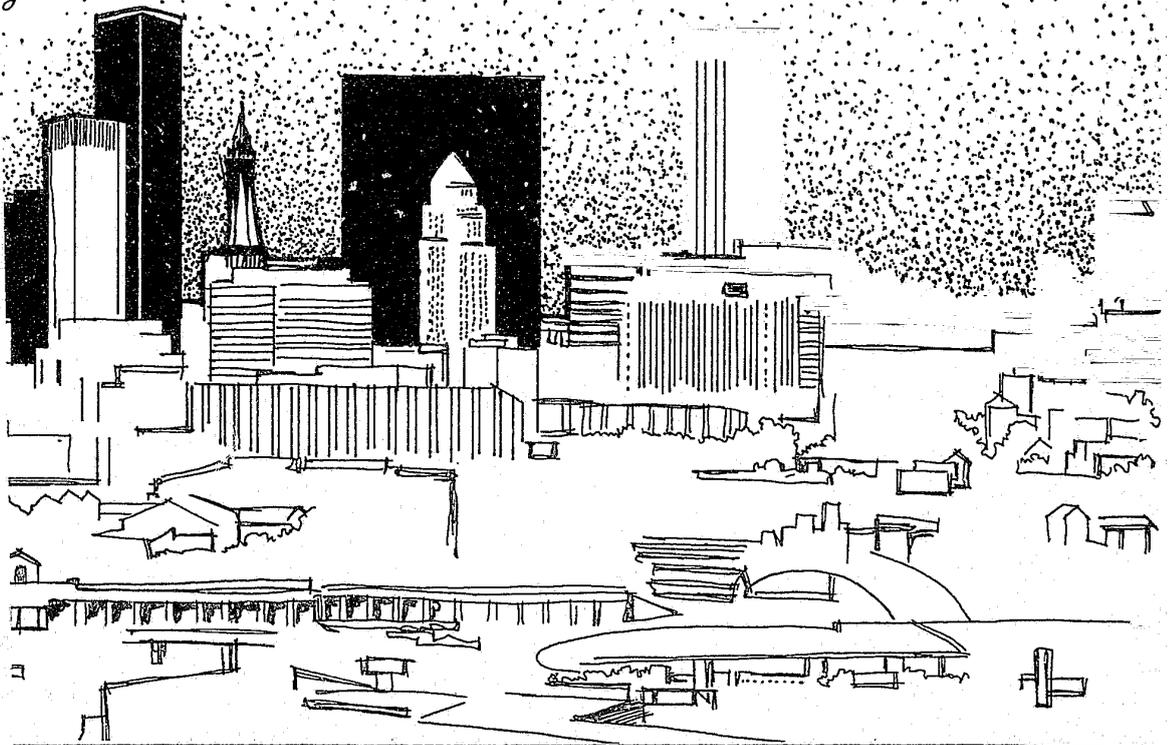


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Los Angeles Police Department 1982 Annual Report

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LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

109190

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The Honorable Tom Bradley, Mayor
Honorable Members, City Council
City of Los Angeles, California

Nineteen hundred eighty-two was a challenging and sometimes difficult year for our City and for our Police Department. We, like other major metropolitan police agencies, faced a condition of diminished resources and high crime, complicated by a host of perplexing social issues. The year called for several sensitive and controversial policy decisions--some affecting operational priorities, some affecting enforcement techniques. Each decision was guided by our dual responsibility--to those who are served by the Department and to those men and women of the Department who serve our City.

The people of Los Angeles should take pride in their police officers for the way they collectively responded to this challenge. The success stories that appear on the following pages are a tribute to the hard work of a very capable command staff, skilled police professionals, dedicated community leaders and elected officials, and concerned citizens. It is with gratitude and renewed confidence in our ability to fulfill our responsibilities to the people of this City that the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners submits the Department's 1982 Annual Report.

Respectfully,

Stephen D. Yslas

STEPHEN D. YSLAS, President
Board of Police Commissioners

NCJRS

FEB 12 1988

ACQUISITIONS

THE CHIEF LOOKS AT '82

It was a good year. What we hoped to accomplish but could not because of funds that were not available and severely reduced personnel, was balanced by several major attainments. The Department met its primary crime control responsibility with the deployment of an unprecedented number of task forces, each with its own specific objective. The need to adopt the task force concept and the excellent results achieved, are discussed later in these pages.

Conditions in Hollywood were significantly improved with the reduction in vice activities. A vigorous attack was made against the use and sale of PCP in South Central Los Angeles and in the trafficking of all dangerous drugs on the campuses of 20 high schools.

Better service to the public requesting assistance by telephone was realized by Communications Division in answering 2,915,000 calls, 300,000 more than in 1981. Calls listed as "lost" (unresponded to) because of limited personnel and equipment, were reduced by an encouraging 12.2 percent.

Traffic fatalities were lowered to a five year record. Serious injury accidents were also reduced and all-out campaigns were conducted to curb driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

In the belief that the fulfillment of our obligation to the citizens begins with working conditions which stimulate job satisfaction, a special Human Resources Development Program was activated and considered so important that a guidelines policy will be incorporated in the Department Manual. Program goals are:

- * * * Demonstrate and communicate true alignment on a common purpose.
- * * * Shift the emphasis in management style away from technology to the development of our human resources and the improvement of the quality of life.
- * * * Develop an expanding sense of responsibility for the Department and the community as a whole.
- * * * Increase the emphasis on participative management, open communication, trust and the opportunity for self-expression.

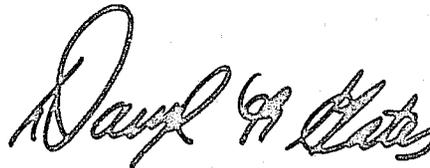
In our efforts to keep the public fully and accurately informed, we rely upon the printed and electronic press, knowing that the media exerts a profound impact on our society and to no less a degree, on the Police Department. On those occasions when the media has cause to report the positive accomplishments of police officers, the confidence and satisfaction of the citizenry in the Department is reinforced. In turn, this renewal of faith rapidly filters down to the individual officer, invigorating pride in his profession and strengthening his will to serve the people more effectively in appreciation of public recognition.

Acknowledgment of good work in any area of employment generates an upward spiral effect redounding generously to those who serve and to those who are served, and both are better for it.

Conversely, prolonged over-emphasis on the negative, especially as reflected in coverage by the news media, tends to have a demoralizing and divisive effect on the Department and the community. Surely, the right of the news media to inform without interference is implicit and unquestioned. We vigorously support that right, urging only the opportunity to be fully heard. When on those rare occasions misconduct or other deficiencies occur, as they always have and always will in large organizations, we are the first to recognize our duty to impose swift and certain punishment.

It may be that the good performed by our officers day after day has become so commonplace as to be assumed, just as one assumes that the sun will rise tomorrow, with the one as unworthy of mention as the other. It would be encouraging to read or hear more of our good works along with critical coverage.

If our challenges have been many, so have been our accomplishments and the LAPD team continues to search for better ways to serve.



Daryl F. Gates
Chief of Police

THE YEAR OF THE TASK FORCE

In more tranquil times, the Department's 18 geographic Area stations had adequate uniformed and detective personnel to assure prompt and professional response to any local crime problem, with the exception of certain major offenses. Today, however, cuts in personnel and resources continue to take their toll at the expense of the justifiable demand of the people for protection and service. That demand becomes more pressing as the spread of serious crime continues to touch every corner of the City.

Until recent years, the Department also was able to turn to the reserve strength of Metropolitan Division to assist Area personnel in bringing control to an out-of-hand crime situation. Its specialists remain available. But the Division has not been immune to losses imposed by a diminishing budget which inhibits its extraordinarily skilled officers to be everywhere at the same time. The answer to the mounting crime problems of 1982 lay in the extended deployment of task forces.

The task force concept permits the Department to temporarily transfer carefully selected personnel (uniformed officers and/or detectives) for assignment to an enforcement group organized under one leader to combat a specific crime problem anywhere in the City. With the attainment of the objective, the involved personnel are returned to their normal assignments. More tasks forces were fielded than during any prior year in Department history. They were activated for the most part by the four Operations-Bureaus holding jurisdiction over the 18 geographic Areas. In most, if not all instances, Metropolitan Division participated in local Area enforcement.

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU:

Perhaps the most unique among all task forces, was the Westside Major Crime Violators Task Force of Operations-West Bureau in that it was staffed not only by LAPD detectives and officers, but by specialists from five neighboring jurisdictions working in concert toward a three-fold goal. That objective was the identification of a minimum of 100 major crime contributors who remained at large in and adjacent to the City's westside; the arrest and prosecution of at least 75 percent of those identified and the identification of at least 50 locations dealing in stolen property, together with the recovery of stolen property from at least 75 percent of those locations. Each objective either was met or exceeded. An 80 percent filing rate was attained on the 630 apprehended suspects, 447 of whom were charged with felonies.

The task force was headed by an Operations-West Bureau lieutenant and staffed by 13 Department specialists and personnel from the Sheriff's Department and the police departments of Culver City, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills and UCLA.

The success attained is attributable to the swift exchange of information, the skills of the handpicked investigators and the cooperation of the involved high commands. The task force will continue to operate indefinitely into 1983.

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU:

Between May 26 and December 31, Rampart, Hollenbeck, Northeast, Newton and Central Areas were the scenes of 21 different task force operations. Enforcement was directed against a wide range of criminal activity. The 1,450 arrests made, most of them in Central Area, were of suspects charged with rape, armed robbery, grand theft person, prostitution, assault, Alcohol Beverage Control violations, burglary/theft from motor vehicle, grand theft, sale of narcotics/dangerous drugs and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Drawn from the Bureau's five Areas and Central Traffic Division, 475 detectives, officers and supervisors were assigned to the task forces.

In December, Operations-Central Bureau initiated a short-term Traffic/Crime Task Force in Rampart Area, choosing as its target the territory from Third Street south to Fico Boulevard and from Union Avenue west to Hoover Boulevard. Residents include many elderly and retired citizens who had become the easy victims of drunk drivers and criminals. Youth gangs had repeatedly demonstrated their intent to take over and rule the streets.

Over 50 percent of traffic accidents in Rampart Area in 1982 involved hit-and-run drivers. An unusually large number were undocumented aliens who, in dread of deportation, elected to leave the scenes of accidents, hoping to avoid contact with law enforcement.

The task force accounted for 1,016 arrests of which 469 were for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Traffic citations issued numbered 2,216. Of the arrestees, 35.5 percent had prior criminal records. Charges were filed on 89.1 percent of all arrestees and 98.3 percent of all DUI suspects.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU:

A blitz against drunk driving, the most intensive ever activated by the Department, was launched in October by the Bureau's Holiday Task Force. During its three-month duration, 1,654 arrests were made, a 94 percent increase over a similar 1981 period. Citations were issued to 7,693 drivers and a 14 percent decrease in accidents was recorded.

All this was accomplished by the 65 veteran motorcycle officers assigned to the task force. Patrolling all five Areas of the Bureau (Van Nuys, West Valley, North Hollywood, Devonshire and Foothill) and assisted by Air Support Division helicopters, they were on the street daily between 3 p.m. and 3 a.m. The encouraging results attained by the

task force brought about its extension into the coming year. Operations-Valley Bureau launched its Auto Theft and Clout (ATAC) Task Force in January again with one specific objective: The apprehension and prosecution of up to 100 criminals specializing in the theft of expensive cars and/or car equipment. Thieves operating as individuals or in organized groups in the San Fernando Valley were responsible for annual property losses amounting to millions of dollars. So frequent were their crimes that Area detectives were unable to cope effectively with the monumental problem, nor was it uncommon for a single suspect to commit up to 30 crimes weekly solely to support addiction to narcotics.

The ATAC task force consisted of 10 officers meeting requirements of maturity, Spanish-speaking ability and knowledge of the suspects' modus operandi. The group received daily input from Area detective divisions and from a communications network involving outside agencies. Outstanding cooperation came from nine local car dealerships which provided the task force with vehicles that prevented detection by street-wise suspects.

The six-month campaign waged by ATAC resulted in 79 felony arrests and the recovery of property and vehicles having an estimated value of \$1,250,000. The filing and conviction rates were a remarkable 92 percent and 100 percent respectively. Thefts of Porsche cars within the five Areas were reduced by 23 percent and Mercedes, by 8.5 percent.

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU:

Increases in crime in Southwest, 77th Street, Southeast and Harbor Areas and the resultant dread that spread among residents and businessmen, prompted the Bureau to field a Major Crime Task Force in October. Uniformed and undercover officers from the four Areas were selected for their capacity to handle any given problem.

Emphasis was originally placed upon reducing specific crime problems which differed from Area to Area. For example:

Southwest Area: Robberies and burglary/theft from motor vehicles in neighborhoods adjacent to the USC campus; commercial robberies along major thoroughfares, including Crenshaw and Adams Boulevards and La Brea Avenue.

77th Street Area: Narcotics trafficking, gang violence and commercial vice.

Harbor Area: Residential and commercial burglaries committed along the Wilmington and Harbor City strip.

Southeast Area: Crimes of all types occurring in the immediate environs of the Nickerson Gardens, Jordan Downs and Imperial Court housing projects.

Flexibility enabled the task force to handle additional problems as they arose. Between October 17 and the end of the year, 585 suspects were charged with 359 felonies and 226 misdemeanors and 55 firearms were recovered. The Figueroa Corridor, between King Boulevard and Imperial Highway, has been notorious for vice activity and serious crimes against persons and property. During the period from October 1 to the end of the year, as compared with the preceding three-month period, the task force recorded de-

creases of 11.7 percent in burglaries, 6.2 percent in robberies, 17.7 percent in grand theft auto, 3.4 percent in burglary/theft from motor vehicles, 37.0 percent in homicides, 27.3 percent in rape and 10.6 percent in assaults with a deadly weapon. The conspicuous success attained extended task force operations into 1983.

In addition to the Major Crime Task Force, the Bureau conducted six task force vice operations in its four Areas to which a total of 95 male and female officers were assigned. Arrests were made of 244 suspects under 17 different violations, all but 48 of which were for prostitution. Liquor law violations accounted for 21 arrests. Although most vice offenses are punishable as misdemeanors, eight suspects were apprehended on serious felony charges. A major thrust was made against prostitutes and their customers along the five miles of Figueroa Street between Imperial Highway and Vernon Avenue. Between January, 1980 and December, 1982, this strip had been the scene of 62 homicides, 41 resulting from prostitution and related offenses and from robberies and narcotics trafficking.

Four task force operations against narcotic traffickers were conducted within Operations-South Bureau Areas. In February, a month-long drive in Southwest Area netted 206 arrests and large seizures of PCP, cocaine and a wide variety of dangerous drugs. Ten hand guns were confiscated and a dramatic decrease in Part I crimes was realized. No homicide occurred in Southwest Area during task force activities, contrasted with 13 homicides during February of 1981.

A South Los Angeles PCP Task Force was activated in October throughout 77th Street, Southeast and Southwest Areas. Participating personnel, averaging 43 daily, were from Operations-South, Central and West Bureaus and the Undercover Buy Unit of Narcotics Division. A concentrated, aggressive street enforcement thrust, highly visible by intent, was made in selected neighborhoods. Of a total of 500 arrests, 149 were PCP related. Most arrests (189) were made in 77th Street Area. Seizures had a street value of \$1,458,000. A community relations program was conducted to coincide with the task force's operations through which more than 1,100 citizens were directly contacted.

Operations-South Bureau's Traffic Division launched its Holiday Drunk Driving Campaign on December 7, blanketing its four Areas with "Don't Drink and Drive" posters and distributing thousands of caution cards among individual citizens. The program, which extended briefly into 1983, effected 405 DUI arrests contrasted with 317 made in the comparable 1981 period, an increase of 27.8 percent. The number of serious injury and fatal traffic accidents declined by 30.3 percent over the same 1981 time span. Traffic enforcement officers issued 54 "good driver" commendations to individuals displaying uncommon courtesy or safe driving practices.

Detective Services Group with its more than 400 detectives, functions primarily to investigate those crimes which demand highly specialized personnel. The Group performs services of extreme importance to the public which appears to have only limited awareness of their duties and accomplishments. Without those services, lives and property would suffer increasingly under a constant threat of criminal activity.

Authority over the Group's six Divisions is held by a Commander answerable to the Deputy Chief, Commanding Officer of Operations-Headquarters Bureau. The six Divisions are Burglary/Auto Theft, Robbery-Homicide, Bunco-Forgery, Detective Headquarters, Juvenile and Detective Support. All are headquartered in Parker Center.

A secondary role of the Group is to assist the detectives of the 18 geographic Areas who, due to reduced resources and pressing workloads, may find themselves unable to expend the necessary time and skill which a specific case calls for.

The operations of Detective Services Group are consistently tedious, complex, lengthy and often unique. They require the talents of individuals who have established a career specialty and, in consequence, are thoroughly dedicated to it. What follows, provides an abbreviated insight into the structure and responsibilities of each Division and how, through specialization, the people of Los Angeles are more effectively served.

Burglary/Auto Theft Division:

Three Sections comprise the Division — Burglary Special, Commercial Auto Theft and Pawnshop, deploying 42 detectives in all. They are occupied for the most part with the apprehension of organized criminal rings operating within and often far beyond the City.

Crimes investigated by Burglary Special Section include commercial burglary (the sale of stolen property), theft of or from safes, art theft, receiving of stolen property, major residential burglary, hotel burglary and shoplifting. Recoveries made by the Section in 1982 had a value of \$506,582. A 92 percent filing rate was attained against 67 major felony suspects.

The increase in thefts of prized paintings and other art objects prompted the Division to activate an Art Theft Detail in May which since has established active liaison with the County Art Museum and the International Association for Art Research and the Art Dealers Association of America, both located in New York. Through these channels, the Detail distributes bulletins on stolen art to museums and galleries the world over. A central file lists current data on all thefts in this City, all major art thefts in outside jurisdictions and pertinent facts about possible suspects.

The Department is the only West Coast agency with expertise to provide positive leads for the identification of purloined art objects. The Detail investigated 40 reported thefts and recovered property valued at \$77,400. This does not include recoveries by local Area personnel. Over the

past two years combined investigations by Burglary/Auto Theft detectives played a major role in recovering more than \$500,000 worth of art.

Commercial Auto Theft Section concerns itself with thefts of foreign cars, domestic cars, motorcycles and big rigs (trucks and trailer-tractors), each with its own team of investigators. Criminals who limit their activities to stealing these types of vehicles or their costly equipment and accessories, usually have completed prior arrangements for their sale to receivers who may be a thousand or more miles distant.

Commercial Auto Theft Section recovered 221 high priced cars during the past year, and 83 trucks and trailers for a combined market value of \$3,654,050. The Section was responsible for a felony arrestee filing rate of 89 percent. There were 49,000 vehicle thefts reported in the City, with a recovery rate of 85 percent.

Each of the City's 60 pawnshops is inspected daily by Pawnshop Section detectives. Periodic checks are also completed of the 2,000 plus secondhand establishments which knowingly or unknowingly, offer stolen merchandise for sale. The Section's 1982 recoveries were valued at almost \$1,260,000.

While by far the majority of pawnshops operate lawfully, each is required to furnish a daily report of every purchase or loan. Daily reports of all transactions are similarly required of dealers in secondhand merchandise. Copies are retained by the owner, the Department and the California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. This unit had a felony filing rate of 88 percent.

The Stolen Metals Detail assigned to the Section recovered materials valued at \$850,000 and arrested 15 felony suspects in attaining a 100 percent filing rate. Zinc, copper, gold, silver, brass, titanium and aluminum are among the costly metals sought by thieves who remove them from such locations as aerospace facilities, junk yards, railroad yards and construction sites.

Robbery-Homicide Division:

The City's 903 homicides in 1982 were 65 fewer than in 1981. The more complex cases are investigated by the Division's Homicide Special Section. Geographic Areas which were the scenes of most '82 homicides were 77th Street, Rampart and Southeast. Fewest occurred in West Valley, Devonshire and West Los Angeles Areas. The death weapon in more than 60 percent of the cases was a firearm, and a knife, in more than 15 percent.

A variety of difficult, time consuming cases are assigned to the Division's Major Crimes Investigation Section by the Commander, Detective Services Group. A lieutenant leader has 12 detectives under his supervision who, in 1982, investigated 18 murders, four attempted murders, the seven sexual assaults perpetrated by "The Lost Dog" rapist, six searches for missing families whose disappearances suggested foul play, four solicitations for murder and one crime of

kidnapping/extortion. The Section's detectives are also required to be present at those City locations being visited by domestic or foreign heads of state and dignitaries, should their safety be threatened. They also impose immediate control over all major crime scenes and respond to occurrences in which a police officer has been injured or killed by a suspect.

The Officer Involved Shooting Section exhaustively investigates most incidents resulting in injury or death to anyone as a result of police actions. The Section's lieutenant leader and four 3-man teams determine if the Department's strict policy concerning the restricted use of deadly force has been adhered to. The 50 officer involved shootings which occurred in 1982 exceeded the 1981 total by two.

In November, Rape/Domestic Violence Section took over duties formerly assigned to Rape Investigation Section. Rapes and attempted rapes decreased in 1982 by 1.9 percent with 2,716 reported cases contrasted to the 2,770 in 1981. An average of more than seven crimes of this type occur daily.

The five detectives assigned to the Section concentrate their investigations on the apprehension of major offenders. One such criminal acquired the name of "The Bump and Rob Rapist" because of his practice of "accidentally" driving his vehicle into one operated by a potential victim, causing the unsuspecting woman to pull over and stop. When he was captured after a three year search, Detective Frank J. Romaine succeeded in having 50 counts filed against him. The glowing commendations Romaine received from the District Attorney prosecutor were well justified. The criminal was found guilty of 44 counts and received a sentence of 151 years. This is the second highest determinant sentence ever imposed in California.

Investigations of domestic violence are largely concerned with battered women and physically abused children. Because the majority of these cases are investigated by detectives of the Area of occurrence, the Section's involvement is largely concerned in providing current information and training to all sworn personnel and in maintaining close contact with Administrative Vice Division.

The five 2-man teams of Bank Robbery/Hijack-Cargo Theft Section respond Citywide to bank robberies and bank extortions. Two additional detectives are assigned to hijacks and cargo thefts when the object of theft is cargo and the vehicle is in transit.

Bank robberies showed a slight 1982 decrease. They numbered 595 compared to 626 the previous year. Losses totalled \$1,307,931. Bank extortion attempts increased from six in 1981 to seven. No actual extortion attempts were successful. Since 1972, bank robberies have soared by more than 270 percent. Over the past five years, clearances increased from an average of 74 percent to 82 percent.

There were 43 hijackings during the year, five more than in 1981, with losses of \$1,397,490. The 102 cargo thefts represent a 112 percent increase, with losses of \$2,595,497.

When Robbery-Homicide Division was created in 1969, ten detectives were assigned to investigate major crimes of armed robbery. During the ensuing 12 years, this offense has increased by 300 percent, but the same small number of Robbery Special Section detectives continues to seek their

solution. By rule of thumb, a major robbery is one committed by a particularly dangerous criminal or when the dollar amount robbed is unusually large or when a series of similar crimes have been perpetrated by the same suspect or group.

The Section also coordinates the investigation of all robberies occurring in the City, investigates most major crimes of extortion and oversees lineups of adult felony suspects regardless of the nature of the crime. Robberies numbered 30,063 Citywide in 1982; 28,197 in 1981.

Bunco-Forgery Division:

More common among crimes investigated by Forgery Section are raised and altered checks, checks drawn against nonsufficient funds and forged credit cards. The Section handled 18,972 reported crimes under these categories in 1982 representing losses of \$12,148,682.

An additional 26,703 offenses were investigated by detectives of the 18 geographic Areas with losses of \$14,775,364. While total cases Citywide were one percent below the 1981 figure, the dollar loss increased by 12.1 percent. The clearance rate was 52 percent and filing rate, 82.8 percent.

Conspicuous among the year's successes was the apprehension of a man-and wife team that had bilked banks and individuals of more than \$1 million. The same team attempted to defraud the President of the United States of his Pacific Palisades home valued at \$1.4 million. Detective Cindy Labrow was largely responsible for terminating the couple's activities.

Bunco Section: Crimes investigated by Bunco Section's 20 detectives characteristically are time consuming. The clearing of an average case requires from four to six months; others take as many as 18 months. The Section's 1982 statistics follow:

Major Fraud Unit: Investigations, 64; dollar losses reported by victims, approximately \$5 million; arrests, 29.
Consumer Fraud Unit: Investigations, 367; dollar losses reported by victims, \$350,000; arrests 28.
Auto Repair Fraud Unit: Complaints checked, 1,100; investigations, 96; repair samplings tested, 40; arrests, 29; dollar losses reported by victims, \$85,000;
Money Switch Crimes Unit: Crimes, 178; attempts, 25; dollar losses reported by victims, \$472,000; arrests 46. (These crimes involve "con artists" who bilk victims through tricks, fraudulent devices and schemes involving the switching of cash). The loss to the average victim was \$2,652. Only about one of every ten crimes is reported to the police.

Pickpocket Unit: Crimes reported, 1,160; arrests 71. Actual dollar loss to victims, undetermined.

Fortune Telling Unit: Crimes investigated, 45; dollar losses reported by victims, \$70,776; arrests 20.

Arrests made by the combined six units increased by 54 over 1981 totals.

Detective Support Division:

Special Investigation, Fugitive, Criminal Conspiracy and Gang Activities Sections form the Division. Many of the functions of Criminal Conspiracy Section, with its 18 detectives, vary from day to day to meet any contingency calling for immediate and expert investigation. Its operations probably are more flexible and unpredictable than those of any other Department entity. Bombings remain a major concern. The year produced 932 bomb threats, 22 actual bombings and eight attempted bombings. A small number of facsimile explosive devices were also investigated. Bombs caused injuries to three persons but no deaths. A 50 percent clearance rate for the year was attained. Suspects cannot be successfully prosecuted unless and until it is established that a crime has been committed and probable cause exists for their arrest. The locating of the whereabouts of dangerous criminals and the gathering of evidence that will stand up in court, call for the expert surveillance abilities of Special Investigations Section. Personnel (18 detectives) who are assigned to this task, seek out individuals who may be involved in any type of felony excepting those relating to vice and narcotics. They are most frequently concerned with major robbery, extortion and kidnapping suspects.

The sharp reduction in at least three of the more violent gang-related crimes may be attributed in part to the joint preventive and enforcement efforts extended by Gang Activities Section along with the Department's CRASH (Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums) personnel and county agencies. Gang-related murders decreased by 38.3 percent; felonious assault by 14.4 percent and arson, by 62.5 percent. Concomitantly, however, the crimes of kidnap, robbery and rape by known gang members increased respectively by 38.9, 18.4 and 20.3 percent. Among the nine more serious crimes, the overall percentage of change is a minimal increase of .03 percent. The 5,175 gang-related offenses occurring in 1982 resulted in 2,030 arrests to date.

The crimes concentrated upon consisted of murder, attempted murder, felonious assault, battery on a police officer, robbery, shooting at an inhabited dwelling, kidnap, rape and arson. In 1982, the number of murders perpetrated in Los Angeles by gang members dropped to 103 from 167 committed in 1981. Comparisons follow:

NUMBER OF CRIMES

	1981	1982	% Change
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	353	326	- 7.6
<i>Felonious Assault</i>	1982	1697	-14.4
<i>Battery on a Police Officer</i>	53	48	- 9.4
<i>Shooting at an Inhabited Dwelling</i>	190	148	-22.1
<i>Arson</i>	16	6	-62.5

Significant contributions were made by juvenile and young adult civilians organized during the year into the Community Youth Gang Services Program. Many of these workers are ex-gang activists who used their street wisdom and experience to mediate gang disputes and frustrate impending outbreaks of warfare.

For the first time, legal action supported by the City Attorney and the court system, has been taken against known gang members responsible for defacing walls and buildings

with graffiti. Notice was served on those members by Gang Activities Section to remove graffiti or face contempt of court charges and a five-day jail sentence, with a second similar sentence to be imposed upon failure to respond. The clarity of the warning resulted in considerable graffiti suddenly disappearing.

Fugitive Section provides services to law enforcement agencies throughout the country, including the FBI and the United States Customs Service. The level of those services remains so high as to contribute significantly to the national reputation of the Department.

The Section concerns itself with the apprehension of felony subjects and juveniles wanted on criminal charges by other states as well as all felony suspects sought by other California jurisdictions. The checking of alibis and stolen property, the locating of witnesses and the taking of statements from suspects when the inquiring source lacks sufficient evidence to secure an arrest warrant, are among the Section's workload.

Headed by a lieutenant Officer-in-Charge, the Section is comprised of four 2-man teams knowledgeable in the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act and conversant with applicable case law and judicial opinions concerning extradition proceedings. Personnel communicate regularly with the City Attorney, District Attorney, the Governor's Extradition Secretary and many outside agencies of government.

Although staffed by a minimal number of personnel, Fugitive Section handled 1,757 cases in 1982 involving persons wanted throughout the United States, including 1,434 fugitive arrests. Of these, 757 (52.8 percent) were for out-of-state agencies; 632 (44.1 percent) for in-state agencies and 45 (3.1 percent) for federal agencies. The Section's detectives personally effected 300 arrests accounting for 20.9 percent of all fugitives apprehended within the City of Los Angeles.

Evidence of the gratitude demonstrated by outside agencies may be found in the tremendous number of uniform patches received by the Section. The collection, now exceeding 1,600 and still growing, decorates the walls and ceiling of the Section's Parker Center office. It is believed to be the most complete accumulation of its kind anywhere in the world.

Detective Headquarters Division

This Division has the greatest diversity of assigned tasks within Detective Services Group. While several of its functions are administrative, others require 24-hour investigative service, among them, Missing Persons Section which cleared 98 percent of the 1,001 cases investigated in 1982. These were "formal" cases as contrasted with those less urgent by reason of the attending circumstances. Included in this latter group were requests for assistance in finding elderly persons who had wandered away from rest homes, the whereabouts of persons not recently heard from, information concerning the well-being of relatives and friends and the notification of individuals believed to be in this area of a family death or serious illness.

Involved were 2,436 requests referring to adults and 1,800 to juveniles, 10 years old or younger. When these younger children are reported missing to the Section, contact is immediately made with the concerned Area headquarters and a search is initiated at once by patrol personnel. By far the majority of these "missings" are promptly located. The Section responded to an additional 449 inquiries from outside agencies.

It is common practice among many adults who have been located that no information of their whereabouts be reported to the inquiring party. These requests are respected if no law violation is indicated.

The Section is often called upon to assist homicide detectives and the Coroner's Office with identification data. Liaison is also maintained with hospitals, jails, traffic offices and the California Highway Patrol. Copies of outstanding case records are forwarded every 30 days to the state's Department of Justice for interstate distribution. The Section works closely with the Division's Mental Evaluation Detail to arrange for hospitalization of those who meet the criteria for psychiatric evaluation. The Detail completed 1,027 evaluations in 1982.

In the absence of an attending physician and a signed death certificate, all deaths believed to be from natural causes are investigated. During days, the duty is assumed by Area personnel and at night and weekends, by Detective Headquarters Division's Field Investigations Unit. Those field units are commonly referred to as "K-Cars."

If a physician has not treated the deceased during the 20 days preceding death, the case technically falls within the authority of the Coroner's Office to determine cause. However, most are handled by K-Car personnel trained to establish if evidence exists to warrant the Coroner's intercession.

K-Car detectives also are available to assist in homicide investigations, suicides, accidental industrial deaths, in the apprehension of fugitives, persons wanted by Bunco-Forgery Division and in securing evidence taken in narcotics seizures. In 1982, the Unit completed 793 death investigations, 519 narcotic "runs" and 136 "assists" at homicide scenes.

The activities of the Criminal Courts Liaison Unit consistently bring about major savings of time and City funds by expediting proceedings involving the felony arraignment court and minimizing the hours for police officer court appearances. The estimated man-day savings increased from 15,854 in 1981 to 16,121 in 1982.

The City Attorney Complaint Detail, like the foregoing, fulfills coordinative duties directed at expediting case filing procedures in metropolitan area courts, reducing the hours that otherwise would be spent by police and City Attorney personnel. The Detail exercises discretion as to what cases to file and makes certain that time limits are observed for the filing of infractions and specific misdemeanors. In 1982, the Detail processed 8,757 in-custody and 5,482 non-custody complaints.

All police reports in which guns are listed are reviewed by the Gun Detail to determine if the weapons are connected with other crimes and/or have been stolen. All firearms slated for destruction are checked through the National

Crime Information Center in Washington. The Detail examines the records and sale receipts of every gun dealer in the City and is responsible for processing permits to carry concealed weapons. No such permits, however, have been issued by the Department in recent years. In 1982, the Detail identified 703 guns as "possibly crime connected," 665 as stolen, reviewed 27,020 gun dealer records and supervised the destruction of 4,138 firearms.

The securing of information concerning all police related incidents is the responsibility of the Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center Detail. Data on unidentified patients is obtained and forwarded to Missing Persons Section and the Sheriff's Department. Assistance was rendered on 2,739 occasions to other Department detectives and 1,229 follow-ups of shootings and stabbings were conducted. The Detail located 31 missing persons at the Medical Center and was credited for saving 1,701 man days time.

Detective Headquarters Division also deploys a Juvenile Desk Detail, Post Office Detail, a Legal Information Section and Administrative Information Unit.

JUVENILE DIVISION

The Sexually Exploited Child Unit organized in 1977, remains one of the few of its kind in the United States. The prime function of its eight detectives is to seek out and investigate those suspected of child molestation, child pornography and child prostitution. The Unit is largely concerned with cases involving multiple offenders and multiple victims. Budgetary restrictions following the passage of Proposition 13 reduced the Unit's 24-hour on-call day to eight hours. The Unit arrested 64 suspects in 1982 for crimes against 146 children ranging in age from three to 15 years. Prosecution ensued against 60 suspects.

Los Angeles has the misfortune to attract child molesters from distant points in the United States and from South America and England. The filing rate against arrestees in 1982 was 93.7 percent and the conviction rate average, in excess of 90 percent. Prison terms up to 26 years have been imposed against offenders.

Increases in reports of child molestation tend to occur during the public school calendar when victims are more readily observable by teachers, nurses and child center personnel. In addition to investigative duties, Unit detectives are available for in-service training of juvenile, vice and other investigative personnel.

Arrests in 1982 by Juvenile Narcotics Section and Area personnel totalled 5,403 with confiscated contraband valued at \$786,068.

Conspicuous among the arrests were those made during the Spring and Fall School Buy Programs conducted by the Section at 20 of the City's high schools. During the initial program, 184 juveniles and 49 adults were apprehended for trafficking. The substances seized included amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine, codeine, hashish, LSD, PCP, psilocybin (mushrooms) and quaaludes with a total street sale value of \$13,719.

The Fall program ran from September 22 to December 8, when 10 officers made 445 buys from 303 arrestees, all for the sale of similar narcotics and dangerous drugs with a street value of \$27,263.

More suspects were arrested than during any other similar operation since the launching of the program in 1974, indicating that drug usage by children is increasing at epidemic proportions. The purchase of PCP (angel dust) increased by 375 percent over the Spring operation. The substance is conceded to be one of the most devastating to physical and mental health.

Some encouraging signs emerged. Although the use of illicit drugs by high school age children remains high, the availability of those drugs on the campuses of the involved high schools has lessened.

Investigations by the Abused Child Unit of Juvenile Division are limited to those reported cases in which the parent or guardian of the victim is the suspect. The term "guardian" includes an individual of either sex who is the cohabitant of the natural parent. Other investigations of child abuse are assumed by Area detectives.

Since 1974, when the Unit was formed, its caseload has increased by 65 percent, or from 364 victims of physical abuse to 599 in 1982. Since passage of Proposition 13, this Unit is the only investigative Department entity to have experienced an actual increase in personnel — from 12 to 16. The increase of itself reflects the tragic incidence of offenses.

Perhaps the saddest statistic of all, is the dramatic rise in child homicides. Over the past 12 months, 30 such deaths occurred, contrasted to 13 in 1974. It is believed that the drug PCP was involved in four recent homicides and in several cases in which the victim survived. Unit detectives, however, are at a loss to explain the rise in violence toward children. They are agreed on one point: If a family is violence prone, the younger children become the more vulnerable.

It is the Unit's goal to reduce child homicides by instructing groups, such as doctors, nurses, school personnel and all others having close contact with small children, on how to recognize the signs of child abuse. The assistance of the printed and electronic media is being earnestly sought to urge the public to intervene by reporting any suspected incidence of abuse.

CIVILIANIZATION CONTINUES

Under a City Council mandate, three of the Department's nine Deputy Chief I positions will be eliminated by attrition. An additional two Deputy Chief I positions eventually will be filled by civilian personnel. Compliance was initiated in October with the reorganization of the Office of Administrative Services, under which Planning and Fiscal Bureau and Technical Services Bureau were deactivated.

Responsibilities of the two Bureaus were assumed by the newly created Support Services Bureau and Fiscal Support Bureau, with command of the latter already filled by a civilian.

Proposition 13 brought about the elimination by attrition of seven captains commanding Area Detective Divisions. Nine more were attrited in 1982 with two positions pending. In all instances Detective Division captains have been or will be replaced by lieutenants. Attrition in all instances will occur over an approximate three-year period.

AN INSIGHT TO METROPOLITAN DIVISION

The absence of adequate funding and personnel resources, combined with high crime rates, make it all but impossible for the officers of any given Area to consistently meet all that is demanded of them. When the control of a specific crime problem requires additional personnel, the response invariably comes from Metropolitan Division, a highly trained and disciplined source of reserve strength.

Commanded by a Captain, the Division consists of 200 officers, 22 sergeants and four lieutenants, accounting for about three percent of the Department's sworn personnel. They are divided into three field platoons (supported by an administrative platoon) with each field platoon made up of six 10-man squads.

The Division's enforcement effort is directed largely against crimes repressible by patrol activity, such as robbery, auto theft, burglary and burglary/theft from motor vehicles. As a mobile tactical force, the Division polices civil demonstrations, rock festivals and similar activities. It provides protection of visiting dignitaries, patrols disaster areas, and conducts stakeouts and surveillance.

Metropolitan Division probably is most widely recognized for its Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) operations with its all but incredible record of success. SWAT teams

form one of the Division's three platoons. There are six squads of two, 5-man teams. These teams represent a pool of experts prepared to respond immediately to eliminate the extreme hazards created by armed suspects holding hostages, barricaded suspects, or armed insurgent terrorists. Team members master all the skills required to resolve life-endangering situations. Each team is a self-sufficient entity consisting of a leader, marksman, observer, scout and rear guard, with any one officer capable of assuming the duties of another.

Over the past 10 years SWAT personnel have been involved in 444 incidents. They have been fired upon by suspects on 11 occasions and have resorted to the use of deadly force on only seven.

Wearing special uniforms and carrying special equipment, each SWAT team is armed with one high-powered, anti-sniper rifle, two shotguns, and two, .223 calibre semi-automatic rifles. Gear includes rope, rappelling items, maps, manhole cover hooks and pry bars. Additional armament, ladders and communication needs are carried in a logistic truck, available to serve also as a command post. SWAT teams responded to 48 occurrences in 1982.

Included among SWAT personnel are certified crisis negotiators. Over the past decade, through the use of calm persuasion, they have figured significantly in rescuing more than 100 persons held as hostages by armed suspects.

Two of the Department's more recent and spectacular acquisitions, K-9 search dogs and the Mounted Patrol, are assigned to Metropolitan Division. Although search dogs and their handlers constitute one of the smallest LAPD units, their effectiveness has exceeded all expectations. During the past 12 months, they conducted 1,223 searches which brought about the arrest of 363 dangerous felons. Almost 28,000 man-hours were saved representing a salary savings of over \$430,000 based upon Police Officer III compensation. The search unit fields nine dogs and handlers. One of the canines, "Jake," became one of four dogs selected in 1982 for the Outstanding Police Service Award of the National Canine Association.

The Department's Mounted Unit, consisting entirely of volunteer personnel, attained repeated successes so quickly that its authorized strength was increased to 50 from the original 38 riders. Many of the heavy expenses formerly borne by the volunteers are now being met by a City Council appropriation.

The Mounted Unit was fielded on 44 occasions during the year while requests for its deployment were double those anticipated. Most of its call-outs involved crowd control at public events. On 12 occasions the riders were present to control demonstrators and on four, they completed crime suppression assignments. In all, 8½ personnel days were devoted to operations. The public's enthusiastic acceptance of the Unit has been highly gratifying, suggesting that the riders will play an ever-increasing role in field operations.

Metropolitan Division expended over 29,000 man-days in completing Citywide assignments. About half that time was occupied with crime suppression activities. Other time expenditure percentages were: stakeouts, 1.9; special details, 15.4; VIP security, 22.3; K-9 Corps searches, 3.5 and Mounted Patrol, 2.9. Another 5.5 percent of man-days was

devoted to special events, miscellaneous security details, labor disputes and special loans of personnel. These combined activities resulted in 6,517 arrests (of which 3,217 were for felonies), in the seizure of 326 firearms and vast quantities of other deadly weapons.

The 10 most recent enforcement operations conducted by the Division brought about an average decrease of 29.3 percent in repressible crimes during the period of assignment and an average of 26.2 percent decrease during the period immediately following deployment.

THE TRAFFIC SCENE

Among the year's most gratifying accomplishments was the reduction in fatal traffic accidents to the lowest point in five years. At the same time, traffic enforcement and traffic investigation officers deployed (478) were fewer in number than in 1981 and 124 fewer than five years ago. Traffic personnel were able to accomplish this significant reduction by the innovative implementation of selective enforcement task force operations which attack the major causes of traffic accidents. During the year, 44,907 reported traffic accidents occurred with 363 of these resulting in 391 fatalities. DUI was the primary cause for 89 deaths in 76 accidents. There were 422 traffic deaths in 1981 and 93 attributed to driving under the influence.

Serious injury accidents in 1982 (2,517) were 115 fewer than in 1981. Arrests for driving under the influence totalled 31,980; in 1981, 33,607. Drivers were issued 392,781 citations for moving violations, 22,599 more than in the preceding year. Accident Investigation and Traffic Enforcement personnel accounted for 63.7 percent of all driving under the influence arrests and for 64.7 percent of all moving violation citations.

Traffic Coordination Section initiated a six-month experimental program on October 18 directed at the impounding of out-of-state vehicles and California vehicles with expired registrations and five or more unpaid parking citations. Known as the "Habitual Parking Violator Program," the experiment is being implemented throughout the City with the exception of the San Fernando Valley. By the end of the year, 658 vehicles had been impounded, 6,982 citations cleared, and almost \$140,000 collected in fines.

Two 2-man teams of civilian traffic officers, on loan to the Section, cover different areas daily. Cars found in violation of the above mentioned criteria are promptly towed away. Under certain conditions when a tow-away is delayed or when resistance is evident or anticipated, the team affixes a mechanism known as a "Denver Boot" to a rear wheel which prevents the vehicle from being driven. It is used by the teams only as a support type tool. Offenders may retrieve their vehicles by appearing at Metropolitan Traffic Court on South Hill Street and meeting the assessed penalties.

It was only a matter of time before the epidemic of drug usage would leave its fatal mark on our streets and highways. The term "Driving under the Influence" (DUI), which not so long ago referred only to alcohol intoxication, now includes an increasing number of drivers under the influence of drugs.

In 1980, the Department received a grant of \$108,000 from the California Office of Traffic Safety for the implementation of a Drug Recognition Program. Among its objectives was a 10 percent increase in criminal filings and the qualification of a cadre of sworn personnel as Drug Recognition Experts (DRE). The little publicized project has been enormously successful. Five years ago, only 10 percent of all filings submitted by the Department against arrested DUI-drugs suspects, were accepted by the City Attorney's Office for prosecution. By 1982, the filing rate reached 98

percent and the conviction rate soared to an approximate 90 percent level.

These heartening attainments came about through the recruitment of volunteer officers assigned to Traffic Divisions, who studied under a team of medical and narcotics experts until they, too, acquired expertise in the recognition of the effect of drugs on the human body. Today, 80 LAPD officers are qualified as courtroom experts for filing and prosecutory purposes.

Ironically, one of the major problems encountered by the program was its mounting success. The original grant concept called for the training of volunteer personnel from only one of the Department's four Traffic Divisions. But as their accomplishments became known to prosecutors and judges, no filings could be obtained Citywide without a "DRE" evaluation. This demanded the Citywide expansion of the program.

In addition to the 80 officers, certification has been acquired by several deputy City attorneys and two Scientific Investigation Division criminalists, all civilians.

The feasibility of using the Department's program as a model for other law enforcement agencies throughout the United States is now being considered by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, following its laudatory audit. The California Highway Patrol already has adopted the program on a limited basis, with plans for eventual statewide application.

In a reversal of the traditional obligation of traffic officers to cite violators of the Vehicle Code, personnel assigned to West Traffic Division issued "tickets" to all drivers they encountered who exhibited observable courtesy and safety on the road. The four-month "Safe Driving Recognition Program" started in September and resulted in the issuance of more than 600 commendatory citations, not infrequently to the consternation of the startled recipients. In each instance, citations were accompanied by awards donated by local businessmen.

At any given time, between 50 and 80 motorcycle officers and accident investigation personnel were making congratulatory stops — 140 in West Los Angeles Area; 157 in Wilshire Area; 162 in Pacific Area and 142 in Hollywood Area. The program was so favorably received that it was adopted on a smaller scale by the Department's three other Traffic Divisions. The tremendous news media coverage brought inquiries from other law enforcement agencies throughout California and from police departments in Canada, Washington, D. C., and six states.

THE XXIII OLYMPIAD

The Summer Olympic Games, which open on July 28, 1984, will present a challenge of unprecedented proportions to the Department. Planning for the security of the event began four and one half years ago with the formation of the Olympic Games Planning Group operating out of the Office of the Chief of Police. Currently staffed by 16 sworn and civilian personnel, the Group will be expanded as the need arises.

Because more than 1½ million visitors to the City are anticipated, each staying an average four to five days, safety is the primary concern. Finding solutions to what promise to be staggering traffic problems is also a major challenge. Additionally, normal police service to the community must be maintained.

The City will be the scene of numerous major events: All track and field competition will be held at the Coliseum where the men's and women's marathons will also terminate; gymnastics and tennis, at UCLA; boxing, at the Sports Arena; judo, at Cal State L.A.; swimming, at USC; weight lifting, at Loyola Marymount University and baseball at Dodger Stadium. While other contests will be conducted at various locations from Orange County to Ventura County, no other municipality will host so many events.

In addition, UCLA and USC will contain the two Olympic Villages. Selected training sites and cultural programs will be scattered throughout the City. Participants are expected from as many as 153 countries. Before the event concludes on August 12, over 12,000 athletes will have competed, accompanied by 3,000 trainer/coaches and officials. The world press will number over 12,000. The Convention Center will serve as press headquarters.

1984 will also be an election year, with political campaigns well under way. For the first time in Olympic history, the President of the United States will take part in opening ceremonies as will other leading foreign dignitaries. Training preparedness programs for sworn, civilian and private security personnel began in early 1982 and will continue until the opening of the Games.

FOR HEROISM

Sergeant William W. West, Officers Jesse J. Nunez, Ramiro Argomaniz, Paul L. Verna, John F. Lafko and Motor Officers John P. Masson and Henry C. Lane, were presented with the Department's highest award for heroism on September 15 at Medal of Valor ceremonies conducted at the Bonaventure Hotel. The luncheon that preceded the presentations by Police Chief Daryl F. Gates was sponsored for the 23rd year by the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce. More than 1,200 prominent citizens and governmental officials were in attendance. Actor Gregory Peck again served as narrator.

Officer Nunez became a Medal of Valor recipient for the second time in two years. The occurrence for which Officer Argomaniz earned the Medal took place during his recruit probationary period.

Other acts of bravery or exceptional service were acknowledged at the Third Annual Recognition Day ceremonies in January, when 169 officers and three civilian employees were presented with medals or citations. Chief Gates made the awards with Jess Marlow, KNXT news anchorman, serving as narrator. Presentations included 37 Police Medals, 75 Police Stars, one Police Distinguished Service Medal, 27 Police Meritorious Service Medals and 35 Police Meritorious Unit Citations.

FIGHTING WINDMILLS

Beyond all question, the most critical problem facing local law enforcement is the sale, distribution and use of narcotics. The problem takes on enormous dimensions because many of the most violent crimes against persons, are directly traceable to those who use narcotics or engage in supplying them. It is reliably estimated that 55 percent of all City homicides are narcotics related.

Smuggling has become so lucrative that the huge seizures made by Narcotics Division's detectives are routinely written off by major traffickers as an incidental cost of doing business. Arrests by the Department in 1982 (26,966) were 9.3 percent greater than in 1981 (24,662). Almost 360 pounds of cocaine with a street value of more than \$65 million were seized, contrasted to the 1979-1981 annual average of 214.5 pounds. The 56.3 pounds of hashish confiscated represent an increase of more than 348 percent over 1981.

One of the year's more dramatic investigations, six months in duration, was conducted by the Marine Smuggling Squad of Narcotics Division. It culminated on January 3 with the arrest of 10 suspects and the seizure of 5,495 pounds of marijuana. In addition to the contraband, detectives recovered 64 firearms. Other agencies involved in the operation included the United States Coast Guard, Drug Enforcement Administration and United States Customs Service. Taken into custody were four off-loading boats, two vans, a pickup truck and three passenger vehicles.

Detectives subsequently learned that an additional quantity of marijuana had been transferred at sea from a mother ship to a 45-foot ketch that entered the harbor at Marina Del Rey. On January 11, two more suspects were apprehended and another 5,581 pounds of marijuana were confiscated. The combined seizures had a total street value of more than \$25 million.

FUNDS FOR CRIME PREVENTION

Expansion of the Department's Crime Prevention programs was made possible by three grants totalling \$170,000. The largest contribution, \$125,000, came from the State of California for funding a Community Crime Resistance Program in 77th Street, Rampart, West Los Angeles, Van Nuys, Wilshire and West Valley Areas. One objective of the program is the training of citizens as Crime Prevention Specialist Volunteers to conduct Neighborhood Watch meetings, establish Block Clubs and complete home security checks, freeing sworn personnel for more pressing law enforcement duties.

Thousands of brochures are being printed for public distribution by Crime Prevention Section under a \$25,000 Weingart Foundation grant. State Assembly Bill 2362 made \$20,000 available to the Department for a burglary prevention campaign in the City's low income areas.

Approximately 150 metal "Neighborhood Watch" signs have been posted on street light standards throughout the City, warning residential burglars of an alert community. The signs are available to any organized group of Neighborhood Watch citizens. Applications are accepted at all Area police stations, Councilmanic offices, The City's Bureau of Street Lighting and Department of Transportation. The nominal \$17 fee is payable to the Bureau.

The sign posting was implemented by the July passage of a City Council ordinance.

REMEMBERING JACK WEBB

The memorial services conducted for Jack Webb marked the first time in the history of the Department that a private citizen was so honored. The ceremonies, conducted on December 30 on the athletic field of the Training Academy, were participated in by Police Chief Daryl F. Gates, Assistant Chief Robert L. Vernon, retired Commander Joseph A. Gunn, retired Deputy Chief Stephen M. Downing and actor William Conrad. Jack Webb, internationally known for his acting in and production of the long-lived "Dragnet" and "Adam-12" television series, passed away on December 23 at age 62.

NORTHEAST STATION GETS A NEW HOME

The building and land located at 3353 San Fernando Road has been acquired by the Department for a new Northeast Area station, to be ready for occupancy by about midyear, 1983. The structure, formerly occupied by a film processing firm, is undergoing renovations at a cost of approximately \$1 million over and above the purchase price of \$1.7 million. The project has been funded through the public sale of certificates of participation which provide for the leasing of the facility to the City until the cost of retiring the certificates has been met.

Adjoining property is being sought for additional parking space and the housing of Labor Relations Division, presently located in the old jail structure on Georgia Street.

Northeast Area's new station will contain 42,000 square feet of space of which 30,000 will be put to immediate use. The Area, once known as Highland Park Division, currently functions in 11,500 square feet at 6045 York Boulevard. These headquarters have been in use since 1925.

THE BANDS PLAY ON

Approximately 100 musicians, many of them professional artists and all of them volunteers, perform for the Department and the City as the Los Angeles Police Concert and Pipe Bands and the Mariachi. Serving without compensation of any kind, their appearances are greatly in demand and contribute outstandingly to enhancing the Department's image throughout the community. The Concert Band alone played at 21 events in 1982 and devoted 11,500 man-hours to rehearsals and performances.

1982

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 1982	Actual 1981	Percent Change
Homicide**	895	51	844	877	- 3.8
Forcible Rape	2,757	51	2,706	2,666	+ 1.5
Robbery	30,133	104	30,029	28,152	+ 6.7
Aggravated Assault	20,481	108	20,373	21,121	- 3.5
Burglary	85,338	338	85,000	86,783	- 2.1
Larceny (except Vehicle Theft)	133,323	779	132,544	121,997	+ 8.6
Vehicle Theft	50,436	1,565	48,871	42,502	+15.0
TOTAL	323,363	2,996	320,367	304,098	+ 5.3

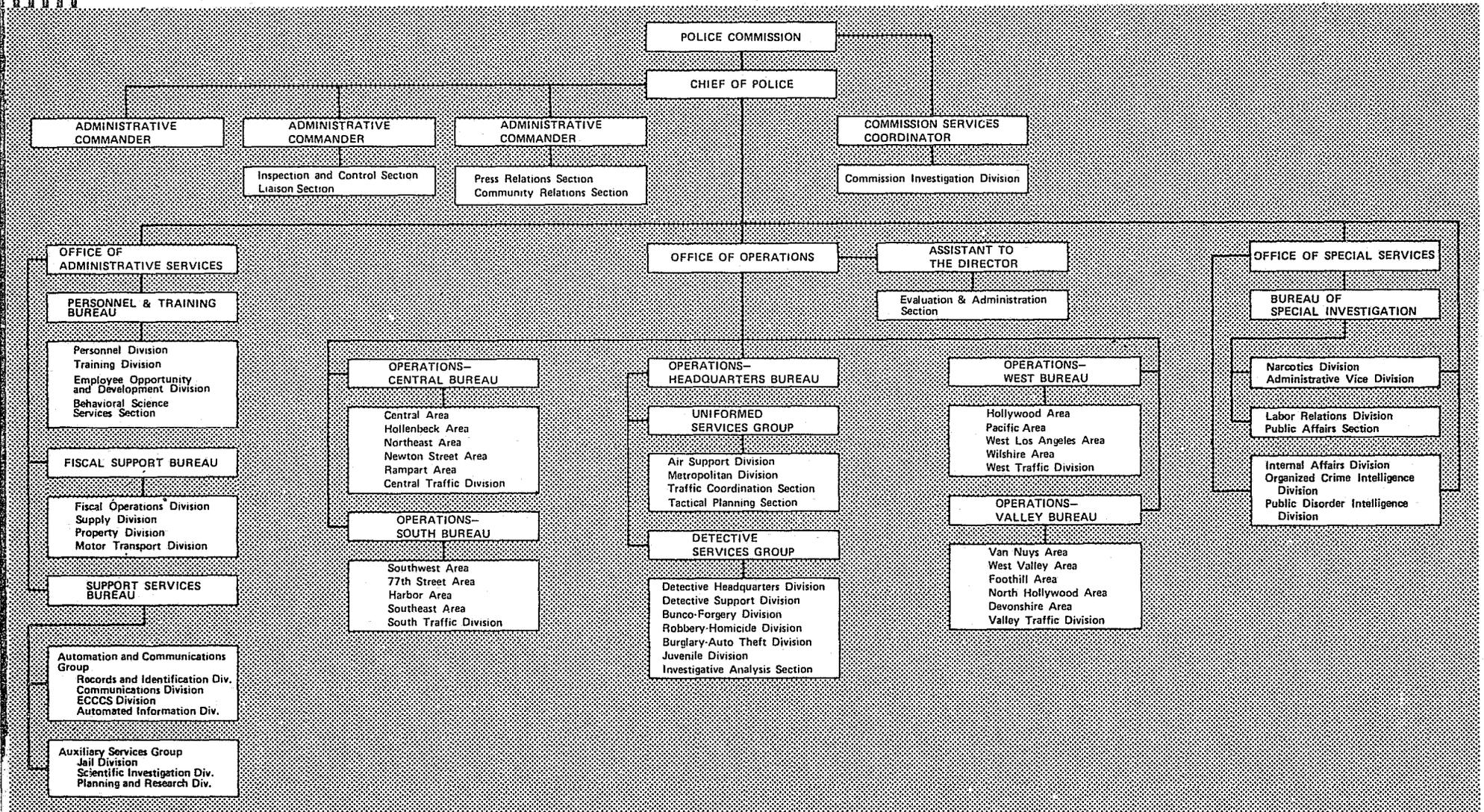
* Reflects follow-up actions received after the close of a statistical month.

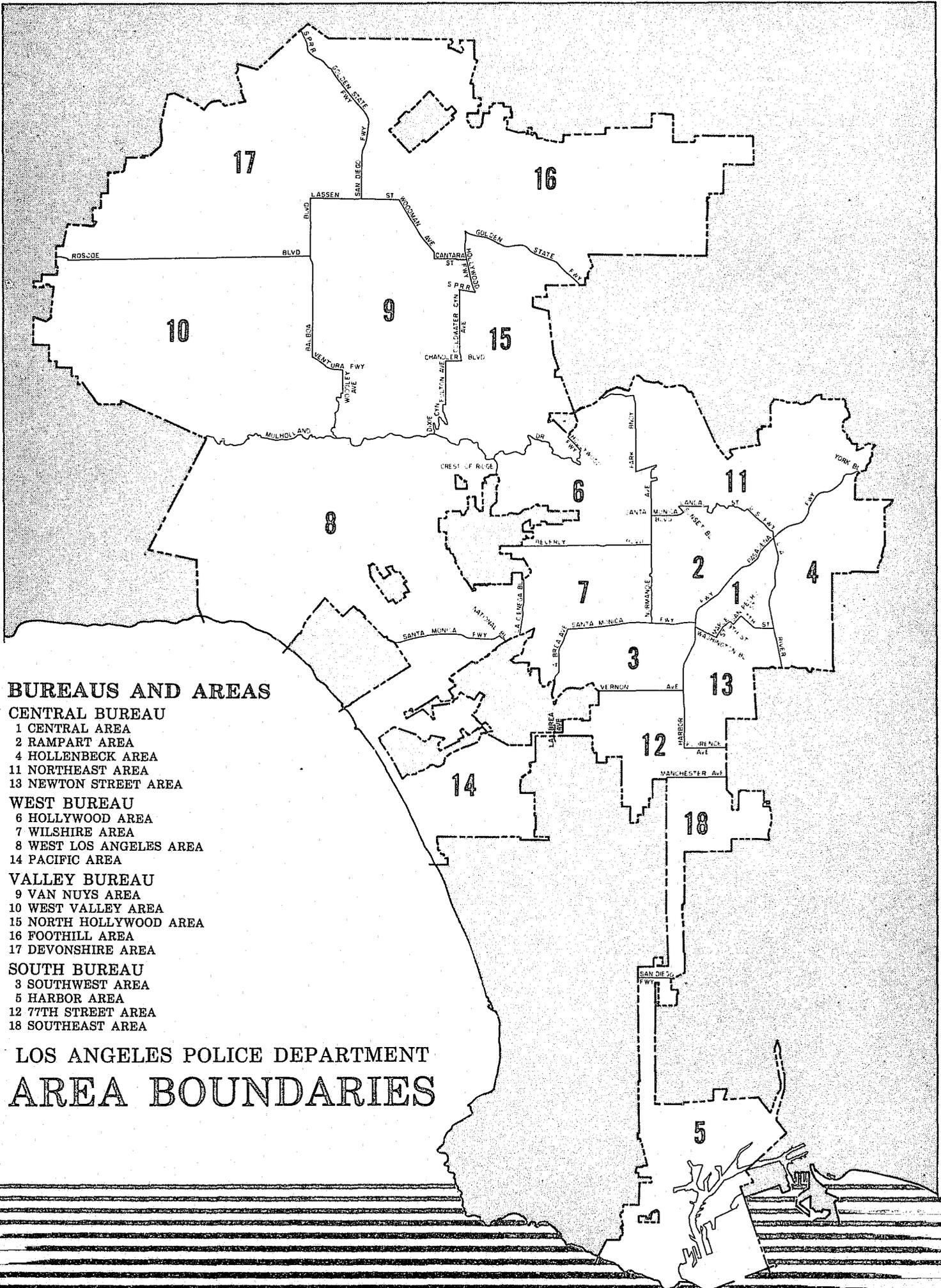
** Under Uniform Crime Reporting Rules, homicides prosecuted under California's Felony-murder doctrine must be reported as either accidental or justifiable deaths. Therefore, the count of homicides reported to the State and FBI will occasionally be lower than the count reported internally.

CRIME, ARREST, AND TRAFFIC RATES PER 1000 POPULATION

	PART I OFFENSES			PART I ARRESTS			ALL ARRESTS			TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS			MOVING CITATIONS		
	1982	1981	% of Change	1982	1981	% of Change	1982	1981	% of Change	1982	1981	% of Change	1982	1981	% of Change
Central	497.6	497.1	- 3.5	118.5	130.3	- 9.1	406.8	681.2	-40.3	45.3	56.5	-19.8	939.1	888.5	+ 5.7
Rampart	102.3	103.7	- 1.4	15.1	17.0	-11.2	60.3	68.2	-11.6	20.1	21.9	- 8.2	132.3	124.2	- 6.5
Hollenbeck	65.9	68.4	- 3.7	11.8	11.5	+ 2.6	49.6	55.8	-11.1	12.8	15.0	-14.7	99.8	101.5	- 1.7
Northeast	81.4	75.6	+ 7.7	11.5	9.8	+17.3	32.9	35.0	- 6.0	10.0	9.7	+ 3.1	111.5	66.2	+68.4
Newton	146.3	150.1	- 2.5	29.1	29.8	- 2.3	91.5	98.4	- 7.0	22.3	24.4	- 8.6	130.5	121.1	+ 7.8
CB TOTAL	117.5	117.2	+ 0.3	21.6	22.1	- 2.3	76.4	95.7	-20.2	17.8	19.6	- 9.2	167.4	147.2	+13.7
Southwest	151.4	150.6	+ 0.5	20.2	21.6	- 6.5	65.9	74.7	-11.8	17.2	18.6	- 7.5	94.3	95.9	- 1.7
Harbor	75.5	72.1	+ 4.7	11.7	11.1	+ 5.4	44.5	54.5	-18.3	14.5	16.4	-11.6	152.6	206.8	-26.2
77th St.	125.1	123.8	+ 1.1	21.4	21.8	- 1.8	70.6	77.2	- 8.5	16.6	17.9	- 7.3	112.4	93.2	+20.6
Southeast	111.3	121.7	- 8.5	24.8	27.7	-10.5	98.6	97.7	+ 0.9	15.5	16.4	- 5.5	175.6	117.2	+49.8
SB TOTAL	116.3	117.1	- 0.7	19.2	20.1	- 4.5	68.1	74.7	+ 8.8	16.0	17.4	- 8.0	130.8	128.0	+ 2.2
Hollywood	157.1	135.2	+16.2	22.3	18.3	+21.9	107.7	111.7	- 3.6	20.6	19.3	+ 6.7	277.4	205.1	+35.3
Wilshire	128.3	123.3	+ 4.1	18.0	17.4	+ 3.4	53.5	52.5	+ 1.9	16.2	17.1	- 5.3	104.6	93.0	+12.5
W.L.A.	88.4	85.6	+ 3.3	8.7	9.9	-12.1	25.2	28.9	-12.8	13.2	14.1	- 6.4	144.2	140.4	+ 2.7
Pacific	115.9	117.1	- 1.0	11.7	13.2	-11.4	62.9	57.2	+10.0	13.2	13.8	- 4.3	122.8	115.3	+ 6.5
WB TOTAL	120.5	114.2	+ 5.5	16.2	14.5	+11.7	59.8	60.3	- 0.8	15.6	16.0	- 2.5	157.2	135.9	+15.7
Van Nuys	103.3	93.3	+10.7	13.3	12.8	+ 3.9	52.5	59.2	-11.3	17.5	19.7	-11.2	117.0	115.7	+ 1.1
West Valley	76.2	72.2	+ 5.5	9.1	9.6	- 5.2	33.5	37.3	-10.2	14.4	15.8	- 8.2	103.3	93.8	+10.1
No. Hollywood	93.0	90.6	+ 2.6	13.6	14.3	- 4.9	51.0	53.5	- 4.7	16.4	16.5	- 0.6	100.9	94.9	+ 6.3
Foothill	67.1	65.6	+ 2.3	11.1	11.5	- 3.5	45.0	52.9	-14.9	12.2	13.9	-12.2	82.2	95.7	-14.1
Devonshire	66.9	64.8	+ 3.2	7.7	8.5	- 9.4	28.5	32.9	-13.4	12.6	14.6	-13.7	104.7	97.6	+ 7.3
VB TOTAL	81.6	77.4	+ 5.4	10.9	11.2	- 2.7	41.9	47.1	-11.0	14.7	16.2	- 9.3	102.1	99.3	+ 2.3
GRAND TOTAL	105.6	102.8	+ 2.7	16.3	16.7	- 2.4	61.2	68.7	-10.9	15.9	17.2	- 7.6	136.0	124.8	+ 9.0

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**