

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
COUNTY OF: ALLEGHENY



POLICE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

VS.

MDJ: PITTSBURGH MUNICIPAL COURT  
Magisterial District Number: 05-0-03  
Address: 660 FIRST AVENUE  
PITTSBURGH, PA 15219  
Phone: 412.350.6715

DEFENDANT: (NAME and ADDRESS):  
ROBERT FERRANTE  
First Name Middle Name Last Name Gen  
219 LYTTON AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA 15213

NCIC Extradition Code Type

Felony - Full Extradition  
Distance: \_\_\_\_\_

DEFENDANT IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Docket Number	Date Filed	OTN/LiveScan Number G 600934-5	Complaint/Incident Number 1379270	SID	Request Lab Services? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
GENDER MALE	DOB 10/21/1948	POB	Acid/I DOB	Co-Defendant(s) <input type="checkbox"/>	
RACE WHITE	First Name		Middle Name	Last Name	Gen
ETHNICITY	AKA				
HAIR COLOR GRY (GRAY)	EYE COLOR BRO (BROWN)				
Driver License	State PA	License Number 30754290	Expires		WEIGHT (lbs.)
DNA	DNA Location			165	
FBI Number	MNU Number		FT HEIGHT in		
Defendant Fingerprinted				5	09
Fingerprint Classification					

DEFENDANT VEHICLE INFORMATION

Plate #	State	Hazmat	Registration Sticker (MMYY)	Comm'l Veh. Ind.	School Veh.	Oth. NCIC Veh. Code	Reg. Same as Def.
VIN	Year	Make	Model	Style	Color	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Office of the attorney for the Commonwealth  Approved  Disapproved because: *Asa Pellegani*

(The attorney for the Commonwealth may require that the complaint, arrest warrant affidavit, or both be approved by the attorney for the Commonwealth prior to filing. See Pa.R.Crim.P. 507).

name of the attorney for the Commonwealth (Signature of the attorney for the Commonwealth) (Date)

I, JAMES MCGEE 11344  
(Name of the Affiant) (PSP/MP/CE/C - Assigned Affiant ID Number & Badge #)

of CITY OF PITTSBURGH PAPPD0000  
(Identify Department or Agency Represented and Political Subdivision) (Police Agency ORI Number)

do hereby state: (check appropriate box)

1. X I accuse the above named defendant who lives at the address set forth above  
I accuse the defendant whose name is unknown to me but who is described as \_\_\_\_\_

I accuse the defendant whose name and popular designation or nickname are unknown to me and whom I have, therefore, designated as John Doe or Jane Doe

with violating the penal laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at 301 PITTSBURGH CITY  
(Subdivision Code) (Place/Political Subdivision)

In Allegheny County 02 on or about 04/17/2013 23:52  
(County Code)



# POLICE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

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Defendant Name	First ROBERT	Middle:	Last FERRANTE

The acts committed by the accused are described below with each Act of Assembly or statute allegedly violated, if appropriate. When there is more than one offense, each offense should be numbered chronologically. (Set forth a *brief* summary of the facts sufficient to advise the defendant of the nature of the offense(s) charged. A citation to the statute(s) allegedly violated, without more, is not sufficient. In a summary case, you must cite the specific section(s) and subsection(s) of the statute(s) or ordinance(s) allegedly violated. The age of the victim at the time of the offense may be included if known. In addition, social security numbers and financial information (e.g. PINS) should not be listed. If the identity of an account must be established, list only the last four digits. 204 PA.Code §§213.1 – 213.7.)

Inchoate Offense	<input type="checkbox"/> Attempt 18.901 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitation 18.902 A	<input type="checkbox"/> Conspiracy 18.903						
X	1	2501	A	of the	18	1	H1		
Lead?	Offense#	Section	Subsection	PA Statute (Title)	Counts	Grade	NCIC Offense Code	UCR/NIBRS Code	
PennDOT Data (if applicable)	Accident Number			<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone				
Statute Description/Acts of the accused associated with this Offense:									
18 2501A CRIMINAL HOMICIDE H1 1 COUNT The actor intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or negligently caused the death of AUTUMN KLEIN another human being, in violation of 18 Pa. C.S. §2501(a).									



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Defendant Name	First ROBERT	Middle:	Last FERRANTE

- I ask that a warrant of arrest or a summons be issued and that the defendant be required to answer the charges I have made.
- I verify that the facts set forth in this complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge or information and belief. This verification is made subject to the penalties of Section 4904 of the Crimes Code (18 PA.C.S. §4904) relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.
- This complaint is comprised of the preceding page(s) numbered \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_

The acts committed by the accused, as listed and hereafter, were against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and were contrary to the Act(s) of the Assembly, or in violation of the statutes cited.  
 (Before a warrant of arrest can be issued, an affidavit of probable cause must be completed, sworn to before the issuing authority, and attached.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Date)

*Lawrence M. See*  
 (Signature of Affiant)

AND NOW, on this date July 24, 2013 I certify that the complaint has been properly completed and verified.  
 An affidavit of probable cause must be completed before a warrant can be issued.

5<sup>th</sup> Judicial  
 (Magisterial District Court Number)

*Cashman, J.*  
 (Issuing Authority)





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<b>Defendant Name</b>	<b>First:</b> ROBERT	<b>Middle:</b>	<b>Last:</b> FERRANTE

**AFFIDAVIT of PROBABLE CAUSE**

**1. WHEN:**

- a) Date when Affiant received information:  
7/24/2013
- b) Date when the source of information (Police Officers, Informant, Victim, Co-Defendant, Defendant, etc.) received information:  
7/24/2013

**2. HOW:**

- a) How Affiant knows this particular person committed crime: (personal observation, defendant's admissions, etc.):  
Information Received
- b) How the source of information knows this particular person committed the crime:  
Information Received Through an Investigation
- c) How both Affiant and/or source of information knows that a particular crime has been committed:  
Information Received

**3. WHAT CRIMES:**

18 2501 A CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

**4. WHERE CRIME(S) COMMITTED:**

219 LYTTON AVE.

**5. WHY AFFIANT BELIEVES THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION:**

- Source is presumed reliable, i.e. other Police Officer, Eyewitness, Victim of Crime, etc.  
Source has given information in the past which has led to arrest and/or conviction  
Defendant's reputation for criminal activity  
This source made declaration against his/her penal interest to the above offense
- Affiant and/or other Police Officers corroborated details of the information



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Your affiant, Detective James McGee, is a law enforcement officer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania within the meaning of Section 5702 of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code and, as such, is empowered to make arrests for criminal offenses enumerated therein. Your affiant has been a police officer with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police since January 4, 1988 and a Detective with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police since October 1994. Currently, and for approximately the last nineteen years, your affiant has been assigned to the Bureau's Homicide Division.

All of the information contained in this affidavit was learned directly by your affiant, or was communicated to him on information received by other law enforcement officers including, but not limited to, Detective Robert Provident and Detective Harry Lutton.

Detective Robert Provident has been a police officer with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police since April 1988 and a Detective with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police since May 1989. Currently and for approximately the last seven years, Detective Robert Provident has been assigned to the Bureau's Homicide Division.

Detective Harry Lutton has been a police officer since April 1987 and with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police since December 1999. Detective Harry Lutton has been a Detective with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police since February 2004. Currently and for approximately the last three years, Detective Harry Lutton has been assigned to the Bureau's Homicide Division.

During their tenure as Detectives, Detectives McGee, Provident, and Lutton have been trained extensively in regard to the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving both juvenile and adult offenders of violent offenses. Detectives McGee, Provident, and Lutton have also conducted hundreds of investigations and assisted in numerous successful prosecutions of violent offenses within the jurisdiction of the City of Pittsburgh including, but not limited to, the offense outlined in this affidavit.

With the aid of his knowledge, training, and experience, your affiant believes probable cause exists to warrant the arrest of Robert Ferrante, ("Ferrante") for the death of his wife Autumn Klein ("victim") based on the following facts and circumstances:

On April 17, 2013 at approximately 2352 hours, Allegheny County 911 dispatch received a call from Ferrante requesting medical assistance for his wife, victim Dr. Autumn Klein, who he said was possibly having a stroke. The call for assistance from Ferrante, who holds a doctorate degree in behavioral neuroscience, described the victim's condition as "conscious and breathing, but not alert". Pittsburgh Paramedics were dispatched to the house, located at 219 Lytton Avenue in the Oakland section of the City of Pittsburgh, at 2356 hours. During the 911 call, Ferrante further reported that the victim was unresponsive. Sounds of respiratory distress can be heard in the background during the call.

As the victim began to groan, which is audible to the call taker, Ferrante described the situation as "...now, she's like having a seizure". Ferrante identified himself as a doctor and then asked that paramedics transport the victim to UPMC Shadyside Hospital. He stated "her folks are down at Shadyside, maybe that would be the best place to take her." This statement is contradicted by the victim's parents. The 911 operator then stated "OK, let the paramedics know that when they arrive, that you want her taken to Shadyside, OK?" Ferrante then described a recent medical history to the 911 operator. About two minutes into the 911 call, the 911 operator asked Ferrante how long it had been since his wife began displaying these symptoms. Ferrante admitted to the 911 operator that about "ten minutes, maximum" had passed.

Shadyside Hospital is approximately 1.4 miles from 219 Lytton Avenue and is not classified by UPMC as a trauma center, whereas UPMC Presbyterian Hospital is located approximately 0.4 miles from the residence, is categorized as a Level 1 Trauma Center—meaning it is designed to treat the most serious life-threatening injuries, and is where the victim and Ferrante were both employed.

Upon arrival at the Ferrante home, Paramedics were directed to the kitchen where they found the victim lying on the floor. While in the kitchen, Paramedics observed a one gallon resealable plastic bag containing a white substance along with a small glass vial. Ferrante told Paramedics that the bag contained the substance Creatine. Paramedics did not ask, and Ferrante did not elaborate,



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what was in the glass vial. Paramedics transported the victim to UPMC Presbyterian Hospital.

Upon the victim's arrival at UPMC Presbyterian Hospital, doctors described her condition as "morbidly ill". Since she was "unresponsive", she could not provide any past medical history such as medications, allergies, social or family histories. Ferrante provided the only information in this regard. Ferrante specifically related that the victim "had a bad headache" just before this event.

During the course of the investigation, your affiant located and identified witnesses to this alleged crime. The true identities of these witnesses have been ascertained by proof positive, such as a driver's license or social security number, and have been memorialized in reports maintained by your affiant. The true identities of these known, but unnamed, witnesses are being withheld for the purposes of this affidavit, both to ensure their safety and to preserve the integrity of this ongoing investigation. These known, but unnamed, witnesses will be available to testify at all court proceedings, and will be referred to, for purposes of this affidavit, as Witnesses # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Witness #1, who was present at Presbyterian Hospital, reported that Ferrante's reaction upon seeing the victim on the exam table seemed fake and like "bad acting". Witness #1 said that in his/her ten years of experience in the medical field, he/she has never seen anyone act the way Ferrante did. Witness #1 reported that Ferrante began speaking about the victim in the past tense while the doctors were still actively treating her. When doctors placed a central venous catheter ("central line") in the victim, Witness #1 reported that he/she thought he/she hit an artery since the blood was bright red. Bright red blood indicates that the blood has a high concentration of oxygen in it. Witness #1 was perplexed by this discovery. Witness #1 later reported that highly oxygenated blood is consistent with cyanide poisoning.

In the Emergency Room, the victim was unresponsive, in respiratory distress, acidotic, and had a low heart rate. A computerized tomography ("CT scan") was performed to determine if there was any bleeding of the brain, aneurysm, or any medical reason causing her condition. Additionally, a full body scan was performed. All tests returned negative results. Thirty minutes after the CT scan, the victim went into cardiac arrest for approximately twenty seven minutes. Doctors intubated the victim and gave her multiple medications to raise her heart rate. The victim's heart was not responding to the medication and doctors had to continually resuscitate her until 0300 hours. Doctors in the emergency room placed the victim on a blood circulation system called extracorporeal membrane oxygenation ("ECMO"). The ECMO system pumps the blood from the body, supplies the blood with oxygen, and then pumps the blood back into the body. This procedure functions as an artificial heart and lung working in addition to a patient's own failing heart and/or lungs. At approximately 0500 hours on April 18, 2013, the victim was moved to the Cardiothoracic Intensive Care Unit. The victim's blood was drawn for testing several times while she was in the Emergency Room and the Cardiothoracic Intensive Care Unit.

Witness #2 reported that a CT scan of the victim's brain indicated "...no acute bleed nor the angio[gram] of the brain suggesting against an acute lesion. Certainly that would be on the short list for a sudden onset of the worst headache". Witness #2's review of the victim's blood chemistry indicates that he/she "...sent off (for) a basic emergency drug screen on her to evaluate for toxicologic etiology". Further, in regard to the possibility of the victim's condition being caused by some type of chemical, Witness #2 wrote, "Please also note that due to her profound acidosis on initial arrival, we had added on a toxicologic screen along with serum alcohols and cyanide (although this is unlikely)".

Witness #2's review/report is noted on April 18, 2013 at 1126 hours. Blood was drawn on April 18, 2013 at 1423 hours, approximately 14 hours after arrival at UPMC Presbyterian. This blood was sent to Quest Diagnostics in Chantilly, Virginia for analysis.

Witness #3, who was present in the hospital that night, reported that Ferrante began asking about whether an autopsy should be performed before the victim was pronounced deceased. Witness #3 reported that Ferrante said he did not believe an autopsy

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would help because any toxins in her blood would have been washed out. Witness #3 found it strange that Ferrante would be talking about toxins being washed out of the victim's blood.

Witness #4 spoke with Ferrante in the days following the victim's hospitalization. Witness #4 reported that even before the victim was pronounced deceased, Ferrante began speaking about the victim as if she was going to die. Witness #4 had a conversation with Ferrante on April 19, 2013 at which time Ferrante told him/her "I'm going to spend the last night with the love of my life." Witness #4 was disturbed by this comment because the victim was still alive and being treated by medical staff. Witness #4 reported that contrary to the wishes of the victim's parents, Ferrante did not want an autopsy performed. Ferrante stated that there was no need for an autopsy because the cause of death had already been determined to be a "brain surge".

The victim was pronounced deceased at 1231 hours on April 20, 2013.

Detectives spoke with the victim's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Klein, regarding their daughter's death. Mrs. Klein reported that she had a normal relationship with her daughter. She said that they spoke four or five times per week and that Mr. and Mrs. Klein would visit their daughter and her family in Pittsburgh five or six times per year.

Mr. and Mrs. Klein reported that they were scheduled to come to Pittsburgh on April 18, 2013 to watch their six year old grandchild while the victim and Ferrante were to be away for the weekend. Shortly after 0100 hours on April 18, 2013, Mr. and Mrs. Klein received a phone call from Ferrante informing them that he thought the victim had suffered a stroke and that they needed to come to Pittsburgh right away. Mr. and Mrs. Klein drove through the night and arrived at their daughter's house approximately 0530 hours. Ferrante told Mr. and Mrs. Klein that the night before, the victim came home, they kissed "like usual", the victim said she did not feel well and then collapsed. Mr. and Mrs. Klein found it odd that Ferrante said he and the victim kissed "like usual" since they knew this was not a common occurrence or how they normally greeted each other. Mr. and Mrs. Klein reported that Ferrante left them alone in a room in the house for nearly ten hours after they arrived in Pittsburgh, which caused Mrs. Klein to question Ferrante about why they were not going to the hospital or why he was not telling them more about the victim's condition. Even though Mr. and Mrs. Klein arrived in Pittsburgh in the early morning hours, Ferrante did not take them to see the victim in the hospital until later in the evening when his children from his first marriage arrived.

When Ferrante brought Mr. and Mrs. Klein to the hospital, the victim had already been moved to the Cardiothoracic Intensive Care Unit. Mrs. Klein said Ferrante repeatedly told medical personnel that he thought the victim collapsed because of the fertility medicine she was taking.

After the victim was pronounced deceased, Mrs. Klein insisted that an autopsy be performed because of the sudden and unexpected nature of her daughter's death. Mrs. Klein said that when it was determined that the Allegheny County Medical Examiner's Office had scheduled the victim for an autopsy, Ferrante again repeated that he thought her death was caused by the fertility drugs and that he did not think an autopsy would be necessary. Mr. and Mrs. Klein said that following their daughter's hospitalization and death, Ferrante has not allowed them to be alone with their grandchild, which they found strange since they used to watch their grandchild often while the victim was alive. Mr. and Mrs. Klein reported that Ferrante initially refused to have a memorial service for the victim in Pittsburgh. After Mr. and Mrs. Klein returned to Maryland, they received a phone call from Ferrante informing them that he would hold a memorial service for their friends from the University of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Klein reported that they held a memorial service in Maryland for family and friends and that Ferrante did not appear.

The Allegheny County Medical Examiner determined that the victim required an autopsy because her death was sudden, unexpected, and had no evident natural cause. Dr. Todd Luckasevic performed an autopsy on April 21, 2013. At this time, he found no anatomic cause of death. His findings were pending toxicological testing and further cardiac and neuropathological examination.



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The victim's body was released to the funeral home on April 22, 2013. Reportedly at the request of Ferrante, the funeral home scheduled the victim's body for cremation. On April 23, 2013, the cremation was complete. Mr. and Mrs. Klein were not consulted about the cremation and they reported that no one in their family has ever been cremated.

Witness #1 contacted the Allegheny County Medical Examiner's Office to report that test results came back from Quest Diagnostics that confirmed a lethal level of cyanide in the victim's blood. Upon receiving this information, the Medical Examiner's Office contacted the funeral home for the purpose of retrieving the body for further testing. However, it was learned that the body had already been cremated.

Toxicological testing revealed that cyanide was positive in a blood specimen that was collected from the victim on April 18, 2013 at 1423 hours and sent to Quest Diagnostics. Scientists from the medical examiner's office informed investigators that cyanide is a rapid acting lethal poison. The cyanide level, as reported by Quest Diagnostics was 3.4 mg/L. The presence of cyanide in the victim's blood was confirmed by the Allegheny County Medical Examiner's Office in a second specimen collected on April 18, 2013 at 0600 hours. A third specimen collected on April 18, 2013 at 1531 hours was sent to NMS Labs and was also reported as positive for cyanide. Laboratory personnel reported that blood concentrations above 3 mg/L are considered lethal. Scientists from the Allegheny County Medical Examiner's Office concluded that due to the rapid breakdown of cyanide in the body, the actual level of cyanide present in the victim's blood after absorption was significantly higher.

Upon learning that the victim's blood contained lethal levels of cyanide, Pittsburgh Police Homicide Detectives opened an investigation to determine how the victim was poisoned.

Detectives investigated whether the victim's death could have been the result of a suicide. It was learned from Witness #5 that the victim did not do bench work, meaning she did not work in a research laboratory and would not have access or need for cyanide in her practice. Every doctor interviewed in this case reported that it is not a common practice for a practicing physician to have cyanide in his or her office.

It was learned by investigators that in the hours and days leading to her hospitalization, the victim was making both short term and long term plans. It was learned that the day prior to the victim falling ill, she spoke with a friend about planning a camping trip in the coming months. The victim sent a text message to this same friend on the evening she fell ill stating that she would call her the next day. It was also learned that the victim was involved in discussions to travel to Washington to meet with relatives. The morning before she fell ill, the victim sent a text message to Ferrante about flight reservations for an upcoming trip they were planning on taking. Approximately five hours before she fell ill, the victim sent a text message to Ferrante asking him to fix her car because she was going to need it the following morning. Additionally, less than three hours before she fell ill, the victim sent an email to a group of colleagues about meeting them in Boston on May 9, 2013.

The victim was described by several witnesses as being health conscious. Witnesses reported that the victim would take extra care of herself to ensure she stayed healthy because she was worried that if something happened to her husband, who was much older, her six year old daughter would be alone if she was not there. It was learned that the victim's career was on the rise and she was becoming a well-known doctor in her field. It was described to investigators that the victim was very passionate about her work and deeply cared for her patients. She was not described by any witness as having suicidal tendencies. After a careful review of the information collected from witnesses, investigators ruled out suicide as the cause for the victim's death.

Witness #6 spoke to detectives regarding the relationship between the victim and her husband, Robert Ferrante. Witness #6 stated that he knew the victim for approximately seven or eight years and that they eventually became close friends. Witness #6 said that he and the victim would go out for drinks every once in a while and would occasionally meet for dinner. Witness #6 reported that in June 2012, the victim went to Boston for an overnight visit and stayed with Witness #6 and his two daughters.





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Later that year, Witness #6 and the victim attended a conference in Atlanta together. In February 2013, Witness #6 and the victim attended another conference together in San Francisco.

While in San Francisco, Witness #6 and the victim had dinner together at which time Witness #6 noticed that the victim seemed preoccupied and not like her usual self. Witness #6 reported that the victim told him during this dinner that she was leaving her husband. Upon asking why she was leaving her husband, the victim replied that her husband did not give her any support with her job or their daughter. Witness #6 reported that during this dinner where the victim revealed that she was planning on leaving her husband, the victim received a text message from Ferrante saying that he was coming to San Francisco for the conference. The victim told Witness #6 that this was not Ferrante being romantic, but rather his controlling nature. The victim told Witness #6 that her husband believed there was something going on between her and Witness #6. Witness #6 acknowledged that he could see why Ferrante would think that. Witness #6 said that he was next planning to see the victim in May 2013 when she was to travel to Boston and again stay with him.

Witness #6 provided investigators with his cellular telephone and consented to a search of messages to and from the victim. A search of communications with the victim revealed that on April 13, 2013 at 1343 hours, the victim sent a message reading: "Change of plans. Husband is coming to Boston. Told me 'to keep me out of trouble'." Witness #6 replied: "Oh dear. Did not know you were in trouble." The victim replied: "I feel like I have been for a while now."

Investigators have discovered evidence that shows that within weeks of the victim's death, Ferrante confronted the victim three times as to whether she was having an affair. Further, evidence has been uncovered that reflects that the victim intended to have a conversation with Ferrante and that Ferrante would "not like the discussion."

It was learned by your affiant that the victim's husband, Robert Ferrante, is a researcher and professor at the University of Pittsburgh Department of Neurological Surgery. According to the University of Pittsburgh, as part of his position, Ferrante manages a research laboratory where he performs clinical trials with a variety of drugs and chemical substances.

Witness #7 reported that on April 15, 2013 Ferrante approached him/her for assistance in purchasing cyanide. Witness #7 is responsible for the purchasing of all chemicals and materials for the laboratory. He/she reported that on this day, Ferrante approached him/her and asked whether it would be possible to order a chemical and receive it the next day. He/she informed Ferrante that it would be possible and that he would have to use a credit card. Ferrante informed Witness #7 that he wanted the best and purest cyanide he could get. After selecting the cyanide he wanted, Ferrante said "it's that easy, huh". Witness #7 reported that Ferrante then disappeared and returned with Witness #8 shortly after.

Witness #8 also assisted Ferrante purchase cyanide on April 15, 2013. Witness #8 said that purchases are usually made using the Panther Buy or Prism systems and recorded to a particular grant number. Witness #8 reported that on this date, instead of using the normal purchasing systems, Ferrante asked Witness #8 to use the "P-Card". According to Witness #8, the "P-Card" is a card from a miscellaneous fund and is used for purchases outside the grants. The "P-Card" is a last choice for purchases and this was the first time Ferrante had used it. Witness #8 stated that this purchase was unusual because it was not assigned to a particular grant. It was also out of the norm because unlike other orders, which are normally delegated, Ferrante personally requested this chemical be purchased. Witness #8 ordered 250 grams of Potassium Cyanide on April 15, 2013 without recording it to a particular grant. Witness #8 stated that this was the first time a purchase was done like this and that he/she does not remember anyone ordering cyanide before.

Investigators prepared a spreadsheet of purchased chemicals based on a box of records procured from Ferrante's lab pursuant to a sealed search warrant previously served. This list of purchased chemicals and the source documents of the purchases were shown to Witness #8. Based on this interview, investigators determined that of the 145 chemicals purchased for Ferrante's lab, the only

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purchase not related to a project/grant number was the April 15, 2013 purchase of Potassium Cyanide.

Witness #7 said that the cyanide was delivered the following day, on April 16, 2013, and that he/she gave it directly to Ferrante.

Witness #9 was in the laboratory when Ferrante received the cyanide. Witness #9 worked directly for Ferrante and was aware of all of his research projects. Witness #9 stated that Ferrante had no current projects that involved the use of cyanide in any way. Witness #9 reported that on April 16, 2013, he/she was approached by Ferrante and told that they would be working on a project in the future involving cyanide. Ferrante gave the cyanide to Witness #9 to store. Witness #9 reported that he/she stored the cyanide in a drawer in the laboratory. He/she said that the next time he/she saw it was a week later and that it had been moved from where he/she had placed it. Witness #9 stated that Ferrante usually ordered chemicals through him/her and that Witness #9 does not recall any other time that Ferrante ordered a chemical himself.

It is clear that at the time Ferrante placed the order for overnight delivery of cyanide, there were no active or pending projects that necessarily involved the use of cyanide, let alone any that required cyanide for overnight delivery.

Witness #10 was in the laboratory in the days preceding the victim falling ill. Witness #10 reported that on April 15, 2013 and April 16, 2013, he/she observed Ferrante retrieve a large container of Creatine from the lab stock, measure quantities of it on scales, mix it with water and Sucrose from the lab, and then drink it. Witness #10 found this behavior to be strange because it is clear lab policy that there is to be no eating or drinking in the lab, especially eating or drinking chemicals from the lab. Witness #10 reported that on April 17, 2013, Ferrante asked Witness #10 to help him measure out more Creatine, which he/she did. He/she reported that he/she opened a factory-sealed container and measured a gallon of Creatine and placed it in a large resealable plastic bag. Witness #10 also reported that he/she saw the cyanide in the lab. He/she reported that when he/she saw the cyanide, it was in a locked safe that is only accessible by Witness #9 and Ferrante.

Pursuant to a sealed search warrant, investigators retrieved a container of cyanide from Ferrante's lab at the University of Pittsburgh. This container was identified by Witness #9 as the same container of cyanide ordered by Ferrante. This container of cyanide was tested by the Allegheny County Medical Examiner's Office. The container retrieved from Ferrante's lab was recorded as one "bottle of Sigma Aldrich Potassium Cyanide, 250 grams". The contents were tested and confirmed as being potassium cyanide. The contents were weighed and compared to the manufacturer's labeled weight of 250 grams. Approximately 8.3 grams of cyanide was missing from the bottle.

Pursuant to a sealed search warrant, it was learned by investigators that on April 17, 2013, - the day the victim fell ill - she and Ferrante exchanged the following text messages regarding Ferrante's desire to place the victim on a Creatine regimen:

- 1305 hours, the victim messaged Ferrante stating "I have an aura. According to my calendar I ovulate tomorrow."
- 1308 hours, Ferrante replied to the victim "Perfect timing. Creatine :0)".
- 1309 hours, the victim responded "Right".
- 1314 hours, Ferrante messaged to the victim "I'm serious. It will make a huge difference. I certain of it".
- 1355 hours, the victim responded "I'm sure I hope so Mild Ha right now".
- 1401 hours, Ferrante messaged to the victim "Creatine will take care of that as well :0)".
- 1436 hours, the victim asked "Will it stimulate egg production too?"
- 1437 hours, Ferrante messaged to the victim ":0)".

On April 25, 2013, Ferrante was interviewed by Detectives McGee and Provident. Upon being informed that the victim died as a result of cyanide poisoning, Ferrante paused for a few seconds and said "why would she do that to herself?" Ferrante then stated "who would do this to her?"



**POLICE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**

Docket Number:	Date Filed:	OTNLiveScan Number G 600934-5	Complaint/Incident Number 1379270
Defendant Name	First ROBERT	Middle:	Last FERRANTE

The Medical Examiner ruled that Autumn Klein's cause of death was cyanide poisoning and the manner of her death is homicide.

Based upon the foregoing, your affiant believes probable cause exists to warrant the arrest of Robert Ferrante for the charge of Criminal Homicide for the death of Autumn Klein.

I, JAMES MCGEE, BEING DULY SWORN ACCORDING TO THE LAW, DEPOSE AND SAY THAT THE FACTS SET FORTH IN THE FOREGOING AFFIDAVIT ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATION AND BELIEF.

*James D. McGee*  
(Signature of Affiant)

Sworn to me and subscribed before me this 24<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2013

Date *Cashman, J.* ~~Municipal District Judge~~

My commission expires first Monday of January, 2017

5<sup>th</sup> Judicial  
SEAL