



Department Responds to U.S. Civil Commission on Civil Rights Report

The *Los Angeles Times* on May 5, 1999 published an article under the headline, "Special Prosecutor Urged for Police Abuse." The article is said to quote a soon-to-be published report from the United States Commission on Civil Rights. One recommendation of that commission calls for a special prosecutor to replace the Los Angeles County District Attorney in investigating law enforcement officers accused of abuse. The report also states that LAPD has failed to address a number of problems including excessive use of force and gender bias.

The Department, in 1998, was provided in advance a confidential draft of this report. After reviewing the draft, the Department formally voiced its concerns regarding the faulty methods used by the commission to collect information, the veracity of the information collected, as well as its analysis. These concerns were apparently echoed by three dissenting commissioners who wrote, "This report... does not meet the commission's high standards for fact finding." Moreover, these same commissioners described several of the report's recommendations as "overreaction." Likewise, the Department strongly disagrees with the findings and recommendations of this report.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Hearings

The Congress established the United States Commission on Civil Rights as a bipartisan, fact-finding agency. Its mission includes the collection and study of information, evaluation of laws and policies, and to act as a clearinghouse for information pertaining to discrimination in the administration of justice.

In compiling this recent report, the commission conducted two series of fact-finding hearings in Los Angeles. The first series of hearings occurred in 1993, following the arrest of Rodney King. The second series were held in 1996, after the testimony of the now-retired LAPD Detective Mark Fuhrman at the O.J. Simpson murder trial. At both series of hearings, a vast majority of the witnesses represented a very narrow perspective. Representatives from organizations historically critical of the Department were repeatedly called to testify, including the Executive Director and Public Affairs Director for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

The commission, during the hearings, often failed to discern the various law enforcement agencies. The LAPD was often accused of the actions of other agencies. For example, in a discussion of the "problem of excessive force" within the LAPD, an incident that occurred in Brooklyn, New York, was cited. An incident involving the Riverside County Sheriff's Department was used to show that the LAPD needed to review its reform efforts.

Continued on Page 2

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Page	Articles
1	Response to Civil Rights Report
2	LAPD Yearbook
3	Commendations
5	Preparing for Y2K
7	Fifth Annual C-PAB
8	New Inspector General



LAPD Responds

Continued from Page 1

Excessive Use of Force

The report stated that excessive use of force is still a lingering problem for the Department. The commission reported, "the Department's practice of hog-tying or hobbling is another excessive force." Under the commission's definition, the mere application of a hobble restraint device, a non-reportable use of force, would constitute an excessive use of force incident. The fact is, the actual number of use of force incidents has dropped significantly over the last five years.

Gender Bias

In reporting on gender bias, the commission used outdated information, including studies as old and dated as 1983. The commission failed to recognize the Department's substantial progress in this area or its efforts to improve female representation. The Department is continuing to make strides to attain its hiring and promotional goals. In 1998, female officers made up 17.8 percent of the Department's sworn ranks, giving LAPD the highest number of sworn female officers of any law enforcement agency in California.

Review and Criticism

We have provided the United States Commission on Civil Rights a detailed review of its report. It is our hope that this information will be used in any future evaluation of the Department.

By Sergeant Dennis Ballas

Management Services Division

LAPD Yearbook In 2000

The Los Angeles Police Department in 1984 published its first and only commemorative yearbook. The yearbook was a tremendous success and served as a lasting memory for the men and women of LAPD. Fast forward, 16 years later, the Los Angeles Police Revolver and Athletic Club Inc. (LAPRAAC) will publish a second — the LAPD Commemorative Yearbook 2000, slated for delivery in November 2000.

The yearbook, printed by Taylor Publishing, will be available in standard and deluxe editions. At more than 500 pages, the new edition will be in color, and is an updated and revised version of the 1984 yearbook. The individual pictures of LAPD employees will be about twice the size of the first edition. Photographers from Pacific Studios have begun scheduling photo sessions at Area stations and all police facilities. The portraits are taken using state-of-the-art digital technology. A proof sheet will be made available to all employees to allow each to select the most flattering picture to include in the yearbook. Additional pictures can also be ordered at that time.

Although the yearbook will not be available until 2000, individual photographs may be purchased immediately. The cost of the standard issue yearbook is \$65.00, and a special deluxe leather edition is available for \$100.00. Personalized embossing will be made available by LAPRAAC for a nominal fee.

The yearbook will highlight all employees of the Los Angeles Police Department. It will also feature a special pictorial history on the evolution of the Department since 1984.

LAPRAAC will begin accepting orders for the yearbook starting September 1, 1999 to February 29, 2000. Those ordering early will receive a \$10 discount. This is a great opportunity to be part of the Department's history!

By Bob Gale and Bud Arce

LAPRAAC



Commendations

The Chief of Police received the following personnel commendations from June 10 to June 21.

Rank	Name	Assignment
Commander	LaChasse, Royal Scott	Criminal Intelligence
Commander	Watson, Daniel Blackwell	Ombudsoffice
Captain III	Carter, Jr., Cayler Lee	West Valley
Captain III	Smith, David	Los Angeles
Captain I	Trilling, Peter Hugo	Newton
Lieutenant II	Hills, Daniel Philip	Newton
Lieutenant II	Jones, Thomas Charles	Metro
Lieutenant II	Keyser, Steven Wayne	Training
Lieutenant II	Booker, Freddie L.	Community Affairs
Detective III	Boles, Gregory Steven	Detective Headquarters
Detective III	LaCasse, Rene	Financial Crimes
Detective III	Baxter, William	Juvenile
Detective III	Gutierrez, Richard	Narcotics
Detective III	Nathan, Evangelyn	Governmental Liaison
Detective III	Roberson, Dwaine Lavar	Newton
Detective II	Arias, Michael	Detective Services
Detective II	Elzinga, Jr., Randy	Hollywood
Detective II	Lopez, Richard	Narcotics
Detective II	Skogen, Gary	Narcotics
Detective I	Bryant, Kenneth	Narcotics
Detective I	Castillo, Moses F.	Newton
Detective I	Chavez, Geoffrey	Narcotics
Detective I	Esparza, Jeffrey	Narcotics
Detective I	Gomez, Belinda	Financial Crimes
Detective I	Lyga, Frank	Narcotics
Detective I	Mahony, Gregory Patrick	Central
Detective I	Morten, Ralph Edward	Detective Support
Detective I	Nila, David	Narcotics
Detective I	Rodriguez, John David	Financial Crimes
Detective I	Shamlyan, Gevork	Hollywood
Sergeant II	Batesol, Dale	Wilshire
Sergeant II	Gouyen, Gia	Van Nuys
Sergeant II	Haines, Jr., George Edwin	Metro
Sergeant II	Haleck, Ernest	Metro

Continued on Page 4



Commendations

Continued from Page 3

Rank	Name	Assignment
Sergeant II	McDonald, Thomas Jefferson	Continuing Education
Sergeant II	Page, Thomas Edward	Uniformed Support
Sergeant II	Sledd, Michael Duane	Metro
Sergeant II	Schwartzner, Donald	Metro
Sergeant II	Titiriga, Nicholas Andrew	Recruit Reserve
Sergeant II	Trujillo, Joe Luis	Central
Sergeant II	Witman, Daniel	Central
Sergeant I	Atanwix, Karen	77 th
Sergeant I	Green, Mark	77 th
Sergeant I	Moreland, Keith William	Behavioral Sciences
Sergeant I	Paulson, Shannon	Van Nuys
Sergeant I	Williams, Steven H.	Continuing Education
Police Officer III	Allen, Mark Anthony	Northeast
Police Officer III	Alley, Jeffrey Scott	Metro
Police Officer III	Aoki, Damon Shigeru	Metro
Police Officer III	Avalos, John Joseph	Metro
Police Officer III	Azpeitia, Antonio	Rampart
Police Officer III	Banga, Walter L.	Metro
Police Officer III	Castro, Andrew Paul	Metro
Police Officer III	Chacon, Gustavo	Metro
Police Officer III	Chong, Rudolfo Seman	Metro
Police Officer III	Daigle, Archie Lucien	Wilshire
Police Officer III	Davis, Mary Donna	Metro
Police Officer III	Fentress, Martin Crosby	Training
Police Officer III	Flores, Abraham	Metro
Police Officer III	Gonzalez, Antonio	Central
Police Officer III	Gray, Ronald Wayne	Metro
Police Officer III	Greene, Jon K.	Continuing Education
Police Officer III	Hagen, Michael John	Uniformed Support
Police Officer III	Henley, Michael Otis	Training
Police Officer III	Kiser, Jeffrey Michael	Metro
Police Officer III	Kosier, Richard Scott	Metro
Police Officer III	McCain, Randall Michael	Central
Police Officer III	Minor, Michael Brain	Metro

Continued on Page 9



Y2K: The End of the World or Just Another Date Change?

What LAPD Employees Should Know about Deployment

The Term and the Problem

The year 2000's technological problem, Y2K, or the Millennium Bug, is a result of programming decisions made in the early days of computers, when memory capacity was scarce and expensive. Instead of a four-digit code for year dates, a two-digit code was used. This practice continued for decades and also found its way into the embedded chips, also known as microprocessors, that exist in many everyday computers used in factories, offices, automobiles, vessels and aircraft. Many electronic devices are important parts of our daily lives – cellular telephones, pagers, satellites, automobiles and VCRs, to name a few.

Because of the old programming practices, computers may confuse the year 2000 with 1900 and make errors, or stop operating. While most of us expect Y2K to strike at midnight on Dec. 31, 1999, a number of experts predict that some problems are likely to occur sooner and could persist over several years.

Responsive Department Deployment

A key example that may touch off massive confusion and problems is the date, September 9, 1999, which is recorded in computers as 9/9/99. This series of 9s has been used by past programmers to terminate a computer program. The dawn of September 9, 1999 may trigger all sorts of confusion in computers and everyday big and small electronic equipment used by millions of people.

The Los Angeles Police Department's response — maximum deployment of personnel and activation of Department Operations Center starting the evening of September 8.

A second source of concern stems from the widespread belief that January 1, 2000 marks the beginning of a new millennium. Not so. The millennium does not actually begin until January 1, 2001. Still, the general perception is that New Year's Eve of the year 2000 will hail the new millennium, and people have planned parties to celebrate this turn of events with enthusiasm above and well beyond a normal New Year's Eve.

Regardless of Y2K's ultimate impact, sound emergency planning and preparedness by the Department and its personnel is essential. The Department has completed an initial operation plan for Y2K. The plan, which will change accordingly with additional information, will be made available to all personnel in the very near future.

Dates to Note for Maximum Deployment

The Department will be on maximum deployment on September 8, 1999; and again from December 31, 1999 to the end of New Year's weekend. Maximum deployment means the maximum number of personnel regularly assigned to Patrol with no regular days off, plus all Vice, Special Projects Unit (SPU), Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums (CRASH), and non-essential detective personnel will be assigned to patrol or Unusual Occurrence assignments.

During Deployment Period (DP) 13, 1999, discretionary days off (TO) will generally not be available. Only those personnel with pre-approved DP 13 vacations will be allowed to schedule vacations.

Continued on Page 6

**Y2K**

Continued from Page 5

What you can do to prepare your family for Y2K

First and foremost, be prepared. Here are some tips:

- Ensure that you have accurate financial and personal identification records, including bank and investment statements, bill receipts, insurance policies and other pertinent documents.
- Make sure you have hard copies of important records kept on your home computer.
- Verify with manufacturers of essential electronic equipment whether their products will be affected. This includes fire and security alarm systems; programmed thermostats, appliances, garage door openers, electronic locks, and any other electronic devices controlled by “embedded chips.”
- Have some extra cash on hand in case the computer-controlled electronic transactions involving ATM cards and credit cards cannot be processed during the New Year’s weekend. Keep cash in a safe place, and accumulate it in small amounts well before December 31, 1999.
- Get in the habit of keeping your automobile gas tank filled. You will be less affected if there is a disruption in gasoline supply.
- In case of power failure, plan to use alternative cooking devices as specified by the manufacturer. *Do not use charcoal grills indoors!*
- Have plenty of flashlights and extra batteries on hand. *Do not use candles for emergency lighting.*
- Stock up on extra blankets, coats, hats and gloves to keep warm. *Do not use a gas-fueled appliance, like an oven, as an alternative heating source.* The same goes for wood burning or liquid-fueled heating units that are not designed for indoor use.
- Examine your smoke alarms now. If you have smoke alarms that are hardwired into your home electrical system – most new ones are – check to see if they have battery backups. If not, consider the use of battery-operated smoke detectors as backups in the event of a power failure. Every fall, replace batteries in all smoke alarms as a general fire safety practice.
- If you plan to use a portable generator, connect household items directly to the generator. *Do not connect the generator to your home electrical system.* Be sure to keep the generator in a well-ventilated area, either outside or in a garage with the door open. *Do not put gasoline-powered generators in your basement or anywhere inside your home.*
- Give extra consideration to the special needs of those who depend on your daily support and assistance: the elderly, children, pets and others.

Remember, don’t wait until December 30 to prepare – start today!

If you need additional information about Y2K, please contact Emergency Preparedness Unit, Emergency Operations Section, at (213) 485-4011.

*By Lt. Charles Roper
Emergency Operations Section*



Fifth Annual C-PAB Informative and Fun!

More than 550 people attended the Fifth Annual Community-Police Advisory Board (C-PAB) Summit held in June, making it another successful event.

The Summit held on June 5, 1999 at the Wilshire Ebell Theatre was an opportunity for C-PAB members and command staff Citywide to become acquainted, share success stories and learn about Citywide nuisance abatement and volunteer programs. In attendance were various elected and appointed City officials, Department personnel and C-PAB members.

C-PAB was first formed by Administrative Order No. 10 in 1993, and its 600 members are comprised of Area residents. C-PAB is in direct contact with Area commanding officers, and working together, they identify problem areas, disorder and neglect that can breed serious crime. They strategize to solve these problems by mobilizing community and governmental resources. C-PAB membership is strong and growing, and is an excellent resource for the "Ideal Area" response configuration – the Department's new institutionalized form of Community Policing.

The first C-PAB Summit was held in 1995 at the Los Angeles Convention Center, and its original format of multiple workshops with audience participation has remained the same. In 1999, however, the planning committee, in direct response to Summit critiques over the years, made a change from the usual presentations by "talking heads" to a more exciting program which included a parody of the television program, "Hollywood Squares."

Chief of Police Bernard C. Parks; Captains Sergio Diaz, Terry Hara and Jim McDonnell; and C-PAB members filled the nine squares and were posed questions regarding the Department. Commander Alan Kerstein of Operations-West Bureau served as moderator, and community members and patrol officers served as contestants. The seg-

ment was a resounding success; not only was it informative but everyone had a good time.

Presentations on the Citywide Nuisance Abatement Program (CNAP) and the Mayor's Volunteer Bureau filled the second half of the daylong event. These segments provided valuable information regarding the many nuisance abatements, and programs offered to the community by the Volunteer Bureau.

If you would like to take part in the planning of next year's event, please contact Community Policing and Planning Section, Management Services Division, at (213) 847-4882.

*By Sergeant Michael Salinaz
Management Services Division*

**1999 World
Police & Fire Games
Stockholm, Sweden
July 16 - July 24
50 Participating Countries
9,000 Public Safety Personnel
27 LAPD Athletes**



Assistant U.S. Attorney Appointed As New Inspector General

The Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners unanimously selected an Assistant U.S. Attorney as its new Inspector General. The selection in late May concluded a nationwide search in an extremely competitive process.

Jeffrey Eglash, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of Public Corruption and Government Fraud Section, assumes the new post in mid-July. Eglash will report directly to the Police Commission. He was the final candidate from a pool of 99 applicants.

The Commissioners are confident Eglash will help the Board provide vigorous independent oversight and help to institutionalize reform in the Los Angeles Police Department. The Commission characterized the Office of the Inspector General (IG) as “one of the Christopher Commission’s most important reform recommendations to strengthen civilian oversight of the LAPD, and to make the Department more accountable to the public.”

Indeed, the 1991 Christopher Commission directed “the Police Commission staff (to) include an Inspector General who would be responsible for overseeing the receipt of citizen complaints, monitoring progress of complaints through the IAD (Internal Affairs Division) process, and auditing the results of IAD investigations.” The City Charter, in a 1995 voter referendum, established the IG.

The Commission, in the last three years, broadened the Inspector General’s duties to include a review of all officer-involved shootings, law-enforcement related injuries, in-custody deaths, and the use of upper-body control holds. The Commission will continue to explore new procedures that will enhance the ability of the IG to effectively serve as “the eyes and ears” of the Board. The Commission is fully committed to providing the IG with the widest possible latitude in performing its duties while exercising appropriate oversight as prescribed by the City Charter.

Eglash is uniquely qualified for the position of Inspector General, according to a statement released by the Police Commission. He has a strong track record, has demonstrated strong analytical ability, investigative skills, sound judgment, integrity, political acumen, managerial and supervisory experience, and a passion for public service. Eglash has served at the U.S. Attorney’s office for 17 years, and completed a brief stint at the Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office. He is a 1985 graduate of Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley, and a 1981 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley.

*By Ken Ferber
Los Angeles Police Commission*

Visit the LAPD’s Official Web site:

<http://www.lapdonline.org>

Call (213) 485-1750 for more Information.



Commendations

Continued from Page 4

Rank	Name	Assignment
Police Officer III	Parlor, Michael Brown	Training
Police Officer III	Price, Auston	Metro
Police Officer III	Ramos, Ivan	Metro
Police Officer III	Redruello, Manuel Vicente	Metro
Police Officer III	Robertson III, John Williams	Metro
Police Officer III	Romas, Ramona Ann	Narcotics
Police Officer III	Santos, Jerry	Metro
Police Officer III	Seeget, Allan Edward	Newton
Police Officer III	Strogatz, Burton Jack	Metro
Police Officer III	Tippet, Jonathan Lee	Metro
Police Officer III	Tyler, Merav	Central
Police Officer III	Vargas, Alejandro	Detective Headquarters
Police Officer III	Vincent, Raul Deguzman	Metro
Police Officer III	Wang, Michael Tsu	Management Services
Police Officer III	Zuniga, Fernando	Metro
Police Officer III	Zuniga, Jesus M.	Metro
Police Officer III	Zuniga, Peter Marquez	Metro
Police Officer II	Amoroso, Nancy	Southeast
Police Officer II	Campos, Guillermo	Foothill
Police Officer II	Dominguez, Joseph Bernard	Newton
Police Officer II	Garcia, Carlos	Central
Police Officer II	Gerritsen, Laura	Van Nuys
Police Officer II	Hajji, Shannon	West Traffic
Police Officer II	Landry, Christopher	Wilshire
Police Officer II	MacWillie, Catherine Winifred	Northeast
Police Officer II	Mrakich, Christian	Southeast
Police Officer II	Rasch, Alfredo	Hollywood
Police Officer II	Rodriguez, Jr., David Anthony	Wilshire
Police Officer II	Rogers, Eric Arthur	Harbor
Police Officer II	Salcedo, David	Van Nuys
Police Officer II	Smythe, Christopher	West Traffic
Police Officer II	Talavera, Michael Anthony	Wilshire
Police Officer II	Wilson, Douglas	Van Nuys
Police Officer I	Bury, Gail Elizabeth	Northeast
Chief MA	Bonino, Joseph P.	Jail
Sr. MA II	Lynes, Phyllis Murphy	EODD
PSR	Flenoury, Lisa	77th

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P.O. BOX 30158
LOS ANGELES, CA 90030

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