

*1997 Los Angeles Police Department
Annual Report*



1997 Annual Report
Los Angeles Police Department

Bernard C. Parks
Chief of Police

Community Affairs Group
David J. Kalish, Commander
Commanding Officer

Produced by
Public Affairs Section

Acknowledgements

Captain Greg Meyer

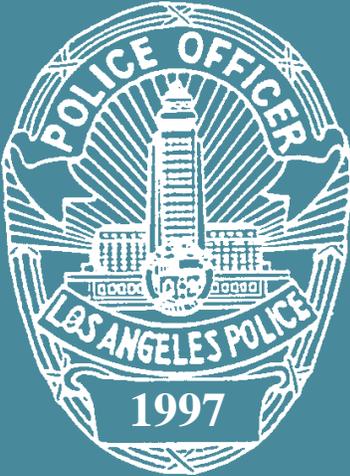
POLICE, The Law Enforcement Magazine

Gene Blevins / LA Daily News

Los Angeles Times

This report can be found on the Internet at
www.lapdonline.org

Mission Statement

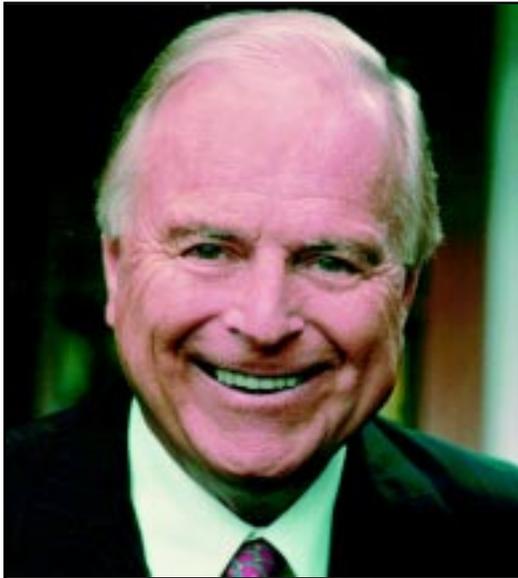


Our mission is to work in partnership with all of the diverse residential and business communities of the City, wherever people live, work, or visit, to enhance public safety and to reduce the fear and incidence of crime.

By working jointly with the people of Los Angeles, the members of the Los Angeles Police Department and other public agencies, we act as leaders to protect and serve our community.

To accomplish these goals our commitment is to serve everyone in Los Angeles with respect and dignity. Our mandate is to do so with honor and integrity.

Mayor and City Council



Richard J. Riordan
Mayor



City Council

Back Row (left to right): Joel Wachs, 2nd District; Rudy Svorinich, Jr., 15th District; Rita Walters, 9th District; Nate Holden, 10th District; Cindy Miscikowski, 11th District; Richard Alarcon, 7th District; Jackie Goldberg, 13th District; Michael Feuer, 5th District; Laura Chick, 3rd District; Mark Ridley-Thomas, 8th District

Front Row (left to right): Mike Hernandez, 1st District; Richard Alatorre, 14th District; John Ferraro, President, 4th District; Ruth Galanter, 6th District; Hal Bernson, 12th District

Police Commission



Edith R. Perez, President
 T. Warren Jackson, Vice President
 Herbert F. Boeckmann II, Commissioner
 Gerald L. Chaleff, Commissioner
 Dean Hansell, Commissioner



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The Board of Police Commissioners is very proud of the accomplishments of the Los Angeles Police Department during 1997. Significant goals have been achieved which have resulted in a decrease in crime and an increase in the quality of life for all citizens.

With oversight from the Board, the Department has begun a major reorganization, which will institutionalize Community Policing. Additionally, with the implementation of PASTRAC (Focus, Accountability, Strategy, Teamwork, Response and Coordination), the Department has embarked on an innovative approach to making the streets of Los Angeles more safe.

Significant improvements have been achieved in identifying, analyzing and implementing Christopher Commission recommendations. Additionally, the Board has initiated new language policy guidelines, implemented a Discrimination Unit, and endorsed a revision of the Department's disciplinary procedures to ensure that all employees provide the highest quality of public service.

Time and time again, the men and women of the Department have been successfully tested for bravery, courage and devotion to duty. The Board of Police Commissioners has and will continue to support their efforts through the budgetary process and the inclusion of new technology.

The Board of Police Commissioners remains committed to its oversight responsibility over the Los Angeles Police Department to ensure that the Department remains the number one law enforcement agency in the United States.

Very truly yours,
BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Edith R. Perez
EDITH R. PEREZ
 President

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY & AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER



Chief's Message

By Bernard C. Parks

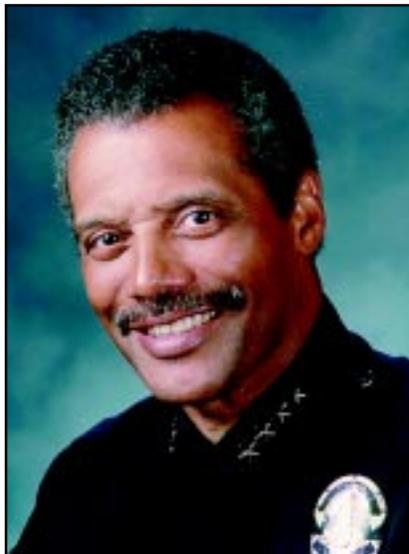
Reflecting on our accomplishments for 1997, the men and women of the *New* Los Angeles Police Department have significant reasons to be very proud. The Department has undergone sweeping changes this past year, but every step has been met with professionalism, accuracy and accountability.

The number of reported crimes in Los Angeles dramatically decreased in 1997. I attribute some of this drop to the national trend of decreased crime. But the fact that Los Angeles has had a much larger drop in crime than the national average, I attribute this to the dedicated employees of this Department.

The 1997 reorganization proved to be an integral factor in our future success. The reorganization was designed to flatten the hierarchical chain of command and to consolidate similar or related functions. Also, in order to fully implement Community Policing, it is critical that both the authority and the commensurate responsibility be placed as close as possible to the communities that we serve. This new organizational structure is entirely consistent with our vision for institutionalizing Community Policing.

Also, in 1997, we began FASTRAC. An acronym for Focus... Accountability... Strategy... Teamwork... Response and Coordination, FASTRAC is a process designed for full command accountability in every aspect of leadership in the Department. This will be a standard procedure. Most importantly, FASTRAC will enable us to immediately identify and respond to changing crime trends in the communities we serve.

The "One City, One Police Department" concept moved closer to reality in 1997 with the merger of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Police Department into the Los Angeles Police Department. This "One Department" concept focuses on a unified and organized approach of providing police and security services, by consolidating other City law enforcement agencies into one police department. By establishing the LAPD as the sole provider of City police services, the duplication of services and jurisdictional confusion will end. It will also clear the way for the development of a citywide approach in providing quality police service for our residents.



Facility improvements for 1997 included three new Community Police Stations, 77th Street Regional Facility, Newton and North Hollywood.

This has been an exciting year for the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department. Enhancements and changes for the development of the *New* LAPD have been met with dedication, hard work and professionalism. In 1998, I plan to enhance some of our current initiatives as well as implement new ones. I am confident that these initiatives will enable the LAPD to continue this outstanding trend, and further raise the level of service and commitment to the residents of Los Angeles.

Webber Seavey Award

Community Policing Program Wins Top Honors

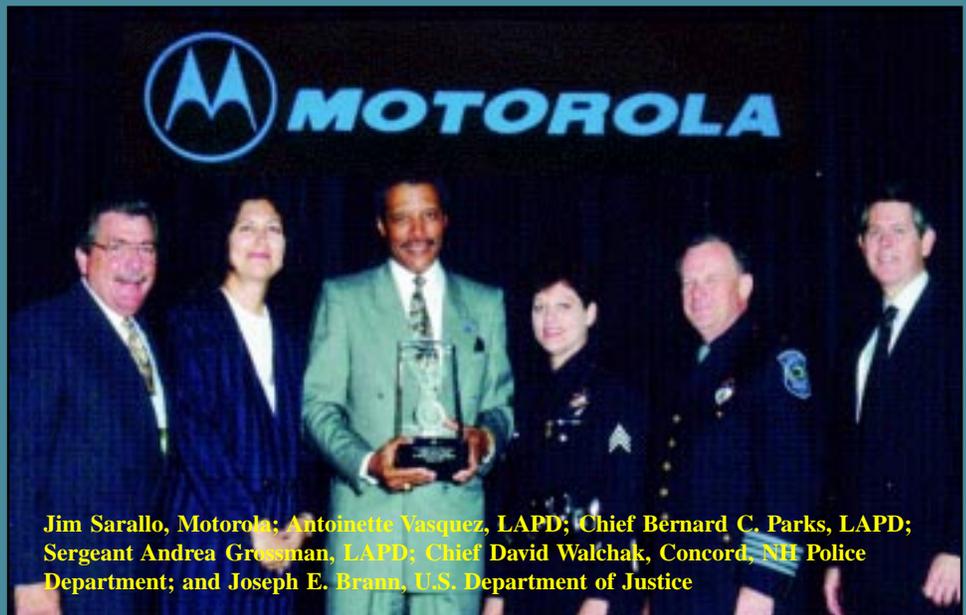
From a field of nearly 200 applicants, the Los Angeles Police Department's Community Policing program was selected as a winner of the 1997 Webber Seavey Award. This prestigious award is the profession's highest award for innovative and effective community-based law enforcement programs. The Department received the Webber Seavey Award for initiating and leading the **Harbor Gateway Neighborhood Recovery Project**, a multi-agency/community effort designed to remove gang violence and improve the quality of life for those living, working and visiting in the community.

Up against an increase in gang-related racial and violent crimes, residents in the Harbor Gateway area avoided walking in the neighborhood because gangs had taken over several properties maintaining a fearful hold on the community.

Through a concerted effort with the community and other agencies, LAPD identified possible resources, concerns and past responses to the problem. A crime analysis study indicated that 48 percent of the crimes were committed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The majority of the crimes were committed in or near three identified "hot" spots within a nine-square block area.

A "zero tolerance" strategy was developed. To evaluate progress, problem-solving goals were established including the reduction of violent crime by 50 percent within a three month period, demolition and removal of abandoned houses within six months, and reclamation of the community within a year.

Thanks to numerous foot beats and increased patrols, the officers developed a rapport with the residents. Various agencies and community members removed graffiti, cleaned the streets and disposed of abandoned furniture and trash. A curfew task force was established and officers enforced the truancy laws. Behavioral science experts and mediators visited the local schools to help change the racial attitudes and perceptions of the children.



Jim Sarallo, Motorola; Antoinette Vasquez, LAPD; Chief Bernard C. Parks, LAPD; Sergeant Andrea Grossman, LAPD; Chief David Walchak, Concord, NH Police Department; and Joseph E. Brann, U.S. Department of Justice

The result of this effort was astounding. Within a five-month period, more than 100 gang members were sent to jail for parole or probation violations. Part I crimes, including burglary, assault, robbery, rape and murder, were down 13 percent. Businesses are continuing to move back and residents are upgrading their homes.

The **Harbor Gateway Neighborhood Recovery Project** is a perfect example of the positive impact of the Department's Community Policing program. Congratulations to all of the men and women of the Department and the members of the community who made the winning of this coveted award possible.

In Memoriam



Officer Van Derick Johnson

On February 5, 1997, West Traffic Division Officer Van Derick Johnson was traveling westbound on Eighth Street when a pick-up truck made a left turn directly in front of his motorcycle. Officer Johnson suffered a major chest injury and died shortly after.

As a nine-year veteran, Officer Johnson received over 50 commendations and was regarded, according to Captain Gary Williams, supervisor of the West Traffic Division, as one of LAPD's finest. He received Officer-of-the-Year in 1994. Officer Johnson was an inspiration to his peers and an asset to his superiors.

Medal of Valor

The Highest Honor

The Medal of Valor is the Los Angeles Police Department's highest award which signifies bravery above and beyond the call of duty.

Bestowed upon courageous officers since 1925, this medal recognizes acts of heroism, bravery, and self-sacrifice.

This year, six officers were recognized at the 38th Medal of Valor Awards Luncheon on September 17, 1997 at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles. Chief of Police Bernard C. Parks presented the medals to the recipients as accounts of their courageous acts were narrated by radio personality Roger Barkley. The medal recipients were Sergeants Jeffrey Greer and Robert Hamilton; Officers Elizabeth Greene, Camerino Mesina, Charles Wright and Timothy Russell.

This year's Medal of Valor recipients bring the total to 449 Los Angeles police officers whose heroism and self sacrifice have been acknowledged with the Department's highest honor.



Officer Charles Wright

Sergeant Robert Hamilton

Officer Elizabeth Greene

Officer Camerino Mesina

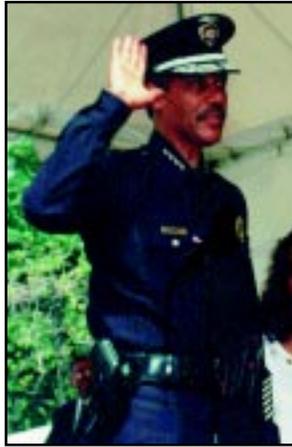
Officer Timothy Russell

Sergeant Jeffrey Greer

Year in Review

Change of Command

On August 12, 1997, the Los Angeles Police Department embarked upon a new era when Bernard C. Parks was sworn in as the organization's fifty-second Chief of Police. Chief Parks began his career with LAPD at the Academy in 1965 and moved up through the ranks of Police Officer, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, Commander, Deputy Chief, and Assistant Chief. He brings a lifetime of Departmental knowledge and experience, at all levels, with him to the helm. As soon as Chief Parks was sworn in, the wheels creating the *New* LAPD started turning. A new era, emphasizing integrity, professionalism, responsibility, and dignity at all levels, had begun.



Reorganization

In order to institutionalize Community Policing in Los Angeles, Departmental reorganization, placing authority and commensurate responsibility as close as possible to the communities the Los Angeles Police Department serves, was necessary. Specifically, reorganization eliminated the Assistant Chief level of management, leaving only two levels of command between the Chief and field officers. Additionally, the reorganization placed all specialized detective support functions under a single command and consolidated many other management support functions.

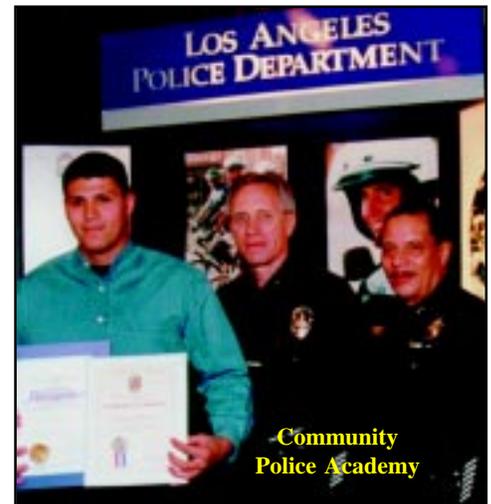
The consolidation improved communication and coordination throughout the Department and eliminated duplication of effort. Tying the entire Department to patrol and detective services, the reorganization makes everyone in the organization accountable for the success or failure of our primary service delivery systems.

Community Policing

Community Policing continued as the guiding philosophy at the Los Angeles Police Department in 1997. The Department has continued to actively participate in Community-Police Problem Solving Training which is part of the nationally recognized Problem Oriented Policing (POP) program using techniques built on the Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment (SARA) model. Through this training, officers have learned proven techniques for working with the community and other government agencies to reduce the fear and incidence of crime and to improve quality of life in the community.

This year produced 360 graduates from the Department's four Community Police Academies. The Academies offer a 10 week course designed to educate groups of interested community members on Department operations. Also offered in Spanish, the course covers a wide variety of Community Policing issues from juvenile services to use of force.

Eighteen Community-Police Advisory Boards (C-PABs), comprised of members of each geographic Area's communities, continued to provide the valuable communication bridge with the community. The Third Annual C-PAB Summit on February 8, 1997 attracted more than 1,000 community members, Department personnel, and elected and appointed officials. The event exceeded even the most optimistic estimates for success.



Year in Review

FASTRAC

At the forefront of the *New* LAPD's philosophy of law enforcement is FASTRAC: Focus, Accountability, Strategy, Teamwork, Response, and Coordination. This comprehensive program is geared toward building effective performance and accountability into all LAPD systems. The elements of FASTRAC are as follows:

Focus - There is a need to provide clear focus on accurate, timely, and thoughtfully analyzed information;

Accountability - From the officer on the street, through our lines of supervision, management and command, to the Chief of Police, Department employees need to shoulder the responsibility that is associated with the effectiveness criteria for which they are evaluated;

Strategy - It is imperative that carefully designed, but rapidly developed, strategic approaches be utilized in order to achieve maximum results. Strategies must be consistent with the principles of Community Policing and community-based government;

Teamwork - Success in programs of this importance is frequently borne out of a spirit of mutual cooperation. By virtue of its structure, FASTRAC requires a collaborative effort, in which people come together and focus on excellence;

Response - Timely analysis of community problems and insightful problem solving strategies to address them are rendered meaningless without the proper initiative;

And

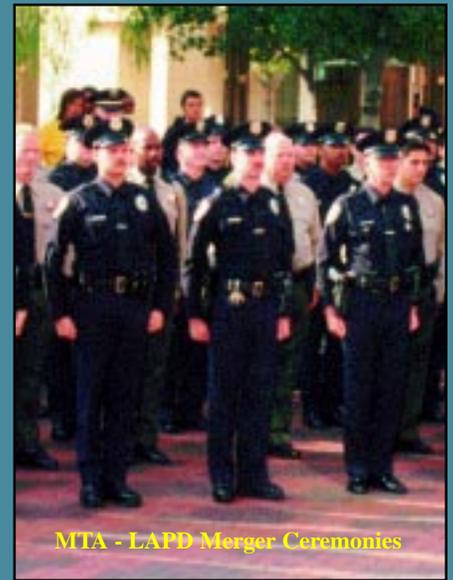
Coordination - When a problem emerges and partnerships among the Department, the Community and other governmental agencies are directed at problem solving in a cohesive unified approach, the results will be positive and rewarding.

In weekly FASTRAC meetings, crime, traffic and management issues are examined with a focus on data, analysis and strategies.

One City - One Police Department

The first step in developing a comprehensive, coherent and coordinated approach to providing police and security services within the City of Los Angeles was taken on November 23, 1998 when the Los Angeles Police Department absorbed approximately 60% of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Police Department.

The "One City - One Police Department" proposal would further consolidate the City's police and security services particularly in the areas of training, litigation, policies, communication and community policing/community government. This objective can only be met if all City-funded police and security functions are merged under the organizational control and responsibility of the LAPD. The agencies recommended for contract services are the Department of Airports Police, the Port Police and the Housing Authority Police. The agencies recommended for consolidation are the Department of Recreation and Parks (Park Rangers), the Department of General Services, the Department of Water and Power and the Library Department.



Year in Review

CLEAR

The Community Law Enforcement Area Recovery (CLEAR) coordinates the strategies and locates the resources of participating agencies to combat gang crime in Los Angeles. First developed by the Mayor's Office and under the leadership of the Gang Intervention Coordinator from the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office, the CLEAR model utilizes a team of representatives of five core law enforcement agencies: the Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles County Probation Department, Los Angeles City Attorney's Office and the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. In addition to law enforcement entities, the program utilizes leaders from the community who are formed into the Community Impact Team.

During 1997, five CLEAR truancy task forces were conducted around Franklin High School. As a result, attendance at Franklin rose to approximately 92%. The four uniformed officers and two detectives assigned to the CLEAR program were responsible for 373 arrests, of which 157 were felonies. The uniformed officers along with the two detectives continuously exchanged pertinent, valuable information with the entire CLEAR team regarding gang crime trends, which ultimately resulted in improving the quality of life in the targeted area. Due to the information developed during the investigations by the CLEAR team, the defendants involved in the various crimes have pleaded guilty to their charges prior to the preliminary hearing stage, or upon being held to answer on the charges.

Due to the success of this program, it is being modeled in two additional target areas and several other agencies are implementing similar programs as well.

Facilities Update

Three new Community Police Stations were dedicated in 1997. The North Hollywood, 77th Street, and Newton Community Police Stations opened their doors during this busy construction year. The stations represent state-of-the-art law enforcement facilities featuring high security administration areas, community meeting rooms, detention centers, and maintenance garages.



North Hollywood Community Police Station



77th Street Community Police Station



Newton Community Police Station

Year in Review

COPS/MORE Grant and The Mayor's Alliance

The Los Angeles Police Department continued to reap the benefits from Mayor Riordan's successful job in "jump starting" the Department's technological modernization. The previously issued grant of \$18.3 million from the U.S. Department of Justice under the COPS/MORE (Community Oriented Policing Services/Making Officer Redeployment Effective) program allowed the Department to continue making historic technological progress. Making this incredible progress possible was the Mayor's Alliance for a Safer L.A., a coalition of business and community leaders who met the requirement of matching funds by raising \$15 million (see page 19 for budget information). The significant accomplishments, either completed or near completion, because of this monetary infusion are as follows:

LAN Systems -

More than 2,000 Local Area Network (LAN) systems have been installed throughout the Department greatly increasing communication, efficiency and productivity.

Field Data Capture -

The Department is developing a paperless reporting system, using laptop computers, freeing the officer's time for more effective Community Policing.

Data Architecture Strategy -

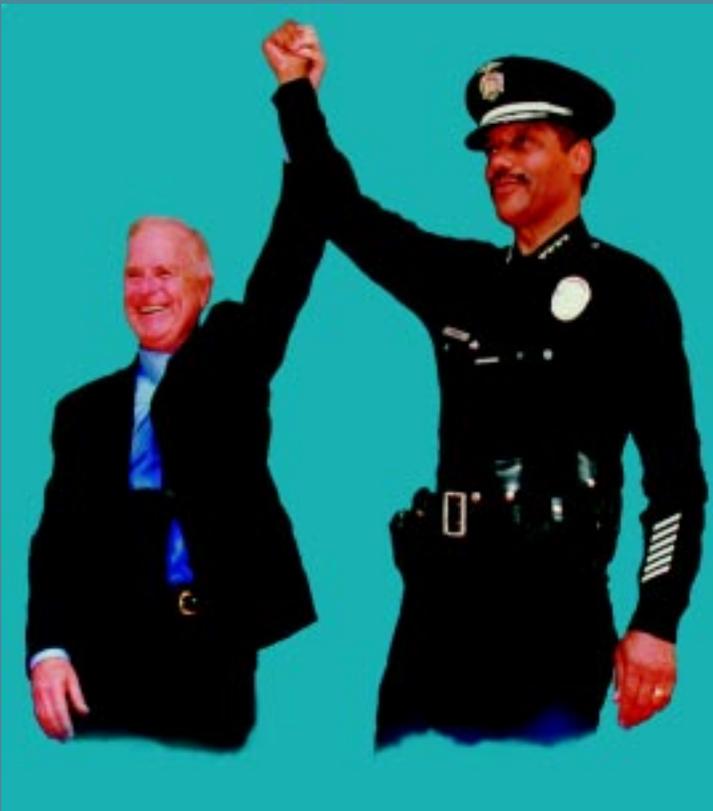
To improve the effectiveness of police officers and their ability to serve the community, the Department contracted with a consulting firm to reengineer our information architecture.

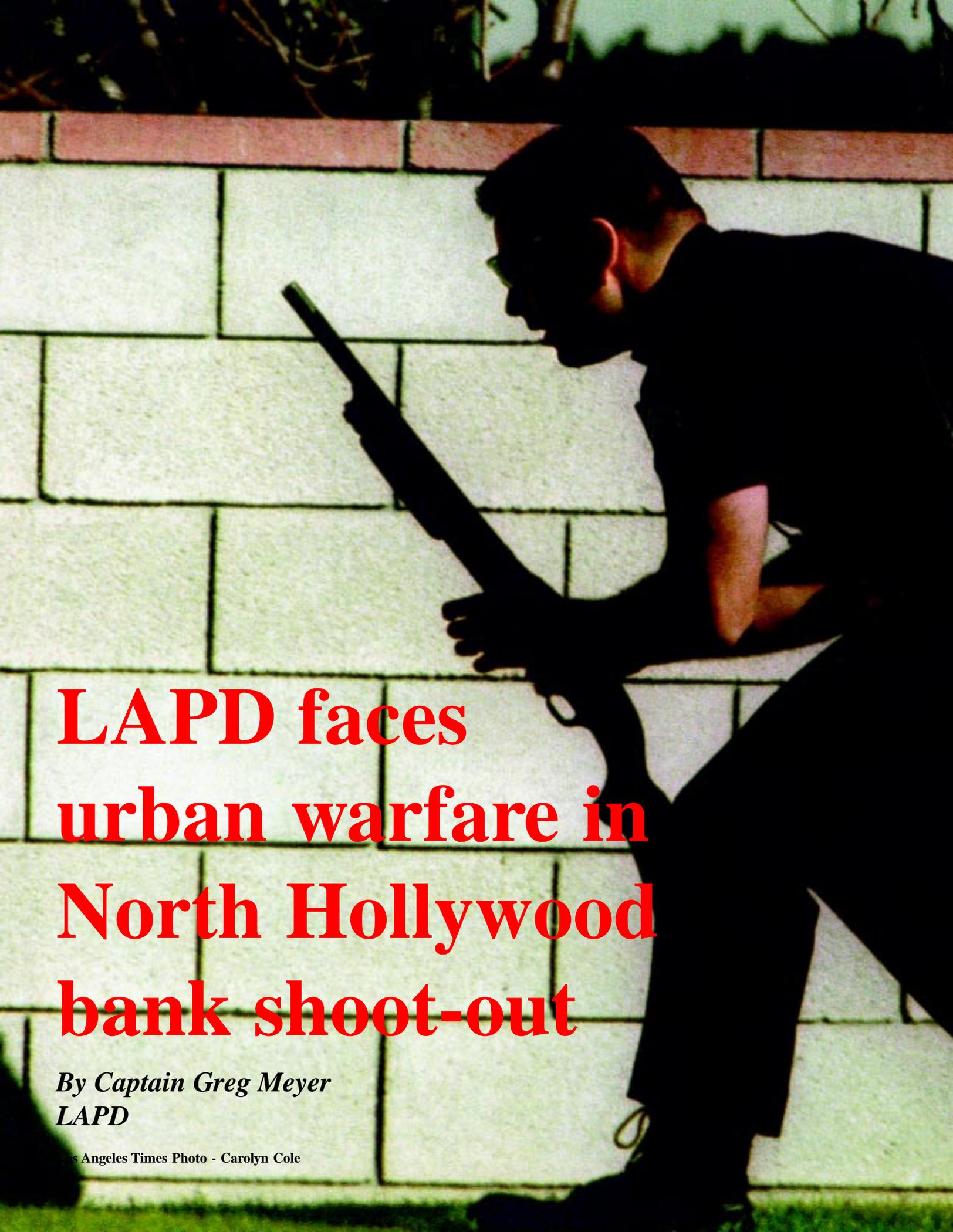
Video Conferencing Case Filing -

To provide more time for contacting victims and investigating crimes, the Department will implement video conferencing case filing.

Fiber Optic Network -

To make planned future technologies possible, the Department will link its networks via fiber optics. The City's Information Technology Agency has completed the necessary research and is currently providing fiber optic connectivity between the Department's systems and the City's existing fiber optic network.

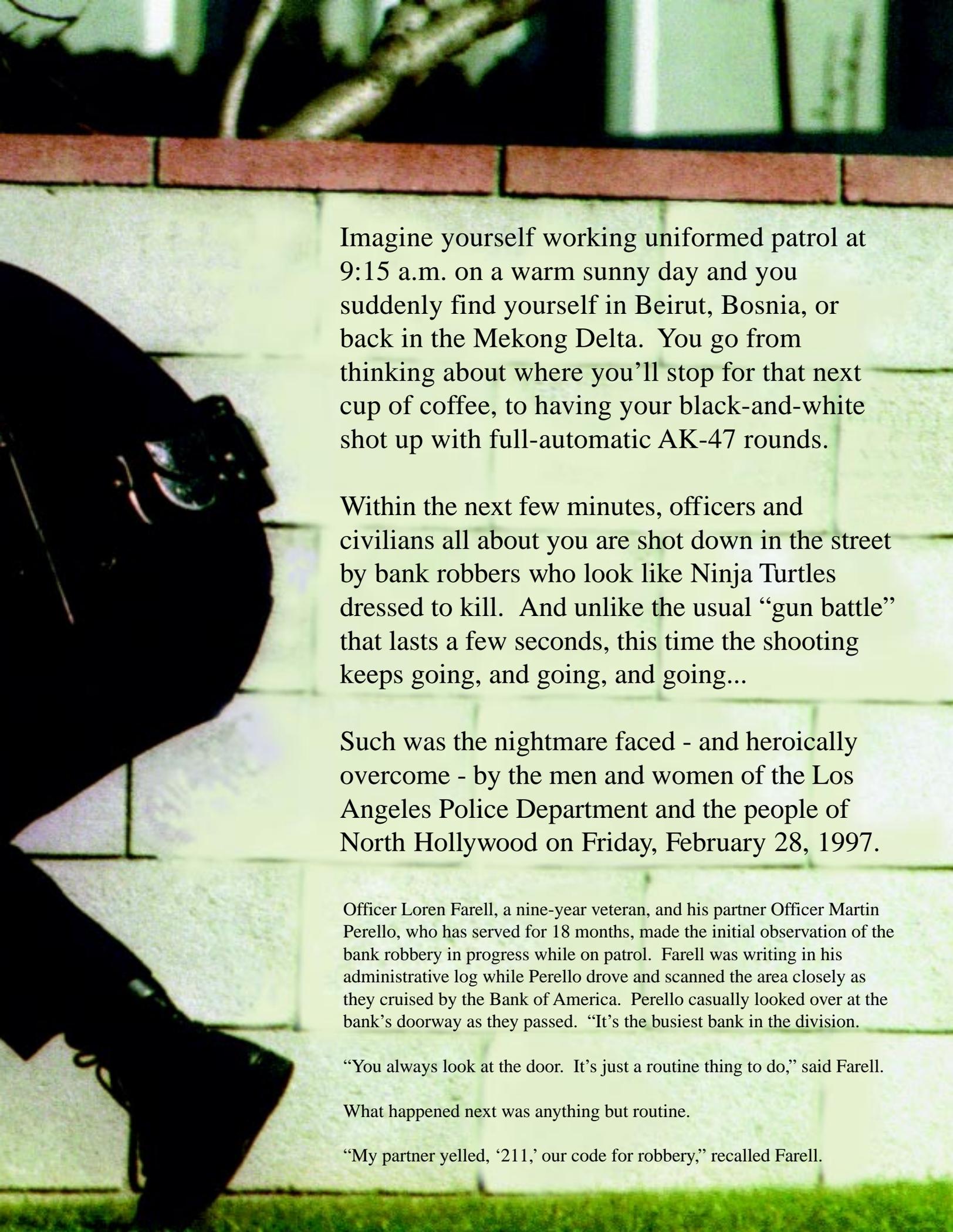


A silhouette of a man in a tactical stance, holding a rifle, positioned against a brick wall. The man is wearing a dark t-shirt and pants, and is looking down the barrel of the rifle. The background is a brick wall with a red brick top course. The lighting is dramatic, with the man's figure in deep shadow against the lighter wall.

LAPD faces urban warfare in North Hollywood bank shoot-out

By Captain Greg Meyer
LAPD

Los Angeles Times Photo - Carolyn Cole

A person in a dark uniform and helmet is walking from left to right in the foreground. The background is a light-colored brick wall with a red brick ledge at the top. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

Imagine yourself working uniformed patrol at 9:15 a.m. on a warm sunny day and you suddenly find yourself in Beirut, Bosnia, or back in the Mekong Delta. You go from thinking about where you'll stop for that next cup of coffee, to having your black-and-white shot up with full-automatic AK-47 rounds.

Within the next few minutes, officers and civilians all about you are shot down in the street by bank robbers who look like Ninja Turtles dressed to kill. And unlike the usual "gun battle" that lasts a few seconds, this time the shooting keeps going, and going, and going...

Such was the nightmare faced - and heroically overcome - by the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department and the people of North Hollywood on Friday, February 28, 1997.

Officer Loren Farell, a nine-year veteran, and his partner Officer Martin Perello, who has served for 18 months, made the initial observation of the bank robbery in progress while on patrol. Farell was writing in his administrative log while Perello drove and scanned the area closely as they cruised by the Bank of America. Perello casually looked over at the bank's doorway as they passed. "It's the busiest bank in the division.

"You always look at the door. It's just a routine thing to do," said Farell.

What happened next was anything but routine.

"My partner yelled, '211,' our code for robbery," recalled Farell.

Photo Courtesy
Gene Blevins / L A Daily News



“Martin said there’s two guys dressed like Ninja Turtles pushing a hostage into the bank. I looked up from my log and saw the rifles. I picked up my radio and called for assistance.”

The officers deployed and took a tactical position of cover, about 15 feet apart from each other. When the fully automatic weapons fire started coming from the bank, it pinned Farrell and Perello down in their positions for a long time.

“When I first heard the automatic gunfire, and the officer-down calls were coming out... I was sure that I had lost one or more of my people.”

Officers responding to the assistance call were at great peril, and several were cut down by gunfire as the suspects sprayed their weapons at everything that moved.

“Officer down!”

“My partner’s been shot!”

“Officer needs help!”

“We need an ambulance!”

The police radio screamed the emergency in many voices. Moments later, another officer made virtually the same report. Then another. And another.

What do you do? As you return fire from your 9 mm semiautomatic and try to maintain a position of cover - as if there is much cover from armor-piercing AK-47 rounds spitting from 100-round magazines - the reality sets in: You brought a cap-gun to World War III.

Detective Gordon Hagge was one of the first officers on the scene of the shoot-out at the Bank of America that morning. He told the Los Angeles Times, “I’m in the wrong place with the wrong gun.”

And what a wrong place it was.

The reality of being outgunned became much worse when officers got a peek at their adversaries. Not just heavily armed bandits, but cool and Terminator-types who were dressed in full-body armor from their necks to their feet; commando-style robbers who were taking multiple hits from police small-arms fire and not even appearing to notice.

Sgt. Larry “Dean” Haynes, a 16-year veteran assigned to North Hollywood Division, was one of the first responders who engaged the suspects and watched as police bullets literally bounced off the body armor. As he was firing at the suspects, Haynes was wounded twice by AK-47 fire. When he saw the first SWAT

“Bank robbers are supposed to go in, get the money, and leave. If they get trapped inside, they’re supposed to take hostages and make SWAT come and talk them out. That’s the norm. They’re not supposed to come outside and take on patrol officers.” - Lt. Nicholas Zingo

officer arriving near Haynes’ position, “I felt like John Wayne had come,” he told the [Los Angeles Times](#).

“As soon as I saw that guy, I knew everything would be O.K.”

Lt. Nick Zingo was in charge at North Hollywood Division that morning. “When I first heard the automatic gunfire, and the officer-down calls were coming out,” said Zingo, “I was sure that I had lost one or more of my people. Any watch commander knows that your worst fear is that one of your officers has been killed.

“And I was sure that it was happening to me.”

Upon hearing that the location was the Bank of America, Zingo knew what he had. “We had been briefed about these robbers, seen videotapes of their prior bank takeover robberies. I knew they had killed a guard and that they fired indiscriminately and that it was a matter of time before somebody would confront these robbers. I knew that they had full-body armor, and that we would have our hands full with these guys.

“I know what AK-47s can do.”

What the LAPD officers were up against were two armed robbers who have been tied to several other bank robberies and armored car robberies, including the murder of a guard.

Ultimately, both robbers were killed, one when confronted by three responding SWAT officers who heroically drove perilously close and engaged the suspect with SWAT’s own fully automatic weapons.

At the time of this report (just a few days after the shoot-out), there was speculation that the other suspect may have taken his own life with a self inflicted shot to the head with one of his several

handguns after his AK-47 experienced a “Stove-pipe” jam and officers were closing in.

But news reports shortly after that quoted the coroner’s office spokesman as saying it would take several months before the cause of death could be confirmed.

Miraculously, of the 11 officers and six civilian bystanders who were injured, some by armor-piercing AK-47 rounds, none were killed. Somebody was looking out for the “good guys” that day.

This gun battle will be one of the classics that is talked about and viewed in survival tactics training classes for decades to come. And how do our traditional survival tactics fare in the face of what can only be described as unconventional urban warfare?

We usually think of, and train for, SWAT incidents with well-armed suspects as “barricaded suspects” in a bank or a house or other fixed location. Even extreme cases featuring heavy automatic gunfire like the Symbionese Liberation Army shoot-out in Los Angeles back in 1974, occurred at a fixed location.

In the North Hollywood bank shoot-out, the initial patrol officers and the SWAT officers who arrived on the scene from the Police Academy in the middle of their daily workout - some of them still wearing their gym shorts - were faced with an entirely unconventional tactical situation: a running gun battle over several blocks with suspects who simply would not go down no matter how many times they were hit.

“It’s not supposed to happen like this,” said Lt. Zingo.

“Bank robbers are supposed to go in, get the money, and leave. If they get trapped inside, they’re supposed to take hostages and make SWAT come and talk them out. That’s the norm. They’re not supposed to come outside and take on patrol officers.”

North Hollywood Shoot-out

continued from page 15

And yet, these two did. All any patrol officer can reasonably do if caught in this situation, said Zingo, is “have enough mental preparation to know that you’ve got to hold your cover position and try not to get shot. As a supervisor, you cannot send a bunch of patrol officers with small arms into battle with people using AK-47s. You have to react instinctively and innovate and survive.

“Willpower beats firepower.”

During this incident, a squad of officers went to a local gun shop to borrow semiautomatic rifles and it was Zingo who authorized this move.

“It was a survival decision in the heat of battle,” he said. “We had to do something to try to end this thing without innocent people and civilians getting killed.”

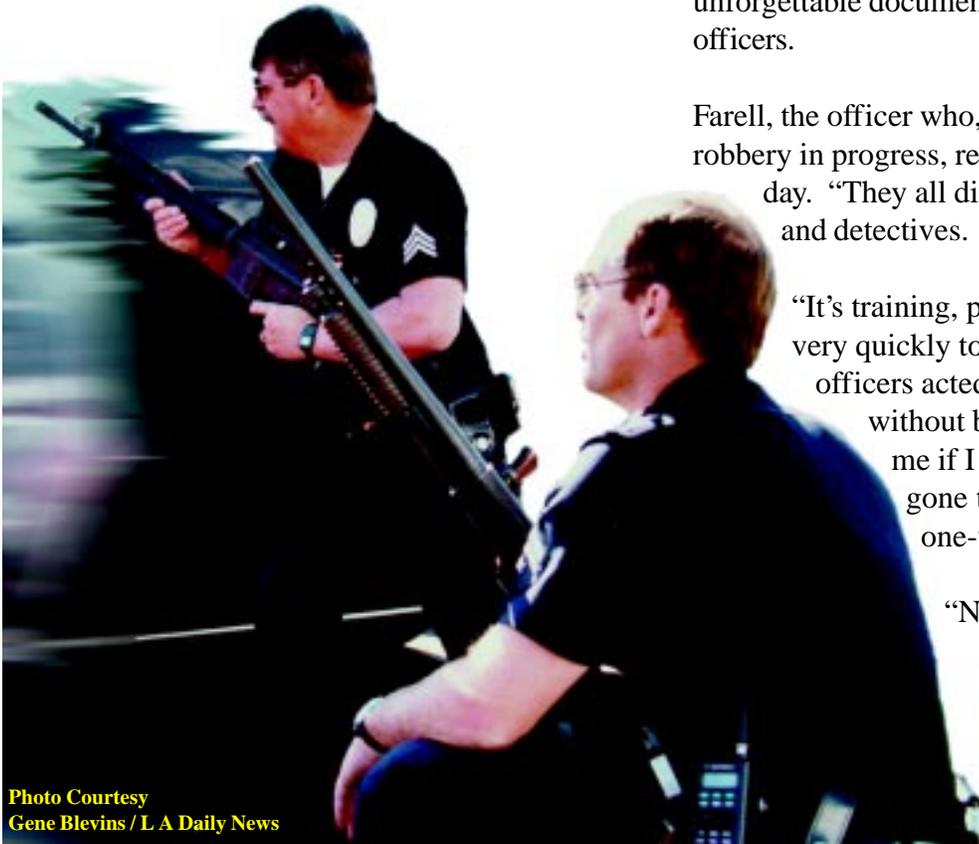


Photo Courtesy
Gene Blevins / L A Daily News

“We had to do something to try to end this thing without innocent people and civilians getting killed.”

Four days after the shoot-out, the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners took action to create a field test of .45-caliber semiautomatic pistols for patrol officers, and to deploy AR-15s in each field supervisor’s squad car as soon as training and equipment acquisition can occur.

No written article can do justice to the scene played out in North Hollywood that morning. The videotapes made by a half-dozen media helicopters overhead captured much of the action.

From the heroic rescue of a downed officer, made under heavy gunfire, to the numerous attempts to effectively engage the suspects, the footage is unforgettable documentation of the heroism of police officers.

Farell, the officer who, with his partner, came upon the robbery in progress, reflected on the heroism of that day. “They all did it; rookies and veterans, patrol and detectives.

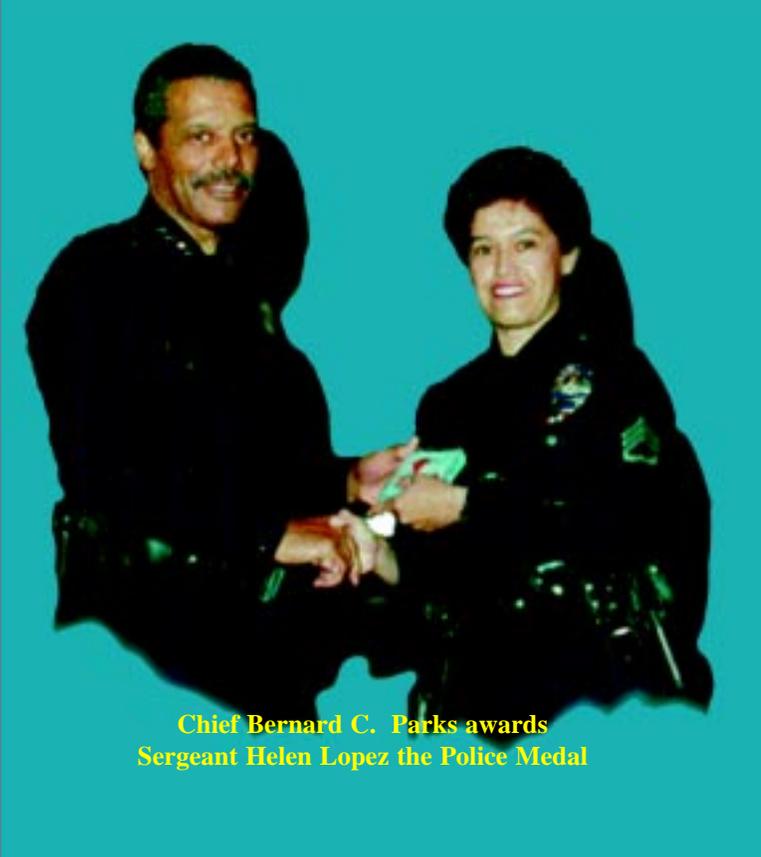
“It’s training, pure and simple. We adapted very quickly to what we needed to do. All officers acted the way they needed to without being told. A media guy asked me if I had the chance, would I have gone the other way. I gave him a one-word answer.

“Never.”

This article was reprinted with permission from
POLICE
The Law Officer’s Magazine
April 1997

Recognition Day

For Bravery and Service



**Chief Bernard C. Parks awards
Sergeant Helen Lopez the Police Medal**

The Department honored 462 sworn and civilian employees at the 18th Annual Recognition Day ceremonies on November 12, 1997 at the Police Academy Gymnasium in Elysian Park. It was the largest Recognition Day to date surpassing the impressive number of 394 recipients for last year's ceremony.

Medals and citations were presented to the recipients by Chief Bernard C. Parks acknowledging acts of outstanding bravery and service. Deputy Chief Robert Gil and Deputy Chief David Gascon assisted with the narrative addresses and award presentations. Awards presented included 16 Police Medals - the highest

award after the Medal of Valor, 39 Police Stars, 2 Human Relations Medals, 9 Police Meritorious Service Medals, 374 Police Meritorious Unit Citations, 20 Lifesaving Medals and 2 Community Policing Medals. There were no awards given in the following categories: Police Commission Distinguished Service Medal, Police Commission Unit Citation, Police Meritorious Achievement Medal and Police Distinguished Service Medal.

The Recognition Day ceremony was attended by fellow officers, colleagues, friends and family members.

Budget - Fiscal Year 1997-1998

Salaries \$732,352,083

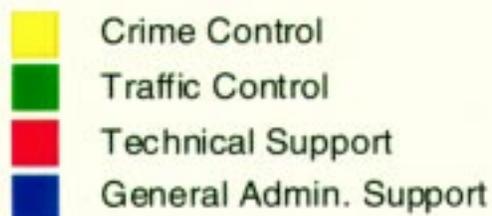
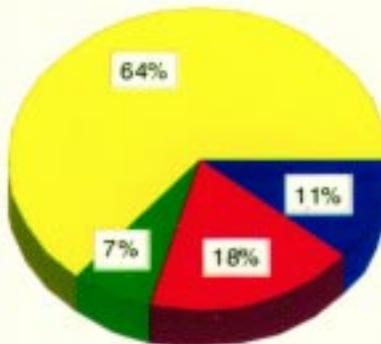
Expense \$32,122,184

Equipment \$1,449,031

Total \$765,923,298

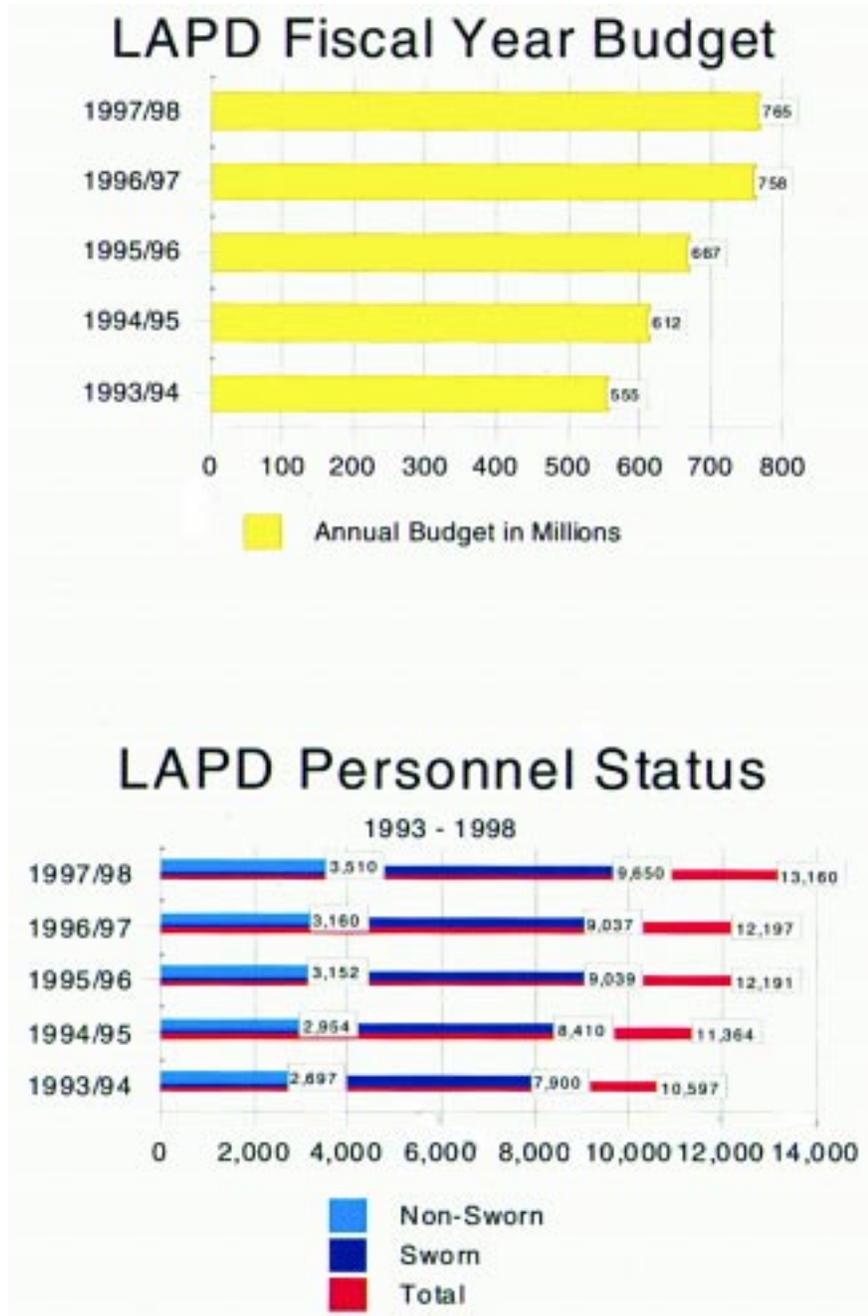
Appropriation by Program

Fiscal year 1997-1998



Budget - Personnel Comparison

1993 - 1997



1997 Part I Crimes and Attempts

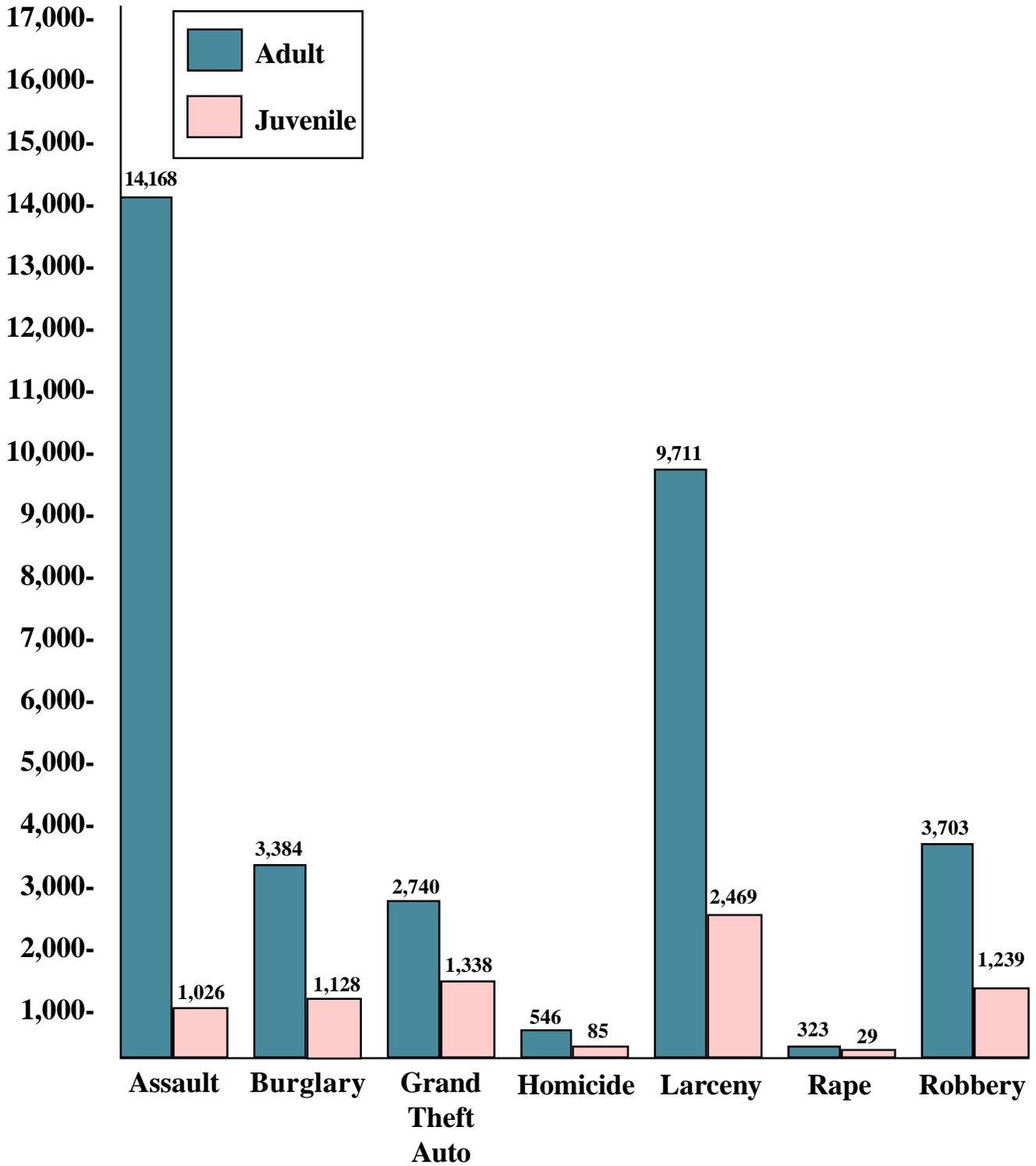
Reported to the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics and
Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Type of Crime	Number Reported	Crimes Unfounded/Reclass. *	Actual 1996	Actual 1997	Percent Change
Homicide **	593	18	709	575	-18.9
Forcible Rape	1,471	58	1,465	1,413	-3.5
Robbery	20,652	146	25,195	20,506	-18.6
Aggravated Assault	34,260	217	35,475	34,043	-4.0
Burglary	30,341	146	35,863	30,195	-15.8
Larceny (except Vehicle Theft)	83,103	498	95,074	82,605	-13.1
Vehicle Theft	35,391	173	41,507	35,218	-15.2
TOTAL	205,811	1,256	235,288	204,555	-13.1

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

** Under Uniformed 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 State and FBI will occasionally be lower than the count reported internally.

Number of Arrests for Part I Crimes in 1997



Total Adult Arrests for Part I Crimes: 34,575

Total Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes: 7,314

Population*, Size, and Police Cost**

	Area	Population	Street Miles	Square Miles	Population/Sq. Mile	Cost/Sq. Mile	Cost/Capita
C e n t r a l	Central	40,224	92	5.1	7,887	8,927,483	1,131.91
	Rampart	266,939	152	7.9	33,790	6,450,511	190.90
	Hollenbeck	197,462	256	15.2	12,991	2,384,206	183.53
	Northeast	248,655	443	28.5	8,725	1,529,821	175.34
	Newton	142,611	196	8.9	16,024	4,966,641	309.96
	CB Total	895,891	1,139	65.6	13,657	3,361,783	246.16
S o u t h	Southwest	164,552	233	9.8	16,791	5,213,443	310.49
	Harbor	171,866	314	25.7	6,687	1,687,575	252.35
	77th Street	175,522	258	11.9	14,750	4,577,287	310.33
	Southeast	127,984	207	10.2	12,547	5,032,650	401.09
	SB Total	639,924	1,012	57.6	11,110	3,476,826	312.95
W e s t	Hollywood	193,805	288	18.9	10,254	2,626,669	256.15
	Wilshire	234,029	320	14.5	16,140	3,889,654	241.00
	West L.A.	215,745	515	64.3	3,355	588,198	175.30
	Pacific	201,119	375	24.1	8,345	2,014,866	241.44
	WB Total	844,698	1,498	121.8	6,935	1,579,831	227.80
V a l l e y	Van Nuys	255,969	456	29.8	8,590	1,824,199	212.37
	West Valley	296,194	749	51.9	5,707	914,924	160.32
	N. Hollywd	219,402	432	25.1	8,741	1,661,106	190.03
	Foothill	263,283	552	61.1	4,309	690,284	160.19
	Devonshire	241,343	634	53.9	4,478	746,680	166.76
	VB Total	1,276,191	2,823	221.8	5,754	1,018,764	177.06
	Grand Total	3,656,704	6,472	466.8	7,834	1,797,736	229.49

* Reflects State Department of Finance data.

** 1997/1998 fiscal year budget used for cost statistics.

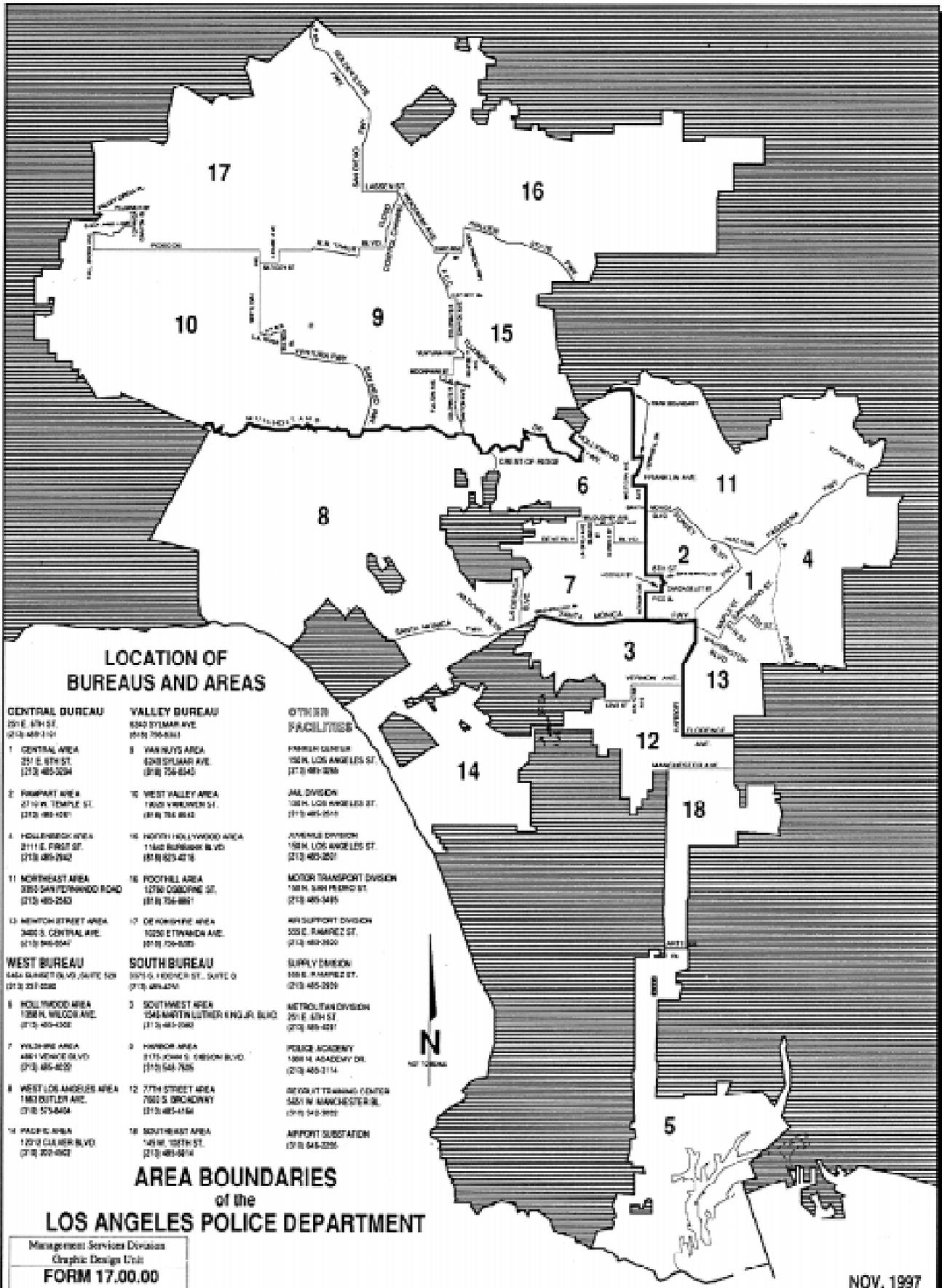
Distribution of Department Personnel by Rank, Sex and Ethnicity

(including Metropolitan Transportation Authority Police Merger)

Rank	Total	Gender		Ethnicity						
		Male	Female	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian Amer.	Cauc.	Filipino	Hispanic	
Sworn										
Chief	1	1		1						
Deputy Chief	8	8		2			4		2	
Commander	19	16	3	2			14		3	
Captain	66	64	2	5		1	52		8	
Lieutenant	228	215	13	29	1	4	165		29	
Detective	1,534	1,276	258	203	5	45	906	9	366	
Sergeant	1,056	930	126	172	5	40	637	3	199	
Police Officer	6,808	5,509	1,299	923	35	368	3,021	113	2,348	
1997 *										
Sworn	9,720	8,019	1,701	1,337	46	458	4,799	125	2,955	
%		82.5%	17.5%	13.8%	0.5%	4.7%	49.4%	1.3%	30.4%	
Civilian	3,051	1,073	1,978	1,020	9	209	905	193	715	
%		35.2%	64.8%	33.4%	0.2%	6.9%	29.7%	6.3%	23.4%	
1997										
Total	12,771	9,092	3,679	2,357	55	667	5,704	318	3,670	
%		71.2%	28.8%	18.5%	0.4%	5.2%	44.7%	2.5%	28.7%	
1996										
Sworn	9,192	7,603	1,589	1,279	42	407	4,677	108	2,679	
%		82.7%	17.2%	13.9%	0.4%	4.4%	50.8%	1.1%	29.1%	
Civilian	3,040	1,072	1,968	1,010	8	204	907	190	721	
%		35.2%	64.7%	33.2%	0.2%	6.7%	29.8%	6.2%	23.7%	
1995										
Sworn	8,509	7,064	1,445	1,232	32	344	4,462	80	2,359	
%		83.0%	16.9%	14.5%	0.4%	4.0%	52.4%	0.9%	27.7%	
Civilian	2,852	1,001	1,851	964	7	192	859	166	664	
%		35.1%	64.9%	33.8%	0.3%	6.7%	30.1%	5.8%	23.3%	
1983**										
Sworn	6,993	6,562	431	678	18	92	5,209	20	976	
%		93.8%	6.2%	9.7%	0.3%	1.3%	74.5%	0.3%	13.9%	
Civilian	2,594	1,089	1,505	981	6	103	1,018	63	423	
%		42.1%	58.0%	37.8%	0.2%	4.0%	37.3%	2.4%	16.3%	

* As of December 31, 1997

** The first year for formatting data in this manner.
(rounded to the nearest tenth)



LOCATION OF BUREAUS AND AREAS

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| CENTRAL BUREAU
251 E. 8TH ST.
(213) 483-3141 | VALLEY BUREAU
6342 STAMM AVE.
(818) 750-6551 | OTHER FACILITIES |
| 1 CENTRAL AREA
251 E. 8TH ST.
(213) 483-3294 | 2 VAN NUYS AREA
6248 OLIARI AVE.
(818) 754-8343 | PARISH CAMPUS
102 N. LOS ANGELES ST.
(213) 483-3266 |
| 2 PEARSON AREA
2710 W. TEMPLE ST.
(213) 483-4051 | 16 WEST VALLEY AREA
17620 WILSON ST.
(818) 353-8543 | JAIL DIVISION
102 N. LOS ANGELES ST.
(213) 483-3266 |
| 4 HOLLYWOOD AREA
2111 E. FIRST ST.
(213) 483-2542 | 16 NORTH HOLLYWOOD AREA
11642 BURBANK BLVD.
(818) 823-4716 | JUVENILE DIVISION
102 N. LOS ANGELES ST.
(213) 483-3266 |
| 11 NORTHEAST AREA
3302 SAN PEDRANEO ROAD
(213) 483-2343 | 16 FOOTHILL AREA
12761 OGDEN ST.
(818) 754-8857 | MOTOR TRANSPORT DIVISION
102 N. SAN PEDRANO ST.
(213) 483-3495 |
| 13 NEWTON STREET AREA
2402 S. CENTRAL AVE.
(213) 544-5547 | 17 DE WINDHARDT AREA
10220 S. THORN AVE.
(818) 353-8300 | 489 SUPPORT DIVISION
523 E. SARAZET ST.
(213) 483-3200 |
| WEST BUREAU
4444 SANWITTON AVE., SUITE 502
(213) 353-2242 | SOUTH BUREAU
3071 S. HEDDICH ST., SUITE 0
(213) 483-4200 | SUPPLY DIVISION
505 S. HARPER ST.
(213) 483-3200 |
| 6 HOLLYWOOD AREA
1588 N. WILCOX AVE.
(213) 483-3322 | 3 SOUTHWEST AREA
1545 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BLVD.
(213) 483-3380 | METROPOLITAN DIVISION
251 E. 8TH ST.
(213) 483-4281 |
| 7 WILSHIRE AREA
4801 VENICE BLVD.
(213) 483-4222 | 2 HARBOUR AREA
2175 JOHN S. GIBSON BLVD.
(213) 543-7335 | POLICE ACADEMY
188 N. ASADASY DR.
(213) 483-2114 |
| 8 WEST LOS ANGELES AREA
1803 BUTLER AVE.
(213) 573-8404 | 12 7TH STREET AREA
7802 S. BROADWAY
(213) 483-4154 | OFFICE OF TRAINING CENTER
5421 N. MANCHESTER BL.
(213) 543-8822 |
| 14 PACIFIC AREA
12512 CLAYTON BLVD.
(213) 353-8822 | 18 SOUTHWEST AREA
145 W. 105TH ST.
(213) 483-4214 | AIRPORT SUBSTATION
(213) 543-2205 |

AREA BOUNDARIES of the LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Management Services Division
Graphic Design Unit
FORM 17.00.00

NOV. 1997



Los Angeles Police Department
150 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles CA 90012