

contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mission	3
Message from Mayor	5
Message from Police Commissioner	
Leadership	
Organizational Chart	
News Stories	
Statistical Data	
Homicide Presentation	
Homicide Data	56
Internal Affairs Data	58
Financial Data	62
In the Line of Duty	

MISSU

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Metropolitan Police Department, City of St. Louis is to protect, serve and assist citizens when conditions arise that may affect the well being of the individual or the community. Cooperating with others in the community, officers will work to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property and achieve a peaceful society, free from the fear of crime and disorder. Members of the Department will strive continually for excellence and maintain the peace through service, integrity, leadership and fair treatment to all. As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or to my agency. I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspirations, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force of violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.

I know that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself to my chosen profession...law enforcement.

Core Values

SERVICE | INTEGRITY | LEADERSHIP | FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL



MESSAGE FROM MAYOR



To the St. Louis Community:

S afe communities are strong communities. The safety of St. Louis residents and visitors is my top priority. The City's holistic approach to reducing crime focuses strategies on Prevention, Intervention, Enforcement, and Reentry (or PIER, for short). The PIER Plan is a robust list of practices, programs, and plans that we have begun implementing to build a safer and more sustainable City for people to live, work, explore and play.

Our officers play a central role in our efforts. I am very proud of the tenacious work the men and women of our Department do for our City morning, noon and night, day in and day out. Because of it, we have seen a significant decrease in crime over the past decade.

Building and maintaining trust between the community and law enforcement is an essential part of reducing crime and creating stronger neighborhoods. Our SLMPD continues to make significant progress toward that goal, while increasing the use of technology in crime reduction operations. From license plate readers and the Real Time Crime Center to additional foot, bike and mounted patrols, the Department is diligently working to enhance safety while bolstering community engagement. Part of those efforts include putting more officers in areas that need their attention the most, followed by other City services, like boarding up vacant buildings, removing excess refuse and debris, and ensuring that all street lights are in working order to help address quality of life issues in our neighborhoods.

My Administration also is dedicated to ensuring that our officers receive the support, training and resources they need to do their jobs safely and effectively. That includes employing new technology, along with crisis intervention and civil disobedience training.

You will learn about these efforts and more inside the SLMPD's 2015 Annual Report, which not only highlights the Department's progress and initiatives but also increases transparency and communication with the people the SLMPD serves. After all, it takes all of us working together to create a safer City for everyone.

Sincerely,

Franci S. Slay



Dear Citizens:

If I had to summarize the significance of 2015 for the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department in just two words: building foundations.

This was the common theme in our major actions and initiatives last year. When we looked into the future with the Final Report of President Barack Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, we not only saw what our agency needs to accomplish in that future, but the direction of the entire law enforcement profession.

In some cases, the future meant integrating new technology, and in others, developing new organizational structures. It meant making changes to our institutional culture which is the underlying fabric of our DNA and it meant forging new networks in the community.

All these different measures are aimed at the same overarching goal: to give St. Louis a police department that does not merely follow the latest trends or reach for the highest standards of professional law enforcement, but emerges as a leader in all aspects.

One key example of that leadership is the creation of the Real Time Crime Center (RTCC). This remarkable asset is now hitting its stride, and in the process, changing the way we do business. It allows best practices to guide intelligence-led policing, and uses technology to drive the rapid gathering, analyzing and immediate sharing of critical information. Integrating technology into the daily lives of officers is making them more efficient and our city safer.

Another technological leap forward, and one with profound implications for all aspects of modern policing, is our embrace of camera applications. This includes high-visibility cameras and a pilot body-worn camera program designed to record interactions between citizens and police. These resources drive us ahead in our pursuit both of greater efficiency and of greater transparency.

As exciting as these steps are, they cannot match the importance of one project that is integral in building lasting relationships in the community: community engagement and outreach initiatives. The commitment of resources shows just how serious we are about building public partnerships, earning public trust and changing the culture of law enforcement to serve those vital ends.

These initiatives fit together as part of a long-term vision. My ultimate goal is one of continuous improvement in our level of service to the citizens of St. Louis, and ensuring the safety of the men and women of this department. In the 2015 Annual Report to the Community, you can read about the initiatives and accomplishments that make up the foundation for our future.

Very truly yours,

Dhand Dets-D

LEADERSHIP



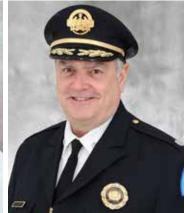
Lt. Col. Lawrence O'Toole Assistant Chief of Police



Lt. Col. Gerald Leyshock Bureau of Enforcement



Lt. Col. Ronnie Robinson Bureau of Community Affairs



Lt. Col. Edward Kuntz Bureau of **Operations**



Major Rochelle Jones Deputy Commander, Bureau of Operations







Major Michael Caruso Deputy Commander Airport



Major John Hayden Deputy Commander, North Patrol Division



Major Michael Sack Deputy Commander, Central Patrol Division

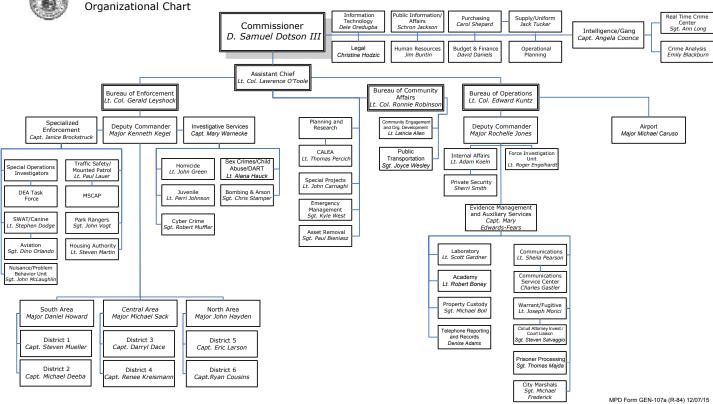


Major Daniel Howard Deputy Commander, South Patrol Division

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

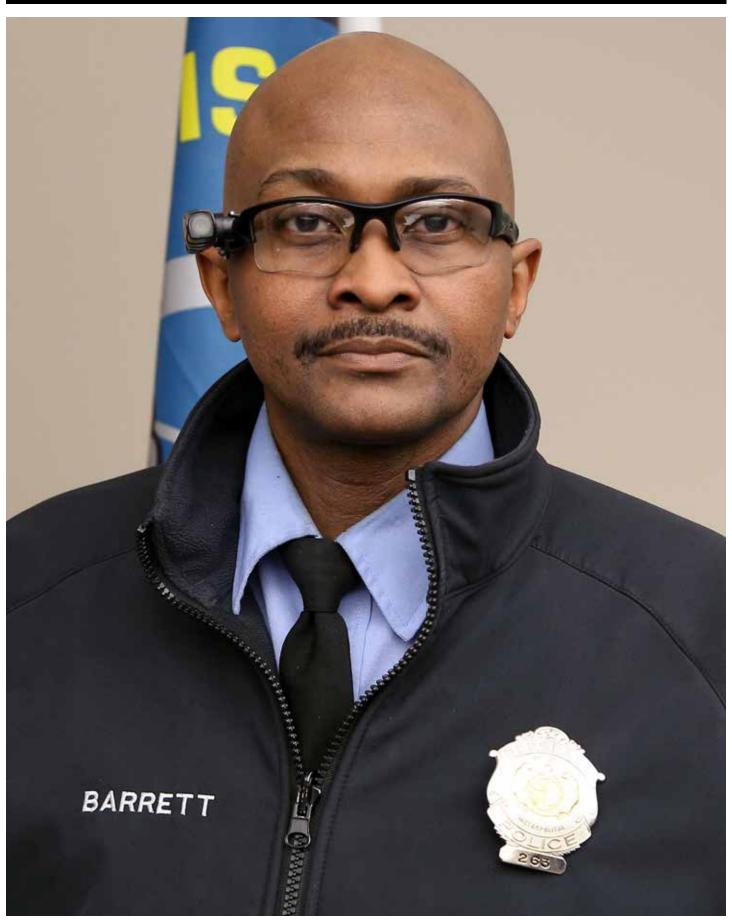


news stories

155



SLMPD Implements Body-Worn Camera Pilot Program



In spring of 2014, the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department began the process of evaluating the need and the feasibility of implementing a Body-Worn Camera (BWC) program. Shortly after the department began the process of collecting preliminary information on the topic, a significant event occurred merely eight miles outside of the City of St. Louis; the officer-involved shooting of Michael Brown. The reverberations of that event, and the weeks that followed, were felt by communities and police agencies across the country, and most notably in the St. Louis region. The changes to policing in the coming months and years would be profound.

One notable change was the increased emphasis on creating trust and transparency between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. While our department has always valued the idea of transparency, many law enforcement agencies are not as open and accessible. Body-worn cameras soon became a widespread topic of discussion and just one solution to the growing issue of distrust between police officers and citizens. The thought was if the community is able to see what an officer sees, there will be some understanding of the decision-making process during police and public interactions.

Our agency understood the importance of executing a body-worn camera program for our officers. In the weeks and months following the events in Ferguson, agencies including the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the Department of Justice (DOJ) and many others released recommendations for the formation of BWC policies. Our department also consulted with more than twenty other law enforcement agencies in the development of a policy.

The department began a BWC pilot program after months of planning and development in December of 2015. The goals of the pilot program were to assess the technology, assess the needs of the Department to fully implement a BWC program and to gauge public and officer opinion on the use of the technology.

The pilot program was designed to last 90 days. Selected sergeants were outfitted with either a chest mounted or eye-glass mounted camera, all of which were provided by TASER at no cost to the department. Prior to beginning the program, all participating sergeants were provided training on the policy, the operation of the camera technology and were taught how to manage evidence generated from the cameras.

The department completed the pilot program in March of 2016. Participating sergeants provided their feedback. The department also launched a survey on its website to encourage citizens to leave feedback and share their concerns. The department found that both sergeants and the community had very similar concerns.

Many shared concerns relative to privacy. If an agency deploys BWCs, the agency creates a reasonable expectation that the videos will be made available to the news media and the public. For example, if an officer responds to a domestic disturbance, should a neighbor have the right to request the BWC video? Other concerns centered on officer safety. Will officers be first thinking of turning on the camera before worrying about defending themselves or the victim of a crime? Internally, the department also has concerns about cost of storage. It is clear that the costs of purchasing cameras are relatively small compared to the monthly costs of maintaining and managing the video recordings.

There were also many positive comments; most focusing on the benefit of having a video that closely captures the officer's point of view when responding to the scene of an incident. Other agencies have seen BWCs as an effective tool in reducing the amount of officer misconduct. According to a 2012 study of the Rialto Police Department in California, use of force incidents declined by 60 percent across the entire department after the implementation of a BWC program. Perhaps most impressively, the Rialto Police Department saw an 88 percent decrease in complaints compared to the year prior to BWC deployment. Similar effects have been seen in jurisdictions across the country.

Though increasingly more police departments throughout the United States are beginning to make use of BWCs, no consensus has emerged regarding best practices for program administration. Throughout 2016, the department will work to compile an in-depth analysis and review of the pilot program and continue to take steps towards outfitting our officers with body-cameras.

The Real Time Crime Center Opens Its Doors in Police Headquarters



In the 21st century, technology and data have become two of the most critical tools for law enforcement agencies around the world. Since Chief Sam Dotson was named Police Chief in 2013, there has been a new focus on improving technology with the goal of providing real time information to officers in the field.

In May of 2015, the SLMPD's Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) was unveiled at Police Headquarters. The RTCC is manned with commissioned police officers 24 hours a day and 365 days a year who provide both analytical and investigative support to officers and detectives throughout the department. The RTCC serves as the St. Louis Fusion Center on nights and weekends to ensure calls are answered and information is acted on immediately and without delay. The RTCC keeps the SLMPD's command staff and civilian support apprised of pertinent events 24 hours a day.

The RTCC was designed as a public/private partnership by federating privately owned surveillance cameras into the center. The federation of privately owned cameras is more fiscally responsible for the City of St. Louis and serves as a force multiplier to increase the number of cameras available to the SLMPD.

The detectives assigned to the RTCC gather and disseminate information from disparate databases with a focus on monitoring, deterring and evaluating criminal activity in real-time through the use of surveillance cameras, fixed and mobile license plate recognition (LPR) systems, crime analysis and other

law enforcement software and databases such as ShotSpotter. The center provides investigative support to the first responders in the field, as well as to the detectives handling the follow-up investigations. The RTCC is focused on improving SLMPD's situational awareness with the #1 goal of increasing the safety of all SLMPD Police Officers, the citizens who reside in the St. Louis Region, and visitors to our area.

This state of the art center provides the SLMPD technologically advanced tools to help address crime and to make our community safer. The RTCC deploys highly visible surveillance pan-tilt-zoom surveillance cameras throughout the city that are easily detectable to serve as a deterrent for criminal activity. The cameras are clearly marked with the SLMPD logo and flashing LED lights to make their presence known to individuals in the area. These surveillance cameras feed into the RTCC and are available to live stream 24 hours a day. The highly visible cameras are also deployed during special events in St. Louis such as Fair St. Louis, Mardi Gras, parades, marathons, and other events in which there are large groups of people gathered together.

The RTCC uses Genetec for its IP video management system for both surveillance cameras and the fixed license plate reader (LPR) program. This robust video management system has helped the RTCC quickly expand its surveillance camera project by federating cameras owned and maintained by the private sector.

The fixed LPR program was initiated after the opening of the RTCC and has proven to be a valuable tool for addressing crime in the City of St. Louis. Before the RTCC, only mobile LPRs were used by the department. There are 10 SLMPD police vehicles equipped with mobile LPRs that travel throughout the city locating vehicles wanted for serious felony crimes such as robbery, assault, or stolen vehicles.

Working with neighborhood groups and private partners, the SLMPD now has access to over a dozen fixed LPRs that were strategically placed at busy intersections in various neighborhoods in the city. Detectives in the RTCC receive the LPR hits on vehicles wanted for criminal activity and are quickly able to obtain information about the case providing officers in the field the location, vehicle description and identifiers, and other relevant information needed to safely affect arrests.

Since its inception, the RTCC has proven itself as a valuable and necessary resource by continually providing information to officers on the street in a way that is both clear and actionable. In only its first 17 months of operation, information provided by the RTCC has led to over 150 arrests, involving over 400 separate charges, and the recovery of over 64 stolen vehicles and 16 illegal firearms.

The unique design of the SLMPD's Real Time Crime Center earned it honors as the recipient of the International Association of Law Enforcement Planners (IALEP) 2015 Phil E. Keith Project of the Year Award.

SLMPD Launches Community Engagement Organizational Development <u>Division</u>



Photo by Robert Cohen, Post-Dispatch

In April 2015, the Department announced the formation of the Community Engagement and Organizational Development Division (CEODD), an office focused on strengthening relationships between the department and the citizens we serve. The CEODD was formed to meet the needs of policing in the 21st century and to ensure equal and respectful treatment while providing the highest quality of service to citizens.

Through various community outreach programs and strategies, the CEODD's overall mission is to build, strengthen and sustain trusting relationships and partnerships within the 79 diverse neighborhoods that comprise the City of St. Louis. Along with implementing community outreach programs, the CEODD focuses on organizational development and internal training. Training programs focused on ethics, de-escalation tactics and implicit biases will provide officers with the tools necessary to better serve and communicate with citizens.

The CEODD manages several programs that all work to maintain and enhance relationships between the officers within our department and the community they serve. For example, the Police Athletic League (PAL), a volunteer based program, provides area children with positive encounters with police officers through sports and activities. Currently, there are more than 700 area children ages 5-18 involved in PAL activities. There is no cost for children to participate in PAL activities. All equipment, uniforms, league fee, registration and insurance are paid by PAL. The Police Explorers program also offers an excellent op-

portunity for teens and young adults ages 14-20 to build relationships with officers and learn more about a career in law enforcement. Police Explorers have the opportunity to gain practical experiences while also serving the community. The Explorers program strives for participants to become better citizens and community members while promoting high standards of scholarship, character development and physical fitness.

Another successful program managed by the CEODD is the St. Louis Citizens Academy. The Citizens Academy offers an insider's view into the day-to-day job of a St. Louis City Police Officer and is designed to further strengthen the bond between the department and the community. The Citizens Academy meets one night per week for 12 weeks. Actual police officers teach nearly all of the classes which include sessions on the department's history and structure, crime patterns, gang intelligence, homicide investigations and community policing techniques among other things. In addition to classroom instruction, participants also visit with police canines, interact with the department's bomb and arson robot, tour the 911 center and even use driving and shooting simulators. At the end of the course, a graduation ceremony is held to honor those who have completed the course.

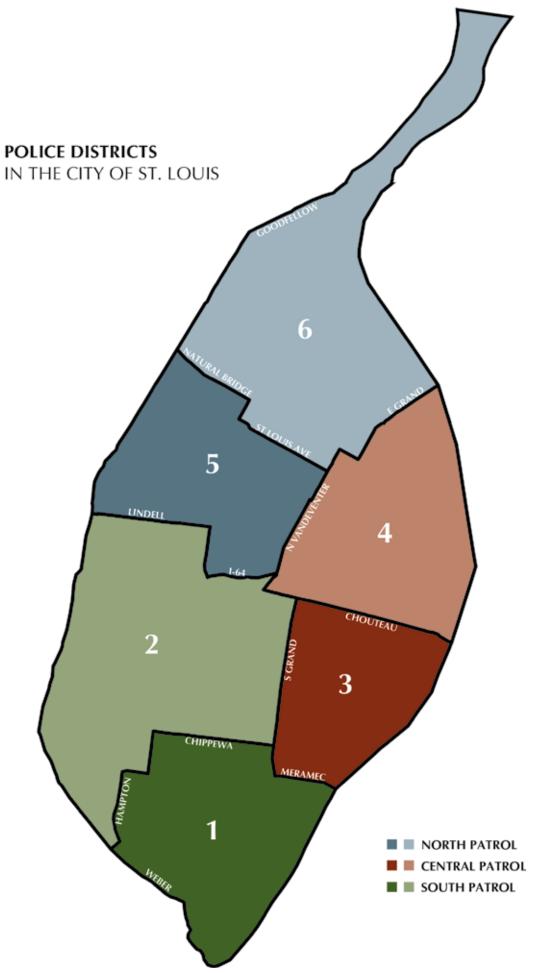
On August 6, 2015, the CEODD hosted its first Coffee With A Cop event. The Coffee With A Cop program was launched by the Hawthorne Police Department in Los Angeles, CA in 2011. The program was designed to improve trust and build strong relationships between police and the community. Since its inception, Coffee With A Cop events have been hosted across the United States, and in Canada, Nigeria and Australia. The Metropolitan Police Department holds its event once a month at various locations throughout the City of St. Louis. During the events, officers invite citizens to join them for coffee and conversation. There is no agenda and no speeches; just a chance for residents to ask questions, voice their concerns and get to know the officers. The program has been successful in allowing our department to build relationships with the citizens we serve...one coffee cup at a time!

In addition to the various community outreach initiatives managed by the CEODD, the division also oversees the department's CrimeStoppers program and the MetroLink Unit.

statistics

155





SLMPD - Annual Report to the Community - 19

Index Crime by Month & Annual Clearances | January 1 - August 31, 2015

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CRIME	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	2,268	1,362	2,151	2,159	2,237	2,315	2,641	2,566
PERCENT	8.7%	5.2%	8.3%	8.3%	8.6%	8.9%	10.2%	9.9%
Murder	16	7	12	20	15	22	20	24
Total Rape	23	24	18	21	24	17	18	20
Forcible Rape	23	23	17	16	23	16	16	18
Rape Attempts	0	1	1	5	1	1	2	2
Total Robbery	202	83	124	124	135	164	151	178
Highway	150	51	98	95	102	143	122	149
Business	38	16	20	20	18	13	19	23
Miscellaneous	14	16	6	9	15	8	10	6
(with a weapon)	152	57	87	84	95	133	110	143
(with no weapon)	50	26	37	40	40	31	41	35
Total Aggravated Assault	270	175	299	323	354	334	402	303
Gun	175	85	195	203	218	210	248	181
Knife/Cutting Inst.	13	24	30	18	31	33	35	32
Other Weapon	64	48	60	85	84	68	100	70
Hands, Feet, Fist, Etc.	18	18	14	17	21	23	19	20
Other Assaults*	259	229	326	286	345	268	347	307
Total Burglary	363	214	292	357	363	359	422	433
Residence - Day	117	65	78	112	126	79	82	118
Residence - Night	39	15	44	43	44	61	58	59
Residence - Time Unknown	164	103	139	158	161	185	209	199
Business - Day	7	4	0	7	4	5	7	4
Business - Night	17	12	11	16	11	17	33	25
Business - Time Unknown	19	15	20	21	17	12	33	28
Other - Day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other - Night	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other - Time Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(involving forced entry)	234	137	166	239	234	228	244	291
(involving no forced entry)	102	65	102	101	106	109	143	109
(Attempted)	27	12	24	17	23	22	35	33

Index Crime by Month & Annual Clearances | September 1 - December 31, 2015

CRIME	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	CLEARED BY ARREST	PERCENT CLEARED
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	2,327	2,106	1,972	1,909	26,013	4,510	17.3%
PERCENT	8.9%	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	100.0%	100.0%	
Murder	17	15	12	8	188	91	48.4%
Total Rape	27	25	24	22	263	143	54.4%
Forcible Rape	26	24	19	20	241	131	54.4%
Rape Attempts	1	1	5	2	22	12	54.4%
Total Robbery	140	167	156	166	1,790	506	28.3%
Highway	118	138	126	131	1,423	356	25.0%
Business	11	18	20	18	234	79	33.8%
Miscellaneous	11	11	10	17	133	71	53.4%
(with a weapon)	98	119	118	119	1,315	339	25.8%
(with no weapon)	42	48	38	47	475	167	35.2%
Total Agg. Assault	299	270	262	231	3,522	1,500	42.6%
Gun	173	142	144	118	2,092	590	28.2%
Knife/Cutting Inst.	36	40	25	31	348	232	66.7%
Other Weapon	66	67	79	67	858	548	63.9%
Hands, Feet, Fist, Etc.	24	21	14	15	224	130	58.0%
Other Assaults*	309	310	250	260	3,496	2,322	66.4%
Total Burglary	413	319	323	345	4,203	596	14.2%
Residence - Day	110	109	97	97	1,190	243	20.4%
Residence - Night	42	34	24	42	505	92	18.2%
Residence - Time Unknown	201	133	144	162	1,958	144	7.4%
Business - Day	6	3	3	3	53	19	36.8%
Business - Night	29	22	33	21	247	62	25.1%
Business - Time Unknown	25	18	22	20	250	36	14.4%
Other - Day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other - Night	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other - Time Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
(involving forced entry)	263	196	226	238	2,696	391	14.5%
(involving no forced entry)	125	103	80	78	1,223	180	14.7%
(Attempted)	25	20	17	29	284	25	8.8%

Index Crime by Month & Annual Clearances | January 1 - August 31, 2015

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CRIME	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	2,268	1,362	2,151	2,159	2,237	2,315	2,641	2,566
PERCENT	8.7%	5.2%	8.3%	8.3%	8.6%	8.9%	10.2%	9.9%
Total Larceny	1,086	678	1,072	1,014	1,045	1,136	1,269	1,326
Pickpocket	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	6
Purse Snatching	2	0	1	5	2	2	1	2
Shoplifting	105	75	101	96	112	113	116	109
From Motor Vehicle	425	193	419	277	291	332	452	497
Motor Vehicle Parts	226	141	226	222	183	218	260	233
Bicycles	6	4	12	17	19	38	28	22
From Building	163	150	167	206	216	211	214	228
From Coin Operated	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Other	156	110	143	188	219	218	193	226
(Attempted)	72	34	86	51	62	50	77	81
Total Motor Vehicle Theft	306	179	315	285	277	268	341	257
Auto	273	156	290	241	248	233	290	220
Truck/Bus	25	17	18	32	21	25	32	13
Motorcycle/Other	8	6	7	12	8	10	19	24
(Attempted)	29	22	60	51	53	27	69	52
(Joy Ride)	74	56	90	64	74	79	91	68
Total Arson	2	2	19	15	24	15	18	25

Index Crime by Month & Annual Clearances | September 1 - December 31, 2015

CRIME	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	CLEARED BY ARREST	PERCENT CLEARED
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	2,327	2,106	1,972	1,909	26,013	4,510	17.3%
PERCENT	8.9 %	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	100.0%	100.0%	
Total Larceny	1,130	1,064	969	891	12,680	1,477	11.6%
Pickpocket	0	7	1	2	31	1	3.2%
Purse Snatching	2	3	3	2	25	1	4.0%
Shoplifting	101	121	89	83	1,221	714	58.5%
From Motor Vehicle	372	384	369	316	4,327	165	3.8%
Motor Vehicle Parts	245	206	190	155	2,505	37	1.5%
Bicycles	26	23	6	4	205	3	1.5%
From Building	194	176	189	172	2,286	369	16.1%
From Coin Operated	1	1	2	0	18	4	22.2%
Other	189	143	120	157	2,062	183	8.9%
(Attempted)	63	78	69	62	785	34	4.3%
Total Motor Vehicle Theft	275	221	199	223	3,146	166	5.3%
Auto	224	177	160	192	2,704	148	5.5%
Truck/Bus	30	27	28	22	290	14	4.8%
Motorcycle/Other	21	17	11	9	152	4	2.6%
(Attempted)	54	27	22	31	497	10	2.0%
(Joy Ride)	63	63	47	54	823	64	7.8 %
Total Arson	26	25	27	23	221	31	14.0%

Index Crime by District | January 1 to December 31, 2015

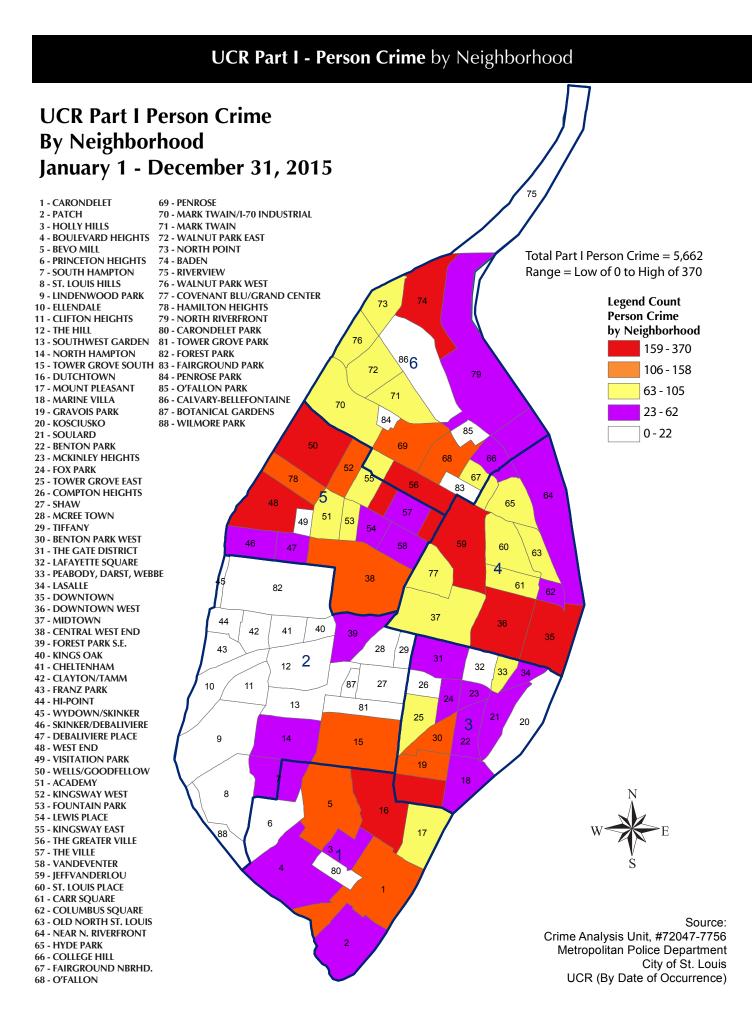
				DISTRICTS				
CRIME	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	OTHER	TOTAL
MURDER	19	6	17	35	46	65	0	188
% Total	10.1%	3.2%	9.0%	18.6%	24.5%	34.6%	0.0%	100%
RAPE	44	14	47	50	53	42	13	263
% Total	16.7%	5.3%	17.9%	19.0%	20.2%	16.0%	4.9%	100%
ROBBERY	232	146	319	375	419	296	3	1,790
% Total	13.0%	8.2%	17.8%	20.9%	23.4%	16.5%	0.2%	100%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	366	200	616	750	798	783	9	3,522
% Total	10.4%	5.7%	17.5%	21.3%	22.7%	22.2%	0.3%	100%
TOTAL CRIME AGAINST PERSONS	661	366	999	1,210	1,316	1,186	25	5,763
% Total	11.5%	6.4%	17.3%	21.0%	22.8%	20.6%	0.4%	100%
BURGLARY	859	539	987	371	751	696	0	4,203
% Total	20.4%	12.8%	23.5%	8.8%	17.9%	16.6%	0.0%	100%
LARCENY	1,660	2,524	1,934	3,069	2,148	1,313	32	12,680
% Total	13.1%	19.9%	15.3%	24.2%	16.9%	10.4%	0.3%	100%
AUTO THEFT	537	450	596	478	566	517	2	3,146
% Total	17.1%	14.3%	18.9%	15.2%	18.0%	16.4%	0.1%	100%
ARSON	45	11	23	28	56	58	0	221
% Total	20.4%	5.0%	10.4%	12.7%	25.3%	26.2%	0.0%	100%
TOTAL CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY	3,101	3,524	3,540	3,946	3,521	2,584	34	20,250
% Total	15.3%	17.4%	17.5%	19.5%	17.4%	12.8%	0.2%	100%
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	3,762	3,890	4,539	5,156	4,837	3,770	59	26,013
% Total	14.5%	15.0%	17.4%	19.8%	18.6%	14.5%	0.2%	100%

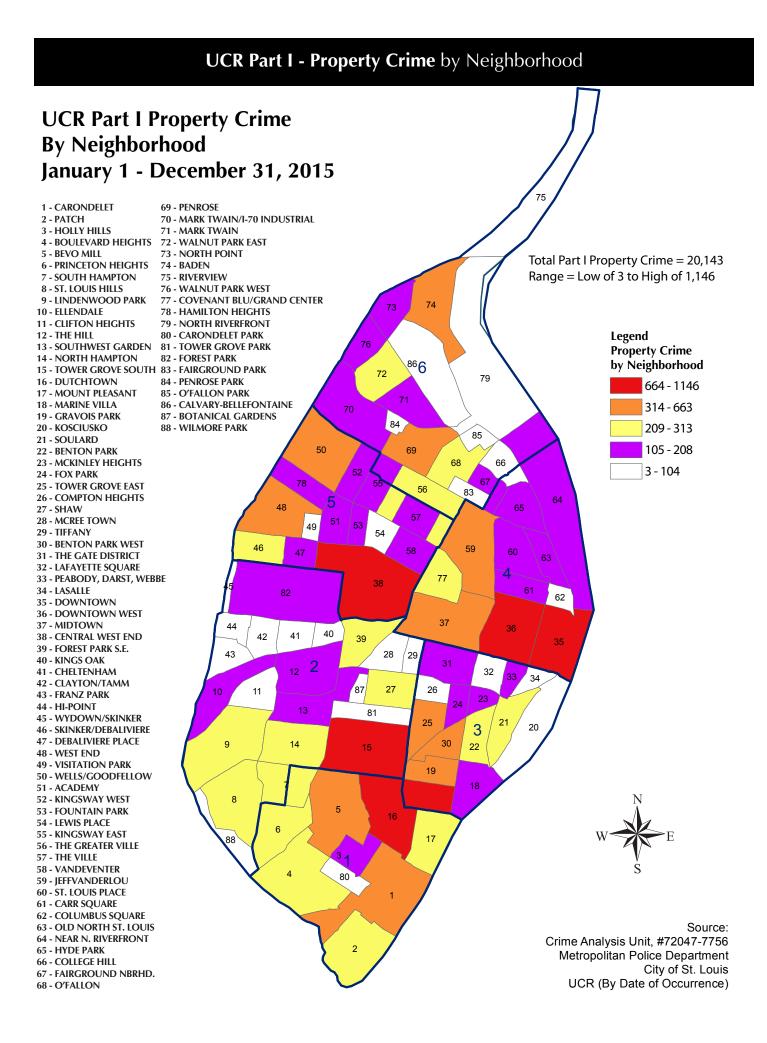
SOURCE: CRM0005-E - Note: Crimes under the "Other" category were not coded to a specific District/Patrol Division

Index Crime by Patrol Division | January 1 to December 31, 2015

DISTRICTS		PATROL DIVISIONS	5
CRIME	SOUTH	CENTRAL	NORTH
MURDER	25	52	111
% Total	13.3%	27.7%	59.0%
RAPE	58	97	95
% Total	22.1%	36.9%	36.1%
ROBBERY	378	694	715
% Total	21.1%	38.8%	39.9%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	566	1,366	1,581
% Total	16.1%	38.8%	44.9%
TOTAL CRIME AGAINST PERSONS	1,027	2,209	2,502
% Total	17.8%	38.3%	43.4%
BURGLARY	1,398	1,358	1,447
% Total	33.3%	32.3%	34.4%
LARCENY	4,184	5,003	3,461
% Total	33.0%	39.5%	27.3%
AUTO THEFT	987	1,074	1,083
% Total	31.4%	34.1%	34.4%
ARSON	56	51	114
% Total	25.3%	23.1%	51.6%
TOTAL CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY	6,625	7,486	6,105
% Total	32.7%	37.0%	30.1%
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	7,652	9.695	8.607
% Total	29.4%	37.3%	33.1%

SOURCE: CRM0005-E - Note: Crimes under the "Other" category were not coded to a specific District/Patrol Division





		TOTAL			Under 10		10 - 14			
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Grand Total - All Classes	11,965	2,840	14,805	4	0	4	152	60	212	
Percentage - All Classes	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	71.7%	28.3%	100.0%	
Part I Crime	3,399	776	4,175	3	0	3	53	8	61	
Percent Part I	81.4%	18.6%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	86.9	13.1%	100.0%	
Criminal Homicide										
a. Murder	95	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forcible Rape	88	2	86	0	0	0	3	0	3	
Robbery	502	55	544	0	0	0	8	1	9	
Aggravated Assault	945	255	1,109	1	0	1	6	1	7	
Burglary	605	78	625	1	0	1	17	2	19	
Larceny-Theft	1,051	357	1,302	1	0	1	11	4	15	
Auto Theft	100	19	112	0	0	0	6	0	6	
Arson	11	4	14	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Part II Crime	8,566	2,064	10,630	1	0	1	99	52	151	
Percent Part II	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	65.6%	34.4%	100.0%	
Other Assaults	1,172	351	1,523	0	0	0	22	22	44	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	45	43	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fraud	40	35	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	783	126	909	0	0	0	24	9	33	
Vandalism	316	161	477	0	0	0	18	1	19	
Weapons Offenses	753	35	788	0	0	0	5	1	6	
Prostitution	26	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sex Offenses*	142	13	155	1	0	1	17	6	23	
Drug Violations	1,958	448	2,406	0	0	0	6	1	7	
Gambling	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offenses Against Family & Children	53	31	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DUI	132	39	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquor Law Violations	114	22	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Disorderly Conduct	668	304	972	0	0	0	3	7	10	
Vagrancy	92	14	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All Others										

Sources: AAR04MY & JAP04MY

Data are summarized based on the highest charge for a given arrest. All juvenile apprehension types are included - Does not include Summons Data - Fugitive and bench warrant arrests are excluded.

		TOTAL			15 - 18		19 - 29			
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Grand Total - All Classes	11,965	2,840	14,805	873	192	1,065	5,151	1,342	6,493	
Percentage - All Classes	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%	82.0%	18.0%	100.0%	79.3%	20.7%	100.0%	
Part I Crime	3,399	776	4,175	304	52	356	1,505	375	1,880	
Percent Part I	81.4%	18.6%	100.0%	85.4%	14.6%	100.0%	80.1%	19.9%	100.0%	
Criminal Homicide										
a. Murder	95	6	100	11	0	11	64	2	66	
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Forcible Rape	88	2	86	6	0	6	28	1	29	
Robbery	502	55	544	87	3	90	265	38	303	
Aggravated Assault	945	255	1,109	49	13	62	464	127	591	
Burglary	605	78	625	67	1	68	254	41	295	
Larceny-Theft	1,051	357	1,302	62	32	94	392	158	550	
Auto Theft	100	19	112	21	3	24	33	6	39	
Arson	11	4	14	1	0	1	4	2	6	
Part II Crime	8,566	2,064	10,630	569	140	709	3,646	967	4,613	
Percent Part II	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%	80.3%	19.7%	100.0%	79.0%	21.9%	100.0%	
Other Assaults	1,172	351	1,523	69	55	124	518	170	688	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	45	43	88	0	0	0	20	23	43	
Fraud	40	35	75	2	2	4	16	17	33	
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	783	126	909	187	13	200	358	62	420	
Vandalism	316	161	477	30	16	46	136	94	230	
Weapons Offenses	753	35	788	68	1	69	387	13	400	
Prostitution	26	1	27	0	0	0	3	1	4	
Sex Offenses*	142	13	155	25	3	28	20	2	22	
Drug Violations	1,958	448	2,406	83	14	97	922	247	1,169	
Gambling	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Offenses Against Family & Children	53	31	84	1	1	2	18	15	33	
DUI	132	39	171	0	0	0	40	12	52	
Liquor Law Violations	114	22	136	0	4	4	17	3	20	
Disorderly Conduct	668	304	972	37	22	59	222	128	350	
Vagrancy	92	14	106	0	0	0	21	2	23	
0 - 7										

Sources: AAR04MY & JAP04MY

Data are summarized based on the highest charge for a given arrest. All juvenile apprehension types are included - Does not include Summons Data - Fugitive and bench warrant arrests are excluded.

		TOTAL			30 39		40 - 49			
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Grand Total - All Classes	11,965	2,840	14,805	3,012	695	3,707	1,605	363	1,968	
Percentage - All Classes	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%	81.6%	18.4%	100.0%	
Part I Crime	3,399	776	4,175	794	188	982	439	100	539	
Percent Part I	81.4%	18.6%	100.0%	80.9%	19.1%	100.0%	81.4%	18.5%	100.0%	
Criminal Homicide										
a. Murder	95	6	100	11	3	14	7	0	7	
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Forcible Rape	88	2	86	20	1	21	21	0	21	
Robbery	502	55	544	95	11	106	34	2	36	
Aggravated Assault	945	255	1,109	206	54	260	128	34	162	
Burglary	605	78	625	139	25	164	66	6	72	
Larceny-Theft	1,051	357	1,302	297	90	387	170	53	223	
Auto Theft	100	19	112	22	3	25	13	5	18	
Arson	11	4	14	3	1	4	0	0	0	
Part II Crime	8,566	2,064	10,630	2,218	507	2,725	1,166	263	1,429	
Percent Part II	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%	81.4%	18.6%	100.0%	81.6%	18.4%	100.0%	
Other Assaults	1,172	351	1,523	298	63	361	164	27	191	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	45	43	88	13	13	26	10	5	15	
Fraud	40	35	75	12	6	18	7	9	16	
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	783	126	909	132	27	159	58	11	69	
Vandalism	316	161	477	78	26	104	35	18	53	
Weapons Offenses	753	35	788	165	10	175	93	7	100	
Prostitution	26	1	27	6	0	6	8	0	8	
Sex Offenses*	142	13	155	34	1	35	19	1	20	
Drug Violations	1,958	448	2,406	558	134	692	227	40	267	
Gambling	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Offenses Against Family & Children	53	31	84	18	11	29	14	2	16	
DUI	132	39	171	32	16	48	27	7	34	
Liquor Law Violations	114	22	136	30	3	33	24	10	34	
Disorderly Conduct	668	304	972	157	62	219	117	39	156	
Vagrancy	92	14	106	24	4	28	28	5	33	
All Others	2,271	439	2,710	661	131	792	334	81	415	

Sources: AAR04MY & JAP04MY

Data are summarized based on the highest charge for a given arrest. All juvenile apprehension types are included - Does not include Summons Data - Fugitive and bench warrant arrests are excluded.

		TOTAL			50 - 59		60 & Over			
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Grand Total - All Classes	11,965	2,840	14,805	903	172	1,075	265	16	281	
Percentage - All Classes	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%	94.3%	5.7%	100.0%	
Part I Crime	3,399	776	4,175	232	49	281	69	4	73	
Percent Part I	81.4%	18.6%	100.0%	82.6%	17.4%	100.0%	94.5%	5.5%	100.0%	
Criminal Homicide										
a. Murder	95	6	100	0	1	0	2	0	2	
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forcible Rape	88	2	86	4	0	0	6	0	6	
Robbery	502	55	544	13	0	13	0	0	0	
Aggravated Assault	945	255	1,109	67	24	91	24	2	26	
Burglary	605	78	625	55	3	58	6	0	6	
Larceny-Theft	1,051	357	1,302	87	19	106	31	1	32	
Auto Theft	100	19	112	5	2	7	0	0	0	
Arson	11	4	14	1	0	1	0	1	1	
Part II Crime	8,566	2,064	10,630	671	123	794	196	12	208	
Percent Part II	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%	
Other Assaults	1,172	351	1,523	85	14	99	16	0	16	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	45	43	88	2	2	4	0	0	0	
Fraud	40	35	75	3	1	4	0	0	0	
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	783	126	909	19	4	23	5	0	5	
Vandalism	316	161	477	16	6	22	3	0	3	
Weapons Offenses	753	35	788	23	1	24	12	2	14	
Prostitution	26	1	27	5	0	5	4	0	4	
Sex Offenses*	142	13	155	17	0	17	9	0	9	
Drug Violations	1,958	448	2,406	119	12	131	43	0	43	
Gambling	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offenses Against Family & Children	53	31	84	2	2	4	0	0	0	
DUI	132	39	171	25	4	29	8	0	8	
Liquor Law Violations	114	22	136	32	2	34	11	0	11	
Disorderly Conduct	668	304	972	97	40	137	35	6	41	
	0.2	1.4	100	10	3	15	7	0	7	
Vagrancy	92	14	106	12	З	15		0	/	

Sources: AAR04MY & JAP04MY

Data are summarized based on the highest charge for a given arrest. All juvenile apprehension types are included - Does not include Summons Data - Fugitive and bench warrant arrests are excluded.

		TOTAL A	RRESTED		PER	RCENTAG	E ARREST	ED
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL
Grand Total - All Classes	3,488	11,250	49	14,787	23.6%	76.1%	0.3%	100%
Part I Crime	762	3,392	17	4,171	18.3%	81.3%	0.4%	100%
Criminal Homicide								
a. Murder	5	96	0	101	5.0%	95.0%	0.0%	100%
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	2	0	2	0.0%	100%	0.0%	100%
Forcible Rape	22	65	3	90	24.4%	72.2%	3.3%	100%
Robbery	41	515	0	556	7.4%	92.6%	0.0%	100%
Aggravated Assault	184	1,010	4	1,198	15.4%	84.3%	0.3%	100%
Burglary	136	539	8	683	19.9%	78.9%	1.2%	100%
Larceny-Theft	343	1,063	1	1,407	24.4%	75.6%	0.1%	100%
Auto Theft	23	95	1	119	19.3%	79.8%	0.8%	100%
Arson	8	7	0	15	53.3%	47.7%	0.0%	100%
Part II Crime	2,726	7,858	32	10,616	25.7%	74.0%	0.3%	100%
Other Assaults	317	1,197	6	1,520	20.9%	78.8%	0.4%	100%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	19	69	0	88	21.6%	78.4%	0.0%	100%
Fraud	31	44	0	75	41.3%	58.7%	0.0%	100%
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	88	817	2	907	9.7%	90.1%	0.2%	100%
Vandalism	83	391	3	477	17.4%	82.0%	0.6%	100%
Weapons Offenses	62	722	4	788	7.9%	91.6%	0.5%	100%
Prostitution	16	10	1	27	59.3%	37.0%	3.7%	100%
Sex Offenses*	31	124	0	155	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100%
Drug Violations	909	1,488	8	2,405	37.8%	61.9%	0.3%	100%
Gambling	2	1	0	3	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100%
Offenses Against Family & Children	13	71	0	84	15.5%	84.5%	0.0%	100%
DWI	118	52	0	170	69.4%	30.6%	0.0%	100%
Liquor Law Violations	44	92	0	136	32.4%	67.6%	0.0%	100%
Disorderly Conduct	274	691	3	968	28.3%	71.4%	0.3%	100%
Vagrancy	46	60	0	106	43.4%	56.6%	0.0%	100%
All Others	673	2,029	5	2,707	24.9%	75.0%	0.2%	100%

Sources: Adult Arrests by Age/Race/Sex Report (AAR04MY) & Juvenile Apprehensions by Age/Race/Sex Report (JAP04MY). Data are summarized based on the highest charge for a given arrest - All juvenile apprehension types are included - Does not include summons data. *Excluding forcible rape and prostitution

Juvenile Arrested by District & Month | January 1 to December 31, 2015

DISTRICT		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
1ST	MALE	6	4	1	2	0	1	5
	FEMALE	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
	TOTAL	7	4	2	3	0	2	6
2ND	MALE	2	2	3	3	0	3	3
	FEMALE	1	0	1	2	7	2	2
	TOTAL	3	2	4	5	7	5	5
	MALE	1	0	3	0	2	6	4
3RD	FEMALE	4	4	3	0	1	0	6
	TOTAL	5	4	6	0	3	6	10
	MALE	1	10	7	8	2	8	5
4TH	FEMALE	0	4	11	1	0	2	3
	TOTAL	1	15	18	9	2	10	8
5TH	MALE	0	0	24	1	1	0	3
	FEMALE	1	0	15	2	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1	0	39	3	1	0	3
	MALE	0	1	16	2	0	2	3
6TH	FEMALE	0	0	10	0	0	0	2
	TOTAL	0	1	26	2	0	2	5
	MALE	10	17	54	16	5	20	23
TOTAL	FEMALE	7	9	41	6	8	5	14
	TOTAL	17	26	95	22	13	25	37

Source: JAP001

All juvenile apprehensions (17 years and younger) are included (both those booked and held by the Juvenile Court and those booked and released). Counts distinct registers.

Juvenile Arrested by District & Month | January 1 to December 31, 2015

DISTRICT		AUG	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	PERCENT
1ST	MALE	7	6	3	0	19	54	81.8%
	FEMALE	2	2	0	0	3	12	18.2%
	TOTAL	9	8	3	0	22	66	100.0%
2ND	MALE	1	6	0	0	5	28	58.3%
	FEMALE	0	1	1	0	3	20	41.7%
	TOTAL	1	7	1	0	8	48	100.0%
	MALE	7	26	12	9	20	90	72.6%
3RD	FEMALE	1	3	6	1	5	34	27.4%
	TOTAL	8	29	18	10	25	124	100.0%
	MALE	0	27	13	0	21	102	76.1%
4TH	FEMALE	0	3	2	0	5	32	23.9%
	TOTAL	0	30	15	0	26	134	100.0%
5TH	MALE	0	40	15	10	10	104	78.8%
	FEMALE	0	4	3	2	1	28	21.2%
	TOTAL	0	44	18	12	11	132	100.0%
	MALE	0	20	17	0	11	72	79.1%
6TH	FEMALE	0	5	1	0	1	19	20.9%
	TOTAL	0	25	18	0	12	91	100.0%
	MALE	15	125	60	19	86	450	75.6%
TOTAL	FEMALE	3	18	13	3	18	145	24.4%
	TOTAL	18	143	73	22	104	595	100.0%

Source: JAP001

All juvenile apprehensions (17 years and younger) are included (both those booked and held by the Juvenile Court and those booked and released). Counts distinct registers.

		NET CRIME RECORD COUNTS					
Crime Group	Crime Description	Crimes	Unfoundeds	Adjustments	Net Total		
01	Homicide	187	-8	9	188		
02	Rape	267	-10	6	263		
03	Robbery	1,847	-52	-5	1,790		
04	Aggravated Assault	3,554	-28	-4	3,522		
05	Burglary	4,257	-50	-4	4,203		
06	Larceny	12,758	-84	6	12,680		
07	Vehicle Theft	3,338	-194	2	3,146		
08	Arson	241	-20	0	221		
	Grand Totals	26,449	-446	10	26,013		

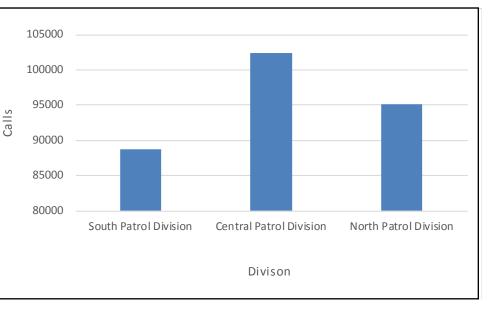
One Homicide every 47 hours One Rape every 33 hours One Robbery every 5 hours One Aggravated Assault every 2 hours One Burglary every 2 hours One Larceny every 41 minutes (.7 hours) One Vehicle Theft every 3 hours One Arson every 40 hours

Rounded, Based on 8765 hours (525900 minutes) Source: Data retrieved from Crime Coding Data Retrieval System

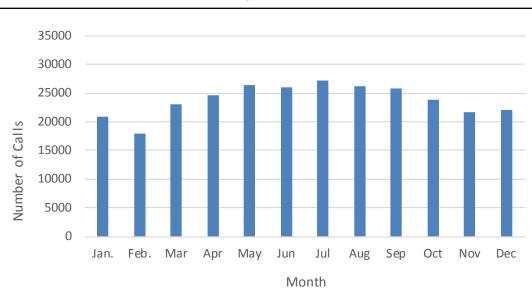
Calls For Service - Directed Incidents by Division & Month January 1 to December 31, 2015

Division	2015
South	
District 1	45,660
District 2	43,021
South Patrol Division	88,681
Central	
District 3	49,548
District 4	52,787
Central Patrol Division	102,335
North	
District 5	48,709
District 6	46,374
North Patrol Division	95,083
Unknown	126
City Total Calls	286,225

2015 Directed Incidents - By Division



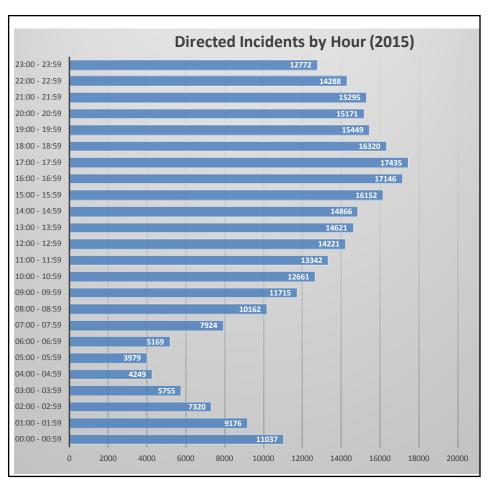
20,940 January 17,895 February March 23,089 April 24,676 26,438 May June 26,113 July 27,268 26,278 August 25,732 September October 23,949 21,738 November December 22,109



2015 Directed Incidents - By Month

Source: SLMPD Calls For Service Retrieval

Hour of Day	Directed Incidents
00:00 - 00:59	11,037
01:00 - 01:59	9,176
02:00 - 02:59	7,320
03:00 - 03:59	5,755
04:00 - 04:59	4,249
05:00 - 05:59	3,979
06:00 - 06:59	5,169
07:00 - 07:59	7,924
08:00 - 08:59	10,162
09:00 - 09:59	11,715
10:00 - 10:59	12,661
11:00 - 11:59	13,342
12:00 - 12:59	14,221
13:00 - 13:59	14,621
14:00 - 14:59	14,866
15:00 - 15:59	16,152
16:00 - 16:59	17,146
17:00 - 17:59	17,435
18:00 - 18:59	16,320
19:00 - 19:59	15,449
20:00 - 20:59	15,171
21:00 - 21:59	15,295
22:00 - 22:59	14,288
23:00 - 23:59	12,772
Grand Total	286,225



Source: SLMPD Calls For Service Data Extract

911 Center Statistics by Month | January 1 to December 31, 2015

911 Center Statistics							
Com	munication Center	Actions		Calls For Service	Retrieval Actions		
	Incoming Calls	Avg. Delay to Answer (sec) ^A	Directed Incidents	TRU Calls For Service	Traffic-Radio Incidents	Self-Initiated Incidents	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
January	63,987	4.9	20,940	1,306	1,347	16,907	
February	55,593	3.5	17,895	963	1,566	15,379	
March	68,585	4.7	23,089	1,472	1,832	15,206	
April	72,650	5.4	24,676	1,909	1,801	13,923	
Мау	76,519	6.7	26,438	1,402	1,687	12,531	
June	77,012	6.1	26,113	1,329	1,840	13,385	
July	80,294	8.1	27,268	1,437	1,647	12,749	
August	75,243	7.3	26,278	1,254	2,076	12,388	
September	71,057	6.9	25,732	1,298	1,492	13,906	
October	66,298	6.3	23,949	1,222	1,721	17,278	
November	61,511	5.6	21,738	1,107	1,547	15,964	
December	61,907	5.6	22,109	1,111	1,794	16,211	
Total	830,656	6.0	286,225	15,810	20,350	175,827	

A Based upon averages from daily half-hour intervals.

1. Incoming Calls - Total calls received by the 911 Center. The 911 Call Center is the initial point for everyone within the city limits (including Police, Fire, and EMS)

2. Avg. Delay - Average time in seconds that a 911 call was answered.

3. Directed Incidents - dispatched calls with a priority of 1,2,3, or 4. (Does not include canceled or duplicate calls). Based on Final Call Code.

4. TRU Calls - Calls For Service received by the Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU). (Does not include canceled or duplicate calls).

5. Traffic-Radio Incidents - calls based on radio codes. (Does not include canceled or duplicate calls).

6. Self-Initiated Incidents - calls based on radio incident codes. (does not include canceled or duplicate calls).

Source: SLMPD Calls For Service Retrieval (Calls For Service Retrieval Actions) Planning and Research Division (Communication Center Actions)

SLMPD Commissioned Officers By the Numbers | 2015

LE by the Numbers ¹				
Chief	1			
Assistant Chief	1			
Lieutenant Colonel	3			
Major	6			
Captain	10			
Lieutenant	60			
Sergeant	207			
Police Officer	885			
Probationary Police Officer	53			
Total	1,226			

LE by Race/Gender ²								
White Black Other To								
Male	54%	27%	3%	84%				
Female	9%	7%	0%	16%				
Total	63%	34%	3%	100.00%				

The average age of a SLMPD officer is 40.4

Annual Salary (by rank)	Minimum	Maximum ⁴
Chief ³	\$106,905	\$116,045
Assistant Chief	\$90,719	\$99,166
Lieutenant Colonel	\$86,405	\$94,848
Major	\$82,078	\$90,083
Captain	\$76,819	\$83,193
Lieutenant	\$65,598	\$77,199
Sergeant	\$56,570	\$71,148
Police Officer	\$41,214	\$62,461
Probationary Officer	\$39,889	\$39,889

Length of Service by Rank¹

Years	Chief	Assistant Chief	Lieu- tenant Colonel	Major	Captain	Lieu- tenant	Sergeant	Police Officer	Prob. Police Officer	Grand Total	Percent
00-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	53	202	16.48%
05-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	319	0	333	27.16%
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	2	31	146	0	179	14.60%
15-19	1	0	0	0	2	10	46	92	0	151	12.32%
20-24	0	0	0	1	1	23	59	86	0	170	13.87%
25-30	0	0	1	2	5	18	46	85	0	157	12.81%
30+	0	1	2	3	2	7	11	8	0	34	2.77%
Grand Total	1	1	3	6	10	60	207	885	53	1,226	100.00%

1 Data as of 12/31/2015.

2 Percentage displayed with two decimal places for totaling purposes.

3 Chief of Police's current annual salary is set by contract at 127,000 per year.

4 Maximums include educational incentives.

Sources: SLMPD PeopleSoft System, SLMPD Salary Matrix 12/16/2015

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted | January 1 to December 31, 2015

	TYPE OF WEAPON							
	TOTAL	FIREARM	KNIFE	OTHER	HANDS	TWO MAN	ONE Man Alone	
Responding to "Disturbance" Call	62	3	0	8	51	46	15	
Burglary in Progress or Pursuit	6	0	0	1	5	5	1	
Robbery in Progress or Pursuit	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Attempting other Arrests	67	5	2	7	53	42	14	
Civil Disorder (Riot, etc.)	21	6	0	8	7	0	0	
Handling / Transport- ing Prisoners	22	0	0	2	20	13	4	
Investigate Suspicious Persons	66	20	2	9	35	49	12	
Ambush - No Warning	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	
Mentally Deranged Person	4	0	2	0	2	2	2	
Traffic Pursuit & Stops	38	9	0	14	15	27	11	
All Other	121	22	2	23	74	61	25	
TOTAL	411	68	8	73	262	247	85	
Number with Personal Injury	57	2	0	12	43			
Number without Personal Injury	354	66	8	61	219			

Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted | January 1 to December 31, 2015

TYPE OF WEA	PON			TYPE OF AS	SSIGNMENT			
	TOTAL	ONE MAN ASSIST	DETECT. ALONE	DETECT ASSIST	OTHER Alone	OTHER ASSIST	POLICE ASSAULTS CLEARED	
Responding to "Disturbance" Call	62	0	0	0	1	0	61	
Burglary in Progress or Pursuit	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Robbery in Progress or Pursuit	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Attempting other Arrests	67	0	1	4	2	4	61	
Civil Disorder (Riot, etc.)	21	0	0	0	1	20	10	
Handling / Transport- ing Prisoners	22	0	0	0	0	5	21	
Investigate Suspicious Persons	66	0	1	0	3	1	52	
Ambush - No Warning	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Mentally Deranged Person	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Traffic Pursuit & Stops	38	0	0	0	0	0	26	
All Other	121	0	7	0	8	20	93	
TOTAL	411	0	9	4	16	50	336	

Time of Assaults

	12:00-2:00	2:00-4:01	4:01-6:00	6:01-8:00	8:01-10:00	10:01-12:00
AM	50	21	10	15	26	24
РМ	36	33	46	45	56	49

LE by the Numbers ¹	
Deputy Marshal	25
Park Ranger	29
TOTAL	54

LE by Race / Gender ²						
WHITE BLACK OTHER TOTAL						
MALE	25.9%	53.7%	0.0%	79.6%		
FEMALE	3.7%	16.7%	0.0%	20.4%		
TOTAL	29.6%	70.4%	0.0%	100.0%		

Annual Salary ³	Minimum	Maximum	
Deputy Marshal	\$27,924	\$46,800	
Park Ranger	\$27,924	\$46,800	

The average age of a Deputy Marshal/ Park Ranger is 50.1

1 Data as of 12/31/2015.

2 Percentage displayed with one decimal place for totaling purposes.

3 Annual Salary data source from St. Louis City Pay Bill.

Sources: SLMPD PeopleSoft System, SLMPD Salary Matrix 12/16/2015

homicide

1550

HOMICIDE PRESENTATION 2015

Homicide Count:

• 2015 Homicide Total - 188 (increase of 30, or 18% from 2014)

Homicide Demographics:

- 85% of the victims were Male.
- 92% of the victims were African-American.
- 59% of homicide victims were aged 19 32.
- 45% of homicide victims were African-American males between the ages of 17 and 28.
- 172 (91%) of victime had a criminal history (vs. 90% in 2014).

Geographic Areas Affected

- 34% of homicides occurred in District 6. 26% of homicides occurred in District 5.
- 79% of homicides occurred in half of the city's 6 districts.

Top Homicide Circumstances:

- Unknown 58.88% (54.72% in 2014)
- Argument/Fight 13% (19% in 2014)
- Retaliation 9.14% (5.03% in 2014)
- Robbery 8.63% (6.29% in 2014)

Typical Homicide Summary

- Homicide Victim & Suspect
 - O Male
 - O African-American
 - 17 29 years of age
 - **O** has a criminal history

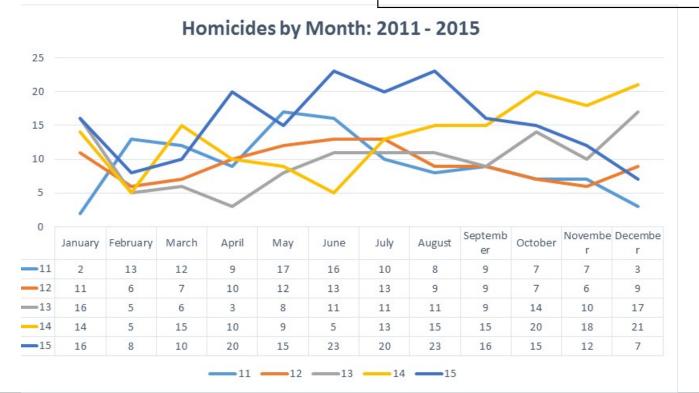
Counting Homicides: Temporal Analysis

	2014	2015	% Change
January	14	16	14%
February	5	8	60%
March	15	10	-33%
April	10	20	100%
May	9	15	67%
June	5	23	360%
July	13	20	54%
August	15	23	53%
September	15	16	7%
October	20	15	-25%
November	18	12	-33%
December	21	7	-67%
Grand Total	160	185	16%

Counting Homicides:

The F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) establishes all guidelines and procedures for the submission of crime data to the State UCR Program Coordinator (State Police). Murders are counted at the time that Homicide Investigators have determined that, after investigation, an intentional killing of a human being by another has occurred. Clearances of murders occur when at least one person suspected of committing the murder is taken into police custody for prosecution. Clearance is counted by the month that the suspect is taken into custody. While the official homicide statistics, shown in the table on this page, counts homicides by the date they were coded (for example, if a person is fatally injured in one year, but succumbs to their injury in the following year, the homicide is officially counted in the year of death, and not the year of injury), the remainder of statistics in this report will not reflect those numbers, but rather only reflect those murders that occurred within that calendar year.

It is important to understand that UCR allows adjustments (e.g. clearances, reclassification, unfounded, etc.) from previous submitted months to be made the month that the adjustment becomes known to police.



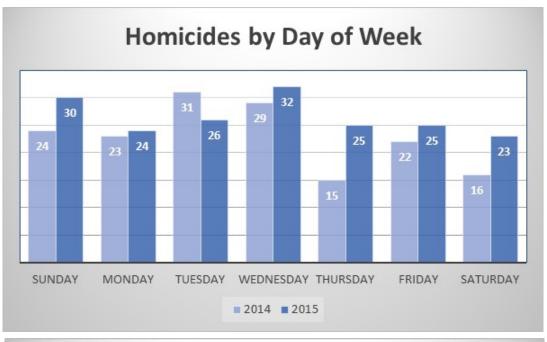
Source: Crime Analysis Unit St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Data provided by the Homicide Unit & i/Leads RMS

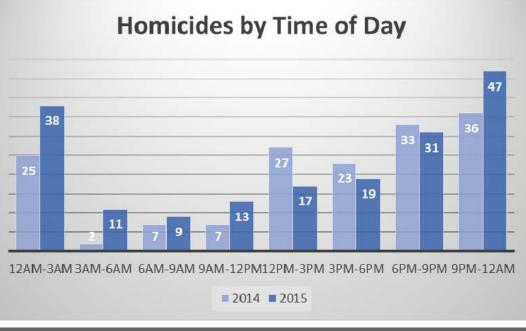
Counting Homicides: Temporal Analysis



RECAP

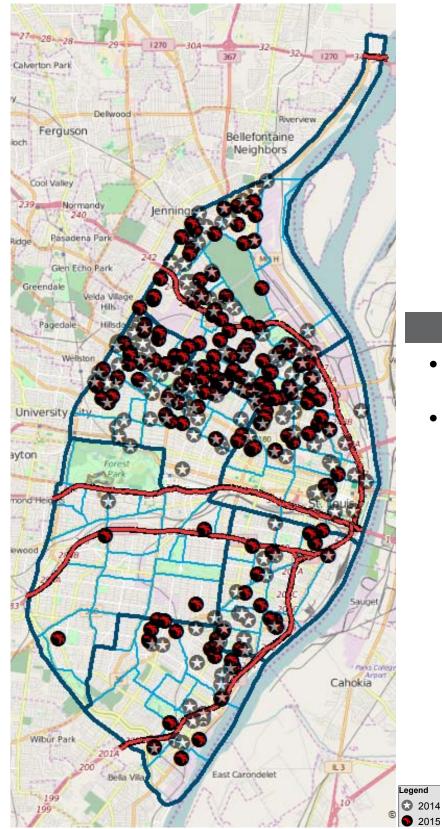
- The graphs above show the monthly, and annual, City of St. Louis homicide numbers since 2011.
- Crime victims may succumb to their injuries months or years after the incident data. These figures include those victims who were injured in one year and died in another.
- While many crimes show seasonal changes, in the City of St. Louis, it does not appear that seasonality has direct effects on homicide.
- While we are able to look at homicides by both the date the offender was arrested, regardless of when the homicide occurred (Month Coded), and by the date the homicide occurred, regardless of when the arrest was effected (Date of Occurrence) the official statistics, per UCR rules, are the Month Coded numbers.





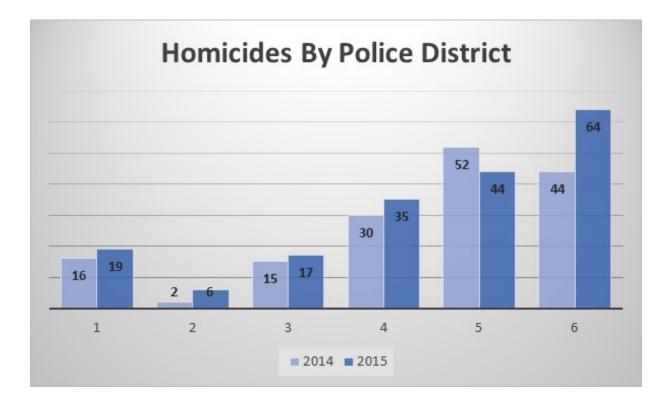
- RECAP
- No day was consistently the highest or lowest. Thursday was a high day this year, but low last year.
- While there was no sharp difference in day of week, there is a clear pattern when it comes to time of day, with the period between 9 pm and 3 am being the most likely hours for a homicide to occur, totaling 51% of this previous year's homicide.

The Geography of Homicide



RECAP

- The Map is an illustration of the locations where homicides have occurred within the City of St. Louis over the previous two years.
- As the map clearly illustrates, homicides within the City of St. Louis cluster to the Northern half of the city, and just West of I-55 and South of I-44 in South St. Louis.



RECAP

• The number of homicides per District remains fairly consistent from year to year within each District, with the notable exception of the rise in the 6th for 2015.

Weapon Analysis

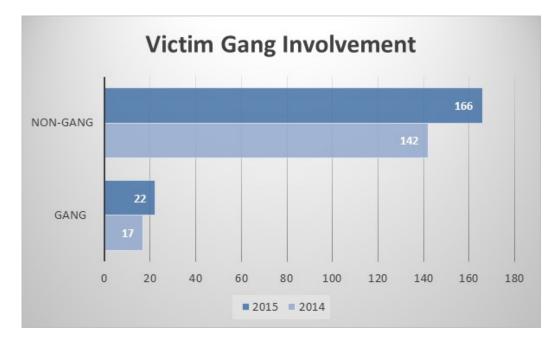


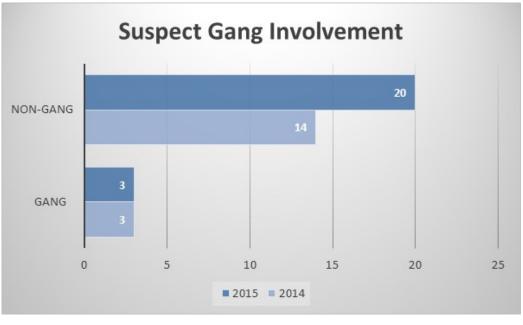
	2015	2014	% Change
FIREARM	179	138	30%
OTHER	4	8	-50%
BLADED WEAPON	2	10	80%
BLUDGEONED	1	2	-50%
STRANGULATION	1	1	0%
VEHICLE	1	0	100%

RECAP

- The graph and table above show City of St. Louis homicide trends as they related to weapons used from 2014 and 2015.
- The vast majority of homicides were committed with a firearm.
- While 9 mm was the most popular caliber of firearm used in homicides for both years, it comprised only 23% in 2014 and 33% in 2015.

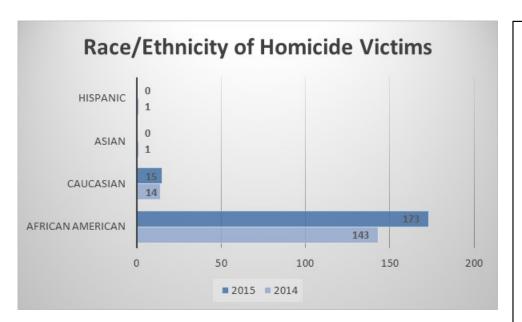
Gang Involvement: Homicide Victims and Suspects

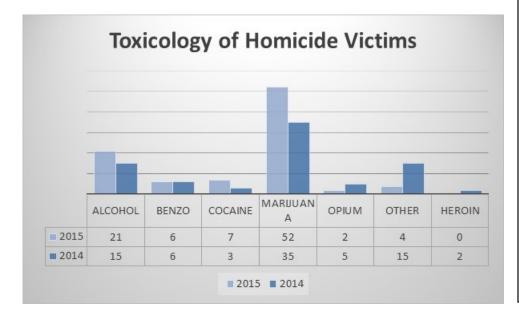




RECAP

- Known gang involvement is low for both victims and suspects.
- Gang involvement ranged from 13-17% for suspects in this time period, and between 10-11% for victims.
- This graph ONLY represents those that have a known and documented gang affiliation, and does not include any informal or non-"gang" groups or crews, which have become more common in recent years.





Victims were largely MALE, with 86% of victims over the previous two years being MALE.

Victims were also largely City residents with 74 and 71% from 2014 and 2015, respectively, being from the City.

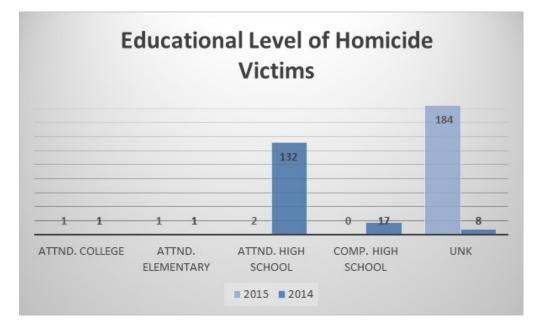
As the tables show, victims were largely African-American as well.

Average AGE varies widely. In 2012 it was 30, while in 2013 the average age was only 19, in 2014 it was 29, and in 2015 it was 30. Only five ages had 10 or more victims, though these are notably close together and show the true median age of homicide: 21(13), 22 (16), 23 (15), 24 (11), and 27 (11).

In 2014, 51% of victims were under the influence of some substance, while 50% were in 2015.

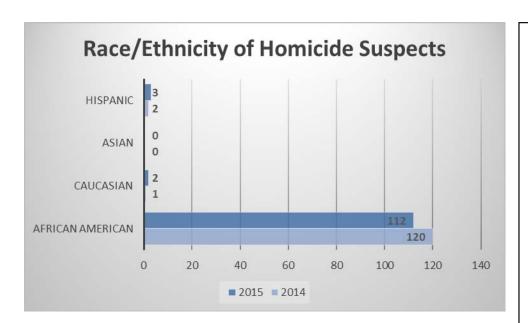
Suspectology: Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, & Criminal History





RECAP

• Over 90% of homicide victims in both 2014 and 2015 had a criminal history.



<section-header>

Suspects were largely MALE, with 94% in 2014 and 97% in 2015 being MALE.

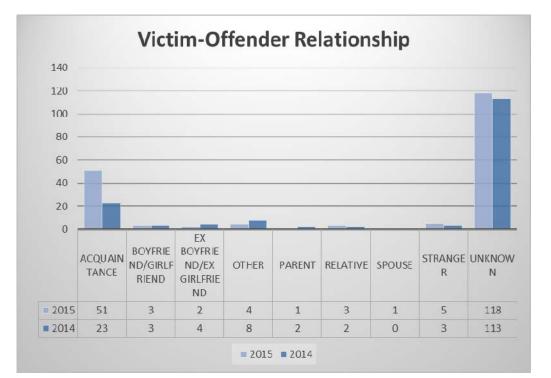
As the tables show, victims were largely African-American as well.

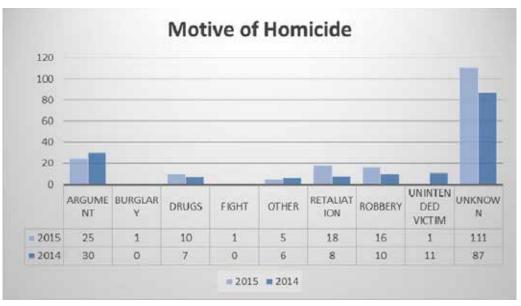
Average AGE doesn't vary as widely in Suspects as it does with Victims. In 2013, it was 31, while in 2014 & 2015 the average age was 28.

Toxicology cannot be determined on Suspects as most are not arrested at the time of the incident.

Suspect criminal history is fairly stable between years with 95% in 2014 and 97% in 2015 having a criminal history.

Victim/Offender Relationship & Homicide Circumstances





RECAP

• The Graphs above show the relationship between victim and offender and the motive of the homicide, when known. Most are unknown as many are unsolved, and even when cleared, motives and relationships do not always present themselves clearly.

homicide data



Homicide Data | January 1 to December 31, 2015

	Total Number	Wł	nite	Black		Ot	her
Age Group	Victims	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
INFANT	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1-4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
5-9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
10-14	20	2	0	16	2	0	0
15-19	65	5	1	50	9	0	0
20-24	27	0	0	25	2	0	0
25-29	15	0	0	13	2	0	0
30-34	21	2	1	14	4	0	0
35-39	14	0	0	12	2	0	0
40-44	5	0	1	3	1	0	0
45-49	11	1	2	7	1	0	0
50-54	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
55-59	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
60-64	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
65-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75/OVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	188	10	5	150	23	0	0

Percentage of Homicide Victims 15-24 Years of Age	48.9%
Percentage of Female Homicide Victims	14.9%
Percentage of Male Homicide Victims	85.1%
Percentage of White Homicide Victims	8.0%
Percentage of Black Homicide Victims	92.0%
Percentage of "Other Race" Homicide Victims	0.0%

*Data obtained from SLMPD UCR Records

internal affairs



Internal Affairs Data* Overall Statistics January 1 to December 31, 2015

Closed Cases by Charge and Disposition	Exoner- ated	Mediation - Resolved	Not Sustained	Sustained	Unfound- ed	Unknown	With- drawn	Total Charges
Abuse of a Subordinate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accepting an Offer to Provide Assistance in Influencing a Hiring, Transfer or Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accepting Anything of Value for Permitting / Ignoring Illegal Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accepting Gratuities w/o Board Approval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alleged Uncivil Treatment	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	8
Alleged Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AWOL	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	8
Careless-Hazardous Operation of Police Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conduct Unbecoming	1	0	8	9	0	0	2	20
DARB	0	0	0	87	0	1	0	88
Domestic Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drinking on Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Test Failure	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Engaging in Prohibited Political Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engaging in Work Stoppage Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escaped Prisoner	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Excessive Discipline	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Excessive Undocumented Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fail to Notify Supervisor of Use of Medication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Acknowledge or Respond to Radio Call	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Attend Court	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Failed to Conduct a Proper Investigation	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	8
Failed to Notify Supervisor of Change of Residence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Notify Supervisor of Responding to a Medical Facility for an On Duty Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Notify Supervisor/Commander of Police Matters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Provide Emergency Contact Info	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failed to Schedule / Take PAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failing to Make Required Reports	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	7
Failing to Properly Exercise Duties Associated w/Rank	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	8
Failure to Follow Evidence/Property Procedures	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Failure to Follow Lawful Order of Superior	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Failure to Promptly Report any Misconduct by Another Department Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to Report for Duty on Time	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Failure to Wear Seat Belt	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	8
False Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feigning Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fighting or Quarreling w/Dept. Member While On or Off Duty	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Filing a Claim or Suit w/o Notifying Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Internal Affairs Data* Overall Statistics January 1 to December 31, 2015

Closed Cases by Charge and Disposition	Exoner- ated	Mediation - Resolved	Not Sustained	Sustained	Unfound- ed	Unknown	With- drawn	Total Charges
Harassment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Search	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improper Performance of Duty	1	0	1	9	0	4	0	15
Insubordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interfering or Interceding w/Board Member or Witness While Under Suspension or Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intoxication Off Duty In Uniform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intoxication On Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knowingly Associating w/Criminals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Notification of Legal Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of Police Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lost/Stolen/Careless Handling Department Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misuse of Department Computer Systems/REJIS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Money and/or Property Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neglect of Duty	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Offering Money or Other Thing of Value to Influence a Hiring, Transfer or Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Abuse	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Property Damaged by Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racial Profiling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radio Procedure Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soliciting for Businesses for Personal Gain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspension and/or Revocation of Driver's License	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unauthorized Secondary Employment	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unfit for Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unjust Arrest, Summons, Etc.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Use of Controlled Substance(s) w/o Prescription	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Use of Position for Personal Gain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Verbal Abuse	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Violation of Appearance Standards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of City Ordinance/State Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of Department Procedures	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Violation of Department Sick Reporting Policy	0	0	0	7	1	2	0	10
Violation of Private Security Manual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of Pursuit Policy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Violation of Residency Rule	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Violation of Substance Abuse Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of Use of Force Policy	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
VOIDED NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	7	0	31	172	8	17	2	237

Disciplinary Actions				
Cautioned	0			
Demoted	0			
Dropped	5			
License Revoked	0			
No Discipline	48			
Oral Reprimand	1			
Pay for Replacement	0			
Re-instructed	0			
Resigned Under Charges	3			
Suspended	72			
Time / Days Taken	0			
Unknown	18			
Written Reprimand	90			

Explanation of Complaint Dispositions

Sustained: Investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to support the allegation of the complaint.

Not Sustained: Insufficient evidence available to either prove or disprove the allegation.

Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts, as shown by the investigation, or the incident complained of did not occur.

Exonerated: The actions complained of did occur, but the investigation disclosed that the actions were reasonable.

Withdrawn: Complainant withdrew complaint and the investigation was terminated.

Mediation-Resolved: Both parties voluntarily resolved the complaint through confidential/constructive mediation.

financials

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE Fiscal Year July 1, 2014 -June 30, 2015

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund

The Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri (As of September 1, 2013, a City Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri) Unaudited for the year ended June 30, 2015 (Dollars in thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with final budget favorable (unfavorable)
Revenue from the City of St. Louis	144,801	148,608	145,215	3,393
Expenditures:				
Salaries	95,200	98 <i>,</i> 900	101,178	(2,278)
Benefits:				
Group life health and dental	20,373	20,223	19,700	523
Workers' compensation	4,082	4,232	4,797	(565)
Social Security - Medicare supplemental	2,607	2,607	2,557	50
Employer retirement contribution	3,593	3,593	3,505	88
Prior year encumbrances	15	15	15	
Total salaries and benefits	125,870	129,570	131,752	(2,182)
Supplies and materials:				
Gasoline/petroleum products	7	7	5	2
Auto parts and materials	789	790	485	305
Wearing apparel	681	681	646	35
Office/computer supplies	3	3	3	
Communication supplies	1,378	1,303	564	739
Facility/grounds supplies	133	133	113	20
Training supplies	122	122	101	21
Public safety supplies	100	100	26	74
Ammunition	182	183	131	52
Other supplies	28	28	26	2
Prior year encumbrances	940	937	861	76
Total supplies and materials	4,363	4,287	2,961	1,326
Rental:				
Health/safety leases	241	241	182	59
Other leases	4	4		4
Prior year encumbrances	52	52	47	5
Total leases	297	297	229	68
Capital equipment:				
Office/computer assets		94	86	8
Fleet assets	6	6	11	(5)
Public safety assets	1,265	1,287	1,373	(86)
Other assets	28	63	62	1
Prior year encumbrances	1,080	1,080	79	1,001
Total capital equipment	2,379	2,530	1,611	919

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund

The Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri (As of September 1, 2013, a City Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri) Unaudited for the year ended June 30, 2014 (Dollars in thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with final budget favorable (unfavorable)
Contractual services:				
REJIS	1,800	1,740	1,497	243
Communication services	1,439	1,470	611	859
Outside contractor services	829	919	558	361
Software and licenses	1,065	1,020	552	468
Medical services	764	774	768	6
Scholarship program	210	210	159	51
Internal Services	2,402	2,243	1,453	790
Office/computer services	322	322	192	130
Legal services	75	75	74	1
Education/training services	347	347	221	126
Damage claims	3	3		3
Public health and safety services	247	243	183	60
Fleet services	58	58	11	47
Other contractual services	256	277	207	70
Prior year encumbrances	2,075	2,223	2,176	47
Total contractual services	11,892	11,892	8,662	3,262
Total expenditures	144,801	148,608	145,215	3,393

In memory of the 164 St. Louis Police Officers who made the ultimate sacrifice in the performance of duty

1863 Sgt. John Sturdy 1868 John Skinner 1875 John Cummings 1877 John S. White 1879 Charles Printz 1880 Michael Walsh 1881 Patrick Doran 1883 Sgt. P.M. Jenks 1890 Louis H. Wilmers 1890 James Brady 1893 L.A. Boone 1894 Sgt. Michael Gannon 1897 Nicholas Hunt 1900 Dennis Crane 1900 John Looney 1900 Nicholas Beckman 1900 Thomas J. Bolin 1901 Richard Delaney 1901 Michael J. Burke 1902 Terrence J. Donnelly 1902 Michael Reedy 1902 William Boka 1903 Hugh McCartney 1903 William Y. Hoagland 1903 Thomas Hadican 1904 Frank Ahern 1904 Thomas Dwyer 1904 John J. Shea 1904 James A. McClusky 1906 Humphrey O'Leary 1907 Lemuel R. Boyce 1908 Zeno Fults 1908 Edward Dellmore Cornelius O'Keefe Louis Schnarr 1912 Arthur M. Huddleston 1913 Martin Kilroy 1914 William H. Shaiper 1914 Charles J. Benderoth 1914 Henry S. Smith 1915 Sgt. Michael Gibbons 1915 Edward G.J. Spilcker 1915 Leo Kraeger 1915 Charles F. Barmeier

1916 John McKenna 1916 William Dillon 1916 Louis G. Robers 1916 Edward O'Brien 1917 Issac Kidwell 1917 Julius H. Petring 1917 Charles B. Redmond 1918 Andrew M. Lawrence 1918 August Schwind 1919 William F. Hayes 1919 Thomas Ward 1919 Lt. William J. Smith 1919 Louis H. Niederschulte 1920 Det. Sgt. James King 1920 Sgt. Edward Dwyer 1920 Terence McFarland 1920 Frank O. Reese 1920 Preston Anslyn 1920 William A. Moller 1920 George E. Geisler 1920 Charles M. Daly 1921 Michael J. Finn 1921 John J. McGrath 1922 Bernard C. Mengel 1922 Michael O'Connor 1922 Patrick Stapleton 1922 Bernard T. Cook 1922 Det. Sgt. Harry W. Lemkemeier 1923 William C. Carroll 1923 Joesph T. Staten 1923 Michael Haggerty 1923 Edward Kuehner 1923 John Flaherty 1923 William H. Anderson 1923 Roger J. Harty 1923 Lt. Sidney E. Sears 1923 Peter A. Finnerty 1924 Bernard Early 1924 Sgt. Robert E. Woody 1924 Fred W. Benz 1925 John H. Bohlen 1925 Charles B. Claggett 1925 Harry Wise

1925 Carl T. Hunt 1925 John H. Grogan 1925 James H. Mateer 1926 William Sass 1926 Frank H. Kohring 1926 Eugene N. Lovely 1927 Det. Sgt. Edward Lally 1927 Det. Sgt. Edward Schaaf 1927 Douglas Chamblin 1927 Oliver W. Cook 1928 Paul L. Meyer 1928 Joseph P. McGovern 1929 John Walsh 1929 Roy Berry 1929 Joseph Meier 1929 William McCormack 1930 Edward Schnittker 1931 Harry Stussie 1931 Sgt. Adolph Kreidler 1931 Sgt. Jeremiah O'Connor 1931 George Moran 1932 George Schrameyer 1933 Joseph Theobald Jr. 1934 Albert R. Siko 1934 James J. Carmody 1934 William F. Cotter 1936 Sgt. William Cullen 1936 Henry DeKeersgieter 1936 Anthony Retkowski 1937 Det. Sgt. James Mobrak 1937 Det. Sgt. Thomas Sullivan 1937 Walter M. Bingham 1939 Harry Canton 1941 William E. Mears 1946 Neal Courtney 1948 Raymond M. Hacker 1948 Edward Fabick 1949 William O'Brien 1952 Charles E. Voracek 1953 Edward T. Burke

1955 Henry L. Eichelberger 1955 Charles J Hogan 1956 Thomas P. Mulroonev 1959 Samuel J. Cheatham 1963 Donald C. Sparks 1964 Glennon R. Jasper 1964 Paul McCulloch 1964 Paul Goldak 1966 Sgt. Harry W. Oebels 1967 Paul B. Oatman 1969 Brian M. Graft 1969 Terry Scott Simmons 1971 Melvin Wilmoth 1971 Paul Kramer 1972 Frank G. Dobler 1972 Harold E. Warnecke 1973 John L. Summers 1973 Aloysius J. Nelke 1974 Claude C. Smith 1975 Louis D. Sebold 1979 Sgt. William Campbell 1980 Gregory Erson 1985 Johnnie C. Corbin 1989 Michael McNew 1990 Lorenzo Rodgers 1993 Stephen Strehl 1994 Todd Meriwether 2000 Robert J. Stanze II 2002 Michael J. Barwick 2003 James W. Branson Jr. 2004 Nicholas K. Sloan 2007 Stephen R. Jerabek 2007 Norvelle T. Brown 2008 Sgt. Jeffry Kowalski 2009 Julius K. Moore 2010 David A. Haynes 2011 Daryl A. Hall



METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF SAINT LOUIS 1915 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO 63103

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