

CR. sent  
2-15-88

# LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



## JUVENILE DIVISION

107775

1986

ANNUAL REPORT

107775

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by  
Los Angeles Police Department  
Juvenile Division

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

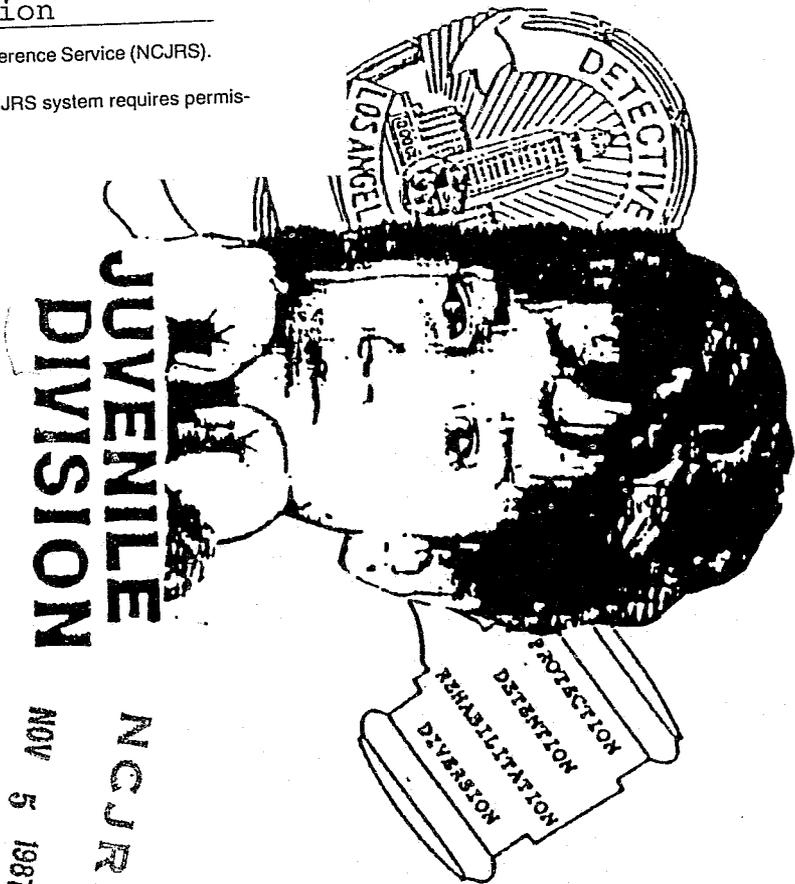
Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

# LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

D A R Y L F . G A T E S

Chief of Police

107775



JUVENILE  
DIVISION

NCJRS  
NOV 5 1987  
ACQUISITIONS

1986

ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Forward by Captain D. Clayton Mayes Commanding Officer, Juvenile Division . . . . .	2
Introduction: Juvenile Justice -- An Evolution . . . . .	4
Juvenile Division Organizational Chart . . . . .	7
1986 ... A YEAR IN REVIEW	
Commanding Officer . . . . .	10
Administrative Section . . . . .	12
Child Protection Section . . . . .	16
Juvenile Narcotics Section . . . . .	22
Operations Section . . . . .	26
JUVENILE DIVISION STATISTICAL REVIEW	
<u>Part I Offenses -- Juvenile Arrests</u> . . . . .	30
<u>Child Protection Section</u>	
Juveniles in Custody . . . . .	33
Adults in Custody . . . . .	34
Adults and Juveniles in Custody . . . . .	35
<u>Juvenile Narcotics Section</u>	
Juvenile Narcotics Arrests . . . . .	37
Adult Narcotics Arrests . . . . .	38
Adult and Juvenile Arrests . . . . .	39
1986 JUVENILE OFFICER OF THE YEAR . . . . .	40

F O R W A R D

BY

CAPTAIN D. CLAYTON MAYES  
COMMANDING OFFICER, JUVENILE DIVISION

## JUVENILE DIVISION 1986 ANNUAL REPORT

Since its inception, Juvenile Division has been characterized as a dynamic Department entity, and 1986 has been no exception. Juvenile crime and delinquency, instances of child abuse and exploitation, and increased drug trafficking in our schools are at an all-time high. Throughout the past year, Juvenile Division has responded to this growing challenge by continually reviewing procedures and adapting them to the changing needs of the community.

1986 has seen a number of important changes within Juvenile Division. As just one example, the Investigative Control Unit was created within the Child Protection Section to provide faster, more orderly control of incoming child abuse referrals in response to newly enacted legislation affecting child abuse reporting requirements.

In order to enhance service to the community, Juvenile Division has maintained close liaison with many outside organizations and other governmental agencies, such as the Southern California Juvenile Officers' Association, the Interagency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect, and the California Youth Authority. Many environmental and technical improvements within the Division were accomplished through unsolicited contributions from concerned citizens in the community, including installation of new furnishings and computer hardware and software in the Abused Child Unit. This new equipment has provided a more efficient means of tracking child abuse investigations and recidivist child abusers.

The following pages detail the challenges and accomplishments of Juvenile Division. What we have achieved together in 1986 was achieved as a result of three components: The highly dedicated and trained men and women who comprise the Division, their conscientious attention to the changing needs of the community, and the close liaison with and involvement of the community at large.

I am proud to present to you a report of the accomplishments of Juvenile Division during 1986.

  
D. CLAYTON MAYES, Captain  
Commanding Officer  
Juvenile Division

INTRODUCTION:

JUVENILE JUSTICE -- AN EVOLUTION

## JUVENILE JUSTICE -- AN EVOLUTION

Prior to the early 1900's, no real distinction was made between adults and minors under the law. Little interest was generated in attempting to curb juvenile delinquency. Law enforcement personnel dealt with minors in essentially the same manner as adults. Moreover, virtually nothing was being done by police agencies to protect children from abusive adults. No distinction was made between not "sparing the rod" and child abuse, between corporal punishment and battering.



Leo Marden

In 1909, Officer Leo Marden of the Los Angeles Police Department became interested in the special needs and problems experienced by children. Officer Marden convinced his superiors that specialized juvenile programs and procedures were necessary if these young offenders were to be kept from becoming adult criminals. He was subsequently appointed as the first Juvenile Probation Officer with instructions that he develop and implement programs and procedures to handle juvenile matters on a City-wide basis.

In 1910, Alice Stebbins Wells, the City's first policewoman, joined Officer Marden, and Juvenile Bureau, the Department's first specialized juvenile function, became a reality.



Alice Stebbins Wells

Over the years, changes in the juvenile justice system and a growing awareness of the special needs and problems associated with our younger citizens have kept Juvenile Division flexible and always cognizant of current needs of the community. As a result, Juvenile Division has evolved as a dynamic, progressive entity. A succession of units was created within the Division in response to an ever changing society.

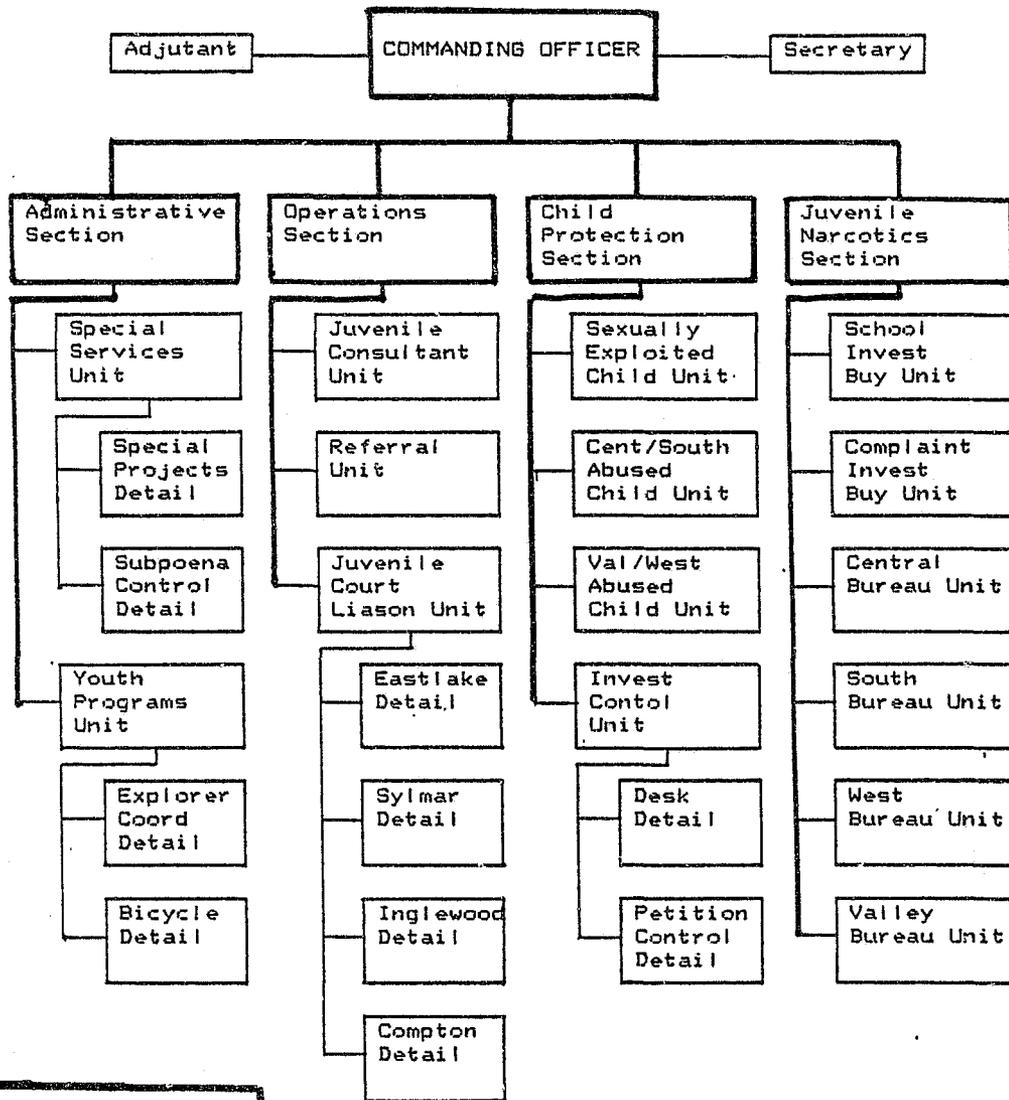
Early examples of this dynamic evolution include the City Mother's Bureau, a forerunner of social reform agencies, and the Juvenile Night Patrol Detail. As juvenile crime became more sophisticated during the 50's and 60's, the Juvenile Narcotics Section, the School Burglary Unit, and the Special Community Problems Unit were organized to keep pace. During the 70's and early 80's, emphasis turned toward issues of child abuse, child sexual exploitation, and the increasing incidence of drug trafficking in our schools.

1986 has seen Juvenile Division expanding and refining programs aimed at eradicating child abuse and exploitation and eliminating the sale and usage of drugs on school campuses. Juvenile Division's responsiveness in adapting to community needs is a true reflection of the progressive and pro-active philosophy of the Los Angeles Police Department and the Department's ability to respond to these changing times.

JUVENILE DIVISION

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

JUVENILE DIVISION  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



**DIVISIONAL PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES**

Classification	No. Authorized
Captain II	1
Lieutenant II	4
Detective III	12
Detective II	24
Detective I	23
Sergeant I	1
Police Officer III	8
Police Officer II	10
Admin. Assistant I	2
Secretary II	1
Senior Clerk Typist	2
Clerk Stenographer	1
Clerk Stenographer (N)	1
Clerk Typist	5
<b>TOTAL AUTHORITIES</b>	<b>95</b>

1 9 8 6

... A Y E A R I N R E V I E W

JUVENILE DIVISION

1 9 8 6

...A YEAR IN REVIEW

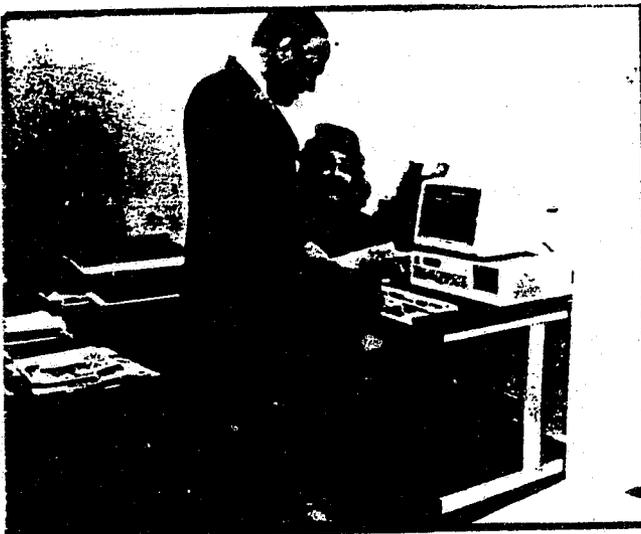
\* \* \* \* \*

COMMANDING OFFICER

The Commanding Officer coordinates the implementation of Department juvenile policies and procedures on a City-wide basis, monitoring operations to ensure compliance and uniformity. He evaluates approved methods for effectiveness, revising and updating them as needed to achieve optimum results and compatibility with the juvenile justice system, as well as to ensure compliance with newly enacted legislation.



D. Clayton Mayes  
Commanding Officer  
Juvenile Division



The Commanding Officer maintains close liaison with myriad governmental and community organizations (such as the Southern California Juvenile Officers' Association, the Interagency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect, and the California Youth Authority) to keep the Department abreast of innovative methods for meeting the changing needs of our young citizens.

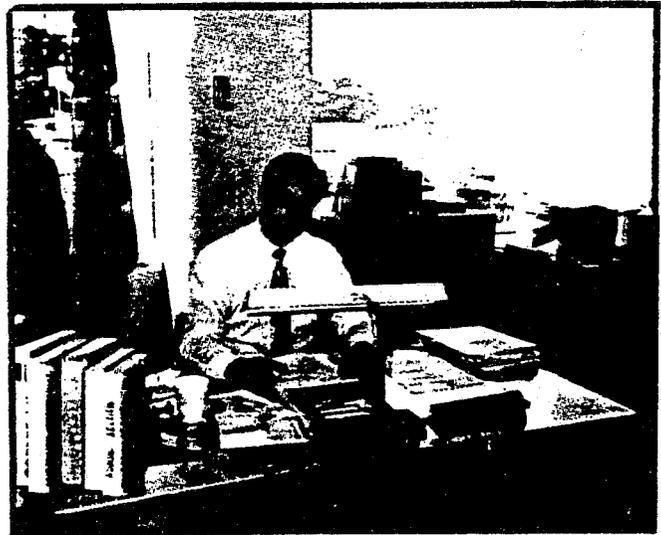
The Commanding Officer appears before the Police Commission, as well as the City Council, to keep them updated on trends in the juvenile justice system and to recommend appropriate policy changes.

From time to time, the Commanding Officer provides interviews to representatives of the various news media and gives them information on juvenile justice trends in general, practices within the Police Department, and information on particular cases of interest.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION...

The Administrative Section is Juvenile Division's staff support team, consisting of the Special Services Unit and the Youth Programs Unit.



Lieutenant Ron Hall  
Officer in Charge  
Administrative Section

...Special Services Unit



In the Special Services Unit, research information and statistical data are gathered and maintained. Training programs are sought out and scheduled for Division staff. Analyses of proposed legislation are conducted, and a recommendation concerning a City position is made. Requests for information about the Department's juvenile programs are answered. Coordination is provided for the On-Call Juvenile Court System.

In addition, Special Services maintains the Department's Manual of Juvenile Procedures, continuously revising and redistributing the text as needed to provide a viable, up-to-date reference on juvenile-related matters.

**MANUAL OF  
JUVENILE PROCEDURES**



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

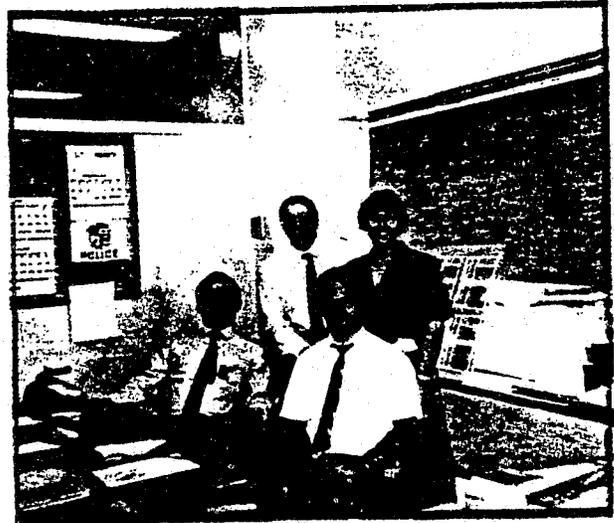


During 1986, in addition to its routine administrative functions, the Special Services Unit arranged for 4,448 hours of in-service training for Juvenile Division personnel, analyzed and made recommendations on 18 proposed legislative bills, revised and reissued the Manual of Juvenile Procedures in its entirety, researched and reported on 108 projects of general interest to the Division, and coordinated the annual Southern California Juvenile Officers Association annual awards luncheon.

**...Youth Programs Unit**

The Youth Programs Unit administers the Department's Law Enforcement Explorer and Bicycle Licensing Programs.

The Law Enforcement Explorer Program consists of over 600 young men and women in 18 posts who provide in excess of 100,000 volunteer hours of community service throughout the year, participating in such community events as:



- \* The Los Angeles Marathon
- \* Run Across Los Angeles
- \* Los Angeles Street Scene
- \* Los Angeles Beach Scene
- \* Los Angeles Open Golf Tournament
- \* Los Angeles Police Celebrity Golf Tournament
- \* The Jerry Lewis Telethon
- \* Hollywood Christmas Tree Lane Parade

Law Enforcement Explorers receive instruction on police procedures and functions, including fingerprinting, use of firearms, first aid, criminal law, and crime prevention.

At a time of rising crime and budget cutbacks, a valuable resource is often overlooked by many police agencies -- young people interested in law enforcement careers who can be effectively used as apprentices. LAPD Explorers perform many



of the duties regularly assigned to sworn officers, such as crowd control, crime prevention instruction, and licensing of bicycles, while developing the necessary skills and qualifications that will ultimately enable them to enter into a career in law enforcement. Such an arrangement is mutually beneficial to law enforcement and to the young people involved.

In 1986, Youth Programs Unit staff provided 13,400 hours of training to 154 Explorer Recruits in two Explorer Academy classes. In addition, staff directed the Second Annual Toughest Explorer Alive competition.

The Los Angeles Law Enforcement Explorers also conducted the Annual Christmas Cheer Program. Many hours were spent collecting toys, food and clothing donated by community businesses and distributing them to needy families. This year, Christmas Cheer packages were distributed to 10,585 families throughout the City of Los Angeles.

CHILD PROTECTION SECTION

CHILD PROTECTION SECTION...



Lieutenant Stephen Day  
Officer in Charge  
Child Protection Section

During the early 1970's, the Los Angeles Police Department identified an emerging problem of child abuse. The cases of reported child abuse had increased to such an extent that Area juvenile detectives could no longer handle the caseload. Thus, in 1974, the Department established the Abused Child Unit (ACU) to investigate the reported physical or sexual abuse of children or deaths of children under 11 years of age when it is suspected that the parent or legal guardian is responsible.

Over the years, as specific needs have been identified, the Sexually Exploited Child Unit (SEC) and, most recently, the Investigative Control Unit (ICU) were created. Together with the Abused Child Unit, they form the Child Protection Section.

...Abused Child Unit

Throughout 1986, dramatic improvements have been made in the Abused Child Unit (ACU). As the result of the efforts and generosity of many citizens concerned about the plight of abused children, dramatic steps were taken to improve the working conditions in the Unit. Changes include a 20 percent increase in work space, nine additional Police Officer positions, and new furnishings for the ACU squad room. Moreover, through the efforts of citizens such as Christine Lund, Dr. Stephen Londe, and Mr. Rodney Joffe to



name but a few, the ACU has received a computer for tracking child abuse victims. The computer and its software were all privately financed with unsolicited contributions from these concerned citizens at no cost to the City. Efforts are presently underway to acquire a mini-computer with six terminals.

## CHILD ABUSE



*It Shouldn't Hurt  
To Be A Kid!*

With the aid of this new system, the ACU will be able to track vital information concerning child abuse cases, including dispositions, statistics, case records, and workload assigned to each detective. When the system is fully operational, a name can be checked immediately when a report is made to determine if there has been any prior activity on the victim, the victim's siblings, or the suspect. Completion of this data base will enable the staff of the ACU to investigate and monitor cases more completely and more economically.

During 1986, the ACU investigated 4,786 cases of suspected child abuse, 24 percent more cases than in 1985. During this time, 88.5 percent of the cases were cleared. This represents an increase of 7.5 percent in the crime clearance rate over 1985.

### ...Sexually Exploited Child Unit

1986 marked the ninth year of operations for the Sexually Exploited Child Unit.

During this period, the Unit has earned a Nation-wide reputation for excellence in the investigation of child sexual abuse cases. This reputation has been fostered by investigative practices that reflect quality and integrity and by positive interaction and training among the law enforcement community, community service providers, and the general public. In addition, the work of the Unit has received highly favorable media attention over the years.

The SEC Unit consists of nine specially trained detectives who are responsible for seeking out and investigating violations of State and Federal laws pertaining to the sexual exploitation of children under 16 years of age when such activities are for commercial purposes, are of an organized nature, the suspect is a recidivist, or multiple victims are involved.



**Pedophilia** /pēd-ə-fil-ē-ə/ *n* :  
sexual perversion in which  
children are the preferred  
sexual object

The accomplishments of the SEC Unit in 1986 further served to strengthen community support and confidence in combating crimes against children. This was brought about by landmark court decisions and work in the community.

Among the many convictions resulting in prison sentences were 44-, 50- and 54-year terms. Such sentences, unheard of in years past, represent a significant advance in safeguarding children throughout the Los Angeles area because lengthy sentences serve as a deterrent to others who may have a sexual interest in children and ensure that perpetrators will have no access to children for many years.



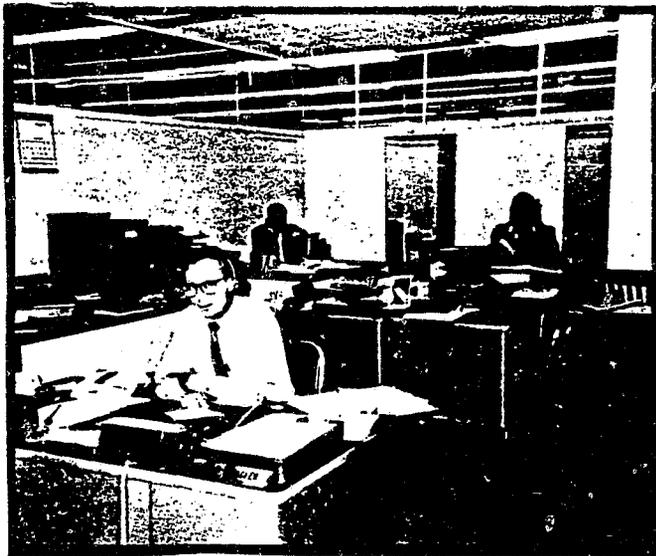
SEC Unit detectives provide extensive training, both within the Department and to outside groups. More than 25 such outside presentations were undertaken in 1986, including such agencies as the Los Angeles County Grand Jury and the Los Angeles County Bar Association. In addition, a representative of the Unit served on the Child Abuse Advisory Committee for the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to develop guidelines for investigations of physical and sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, and neglect of children.

In summation, 1986 has been a very significant year for the SEC Unit in terms of enforcement, training and public awareness. Indeed, it will serve as a benchmark for even greater achievement in 1987 and in the years to come.

#### ...Investigative Control Unit

The work of the Investigative Control Unit (ICU) has been an integral part of the Abused Child Unit since the ACU's creation in 1974. The newly created ICU began as the Juvenile Desk, whose sole purpose was to assist field officers in the investigation of suspected child abuse. Over the years, this Desk has expanded, both in volume of work performed and in the kinds and quality of services provided. Development of the function can be attributed to two factors: The growing need for expert advice within the Department, as well as for outside agencies, and the enactment of State legislation affecting child abuse issues.

Workload volume within the ICU has increased dramatically, primarily as a result of the enactment of the Mandatory Reporting Law of 1981. This law clearly defines "child abuse" and related terms, requires various agencies to cross-report referrals of suspected child abuse, and specifically lists individuals and agencies who are required to report any suspected child abuse. As a result of a combination of the growing demand for expert advice and more specific reporting require-



ments, reports and referrals received by the Juvenile Desk increased from 927 cases in 1974 to over 10,000 cases in 1985.

By 1985, evidence of a cycle began to emerge. It appeared as if parents who were themselves abused as children were substantially more likely to abuse their own children. There also seemed to be some correlation between missing and abused children: Detectives in the ACU set to work designing a system whereby information regarding reports of suspected child abuse, missing children investigations, and parent or guardian histories can be gathered and correlated in one centralized information maintenance unit. This information could then be analyzed in an effort to predict which adults are predisposed to abusing children. Further, the program would make counselling referrals and other preventative measures available to high-risk adults in an effort to break the cycle of abused children becoming child abusers as adults.

Thus, the Chief of Police proposed the implementation of a new tool to be used in combating child abuse -- the Child Abuse Prevention and Education (CAPE) Section. This Section would:

- Provide specialists to respond to child abuse calls and refer families considered to be "at risk" of child abuse;
- Develop a follow-up system to ensure that referrals are properly coordinated and necessary services provided by social welfare agencies;
- Establish a follow-up system to determine if child abuse and neglect has subsequently occurred in the "at risk" family;

- Provide information to and conduct classes for students, parents, teachers, day care professionals, and medical professionals;
- Activate a 24-hour desk operation to provide expert advice to field personnel on child abuse and neglect laws and coordinate child abuse investigations City-wide;
- Develop and propose child abuse legislation that will assist in child abuse prevention, education and enforcement efforts of the Department and of social welfare agencies; and
- Develop media programs to educate the public regarding child abuse and neglect.

Unfortunately, the CAPE Section remained unfunded in the City Budget, and the programs could not be implemented. The problem, however, persisted; and in July of 1986, the Commanding Officer of Juvenile Division organized the Investigative Control Unit (ICU) using existing staff to ensure compliance with reporting requirements and provide as much assistance to field personnel as possible.



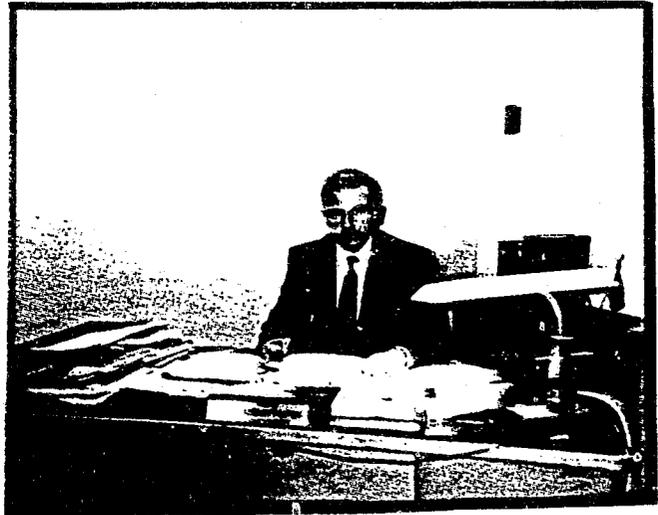
The ICU is staffed by four uniformed employees who receive telephonic child abuse reports and referrals, dispatch patrol units to the scene to conduct investigations, provide expert advice to Department personnel and outside agencies 12 hours a day, Monday through Friday, coordinate with referral agencies who provide psychological counselling to child abuse victims, maintain liaison with the Los Angeles County Department of Children's

Services and other cross-reporting agencies, and maintain extensive records on victims of child abuse.

JUVENILE NARCOTICS SECTION

## JUVENILE NARCOTICS SECTION

The Juvenile Narcotics Section was organized to combat the epidemic spread of drug abuse among juveniles. Since its inception, the Section has undergone considerable growth and diversification. As the problem of drug abuse grew, the Section responded -- adapting to changing enforcement needs. As examples, the School Investigative Buy Program was implemented to curb the escalating incidence of sales and use of illegal drugs on high school campuses. The Complaint Investigative Buy Unit was formed to perform follow-up investigations on complaints and "tips" received from citizens reporting alleged drug trafficking or usage. Arrest statistics and contraband seized during 1986 vividly illustrate the success of these specialized drug enforcement programs.



Lieutenant W. Harper  
Officer in Charge  
Juvenile Narcotics Section



The Juvenile Narcotics Section was decentralized in February of 1979 in an effort to meet the needs of the community. While the Central Bureau Unit and specialized Juvenile Narcotics Units remain centralized within the Juvenile Division, many juvenile narcotics detectives have been assigned to Bureau Units within the three remaining geographic Bureaus.

...Bureau Units

Detectives assigned to the Bureau Units patrol areas around schools, parks, and other locations where juveniles congregate, observing conduct of young people and investigating situations where it appears drugs are being used. They also detain juveniles who are truant and return them to school.

In addition to conducting juvenile narcotics investigations and enforcement, Bureau Unit detectives provide counselling for and conduct cite-back investigations of juvenile offenders, complete dispositions on all juvenile narcotics cases, and provide invaluable training and advice to other Department officers and school personnel within their area of expertise.



Detectives maintain juvenile case records and conduct research into enforcement practices and the availability of drugs. This information is collated, providing valuable data and statistics relative to trends in drug trafficking and usage among minors.

#### ...Complaint Investigative Buy Unit

The primary goal of the Complaint Investigative Buy Unit (CIBU) is to locate and arrest drug traffickers who sell illegal drugs to juveniles. This is accomplished using several techniques. As an example, the Unit receives complaints regarding juvenile drug usage and sales from many sources such as citizens and other officers, and conducts undercover investigations to determine the validity of the complaint.

Unit detectives also work undercover with suspected drug dealers so that other dealers may be identified and subsequently prosecuted. They review prior investigation and arrest records, seeking patterns which may lead to additional investigations and arrests.

Upon request, the CIBU responds as a mini-task force to assist other Juvenile Division units and field personnel with major drug arrest operations. As an example, the CIBU detectives provide additional reserve forces for the School Investigative Buy Unit campus "round-ups".



...School Investigative Buy Unit

In 1974, an increasing incidence of drug overdose and other drug related problems on campuses in Los Angeles prompted the Division to take a hard look at the issue of drug trafficking and use by students. It was discovered that 56 percent of all high school students admitted to having used drugs. As a result, in an effort to repress drug distribution and usage on campuses and provide a drug-free learning environment, the School Investigative Buy Unit (SIBU) was created.



The SIBU selects a target school, working closely with School District administrators, security, and other police personnel. Undercover officers are enrolled in the selected school, and an investigation is conducted. Officers seek out drug dealers by making "buys" of small amounts of drugs. When enough evidence has been gathered, dealers are arrested during large-scale "round-ups" on campus. Close liaison throughout

the operation is maintained with school administrators and security, courts, and the media. In addition to these enforcement operations, the members of the Unit have successfully initiated a program to rehabilitate young first-time offenders.

Since its inception, almost 4,290 suspects have been arrested in 190 schools, with a filing rate of 98 percent. The value of narcotics seized amounts to over \$683,000. In fact, this program has been so successful that the School Buy Unit has trained virtually every major police department in Southern California, at their request, in School Buy procedures.



Overall in 1986, the Juvenile Narcotics Section has made 1,367 juvenile and 1,070 adult arrests, and conducted 3,791 follow-up investigations. \$1,027,386 in narcotics, \$223,213 in United States currency, and 72 guns were seized.

OPERATIONS SECTION

OPERATIONS SECTION...



Lieutenant Charles Long  
Officer in Charge  
Operations Section

The Operations Section of the Juvenile Division consists of detectives assigned to three units: The Juvenile Court Liaison Unit, the Juvenile Referral Unit, and the Bureau Consultants Unit.

...Juvenile Court Liaison Unit

The Juvenile Court Liaison Unit coordinates the Juvenile Court On-Call System, which was created in an attempt to reduce the amount of time officers spend in court waiting to testify.

This allows officers to remain in the field to perform law enforcement and crime prevention duties, thereby reducing response time within the areas of service. The procedure has been so successful that the Department has been able to effect a 20.4 percent savings in work hours in 1986 (34,740 work hours saved versus 28,850 work hours saved in 1985). This figure represents a dollar savings of \$591,381 in 1986 alone.

JUVENILE  
COURT



In addition, the Juvenile Court Liaison Unit conducts Juvenile line-ups City-wide. These line-ups are conducted at two of the Juvenile Court facilities, and Unit personnel coordinate closely with field officers and personnel from the District Attorney's Office to ensure that all line-ups are conducted in accordance with State law and Department policy. In 1986, 151 juvenile line-ups were conducted versus 88 line-ups in 1985, representing a 72 percent increase.

...Juvenile Referral Unit

**FIRST WE FIND  
THE PROBLEM.**



**THEN WE FIND  
THE HELP.**



The Division's Juvenile Referral Program was designed to match up first- and second-time juvenile offenders with community service agencies who offer counselling and other rehabilitation programs in an effort to divert the youth from the juvenile justice system.

This year, the Youth Services Connection was created when members of the Referral Unit became aware that nothing significant was being done within the community to help pre-delinquent youths who were experiencing family or drug-related problems and were considering running away or suicide. The Unit worked to bring the Los Angeles Advertising Club and the

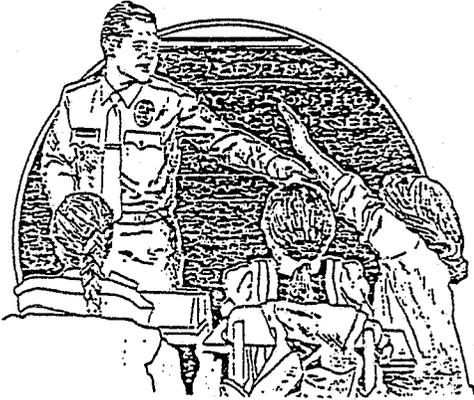
Juvenile Justice Connection Project together to develop meaningful alternatives for these troubled youths. As a result of these efforts, the two organizations formed the Youth Services Connection. Using radio, television, billboards, posters, magazine advertisements, and community fliers, this agency arranged for a multi-media campaign to broadcast information to the young people in the target area explaining how they may access more than 1,000 referral service agencies. It is estimated that over 1,000 families and youths have been provided counselling services through this medium during 1986.

The Referral Unit continually evaluates participating agencies to ensure that programs offered and curricula utilized are relevant and beneficial to the objectives of the Program. In addition, staff screens participating agency personnel to ensure that juveniles entering into the Program receive instruction from competent, qualified counselors. Audits and follow-up investigations are conducted periodically to evaluate the effectiveness of the Program in general.

Toward this end, the Unit maintains liaison with 24 referral agencies.

...Bureau Consultants

The Division's Bureau Consultants provide instruction to Department personnel, other governmental agencies, and the public on juvenile related matters. As examples, Unit staff coordinate and supervise the Juvenile Procedures School at the Academy and train new Police Service Representatives in the handling of calls concerning juveniles. They provide expert advice to officers in the field and monitor operations throughout the Department to ensure compliance with approved standards. In addition, Bureau Consultants serve on or participate with many County-wide youth services-related boards and committees. Some examples of these would be:

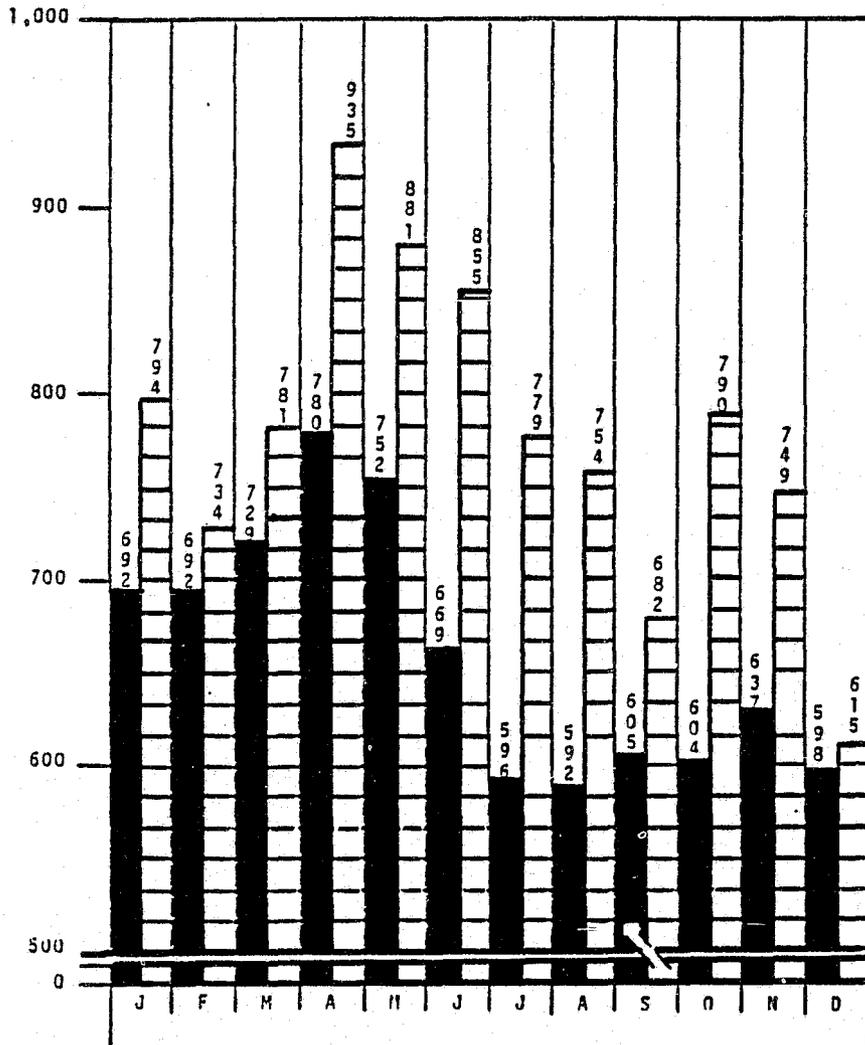


- \* Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Committee
- \* Los Angeles Superior Court Delinquency Procedures Committee
- \* Los Angeles Superior Court Dependency Procedures Committee
- \* Los Angeles County Department of Children's Services Planning Council
- \* Coordinating Council for Homeless Youth Services in the Hollywood Area - 1596 Project
- \* Los Angeles County Interagency Council Against Child Abuse and Neglect - Operations Committee

The Operations Section has successfully negotiated with the County of Los Angeles to place Department of Children's Services employees at four Department Area facilities. These County employees facilitate processing and placement of dependent and destitute juveniles, thus enabling officers to remain in the field. Since the inception of this program in May, 1986, 3,068 families and 5,720 children have been assisted by these County employees in the four Area facilities, and 2,339 dependent or destitute children have been processed and taken into custody.

PART I OFFENSES -- JUVENILE ARRESTS

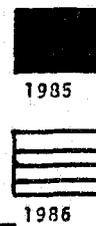
L A P D  
PART I OFFENSES -- JUVENILE ARRESTS



TOTAL ARRESTS

1985: 7,946  
 1986: 9,349  
 % Change: + 17.7%  
 5-Year Average: 8,782  
 (1982-86 inclusive)

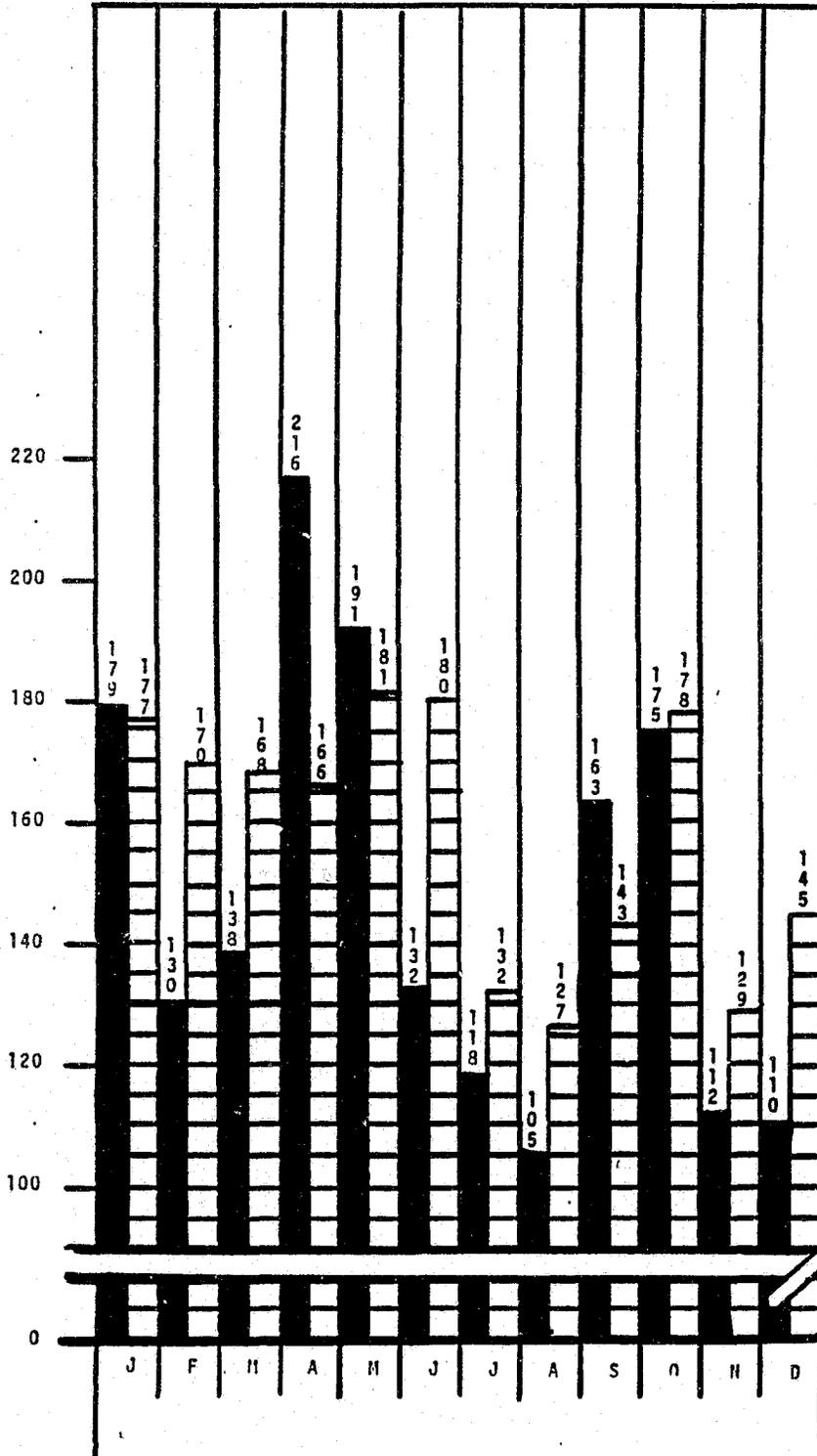
LEGEND



CHILD PROTECTION SECTION  
STATISTICS

E A P D JUVENILE DIVISION -- CHILD PROTECTION SECTION

Juveniles in Custody



TOTAL JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

1985: 1,769

1986: 1,896

% Change: + 7.2%

5-Year Average: 1,768.6  
(1982 - 1986 inclusive)

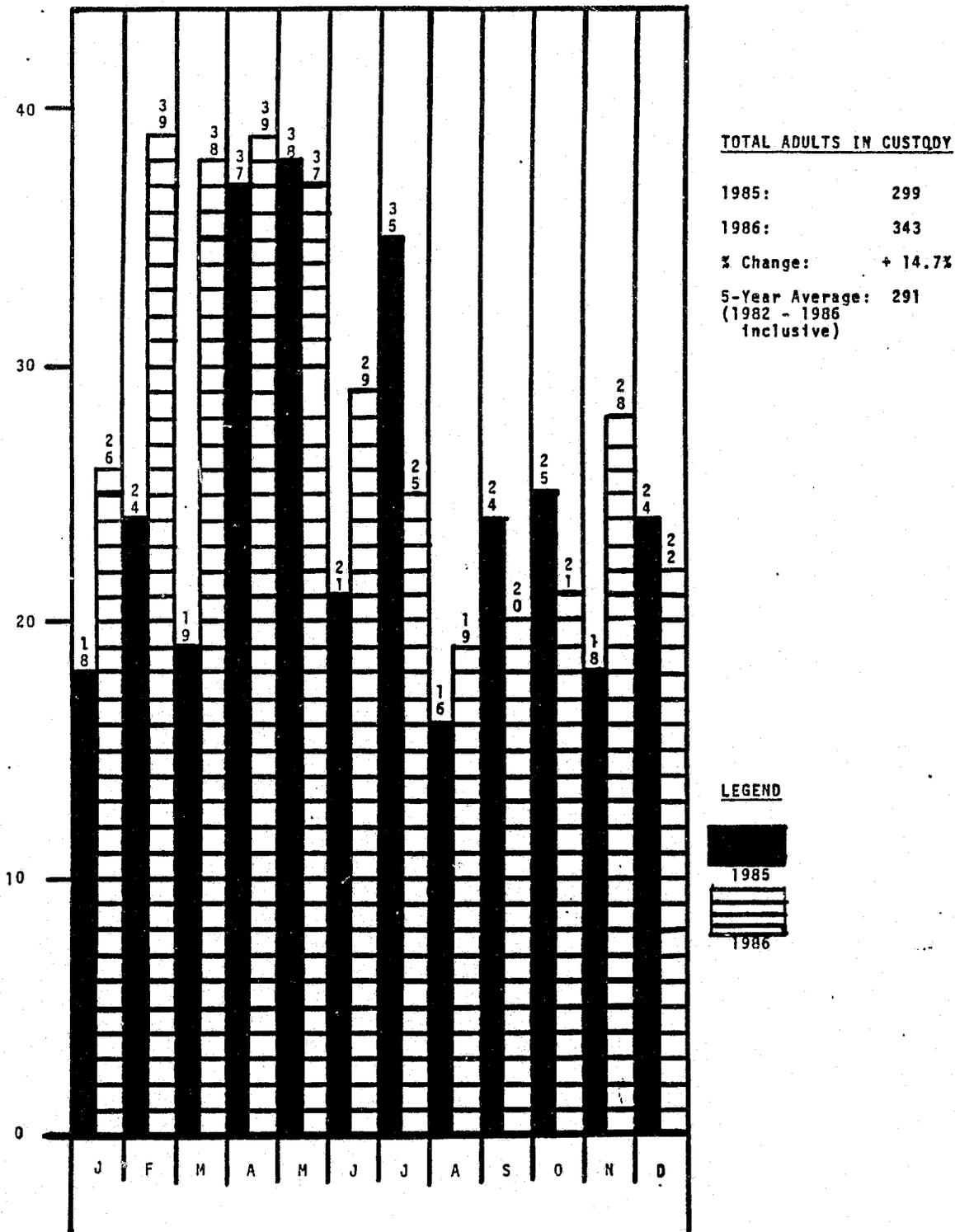
LEGEND

1985

1986

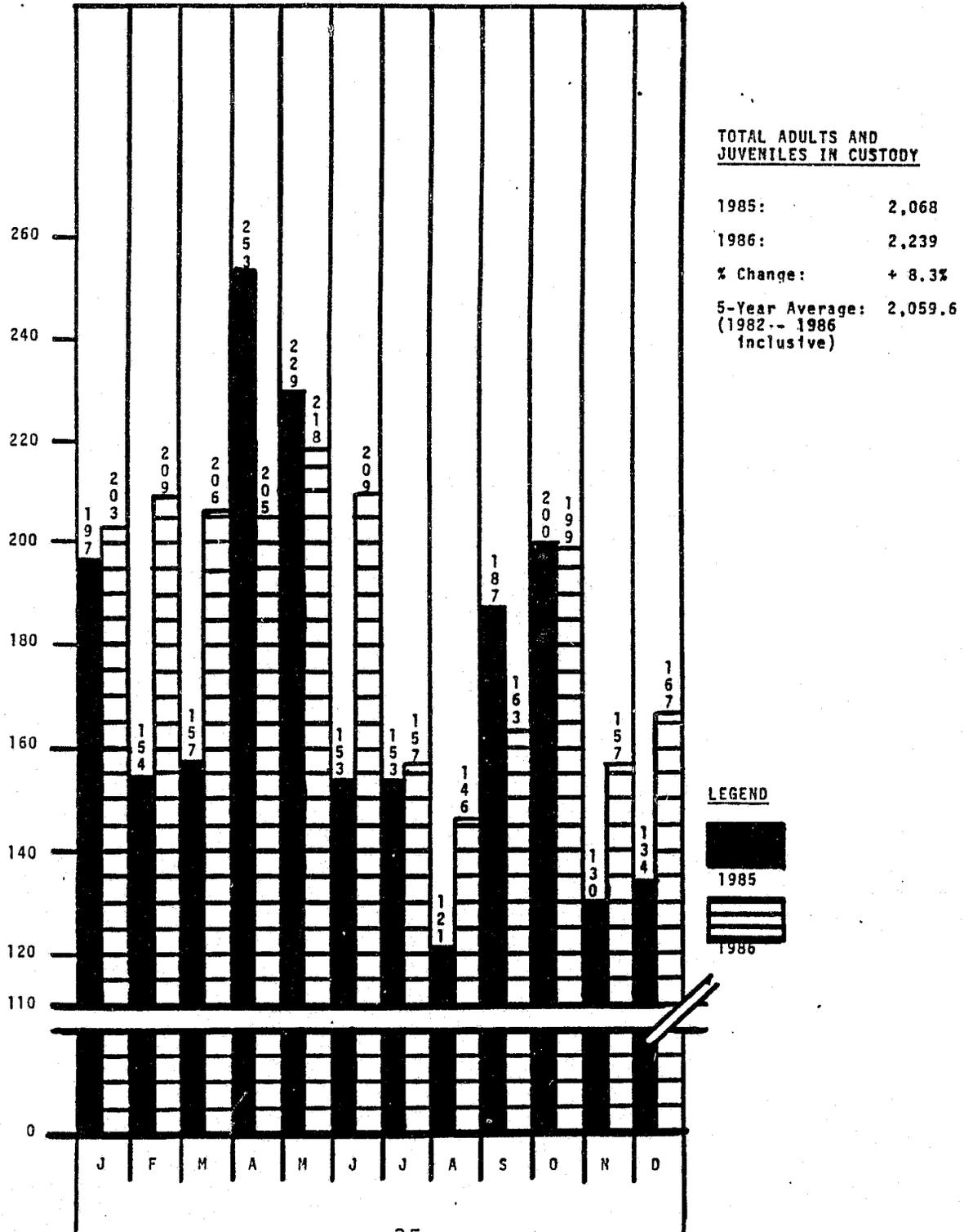
L A P D JUVENILE DIVISION -- CHILD PROTECTION SECTION

Adults in Custody



L A P D JUVENILE DIVISION -- CHILD PROTECTION SECTION

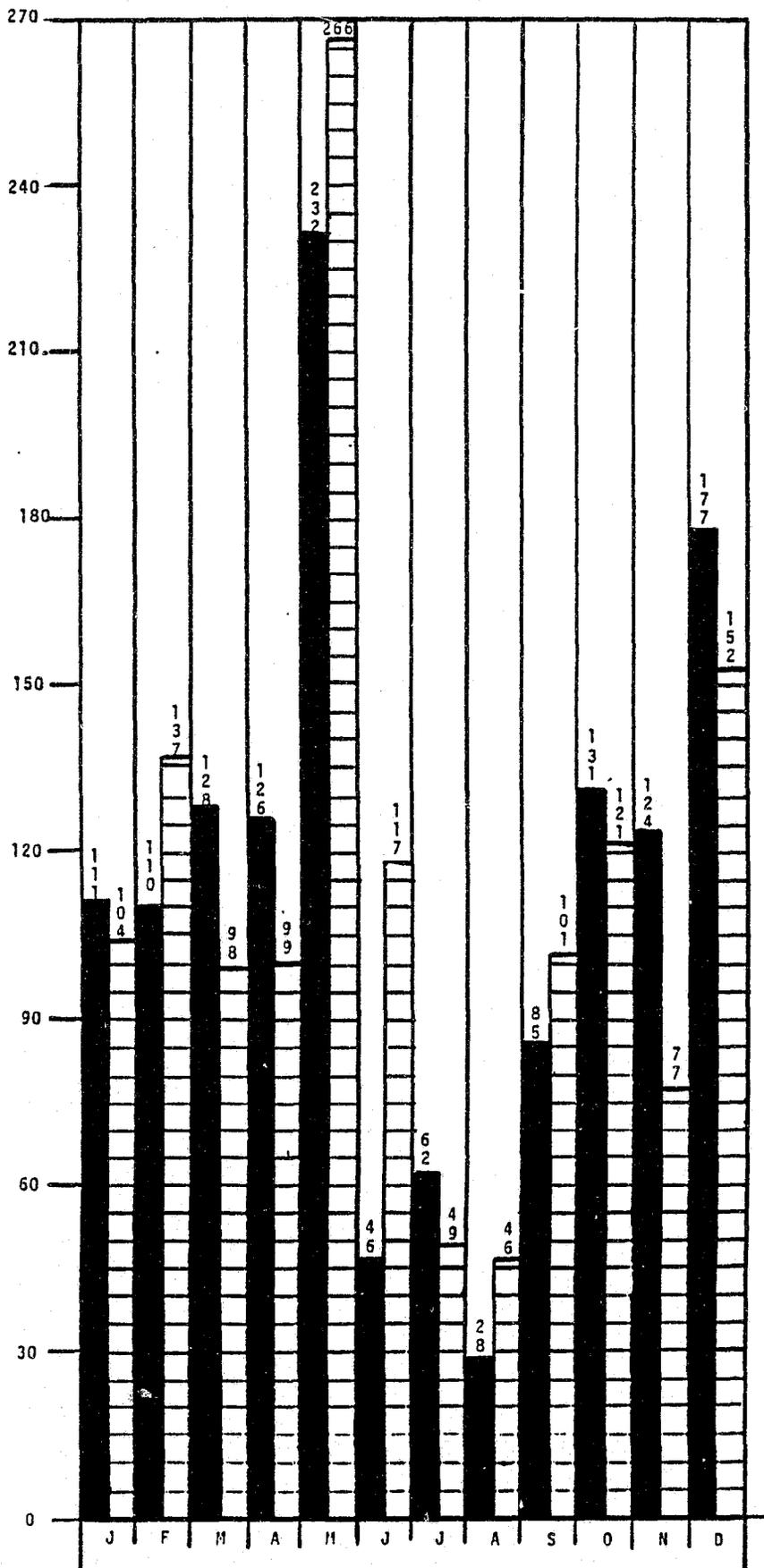
Adults and Juveniles in Custody



JUVENILE NARCOTICS SECTION  
STATISTICS

L A P D JUVENILE DIVISION -- NARCOTICS SECTION

Juvenile Narcotics Arrests



TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS

1985: 1,360

1986: 1,367

% Change: + .5%

5-Year Average: 1,446.8  
(1982-86 inclusive)

LEGEND

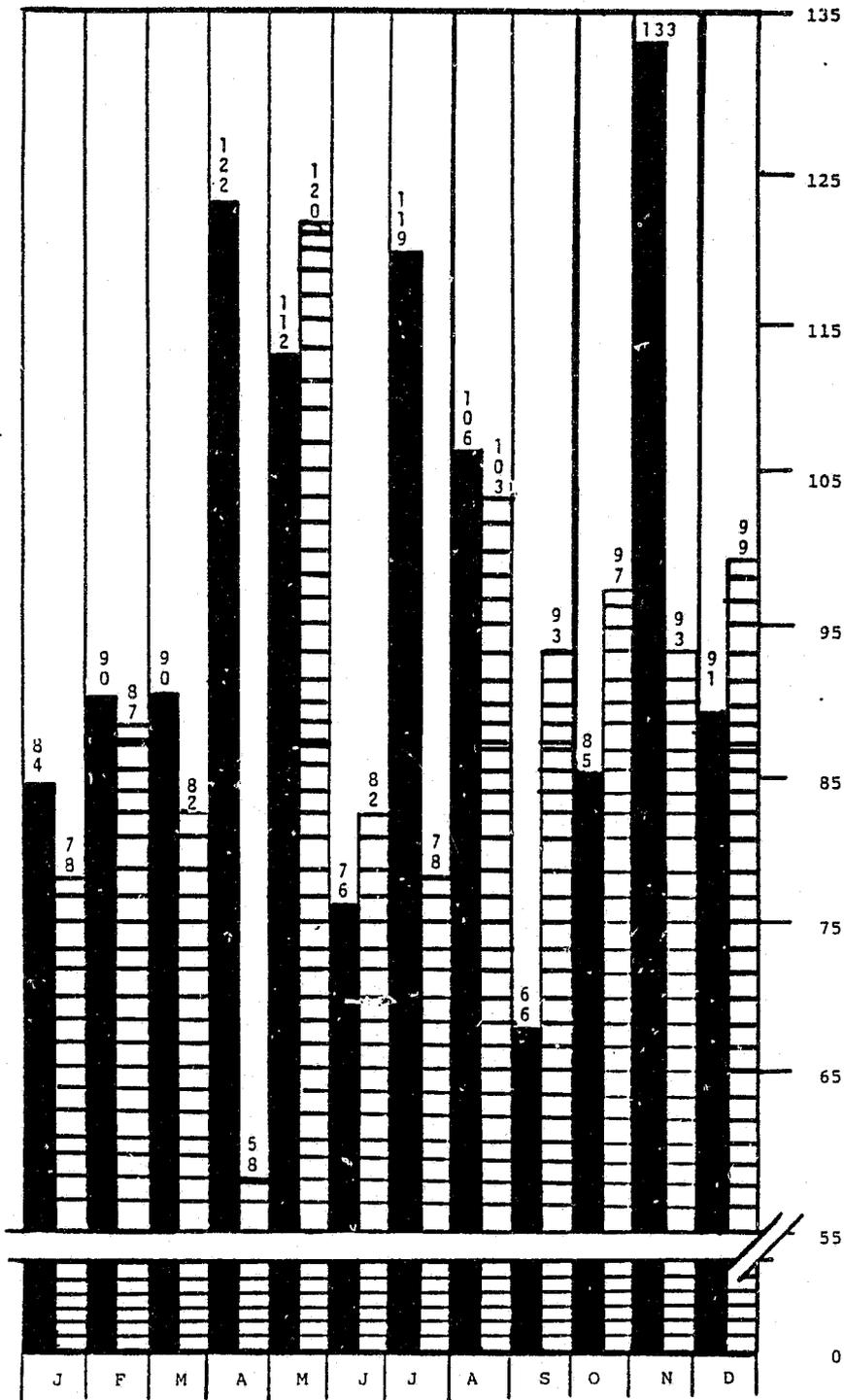


1985

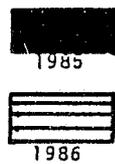


1986

L. A. P. D. JUVENILE DIVISION -- NARCOTICS SECTION  
Adult Narcotics Arrests



**LEGEND**

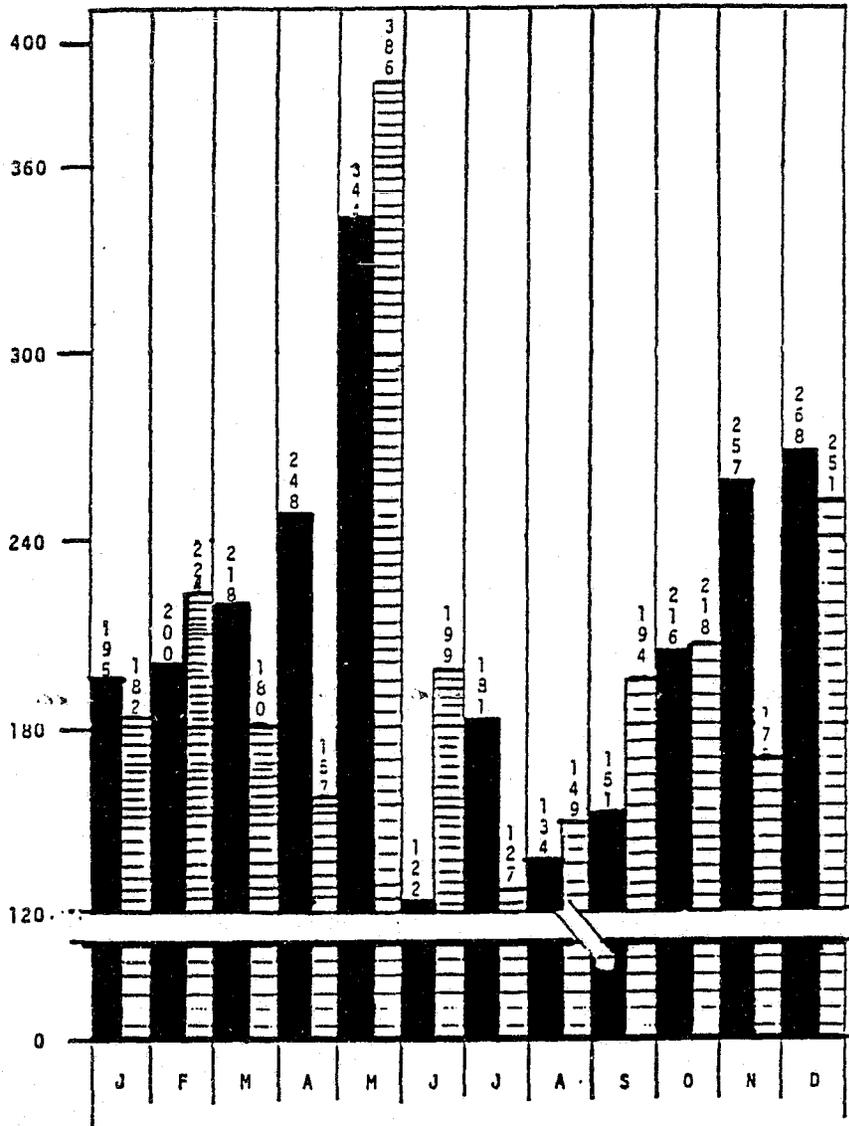


**TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS**

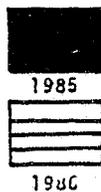
1985:	1,174
1986:	1,070
% Change:	- 9%
5-Year Average: (1982-1986 inclusive)	1,433.6

L A P D JUVENILE DIVISION -- NARCOTICS ARRESTS

ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS



LEGEND



TOTAL ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS

1985:	2,534
1986:	2,437
% Change:	- 3.8%
5-Year Average: (1982-86 inclusive)	2,873.2

1986 JUVENILE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

\* \* \* 1986 JUVENILE OFFICER OF THE YEAR \* \* \*

Each year, the Los Angeles Police Department honors one member as the Juvenile Officer of the Year. The award is given to the juvenile officer who has made the most significant contributions in the field of juvenile justice.

This year, Detective III Dallas C. Binger of the Operations Section was selected to receive this honor. Detective Binger is a 21-year veteran of the Los Angeles Police Department. Throughout his career, Detective Binger has centered his efforts and energy toward juvenile matters. He was assigned to Georgia Street juvenile in January 1969, where he worked the juvenile jail, missing desk, "J" car, and juvenile narcotics.



Later in his career, Detective Binger helped design and put into operation the Northeast

Detective Dallas Binger  
1986 Juvenile Officer  
of the Year

Juvenile Justice Center. He remained there for two and a half years as the Los Angeles Police Department's panel representative. When Detective Binger left the Justice Center, he was assigned to Central Bureau CRASH. He established himself as a juvenile expert and began teaching at the Department's Juvenile Procedures School.

In 1984, Detective Binger was selected from the Department field of applicants to attend the 79th Class of the University of Southern California's Delinquency Control Institute. Detective Binger is presently one of the two juvenile consultants assigned to the Juvenile Division's Operations Section. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern California Juvenile Officers' Association (SCJOA) and is the current treasurer. Detective Binger also designed the SCJOA scholarship program and is serving as Chairperson of the Scholarship Selection Committee.

Juvenile Division is proud of the accomplishments of Detective Binger. He is a real asset to the Los Angeles Police Department, and his commitment has been one of excellence.