Conducted by the Motorcycle Unit

<u>Parkers</u>	<u>Movers</u>	Traffic Stops	<u>Tows</u>	<u>Calls</u>
5,295	11,925	11,724	1,956	17,519

<u>Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Unit</u>: The primary function of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Unit is to ensure that all drivers and commercial motor vehicles being operated on the roadways are in compliance with all safety regulations set forth by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (F.M.C.S.A.) as well as all state and local laws. Inspectors conduct roving patrols and stationary checkpoints throughout the City of Pittsburgh and also assist state and other local agencies upon the request. Additionally, a (MCSAP) inspection is required on all commercial motor vehicles that are involved in a fatal collision. The unit currently has 11 (MCSAP) inspectors. Of the 11 inspectors, 5 are trained general hazardous materials inspectors and 9 are certified motor coach inspectors.

In 2011, the unit completed 163 checkpoints, 1,553 commercial vehicle inspections and 59 aggressive driving details (resulting in 531 vehicle stops).

<u>Collision Investigation Unit</u>: The Collision Investigations Unit consists of 10 traffic officers and 1 sergeant who are responsible for investigating all collisions that involve fatalities and/or critical injuries. Officers also respond to and investigate all reportable crashes involving a city police vehicle. In 2011, fifty-seven collisions

resulting in 8 fatalities, 26 critical injuries, 2 major injuries and 13 minor injuries were investigated. Eighty-one vehicles were given a state safety inspection by our six certified State Inspection Mechanics.

<u>Tow Pound Operations</u>: Towing and Impound Services is the liaison between the City of Pittsburgh and McGann and Chester LLC, who remains the secure facility for vehicles that are towed by the police for violating auto laws. The unit also files the original towing notices and returns all seized revoked or suspended registration plates and drivers licenses to PENNDOT. In 2011, McGann and Chester towed and secured 8,695 vehicles for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police.

<u>Abandoned Vehicles</u>: The primary goal of this section is to remove abandoned vehicles as quickly as possible in a legal manner so as to improve neighborhoods from blight and safety hazards. It is staffed by a civilian and a police officer. In addition there are six police officers (one from each zone) assigned to tow abandoned vehicles in their respective zones. There were 1,900 abandoned vehicles investigated in 2011 resulting in 1,018 were tows, 693 vehicles discovered having been moved, 42 vehicles moved to private property after receiving notice and 147 were brought up to code.

<u>SWAT Team/Tactical Operations Section (TOS)</u>: 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 145 deployments of the unit 2011. Breakdown of deployments:

Type of Incident	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Hostage Situations	1	3	8
Active Shooter	1	0	1
Barricaded Persons	20	19	33
High Risk Warrant Service	45	73	74
Marksman/Observer Operations	14	7	2
Tactical Support	13	14	17
Dignitary Protection	0	1	3
Mutual Aid Region 13	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
Total Deployments	96	120	145

<u>River Rescue Police Boat Operators</u>: 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.

<u>Breath Testing Unit</u>: 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 87 impairment tests every month. Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Breath testing is available to other municipal police agencies, university police departments and the PA Fish and Boat Commission. Sub categories of the Breath Testing unit include DRE (Drug Recognition Expert) and the DUI Task Force, which include monthly DUI checkpoints. Members of the Pittsburgh Police and other agencies arrested and tested 1,048 individuals for impaired driving in 2011. Results by unit/agency:

- Zone 1 111 DUI arrests
- Zone 2 116 DUI arrests
- Zone 3 290 DUI arrests (doesn't include DUI Checkpoint totals)
- Zone 4 157 DUI arrests

- Zone 5 98 DUI arrests
- Zone 6 146 DUI arrests
- S.D.D. 32 DUI arrests
- Pittsburgh Police DUI Checkpoints 76
- Carnegie Mellon Police 20 DUI arrests

- Greentree Police Department 9 DUI arrests
- McKees Rocks 1 DUI arrest
- University of Pittsburgh Police 0 DUI arrests
- Fish and Boat Commission 4 DUI tests
- Port Authority Police 0 DUI arrests

2010 Statistics for the DUI Task Force

- Grant Funding: \$99,991
- 6 checkpoints
- 98 DRE evaluations
- 6,850 traffic stops
- 100 arrests for impaired drivers
- 29 arrests for other violations

- Allegheny County Sheriff Department 2 DUI arrests
- Duquesne University 2 DUI arrests
- PA State Police 2 DUI arrests
- Misc. 8 DUI arrests
- 21 roving patrols
- 5 mobile awareness patrols
- 251 field sobriety tests
- 431 warnings issues
- 665 traffic citations issued
- 112 vehicles towed

<u>Click It or Ticket and Smooth Operator Grants</u>: In 2011, SDD performed numerous Click It or Ticket (Buckle Up) and Smooth Operator (Aggressive Drivers) Campaigns and received \$60,000 in grant monies.

We utilize safety checkpoints, seatbelt minicade details, and traffic enforcement patrols for the Buckle Up campaign. 2011 Buckle Up statistics:

Type of Incident	<u>Count</u>
Officer contacts	3,614
Occupant protection violations	86
Speeding citations	205
Other moving citations	465
Driving under suspension	19
Equipment citations	103

The Aggressive Driving program is zero tolerance enforcement for aggressive driving. It was set up over four different time periods during the year. Our agency utilized stationary speed enforcement and mobile traffic enforcement activities on state route 19 (Banksville Road, West Liberty Avenue, Marshall Avenue) and state route 51 (Saw Mill Run Boulevard, West Carson Street). These roadways are mandated by PENNDOT, based on accident reports in the city on the state roadways. Aggressive Driving program statistics:

Type of Incident	<u>Count</u>
Officer contacts	1,856
Speeding citations	604
Other moving citations	1,170
Occupant protection violations	120
Driving under suspensions	29
Equipment violations	199
Various arrests	5

<u>Child Occupant Protection Education Station (COPES)</u>: The COPES program at SDD is operational on Fridays from 0900-1500 and the 3rd Tuesday from 1400-2000. COPES educated over <u>400</u> parents in 2011 on the proper installation of car seats and child/passenger seat safety.

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

<u>Graffiti Task Force</u>: The City of Pittsburgh Graffiti Task Force is nationally known as a leading authority on graffiti prosecutions. To date, three graffiti vandals have been sentenced to a state prison nationally. Two of the three national cases were successfully prosecuted by the City of Pittsburgh Graffiti Task Force. Results of the Graffiti Task Force efforts in 2011:

Type of Incident	Count
Arrests	10
Zone arrests assistance provided	3
Assists to outside agencies	14
Graffiti reports received	198
Reports cleared by arrests	62
Restitution	\$11,899

Crime in the City of Pittsburgh, 2011

<u>Crime Statistics</u>: 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).

<u>Caution Against Comparisons</u>: 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.

<u>Part I Crimes</u>: 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

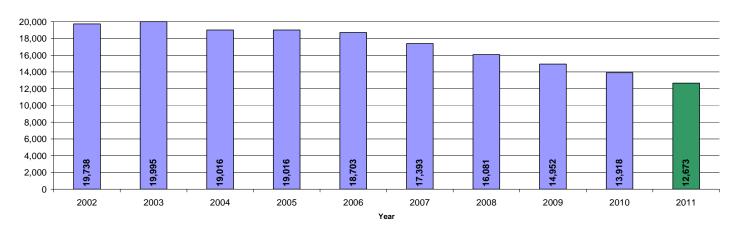
Crimes Against Property

Burglary Larceny-Theft Motor Vehicle Theft Arson

PITTSBURGH Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement					Pittsburgh 2011	National 2010 Clearance Rates
CITYWIDE, 2010	2010	2011	Change	Change %	Clearance Rates	(latest available)
Homicide	54	43	-11	-20.4%	53%	64.8%
Rape	66	69	3	4.5%	84%	40.3%
Robbery	1,174	1,136	-38	-3.2%	37%	28.2%
Aggravated Assault	1,503	1,289	-214	-14.2%	56%	56.4%
Violent Crime	2,797	2,537	-260	-9.3%		
Burglary	2,910	2,678	-232	-8.0%	19%	12.4%
Theft	7,508	6,867	-641	-8.5%	19%	21.1%
MV Theft	703	591	-112	-15.9%	29%	11.8%
Arson	151	189	38	25.2%	28%	not available
Property Crime	11,272	10,325	-947	-8.4%		
Total Part I Crime	14,069	12,862	-1,207	-8.6%		

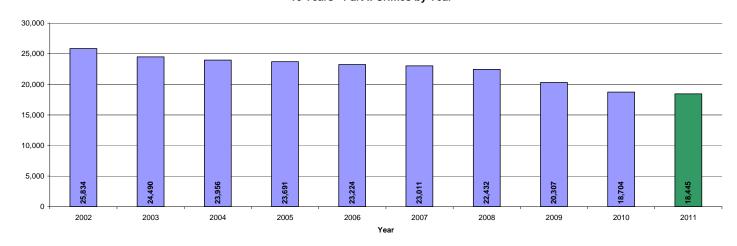
Part I Crime Citywide (10 years):

10 Years - Part I Crimes by Year (does not include arsons)



Part II Crime Citywide (10 years):

10 Years - Part II Crimes by Year



Crime by Neighborhood, 2011

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

Total Crime Rate is calculated by combining the total Part I Crimes and Part II Crimes of a neighborhood, dividing the sum by the fixed neighborhood population (using 2000 census data) and then multiplying by 100. The resulting crime rate should not be used to compare one neighborhood to another; but, rather as a starting point to study crime in your neighborhood.

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

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

Neighborhood	2000 Population	Total Part I Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Part II Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Crimes per 100 Citizens
Allegheny Center	886	94	63	156	69	28.2
Allegheny West	508	34	63	43	69	15.2
Allentown	3,220	210	63	346	69	17.3
Arlington	1,999	64	63	109	69	8.7
Arlington Heights	238	21	63	36	69	23.9
Banksville	4,540	64	63	135	69	4.4
Bedford Dwellings	2,109	87	63	120	69	9.8
Beechview	8,772	178	63	408	69	6.7
Beltzhoover	2,783	95	63	180	69	9.9
Bloomfield	9,089	394	63	365	69	8.4
Bluff	6,423	114	63	228	70	5.3
Bon Air	889	21	63	63	70	9.4
Brighton Heights	8,050	236	63	335	70	7.1
Brookline	14,318	247	63	535	70	5.5
California Kirkbride	973	78	63	139	70	22.3
Carrick	10,685	483	64	732	70	11.4
Central Business District	2,721	800	64	870	70	61.4
Central Lawrenceville	5,106	158	64	251	70	8.0
Central North Side	3,200	164	64	195	70	11.2
Central Oakland	5,281	231	64	223	70	8.6
Chartiers City	595	13	64	30	71	7.2
Chateau	39	63	64	90	71	392.3
Crafton Heights	4,199	112	64	221	71	7.9
Crawford Roberts	2,724	115	64	160	71	10.1
Duquesne Heights	2,696	66	64	87	71	5.7
East Allegheny	2,635	248	64	370	71	23.5

Neighborhood	2000 Population	Total Part I Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Part II Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Crimes per 100 Citizens
East Carnegie	485	20	64	20	71	8.2
East Hills	3,951	142	64	243	71	9.7
East Liberty	6,871	471	64	560	71	15.0
Elliott	2,954	94	64	194	71	9.7
Esplen	495	30	65	56	72	17.4
Fairywood	1,099	20	65	38	72	5.3
Fineview	1,751	72	65	160	72	13.2
Friendship	1,791	73	65	68	72	7.9
Garfield	5,450	186	65	275	72	8.5
Glen Hazel	805	14	65	48	72	7.7
Greenfield	7,832	125	65	212	72	4.3
Hays	457	24	65	30	72	11.8
Hazelwood	5,334	183	65	297	72	9.0
Highland Park	6,749	172	65	211	72	5.7
Homewood North	4,522	242	65	382	73	13.8
Homewood South	3,647	202	65	369	73	15.7
Homewood West	1,114	66	65	148	73	19.2
Knoxville	4,432	240	65	488	73	16.4
Larimer	2,602	193	65	209	73	15.4
Lincoln Lemington						
Belmar	5,550	260	66	307	73	10.2
Lincoln Place	3,671	57	66	87	73	3.9
Lower Lawrenceville	2,585	123	66	154	73	10.7
Manchester	2,506	134	66	198	73	13.2
Marshall Shadeland	6,951	274	66	330	73	8.7
Middle Hill	2,143	110	66	268	74	17.6
Morningside	3,549	68	66	97	74	4.6
Mount Oliver	584	10	66	31	74	7.0
Mount Washington	9,878	499	66	543	74	10.5
New Homestead	937	5	66	20	74	2.7
North Oakland	9,857	189	66	179	74	3.7
North Shore	270	113	66	165	74	103.0
Northview Heights	2,526	77	66	134	74	8.4
Oakwood	1,028	17	66	23	74	3.9
Overbrook	4,041	88	66	138	74	5.6
Perry North	4,669	115	67	241	75 	7.6
Perry South	5,276	240	67	364	75 	11.4
Point Breeze	5,665	131	67	91	75 	3.9
Point Breeze North	2,304	86	67	113	75	8.6
Polish Hill	1,488	47	67	69	75	7.8
Regent Square	1,131	34	67	12	75	4.1
Ridgemont	530	17	67	23	75	7.5
Saint Clair	1,453	15	67	15	75	2.1
Shadyside	13,754	544	67	342	75 	6.4
Sheraden	6,049	256	67	476	75	12.1
South Oakland	3,007	88	67	124	76	7.1
South Shore	56	95	67	199	76	525.0

Neighborhood	2000 Population	Total Part I Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Part II Crimes	Annual Report Page#	Total Crimes per 100 Citizens
South Side Flats	5,768	644	67	947	76	27.6
South Side Slopes	5,007	171	67	288	76	9.2
Spring Garden	1,254	59	67	65	76	9.9
Spring Hill	3,040	101	68	198	76	9.8
Squirrel Hill North	10,408	119	68	104	76	2.1
Squirrel Hill South	14,507	223	68	299	76	3.6
Stanton Hgts	4,842	50	68	105	76	3.2
Strip District	266	194	68	165	76	135.0
Summer Hill	1,028	10	68	24	77	3.3
Swisshelm Park	1,378	16	68	13	77	2.1
Terrace Village	2,631	102	68	201	77	11.5
Troy Hill	2,540	128	68	160	77	11.3
Upper Hill	2,246	63	68	100	77	7.3
Upper Lawrenceville	2,899	134	68	171	77	10.5
West End	466	22	68	90	77	24.0
West Oakland	2,272	79	68	85	77	7.2
Westwood	3,093	47	68	102	77	4.8
Windgap	1,447	34	68	57	77	6.3

Part I Crime by Neighborhood:

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Homicide	1	0	0	1	0
Rape	0	0	1	0	0
Robbery	14	2	22	4	3
Aggravated Assault	10	4	39	6	1
Violent Crime	25	6	62	11	4
Burglary	4	3	47	20	4
Theft	65	24	88	27	10
MV Theft	0	1	10	4	3
Arson	0	0	3	2	0
Property Crime	69	28	148	53	17
Total	94	34	210	64	21

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Beechview	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
Homicide	0	2	0	1	0
Rape	1	1	1	1	2
Robbery	3	8	8	3	66
Aggravated Assault	4	25	14	17	19
Violent Crime	8	36	23	22	87
Burglary	17	14	46	23	67
Theft	34	33	98	40	214
MV Theft	4	2	10	6	25
Arson	1	2	1	4	1
Property Crime	56	51	155	73	307
Total	64	87	178	95	394

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California Kirkbride
Homicide	1	0	0	0	1
Rape	2	0	0	2	1
Robbery	11	2	9	13	13
Aggravated Assault	15	3	30	19	10
Violent Crime	29	5	39	34	25
Burglary	10	1	63	58	12
Theft	64	13	121	142	34
MV Theft	11	1	11	9	4
Arson	0	1	2	4	3
Property Crime	85	16	197	213	53
Total	114	21	236	247	78

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement byNeighborhood	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Homicide	0	0	0	1	1
Rape	1	2	0	0	5
Robbery	43	87	16	8	20
Aggravated Assault	35	23	19	24	13
Violent Crime	79	112	35	33	39
Burglary	164	44	31	31	55
Theft	215	633	79	90	130
MV Theft	21	10	9	9	6
Arson	4	1	4	1	1
Property Crime	404	688	123	131	192
Total	483	800	158	164	231

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Homicide	0	0	1	2	0
Rape	0	1	1	3	0
Robbery	0	4	11	13	3
Aggravated Assault	2	4	12	15	1
Violent Crime	2	9	25	33	4
Burglary	1	6	34	18	18
Theft	10	46	49	58	39
MV Theft	0	1	0	6	3
Arson	0	1	4	0	2
Property Crime	11	54	87	82	62
Total	13	63	112	115	66

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Homicide	0	0	2	0	0
Rape	0	0	1	3	0
Robbery	39	1	22	49	11
Aggravated Assault	18	1	42	38	12
Violent Crime	57	2	67	90	23
Burglary	54	7	29	78	27
Theft	129	10	38	278	36
MV Theft	8	1	7	22	6
Arson	0	0	1	3	2
Property Crime	191	18	75	381	71
Total	248	20	142	471	94

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement					
byNeighborhood	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Homicide	0	0	4	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	2
Robbery	1	2	10	10	21
Aggravated Assault	4	2	17	5	28
Violent Crime	5	4	31	15	51
Burglary	12	5	18	11	52
Theft	11	9	23	41	66
MV Theft	1	1	0	5	12
Arson	1	1	0	1	5
Property Crime	25	16	41	58	135
Total	30	20	72	73	186

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
Homicide	0	0	0	2	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	2
Robbery	1	5	1	15	10
Aggravated Assault	6	8	4	32	11
Violent Crime	7	13	5	49	23
Burglary	2	33	8	48	32
Theft	5	70	11	66	105
MV Theft	0	6	0	12	12
Arson	0	3	0	8	0
Property Crime	7	112	19	134	149
Total	14	125	24	183	172

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Homicide	0	2	1	3	2
Rape	1	3	0	2	2
Robbery	27	24	11	28	14
Aggravated Assault	72	45	17	37	18
Violent Crime	100	74	29	70	36
Burglary	53	46	8	66	71
Theft	64	62	23	82	76
MV Theft	15	16	4	12	6
Arson	10	4	2	10	4
Property Crime	142	128	37	170	157
Total	242	202	66	240	193

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement byNeighborhood	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	1	4
Robbery	16	2	17	10	23
Aggravated Assault	27	10	5	15	44
Violent Crime	45	12	22	26	71
Burglary	61	12	30	32	87
Theft	134	30	63	64	99
MV Theft	15	3	6	11	13
Arson	5	0	2	1	4
Property Crime	215	45	101	108	203
Total	260	57	123	134	274

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Mount Washington	New Homestead
Homicide	5	0	0	0	0
Rape	2	1	0	2	0
Robbery	15	1	1	23	0
Aggravated Assault	18	2	0	26	0
Violent Crime	40	4	1	51	0
Burglary	23	13	2	111	1
Theft	44	41	7	306	4
MV Theft	2	6	0	28	0
Arson	1	4	0	3	0
Property Crime	70	64	9	448	5
Total	110	68	10	499	5

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	1	0
Robbery	12	10	6	0	1
Aggravated Assault	11	8	14	0	6
Violent Crime	24	18	20	1	7
Burglary	46	8	31	3	26
Theft	114	84	22	13	46
MV Theft	5	2	1	0	6
Arson	0	1	3	0	3
Property Crime	165	95	57	16	81
Total	189	113	77	17	88

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement byNeighborhood	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Homicide	1	2	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	0	0	0
Robbery	13	13	8	8	5
Aggravated Assault	9	39	0	4	5
Violent Crime	23	55	8	12	10
Burglary	37	95	26	15	10
Theft	44	76	89	48	26
MV Theft	6	11	8	10	0
Arson	5	3	0	1	1
Property Crime	92	185	123	74	37
Total	115	240	131	86	47

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	1	2
Robbery	3	1	2	41	19
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	6	46
Violent Crime	3	1	2	48	67
Burglary	3	3	3	75	69
Theft	27	13	7	397	109
MV Theft	1	0	2	22	7
Arson	0	0	1	2	4
Property Crime	31	16	13	496	189
Total	34	17	15	544	256

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	3	0	0
Robbery	4	13	63	8	2
Aggravated Assault	4	13	59	9	4
Violent Crime	8	26	125	17	6
Burglary	14	1	76	60	13
Theft	54	65	406	85	32
MV Theft	5	3	31	6	5
Arson	7	0	6	3	3
Property Crime	80	69	519	154	53
Total	88	95	644	171	59

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement byNeighborhood	Spring Hill	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	Stanton Heights	Strip District
Homicide	1	0	1	0	0
Rape	1	0	1	0	0
Robbery	20	5	17	3	8
Aggravated Assault	17	2	9	1	23
Violent Crime	39	7	28	4	31
Burglary	24	17	38	12	17
Theft	27	90	143	32	128
MV Theft	6	4	8	2	12
Arson	5	1	6	0	6
Property Crime	62	112	195	46	163
Total	101	119	223	50	194

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Homicide	0	0	2	0	0
Rape	0	0	1	1	0
Robbery	1	0	11	12	10
Aggravated Assault	1	0	16	11	9
Violent Crime	2	0	30	24	19
Burglary	1	4	24	25	13
Theft	7	12	41	67	28
MV Theft	0	0	5	8	2
Arson	0	0	2	4	1
Property Crime	8	16	72	104	44
Total	10	16	102	128	63

Part I Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Homicide	1	0	1	0	0
Rape	2	0	0	0	0
Robbery	13	1	4	2	1
Aggravated Assault	17	9	5	1	2
Violent Crime	33	10	10	3	3
Burglary	32	4	10	9	10
Theft	57	6	55	34	20
MV Theft	10	1	3	1	1
Arson	2	1	1	0	0
Property Crime	101	12	69	44	31
Total	134	22	79	47	34

Part II Crime by Neighborhood:

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

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Allegheny Center	Allegheny West	Allentown	Arlington	Arlington Heights
Forgery	3	0	7	2	1
Simple Assault	62	14	132	49	15
Fraud	8	3	14	3	4
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	2	0	2	0	0
Vandalism	16	9	63	20	7
Weapon Violations	5	0	6	2	1
Prostitution	4	0	9	1	0
Other Sex Offenses	4	6	2	1	0
Drug Violations	22	4	48	7	2
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	1	1	0	0
Drunken Driving	8	1	10	6	0
Liquor Law Violation	1	0	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	4	0	2	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	5	1	22	9	4
Other	11	4	27	9	2
Total Part II Offenses	156	43	346	109	36

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Banksville	Bedford Dwellings	Poochviow	Beltzhoover	Bloomfield
			Beechview		
Forgery	4	5	5	6	9
Simple Assault	28	44	114	65	96
Fraud	36	3	36	6	33
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	3
Stolen Property	0	2	1	2	0
Vandalism	16	13	70	31	93
Weapon Violations	0	7	6	8	5
Prostitution	14	0	0	0	16
Other Sex Offenses	1	0	4	0	4
Drug Violations	3	15	68	26	25
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	3	1	0	2
Drunken Driving	9	2	23	3	11
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	2	0	0
Public Intoxication	2	0	1	1	3
Disorderly Conduct	11	12	36	11	27
Other	10	14	41	21	38
Total Part II Offenses	135	120	408	180	365

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Bluff	Bon Air	Brighton Heights	Brookline	California Kirkbride
Forgery	12	1	6	7	0
Simple Assault	35	11	120	142	51
Fraud	16	4	34	70	6
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	3	0	2	1	3
Vandalism	22	9	73	113	25
Weapon Violations	3	2	1	1	6
Prostitution	38	0	0	2	0
Other Sex Offenses	3	0	10	6	3
Drug Violations	37	16	18	48	13
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	1	1	3	3
Drunken Driving	19	12	10	41	2
Liquor Law Violation	2	0	0	4	0
Public Intoxication	5	0	3	5	1
Disorderly Conduct	7	1	25	29	3
Other	26	6	32	63	23
Total Part II Offenses	228	63	335	535	139

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Carrick	Central Business District	Central Lawrenceville	Central North Side	Central Oakland
Forgery	14	37	3	7	9
Simple Assault	258	253	82	54	39
Fraud	33	71	24	12	18
Embezzlement	1	9	1	2	2
Stolen Property	4	9	0	0	0
Vandalism	161	90	62	44	90
Weapon Violations	13	9	3	5	2
Prostitution	11	27	1	0	7
Other Sex Offenses	11	12	4	1	4
Drug Violations	83	100	22	36	10
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	6	4	2	0	1
Drunken Driving	15	56	6	5	17
Liquor Law Violation	2	4	0	0	1
Public Intoxication	1	29	4	1	4
Disorderly Conduct	44	73	18	11	5
Other	75	87	19	17	14
Total Part II Offenses	732	870	251	195	223

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Chartiers City	Chateau	Crafton Heights	Crawford Roberts	Duquesne Heights
Forgery	0	3	2	6	1
Simple Assault	4	23	81	39	21
Fraud	3	6	20	15	8
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	3	2	1	0
Vandalism	8	19	31	28	15
Weapon Violations	0	1	5	2	2
Prostitution	0	0	0	4	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	3	2	7	0
Drug Violations	6	5	21	21	10
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	0
Drunken Driving	1	13	7	7	11
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	1	0
Public Intoxication	0	2	1	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	3	2	25	8	7
Other	5	10	23	20	12
Total Part II Offenses	30	90	221	160	87

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	East Allegheny	East Carnegie	East Hills	East Liberty	Elliott
Forgery	15	0	3	19	4
Simple Assault	103	6	85	172	60
Fraud	25	0	15	30	12
Embezzlement	1	0	0	3	0
Stolen Property	2	0	5	6	1
Vandalism	62	7	62	124	42
Weapon Violations	6	0	11	12	5
Prostitution	39	0	0	5	1
Other Sex Offenses	5	1	4	5	1
Drug Violations	40	0	22	64	21
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	4	3	1
Drunken Driving	10	0	2	11	11
Liquor Law Violation	1	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	6	0	1	6	0
Disorderly Conduct	25	3	12	40	17
Other	30	3	17	59	18
Total Part II Offenses	370	20	243	560	194

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by					
Neighborhood	Esplen	Fairywood	Fineview	Friendship	Garfield
Forgery	1	0	2	2	11
Simple Assault	7	19	45	16	84
Fraud	1	5	8	8	16
Embezzlement	0	1	0	1	0
Stolen Property	0	0	1	0	1
Vandalism	13	5	32	19	63
Weapon Violations	3	0	6	2	5
Prostitution	0	0	4	0	5
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	2	2	2
Drug Violations	18	2	36	2	33
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	1
Drunken Driving	4	0	0	1	4
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	1
Public Intoxication	0	0	1	2	0
Disorderly Conduct	3	3	5	4	23
Other	6	3	17	9	26
Total Part II Offenses	56	38	160	68	275

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Glen Hazel	Greenfield	Hays	Hazelwood	Highland Park
	2	Greenneid 6	nays 0	10	raik
Forgery	_		,		<u> </u>
Simple Assault	21	43	11	81	45
Fraud	2	32	0	23	27
Embezzlement	0	2	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	1	0
Vandalism	8	46	5	58	47
Weapon Violations	3	5	1	7	5
Prostitution	0	0	0	3	3
Other Sex Offenses	1	1	0	2	0
Drug Violations	4	20	4	58	28
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	1	2
Drunken Driving	0	12	6	8	9
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	1	0
Public Intoxication	0	2	0	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	4	21	2	17	14
Other	3	22	1	26	30
Total Part II Offenses	48	212	30	297	211

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Homewood North	Homewood South	Homewood West	Knoxville	Larimer
Forgery	10	12	3	17	7
Simple Assault	129	115	49	160	54
Fraud	19	14	7	18	12
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	1
Stolen Property	8	2	2	6	1
Vandalism	80	63	27	69	62
Weapon Violations	23	13	15	9	10
Prostitution	0	14	0	4	0
Other Sex Offenses	4	2	1	3	4
Drug Violations	51	69	16	122	22
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0
Family Violence	5	3	0	4	0
Drunken Driving	5	8	5	10	1
Liquor Law Violation	2	2	0	0	2
Public Intoxication	4	2	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	13	12	6	20	7
Other	29	37	16	46	26
Total Part II Offenses	382	369	148	488	209

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Lincoln Lemington Belmar	Lincoln Place	Lower Lawrenceville	Manchester	Marshall Shadeland
Forgery	7	1	3	5	3
Simple Assault	114	32	51	53	116
Fraud	30	13	9	9	18
Embezzlement	0	1	1	0	1
Stolen Property	1	0	0	2	2
Vandalism	59	22	31	65	74
Weapon Violations	6	0	4	12	8
Prostitution	1	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	2	2	1	1	7
Drug Violations	14	3	13	17	33
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	1	0	0	2
Drunken Driving	5	5	8	3	11
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	6	0	1	2	1
Disorderly Conduct	25	3	9	11	21
Other	36	4	23	18	33
Total Part II Offenses	307	87	154	198	330

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by				Mount	New
Neighborhood	Middle Hill	Morningside	Mount Oliver	Washington	Homestead
Forgery	16	0	0	5	0
Simple Assault	54	27	12	176	5
Fraud	11	5	3	42	6
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	3	0	0	4	0
Vandalism	47	32	4	124	4
Weapon Violations	9	0	2	5	1
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	1	0	7	0
Drug Violations	80	8	2	52	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	1	0
Drunken Driving	8	2	0	29	1
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	5	0
Public Intoxication	7	1	0	2	0
Disorderly Conduct	6	11	6	29	0
Other	26	10	2	62	3
Total Part II Offenses	268	97	31	543	20

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	North Oakland	North Shore	Northview Heights	Oakwood	Overbrook
Forgery	6	4	0	1	0
Simple Assault	56	39	63	5	37
Fraud	23	8	6	3	24
Embezzlement	0	2	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	2	0	0	0
Vandalism	32	28	20	4	36
Weapon Violations	6	2	7	0	1
Prostitution	2	1	1	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	3	4	2	0	4
Drug Violations	13	27	15	1	9
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	0	0	1	0
Drunken Driving	8	9	4	1	3
Liquor Law Violation	1	3	0	1	1
Public Intoxication	2	7	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	16	13	4	3	12
Other	10	16	11	3	11
Total Part II Offenses	179	165	134	23	138

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Perry North	Perry South	Point Breeze	Point Breeze North	Polish Hill
Forgery	3	1	0	3	1
Simple Assault	72	156	17	30	17
Fraud	20	17	22	13	9
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	2	2	0	0	0
Vandalism	49	82	20	28	15
Weapon Violations	5	14	2	3	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0
Other Sex Offenses	3	5	3	2	1
Drug Violations	31	32	4	13	3
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	2	0	1	0	1
Drunken Driving	0	2	3	6	10
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	3	0	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	27	22	11	6	5
Other	27	28	8	8	5
Total Part II Offenses	241	364	91	113	69

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Regent Square	Ridgemont	Saint Clair	Shadyside	Sheraden
Forgery	0	0	0	7	4
Simple Assault	3	6	5	61	176
Fraud	3	3	1	46	38
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	1	0	0	0	2
Vandalism	1	5	1	113	100
Weapon Violations	0	1	0	3	18
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	0	8	1
Drug Violations	1	6	3	13	48
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	1	2
Drunken Driving	1	0	1	29	6
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	1	0	7	3
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	1	25	18
Other	2	0	3	28	60
Total Part II Offenses	12	23	15	342	476

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	South Oakland	South Shore	South Side Flats	South Side Slopes	Spring Garden
Forgery	4	4	13	5	0
Simple Assault	22	72	250	85	20
Fraud	8	7	53	16	5
Embezzlement	1	1	1	0	1
Stolen Property	0	0	2	1	1
Vandalism	29	29	237	93	20
Weapon Violations	1	2	14	1	0
Prostitution	9	11	10	2	2
Other Sex Offenses	3	1	13	1	0
Drug Violations	16	14	62	26	7
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	0	0	0
Drunken Driving	9	23	162	14	2
Liquor Law Violation	1	5	6	2	0
Public Intoxication	3	13	30	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	7	7	37	20	2
Other	11	10	57	21	4
Total Part II Offenses	124	199	947	288	65

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Spring Hill	Squirrel Hill North	Squirrel Hill South	Stanton Hgts	Strip District
Forgery	4	2	11	2	5
Simple Assault	68	16	72	25	41
Fraud	13	27	60	30	9
Embezzlement	0	0	2	0	2
Stolen Property	3	0	1	0	0
Vandalism	36	22	60	13	39
Weapon Violations	9	0	8	0	1
Prostitution	11	0	0	0	1
Other Sex Offenses	3	0	6	0	2
Drug Violations	22	3	20	6	20
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	1	0	1	1	1
Drunken Driving	0	8	14	3	19
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	1
Public Intoxication	1	0	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	6	13	17	13	8
Other	21	13	26	12	15
Total Part II Offenses	198	104	299	105	165

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Summer Hill	Swisshelm Park	Terrace Village	Troy Hill	Upper Hill
Forgery	0	2	6	3	0
Simple Assault	7	2	89	59	29
Fraud	7	2	13	4	4
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	0	0	2	1	2
Vandalism	2	5	19	36	24
Weapon Violations	1	0	6	1	1
Prostitution	0	0	1	2	1
Other Sex Offenses	0	0	2	1	3
Drug Violations	0	0	40	13	15
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	0	0	1	0	0
Drunken Driving	3	0	3	4	5
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	0	0	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	1	9	19	9
Other	3	1	9	15	7
Total Part II Offenses	24	13	201	160	100

Part II Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by Neighborhood	Upper Lawrenceville	West End	West Oakland	Westwood	Windgap
Forgery	1	2	4	2	0
Simple Assault	52	20	22	21	11
Fraud	7	4	5	18	7
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property	1	1	2	0	0
Vandalism	49	8	21	28	20
Weapon Violations	3	2	3	4	0
Prostitution	2	1	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	3	0	0	0
Drug Violations	13	19	11	5	9
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Family Violence	2	1	1	2	0
Drunken Driving	1	15	4	6	3
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0
Public Intoxication	0	1	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	14	5	5	9	2
Other	26	8	7	6	5
Total Part II Offenses	171	90	85	102	57

Homicides in the City of Pittsburgh, 2011

Most homicides in the City of Pittsburgh occurred from the late summer months and into the early winter months. In terms of day of the week, homicides appeared to occur randomly throughout the week with most happening in the late evening/early morning hours (see data below).

Firearms were the primary weapon of choice and most homicides were associated with other criminal activity (fights, drugs, robbery and retaliations).

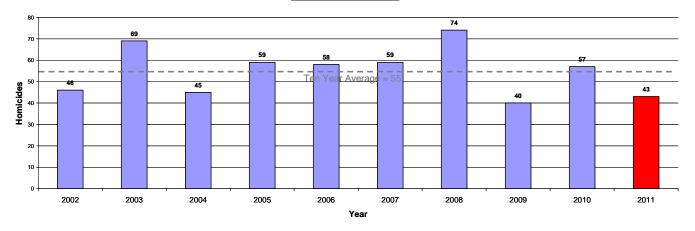
The average victim was a 28 year old black man with some involvement in crime. The youngest victim was 3 years old and the oldest victim was 90 years old.

There were 26 offenders identified in 22 separate cases. The average offender was a 29 year old black man with some involvement in crime. The youngest offender was under the age of 18 and the oldest offender was 60 years old.

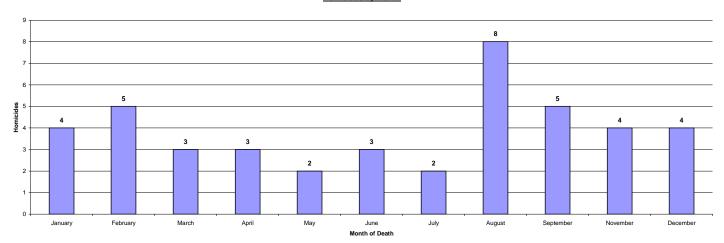
Twenty-one of the 43 homicides were cleared by either arrest or exceptionally cleared.

2. Homicides by Time Unit Review: In 2011, homicides decreased by 14 from the 2010 level of 57 (a 29.8% decrease). The ten year homicide rate dropped by one to an average of 55 homicides per year. Within the ten year period, four years were below the average and six years were above the average. Ten years of homicide data are shown below:

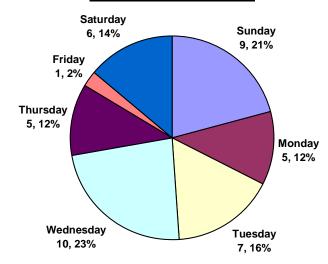
Homicides (10 Years)



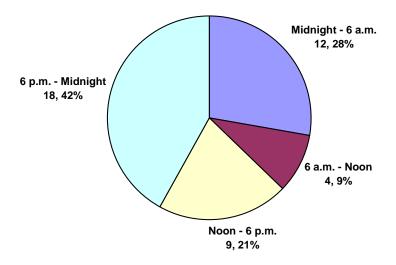
Homicides by Month



Homicides by Day of Week

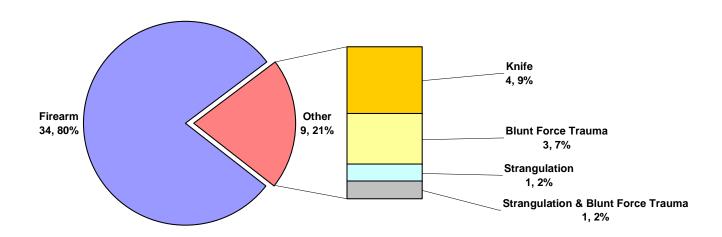


Homicides by Time of Day



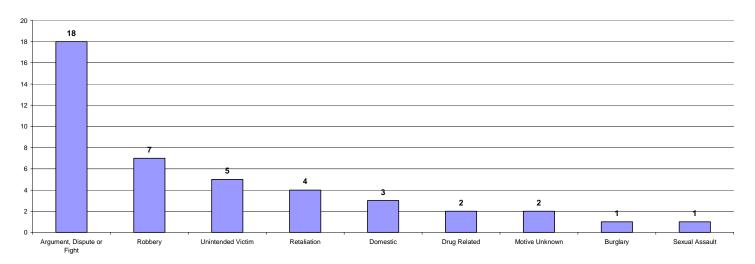
3. Homicide – Weapon Used:

Homicides - Weapon Used



4. Homicide – Motives:

Homicide - Motive

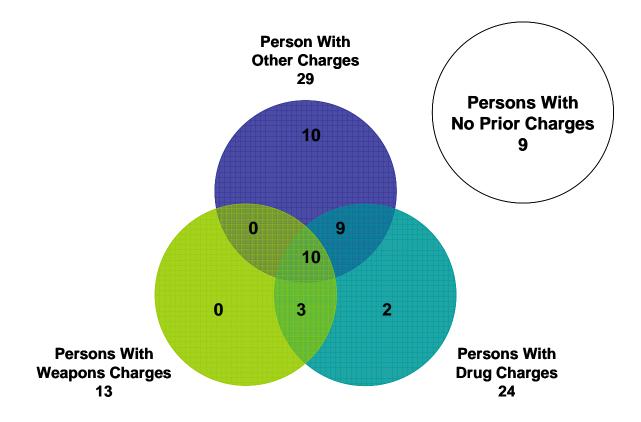


5. Gender, Race and Age:

	<u>Victim</u>						
	African-American	Caucasian	Total				
Female	4	0	4				
Male	33	6	39				
Total	37	6	43				

	<u>Offender</u>					
	African-American	Caucasian	Total			
Female	3	0	3			
Male	19	4	23			
Total	22	4	26			

6. Victim Prior Involvement with Crime:



7. Offender Prior Involvement with Crime:



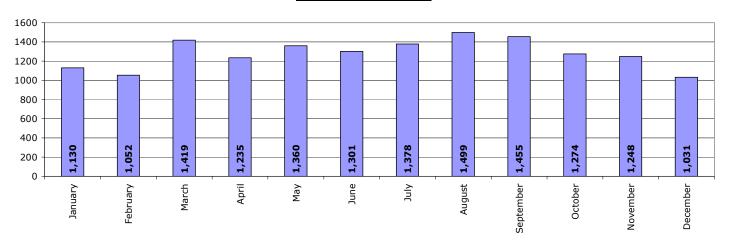
Arrests in the City of Pittsburgh, 2011

2. Arrests by Month

Part I Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Homicide	3	4	1	1	0	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	21
Rape	3	4	0	3	0	3	5	3	3	5	4	4	37
Robbery	36	32	39	50	44	46	29	33	40	31	43	40	463
Aggravated													
Assault	61	43	56	50	41	56	67	55	73	60	52	32	646
Burglary	20	28	23	32	46	50	31	47	40	33	21	35	406
Theft	64	80	67	77	65	75	74	66	63	97	98	64	890
MV Theft	9	7	9	7	8	8	8	15	5	13	5	3	97
Arson	2	0	2	5	6	2	4	4	1	1	2	3	32
Sub-total	198	198	197	225	210	243	219	225	227	241	227	182	2,592

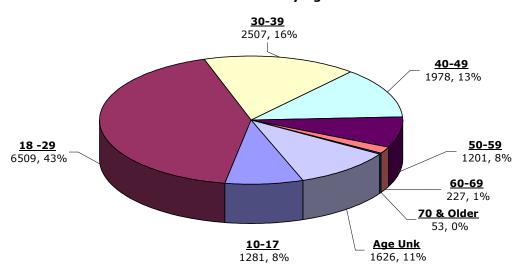
Part II Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Disorderly													
Conduct	71	77	95	78	114	80	96	90	108	68	108	63	1,048
Drug													
Violations	193	194	231	209	206	198	188	255	232	195	203	174	24,78
Drunken													
Driving	74	70	74	81	72	67	75	68	74	68	69	63	855
Embezzlement	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	16
Family													
Violence	6	2	2	4	3	4	6	2	6	3	1	1	40
Forgery	27	15	26	19	27	37	35	31	37	25	18	23	320
Fraud	19	13	25	12	12	11	12	14	14	10	10	13	165
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liquor Law													
Violation	18	32	41	19	28	30	30	30	30	28	34	17	337
Other Sex													
Offenses	7	5	11	14	11	9	11	13	8	7	7	7	110
Prostitution	27	10	23	23	42	22	30	44	26	13	22	23	305
Public													
Intoxication	75	59	110	61	78	79	102	76	100	80	72	64	956
Simple Assault	212	154	267	230	257	230	206	201	201	225	223	203	2,609
Stolen													
Property	13	18	25	21	27	24	26	15	38	17	8	9	241
Vandalism	14	23	22	18	22	16	20	24	21	19	23	18	240
Weapon													
Violations	32	38	30	29	45	28	27	42	31	23	22	21	368
Other	143	142	238	191	205	223	294	368	300	251	198	148	2701
Sub-Total	932	854	1,222	1,010	1,150	1,058	1,159	1,274	1,228	1,033	1,021	849	12,790
Total Arrests	1,130	1,052	1,419	1,235	1,360	1,301	1,378	1,499	1,455	1,274	1,248	1,031	15,382

2011 Arrests by Month



3. Arrests by Age





4. Arrests by Gender and Race:

Part I Crimes Arrests	white male	black male	asian male	hispanic male	black female	white female	asian female	hispanic female	other male	other female	unk / unk	Total
Homicide	2	17	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Rape	4	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Robbery	85	304	1	1	46	19	0	0	6	1	0	463
Aggravated												
Assault	152	260	3	3	173	41	0	2	11	1	0	646
Burglary	145	206	3	0	17	28	0	0	5	1	1	406
Theft	250	349	4	3	138	129	3	0	9	5	0	890
MV Theft	29	53	0	0	8	5	0	1	1	0	0	97
Arson	8	19	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	32
Sub-total	675	1,241	11	7	387	223	3	3	33	8	1	2,592

Part II Crimes Arrests	white male	black male	asian male	hispanic male	black female	white female	asian female	hispanic female	other male	other female	unk / unk	Total
Disorderly												
Conduct	434	265	6	2	161	138	1	1	29	7	4	1,048
Drug												
Violations	799	1,256	4	5	157	234	2	1	13	7	0	2,478
Drunken												
Driving	376	192	7	9	78	170	1	0	17	4	1	855
Embezzlement	7	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	16
Family												
Violence	5	3	0	0	15	16	0	0	0	1	0	40
Forgery	83	179	1	1	19	32	1	0	3	1	0	320
Fraud	50	53	0	0	32	27	0	0	1	2	0	165
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liquor Law												
Violation	165	74	3	2	21	60	2	0	6	2	2	337
Other Sex												
Offenses	38	55	3	0	5	4	0	0	5	0	0	110
Prostitution	11	20	3	4	110	130	9	1	1	16	0	305
Public												
Intoxication	561	202	3	4	54	104	4	1	20	1	2	956
Simple Assault	667	1,148	6	21	489	234	3	4	27	9	1	2,609
Stolen												
Property	33	179	0	0	23	3	0	0	3	0	0	241
Vandalism	94	77	2	2	43	17	0	1	3	0	1	240
Weapon			_	_			_	_	_	_	_	
Violations	50	267	1	0	30	16	0	0	4	0	0	368
Other	1,039	1,075	10	14	201	297	3	1	51	7	3	2,701
Sub-total	4,412	5,049	49	64	1,441	1,485	26	10	183	57	14	1,2790
Total Arrests	5,087	6,290	60	71	1,828	1,708	29	13	216	65	15	15,382

5. Violation of Uniform Firearms Act (Illegal Firearms) Arrests: In 2011, there were 479 violations of the VUFA as either a primary or secondary charge. Of those 479 violations, the distribution of violations by number of offenders is:

# of VUFA Violations	# of Offenders
1	209
2	44
3	19
4	9
6	3
7	1
9	2
11	1
12	1
23	1

The following table provides a count of weapons seized as a result of VUFA related arrests:

Caliber	Revolver	Rifle	Semi-Auto	Shotgun	Total
0.22	13	11	25	0	49
0.223	0	2	0	0	2
0.25	1	0	14	0	15
0.27	0	1	0	0	1
0.303	0	1	0	0	1
0.308	0	2	0	0	2
0.32	8	0	6	0	14
0.35	0	1	0	0	1
0.357	18	0	3	0	21
0.38	42	0	1	0	43
0.38	1	0	46	0	47
0.4	0	0	59	0	59
0.41	0	0	1	0	1
0.44	3	0	0	0	3
0.445	1	0	0	0	1
0.45	0	0	43	0	43
12gauge	0	0	0	24	24
16gauge	0	0	0	4	4
20gauge	0	0	0	9	9
30-06	0	4	0	0	4
30-30	0	3	0	0	3
30/30	0	1	0	0	1
5.56	0	1	0	0	1
7.62	0	5	0	0	5
7.65	0	0	3	0	3
9mm	0	0	115	0	115
Unk	1	2	3	1	7
Total	88	34	319	38	479

The following table provides a count of the 388 VUFA offenders by age, gender and race:

		Female			Male	
	African- American	Asian	Caucasian	African- American	Asian	Caucasian
Under 18 or Age Unknown	2	0	0	55	0	3
18 - 19	3	0	0	75	0	2
20- 29	8	0	3	126	1	13
30 - 39	0	0	0	62	0	7
40 - 49	1	0	0	14	0	3
50 - 59	2	0	1	0	0	4
60 - 69	0	0	0	1	0	2

Calls for Service, 2011

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Total Calls	21,720	18,819	21,095	21,863	23,955	23,952	25,240
Responding Units	37,774	33,021	37,078	38,757	41,989	41,359	42,639
Backup Response Rate	74%	75%	76%	77%	75%	73%	69%

	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Total Calls	25,062	23,755	22,127	21,044	19,799	268,431
Responding Units	42,384	39,808	37,437	35,402	33,951	461,599
Backup Response Rate	69%	68%	69%	68%	71%	72%

2. Total Calls by Zone:

		Zone 1			Zone 2	
	Total Calls	Responding Units	Back-up Response Rate	Total Calls	Responding Units	Back-up Response Rate
January	3,472	6,380	84%	3,705	6,574	77%
February	2,938	5,288	80%	3,398	5,992	76%
March	3,287	5,872	79%	3,690	6,475	75%
April	3,436	6,336	84%	3,635	6,342	74%
May	4,010	7,101	77%	3,846	6,736	75%
June	3,836	6,395	67%	3,773	6,392	69%
July	4,020	6,765	68%	4,155	6,842	65%
August	4,009	6,738	68%	4,098	6,881	68%
September	3,789	6,321	67%	3,849	6,418	67%
October	3,457	5,845	69%	3,731	6,210	66%
November	3,304	5,497	66%	3,707	6,143	66%
December	3,010	5,139	71%	3,352	5,782	72%
Total	42,568	73,677	73%	44,939	76,787	71%

		Zone 3			Zone 4	
	Total Calls	Responding Units	Back-up Response Rate	Total Calls	Responding Units	Back-up Response Rate
January	4,157	7,074	70%	3,373	5,814	72%
February	3,494	5,814	66%	2,902	5,333	84%
March	4,029	6,841	70%	3,123	5,603	79%
April	4,149	7,146	72%	3,552	6,232	75%
Мау	4,368	7,815	79%	3,823	6,461	69%
June	4,730	8,430	78%	3,540	6,281	77%
July	4,860	8,364	72%	3,508	5,868	67%
August	4,550	7,664	68%	3,600	6,255	74%
September	4,468	7,683	72%	3,751	6,433	72%
October	4,087	7,020	72%	3,284	5,459	66%
November	3,818	6,788	78%	3,106	5,269	70%
December	3,667	6,466	76%	2,938	5,206	77%
Total	50,377	87,105	73%	40,500	70,214	73%

		Zone 5			Zone 6	
	Total Calls	Responding Units	Back-up Response Rate	Total Calls	Responding Units	Back-up Response Rate
January	3,332	6,287	89%	2,744	4,625	69%
February	2,903	5,500	89%	2,448	4,251	74%
March	3,472	6,869	98%	2,560	4,401	72%
April	3,731	7,265	95%	2,551	4,565	79%
May	4,076	7,755	90%	2,756	4,932	79%
June	4,317	8,009	86%	2,652	4,637	75%
July	4,655	8,309	78%	2,932	5,027	71%
August	4,534	8,152	80%	3,061	5,310	73%
September	4,126	7,234	75%	2,793	4,576	64%
October	4,163	7,395	78%	2,518	4,440	76%
November	3,825	6,647	74%	2,341	3,931	68%
December	3,803	6,474	70%	2,172	3,874	78%
Total	46,937	85,896	83%	31,528	54,569	73%

		Channel 7 &	8	TRU
	Total Calls	Responding Units	Back-up Response Rate	Total Calls
January	290	371	28%	647
February	197	299	52%	539
March	203	273	34%	731
April	124	179	44%	685
May	252	362	44%	824
June	179	285	59%	925
July	223	575	158%	887
August	166	333	101%	1,044
September	149	312	109%	830
October	92	270	193%	795
November	154	334	117%	789
December	101	251	149%	756
Total	2,130	3,844	80%	9,452

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

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Channel 7 & 8	Total
January	184	256	140	91	109	43	7	830
February	187	342	140	73	174	58	2	976
March	286	356	146	126	338	112	2	1,366
April	272	366	158	206	351	75	0	1,428
May	290	333	124	120	329	107	3	1,306
June	228	347	262	126	428	54	2	1,447
July	253	411	224	134	494	117	2	1,635
August	280	351	260	117	666	465	6	2,145
September	220	362	273	93	725	404	3	2,080

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Channel 7 & 8	Total
October	307	327	226	96	711	285	6	1,958
November	265	337	139	84	707	283	5	1,820
December	202	358	87	88	757	191	0	1,683
Total	2,974	4,146	2,179	1,354	5,789	2,194	38	18,674

4. Calls by Zone and by Shift:

		Zone 1			Zone 2			Zone 3	
	A.M.	P.M.	Night	A.M.	P.M.	Night	A.M.	P.M.	Night
January	1,273	1,311	888	1,228	1,293	1,184	1,228	1,516	1,413
February	1,077	1,087	774	1,063	1,291	1,044	984	1,365	1,145
March	1,044	1,366	877	1,159	1,404	1,127	1,083	1,672	1,274
April	1,132	1,445	859	1,149	1,327	1,159	1,061	1,702	1,386
May	1,225	1,749	1,036	1,082	1,517	1,247	1,169	1,806	1,393
June	1,114	1,667	1,055	1,008	1,555	1,210	1,156	1,900	1,674
July	1,149	1,749	1,122	1,181	1,639	1,335	1,157	1,944	1,759
August	1,212	1,751	1,046	1,228	1,564	1,306	1,041	1,789	1,720
September	1,186	1,683	920	1,178	1,511	1,160	1,131	1,701	1,636
October	1,088	1,461	908	1,123	1,439	1,169	1,004	1,617	1,466
November	1,107	1,349	848	1,131	1,309	1,267	952	1,540	1,326
December	993	1,258	759	1,057	1,112	1,183	1,001	1,450	1,216
Total	13,600	17,876	11,092	13,587	16,961	14,391	12,967	20,002	17,408

		Zone 4			Zone 5			Zone 6	
	A.M.	P.M.	Night	A.M.	P.M.	Night	A.M.	P.M.	Night
January	1,344	1,286	743	1,171	1,333	828	876	1,209	659
February	1,065	1,199	638	973	1,225	705	812	1,095	541
March	1,219	1,316	588	1,130	1,516	826	784	1,189	587
April	1,301	1,495	756	1,210	1,556	965	774	1,199	578
May	1,514	1,521	788	1,364	1,696	1,016	876	1,201	679
June	1,307	1,475	758	1,223	1,858	1,236	845	1,225	582
July	1,273	1,460	775	1,250	2,018	1,387	920	1,357	655
August	1,309	1,467	824	1,351	1,884	1,299	893	1,313	855
September	1,372	1,510	869	1,209	1,720	1,197	875	1,201	717
October	1,168	1,308	808	1,278	1,672	1,213	783	1,079	656
November	1,139	1,268	699	1,202	1,493	1,130	741	925	675
December	1,047	1,209	682	1,185	1,499	1,119	661	934	577
Total	15,058	16,514	8,928	14,546	19,470	12,921	9,840	13,927	7,761

	С	hannel 7 &	8		TRU	
	A.M.	P.M.	Night	A.M.	P.M.	Night
January	194	62	34	373	274	
February	120	42	35	269	267	
March	144	25	34	327	404	
April	85	27	12	346	339	
May	171	56	25	381	443	
June	94	68	17	432	493	
July	102	87	34	440	447	
August	126	16	24	493	551	
September	95	30	24	371	459	
October	60	16	16	374	421	
November	72	58	24	373	416	_
December	42	46	13	374	382	
Total	1,305	533	292	4,553	4,899	

5. Percent of Calls by Zone and by Shift:

	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Zone 1	32%	42%	26%
Zone 2	30%	38%	32%
Zone 3	26%	40%	35%
Zone 4	37%	41%	22%
Zone 5	31%	41%	28%
Zone 6	31%	44%	25%
Channel 7 & 8	61%	25%	14%
TRU	48%	52%	
Citywide	32%	41%	27%

6. Response Times: Of the 268,431 calls for service, 236,791 were able to have response times calculated. Using a measure of central tendency for police calls for service response time is not useful as most calls for service have a response time ranging from 0 minutes and 0 seconds thru 0 minutes and 16 seconds (70.3% of calls with response times calculated) creating an unusable mean, median and mode. Analysis of response times by binning them into 10% sectors indicates that 90% of all police calls are answered in less than 6 minutes and 45 seconds.

7. Calls by Type and Month:

Citywide	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Abduction	2	3	2	2	5	4	3	3	4	2	1	7	38
Accident	504	401	398	360	415	404	416	417	440	507	393	443	5,098
Alarm - Audible	29	42	47	29	25	48	44	47	46	22	39	30	448
Alarm - Burglar	1,176	1,200	1,148	1,262	1,377	1,435	1,467	1,327	1,214	1,230	1,249	1,218	15,303
Alarm - Hold Up	18	27	31	33	33	52	57	45	30	30	34	36	426

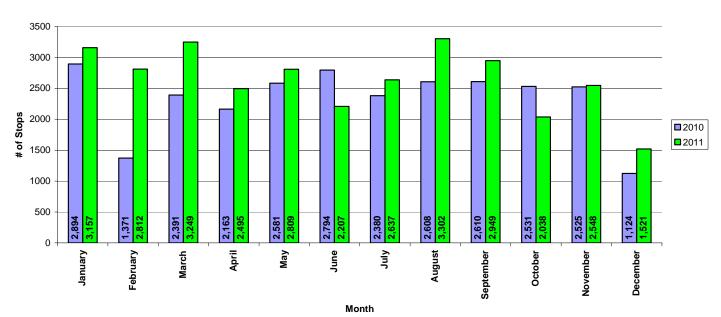
Citywide	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Alarm - Panic	112	91	115	91	92	82	97	114	106	108	83	87	1,178
Animal Call	200	214	293	329	466	557	564	520	482	418	316	210	4,569
Assault	202	183	219	219	280	317	263	261	252	279	228	188	2,891
Barricaded Person	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	9
Bomb Related	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	7	4	8	6	39
Burglary	440	337	459	504	530	531	555	609	541	533	527	494	6,060
Check on House or Welfare	1,641	1,238	1,143	1,030	991	871	937	767	678	577	577	539	10,989
Child/Youth/Juvenile													
Related	229	248	340	413	547	590	472	408	459	409	396	295	4,806
Criminal Mischief	305	318	319	386	392	489	438	444	375	373	374	344	4,557
Death	8	6	8	7	12	8	2	1	8	9	4	5	78
Diabetic Call	4	8	9	7	15	6	7	33	23	17	19	20	168
Disorderly Person Disturbance or	495	463	551	593	662	640	748	745	690	563	537	569	7,256
Dispute	326	347	463	500	653	564	616	585	533	471	449	400	5,907
Domestic	1,086	934	1,042	1,082	1,314	1,246	1,296	1,190	1,108	1,105	996	1,003	13,402
Domestic - PFA Service or Violation	194	131	199	203	198	234	207	190	164	173	155	127	2,175
Fight	206	181	288	323	361	352	374	332	352	305	273	232	3,579
Drugs Complaint	99	105	181	167	209	224	228	201	204	168	156	124	2,066
Fraud	119	88	144	133	174	149	169	253	138	164	161	147	1,839
Graffiti	8	15	11	15	20	11	16	19	11	9	18	13	166
Gunshot	137	107	123	151	223	253	224	218	188	172	155	173	2,124
Harassment	201	190	225	231	290	294	272	240	268	220	220	203	2,854
Hostage Incident Hazard or	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	10
Hazardous	100	206	176	244	225	105	161	160	101	1.17	110	116	2 020
Materials	190	206	176	211	225	185	161	168	124	147	119	116	2,028
Hit and Run	384	310	373	348	380	379	360	374	406	393	383	331	4,421
Indecent Exposure Intoxicated Person	11	12	16	19	25	26	23	28	33	24	21	19	257
or Driver	167	200	214	233	222	253	316	268	271	251	234	260	2,889
Mayor's Complaint	54	52	112	96	142	124	132	69	136	111	90	83	1,201
Ordinance Complaint	201	190	220	349	469	483	439	440	473	435	304	251	4,254
Not Breathing	0	0	20	49	76	98	176	251	146	133	148	107	1,204
Other	860	736	842	945	1,100	1,147	1,394	1,154	1,000	940	831	981	11,930
Overdose	35	54	61	60	62	47	66	56	55	70	42	54	662
Park & Walk	830	976	1,366	1,428	1,306	1,447	1,635	2,145	2,080	1,958	1,820	1,683	18,674
Parking Complaint	905	848	868	884	869	849	839	958	1,038	974	891	819	10,742
Person - Found	11	19	14	25	12	13	12	11	8	24	15	19	183
Person - Lost	56	44	62	62	82	61	79	69	56	59	73	70	773
Police - BOLO	12	15	5	14	14	17	15	13	9	14	14	9	151
Police - Detail	2,312	1,005	982	809	904	957	947	955	840	644	651	585	11,591
Police - Escort	11	11	6	12	23	20	30	30	21	36	26	17	243
Police - Follow Up	0	3	3	1	1	7	11	17	22	26	33	23	147
Police - NCIC Query/Input	17	5	14	19	7	23	17	5	18	15	9	10	159
Police - Out of Service	1,125	1,090	1,224	1,276	1,257	1,223	1,347	1,180	1,208	1,241	1,290	1,210	14,671
Police - Public Service Detail	903	747	831	1,034	951	968	974	940	973	810	782	854	10,767
Police - Phone Call	5	2	1	2	4	3	10	11	11	7	13	17	86

Citywide	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Police - Request for CCR	34	41	19	31	41	43	23	26	31	11	15	22	337
Police - School Crossing Detail	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	23
Police - Tip	25	15	14	14	31	28	33	47	28	35	26	27	323
Police Traffic Post	3	7	3	1	1	1	1	0	6	16	15	18	72
Police - Transport	31	36	20	41	59	32	63	49	35	26	42	39	473
Police - Mutual Aid	29	31	36	34	32	50	43	48	53	42	33	32	463
Police - Warrant Service	146	126	155	169	157	166	173	128	160	173	136	129	1,818
Property Report	77	97	120	117	149	149	175	187	141	144	115	121	1,592
Prowler	14	22	31	23	33	35	36	27	24	20	22	37	324
Psychological Incident	209	169	207	211	194	195	207	181	201	185	167	161	2,287
Pursuit - Foot	10	7	12	14	17	11	11	6	9	6	9	4	116
Pursuit - Vehicle	6	9	10	8	8	17	8	14	17	16	15	14	142
Road Rage Incident	16	19	15	21	24	26	20	22	22	12	19	23	239
Robbery	72	72	73	75	73	79	74	73	61	74	68	97	891
Sex Assault	7	12	6	9	18	11	6	16	21	9	10	12	137
Shoplifter	115	70	87	66	66	89	103	98	93	109	122	99	1,117
Solicitation	12	11	10	12	19	29	19	29	26	21	22	19	229
Stabbing	10	4	7	12	17	9	15	13	10	9	7	9	122
Subject Stop	187	188	260	256	314	327	297	368	347	253	235	188	3,220
Traffic Stop	2,725	2,486	2,611	2,429	2,538	2,096	2,432	2,562	2,332	2,124	2,300	1,882	28,517
Suspicious Activity/Person/ Vehicle	446	452	509	575	632	590	675	689	685	628	571	538	6,990
Theft	540	466	533	609	696	777	850	848	675	628	682	674	7,978
Traffic Incident	264	209	237	215	247	414	429	392	438	427	411	398	4,081
Trespass Vehicle -	14	19	20	24	32	35	37	38	38	39	30	42	368
Abandoned	93	116	114	109	123	149	136	177	157	143	116	104	1,537
Vehicle - Carjacking	1	2	0	2	1	3	2	4	2	6	4	0	27
Vehicle - Disabled	229	233	218	184	214	168	209	191	198	177	170	180	2,371
Vehicle - Recovery of Stolen	31	16	22	26	23	33	35	32	25	35	28	29	335
Vehicle - Speeding	75	57	90	122	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482
Vehicle - Theft	125	122	150	141	158	175	194	197	169	181	159	156	1,927
Verbal Threats	150	156	170	176	212	199	209	213	222	195	161	168	2,231
Vice Complaint	7	1	11	11	23	31	25	26	29	24	19	11	218
Weapon - Threatened or Seen	184	143	153	179	244	290	241	247	227	176	158	134	2,376
Total	21,720	18,819	21,095	21,863	23,955	23,952	25,240	25,062	23,755	22,127	21,044	19,799	268,431

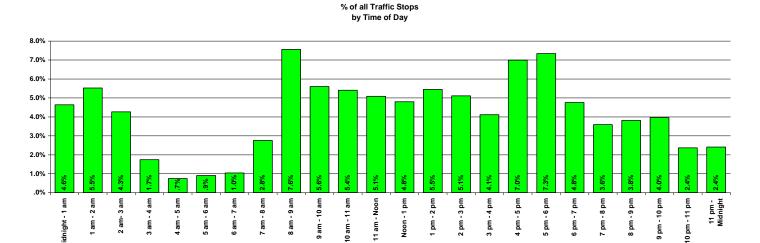
Traffic Stops in the City of Pittsburgh, 2011

- 2. Stops by Month: The average number of monthly traffic stops for 2011 was 2,644 with a high of 3,302 stops in August and a low of 1,521 stops in December. The median number of stops was 2,723. All months except December had more than 2,000 traffic stops. Ten of the twelve months realized an increase in the number of traffic stops. The average change was increase of 313 stops monthly. Both June and October saw drops compared to the year 2010.

Traffic Stops by Month

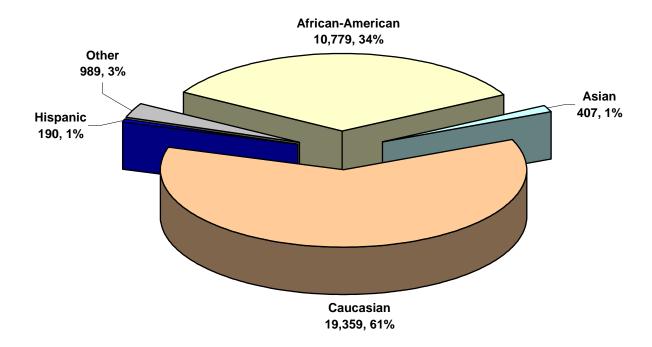


3. Traffic Stops by Time of Day: Traffic stops by time of day indicate that most traffic stops occur during the period 8 a.m. through 7 p.m. The highest periods of traffic stops are 8 a.m. – 9 a.m. (morning rush) and 4 p.m. – 6 p.m. (evening rush). The lowest period of stops is in the early morning hours (3 a.m. – 7 a.m.) when there is relatively little traffic on the roads.

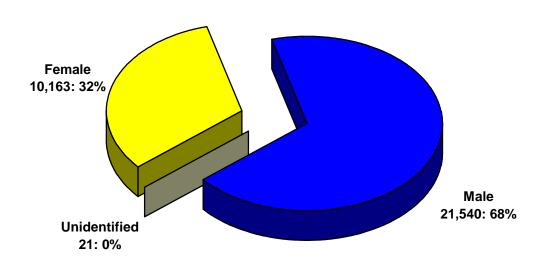


4. Race and Gender of Driver: The race and gender of the driver of the majority of all traffic stops conducted in the City of Pittsburgh was Caucasian and male. Shown below are charts and crosstabs that show the race of driver Citywide, the gender of driver Citywide and the race & gender of the driver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

Race of Driver
All Traffic Stops Citywide



Gender of Driver All Traffic Stops Citywide



Crosstab of drivers (Citywide by race and gender)

	Female	Male	Unidentified	Total
African-American	3,178	7,596	5	10,779
Asian	127	280	0	407
Caucasian	6,588	12,767	4	19,359
Hispanic	37	153	0	190
Other	233	744	12	989
Total	10,163	21,540	21	31,724

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

Zone in Which Traffic Stop Occurred

		Zone in Which Traine Glop Godding									
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Outside City			
	African-American	449	899	461	476	538	352	3			
<u>o</u>	Asian	14	27	17	38	11	18	2			
Female	Caucasian	912	1162	1540	1141	493	1337	3			
Fe	Hispanic	4	6	9	9	2	7	0			
	Other	45	35	47	40	18	48	0			
	African-American	1005	2255	1191	826	1532	758	29			
	Asian	23	78	45	79	20	35	0			
Male	Caucasian	1757	2407	3508	1714	768	2594	19			
2	Hispanic	14	30	39	24	13	33	0			
	Other	69	179	174	120	60	142	0			
Б	African-American	0	2	0	1	2	0	0			
ij	Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ent	Caucasian	0	1	2	0	1	0	0			
Unidentified	Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
] ¬	Other	1	5	4	0	1	1	0			

5. Traffic Stops by Neighborhood:

Neighborhood	Count	Percent
Allegheny Center	665	2.1%
Allegheny West	99	.3%
Allentown	174	.5%
Arlington	68	.2%
Arlington Heights	15	.0%
Banksville	786	2.5%
Bedford Dwellings	98	.3%
Beechview	908	2.9%
Beltzhoover	254	.8%
Bloomfield	363	1.1%
Bluff	531	1.7%
Bon Air	540	1.7%
Brighton Heights	229	.7%
Brookline	1,020	3.2%
California-Kirkbride	49	.2%
Carrick	618	1.9%
Central Business District	2,794	8.8%
Central Lawrenceville	417	1.3%
Central Northside	316	1.0%
Central Oakland	263	.8%
Chartiers City	45	.1%
Chateau	235	.7%
Crafton Heights	263	.8%
Crawford-Roberts	348	1.1%
Duquesne Heights	308	1.0%
East Allegheny	613	1.9%
East Carnegie	11	.0%
East Hills	107	.3%
East Liberty	633	2.0%
Elliott	246	.8%
Esplen	240	.8%
Fairywood	25	.1%
Fineview	55	.2%
Friendship	75	.2%
Garfield	132	.4%
Glen Hazel	26	.1%
Greenfield	173	.5%
Hays	15	.0%
Hazelwood	641	2.0%
Highland Park	317	1.0%

Neighborhood	Count	Percent
Homewood North	245	.8%
Homewood South	386	1.2%
Homewood West	141	.4%
Knoxville	508	1.6%
Larimer	277	.9%
Lincoln Place	151	.5%
Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	315	1.0%
Lower Lawrenceville	416	1.3%
Manchester	364	1.1%
Marshall-Shadeland	167	.5%
Middle Hill	865	2.7%
Morningside	86	.3%
Mount Oliver Borough	60	.2%
Mount Washington	742	2.3%
Mt. Oliver Neighborhood	9	.0%
New Homestead	6	.0%
North Oakland	386	1.2%
North Shore	232	.7%
Northview Heights	81	.3%
Oakwood	19	.1%
Overbrook	826	2.6%
Perry North	556	1.8%
Perry South	194	.6%
Point Breeze	152	.5%
Point Breeze North	289	.9%
Polish Hill	89	.3%
Regent Square	19	.1%
Ridgemont	33	.1%
Shadyside	778	2.5%
Sheraden	542	1.7%
South Oakland	278	.9%
South Shore	365	1.2%
Southside Flats	2,305	7.3%
Southside Slopes	328	1.0%
Spring Garden	29	.1%
Spring Hill-City View	160	.5%
Squirrel Hill North	130	.4%
Squirrel Hill South	1,000	3.2%
St. Clair	13	.0%
Stanton Heights	420	1.3%
Strip District	1,035	3.3%
Sulp District	1,033	3.5/0

Neighborhood	Count	Percent
Summer Hill	36	.1%
Swisshelm Park	1	.0%
Terrace Village	161	.5%
Troy Hill	177	.6%
Upper Hill	92	.3%
Upper Lawrenceville	230	.7%
West End	573	1.8%
West Oakland	178	.6%
Westwood	492	1.6%
Windgap	72	.2%

6. Traffic Stops – Number of Occupants in Vehicle:

Average # of Occupants:	1.53 persons
Traffic Stops - Single Occupant (Driver Only)	20,448 (65%)
Traffic Stops – Two Occupants	7,708 (24%)
Traffic Stops – Three Occupants	2,256 (7%)

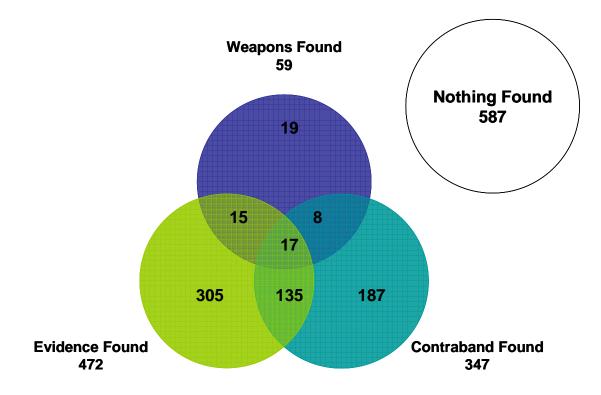
7. Average Time of Traffic Stop:

10 minutes 5 seconds

8. Traffic Stop Outcome:

		INVESTIGATORY STOP ONLY	WARNED	CITED	ARRESTED
	African-American	59	1,494	1,538	87
<u>e</u>	Asian	1	52	72	2
Female	Caucasian	82	2,595	3,778	133
F	Hispanic	1	16	19	1
	Other	3	103	122	5
	African-American	208	3,792	3,023	573
	Asian	6	128	136	10
Male	Caucasian	728	5,080	6,533	426
2	Hispanic	5	65	71	12
	Other	12	324	387	21
	African-American	0	3	2	0
fied	Asian	0	0	0	0
enti	Caucasian	0	2	2	0
Unidentified	Hispanic	0	0	0	0
	Other	4	2	5	1

9. Items Discovered in Vehicles in Traffic Stops With Arrests Made:



Items Found	Count	Percent
Nothing	587	46.1%
Contraband	187	14.7%
Evidence	305	24.0%
Contraband & Evidence	135	10.6%
Weapons	19	1.5%
Contraband & Weapons	8	.6%
Evidence & Weapons	15	1.2%
Contraband, Evidence & Weapons	17	1.3%
Total	1,273	

City of Pittsburgh Police Pursuits 2011

1.	Total Pursuits:	121
2.	Summary:	
	Deaths as a result of pursuit	0
	Injuries as a result of pursuit	22
	Collisions	47
	Arrests	111

3. Reason Pursuit Initiated:

Reason Initiated	Frequency	Percent
DUI or Suspected DUI Operator	9	7.4%
Felony Criminal Offenses	11	9.1%
Misdemeanor Criminal Offenses	8	6.6%
Other Traffic Offenses	66	54.5%
Stolen or Suspected Stolen Vehicle	15	12.4%
Summary Criminal Offenses	12	9.9%
Total	121	100.0%

4. Reason Pursuit Terminated:

Reason Terminated	Frequency	Percent
Abandoned	15	12.4%
Discontinued	14	11.6%
Induced Stop	6	5.0%
Stopped by Collision	21	17.4%
Stopped Voluntarily	58	47.9%
Violator Vehicle Disabled	7	5.8%
Total	121	100.0%

5. Crosstab – Reason Initiated v. Reason Terminated

	Abandoned	Discontinued	Induced Stop	Stopped by Collision	Stopped Voluntarily	Violator Vehicle Disabled	Total
DUI or Suspected DUI Operator	0	0	0	2	7	0	9
Felony Criminal Offenses	1	0	2	0	6	2	11
Misdemeanor Criminal Offenses	0	4	0	2	2	0	8
Other Traffic Offenses	7	8	3	9	35	4	66
Stolen or Suspected Stolen Vehicle	2	2	0	6	4	1	15
Summary Criminal Offenses	5	0	1	2	4	0	12
Total:	15	14	6	21	58	7	121

6. Apprehension as a Result of Pursuit:

		Arrests		Total
Apprehension Type	None	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	Reports
Apprehended During Pursuit (including. on foot)	2	77	14	93
Delayed - After Termination	1	2	0	3
None - Decision Made to Terminate	5	1 note I	0	6
None - Stopped, but Escaped on Foot	9	2 note 1, note 2	0	11
None - Violator Successfully Eluded Police	7	1 note 1	0	8
Total Reports	24	83	14	121
Total Arrests:	0	83	28	111

Note 1: arrest made following the termination of the pursuit, pursuit report should have been marked Delayed – After Termination Note 2: arrest during the pursuit, pursuit report should have been marked Apprehended During Pursuit (including on foot)

7. Collisions as a Result of Pursuit: Of the 121 pursuits, 39 resulted in 47 crashes (there were 8 pursuits that had more than one collision). The following is a breakdown of the types of collisions that were reported:

	Frequency	Percent
None	82	63.8%
Police Crash	1	.8%
Police/Violator Legal Intervention	2	1.5%
Uninvolved Crash	1	.8%
Violator Crash	28	21.5%
Violator/Police Crash	2	1.5%
Violator/Police Deliberate Intent	1	.8%
Violator/Tire Deflation Deployment Crash	2	1.5%
Violator/Uninvolved Occupied Crash	5	3.8%
Violator/Uninvolved Unoccupied Crash	5	3.8%
Total Collisions	47	100.0%

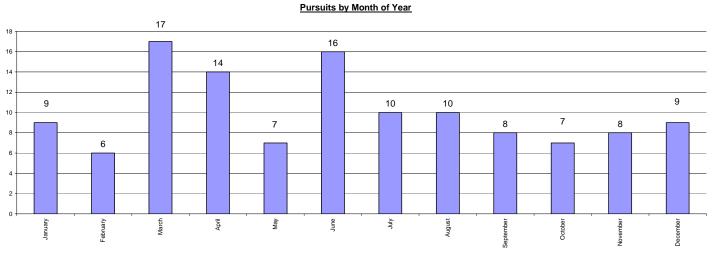
8. Injuries as a Result of Pursuit: There were 17 pursuits that results in 22 injuries as follows:

Injured Person	Frequency	Percent
Police	4	18%
Violator	14	64%
Uninvolved	4	18%
Total	22	100%

Of the 22 injuries, 20 were associated with collisions as a result of a pursuit. The 2 remaining injuries were injuries to violators who suffered scrapes and scratches during arrest.

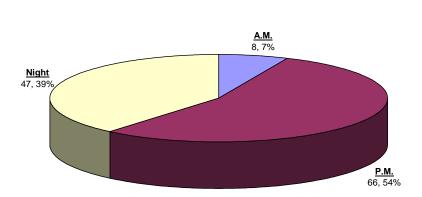
9. Date/Time Analysis of Pursuits:

The average monthly number of pursuits was 10. The months of March, April and June exceeded this average by more than one standard deviation each. The monthly distribution is shown below:



Most pursuits occur on the P.M. (3 p.m. thru 11 pm.) shift as shown on the pie chart below:

Pursuits by Shift



Further analysis of the shift shows that a majority (52%) of the P.M. shift pursuits happen on Wednesday through Friday. A majority (53%) of the Night shift (11 p.m. through 7 a.m.) happen on Friday and Saturday. This is shown in the following crosstab:

	<u>A.M.</u>	<u>P.M.</u>	<u>Night</u>	Total
Sunday	0	7	4	11
Monday	3	8	3	14
Tuesday	0	9	6	15
Wednesday	0	10	7	17
Thursday	1	14	2	17
Friday	3	10	9	22
Saturday	1	8	16	25
Total	8	66	47	121

DEFINITIONS

- 1. **REASON INITIATED**: Offense or suspected offense for which the officer initially decided to pursue the vehicle.
 - a. **DUI or Suspected DUI** The driver was known to be or suspected of driving under the influence.
 - b. **Felony Criminal Offenses-** Any known or suspected felony criminal offense, except those relating to known or suspected stolen vehicles.
 - c. **Misdemeanor Criminal Offenses** Any known or suspected misdemeanor criminal offense.
 - d. Other Traffic Offenses—Any other traffic violation except driving under the influence.
 - e. **Stolen or Suspected Stolen Vehicle**—The vehicle is known to be or suspected of being stolen.
 - f. Summary Criminal Offenses- Any known or suspected summary criminal offense.

2. REASON TERMINATED:

- a. **Abandoned** The violator stopped voluntarily, then fled on foot.
- b. **Discontinued** Self-explanatory.
- c. **Induced Stop** One or more police vehicles being used to force the pursued vehicle to stop. For the purpose of this report, in an induced stop, there is no attempt to make contact with the pursued vehicle.
- d. **Stopped by Collision** The pursuit was terminated because the pursuing police vehicle was involved in a crash or the violator was involved in a crash which ended the pursuit.
- e. **Stopped Voluntarily** The violator stopped voluntarily, without the use of road spikes, roadblocks, induced stops, or other apprehension techniques, and surrendered.
- f. **Violator Vehicle Disabled** The pursuit was terminated because the violator vehicle suffered mechanical failure other than that caused by a crash or other police action.

3. APPREHENSION:

- a. **Apprehended During Pursuit** The violator was apprehended during the pursuit. This includes during any foot pursuit or search.
- b. **Delayed After Termination of Pursuit** The violator was apprehended after the pursuit was terminated. This includes cases in which the violator was identified through investigation, or the violator was identified during the pursuit and a decision was made to terminate the pursuit. The violator was then apprehended at a later time.
- c. **None Decision Made to Terminate** The pursuit was terminated due to a decision made by the pursuing officer(s) or by their supervisor(s), even though the officer(s) was able to continue the pursuit.
- d. **None Stopped, But Escaped on Foot –** The violator vehicle was stopped, but the violator escaped on foot.
- e. **None-Violator Successfully Eluded Police** Self-explanatory.

4. CRASH TYPE:

- a. **None** Self-explanatory.
- b. **Police Crash** A crash involving only a pursuing police vehicle(s).
- c. **Police Violator Legal Intervention** Police vehicle was deliberately driven into the violator vehicle as an act of legal intervention.
- d. Uninvolved Crash A crash involving only a vehicle(s) not involved in the pursuit.
- e. **Violator Crash** A crash involving only the violator vehicle.
- f. Violator Police Crash A crash involving the violator and pursuing police vehicle(s).
- g. Violator Police Deliberate Intent Violator vehicle was deliberately driven into a police vehicle.

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

5. INJURIES:

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

6. FATALITY:

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

City of Pittsburgh Field Contacts/Warrantless Search & Seizures, 2011

- 1. In 2011, there were 3,385 incidents resulting in of 5,246 Field Contact/Warrantless Search & Seizure reports. A report is completed for each person (driver, occupant or pedestrian) contacted.
- 2. Reason Field Contact/Warrantless Search and Seizure Made:

Reason	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Major Crimes Investigation	831	15.8%
Narcotics & Vice Investigation	1,464	27.9%
Narcotics & Vice Investigation/Major Crimes Investigation	88	1.7%
Vehicle Code Violation	734	14.0%
Vehicle Code Violation/Major Crimes Investigation	35	.7%
Vehicle Code Violation/Narcotics & Vice Investigation	1,190	22.7%
Vehicle Code Violation/Narcotics & Vice Investigation/	11	.2%
Major Crimes Investigation		
Truancy Related	4	.1%
Truancy Related/Major Crimes Investigation	2	.0%
Truancy Related/Narcotics & Vice Investigation	3	.1%
Truancy Related/Vehicle Code Violation	2	.0%
Truancy Related/Vehicle Code Violation/Narcotics & Vice Investigation	1	.0%
Other	881	16.8%
Total	5.246	

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

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

Police Zone	<u>Count</u>	Percent
Zone 1	1,111	21.2%
Zone 2	897	17.1%
Zone 3	1,238	23.6%
Zone 4	459	8.7%
Zone 5	946	18.0%
Zone 6	531	10.1%
Outside City	64	1.2%
Total	5,246	

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

Type Contact	<u>Count</u>	Percent
Not Identified	131	2.5%
Driver	1,513	28.8%
Occupant	1,654	31.5%
Pedestrian	1,948	37.1%
Total	5,246	

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

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

		<u>Unknown</u>	<u> 18 - 19</u>	<u> 20 - 29</u>	<u> 30 - 39</u>	<u>40 - 49</u>	<u> 50 - 59</u>	<u>60 - 69</u>	<u>> 69</u>
Female	e African-American	36	43	167	67	73	28	9	2
	Asian	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Caucasian	17	27	234	101	61	25	5	3
	Hispanic	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
	Other or Unknown	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
Male	African-American	374	450	1,108	405	260	195	39	3
	Asian	1	1	7	0	1	1	0	0
	Caucasian	74	87	633	311	203	90	21	3
	Hispanic	3	2	12	12	2	1	0	0
	Other or Unknown	2	3	14	3	2	3	0	0

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

Result	Count	Percent
No Further Action	2,476	47.2%
Property Seized or Recovered	347	6.6%
Arrest	276	5.3%
Arrest and Property Seized or Recovered	2,145	40.9%
Strip Search and Arrest	1	.0%
Strip Search, Arrest and Property Seized or Recovered	1	.0%
Total	5,246	

Note 3: In 2011, there were no body cavity searches.

7. Strip Searches (2):

Strip Search 1	Strip Search 2
Narcotics & Vice	Narcotics & Vice
Investigation	Investigation
Arrest Made	Property Seized (drugs,
	currency, weapons)
	Arrest Made
Vehicle Driver	Vehicle Driver
Male	Male
30-39	20-29
Caucasian	African American
3	5
July	November
4 p.m. − 5 p.m.	2 a.m. 3 a.m.
Male	Male
	Narcotics & Vice Investigation Arrest Made Vehicle Driver Male 30-39 Caucasian 3 July 4 p.m. – 5 p.m.

8. Body Cavity Searches (0):

Descriptors:

Body Cavity Search

Reason for Police Search Resulting Police Action

Person Searched

Gender

Age

Race

Zone

Month

Time of Day

Reason for Search

Body Cavity Search Location

Person Conducting Body Cavity Search

Result of Search

Subject Resistance Review, 2011

In 2011, there were 402,490 police responses to calls for service in which contact was made with the public. This represents a 13.63% increase over responses to 2010 calls for service.

Table 4.	D	0	
Table 1:	Responses to Calls for	Service (contact with public) C	omparison 2010-2011
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	Percent Change
January	25,111	32,143	28.00%
February	21,373	29,261	36.91%
March	25,765	32,844	27.48%
April	26,031	34,356	31.98%
May	30,143	37,264	23.62%
June	28,864	36,158	25.27%
July	29,709	37,037	24.67%
August	35,446	37,006	4.40%
Septembe	er 35,564	34,458	-3.11%
October	35,266	32,298	-8.42%
Novembe	r 32,004	30,497	-4.71%
Decembe	r 28,941	29,168	0.78%
Totals	354,217	402,490	13.63%

Of the 402,490 responses, there were 749 incidents or 0.19% which required officers to respond to resisting subjects. There were 1,324 separate Subject Resistance Reports (SRR) generated from the 749 incidents which involved 816 actors. Table #2 shows the distribution of these incidents by Police Zone of occurrence

TABLE 2 - Subje	ect Resistance Incider	nts by Zone of Occurren	ce	
Police Zone	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	Percent Change	
Zone 1	150	160	6.67%	
Zone 2	139	120	-13.67%	
Zone 3	227	225	-0.88%	
Zone 4	60	58	-3.33%	
Zone 5	125	137	9.60%	
Zone 6	44	37	-15.91%	
Other	9	12	33.33%	
Totals	754*	749**	-5.07%	

"While this column adds up to 754, INCIDENTS total is the real number of unique (distinct) incidents, because some ccr-numbers cross zones.

"While this column adds up to 749, INCIDENTS total is the real number of unique (distinct) incidents, because some ccr-numbers cross zones.

Officers responded to subject resistance in 5.52% of the total arrests (arrest section covered previously in this report).

The following pie chart and Table #3 show the distribution of arrests requiring officers to respond to subject resistance by shift.

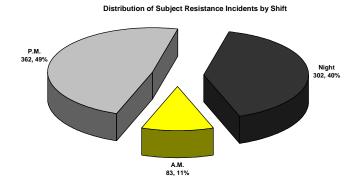


TABLE 2 - 2011 Recap - Subject Resistance Incidents by Zone, hour and shift of each incident

		<u>Zon</u>		<u>Zon</u>		<u>Zon</u>		Zon		<u>Zon</u>		<u>Zon</u>	
		By hour	By shift										
A.M.	0700-0800	0	16	1	18	0	15	0	9	1	17	0	8
	0800-0900	0		1		1		0		0		3	
	0900-1000	2		1		2		0		0		0	
	1000-1100	0		3		0		0		2		1	
	1100-1200	2		3		2		2		2		1	
	1200-1300	5		4		5		0		3		1	
	1300-1400	3		2		3		2		4		2	
	1400-1500	4		3		2		5		5		0	
P.M.	1500-1600	10	110	9	75	4	54	2	28	6	74	0	21
	1600-1700	13		10		5		4		8		2	
	1700-1800	11		7		8		2		13		3	
	1800-1900	9		10		10		2		9		2	
	1900-2000	11		9		3		0		11		4	
	2000-2100	27		6		7		4		12		1	
	2100-2200	18		13		6		3		7		5	
	2200-2300	11		11		11		11		8		4	
Night	2300-2400	12	39	4	29	18	157	3	21	4	47	2	9
	2400-0100	8		8		22		4		10		1	
	0100-0200	10		7		56		7		7		2	
	0200-0300	4		7		48		4		12		2	
	0300-0400	1		2		7		1		9		0	
	0400-0500	2		0		4		2		3		1	
	0500-0600	2		1		0		0		0		1	
	0600-0700	0		0		2		0		2		0	

Citywide, there was a 0.38% decrease in total Subject Resistance Reports completed when comparing 2011 to 2010. Table #4, "2010/2011 Comparison of Subject Resistance Reports," identifies the number of subject resistance reports completed by each duty location in 2010 and 2011 and the percentage of increase or decrease.

Table 4:	2010/2011 Comparison	n of Subject Resistance	Reports	
Police Un	<u>it</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	Percent Change	
Zone 1	189	212	12.17%	
Zone 2	195	160	-17.95%	
Zone 3	220	203	-7.73%	
Zone 4	87	73	-16.09%	
Zone 5	182	223	22.53%	
Zone 6	38	49	28.95%	
SRU	26	0	-100.00%	
Bike	17	13	-23.53%	
SWAT	1	10	900.00%	
Narcotics	/Vice 164	160	-2.44%	
Major Cri	mes 6	4	-33.33%	
Off Duty	189	204	7.94%	
Traffic	13	12	-7.69%	
DUI Chec	kpoint 2	1	-50.00%	
Chief's O	ffice 0	0		
Support	0	0		

Academy	0	0	
VCFTF	0	0	
Graffiti Task Force	0	0	
RED Team	0	0	
Mobile Field Force	0	0	
Totals	1,329	1,324	-0.38%

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

- Southside Flats, census tract 1702 (89 incidents/148 subject resistance reports)
- The South Shore, census tract 1921 (48 incidents/80 subject resistance reports)
- Central Business District, census tract 201 (47 incidents/72 subject resistance reports)

The most common resisting subjects encountered by officers in 2011 were males, aged 20-29. The second highest resisting group were males, aged 30-39 (Table #5).

Table 5: Resisting subjects by gender and age							
	Under 15	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	Over 50	Unk Age
Male	6	96	296	118	66	63	44
Female	2	10	51	25	17	10	17

Force/Control Options

In responding to subject resistance, police officers employ a continuum of control. The continuum of control aids officers in determining whether a particular control option constitutes a reasonable method of control under a given set of facts and circumstances. The three most frequently used options in 2011 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 2010 (please see Table #6 for a comparison of 2009 to 2010). The TASER was used a total of 170 times during 2011 which was a 19% decrease in usage when compared to 2010. It should be noted that the most frequent levels of force have been and continue to be at the lower end of the continuum of control.

Table 6: Force Option Comparison 2010-2011							
	2010 Total	<u>2011 Total</u>	Percent Change				
Forcible Handcuffing	626	650	4%				
Takedowns	439	424	-3%				
TASER	211	170	-19%				
Personal Weapons	219	225	3%				
Other (grab, push, pull)	481	509	6%				
ODET	32	41	28%				
Neck Restraint	4	3	-25%				
OC Spray	62	47	-24%				
Impact Weapons	45	32	-29%				
Maximal Restraint	1	12	1100%				
Road Spikes	0	3	100%				
Canine	20	13	-35%				
Firearms	18	8	-56%				
Use of Vehicle	2	0					
Less Lethal Rounds	1	0					

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

Table 7: L	_evel of	Resistance	Emplo	yed by	y Sub	ject
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	Body <u>Language</u>		Verbal		Ac	Active		ultive	Deadly	
			Non-con	<u>npliance</u>	Resis	stance	<u>Beha</u>	<u>Behavior</u>		rce
	2011	2010	<u>2011</u>	2010	2011	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	2010	<u>2011</u>	2010
January	88	103	76	62	87	100	40	48	0	2
February	52	72	31	62	54	74	35	36	2	3
March	82	76	63	42	91	75	27	22	2	2
April	98	84	56	54	104	86	37	45	2	1
May	107	92	72	59	112	95	42	45	3	2
June	85	107	50	72	79	110	37	61	4	4
July	114	117	90	82	104	110	62	66	2	6
August	134	98	88	71	136	80	57	49	1	0
September	88	101	65	70	92	102	40	45	3	7
October	96	89	61	69	94	89	47	35	0	1
November	89	101	55	63	94	108	37	66	0	1
December	96	76	65	58	88	82	51	46	5	0
Totals	<u>1,129</u>	1,116	772	764	<u>1,135</u>	1,111	<u>512</u>	<u>564</u>	24	29
% Change	1.1	6%	1.0	5%	2.1	6%	-9.2	22%	-17.2	24%

Initial Reasons for Use of Force/Control

Table #8 is a comparison of 2011 to 2010 of the initial reasons for officers having to use force/control against resisting subjects.

Table 8:	SRR In	cidents	by Init	ial Rea	ason for	Use of	Force			
	Def	end	Def	end	Restra	in for	Effe	cting	Oth	ner
	Se	elf	Ano	ther	Subject'	s Safety	Arr	est	Oth	ner
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	2010	2011	2010	2011	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	2010
January	31	48	24	32	10	10	85	106	13	8
February	18	31	20	25	8	10	57	75	3	6
March	32	29	14	26	12	15	95	78	8	8
April	27	37	22	20	19	15	101	80	15	10
May	40	44	26	28	19	13	114	94	8	11
June	39	48	34	39	12	13	84	110	10	10
July	43	51	39	44	25	24	110	112	11	18
August	51	44	39	32	22	4	140	92	12	15
September	37	48	18	26	14	11	87	109	7	7
October	37	44	39	17	17	12	98	89	8	10
November	32	44	26	35	19	15	85	104	13	16
December	55	41	28	26	25	20	87	78	11	11
Totals	442	<u>509</u>	329	350	202	162	1143	1127	<u>119</u>	130
% Change	-13.	16%	-6.0	0%	24.6	9%	1.4	2%	-8.4	6%

Incident Types

The following table depicts subject resistance incidents by type:

Table 9: Subject Resistance Incidents by Type (2010 v. 2011)											
	On-	View	War	rant	Involu	intary	Priso	oner			
	<u>Arr</u>	<u>est</u>	<u>Arr</u>	est	Comm	itment	Trans	sport .	Oth	<u>ner</u>	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	
January	51	57	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	4	
February	28	37	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	5	
March	56	51	0	3	3	3	0	0	3	2	
April	52	47	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	7	
May	63	59	2	1	0	2	0	2	4	5	
June	46	64	4	0	2	3	0	0	6	7	
July	64	65	0	2	5	1	0	1	5	9	
August	71	58	3	1	3	1	1	0	5	5	
September	46	62	1	3	6	2	2	0	9	6	

 October
 58
 52
 1
 1
 4
 3
 1
 0
 1
 55

 November
 53
 57
 1
 1
 4
 3
 2
 0
 3
 5

 December
 54
 44
 2
 2
 4
 5
 3
 2
 3
 7

 Totals
 642
 653
 17
 16
 36
 30
 11
 6
 47
 67

 % Change
 -1.68%
 6.25%
 20.00%
 83.33%
 -29.85%

Firearms Review

There were 70 firearms discharges reviewed in 2011. Eight officers fired their weapons in self-defense in 5 separate incidents involving 5 actors. No officers were seriously wounded. One actor was fatally shot and 2 were injured. One officer fired less lethal rounds (chemical). Fifty-nine officers used their firearms to destroy injured animals and 2 officers fired at attacking dogs.

Canine Review

At the end of 2011, there were 18 K-9 teams working. There were 739 reported canine uses which led to 174 non-bite apprehensions and 12 bite apprehensions.

<u>Injury Review – Resisting Subjects</u>

Forty-six percent or 377 of the resisting subjects reported injuries in 2011. This is down from the 48% that reported injuries in 2010. Of the 377 resisting subjects who reported injuries, 1 was fatally wounded. Fifty-six were listed as being "treated/admitted" (25 were actually involuntary commitments). Of the remaining 31 who were reported as treated and admitted, 2 were admitted due to drug and/or alcohol overdoses, 3 were admitted due to swallowing narcotics to prevent recovery by arresting officers, 24 were admitted for injuries sustained during the encounter with police, 1 was admitted for injuries sustained prior to the encounter with police, and 1 was admitted due to pre-existing medical conditions. Twenty were self treated or treated by EMS, 263 were treated and released, and 29 refused treatment. The most common type of injury to resisting subjects was cuts/abrasions to the face, head, and hands resulting from strikes to the face or from the ground during a takedown or ground fighting.

Injury Review - Officers

Ten and a half percent or 125 officers reported injuries in 2011. In terms of percent, this is up slightly from the 2010 rate of 10%. In terms of raw numbers, this is down from the officer reported injuries of 136. No officers were seriously wounded. Sixty-four officers were listed as self treated or treated by EMS and 33 were treated and released. Common injuries to officers were hand and leg injuries, cuts and abrasions.

Pittsburgh Police Retirements, 2011

In 2011, the Bureau lost 24 active sworn personnel due to the retirement of the following officers. We thank them for their service to the City of Pittsburgh and wish them well.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	APPOINTMENT DATE	RETIREMENT DATE
Cheryl D. Watson	Master Police Officer	January 5, 1990	January 3, 2011
Kenneth Simon	Master Police Officer	January 3, 1994	January 3, 2011
Ronald Liston	Master Police Officer	September 6, 1993	January 3, 2011
Joseph A. Meyers	Detective	September 6, 1983	January 9, 2011
Jill A. Rustin	Master Police Officer	March 23, 1987	January 18, 2011
Edward Shaw	Police Officer	February 15, 1993	March 4, 2011
Amanda Aldridge	Sergeant	April 9, 1990	March 8, 2011
William Bochter	Assistant Chief	May 27, 1980	May 28, 2011
Douglas Armstrong	Sergeant	September 6, 1983	June 1, 2011
Andre L. Henderson	Detective	January 3, 1994	June 1, 2011
James H. Snyder	Master Police Officer	June 27, 1994	June 2, 2011
Sheldon Williams	Master Police Officer	May 19, 1997	June 10, 2011
Charles J. Bosetti	Master Police Officer	April 17, 1989	June 14, 2011
Stephen B. Kramer	Detective	January 3, 1994	July 4, 2011
Robert D. Lee	Sergeant	March 29, 1993	July 4, 2011
Darlene S. Gardner	Sergeant	December 3, 1984	July 6, 2011
Charles Johnson	Detective	April 17, 1989	July 29, 2011
Brian M. Rodgers	Detective	July 12, 1993	September 1, 2011
Leon A. Rhodes	Master Police Officer	April 4, 1988	September 15, 2011
Mark Eggleton	Sergeant	September 6, 1983	September 10, 2011
Fred Crawford, Jr.	Master Police Officer	April 4, 1988	September 30, 2011
Anthony Runco, III	Police Officer	February 20, 1995	October 6, 2011
Veronica Rhodes	Master Police Officer	January 4, 1988	October 21, 2011
William Lugaila	Sergeant	February 15, 1993	October 28, 2011

Pittsburgh Police Deaths, 2011

In 2011, the Bureau lost 30 retired officers. We salute them for their service to our City and grieve with their families for their loss.

NAME Thomas J. Melick	RANK Master Police Officer	APPOINTMENT DATE February 10, 1969	STATUS Retired	DATE OF PASSING January 22, 2011
Norman L Marchione	Police Officer	May 16, 1959	Retired	January 25, 2011
Thomas P. Connors	Police Officer	March 1, 1965	Retired	January 26, 2011
James K. Swaskoski	Police Officer	May 20, 1963	Retired	January 29, 2011
Benton Shaner	Police Officer	September 5, 1961	Retired	January 30, 2011
Monte H. Mellott	Police Officer	September 13, 1965	Retired	February 2, 2011
Dorothy J. Abrams	Police Officer	February 14, 1977	Retired	February 5, 2011
Eugene F. Wachulski	Police Officer	August 7, 1950	Retired	February 20, 2011
John F. O'Toole	Sergeant	November 23, 1951	Retired	February 27, 2011
Edward E. Caliguire	Police Officer	October 16, 1959	Retired	March 19, 2011
Guy P. DeFazio	Police Officer	October 26, 1970	Retired	April 3, 2011
Ronald H. Nyman	Police Officer	May 10, 1965	Retired	May 3, 2011
William A. Vogel	Detective	May 13, 1976	Retired	May 20, 2011
Eugene F. Conley	Police Officer	April 16, 1958	Retired	May 23, 2011
Ronald J. Gillenberger	Sergeant	February 10, 1969	Retired	June 8, 2011
Warren A. McGuire	Detective	January 22, 1951	Retired	June 14, 2011
Richard Marsteller	Police Officer	September 9, 1968	Retired	June 18, 2011
Homer L. Michael	Police Officer	September 6, 1976	Retired	July 10, 2011
William O. Stewart, Jr.	Detective	March 1, 1965	Retired	July 11, 2011
Joseph M. Sauers	Master Police Officer	November 3, 1980	Retired	August 6, 2011
Kenneth W .McQuillan	Master Police Officer	April 3, 1967	Retired	August 8, 2011
Edward F. Fitzgerald	Police Officer	January 12, 1970	Retired	August 31, 2011
Thomas J. Neill	Lieutenant	September 22, 1969	Retired	September 18, 2011
John J. Buch	Lieutenant	November 10, 1959	Retired	September 28, 2011
Patricia A. Steinitz	Master Police Officer	May 27, 1980	Retired	October 19, 2011
John Schwarzmeier	Police Officer	September 13, 1965	Retired	October 24, 2011

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 Sciullo II April 4, 2009



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Commander Linda Barone

Commander Scott Schubert

Manager Sandy Ganster

Lieutenant Jennifer Ford

Lieutenant Edward Trapp

Sergeant Michael Del Cimmuto

Detective Denice DeMarco

Detective Deborah Gilkey

Detective Harry Hilley

Detective Jamirae McGovern

Officer Connie Diulus

Officer Sue Lippert

Officer Fred Miller

Officer Janine Triulo

Nora Bolla

Theresa Cummings

Notice of Right to File a Complaint (Ordinance No. 21, paragraph 21 dated October 20, 2011)

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

Complaints may be filed at:

The Office of Municipal Investigations

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

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

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

> 2608 Penn Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Phone: 412-255-2804 Fax: 412-255-2952

Office Hours:

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

The Citizens' Police Review Board

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

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

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

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

> Citizen Police Review Board 816 5th Avenue. Suite 400 Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Phone: (412) 765-8023Fax: (412) 765-8059 Confidential Tip Line: 412-255-CPRB (412-255-2772)