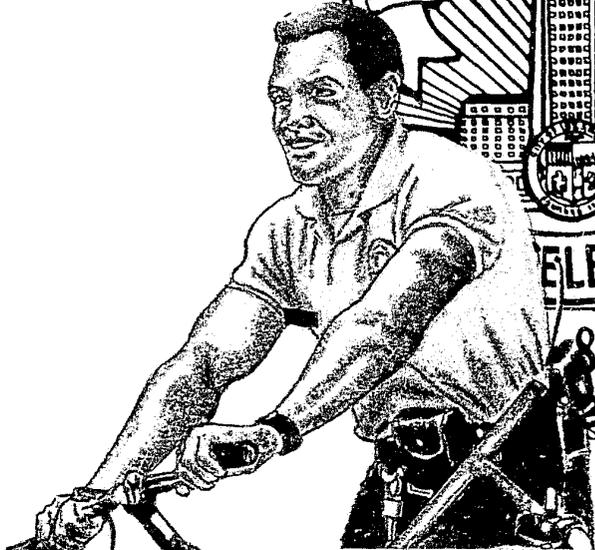




# 1989 Los Angeles Police Department Annual Report



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National Institute of Justice

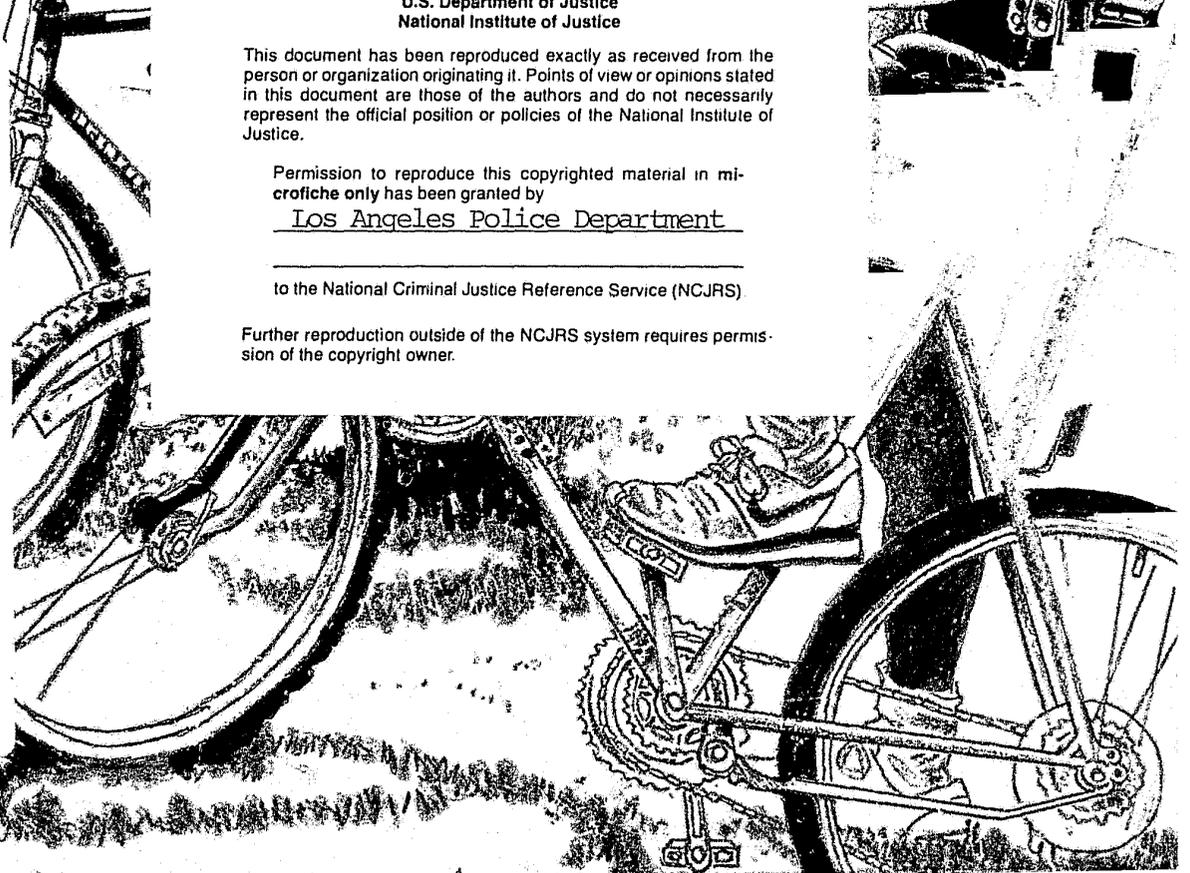
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MAYOR  
TOM BRADLEY

### City Council Members

ROBERT FARRELL Eighth District  
JOY PICUS Third District  
JOEL WACHS Second District  
MICHAEL WOO Thirteenth District  
RICHARD ALATORRE Fourteenth District  
ZEV YAROSLAVSKY Fifth District  
JOAN MILKE FLORES Fifteenth District  
HAL BERNSON Twelfth District  
RUTH GALANTER Sixth District  
GLORIA MOLINA First District

NATE HOLDEN Tenth District  
MARVIN BRAUDE, President Pro Tempore, Eleventh District  
JOHN FERRARO, President, Fourth District  
GILBERT W. LINDSAY Ninth District  
ERNANI BERNARDI Seventh District



# NCJRS

JUN 24 1992

## ACQUISITIONS

### BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS



ROBERT M. TALCOTT, President



HERBERT F. BOECKMANN,  
Vice-President



SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS

Dear Mayor Bradley :

Nineteen Eighty Nine was a year in which the Department combined technological advancement with a renewed emphasis on the traditional concept of neighborhood and community policing. As the Department began utilizing a sophisticated computer model called Patrol Plan to aid in deployment, officers were also once again walking neighborhood footbeats.

This same focus was also reflected in the PACE (Police Assisted Community Enhancement) program aimed at coordinating police, community and government efforts to combat the deteriorating conditions so often associated with rising crime rates. And while GRATS (Gang Related Active Trafficker Suppression) continued its successes, enforcement efforts were also being individualized to better respond to local conditions and neighborhood needs.

Thus, in 1989 the Department grew in size and sophistication, but this growth was paralleled by increasing efforts to utilize that most important of all resources, community and public support. It is, therefore, with great pride and recognition of the efforts of both the Department and the community it serves, that the Board of Police Commissioners submits this 1989 Annual Report.

Respectfully,

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

ROBERT M. TALCOTT  
President



STEPHEN D. YSLAS



REVA TOOLEY

## CHIEF'S MESSAGE

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The task of policing a City as large and diverse as Los Angeles is a demanding one. It demands innovative leaders and dedicated employees of all ranks. In 1989, the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department distinguished themselves by zealously attending to nearly 4,600,000 calls for service, developing and implementing several new community based crime prevention and enforcement programs, and energetically confronting the increasing urban terrorism of street gangs and the malignancy of drug abuse.

Nineteen-eighty-nine was a year in which the members of this Department demonstrated their commitment to our mission of public service. Despite an increase of 26% in dispatched emergency calls for service, the average amount of time for a police unit to respond was actually reduced from 1988's figures. To accomplish this, we first contracted the services of a consulting firm to analyze our deployment practices. We then created a computer model (Patrol Plan) to determine the most efficient times, locations, and numbers of officers to deploy. And, after considerable evaluation, it is evident that this new computerized system is at the leading edge of existing deployment plans for large metropolitan cities.

The year of 1989 also marked the emergence of the PACE (Police Assisted Community Enhancement) program as the nucleus of the Department's community based policing efforts. Comprehensive studies have shown that the quality of life is strongly related to the crime rate in the community. Adverse conditions such as graffiti, abandoned cars,

vagrants, accumulating trash, and decaying vacant buildings are an indication that the citizens have lost control of their neighborhood. This generates fear among the residents and is manifested in a high rate of crime. In fact, it can even promote an unrealistic fear that neighborhood crime is much worse than it actually is.

The PACE program uses Police Department resources to coordinate the efforts of residents, police, and other city departments to alleviate these conditions and help reduce fear in the community. One of our most effective strategies in 1989 was the re-establishment of the footbeat as a means of engendering goodwill and cooperation in troubled neighborhoods. Our most noteworthy community programs of last year owe their successes to the alliance between footbeat officers and concerned neighbors.

Unfortunately, two of the major crime problems facing the City of Los Angeles continued to threaten the safety and peace of all citizens. Street gangs and drug traffickers are still largely responsible for the atmosphere of fear in our neighborhoods. It is this Department's number one priority to regain control of our streets and neutralize the oppression of street thugs and drug dealers.

Nineteen-eighty-nine marked many advances in gang enforcement programs. The GRATS (Gang Related Active Trafficker Suppression) Program

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had a highly productive year, as officers in this unit successfully shut down 461 "rock houses," arrested 4,191 gang members or associates, and reduced gang "hot spots" from 210 to 136 by the end of the year. Subsequently, they followed up with a 99% criminal filing rate on those arrests.

Last year was also the first full year of operation for the 24-hour Anti-drug Telephone Hotline (1-800-622-BUST). This hotline became a most effective opportunity for citizens to contribute to law enforcement efforts with guaranteed anonymity. The citizens of Los Angeles clearly demonstrated their willingness to get involved in the fight against drug traffickers by making 12,571 calls to the hotline, from its inception in September of 1988 through December of 1989. Significantly, 94% of those calls pro-

vided valuable investigative information to law enforcement agencies.

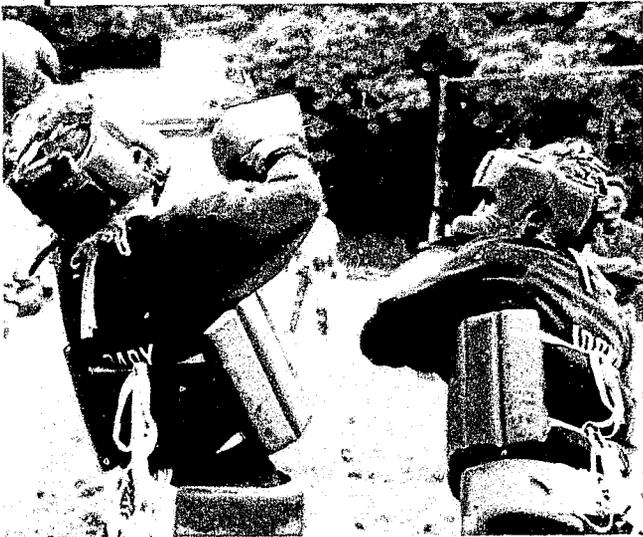
The Los Angeles Police Department is a Department on the move. We are a growing organization with an eye toward the future of law enforcement. It is my firm belief that this future will be determined by the cooperative efforts of police and community, and the spirited commitment of all.



Daryl F. Gates  
Chief of Police

## A CHANGING DEPARTMENT

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As the City of Los Angeles grows and changes, so must its Police Department. Today, the police officers in our City are younger and more ethnically diverse than at any time in our history. The committed goal of the Department is to field a work force that reflects parity with the community it serves.

While Hispanic and Asian populations have increased faster than other ethnic groups in Los Angeles, the percentage of Hispanic and Asian police officers has increased proportionately. In fact, in 1989, as a result of ambitious recruiting efforts, each minority category has grown in percentage of total personnel. Also the number of female officers increased to 12% of sworn personnel, well on the way to the 20% goal we have set for ourselves.

With expansion comes youth. In just three years, the number of Department employees in the 20-

29 year age group has increased by more than 7%, while the number of employees in the 30-39 year age group has decreased by over 8%.

By the end of the year, the authorized strength of sworn officers had increased to 8,414 as compared to 7,900 officers in December 1988.

Changes present special problems for recruitment and training. To meet demands of intense recruitment, Operation Regeneration was implemented. This program encourages all Department employees to engage in recruitment efforts and produced 249 candidates in 1989.

The Department has also been spreading the message that law enforcement is an advantageous career to qualified women and minorities.

As an example, based upon census estimates that by the year 2000, the Asian population will be the second largest ethnic group in Los Angeles. The Advisory Panel on Asian-Pacific American Recruitment was formed to respond to this new challenge. Distinguished members of the Asian-Pacific American population developed a strategic plan for recruiting. From their recommendations, the Asian Recruitment Team was budgeted, staffed, and deployed. Over 50 seminars were conducted in the targeted Asian and minority communities and liaison with the Asian media was intensified, resulting in a significant increase in Asian applicants.

Another unique approach to recruiting in the minority community last year was a career opportunities seminar conducted at the West Los Angeles Church of God in Christ in South Central Los Angeles. This event

boasted the participation and support of over 200 area churches. Subsequently, 130 individuals tested for the Department, including two ministers who attended the event.

The tremendous increase in hiring created numerous logistical problems of training large numbers of entry level employees. Demands upon the staff and limited facilities required an innovative approach to training so that high standards would be maintained and quality employees would emerge.

In 1989, several new programs in recruit training were initiated to ensure that spirited, well-disciplined police officers would be sent out to serve the public.

The "**Will to Survive**" program is a unique physical training experiment designed to instill self-confidence in the recruit. In each of three sessions recruits are paired off according to size. At the conclusion of a simulated foot pursuit, the pairs engage in a boxing exercise. Evaluations have shown that recruits learn much about their ability to respond to a physical challenge, even when fatigued.

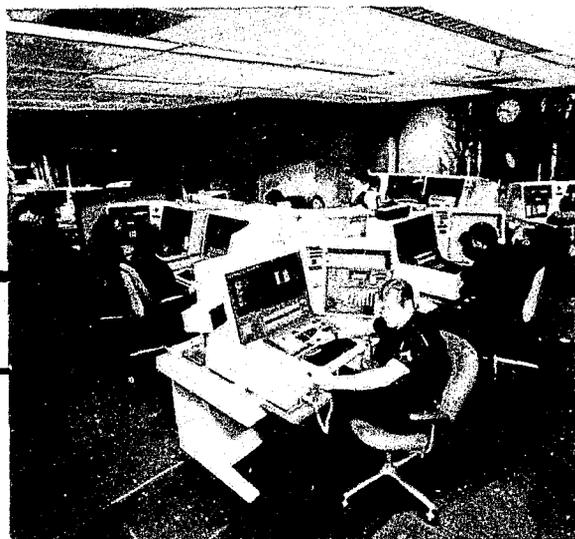
A fierce spirit of competition has been enhanced by the implementation of the **Recruit Challenge** in 1989. This program involves a series of five athletic events in which one recruit class competes against another. The Recruit Challenge was designed to perpetuate physical fitness throughout the Academy training period while raising class pride and spirit. The excellent training in the academy is also the foundation of the Department goal

of achieving life-long physical fitness of our police officers.

1989 also marked the beginning of the unique **Jail Orientation** training program developed in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Since the Sheriff's Department has the responsibility of staffing the county jails, with their approximately 22,000 inmates, an orientation program has been implemented in which LAPD recruits spend two days in the county jail system interacting with deputies and inmates. The experience has been invaluable in refining interpersonal relations skills and applying non-physical control techniques.

In summation, the changing demographics of the City of Los Angeles and the increasing sophistication and frequency of modern criminal activity require a Police Department with an innovative eye toward problem solving. A simple examination of statistics demonstrates that the contemporary L.A. police officer workload has increased multifold. For example, from December 31, 1959 to December 31, 1989, homicides in Los Angeles have increased 552%, robberies have increased 611%, aggravated assaults by 548%, and auto theft by 413%. Total narcotics seizures in 1959 weighed 184.2 pounds; however in 1989, narcotics seizures reached a mind-boggling 52,767.1 pounds. These staggering increases in crime have been addressed by a professional police force whose personnel has increased by only 66.6% during that same period. The men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department have clearly demonstrated their capacity for "doing more with less" in the demanding war on crime.

## PATROL PLAN: A COMPUTER MODEL



In a City such as Los Angeles, spread out over a vast metropolitan area, public approval of the police department is largely measured by that Department's ability to respond in a timely manner to emergency calls for service. The average citizen's most pressing concern regarding the efficiency of police service is how quickly a police car will arrive when called for help. Therefore, it is one of the top priorities of the Los Angeles Police Department to reduce response time to emergency calls for service. Not only will this enhance the feeling of safety within the community, but it will result in increased efficiency with regard to locating eyewitnesses and apprehending suspects at or near the scene of the crime.

The obstacles to this goal were formidable in 1989. On 4,599,348 occasions last year, someone picked up the phone and called the Los Angeles Police Department complaint board. Over half of these calls came in on the emergency 911 line. As a result of these calls 26% more emergency responses were dispatched than in 1988. It was obvious that a new approach to deployment of personnel was needed if a reduction in response time was realized.

The Department contracted the services of a private consulting firm, the Public Administration Service, to analyze the Department's deployment practices and make recommendations. Their recommendations resulted in the development of **PATROL PLAN**, a computer model that determines a fair and efficient way of calculating the number of patrol units to deploy at any given time anywhere in the City. It can also be used to determine how many officers are needed in patrol and how

many can be given time off or deployed in special assignments. **PATROL PLAN** uses a formula based on two constraints -- response time and free time available to patrol officers -- to field the required number of officers to effectively respond to citizen calls for service.

**PATROL PLAN** relies on a concept known as queueing theory. (A "queue" is a line of people waiting to be served, like in a grocery store.) Queueing theory is a mathematical equation used extensively by large stores, amusement parks, banks, and fast food restaurants to determine how many checkstands or admission gates to open, based on the number of customers waiting in line and how long it takes to serve each one. This theory has been in use for a number of years and has been found to be reliable.

**PATROL PLAN** was implemented widely in 1989 and the results have been excellent. Year end figures showed that response time had been reduced to nearly seven minutes with a professional quality of service maintained. The efficiency of this deployment formula has also enabled patrol officers to have more available time to use for preventive patrol procedures. As the Los Angeles Police Department looks toward the future, the effective use of computer science, as demonstrated by **PATROL PLAN**, will continue to refine and improve the business of law enforcement.

## NEIGHBORHOODS AND POLICE



Nineteen-eighty-nine marked a year in which a reshaping of American policing methods took place. The Los Angeles Police Department responded to community concerns by being the prime mover in bringing law enforcement and community together for the purposes of forging a partnership in problem solving and consultation. The reduction of neighborhood fear by the removal of neighborhood disorder became a police priority. Our neighborhoods had to be recognized as a potential for coordinated crime resistance, not just a place where people live and work. The LAPD responded by instituting several community based policing programs in 1989.

The four most noteworthy programs occurred in geographically diverse areas of the City -- Aliso Village in east-central L.A., Imperial Courts in south-central L.A., Rampart Neighborhood Rescue in the center of L.A., and Oakwood community on the western edge of the City.

All four neighborhoods were afflicted with the same problems: blatant street sales of narcotics, violent street crimes committed by gang members, and urban blight.

Although each neighborhood program had its own unique characteristics, all four recognized the need for a return to footbeats as a way of developing a bond between police and community, and made it a priority to identify the most disruptive criminal offenders and remove them from the neighborhood by incarceration or eviction. Each program instituted citizen groups to assist in cleaning up the visible signs of disorder and decay -- graffiti, piles of trash, abandoned vehicles, and vandalized buildings.

In the Aliso Village Housing Development, gang members had been conducting a reign of terror predicated on narcotics trafficking.



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With the implementation of regular footbeats in this housing development, the residents became familiar with the officers and began to develop trust in them. As public confidence in the police swelled so did public cooperation. Information on gang members and their criminal activities was continually given to the officers and, as a result, the most active street hoodlums were arrested and removed from the neighborhood.

In the Imperial Courts Housing Development, a police substation was opened up in the center of the housing area. The residents conducted community meetings in the office, stopped by for information or to fill out reports, or just stopped by to visit. Again, the bond of trust between police and residents enhanced the combined effort to reduce rampant neighborhood crime. This concept of community policing intensified as officers initiated a youth sports program within the housing project and conducted building beautification contests.

In Rampart Area, numerous crime reduction programs had been attempted in the last several years with little effect on the crime-ridden streets of the Pico-Union district. This area was widely known as a virtual marketplace for drugs. Drug users would travel from as far as other counties to purchase various illicit substances in this infamous square mile of Rampart. The residents of the area were captives in their own homes as violence ruled the streets. In an effort to find a solution, a door to door survey was conducted. Fully 100% of the residents indicated that they desired a program of drastic proportions with pervasive police presence.

And so, Rampart Neighborhood Rescue was born. Aggressive footbeats were deployed

throughout the affected area. The officers waged an intensive battle against street thugs and were supported by an innovative idea in neighborhood policing -- street closures. Temporary barricades were set up at various intersections within the targeted area, prohibiting non-resident vehicular traffic. This effectively deterred narcotics customers from entering the area and soon dried up the market. The drug dealers had no customers and soon had no reason to hang around the streets. Crimes of all types, and especially homicide, were significantly reduced. Residents began to come out of their houses, and soon children were playing outdoors again. Citizens showed their gratitude by inundating Rampart police station with phone calls and letters of commendation, and even bouquets of flowers.

The Oakwood Community in Pacific Area is another fine example of police and residents working together to improve the quality of life in the community. Faced with the urban terrorism of street gangs and rock cocaine dealers, Pacific Area officers and Oakwood residents began with a series of committee meetings at the police station, involving the Oakwood Beautification Committee and C.A.R.S. (Citizens Against Rock Sales). Organized sports contests between police and citizens helped to create a spirit of oneness. As mutual trust and familiarity increased, so did community involvement. Oakwood residents not only provided valuable intelligence information to the police, but they assisted in painting out graffiti, removing abandoned vehicles, and bulldozing vacant, decaying buildings ("Operation Knockdown"). Pacific Area Police Officer Donna Cox summed up the feelings of both officers and citizens as she stated:

"The Oakwood Task Force is truly the epitome of police and community working together. Taking a select group of officers and having them work a small area on a regular basis, not only gives the officers a chance to get to know exactly who's who in the community, but it allows the community to become more comfortable with the police. Primarily because the police are now more familiar; not just blue suits in black-and-whites driving in to solve a problem and then driving out. The Oakwood Task Force has allowed officers to, in essence, become part of the community."

And, herein lies the course of contemporary law enforcement.



## THE LAPD'S 'A-STAR'



The newest addition to the Los Angeles Police Department's Air Support Division aircraft is the "A-Star," as the Aerospatiale AS-350 B-1 helicopters are commonly called. Air Support Division currently has four of these innovative aircraft in service. Manufactured in France of "state of the art" metal, thermoplastics, and other synthetic laminates, these aircraft are shipped to Grand Prairie, Texas, for assembly by the Aerospatiale Helicopter Corporation. Because of this "local" assembly, the LAPD has the company make the specific modifications that our ships need for the specialized aerial patrolling necessary in our multi-faceted Los Angeles terrain.

The "A-Star" is larger, faster, quieter, and capable of carrying larger payloads than other aircraft in our service. These valuable considerations mean faster response times when air

support is needed -- by as much as 20 percent over other Department rotorcraft.

These helicopters are also equipped with certain new high-technology accessories, including a Forward-Looking Infra-Red (FLIR) system, which can display on a TV monitor differences in heat of objects on the ground. Thus, a hidden suspect, unseen at night -- even with the 30-million candlepower searchlight -- might be shown clearly, because of his own body heat. "A-Star" also has an advanced communications system that allows both pilot and observer to monitor numerous LAPD dispatch and tactical frequencies simultaneously, while providing access to the networks of every law enforcement agency and public entity in the United States.

## D.A.R.E.-- A HOT COMMODITY



September of 1989 marked the sixth anniversary of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program. Since its inception, D.A.R.E. has grown from a local LAPD concept to an international drug prevention program. By the end of last year, over 5,000 police officers from 3,000 communities in 49 states had been trained as D.A.R.E. instructors. These officers presented the D.A.R.E. program to over 3,000,000 children in 50,000 classrooms last year alone. Instruction in D.A.R.E. has now spread to Australia, New Zealand, American Samoa, Canada, and Department of Defense Schools worldwide.

Also during 1989, D.A.R.E. was endorsed by President George Bush, Mr. William Bennett, Director of National Drug Policy, Former First Lady Nancy Reagan, and Senator Pete Wilson. In a ceremony at the White House Rose Garden, President Bush

signed a Congressional Proclamation declaring September 14, 1989, National D.A.R.E. Day. Chief Daryl Gates, Deputy Chief Glenn Levant, Mr. Nathan Shapell, President of D.A.R.E. America, and personnel from LAPD's D.A.R.E. Division attended the White House ceremony as personal guests of President Bush. Both the President and Mr. Bennett endorsed D.A.R.E. as the premiere drug prevention program in the country.

Here in the City of Los Angeles, the growth of the D.A.R.E. program has been phenomenal. In 1983 the original D.A.R.E. unit consisted of just ten Los Angeles police officers. The current D.A.R.E. Division now has 68 officers and is continuing to grow. These officers gave D.A.R.E. instruction to over 230,000 L.A. schoolchildren in 481 schools last year. Also during 1989, D.A.R.E. expanded its instructional program to private

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and parochial schools in Los Angeles. D.A.R.E. is now reinforcing its message with follow-up instruction in junior and senior high schools, in addition to continuing the original program in the 5th and 6th grades.

Another new program instituted in Los Angeles last year was the D.A.R.E. After School Alternatives Program (D.A.R.E. - A.S.A.P.). Since the objectives of D.A.R.E. have been designed to help young children resist the pressures that cause them to experiment with dangerous drugs, A.S.A.P. presents numerous alternative activities for youngsters. It is an extension of the classroom program that involves structured and supervised activities, such as sports, music, drill teams, and hobby clubs.

On a national scale, the support of President Bush has served to increase the demand for D.A.R.E. training nationwide. LAPD's D.A.R.E. Division established a second training cadre during 1989 to handle the flood of requests by other law enforcement agencies

for D.A.R.E. training of their personnel.

How effective has Drug Abuse Resistance Education been? In 1985 a Los Angeles-based independent research firm, Evaluation and Training Institute, began a long-term study of the effects of the D.A.R.E. program. The 1989 findings of E.T.I.'s ongoing evaluation revealed that the program has far exceeded its goal of helping students combat peer pressure to use drugs and alcohol. It has also contributed to improve study habits and grades, decreased vandalism and gang activity, and has generated greater respect for police officers.

How does D.A.R.E. succeed? The strength of the D.A.R.E. program is that it appeals to children when they are young and most vulnerable to peer pressure. It builds self-esteem, manages youthful stress, and redirects behavior to viable alternatives. In short, D.A.R.E. doesn't just teach children to say "No." It teaches them how to say "NO."

## BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE



In April, Los Angeles voters approved Proposition 2, a bond fund of \$176 million to construct several new police stations, refurbish or modernize others, and build a new, badly-needed Police Academy. A Driver Training facility, which will be used by all City Departments, was also part of the police facilities package approved by the voters.

Assuming the tremendous and arduous task of administering and managing the building projects is the Police Facilities Construction Group. The group consists of a staff of nine police and civilian personnel. It is responsible for coordinating all phases of the project, from site selection to moving the requisite paperwork through proper City channels; from prioritizing the projects to meeting with contractors, consultants and a myriad of building and administrative officials.

The number one building priority is a new Police Academy. Since 1935, the existing Academy has been gradually expanding. In the sixties the Department began using less-than-permanent modular buildings to meet its training needs. Training facilities--classrooms, especially--are

inadequate and outdated, as is the shooting range. The architectural firm of Albert C. Martin & Associates, whose designs include old City Hall, is under contract to design the new Academy. Site selection, ongoing at this time, is a major concern, because of environmental considerations and space requirements. Thirty potential sites, including the present location adjacent to Elysian Park, are being studied. From this group, six sites will be chosen; then public hearings will be held to help determine the final building location.

Another task recently undertaken by the Police Facilities Construction Group was that of travelling to law enforcement facilities throughout North America to research innovative ideas for the Department's new Academy. What they brought back bodes a brand new look in training for recruits as well as in-service training for existing personnel. For sure, technology will be everywhere: from personal computers to interactive videos. The firing range will also take on a new look. Several that the Police Facilities Construction Group saw on their study tour were indoors and arranged in tiers, which solves environmental concerns while incorporating the latest in firing range technology.

At present, there are also plans to allow room for a multipurpose Community Center, including an auditorium with a performing arts center on the Academy grounds. These would be made available for public use.

An additional component of the Academy project is the Driver Training facility. (The Department currently shares a driver training

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facility with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department at the L.A. County Fairgrounds in Pomona.) The Police Facilities Construction Group has considered combining the Police Academy and Driver Training into one large facility; however, a minimum of 75 acres is required to meet operational needs. A separate Driver Training Facility would require a minimum of 50 acres.

The building and refurbishing of existing police stations are also of primary importance. As of 1989, the priority projects are:

New stations for 77th Street and Newton Areas. The current buildings at those locations have been in service since 1925 and are woefully inadequate and run-down.

A new North Hollywood Station. The existing one opened in 1958 and is outmoded and far too small.

Major renovation of Wilshire, Foothill, Southwest, Harbor and West Valley stations. Construction will range from making major structural additions to renovating mechanical and electrical systems.

The addition of considerable parking space for Van Nuys, West L.A., Wilshire, Foothill, Southwest, and West Valley stations.

There is much yet to be done before the first shovelful of dirt is turned. Thanks to the voters and the Police Facilities Construction Group, we are well on our way.

## IN MEMORIAM

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**DETECTIVE NORMAN ECKLES**

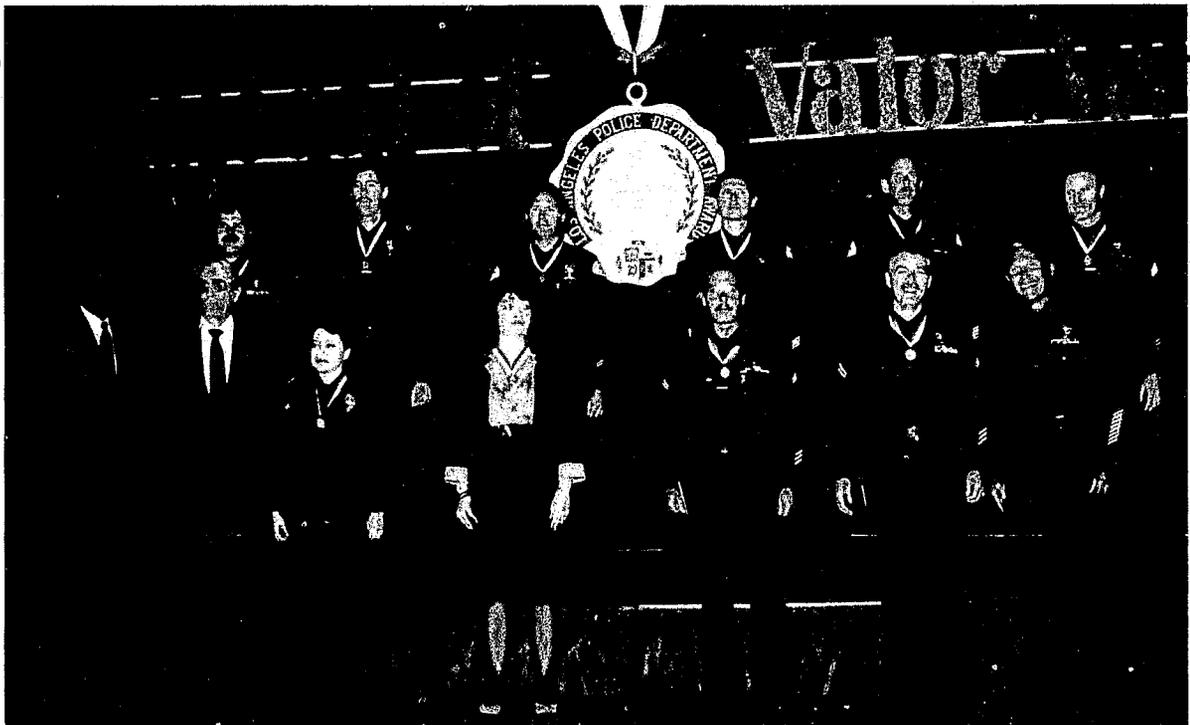
Detective Norman Eckles, appointed to the Los Angeles Police Department on June 15, 1970, died on April 20, 1989, at the age of 42 as a result of complications from a gunshot wound received December 1, 1983. A member of the Narcotics Division, he was wounded and paralyzed while serving a search warrant on a suspected narcotics dealer. He was retired on a disability pension on November 7, 1984. He remained active in law enforcement as a police lecturer on officer safety and survival, and appeared frequently in court, testifying from his wheelchair as an expert witness in cases needing narcotics-related testimony. Detective Eckles is survived by his wife Cynthia, daughters Tracy Lynn Paulik and Tammy L. Eckles, a son Norman J. Eckles, and three grandchildren, Steven, Joshua and Amber.



**OFFICER KELLY KEY**

Officer Kelly Key, appointed to the Los Angeles Police Department in October 1962, died December 27, 1989, at the age of 49, as a result of complications from a gunshot wound received in 1970. He was shot and paralyzed by a suspected drug dealer while serving a search warrant. He was retired on a disability pension on June 1, 1971. Even though a quadriplegic, Officer Key remained active in Department affairs and also served as a volunteer community adult and youth counselor -- particularly to those suffering from alcohol and drug abuse. He was known as a "cop's cop." Officer Key is survived by his son Brian, his mother Gloria McKnight, father Kelly Key, Jr., sister Sandra Key, brother Hikima Key, and other relatives including stepfather Henry McKnight and stepmother Zelma Key.

## MEDAL OF VALOR- RECOGNITION DAY AWARDS



The highest honor that the Los Angeles Police Department can bestow is the Medal of Valor. Ten officers received their awards for heroism on September 6th at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel, in a ceremony sponsored by the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce. Chief of Police Daryl F. Gates presented the medals, as distinguished actor Gregory Peck narrated the events leading to the presentations.

Awards were presented to Sergeant Ron Tingle and Police Officers Richard Blue, Gary A. Couso, Richard W. Lawin, Victor B. Pettric, Glenn R. Plahy, Bruce D. Spradling, Mathew J. St. Pierre, and Veronica De Lao Jenkins, the first female police officer to receive the Medal of Valor.

A posthumous award to Officer Daniel Pratt was accepted by his wife Andria.

On March 3, at the annual Recognition Day Ceremony, 110 sworn and reserve officers and civilian employees received awards for their actions of bravery or service above the call of duty. These awards included the Police Medal, Police Meritorious Unit Citation, Police Meritorious Service Medal, Police Distinguished Service Medal, Police Star, the Human Relations Medal, and the Parker Citation.

The five Parker Citations were awarded posthumously to Officers James Beyea, Derrick Connor, Manuel Gutierrez, David Hofmeyer, and Daniel Pratt, who were killed in the line of duty.

Chief Gates made the presentations as narratives were recited by eminent television journalist Jess Marlow.

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

	AREA	POPULATION	STREET MILES	SQUARE MILES	POP./SQ. MI.	COST/SQ. MI.	COST/CAPITA
<b>C E N T R A L</b>	Central	40,446	94	4.5	8,988	7,632,149	849.27
	Rampart	228,321	173	8.0	28,540	4,359,131	152.73
	Hollenbeck	185,165	256	15.3	12,102	1,588,592	131.26
	Northeast	230,181	445	29.2	7,883	868,569	110.18
	Newton	108,066	196	10.0	10,807	3,064,602	283.58
	<i>CB TOTAL</i>	792,179	1,163	67.0	11,824	2,231,812	188.76
<b>S O U T H</b>	Southwest	150,597	204	9.8	15,367	3,181,061	207.01
	Harbor	161,924	314	25.7	6,301	925,178	146.84
	77th St.	158,478	268	11.8	13,430	3,224,011	240.06
	Southeast	116,292	212	10.3	11,290	3,077,939	272.61
	<i>SB TOTAL</i>	587,291	999	57.6	10,196	2,164,888	212.33
<b>W E S T</b>	Hollywood	178,306	304	18.7	9,535	1,864,869	195.59
	Wilshire	212,189	302	14.5	14,634	2,186,398	149.41
	West L.A.	208,423	518	64.0	3,257	404,541	124.22
	Pacific	189,587	386	25.7	7,377	1,213,011	164.44
	<i>WB TOTAL</i>	788,505	1,509	122.9	6,416	1,006,028	156.81
<b>V A L L E Y</b>	Van Nuys	214,623	440	29.6	7,251	999,637	137.87
	West Valley	282,504	778	52.2	5,412	506,111	93.51
	N. Hollywood	186,158	428	24.5	7,598	992,060	130.57
	Foothill	231,568	552	60.8	3,809	443,213	116.37
	Devonshire	227,213	629	52.5	4,328	442,832	102.32
	<i>VB TOTAL</i>	1,142,066	2,827	219.6	5,201	594,307	114.28
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>3,310,041</b>	<b>6,497</b>	<b>467.1</b>	<b>7,086</b>	<b>1,131,192</b>	<b>159.63</b>

\*Reflects October 1989 estimate based on 1980 census data.

\*\* 1989/1990 fiscal year budget used for cost statistics.

# 1989

## PART I CRIMES AND ATTEMPTS

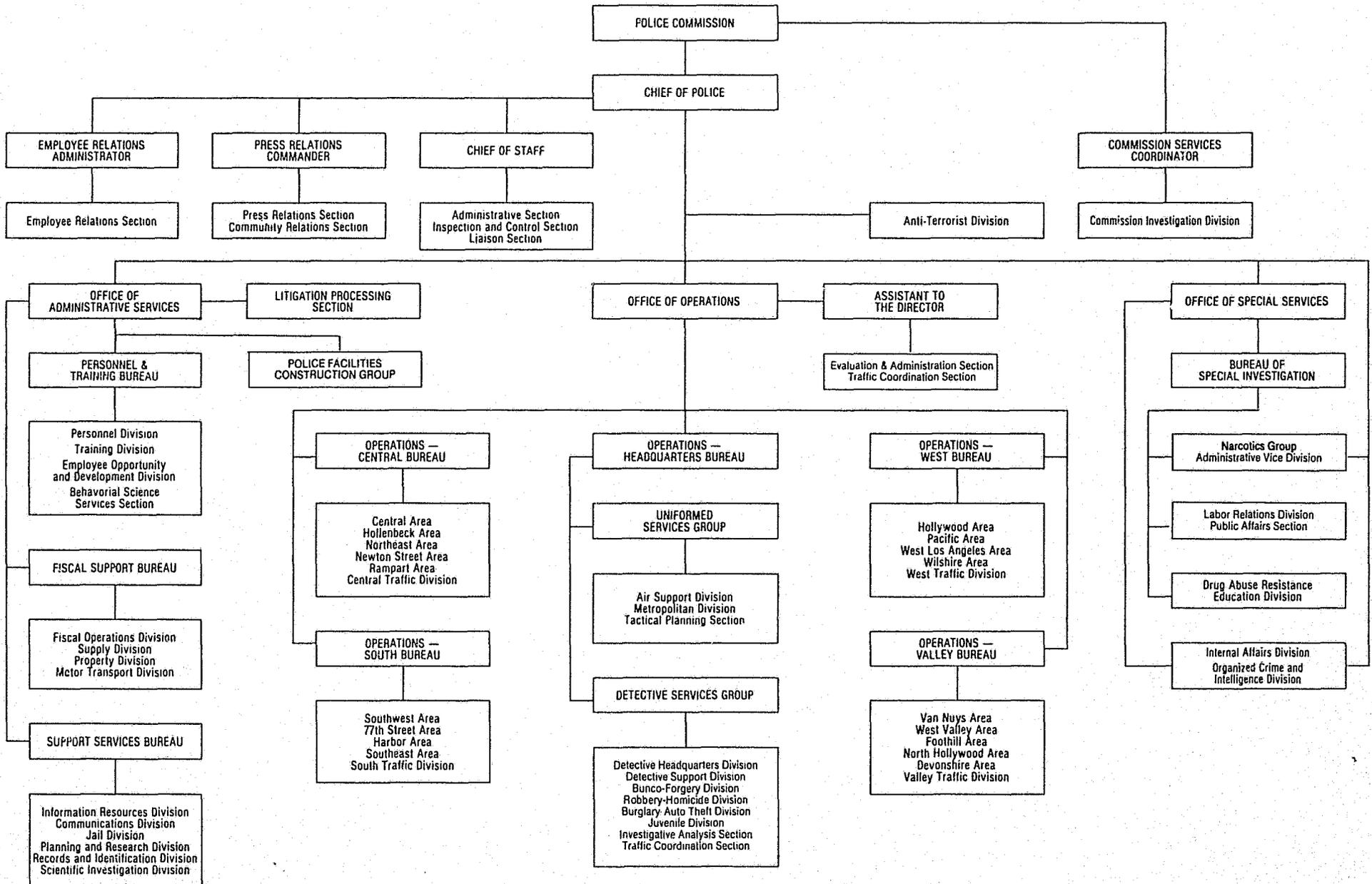
Reported to the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics  
and Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

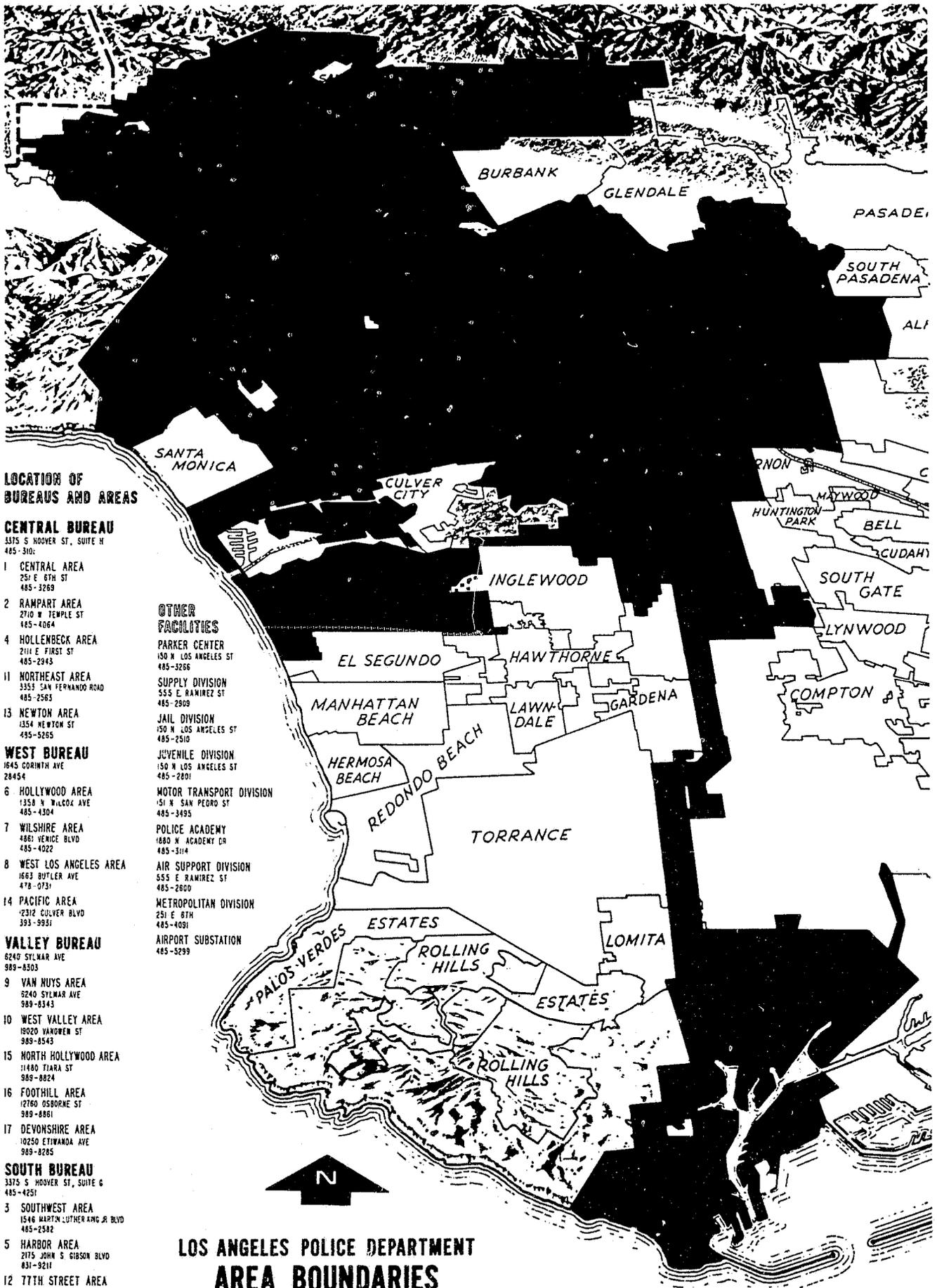
Type Crimes	Number Reported	*Crime Unfounded /Reclass.	Actual 1989	Actual 1988	Percent Change
<i>Homicides**</i>	926	52	874	736	+ 18.8
<i>Forcible Rape</i>	2,098	102	1,996	2,006	- 0.5
<i>Robbery</i>	31,223	160	31,063	26,182	+18.6
<i>Agg. Assault</i>	43,600	239	43,361	37,812	+ 14.7
<i>Burglary</i>	51,493	284	51,209	50,988	+ 0.4
<i>Larceny (except Vehicle Theft)</i>	127,299	699	126,600	120,126	+ 5.4
<i>Vehicle Theft</i>	64,422	431	63,991	57,331	+ 11.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	321,061	1,967	319,094	295,181	+ 8.1

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

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

# ORGANIZATION OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT





**LOCATION OF BUREAUS AND AREAS**

- CENTRAL BUREAU**  
 3375 S HOOPER ST., SUITE H  
 485-3102
- 1 CENTRAL AREA  
251 E 6TH ST  
485-3269
  - 2 RAMPART AREA  
2710 W TEMPLE ST  
485-4064
  - 4 HOLLENBECK AREA  
2111 E FIRST ST  
485-2943
  - 11 NORTHEAST AREA  
3353 SAN FERNANDO ROAD  
485-2583
  - 13 NEWTON AREA  
1354 NEWTON ST  
485-5255
- WEST BUREAU**  
 1645 CORINTH AVE  
 28454
- 6 HOLLYWOOD AREA  
1358 W WILCOX AVE  
485-4304
  - 7 WILSHIRE AREA  
4861 VENICE BLVD  
485-4022
  - 8 WEST LOS ANGELES AREA  
1663 BUTLER AVE  
478-0731
  - 14 PACIFIC AREA  
2312 CULVER BLVD  
393-9931
- VALLEY BUREAU**  
 6240 SYLMAR AVE  
 989-8303
- 9 VAN NUYS AREA  
5240 SYLMAR AVE  
989-8343
  - 10 WEST VALLEY AREA  
19020 VANDEN ST  
989-8543
  - 15 NORTH HOLLYWOOD AREA  
11480 TIARA ST  
989-8824
  - 16 FOOTHILL AREA  
12760 OSBORNE ST  
989-8861
  - 17 DEVONSHIRE AREA  
10250 ETIVANDA AVE  
989-8265
- SOUTH BUREAU**  
 3375 S HOOPER ST., SUITE G  
 485-4251
- 3 SOUTHWEST AREA  
1546 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR BLVD  
465-2582
  - 5 HARBOR AREA  
2175 JOHN S GIBSON BLVD  
831-9211
  - 12 77TH STREET AREA  
235 W 77TH ST  
485-4164
  - 18 SOUTHEAST AREA  
145 W 100TH ST  
485-6914

- OTHER FACILITIES**
- PARKER CENTER  
150 N LOS ANGELES ST  
485-3266
  - SUPPLY DIVISION  
555 E RAMIREZ ST  
485-2909
  - JAIL DIVISION  
150 N LOS ANGELES ST  
485-2510
  - JUVENILE DIVISION  
150 N LOS ANGELES ST  
485-2801
  - MOTOR TRANSPORT DIVISION  
151 N SAN PEDRO ST  
485-3495
  - POLICE ACADEMY  
1880 N ACADEMY DR  
485-3114
  - AIR SUPPORT DIVISION  
555 E RAMIREZ ST  
485-2800
  - METROPOLITAN DIVISION  
251 E 8TH  
485-4091
  - AIRPORT SUBSTATION  
485-5299

**LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT  
 AREA BOUNDARIES**