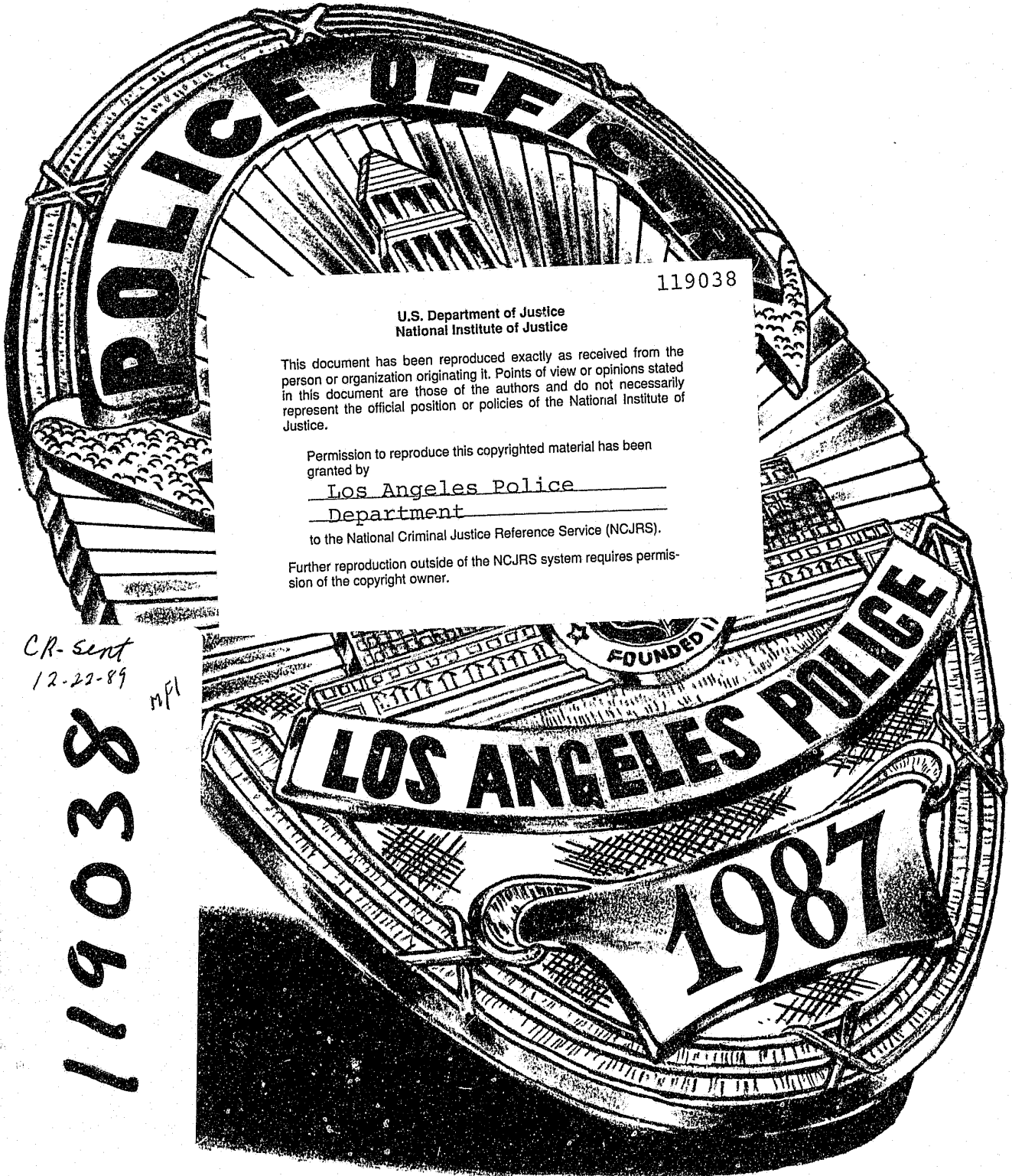


# Los Angeles Police Department Annual Report



119038

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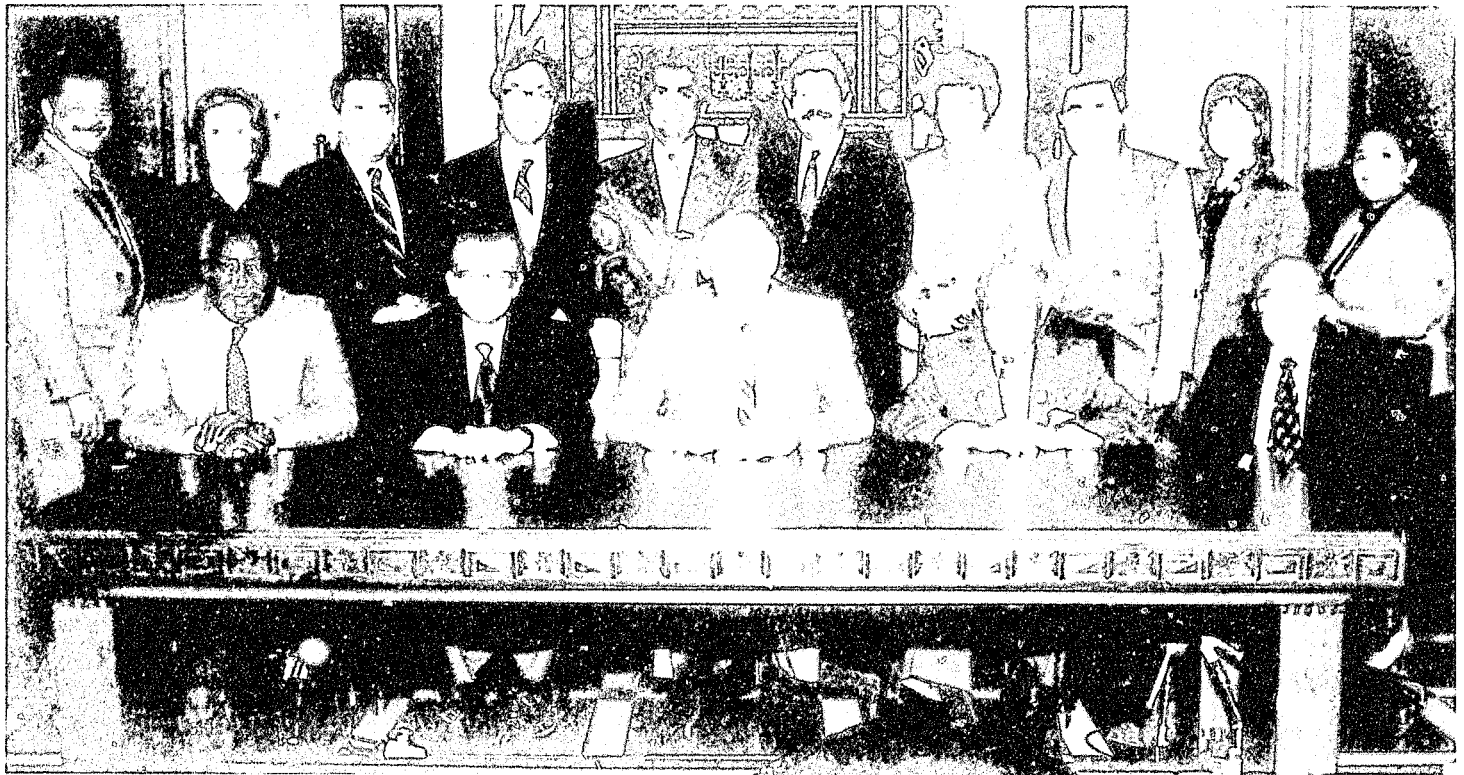
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# City Council Members:



ROBERT FARRELL Eighth District

JOY PICUS Third District

JOEL WACHS Second District

MICHAEL WOOD Thirteenth District

RICHARD ALATORRE Fourteenth District

ZEV VAROSLAVSKY Fifth District

JOAN MILKE FLORES Twelfth District

HAL BERINSON Ninth District

RUTH GALANTER Sixth District

GLORIA MOLINA First District

NATE HOLDEN Tenth District

MARVIN BRAUDE President of Council, City and County

JOHN FERRARO Eleventh District

GILBERT W. HINDSAY Fourteenth District

ERINANI BERNARDI Seventh District



*Tom Bradley*  
**MAYOR  
 TOM BRADLEY**

# BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS



ROBERT M. TALCOTT, President



BARBARA L. SCHLEI, Vice-President



HERBERT F. BOECKMANN



## LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

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TOM BRADLEY  
Mayor

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485-2021

December 31, 1987

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 and eighty-seven was a year in which the Los Angeles Police Department responded not only to the daily challenges of law enforcement and service in a complex and diverse city but also to two unique and rare events -- the historic visit of Pope John Paul II in September and the potentially devastating earthquake that occurred only a month later.

Although one event was scheduled and eagerly anticipated, and the other a dreaded natural disaster, in both instances the Department demonstrated the professionalism, planning and dedication for which it is known world wide. In no small part due to the efforts of the Los Angeles Police Department, the visit of Pope John Paul II was an unparalleled success unmarred by disruption or violence. And those same efforts, along with those of other City services, helped to minimize the impact and disruption of the October 1 temblor.

But the Department also distinguished itself in its day to day operations and in 1987 Los Angeles experienced reductions in almost every category of crime. Innovative programs such as DARE ("Drug Abuse Resistance Education") continued to expand, establishing the Department as one of the forerunners in the crusade against drugs. And certainly of equal significance, 1987 was also a year which saw ever increasing cooperative efforts between the Police Department, the community and City administration. It is, therefore, with great pride in both this Department and this City that the Board of Police Commissioners submits the 1987 Annual Report.

Respectfully,

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

*Robert M. Talcott*

ROBERT M. TALCOTT  
President

NCJRS

AUG 15 1988

ACQUISITIONS



STEPHEN D. YSLAS



SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS



### APPRAISING '87

At a time when most major cities witnessed increases, almost every major category of crime in Los Angeles was reduced significantly. The emphasis placed on enforcement basics was made possible in part by the Police Commission and City Council in providing the Department with \$16 million in overtime pay for fiscal 1986-87. These funds enabled our officers to devote thousands of additional hours to the successful attainment of police objectives. Vigorous enforcement also brought about reductions in fatal and serious injury traffic accidents and increases in drunk driving arrests and in citations for violations of motor vehicle laws. All in all, we experienced 12 months of exceptional productivity.

In September and October, we were called upon to respond to two rare events. One was planned. Although the other took us by surprise, we were far from unpre-

pared. On September 15, 16 and 17, the attention of the world focused on the LAPD when the City hosted Pope John Paul II in his dual role as head of the Roman Catholic Church and sovereign of the State of Vatican City. The Pope is a prime target for terrorist assassination and his visit demanded exacting security preparations. With millions of people on hand to greet the Pope and view his every move, security and crowd and traffic control called for a duplication of the Department's internationally acclaimed performance during the 1984 Summer Olympic Games. Before dawn on September 16 at Dodger Stadium, the Department conducted the largest roll call in its history when almost 1,700 officers received final instructions. They accepted their awesome trust with another display of exemplary conduct.

About two weeks later, at 7:42 a.m. on October 1, the City and its environs experienced an earthquake of 5.9 intensity. Only one life was lost in Los Angeles, compared with 57 deaths in the 1971 quake. Property losses in terms of dollars were also far less — about \$7,760,000 to City-owned buildings and \$35,000,000 to private structures. The response of the Department's emergency services was immediate and highly efficient. Years of LAPD disaster training and simulated earthquake exercises paid impressive dividends. More detailed accounts of this event and the Pope's visit are covered elsewhere in this report.

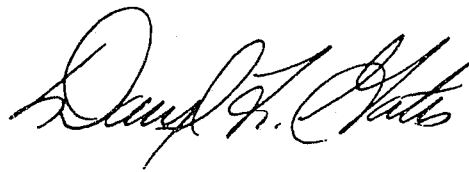


By year's end, giant strides had been made by the DARE program in attaining national and international recognition. "DARE America" is now functioning throughout the United States under auspices of our Crime Prevention Advisory Council. In West Germany, the Department of Defense has adopted the DARE program for the benefit of Army and Air Force dependent youngsters. It appears we have a tremendous winner in our efforts to protect children from the ravages of drug involvement.

Although 350 additional police officers have been authorized by the City Council, the strain on our personnel resources remains constant, due in part to the flood of arrivals from abroad. More Hispanics, Koreans, Japanese, Filipinos and Southeast Asians have located in Los Angeles than any City beyond their native lands. Many retain memories of harsh police treatment abroad, leaving them reluctant to seek the help we are always ready to provide. Language barriers further complicate the problem of providing police services to so diverse a citizenry.

During the summer months, we experienced a tremendous increase in the number of vehicles on our highways without commensurate increases in traffic lanes and parking spaces. Frustration led to violence. A pattern of highway hostility emerged, fed in part by a breakdown of driver self-discipline. Arrests were made, but escorting freeway shooters into prison is not enough. There is only one cure for

driver dilemmas and frayed tempers, and that is a return to simple courtesy and patience. As in every aspect of the police function, the solution to this problem lies largely in the readiness of the individual citizen to accept personal responsibility by becoming personally involved in the crime prevention process. I am confident the public will give us the help we need. They have yet to fail us.



DARYL F. GATES  
Chief of Police







## PROTECTING POPE JOHN PAUL II

Never before in the history of the Department has a single individual been afforded the level of security provided the Pope during his September visit. Preparations were initiated long before his arrival at Los Angeles International Airport. His travels earlier in the year had been observed in person by LAPD Operations-Headquarters Bureau staff in Germany, Miami, San Antonio and Phoenix.

In addition to leading a parade of seven miles, the Pope appeared at widely scattered locations in this City of almost 470 square miles, imposing an enormous responsibility on the police in controlling crowds and traffic. His presence drew millions of visitors eager to catch a glimpse of him during his arrivals and departures from such

sites as the Cathedral of Saint Vibiana, the Coliseum, Immaculate Conception Catholic School, the Japanese Cultural Center, Dodger Stadium, Piper Technical Center, Universal Studios and the San Fernando Mission.

In addition to patrol officers, specialists from Metropolitan Division, bomb experts, motor officers, detectives, the Mounted Patrol, Air Support helicopters and even volunteer ham radio operators, participated in the security operations. Thanks to their diligence, only minor incidents occurred involving confiscated weapons and detained suspects. Personnel representing other agencies exhibited exemplary cooperation with local law enforcement.



The Pope's concern for children and youth was amply revealed when, joined by Nancy Reagan, he spoke to the youngsters at the Diocesan school and to 6,000 teenagers at the Universal Amphitheater.

Interestingly enough, during the 47 hours the Pope was in Los Angeles there was a decline of almost 50% in bookings at local jails. Only one murder was recorded. This elicited the following comment from Police Chief Gates: "There was a sense of calm that came to the City. People had time to reflect on what life is all about and maybe some felt there was more to life than committing crime."



Perhaps the best summation of the Department's performance is contained in this Los Angeles Times editorial published on the day of the Pope's departure:

### **WARM, BUT NO MELTDOWN**

"Clearing a path in and out of the heart of the business district of the nation's second-largest city and keeping it clear for 48



hours is no mean achievement. But for the Los Angeles Police Department, which coordinated security for Pope John Paul II's visit to Los Angeles, that was just a start. It also cleared paths to get his Holiness to the Los Angeles Coliseum and Dodger Stadium for Mass and to meetings in the San Fernando Valley and elsewhere. It was, as Police Chief Daryl F. Gates said in a message sent after the Pope's departure Thursday to the 1,900 uniformed officers who made it happen, a superb piece of work. As with the 1984 Olympic Games, when law enforcement was last tested on this scale, there was alarm over terrorism and concern that traffic would be unmanageable, that it might rain or that the one possibility that planners overlooked would create some kind of social meltdown.

"Obviously, LAPD Commander George Morrison and his fellow planners and coordinators overlooked nothing. The LAPD,



traffic officers from the City Department of Transportation, the Secret Service, the FBI, the Highway Patrol and the Sheriff's office worked together as though it was something that they do every day. The weather cooperated, as did commuters who somehow avoided being anywhere where they might create a traffic jam.

"What they achieved was a peaceful place in which John Paul II could deliver his message of peace. We cannot improve on Gates' choice of words. It was a superb job."

And there was this word from the Vatican:

"The City of Los Angeles has the most professional officers in the world. The security and all other planning aspects were the finest and the Los Angeles event went off the smoothest of all the cities . . ."



#### **SOME OF WHAT WAS ENTAILED:**

5,800 officers were redeployed; 2,416 along the motorcade parade

route, including 49 motor, 55 mounted and 104 Metropolitan Division personnel. The parade was witnessed by 300,000 spectators. An additional 170,000 attended outdoor masses.



4,000 55-gallon drums were stationed every 20 feet along the parade route, each filled with water, capped and sealed. 35 miles of rope was strung from drum to drum and 10,000 wooden barricades placed in between. At the Coliseum, 4,200 feet of five-foot chain link fence was installed.







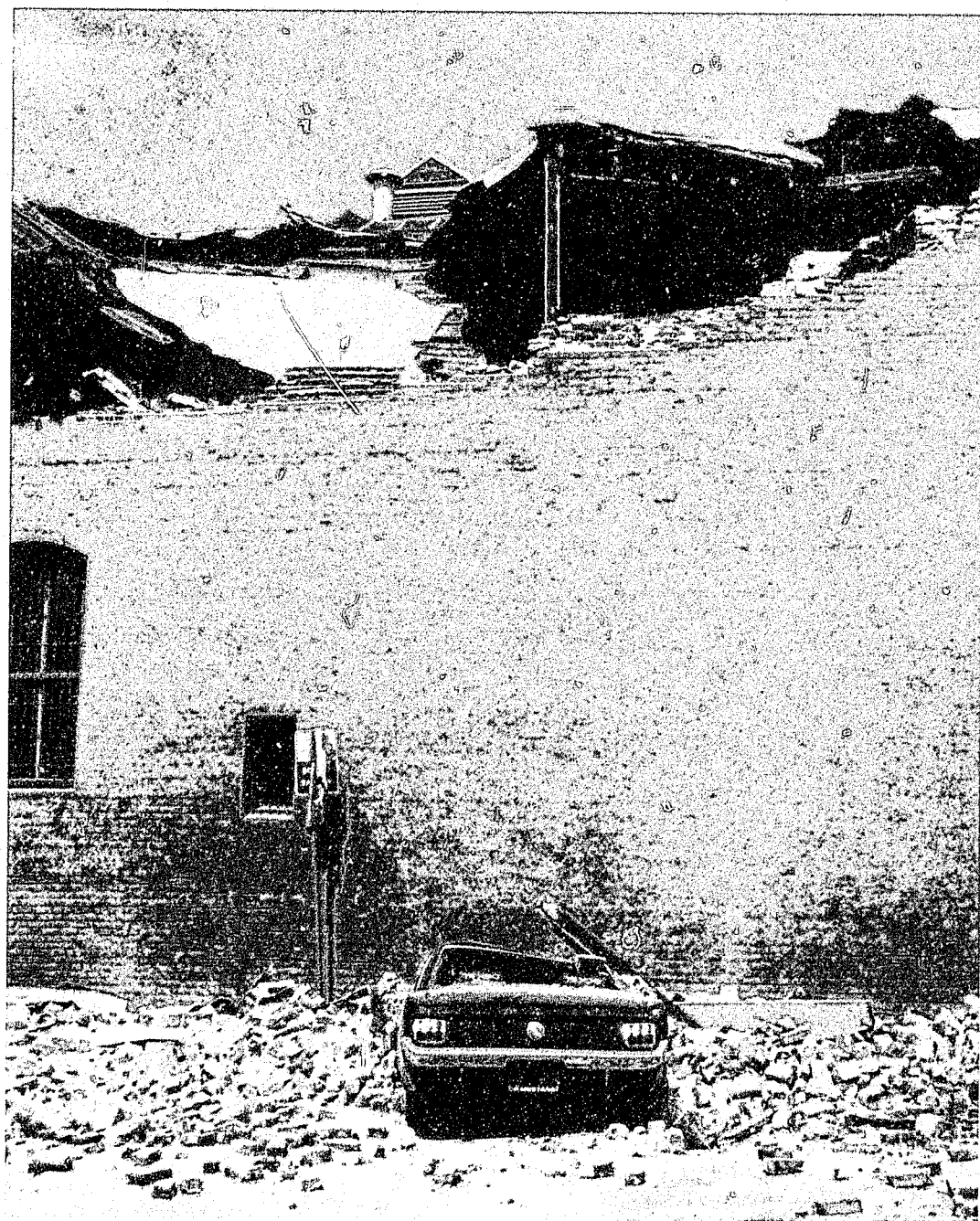
15 different command posts were staffed during the Pope's stay. Other involved agencies included the United States Secret Service (300 agents), FBI, Los Angeles International Airport Police, California Highway Patrol, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles County Fire Department, Los Angeles Fire Department, California Department of Justice, California Department of Transportation, Rapid Transit District Police and the U.S. Department of State.

Bomb squad teams assigned to Scientific Investigation Division made sweeps of the parade route. Each site visited by the Pope was checked prior to his arrival. Bomb experts also stood by at each

location during his appearance. No devices were found.

Air Support Division deployed 11 helicopters and one fixed-wing airplane over the concerned territory for a total of 127 airborne hours. Included were a command and control ship, one carrying LAPD and Secret Service staffs and one charged with airspace security.





*THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 7:42 A.M.*

It was not the enormous disaster long predicted by scientists, but the earthquake, measuring 5.9 on the Richter Scale, was severe enough to take four lives, cause property damage in the many millions and leave Los Angeles and its neighboring communities coping with dozens of aftershocks during the next several days.

Disaster training exercises, involving all City agencies, have been taking place at regular intervals since the 1971 earthquake. In 1980, the Emergency Operations Ordinance was adopted and the Emergency Operations Organization was established, naming the Chief of Police as Chairman of the Emergency Operations Board.



These preparations enabled local government and law enforcement to respond with exemplary efficiency on that October morning.

Minutes after the initial jolt, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated four floors beneath street level in City Hall East and all sworn personnel were placed on tactical alert. EOC personnel evaluated the damage and directed police response to locations where it was most needed. Within one hour, Air Support Division completed aerial damage assessments for the most heavily damaged locations.

The 911 system handled the increased call load without faltering. The day's total 911 calls for help or information exceeded 8,000. There was only one incident of looting and four arrests were made for burglary.

Hardest hit by the earthquake was the City of Whittier, some 18 miles from the Los Angeles Civic Center. California State University at Los Angeles, about half that distance from City Hall, was the site of the City's only fatality. It is estimated that 10,600 homes and businesses in and adjacent to Los Angeles were damaged. Several hundred persons were injured and 1,400 displaced. Despite the pressing demands made upon them, all ambulance and hospital services remained available without interruption.



## **TRAIL BLAZING**

Municipal law enforcement agencies around the world routinely employ procedures and programs which had their origins in the LAPD. The innovation which has marked the progress of this Department throughout the 20th century continues to contribute significantly to the investigation and prevention of crime elsewhere. What follows is a list of some of LAPD's "firsts":

### **Crime Laboratory**

The first crime laboratory in a municipal law enforcement agency was established by the LAPD in 1923, staffed by one officer. Scientific Investigation Division now employs 132 specialists.

### **Crime Prevention**

The "City Mother's Bureau" is recognized as the world's first crime prevention entity attached to a police department. LAPD continues to place great emphasis on citizen involvement in achieving law enforcement objectives.

### **Special Weapons and Tactics**

SWAT teams deployed by Metropolitan Division are specially selected and trained to terminate extreme hazards created by barricaded suspects, armed terrorists and armed suspects holding hostages.

### **Drug Abuse Resistance Education**

DARE places uniformed officers

in public schools to teach youngsters how to avoid involvement with drugs.

### **Computer Fraud Unit**

An arm of Bunco-Forgery Division, the Unit investigates frauds perpetrated through the illegal use of computers.

### **School Buy Program**

LAPD was the first municipal law enforcement agency to recognize the need for a specialized enforcement effort to deter drug sales on high school campuses.

### **Foreign Prosecution Liaison Unit**

Attached to Fugitive Section, the Unit furnishes evidence leading to the arrest and prosecution by Mexican authorities of criminals who commit murders in Los Angeles and flee to Mexico.

### **Family Support Group**

When tragedy strikes a police family, trained counselors are readily available to come to the assistance of spouses and children.

### **Immediate Booking and Release System**

Known as "IBARS," this system is used for on-the-scene processing of persons suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.



## **Development and Evaluation of Firearms Training**

Through the use of advanced technology which simulates stress situations, officers are taught how to improve their response in situations involving the use of firearms.

## **Asian Task Force**

Officers proficient in many Asian languages and dialects investigate crimes involving Asians and teach crime prevention and American customs to members of Asian communities.

## **Motor Officers' Radios**

LAPD's traffic enforcement personnel on motorcycles were first to be provided with FM two-way radio communication.

## **Law Enforcement Explorers**

Young men and women, ages 14 to 21, receive specialized training and assist the Department in nonhazardous situations.

## **Los Angeles Police Memorial Foundation**

Unique in the world, the Foundation provides police officers and their families with emergency financial aid in time of acute need. Children of officers killed in the line of duty are assured of a college education.

## **Labor Relations Division**

Cooperating with both labor and management, the Division

has an outstanding record in effecting the peaceful settlement of disputes.

## **Hazardous Materials Unit**

The Unit's personnel respond to chemical spills, identify pollutants and investigate violations.

## **Advanced Fingerprinting**

The LAPD developed the technology to obtain blood prints from human skin, fingerprints from mud and a method of numerically coding fingerprints.

## **Chapel**

Attached to Training Division, the nonsectarian chapel is a sanctuary available to police families and the public.

## **Operacion Estafadores**

Officers fluent in Spanish use a storefront location to provide assistance to the Hispanic community.

## **Batmobile**

The breath alcohol test vehicle is equipped for on-the-spot testing of drunk driving suspects.







Police Chief Daryl Gates visits scene where LAPD officers shot and captured a suspect in the shooting of two girls.

### *THE POLICE + THE PUBLIC + THE PRESS = ARREST*

The arrest on September 22 of Roland Comtois, wanted as the kidnapper and murderer of 14-year-old Wendy Masuhara just three days before, is a classic example of how quickly justice can be served when the police have the cooperation of the public and news media. The arrest of Comtois parallels the circumstances which, in 1985, led to the apprehension of Richard Ramirez, wanted for 14 murders, when the people and the press figured prominently in coming to the aid of law enforcement.

Comtois' second victim, age 13, who is recovering from a bullet

wound in the head, was able to furnish detectives with a description of her assailant, his female companion and their motor home. The information she provided, including a composite drawing of the male suspect, was widely circulated by the news media. On September 22, two patrol officers responded to an anonymous caller who, based on what he had seen and heard, thought he had observed the suspect and his vehicle near Dodger Stadium. As the officers approached, Comtois fled on foot. He was pursued by the officers, a shooting ensued and Comtois was wounded and arrested.





His accomplice, later identified as Marsha Lynn E. Erickson, age 33, was arrested on November 27.

The two young victims, residents of Chatsworth, were walking to one of their homes when Erickson lured them into the motor home stating she needed their help to start the vehicle. She and Comtois drove them to a remote spot near the Chatsworth Reservoir where the shootings occurred. Both girls were left in an abandoned station wagon. Despite her wound, the younger girl made her way to the highway and was taken to a hospital by a passing motorist. Devonshire Area police were then notified by the hospital.

Comtois' criminal record covers 30 years. He has been convicted for rape, bank robbery and the sale of heroin. On September 21, he appeared in a Van Nuys Court on grand theft charges, the day before he was listed as the murder suspect. Unaware of the ongoing efforts to identify him, the court freed him on \$1,500 bail. Erickson also has a police record, having been arrested for prostitution, burglary and narcotics possession.



## DARE SPREADS ITS WINGS

At the request of the U.S. Department of Defense Dependent Schools, a contingent of LAPD personnel journeyed in October to Bad Kissingen, West Germany, to provide DARE instruction to military personnel. Air Force security police and Army military police are now teaching the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program in each of the eight educational districts maintained by the Defense Department for military dependents. Almost 90,000 children attend these schools within the Federal Republic of Germany. Attending the training sessions were the personal representative of President Reagan and lieutenant generals representing the two service branches. Plans are under way to bring DARE eventually into 20 foreign countries where Defense Department schools educate more than 150,000 youngsters.

DARE's expansion abroad occurred one month after DARE America became a reality, culminating the Department's endeavors to devise a workable method capable of saving the country's youngsters from the tragic consequences of involvement with drugs and alcohol. DARE had its modest start in 1983 when Chief Gates developed the concept and secured the cooperation of the Los Angeles Unified School District. Ten uniformed officers were assigned as full-time faculty members, each teaching the 17-week course daily at five different elementary schools. The Program's unqualified success witnessed the staff's increase to 70 officers in 1987, covering all 345 elementary and 58 junior high schools throughout the local school district. With the creation of DARE America, public school children in all 50 states eventually will have the





opportunity to receive DARE's lifesaving benefits.

Headquartered in Los Angeles, DARE America will operate under auspices of the Department's Crime Prevention Advisory Council (CPAC). The Council consists of prominent businessmen committed to providing funding for advertising, logistical support, and monitoring the standards and integrity of instruction throughout the nation.

One of the goals of DARE America is to raise \$10 million annually to fund the expansion of the DARE program to 1.5 million students each year. Among the business and community leaders who direct DARE America's activities are Dr. Armand Hammer, internationally known philanthropist, and Nathan Shapell, Chairman of California's

"Little Hoover Commission." The latter is DARE America's president.

DARE's expansion in 1987 borders on the incredible. When 1986 ended, the LAPD had provided DARE training to 88 other law enforcement agencies. By December, 1987, 484 agencies in 34 states had trained DARE instructors as well as the State Police of New Zealand and Australia's Northern Territories.

The nation's First Lady, Nancy Reagan, observed DARE in action when she visited Rosewood Elementary School in February. She was hosted by Chief Gates and Dr. Harry Handler, Superintendent of Schools.



## A "FIRST" OF ANOTHER KIND

Following two unrelated tragedies, each involving mentally disturbed individuals, a committee was organized by the Chief of Police to devise a method of anticipating and responding more effectively and compassionately to similar incidents. Top level officials from City and County criminal justice, mental health and social service agencies were brought together. They produced a Memorandum of Agreement signed by 20 member groups, pledging cooperation in identifying mentally disturbed persons and providing them with appropriate custodial care. Concurrently, the Department established the Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU), staffed by seven detectives and three police officers.

The Unit provides on-site and telephonic assistance to street officers who have encountered persons with indications of mental disturbance. The Unit's files are used to check individual mental and criminal histories. Based on circumstances and accumulated information, the subject may be transported to the nearest mental health facility or arrested and turned over to professional medical authorities. MEU personnel also respond to scenes involving hostages, barricaded suspects and suicide threats.

The training of Unit members is intensive and constant. In turn, its officers instruct other sworn personnel in recognizing, communicating with and managing mentally disturbed individuals. All are Drug Recognition Experts.

In 1987, the Unit handled 1,450 calls involving violent mentally disturbed persons and an additional 2,000 involving those who were non-violent. The Unit's efforts cut in half the time required for officers to process such cases. More significantly, they helped ensure the mentally ill receive proper and compassionate care.

The National Institute of Mental Health has cited the Unit's leadership role in developing more rational and effective strategies. The National Conference of Mayors identified MEU as "a model program for dealing with homeless mentally disturbed persons and training of police personnel." Many other law enforcement agencies nationwide have established programs patterned after the MEU.





## OUR CROWDED STREETS

Strict enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Code paid appreciable dividends in 1987 as indicated below. However, in spite of the

Department's efforts, the number of pedestrians killed or seriously injured increased.

|                             | 1987  | 1986  | % Change |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Fatal Traffic Accidents     | 366   | 380   | -3.6     |
| Fatalities                  | 392   | 402   | -2.5     |
| Pedestrian Fatalities       | 141   | 131   | +7.6     |
| Serious Injury Accidents    | 2,546 | 2,682 | -5.1     |
| Pedestrian Serious Injuries | 827   | 808   | +2.4     |

Arrests for driving under the influence totalled 30,592, representing a 19.5% increase over 1986.

Citations issued for moving traffic violations numbered 698,933, 40% more than were issued in 1986.





Medal of Valor recipients were honored during pregame ceremonies at Dodger Stadium. Flanking Dodgers' Manager Tom Lasorda, the recipients are from left to right: Officer Steven A. Graham; Ryan Williams, son of Detective Thomas C. Williams; Officer Richard T. Yukihiro; Officer Michel R. Moore; Officer Robert Duncan; Officer William Smith; Officer Michael K. Kearney; Detective Horacio N. Marco; Alice and Joseph Pagliotti, parents of Officer James H. Pagliotti.



## THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR BRAVERY

On September 1, nine personnel received the Department's highest award, the Medal of Valor, before an overflow audience at the Biltmore Hotel. Gregory Peck read material which described the heroic actions performed by the recipients while the Chief of Police presented the medals. Posthumous awards were made to Detective Thomas C. Williams and Officer James H. Pagliotti. Other recipients were Detective Horacio Marco and Officers Michael K. Kearney, William H. Smith, Robert W. Duncan, Steven A. Graham, Michel Moore and Richard T.

Yukihiro. The Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce sponsored the event for the 28th consecutive year.

The Eighth Annual Recognition Day was observed on February 4, when medals and citations were presented by the Chief at the Training Academy. The Police Meritorious Unit Citation was awarded to 45 recipients; the Police Star to 20; the Police Meritorious Service Medal to one and the Police Medal to eight. Two posthumous awards, in the form of Parker Citations, also were made.



### *IN MEMORIAM*

Motor Officer Randol L. Marshall, 39, assigned to Valley Traffic Division, was on-duty in Reseda on June 2 when he lost his life in a traffic accident. He is survived by his two daughters, seven and nine years old. He entered the Department in 1968 and became the 158th Officer to sacrifice his life in the line of duty since 1907.

Twenty days following Officer Marshall's death, Officer James H. Pagliotti was shot and killed by a 17-year-old narcotics suspect. Assigned to Metropolitan Division,

the Officer was on-duty in Foothill Area surveilling a burglary suspect.

Alerted by radio that two armed suspects had been observed, he encountered the pair and ordered their surrender. Immediately fired upon and fatally shot, Officer Pagliotti returned fire, wounding his murderer, enabling responding personnel to capture him shortly thereafter. At age 28, Officer Pagliotti had served the Department for five years. He leaves his parents, a brother and fiancée.

## MISCELLANY '87

No longer are they called "B" Wagons. Today, we call them "public inebriate transports" and three of them were added to the Department's fleet in May. Air-conditioned, they're used to provide street drunks with a safer, more comfortable journey to detoxification centers. The transports feature nine passenger compartments, separated by fiberglass panels. A body restraint yoke, not unlike those used on amusement park rides, protects each occupant.

LAPD's Airport Detail entered its 26th year of operations at Los Angeles International Airport in December. Its 25 officers maintain round-the-clock patrol and respond to any major felony or bomb threat. In a quarter century, no murders or rapes have occurred within the Detail's jurisdiction, which includes the hotels adjacent to the airport.

Crime prevention and the safety of the facility's 35,000-plus employees are primary objectives which call for ongoing liaison with all airlines, Federal agencies and car rental establishments. Some 2,000 aircraft take off or land daily at Los Angeles International Airport, involving more than 200,000 passengers and visitors.

Police Commission Citations and Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to 35 citizens and presented to them by the Chief of

Police and the Board of Police Commissioners. Each document recognizes a member of the public who has assisted the Department in attaining its objectives by reason of outstanding performance. The Police Commission Citation is awarded for an act of heroism which involves great risk of personal injury or death. The Certificate of Appreciation recognizes an outstanding act of service or exemplary contribution. Twenty-nine men and six women received awards in 1987.

Officer Joanna M. Brownell made Department history this year when she became the first female to qualify as a motor officer. Now 28 years old, she joined the LAPD in 1982, subsequently completing assignments in Communications Division and, as a patrol officer, in Foothill and Hollywood Areas. She currently rides a bike for West Traffic Division.

Selected as the LAPD's woman "Athlete of the Year" in 1985, Officer Brownell is active in basketball, track and field and karate. She's been riding street and dirt bikes for the past five years.

Two new Bell Jet Rangers, capable of speeds of up to 120 miles per hour, replaced older model helicopters in Air Support Division's fleet, now consisting of 17 helicopters and one fixed-wing aircraft. The Division deploys 34 pilots and 26



observers providing City-wide, round-the-clock assistance to ground personnel.

Sixty-two percent of officers' calls for assistance found LAPD helicopters first over the scene. They were in the air more than 14,300 hours, having primary responsibility for 1,541 felony arrests and assisting in 3,759 others. Total field activity responses numbered 30,139.

"Richter" was a three-year-old German Shepherd and the newest member of the Department's K-9 Corps. Assigned to Metropolitan Division's search team, he had served for just a month when, on September 9th, he was stabbed to death by a warehouse burglar. His killer was captured and the charges against him include felony assault against an on-duty police dog. In his brief career, "Richter" was credited with four felony arrests. He was the first K-9 "officer" to have been killed by a suspect and the second K-9 "officer" to die in the line of duty.

On a happier note, search dog "Krieger" received the Ralston Purina Company's "Pro Plan Medal of Honor" on July 17 at ceremonies conducted on the Parker Center lawn. In 1985, "Krieger" began a career that has involved 400 searches and the capture of 166 suspects.

Funded entirely by private contributors, a nonsectarian chapel was dedicated on September 28 on grounds of the Training Academy. The facility is open day and night to

Department employees and the public seeking solace. Participants in the event were Department officials, leading representatives of several faiths and members of the LAPD Chaplain Corps. Actor Jim Mackrell served as master of ceremonies.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams assigned to Metropolitan Division marked their 15th year of service having been called out during that period on 713 occasions. On 696 of those occasions, SWAT personnel have avoided resorting to the use of deadly force in attaining their objectives. They have faced deadly gunfire during 24 occurrences.

With Hollywood celebrity Johnny Grant and Chief Gates hosting the event, the 17th Annual Police-Celebrity Golf Tournament took place at Rancho Park on May 16th before a gallery of 10,000 fans. Celebrities from the entertainment world, numbering 72, competed in the Tournament, signed autographs and posed for snapshots. All net proceeds, in the amount of \$275,500, were turned over to the sponsoring organization, the Los Angeles Police Memorial Foundation. For the second year, members of the Tournament's coordinating committee, while off-duty, journeyed to Alberta, Canada to assist the Northwest Mounted Police in staging their own tournament for the benefit of abused children. Accompanying the two officers were 16 local celebrities.





**1987**  
**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 1987    | Actual 1986    | Percent Change |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Homicide**                     | 855             | 43                          | 812            | 831            | - 2.3          |
| Forcible Rape                  | 2,253           | 84                          | 2,169          | 2,330          | - 6.9          |
| Robbery                        | 26,351          | 159                         | 26,192         | 29,930         | - 12.5         |
| Agg. Assault***                | 34,915          | 254                         | 34,661         | 33,284         | + 4.1          |
| Burglary                       | 53,216          | 289                         | 52,927         | 64,201         | - 17.6         |
| Larceny (except Vehicle Theft) | 115,450         | 807                         | 114,643        | 124,518        | - 7.9          |
| Vehicle Theft                  | 57,491          | 385                         | 57,106         | 56,323         | + 1.4          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                   | <b>290,531</b>  | <b>2,021</b>                | <b>288,510</b> | <b>311,417</b> | <b>- 7.4</b>   |



\* 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.

\*\*\* Effective January 1, 1986 The State of California changed the reporting requirements for domestic-violence related crimes. This new reporting requirement is responsible for the sharp increase in aggravated assaults, and should be given consideration when the statistics are measured against those from prior years.

## POPULATION\*, SIZE and POLICE COST\*\*

|                    | AREA         | POPULATION       | STREET MILES | SQUARE MILES | POP./ SQ. MI. | COST/ SQ. MI.  | COST/ CAPITA  |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| CENTRAL            | Central      | 44,157           | 86           | 4.5          | 9,813         | 6,686,451      | 681.41        |
|                    | Rampart      | 250,840          | 190          | 8.0          | 31,355        | 3,379,565      | 107.78        |
|                    | Hollenbeck   | 174,218          | 249          | 15.3         | 11,387        | 1,396,573      | 122.65        |
|                    | Northeast    | 169,277          | 480          | 29.2         | 5,797         | 716,832        | 123.65        |
|                    | Newton       | 103,769          | 213          | 10.0         | 10,377        | 2,485,615      | 239.53        |
|                    | CB TOTAL     | 742,261          | 1,218        | 67.0         | 11,079        | 1,854,937      | 167.44        |
| SOUTH              | Southwest    | 143,991          | 182          | 9.8          | 14,693        | 2,491,845      | 169.59        |
|                    | Harbor       | 144,090          | 325          | 25.7         | 5,607         | 780,520        | 139.21        |
|                    | 77th St.     | 150,523          | 289          | 11.8         | 12,756        | 2,476,007      | 194.10        |
|                    | Southeast    | 108,641          | 218          | 10.3         | 10,548        | 2,413,219      | 228.79        |
|                    | SB TOTAL     | 547,245          | 1,014        | 57.6         | 9,501         | 1,710,980      | 180.09        |
| WEST               | Hollywood    | 158,880          | 314          | 18.7         | 8,496         | 1,609,039      | 189.38        |
|                    | Wilshire     | 193,625          | 308          | 14.5         | 13,353        | 1,774,365      | 132.88        |
|                    | West L.A.    | 197,362          | 534          | 64.0         | 3,084         | 340,682        | 110.48        |
|                    | Pacific      | 178,926          | 421          | 25.8         | 7,333         | 1,081,731      | 155.98        |
|                    | WB TOTAL     | 728,793          | 1,577        | 123.0        | 5,993         | 857,965        | 144.80        |
| VALLEY             | Van Nuys     | 230,461          | 439          | 29.6         | 7,786         | 766,074        | 98.39         |
|                    | West Valley  | 265,673          | 804          | 52.2         | 5,090         | 426,048        | 83.71         |
|                    | N. Hollywood | 175,456          | 399          | 24.5         | 7,161         | 854,347        | 119.30        |
|                    | Foothill     | 201,530          | 560          | 60.8         | 3,315         | 358,613        | 108.19        |
|                    | Devonshire   | 179,291          | 679          | 52.5         | 3,415         | 382,083        | 111.88        |
|                    | VB TOTAL     | 1,052,411        | 2,881        | 219.3        | 4,792         | 490,483        | 102.35        |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> |              | <b>3,070,710</b> | <b>6,690</b> | <b>467.2</b> | <b>6,573</b>  | <b>933,375</b> | <b>142.01</b> |

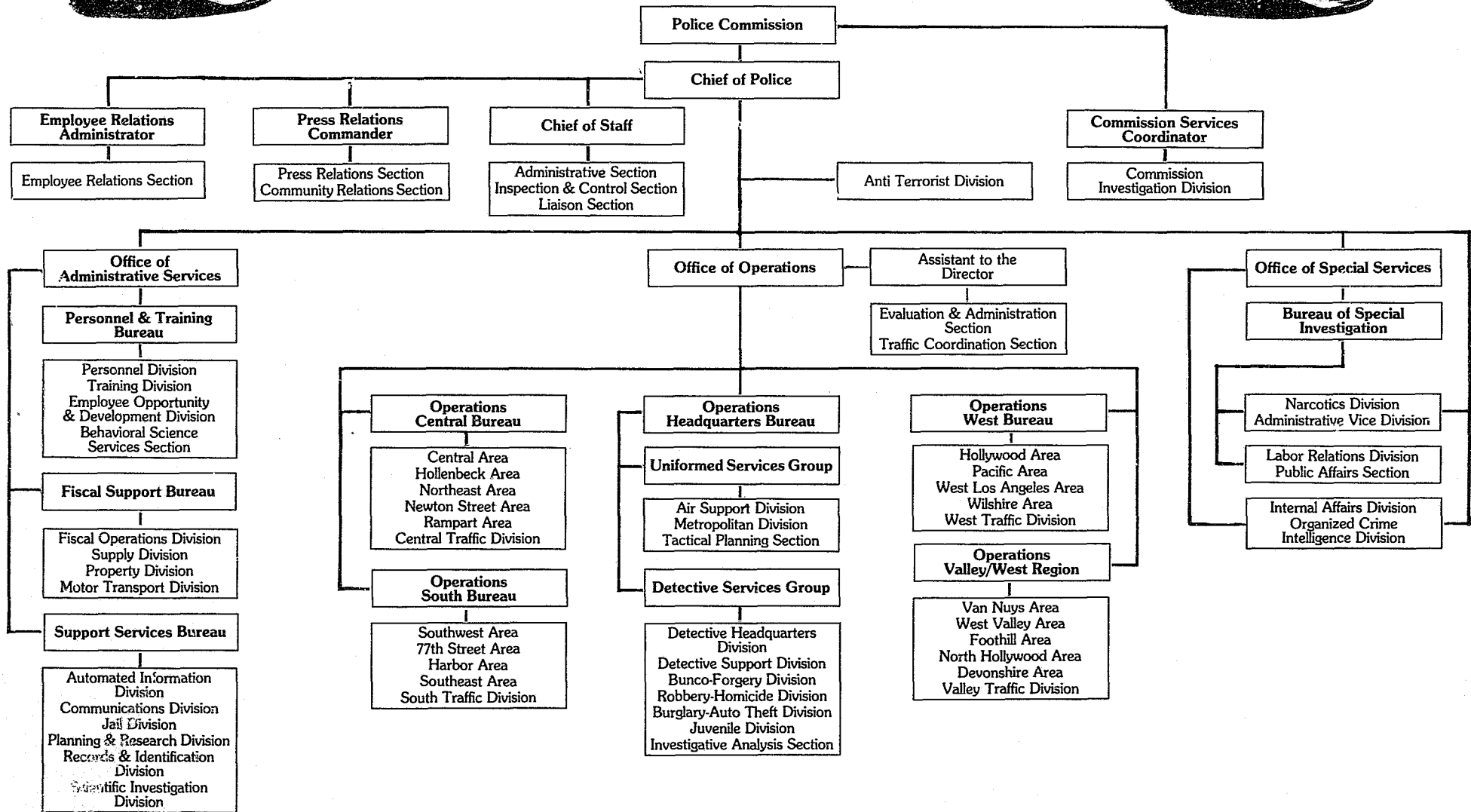


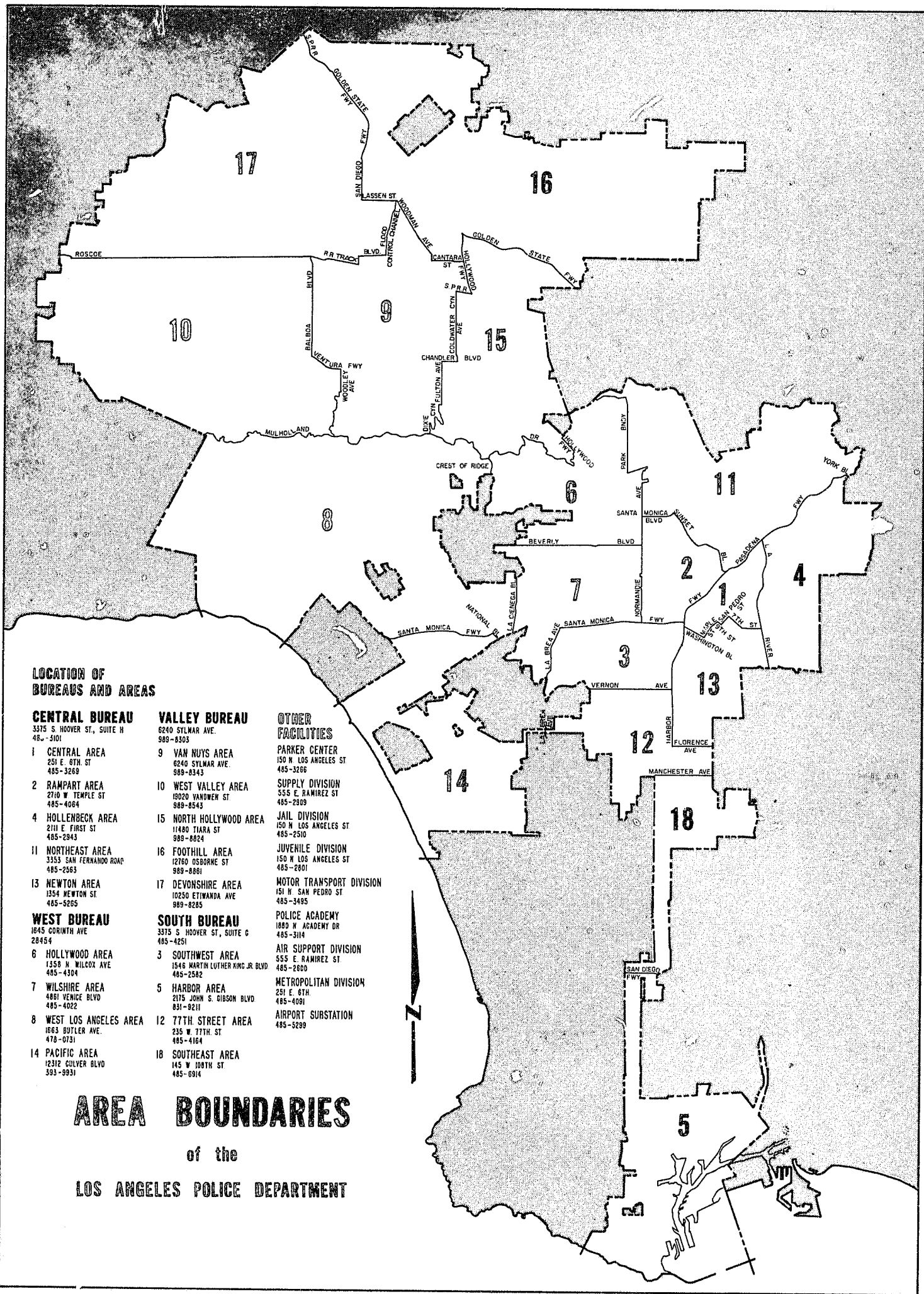
\* Reflects October 1984 estimate based on 1980 census data.

\*\* 1987/1988 fiscal year budget used for cost statistics.



# Organization of the Los Angeles Police Department





**LOCATION OF BUREAUS AND AREAS**

**CENTRAL BUREAU**  
3375 S HOOPER ST., SUITE H  
485-5101

- 1 CENTRAL AREA  
251 E. 6TH ST  
485-3269
- 2 RAMPART AREA  
2710 W TEMPLE ST  
485-4064
- 4 HOLLENBECK AREA  
2111 E FIRST ST  
485-2943
- 11 NORTHEAST AREA  
3353 SAN FERNANDO ROAD  
485-2563
- 13 NEWTON AREA  
1354 NEWTON ST  
485-5265

**WEST BUREAU**  
1643 CORINTH AVE  
28454

- 6 HOLLYWOOD AREA  
1358 N WILCOX AVE  
485-4304
- 7 WILSHIRE AREA  
4861 VENICE BLVD  
485-4022
- 8 WEST LOS ANGELES AREA  
1663 BUTLER AVE.  
478-0731
- 14 PACIFIC AREA  
12312 CULVER BLVD  
393-9931

**VALLEY BUREAU**  
6240 SYLMAR AVE.  
989-8303

- 9 VAN NUYS AREA  
6240 SYLMAR AVE.  
989-8343
- 10 WEST VALLEY AREA  
19020 VANOWEN ST  
989-8543
- 15 NORTH HOLLYWOOD AREA  
11480 TIARA ST  
989-8824
- 16 FOOTHILL AREA  
12760 OSBORNE ST  
989-8861
- 17 DEVONSHIRE AREA  
10250 ETIWANDA AVE  
989-8285

**SOUTH BUREAU**  
3375 S HOOPER ST., SUITE C  
485-4251

- 3 SOUTHWEST AREA  
1546 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BLVD  
485-2582
- 5 HARBOR AREA  
2175 JOHN S. GIBSON BLVD  
485-9211
- 12 77TH STREET AREA  
235 W 77TH ST  
485-4164
- 18 SOUTHEAST AREA  
145 W 100TH ST  
485-6914

**OTHER FACILITIES**

- PARKER CENTER  
150 N LOS ANGELES ST  
485-3266
- SUPPLY DIVISION  
555 E RAMIREZ ST  
485-2909
- JAIL DIVISION  
150 N LOS ANGELES ST  
485-2510
- JUVENILE DIVISION  
150 N LOS ANGELES ST  
485-2901
- MOTOR TRANSPORT DIVISION  
151 N SAN PEDRO ST  
485-3495
- POLICE ACADEMY  
1880 N ACADEMY DR  
485-3114
- AIR SUPPORT DIVISION  
555 E RAMIREZ ST  
485-2600
- METROPOLITAN DIVISION  
251 E. 6TH  
485-4091
- AIRPORT SUBSTATION  
485-5299

**AREA BOUNDARIES**

of the

**LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT**