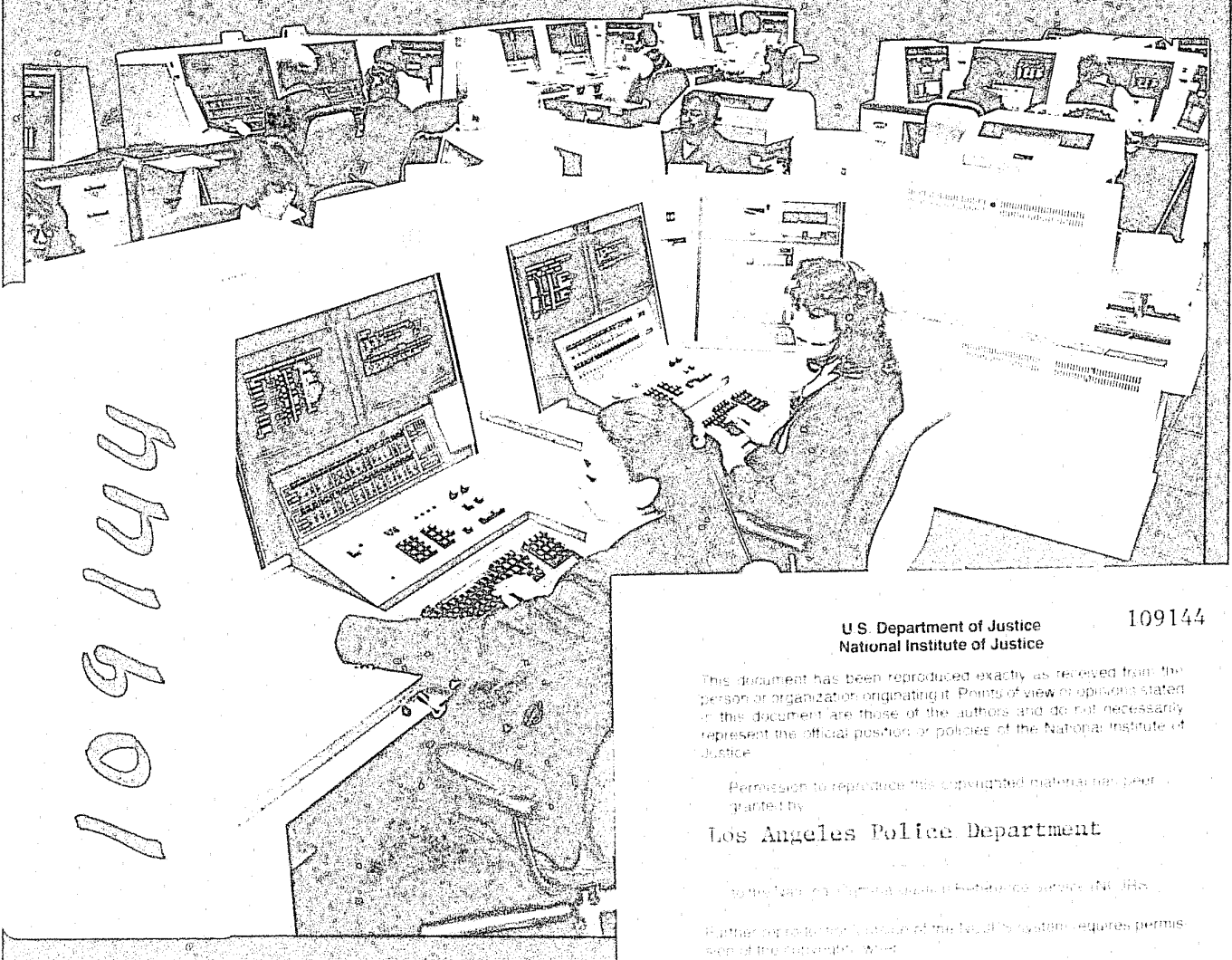




Los Angeles Police Department 1983 Annual Report



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TOM BRADLEY

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TOM BRADLEY
Mayor

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January 2, 1984

Honorable Tom Bradley
Mayor, City of Los Angeles
Room 305, City Hall
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mayor Bradley:

Nineteen hundred eighty-three marked a turning point for the Los Angeles Police Department. While continuing to operate with diminished resources, a four percent reduction in Part I crime was accomplished. The year called for a number of sensitive and controversial police decisions affecting Department operations. Among these were several decisions affecting the anti-terrorist intelligence function. Each decision required carefully balancing the rights of individuals with the legitimate law enforcement needs of the City.

The innovations and advances recounted in the following pages are a tribute to the hard work and dedication of police professionals, community leaders, elected officials and concerned citizens. It is with gratitude and renewed confidence in our ability to protect and to serve the citizens of the City of Los Angeles that the Board of Police Commissioners submits the Department's 1983 Annual Report.

Respectfully,

Stephen D. Yslas
STEPHEN D. YSLAS
President

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Consultant



REVA B. TOOLEY
Journalist



SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS
Attorney-at-Law

VIEWED FROM THE TOP

We live in a fragmented society. People by the tens of thousands, drawn together by a determination to attain their own specific objectives, are organized in countless diverse causes. All are engaged in struggles for recognition of one kind or another. This in no way implies disagreement with their purposes. On the contrary, it is largely through united action that progress and the correction of wrongs are achieved. What I find of increasing concern is that some, in pursuit of their objectives, may fail to unite behind the larger issues that bind our City together. I encourage the participation of all responsible groups in the support of our common objective of a safe City and an ever more responsive Police Department.

By far the greatest common danger threatening the safety of the people of Los Angeles is narcotics and dangerous drugs. That present peril exceeds even the threat of future nuclear annihilation because the danger no longer is simply a threat, but a fact of life and death. No more deadly plague ever invaded our shores.

We do well to thank the Lord for a government whose Constitution permits and encourages the enhancement of individual rights, but we do that government and ourselves the ultimate disservice by ignoring individual responsibilities and standing by with wringing hands while the narcotics scourge continues to devour us.

There is not a single category of local crime that remains untouched by habitual users of narcotics or dangerous drugs. Of all murders committed in our City in 1983, 55 percent were narcotics related. There were 742 bank robberies during the year, more than in any other city in the world. Between 85 and 95 percent of those robberies also were the work of users. Driving a vehicle under the influence of contraband substances now rivals driving under the influence of alcohol and takes its own shattering toll in deaths and serious injuries. Narcotics are found everywhere from Bel Air to Skid Row, among the elite and the dregs of society alike; among professional athletes, on the campuses of colleges and public schools, in industry, government, in elegant offices and in otherwise respectable homes. Cocaine, the current choice of the more affluent, now claims 20 million users nationwide. It seems to me that our external enemies can relax their ambitions. Narcotics are rapidly doing the job for them.

The menace can and must be eliminated. Law enforcement alone, for all its back-breaking efforts, is unequal to the task. I implore every citizen, parent and businessman in Los Angeles to recognize the enormity of the problem and to help, if only by taking 60 seconds a day to ponder what can be done in assuming their just part in the eradication responsibility.

If our children are to survive, steps must be taken to turn them away from narcotics and dangerous drugs before they reap the whirlwind which their elders so recklessly are sowing. I readily admit to personal satisfaction in having initiated the drug resistance program now active in the City's elementary public schools. It is described in detail on page 11. Its purpose: to teach youngsters how to remain free of drug contamination; how to create a decent future for themselves and, in so doing, awaken our City and country from its narcotics nightmare. In time, the program will encompass all our



elementary, junior and senior high schools, reaching some 550,000 youth. By its very nature, the concept denies us the prospect of immediate success. Patience will continue to mark our efforts.

Several of the Department's major accomplishments are disclosed in this report. Some are new and unique, reinforcing the Department's pioneer role in municipal law enforcement and improved service to the people. But our pride in progress will never be untouched by shadows until the containment of the narcotics problem has been secured. An aroused and responsible public alone can help us work a miracle.

DARYL F. GATES
Chief of Police



TOMORROW IS TODAY

In mid-October, the Department activated City-wide what well may be the most sophisticated communications system available to law enforcement anywhere in the world. Known as the Emergency Command Control Communications System (ECCCS), it brings 14 years of planning to a successful conclusion. The system became functional in time to reduce the strains anticipated prior to and during the 1984 Olympic Games.

Six goals were established for and have been attained by ECCCS. They are:

- 1) Faster response to citizen calls for service, minimizing the occurrence to victims of serious injury or death and increasing the apprehension rate of criminals.
- 2) Better management of field personnel by accurately forecasting deployment needs and raising availability for basic patrol functions to an optimum level.
- 3) Greater safety to field personnel through the use of emergency communications.
- 4) Two-way digital communications eliminating voice congestion on radio frequencies.
- 5) Security and accuracy of communication through the digital transmission of information.
- 6) Dollar savings to the taxpayers through cost-effective characteristics.

BACKGROUND

So complex is the System and its completion so protracted that a look at its checkered history is indicated.

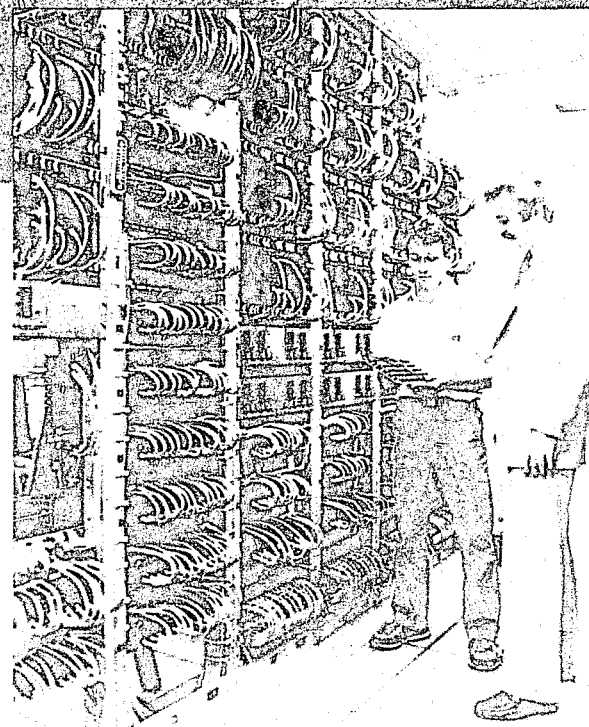
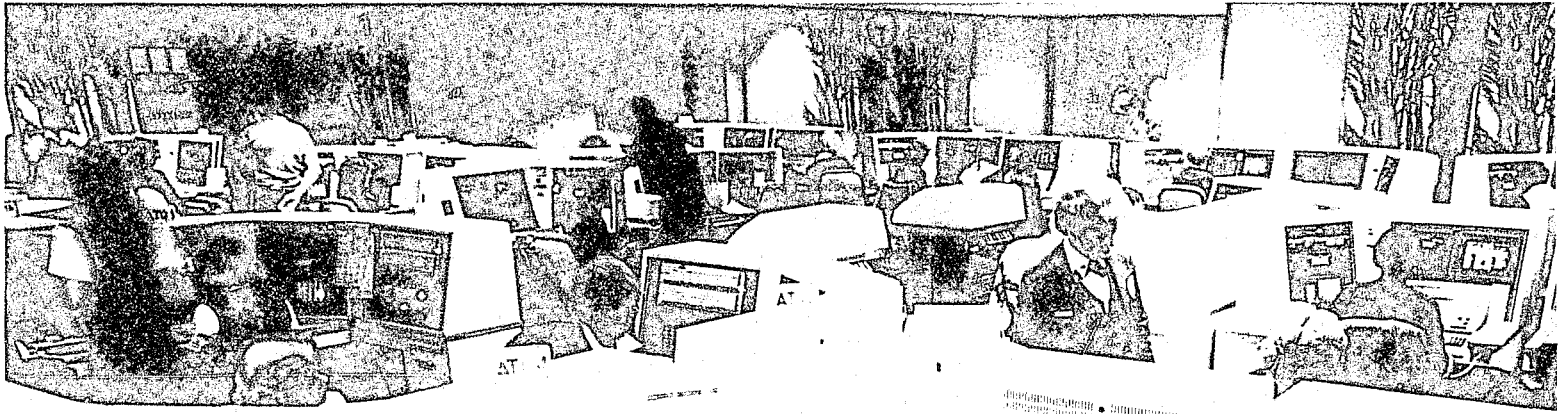
In 1969, the City contracted with the Hughes Corporation to develop a conceptual system design. Early in 1971, the design was completed. The study included features such as computer-aided dispatching, mobile digital terminals, automatic vehicle monitoring, an automated emergency command center (ECC) and mobile communications center. The City then contracted with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Jet Propulsion Laboratory for a more cost effective, lower-risk design to improve the efficiency of the present communications system. After additional refinement and procurement of a \$42 million tax override on May 31, 1977, the City was ready to go out for bid. In March, 1978, the City Council approved the contract and System Development Corporation (SDC) of Santa Monica was chosen as the prime contractor to implement the Emergency Command Control Communications System. The cost represents the greatest financial commitment ever made for an LAPD capital improvement.

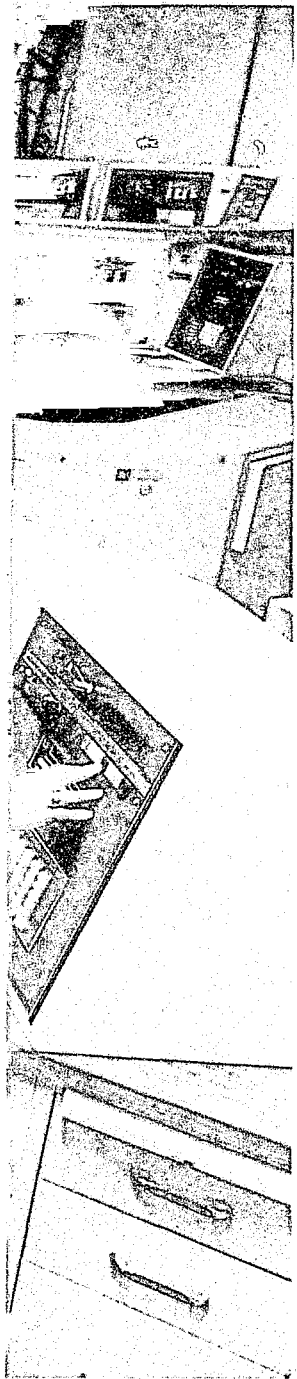
The System is comprised of five "subsystems:" (a) Area Command Center (ACC); ECCCS Radio System (ERS); Mobile Digital Terminal (MDT); Computer-Aided Dispatching (CAD) and Remote Out-of-Vehicle Emergency Radio (ROVER).

CENTRAL DISPATCH CENTER (CDC)

... located on the fourth and fifth sublevels of City Hall East to consolidate Communications Division, Valley Section and Parker Center. The CDC is equipped with 55 dispatch consoles with identical computer, radio and telephone

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE





capabilities. In addition, there are four Operations-Bureau Communications Coordinators (BCC), one assigned to each Bureau acting in a supervisory capacity, and one System Monitor Operator (SMO) console designed for system testing and reconfiguration. The CDC can expand to accommodate up to 64 dispatch consoles to meet the increasing demand for police service beyond 1990.

ECCCS RADIO SYSTEM (ERS)

... updates the City's former system by use of ultra-high frequencies (UHF) on 18 channels to better utilize both tactical and basic communications. ERS is alleviating frequency "dead spot" locations where it is difficult to transmit or receive, by tying together a series of 35 radio sites throughout the City's 470 square miles.

MOBILE DIGITAL TERMINALS (MDT)

... provide field officers with the capability of digital transmissions in addition to voice communications. A significant percentage of messages do not require voice communications as they can be sent over the digital network. There are 855 MDT equipped vehicles deployed throughout the City.

The MDT has a typewriter-like keyboard and a television-type screen. Among the most important capabilities to the patrol officer are:

1. The ability to receive calls for service displayed on a screen, thus minimizing voice radio congestion.
2. Direct access into computerized data bases to obtain want/warrant, stolen vehicle, DMV and other information without having to go through the Radio Telephone Operator.

3. Digital messages transmitted from car-to-car, to the station or Communications Division, and
4. Officer needs help, officer needs assistance, and back up buttons, which signal the unit's identification and last known location to Communications Division.

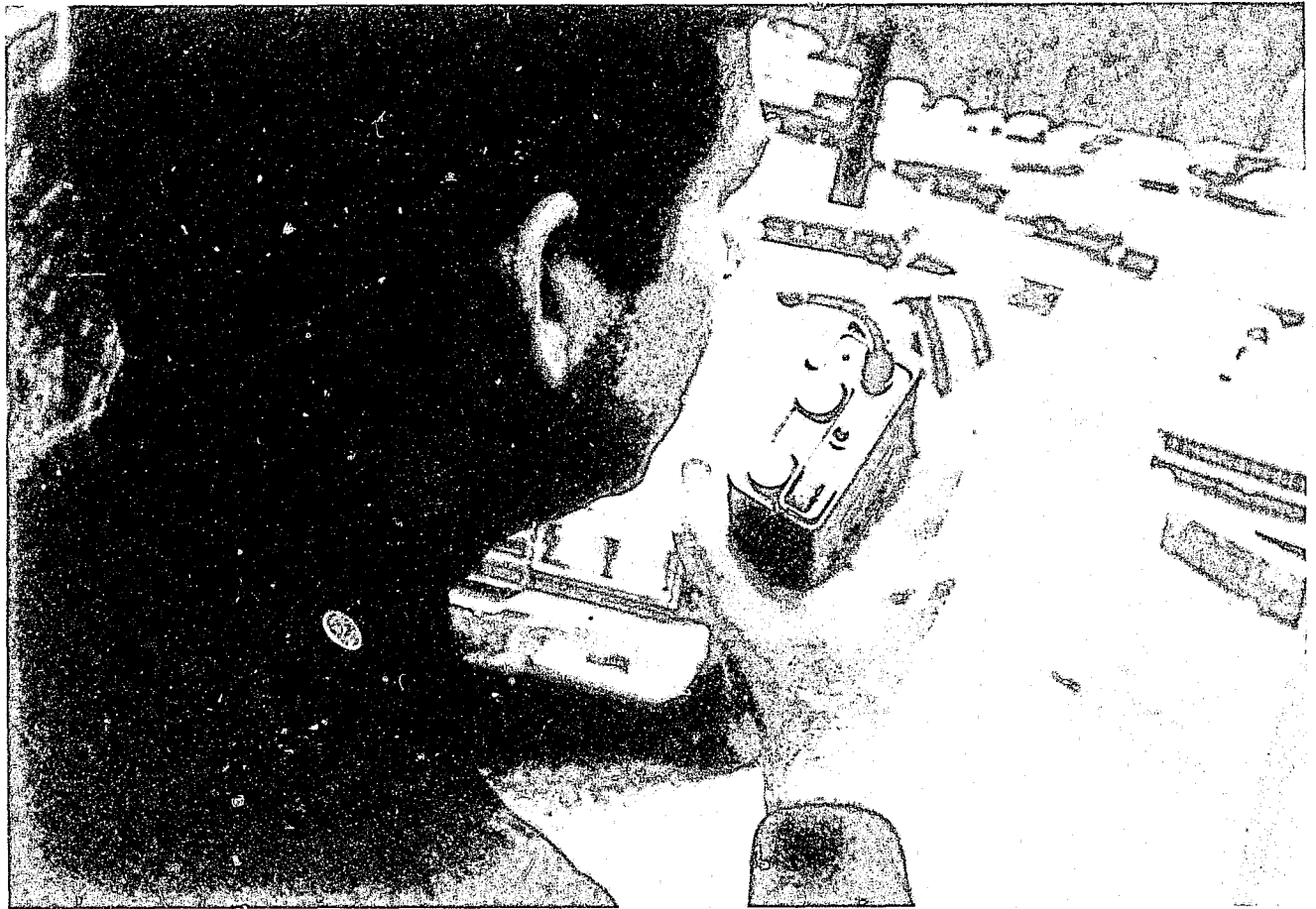
COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCHING (CAD)

... is a major feature of ECCCS and is supported by the system's computers, consoles and radio facilities. CAD is an automated procedure which relieves workload from the Central Dispatch Center operator by performing the repetitive and time consuming tasks associated with complaint taking and dispatching. Computer processing maintains the status of incidents and available resources, recommends units for dispatch and performs address verifications.

Upon receiving a call for service, the information provided by the citizen is fed directly into the computer. The computer then begins an address verification search to verify the location as a valid address within the City or 500 yards of the location. Simultaneously, the location is checked for information indicating possible hazards. Perhaps the last time the police were called to a location of a family dispute, the officers were assaulted with a gun or knife. Other examples would be the incidence of an excessive number of false alarms or the presence of a mental patient at the location. The file is continually updated by officers for Area Command Centers to ensure the maintenance of correct and timely information.

An additional feature of CAD is the information provided to field officers in locating hard-to-find

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addresses in a specific Area. The closest cross streets are identified for the officer for each incident. In addition, if an address is difficult to locate, directions are supplied to the officer via MDT. By performing these and other tasks, the computer provides the system operators more time in which to make critical decisions and reduces officer response time to citizen calls.

REMOTE OUT-OF-VEHICLE EMERGENCY RADIO (ROVER)

... is a two-watt, 8-channel, hand-held radio utilized in two environments—portable and mobile. When used as portable equipment the officer always has available communications. A request for a supervisor or additional information is available from a location away from the vehicle. It is also possible to contact an officer away from his vehicle on a non-emergency call and reassign him to one of higher priority. The ROVER system has the ability for communicating from one radio to another without having to switch to a tactical frequency.

To utilize ROVER as a mobile radio, it is inserted into the Converta-Com located under the dashboard. The Converta-Com automatically connects the portable to a mobile microphone, high power mobile speaker and antenna.

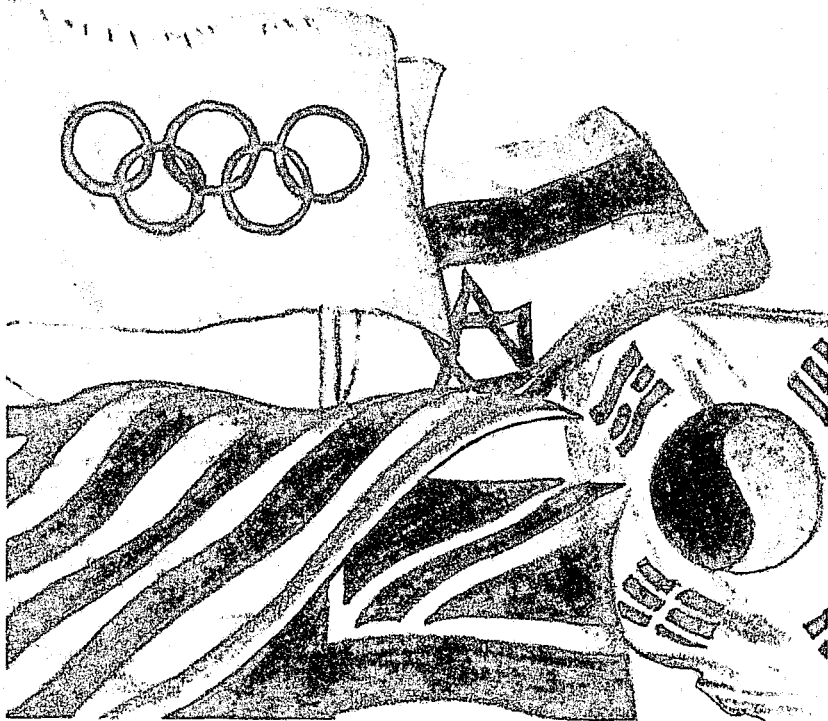
The ROVER is equipped with a unique feature—the emergency trigger. This trigger enables the officer to request help digitally when circumstances prevent the use of voice transmission. When the trigger is activated, the ROVER automatically switches to the emergency channel, a City-wide frequency utilized for emergency transmissions only. The “help” message is received by the CDC and other units are dispatched to the officer’s location.

AREA COMMAND CENTERS (ACC)

... are remote CRT terminals placed in the 18 geographic Areas, each connected to the Central Dispatch Center. Watch deployment is transmitted from the Area to the Central Dispatch Center prior to each roll call. Officers’ Daily Field Activities Reports (DFARS), which otherwise would be prepared manually, can be automatically printed out at ACCs from vehicles equipped with Mobile Digital Terminals, thereby allowing field units more time to perform essential patrol functions. ACCs are able to function individually should the Central Dispatch Center become inoperable.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The entire System is subject to constant review and improvement to more efficiently meet demands for service. The ECCCS program is compatible with California’s mandated 911 Emergency Telephone Number System, scheduled for activation in 1984. The 911 system will provide instantaneous, no-charge communication by telephone between the caller and the precise law enforcement facility nearest to the caller’s location.



THE APPROACHING OLYMPICS

Starting on Saturday, July 28, 1984, police deployment for the Olympics will reach its peak with the opening of the Summer Games. Initial deployment will have begun on June 16, when the first contingent of athletes arrives in Los Angeles and will intensify during the following five weeks. The Games will terminate on Sunday, August 12 and officers will resume normal deployment over the ensuing seven-day period.

For 65 days the Department will assume responsibility for protecting the lives and property of the 1.5 million spectators who will attend the Games in and adjacent to Los Angeles, in addition to 12,000 athletes, 10,000 representatives of the news media and 3,000 Games officials—all this in the face of mounting worldwide terrorist activity and without reducing the quality of routine services to the local citizenry.

To meet the demands of this unprecedented task, an Olympics Games Planning Group was activated early in 1979. Its staff was gradually increased, reaching its current total of 34 sworn and civilian personnel. The Group coordinates all Department activities for the Olympics, including overall organizational preparedness and liaison with scores of agencies at local, state and federal levels. Staff duties include planning the security of the Olympic Villages on the USC and UCLA campuses, selecting command post locations, preparing for the control of demonstrations and determining the day-to-day requirements of Department personnel throughout the 65-day period.

The Olympic events will occur in Santa Barbara County south to San Diego County. The eight major events to take place in this City are track and field at the Coliseum, boxing at the Sports Arena, swimming at USC, gymnastics and tennis at UCLA, weightlifting at Loyola-Marymount University, baseball at Dodger Stadium and judo at California State University at Los Angeles.

The use of City funds for the Olympics was denied by the voters under a 1978 Charter

amendment. An Olympics Trust Fund subsequently was established using revenues from a half-cent surcharge on the City's hotel bed tax and a special Olympic ticket distribution tax. A contractual agreement was arrived at in 1982 whereby the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee authorized the City to furnish Olympic-related services and providing reimbursement for certain security expenditures. The contract allocated \$15.4 million for police costs outside the villages and event sites.

Equipment valued in excess of \$800,000 will be allocated to such Department entities as Scientific Investigation, Air Support and Metropolitan Divisions and will remain the property of the Department. Included is a robot for use by bomb squad personnel.

Estimates are that more than 2.5 billion people, more than half the world's population, will view the Games on television. Coverage will approximate 190 hours of broadcasting, almost triple that of any previous Olympics. The ABC World Broadcasting Center in Hollywood will serve as the televising hub, with headquarters for the news media located in the downtown Convention Center.

MEETING THE TERRORIST CHALLENGE

Anti-Terrorist Division became the Department's newest entity on July 27, responsible to the Office of the Chief of Police. Assuming some of the duties formerly assigned to the now deactivated Public Disorder Intelligence Division, the new Division is responsible for preventing and investigating terrorist activity and other unlawful acts which result, or could result, in a significant disruption of public order. This task takes on enormous critical importance as the City prepares to host the world's largest athletic event—the 1984 Summer Olympics.

The Division recognizes the world-wide presence of more than 140 active terrorist organizations responsible over the last decade for 10,000 murders, most of them of innocent bystanders. Property valued at \$200,000 has been destroyed daily while terrorist kidnappers reportedly have collected in excess of \$150 million in ransoms. Western Europe, Japan, South and Central America, Africa and the Middle East have all fallen victim to terrorists.

In coming months, Los Angeles will be the center of world attention at a time when terrorist activity and global unrest are increasing at an alarming rate, making the mission of the new Division more than ever essential to the safety of the people and property not only of this City, but of those representing 150 foreign governments participating in the Olympics.

The Division is comprised of an Investigation Section, a Terrorist Threat Analysis Section and the Office of the Commanding Officer. The first-named Section is responsible for monitoring of violent terrorist organizations that threaten the City. The Terrorist Threat Analysis Section is charged with compiling and analyzing information of terrorist trends to determine tactics, develop profiles, assess threats and provide techniques to protect potential targets. The Office of the Commanding Officer audits Divisional compliance with standards and procedures established by the Board of Police Commissioners, maintains Divisional files and furnishes administrative support to the Commanding Officer. Operating under this structure, the Division's objective is to eliminate the threat of terrorist acts that continues to plague other cities around the globe.



WHO'S WINNING THE WAR?

When a major natural catastrophe strikes a city, every citizen is adversely affected—businessmen and employees, homeowners and tenants. The same holds true when a city is struck by a social catastrophe such as rampant drug usage.

In 1982, estimated nationwide cocaine sales amounted to \$30 billion, placing the cocaine business number seven on the "Fortune 500 List" between the Ford Motor Company at \$37 billion and Gulf Oil Company at \$26 billion. If all the traceable narcotic sales in the United States were totaled during 1981, it is estimated that the figure would amount to over \$79 billion, making narcotics the number two business on the Fortune List, right after Exxon.

In 1983, Narcotics Division, together with Juvenile Narcotics Section and other Office of Operations personnel, seized contraband valued on the street at \$325 million. This figure far exceeds the Department's entire 1982-83 budget of \$292 million. Huge amounts of cash and equipment were also taken as evidence and a total of 31,581 people were arrested. In the course of their dangerous investigations, Narcotics Division personnel served 1,123 search warrants and confiscated 1,319 firearms.

Heroin, hallucinogens, cocaine, marijuana, amphetamines and barbiturates all continue to be used and abused in Los Angeles, some at an alarmingly increasing rate.

Cocaine remains an extremely popular drug of abuse. Seizures by the LAPD in 1983 increased by 137% over 1982 and had a street value of \$222 million representing 881 pounds.

It is evident that the use of cocaine is due in large part to the mistaken attitude that it is a "harmless pleasure drug." Additionally, it appears that its popularity has not yet reached its peak.

Phencyclidine (PCP), which was recently placed on the International Controlled Substances List, also continues to be a major problem in the City. Seizures of PCP have increased 777% since 1982, a clear indication of the magnitude of the local problem. Total seizures of PCP had a street value of \$76.4 million.

Marijuana, however, remains the most popular drug of abuse and the Department is finding much more potent varieties. Just a few years ago, most of the marijuana in Los Angeles came from Mexico and had a THC (intoxicant) content of 1.5%. Today, 75% of the marijuana encountered locally is the "exotic" strain from Columbia which has an intoxicant content five times more potent than Mexican marijuana. Homegrown sinsemilla from the Pacific Northwest is beginning to show up on the street with an intoxicant content of about 12% or eight times more potent than the Mexican strain.

Marijuana is still the drug of choice among juveniles but a large increase in the use of cocaine, heroin, LSD, PCP and psilocybin "mushrooms" has manifested itself in the last two years. In 1983, Juvenile Narcotics Section seized 211 pounds of marijuana, 66 marijuana cigarettes and 11.6 grams of hashish and hashish oil valued at \$332,750. Over the past year, the Department's Juvenile Narcotics Section targeted 41 Los Angeles high schools for its Undercover Buy Program. The results were 478 arrests, including 349 student drug dealers.

Information obtained by debriefing undercover officers who have been assigned to the Juvenile Narcotics Section School Buy Program, revealed that 75% - 80% of all Los Angeles high school students have used some form of drugs at least once; 40% - 60% are regular two to three times a week users and 15% - 25% are under the influence of drugs most of the time. These findings have been consistent throughout all 19 semesters of the Undercover High School Buy Program since its inception in 1974.

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Heroin abuse remains a serious problem because of its direct impact upon other crimes, especially crimes against property. It is estimated that the average addict in Los Angeles must come up with at least \$100 a day to support his/her habit and 65% of those addicts engage in some form of thievery, usually burglary. The prestigious Ball Study, conducted at Temple University over an 11 year period, produced the startling conclusion that the average addict commits at least one crime per day for approximately 248 days out of each year to acquire the necessary funds to support the habit. The Los Angeles County Health Services Unit estimates that there are at least 55,000 heroin addicts in L.A. County—about ten percent of the nation's entire heroin addict population. In all probability, the majority of those 55,000 addicts are committing crimes in the City of Los Angeles. If, through vigorous enforcement, we are able to arrest 10% of the hypes (5,500), and each was sentenced to a 90 day term, there would be a minimum of 336,600 fewer thefts/burglaries committed in the City of Los Angeles each year. This number may seem unbelievable when related to the actual citywide crime statistics, but it must be remembered that a large portion of these thefts go unreported and do not enter into the normal statistical flow.

The pervasive threat of drugs even reaches the streets and highways we all use daily in the course of our highly mobile lifestyle. In a 1982 study, blood samples taken from 98 individuals who died in traffic accidents in the City of Los Angeles were tested for drugs. Nineteen of the 98 samples, or 20%, showed positive evidence of drugs in the blood.

The City's frightening violent crime rate is, to a large part, directly attributable to narcotics. For example, in 1980, 1,007 homicides were committed in Los Angeles. Analysis of a controlled sampling of these homicides indicated that 33% were in some way related to narcotics. In 1981, the sampling disclosed that 38% of the homicides were, in whole or part, narcotics related. An analysis completed in early 1983 of a sampling of the 1982 homicides indicated an alarming increase. Fifty-five (55) percent of those homicides were related to narcotics.

MAJOR NARCOTICS CONFISCATIONS IN 1983

The narcotics involved in the seizures listed below were destined, in whole or part, for distribution in the City of Los Angeles. Assistance provided by other law enforcement agencies in these investigations is gratefully acknowledged.

- January 20 - 150 pounds of cocaine. Street value: \$42.6 million. Location: Los Angeles Harbor. Arrests: Five.
- March 15 - 50 gallons of PCP. Street value: \$7.6 million. Location: South Los Angeles. Arrests: None.
- March 16 - 70 pounds of cocaine. Street value: \$20 million. Location: San Luis Obispo County. Arrests: Five.
- March 28 - 16½ pounds of cocaine. Street value: \$4.7 million. Location: Los Angeles Harbor. Arrests: Five.

- April 25 - 79 pounds of Southeast Asian Heroin. Street value: \$114.7 million. Location: Encino. Arrests: Two.
- May 3 - 17,188 grams of methamphetamine. Street value: \$1.7 million. Location: Sand Canyon. Arrests: One.
- May 13 - 5,284 grams of cocaine. Street value: \$3.3 million. Location: International Airport. Arrests: One.
- June 1 - 3.1 pounds of cocaine. Street value: \$880,000. Location: Los Angeles. Arrests: Three.
- June 29 - 11 pounds of cocaine. Street value: \$3.2 million. Location: Los Angeles. Arrests: Three.
- August 26 - 5½ pounds of cocaine. Street value: \$1.6 million. Location: International Airport. Arrests: Two.
- September 13 - 95 pounds of cocaine. Street value: \$26.9 million. Location: Van Nuys Airport. Arrests: Two.
- September 23 - 48 pounds of cocaine. Street value: \$13.6 million. Location: San Fernando Valley. Arrests: Three.
- October 13 - 16½ pounds of cocaine. Street value: \$4.7 million. Location: Los Angeles. Arrests: One.
- December 5 - 100 pounds of Methaqualone tablets and sufficient chemicals to manufacture an additional 1,000 pounds of pills. Street value: \$10 million. Location: Chatsworth. Arrests: Two.
- December 22 - 14.45 pounds of China White Heroin. Street value: \$21 million. Location: Long Beach. Arrests: Four.



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

A renewed effort was launched in February to bring about the enactment of a highly restrictive Freedom of Information ordinance for the City of Los Angeles. The proposed ordinance prompted months of heated debate during which citizens and business leaders united in opposition. On May 24, the full City Council convened before a jammed chamber including representatives of County, State and Federal law enforcement. The Council recognized the serious dangers involved in the legislation and chose to enact a much narrower ordinance effecting only the Anti-Terrorist Division (ATD).

Enacted formally in August, the new ordinance has resulted in nearly 500 requests for information related to terrorist activity. By the end of the year, only three resulted in the actual disclosure of information, those coming from ATD's victims' file. Individuals who were denied information failed to provide a completed, notarized request form or sought information for which they had no legal right in that access would have violated rights of privacy.

Public Disorder Intelligence Division and Anti-Terrorist Division intelligence information is available to those seeking it provided the disclosure of the desired records would not:

- (a) Interfere with an ongoing investigation or enforcement proceeding.
- (b) Deprive a person of the right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication.
- (c) Constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
- (d) Disclose the identity of a confidential source or confidential information furnished only by a confidential source and which pertains to a criminal investigation.
- (e) Disclose security plans or procedures or investigative techniques or procedures.
- (f) Endanger the life or physical safety of any person.
- (g) Reveal confidential information provided by another law enforcement agency.
- (h) Reveal information when the public interest in not making the record public clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

Anyone applying for information under terms of the ordinance, may do so by addressing the Commanding Officer, Anti-Terrorist Division, 150 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, and asking for a Freedom of Information request form. Upon receipt of the form, it should be completed and notarized and returned to the Division. In-person application may be made at the same address. Information is not available by telephone.

TRAFFIC GETS A TIMELY ASSIST

The largest single grant ever awarded the Department for traffic education and enforcement was received in February from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration by way of the California Office of Traffic Safety in the amount of \$1.8 million. The grant's goal is the attainment of a 10 percent reduction in serious injury and fatal accidents by February, 1985. Funding comes at a most propitious time in that millions of visitors will be traveling in and about Los Angeles during the 1984 Olympic Games.

The education of children is being heavily stressed, largely through the expansion of the Officer Byrd program calling for the active participation of youngsters in safety clubs and their increased observance of traffic safety principles. The popularity of the program among children, their parents and teachers is remarkably high.

A multi-lingual safety program addresses itself largely to the problems posed by the enormous influx of Latino and Asian residents. Increasing numbers of newcomers fail to acquire driver's licenses and have little if any knowledge of the rules of the road. Often believing that involvement in a traffic accident automatically results in a jail term, many means are taken to avoid contact with the police. Most offenders are severely handicapped by language barriers.

To make certain that the fundamentals of safe traffic procedures are set forth and understood, the Department is producing films in Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and Korean for saturation showings in the concerned communities. Quantities of instructional brochures are also being prepared in those languages for City-wide distribution.

Among the three vehicles purchased for the Section's use is a traffic safety trailer equipped with a mini-theater, breathalyzer and brake testing device for on-the-scene demonstrations of traffic safety at public events.

Prominent among the enforcement phase of the grant, is a Specialized Collision Investigation Detail (SCID) which provides the Section with expert personnel to respond to multiple fatality collisions, pursuits resulting in serious injury or death, murders and assaults with vehicles, and any fatality in which a City-owned vehicle is involved. SCID is available to assist traffic and detective divisions in vehicle collision analysis and provide expert testimony in court. Its officers teach accident investigation techniques at Academy schools which are open to outside agencies. No other instruction of this type is available in Southern California. The 24 officers assigned to the Detail were trained by faculty members of Northwestern University's renowned Traffic School.

The enforcement phase also features a Fatal and Injury Reduction Enforcement (FIRE) task force of traffic officers who deal with those specific Vehicle Code violations which are major causes of more serious accidents. Task force personnel work on an overtime schedule and deploy specifically at known hazardous locations.

A computerized Management Information System, activated in September, is capable of instantaneously furnishing information to practically every traffic enforcement demand, including accident-prone locations, available deployment, fleet safety and impounding records.

A major by-product of the grant has been the organization of a coordinating team involving representatives of those agencies most involved in traffic-related court procedures. The creation of that team recognizes the acute need for the sharing of information. Chaired by Commander William M. Rathburn, its members are Judge Elva Soper, Supervising Judge of the Hill Street Traffic Court; Ms. Annette Keller, City Attorney's Office; Michael Judge, Public Defender's Office; Ms. Helen Nelson, Traffic Court Clerk's Office; Ms. Joyce Cook, Municipal Court Planning and Research Section and Ms. Toni Gilbert, Divisional Chief, Department of Motor Vehicles.

BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE

Drug use has become so commonplace and traffic in drugs so enormously profitable, that all efforts of law enforcement have failed to bring the problem under anything approaching adequate control. It became obvious to the Department that conduct of the war locally against narcotics called for a new approach, one aimed directly at a new generation of potential users in the sound belief that once the market for controlled substances diminished, so would their availability. Demand always governs supply. It follows that the elimination of the demand for drugs surely would discourage their distribution and sale.

The practical application of this concept was realized in September when, largely through the efforts of the Chief of Police, the Los Angeles Police Department became the nation's first law enforcement agency to implement a drug resistance program structured specifically for elementary school children. Known under the acronym DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), the program has the full cooperation of the Los Angeles Unified School District.

A minimum five-year duration is envisioned for DARE. Launched modestly, it currently involves the full-time assignment of 10 uniformed officers. Each of the 10 teaches at five elementary schools, reporting daily to a different campus. This allows the officer/instructors, all of whom possess a California Vocational Teaching Certificate, to teach about 35,000 fifth and sixth grade students at 50 schools during 1983-84.

Based upon studies of numerous drug abuse educational programs and interviews with recognized experts, DARE's thrust is concentrated upon peer pressure resistance training—in other words, teaching children how to say “no” when approached to experiment with drugs.

To this end, the officers follow lesson plans prepared by curriculum specialists of the Unified School District with input from the Department's juvenile narcotics specialists. Included is instruction on personal safety, self-esteem and respect for law. The officers also are responsible for coordinating instructional sessions for kindergarten through fourth grade youngsters and working with school principals to provide drug abuse training for parents.

Prior to entering the classrooms, each officer completed five weeks of intensive training in teaching techniques, elementary school operations, narcotic recognition, communication skills, child development and classroom evaluation.

DARE's future calls for increasing the number of officer instructors to 40, enabling the program to reach all of the City's 280,000 elementary school students by the end of the 1985-86 school year. Farther in the future, junior and senior high schools will be included.

Because of the current difficulty in acquiring funds from tax supported sources, financial assistance is being sought from the business community, civic organizations and private foundations which must be forthcoming if DARE is to attain the outstanding success it anticipates.



OUT OF THE COURTROOM AND ONTO THE STREETS

With an increase of only four sworn personnel, the Department in mid-November implemented a plan that will result in deploying the equivalent of more than 300 officers to respond to the needs of the people. This windfall of personnel resources was made possible by a dramatic change in superior court appearance requirements. The time-saving benefits of the new system currently affect officers assigned to the Areas who routinely respond to subpoenas to appear and testify in any of the 25 Superior Courts housed in the downtown Criminal Courts Building. Eventually, the system will be implemented in the Superior Courts of Van Nuys, Santa Monica, Torrance and Long Beach.

Formerly, off-duty officers were required to remain on call and, if summoned, to appear in court within one hour. Called or not, they received a minimum of two hours' compensation at a time-and-a-half pay rate. The old system added to the burden of deployment supervisors by denying them needed personnel because of the accumulation by officers of court overtime allowing them compensatory days off.

Under the new system, four Detective Headquarters Division officers are assigned to a Superior Court On-Call Detail quartered within the Criminal Courts Building. They maintain constant contact with the staffs of each court.

They determine when and where officer-witnesses shall testify and are responsible for their appearances. This procedure eliminates thousands of man-hours heretofore wasted when cases were either trailed or continuances granted. Officers are now subpoenaed only when their testimony will be heard. These innovative procedures were developed by Detective Robert Donnalley, Detective Headquarters Division, approved by the Department and endorsed by the Office of the District Attorney and the Superior Court.

Prior to the expansion of the on-call system, a three-month survey was conducted indicating that an average of 225 officers assigned to each of nine sample Areas were placed on-call under Superior Court subpoena each month, or 24,300 officers annually. Overtime compensation costs stand to become dramatically reduced while service to the people expands significantly.

MINI-PRINTS

There is no function of the Los Angeles Police Department which receives more immediate and thorough investigation than the search for small children who are reported lost, missing or abducted. To aid substantially in the identification process, Juvenile Division in April initiated the fingerprinting of public school youngsters between the ages of three and 10. Cooperating in this Child Identification Program are the Los Angeles Unified School District, the City's Board of Education and the 10th and 31st District Parent Teacher Associations. Fingerprints of about 28,000 boys and girls already have been assembled and an additional 50,000 will be processed in 1984. Funding for equipment is underwritten entirely by the 12 citizen members of the Patrons of Children, a group organized by the Division's Commanding Officer. Because fingerprinting is a positive method of identification, the program contributes significantly to the success of searches.

Participation in the program is entirely voluntary. The child's parent or guardian authorizes the procedure by signing a waiver which is retained by the local PTA District. The actual fingerprinting is conducted after public school hours either at the school or a mutually agreeable neighborhood location. Supervised by the Area's Youth Services Officer, the fingerprinting is completed by fully trained Explorer Scouts and checked either by the officer or by a PTA volunteer similarly trained in fingerprinting techniques. More than 550 civilian assistants are available to the program.

The fingerprints are contained on a card which is retained by the parent/guardian. The card also contains such information as the child's full name, address, date of birth, names of the parents/guardian, a physical description, medical data and special health problems, if any. Space also is provided for appropriate additional information, a photograph and lock of hair. Should the child become the subject of a police search, the card is turned over to the officer taking the report and returned when the child is located. The only cost assumed by the Department is the limited time expended by the Youth Services Officer. Fingerprinting services offered by private agencies involve fees ranging up to \$20.

The federal government estimates that 1.8 million children are unaccounted for each year; that thousands simply vanish and that more than 2,000 die and are buried unidentified. The National Crime Information Center maintained by the FBI is now a clearing house for information on missing children.

In this City, all searches for missing children of any age are conducted by local Area personnel. If the child is over the age of 10 and under 18, the Department delays action for 24 hours unless an immediate search is indicated by his/her physical or mental impairment or if the possibility of violence exists. In isolated cases, the services of Robbery-Homicide detectives eventually are called upon.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Investigations conducted by each of the Department's 18 geographic Areas and Juvenile division resulted in the removal to protective custody of 4,427 children because of physical or sexual abuse, neglect, endangerment or unfit homes. An additional 17 children, aged 10 or younger, were victims of homicide, 16 fewer than in the preceding year.

Juvenile Division's Abused Child Unit has City-wide responsibility for the investigation of most crimes against children whose parents or legal guardians are the prime suspects. Investigations were conducted of 636 cases of physical abuse, 843 of endangering or neglect and 245 of sexual abuse, all representing small increases over 1982 figures.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Crimes committed in 1983 by juveniles decreased in each of the seven categories of Part I offenses. Juveniles were responsible for the following percentages of all Part I crimes.

	1983	1982
Homicide	8.3	13.4
Forcible Rape	7.7	13.0
Robbery	21.0	22.2
Aggravated Assault	12.1	12.9
Burglary	24.5	30.5
Larceny (except Vehicle Theft)	14.4	18.0
Vehicle Theft	22.9	27.2

IN MEMORIAM

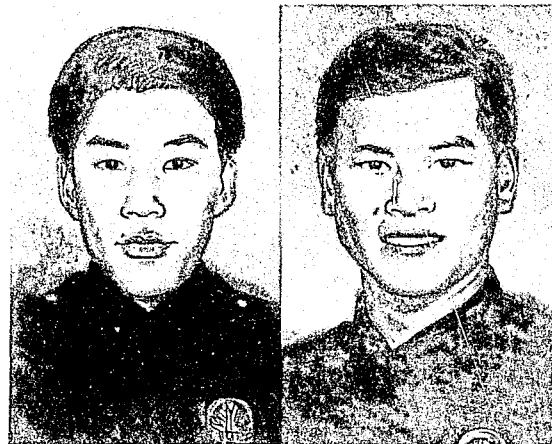
For the first time in 17 years, the Department suffered the loss of five officers killed in the line of duty. Their passing brings on-duty deaths to 155 since the start of record keeping in 1907.



On March 1, Reserve Officer Stuart Taira was aboard a helicopter videotaping storm damage in Central Area. He was killed when the aircraft plunged to the street. Appointed in 1980, Officer Taira was 29 years old and unmarried. He was the second Reservist to lose his life in the service of the Department.

In 1982, Officer Paul L. Verna was awarded the Medal of Valor for his heroic rescue of two young boys from a raging residential fire. On June 2, he was gunned down while making a routine traffic stop in Foothill Area. Several suspects were swiftly apprehended. Officer Verna, age 35, entered the Department in 1969. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Motor Officer John V. Evans, age 43, was killed in a traffic accident on October 22 in Foothill Area. He leaves his wife, a daughter and stepdaughter. Officer Evans entered the Department in 1964 and at the time of his death was assigned to Valley Traffic Division.



Killed on October 29 when a hit and run suspect broadsided their patrol vehicle, were Officers Arthur K. Soo Hoo and William Wong. Assigned to Operations-Central Bureau's gang detail, they had served the Department for seven and five years respectively. Each leaves his widow and one child.

EARNED HONORS



Officers Arthur J. Miller, Taroo A. Mason, Joseph M. Doherty Jr., Robert G. Castro and Robert P. Bain received the Medal of Valor, the Department's highest award for heroism, on September 14 when the 24th Annual Award Luncheon was held at the Bonaventure Hotel. Officer Bain previously had been awarded the Medal in 1972.

The event, sponsored by the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, established a new attendance record of 1,400 prominent members of government and the business community. Presentations were made by the Chief of Police with narrations by Gregory Peck.

One week later, the recipients, Chief Gates and Mr. Peck were guests of the Los Angeles Dodgers. They were enthusiastically applauded by a sell-out crowd at pregame ceremonies.

On February 16, the Police Academy Auditorium was the scene of the LAPD's Fourth Annual Recognition Day when 91 personnel were awarded medals or citations under criteria set forth for the Police Meritorious Unit Citation, Police Meritorious Service Medal, Police Star, Police Medal and the Police Distinguished Service Medal. The sole recipient of the latter is Detective III John P. St. John, Robbery-Homicide Division, now in his 42nd year of active duty.





TRAFFIC COUNT

The 356 fatal traffic accidents were seven fewer than in 1982. They resulted in 385 deaths compared with 391 the preceding year. An additional six deaths were attributed to traffic accidents occurring on private property. There were 10 such fatalities in 1982.

Serious injury accidents also decreased to 2,308 from 2,516 and driving under the influence arrests to 28,998 from 31,980.

Driving under the influence was the primary cause of 78 fatal accidents bringing death to 94 persons. Moving violation citations totalled 406,725 in 1983; 390,681 in 1982.

INFORMATION PLEASE

The cooperative effort exerted by the Department, Data Service Bureau and Planning Research Corporation brought years of frustration to an end with the June acquisition of the Network Communications System (NECS). Eliminating dependence upon the antiquated Front-End Communications System, NECS provides all Department personnel with access to scores of data bases at local, county, state and national levels. It is especially welcomed by Automated Information Division which, in the past, has had to contend with only limited observable results from the outdated system.

NECS involves new, modern terminals, new screen formats, built-in user "help" features and the promise of countless uses awaiting discovery. Technically known as a "message switching computer," NECS of itself does not provide information, but serves as a vital link to all sources of data sought daily by uniformed, investigative and clerical personnel. These data bases otherwise would be unavailable. NECS is designed to accept the installation of additional data bases and systems far into the future.

EARTHQUAKE

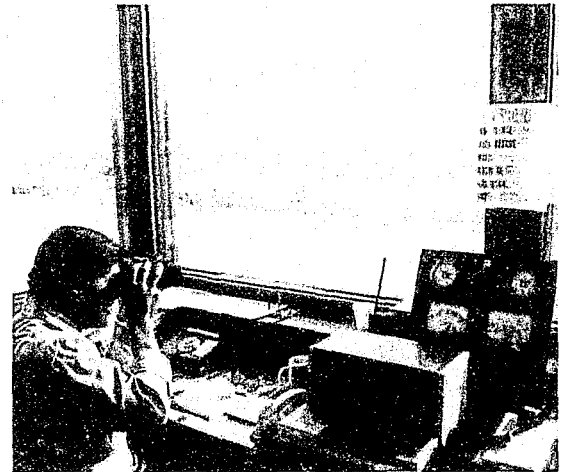
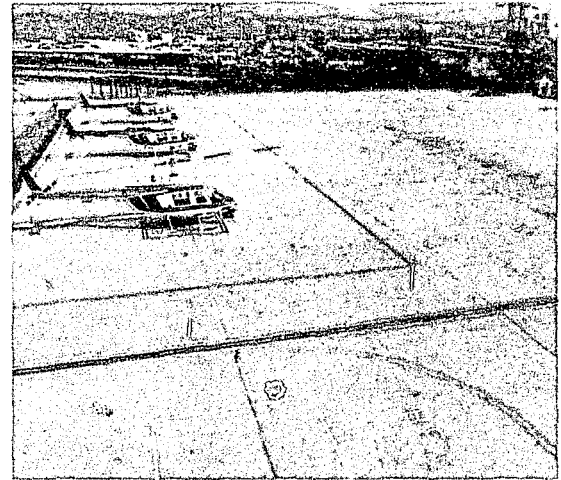
Those qualified to make predictions appear convinced that conditions are ripe for a major earthquake in Southern California. Preparedness for such an occurrence was tested by the Department together with other entities of City government when "Operations Seismos '83" was conducted in February. The exercise depicted a series of disasters that could follow a 7.5 Richter Scale earthquake and how the City's disaster plans could meet the challenge. Coordinated by Tactical Planning Section, the exercise climaxed an International Earthquake Conference attended by representatives from 28 nations. Conducted in the Coliseum's parking lot, 300 emergency personnel responded to the day-long program which began when a controlled explosion was detonated.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The first roll call at the new Northeast Area headquarters facility was conducted on December 10 with dedication ceremonies scheduled for March, 1984. Located at 3353 San Fernando Road, the station replaces the York Boulevard landmark which served for 58 years. The Area was known for decades as Highland Park Division.

A NEW ROOST

The nation's largest rooftop heliport was dedicated on July 22 at Piper Technical Center, headquarters of Air Support Division. The Division is



the world's largest airborne law enforcement agency, deploying 16 helicopters and one fixed wing aircraft, manned by 44 pilots and 26 observers. The new facility is named after Jay Stephen Hooper, a former command pilot, who succumbed to cancer in 1979.

The first helicopter to fly for the Department took off from Glendale Heliport 29 years ago. The site remained the Division's base until its recent relocation to the new downtown facility.

A VETERAN RETIRES

Job stress, which accounts for an increasing number of retirements, struck the K-9 Corps in midyear with the departure of the renowned German Rotweiler search dog named "Jake." After a series of tests, it was determined that "Jake's" proclivities for sniffing out suspects had declined below Department standards although his physical attributes remained exemplary. He became the personal property of his proud and devoted Metropolitan Division handler. "Jake" entered the Department in 1981 as K-9-5. He completed 309 searches resulting in the capture of 39 felony suspects.

ON THE GREEN

Exceeding all past records for attendance and net receipts, the 13th Annual Police-Celebrity Golf Tournament attracted 15,000 spectators, 80 personalities from the world of entertainment and sports, and produced almost \$150,000 for the

Memorial Foundation. Held at Rancho Park Golf Course on May 14, it featured Telly Savalas as host. The Foundation made grants in 1983 to almost 100 officers and/or their dependents of more than \$100,000 and benefits were extended to cover retired officers and their immediate family members.



CHINATOWN STORE FRONT

The Department's third community-based police center opened in Chinatown in April as a six-month pilot program. Its success in assisting citizens and businessmen prompted the extension of operations into 1984. Located at 969 North Broadway, the facility makes two Central Area officers available to the public for information



and assistance from 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday, with a private citizen interpreter on hand to ease language barriers. Furniture, equipment and operating funds were provided by the Chinatown Public Safety Association. The Latino and Korean communities continue to be served by other Department-operated storefront centers.



to officiate at marriages and funeral services. The concerned personnel are Assistant Chief Robert L. Vernon, Director, Office of Special Services, Sergeants Jerry L. Powell, Roger H. Conley and Thomas R. Mosselle and Officer Simon Garcia. Each has had the experience and religious training to fulfill their new commitments in addition to normal duty assignments. The Department's 18 geographic Areas also deploy members of the clergy as Reservist Chaplains.

CHAPLAINS

Five officers received special Department Chaplain badges from the Chief of Police on September 15, qualifying them to counsel sworn and civilian employees in time of personal crisis and

1983

PART I CRIMES AND ATTEMPTS

Reported to the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics
and Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Type Crimes	Number Reported	*Crimes Unfounded /Reclass.	Actual 1983	Actual 1982	Percent Change
Homicide**	870	52	818	844	- 3.1
Forcible Rape	2,542	48	2,494	2,706	- 7.8
Robbery	29,344	101	29,243	30,029	- 2.6
Aggravated Assault	21,028	150	20,878	20,373	+ 2.5
Burglary	79,970	279	79,691	85,000	- 6.2
Larceny (except Vehicle Theft)	125,892	616	125,276	132,544	- 5.5
Vehicle Theft	50,706	1,597	49,109	48,871	+ 0.5
TOTAL	310,352	2,843	307,509	320,367	- 4.0

* Reflects follow-up actions received after the close of a statistical month.

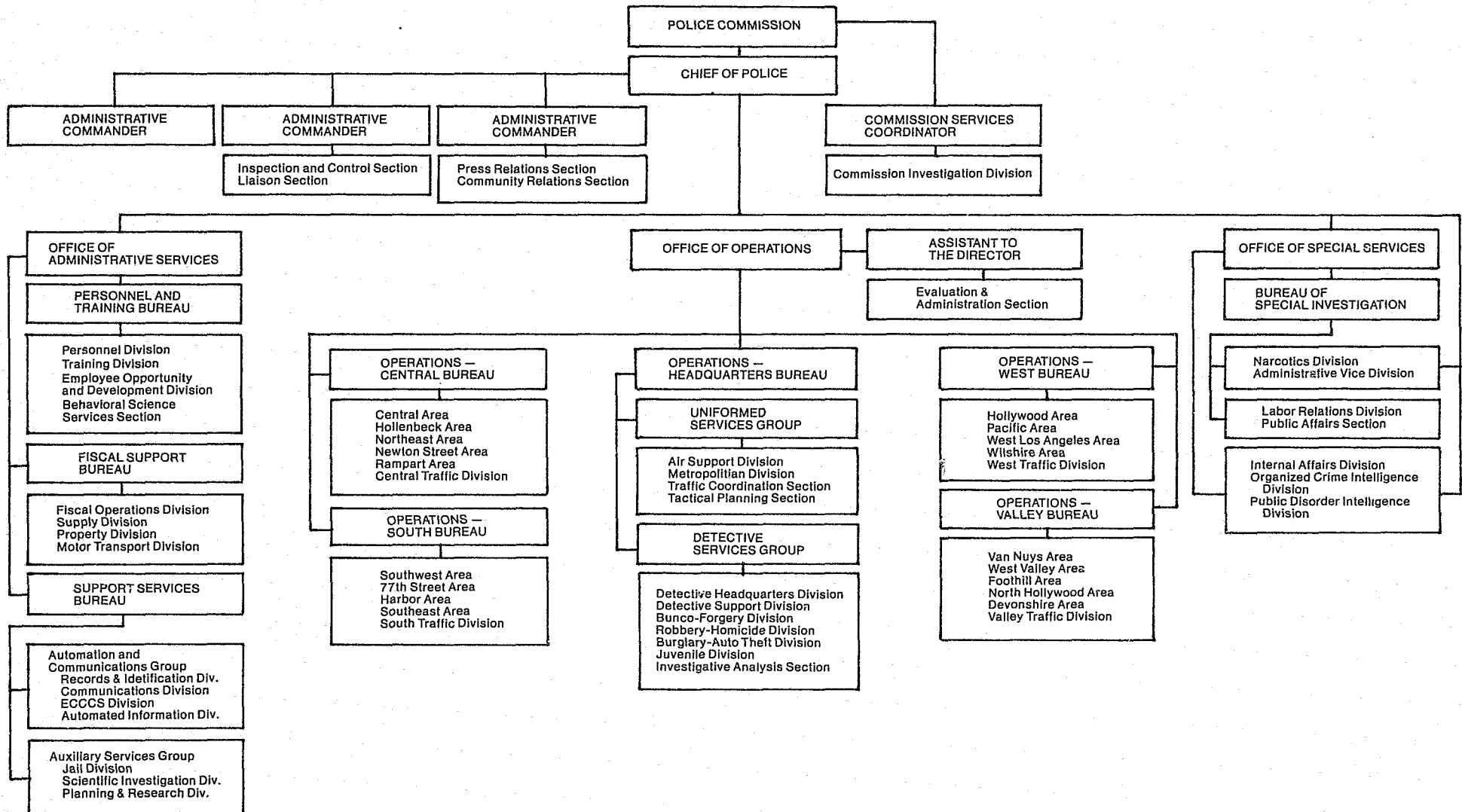
** Under Uniform Crime Reporting Rules, criminal homicides prosecuted under California's Felony-Murder doctrine must be statistically reported as either accidental or justifiable deaths. Therefore, the count of criminal homicides reported to the State and FBI will occasionally be lower than the count reported internally.

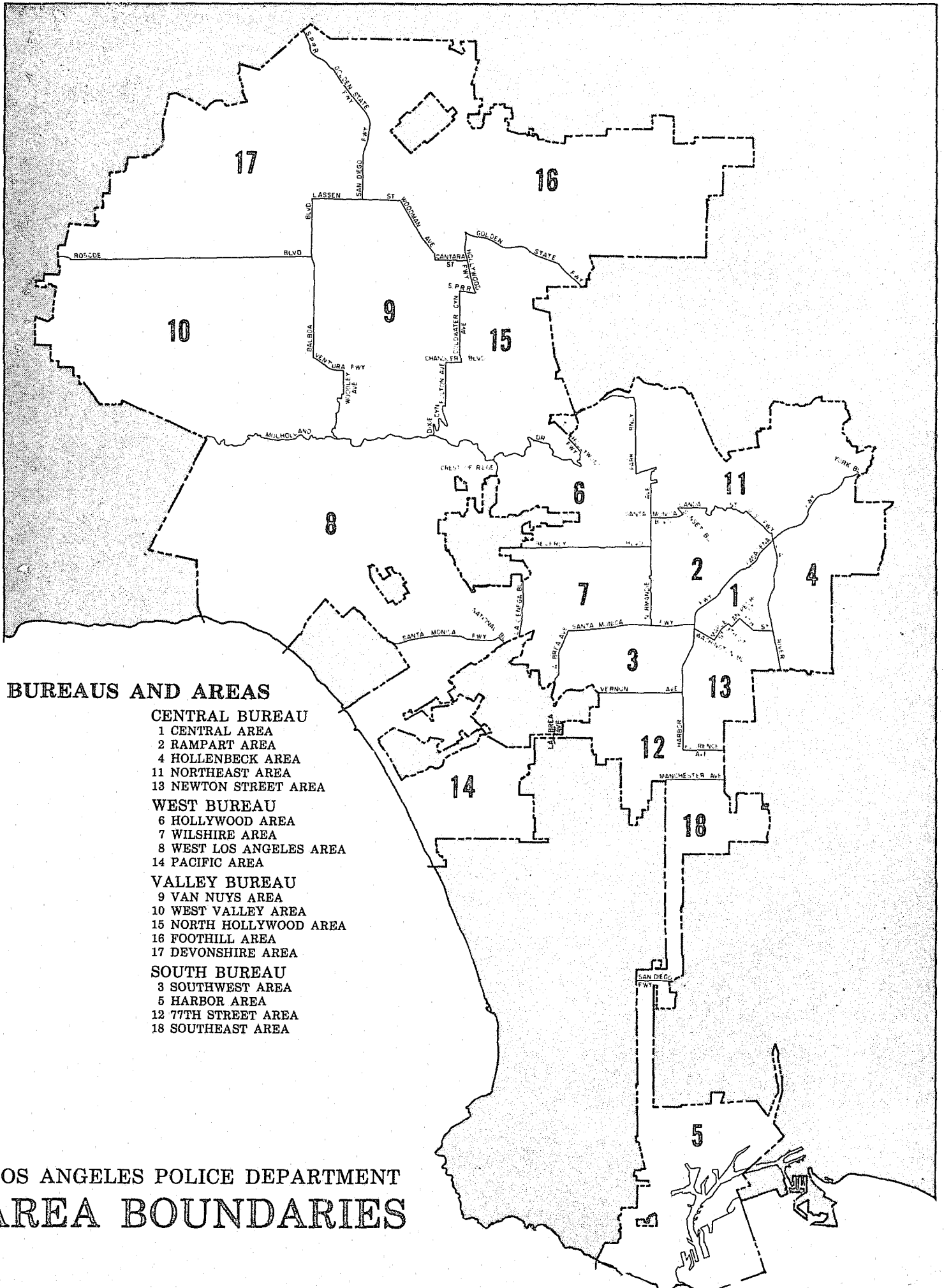
POPULATION*, SIZE, and POLICE COST

	AREA	POPULATION	STREET MILES	SQUARE MILES	POP./ SQ. MI.	COST/ SQ. MI.	COST/ CAPITA
C E N T R A L	Central	44,136	85	4.5	9,808	5,351,434	545.62
	Rampart	247,079	233	11.7	21,118	1,999,437	94.68
	Hollenbeck	172,767	249	15.3	11,292	1,056,796	93.59
	Northeast	168,031	435	25.5	6,589	607,095	92.13
	Newton	102,586	212	10.0	10,259	1,857,712	181.09
	CB TOTAL	734,599	1,214	67.0	10,964	1,458,237	133.00
S O U T H	Southwest	141,768	181	10.5	13,502	1,965,833	135.89
	Harbor	139,388	324	25.7	5,424	615,757	113.53
	77th St.	148,781	289	11.8	12,609	1,720,104	136.42
	Southeast	106,969	218	10.3	10,385	1,703,404	164.02
	SB TOTAL	536,906	1,012	58.3	9,209	1,250,984	135.84
W E S T	Hollywood	156,605	313	18.7	8,375	1,269,381	151.58
	Wilshire	191,312	308	14.5	13,194	1,423,534	107.89
	West L.A.	198,330	528	64.0	3,099	284,892	91.93
	Pacific	181,163	410	24.4	7,425	860,052	115.84
	WB TOTAL	727,410	1,559	121.6	5,982	687,476	114.92
V A L L E Y	Van Nuys	229,744	545	35.1	6,545	588,070	89.84
	West Valley	268,745	795	52.2	5,148	369,064	71.69
	N. Hollywood	175,833	398	24.5	7,177	716,124	99.78
	Foothill	196,629	548	60.5	3,250	295,687	90.98
	Devonshire	176,830	560	47.0	3,762	307,423	81.71
	VB TOTAL	1,047,781	2,846	219.3	4,778	409,436	85.69
GRAND TOTAL		3,046,696	6,631	465.5	6,545	739,035	112.92

*Reflects October 1983 estimate based on 1980 census data.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT





BUREAUS AND AREAS

CENTRAL BUREAU

- 1 CENTRAL AREA
- 2 RAMPART AREA
- 4 HOLLENBECK AREA
- 11 NORTHEAST AREA
- 13 NEWTON STREET AREA

WEST BUREAU

- 6 HOLLYWOOD AREA
- 7 WILSHIRE AREA
- 8 WEST LOS ANGELES AREA
- 14 PACIFIC AREA

VALLEY BUREAU

- 9 VAN NUYS AREA
- 10 WEST VALLEY AREA
- 15 NORTH HOLLYWOOD AREA
- 16 FOOTHILL AREA
- 17 DEVONSHIRE AREA

SOUTH BUREAU

- 3 SOUTHWEST AREA
- 5 HARBOR AREA
- 12 77TH STREET AREA
- 18 SOUTHEAST AREA

**LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
AREA BOUNDARIES**