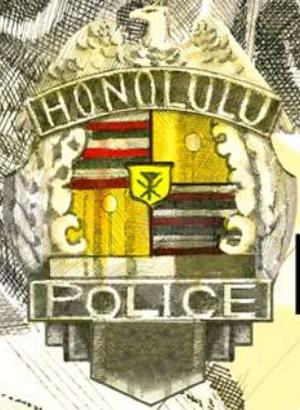
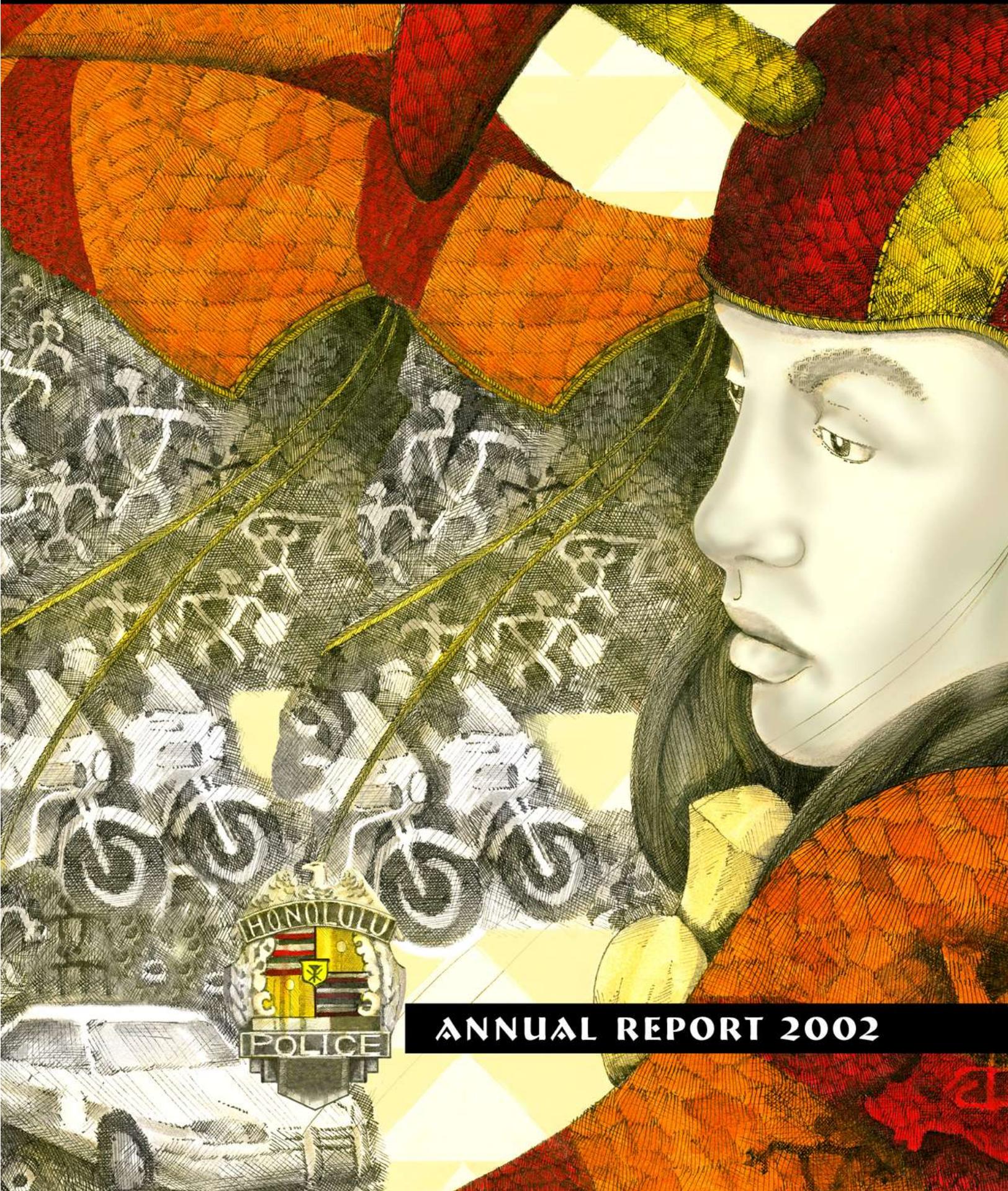


# HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT



**ANNUAL REPORT 2002**

# MISSION

We, the men and women of the Honolulu Police Department, are dedicated to providing excellent service through partnerships that build trust, reduce crime, create a safe environment, and enhance the quality of life in our community.

We are committed to these principles:

## INTEGRITY

We have integrity. *We adhere to the highest moral and ethical standards. We are honest and sincere in dealing with each other and the community. We have the courage to uphold these principles and are proud that they guide us in all we do.*

## RESPECT

We show respect. *We recognize the value of our unique cultural diversity and treat all people with kindness, tolerance, and dignity. We cherish and protect the rights, liberties, and freedoms of all as granted by the constitutions and laws of the United States and the State of Hawaii.*

## FAIRNESS

We act with fairness. *Objective, impartial decisions and policies are the foundation of our interactions. We are consistent in our treatment of all persons. Our actions are tempered with reason and equity.*

*... in the spirit of Aloha.*



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## Office of the Mayor City and County of Honolulu



This report describes the major activities, programs, and accomplishments of the Honolulu Police Department and presents crime-related statistics for the City and County of Honolulu for 2002. It is designed to inform the community about the goals and accomplishments of the department and to provide a statistical summary of the last year.

I believe that we all have good reasons to be proud of the work performed by the Honolulu Police Department's officers and civilian personnel. Their dedication to duty and excellent service continue to make this community a better and safer place for everyone.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeremy Harris".

JEREMY HARRIS, Mayor  
City and County of Honolulu



# Honolulu Police Commission

The Honolulu Police Commission is made up of seven members who are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. All members serve staggered terms of five years. They volunteer their services and do not receive any compensation.

The Commission elects its own chair and vice chair each year from among its members. The commission chair for 2002 was Leonard Leong and the vice chair was Cha Thompson.

The commission has the following mandated responsibilities:

- appoints and may remove the Chief of Police;
- evaluates the performance of the Chief of Police at least annually;
- reviews rules and regulations for the administration of the Honolulu Police Department;

- reviews the annual budget prepared by the Chief of Police and may make recommendations thereon to the Mayor;
- compares at least annually the actual achievements of the police department against the goals and objectives in the five-year plan; and
- receives, considers, and investigates charges brought by the public against the conduct of the department or any of its members and submits a written report of its finding to the Chief of Police.

The commissioners are committed to continue working proactively with the department to address problems regarding police conduct and other issues.



*Honolulu Police Commissioners: (seated from left) Chair Leonard Leong and Vice Chair Cha Thompson; (standing from left) Dwight Yoshimura, Alan Ho, Darolyn Lendio, Ronald Taketa, and Theo Butuyan.*



### Chief of Police Honolulu Police Department



International and national events continue to shape the Honolulu Police Department's (HPD) priorities. The department's preparedness plan includes an emergency management command that works closely with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies at all levels of government. HPD officers participate in several joint training exercises throughout the year to ensure that Honolulu is prepared to address threats or incidents that may occur.

As demonstrated throughout this report, the Community Area of Responsibility (CAR) philosophy has helped to improve the quality of life on Oahu by developing partnerships with citizens and organizations to address crime-related issues. Neighborhood security watches, traffic education programs, and community beautification projects are a few examples of how officers are using the CAR approach to enhance policing efforts.

New technology is enabling the department to move toward its goal of creating a more efficient, paperless environment. Document imaging capability was upgraded, resulting in increased processing speed and greater storage capacity. An automated field reporting program will soon allow officers to complete and transmit police reports from the field using their mobile data computers. Lastly, a new records management system is scheduled to be implemented next year.

A provisional restructuring of several elements resulted in the creation of the Executive Bureau. In addition to overseeing labor relations and negotiations, the new bureau is also responsible for the Informational Resources Section, Legislative Task Force, and Media Liaison Office.

I am proud of the men and women of the Honolulu Police Department. Their accomplishments exemplify their commitment to providing professional and quality service to the residents and visitors of Oahu.

Serving and Protecting with Aloha,

LEE D. DONOHUE  
Chief of Police



## Deputy Chief and Assistant Chiefs



**Robert K. S. Au**  
Deputy Chief of Police



**Glen R. Kajiyama**  
Deputy Chief of Police



**John P. Kerr**  
Assistant Chief  
Administrative Bureau



**Karl A. Godsey**  
Assistant Chief  
Support Services Bureau



**Henry B. Lau**  
Assistant Chief  
Investigative Bureau



**Paul D. Putzulu**  
Assistant Chief  
Executive Bureau



**Stephen S. Watarai**  
Assistant Chief  
Central Patrol Bureau

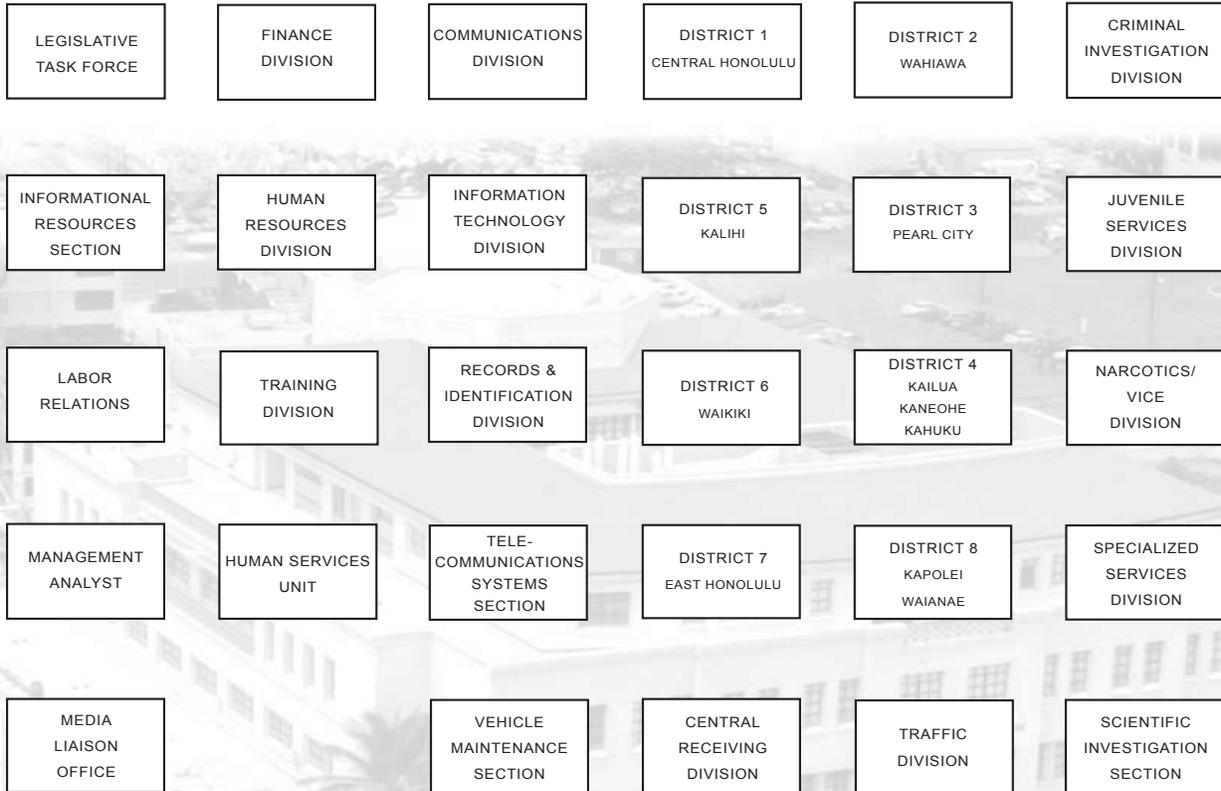
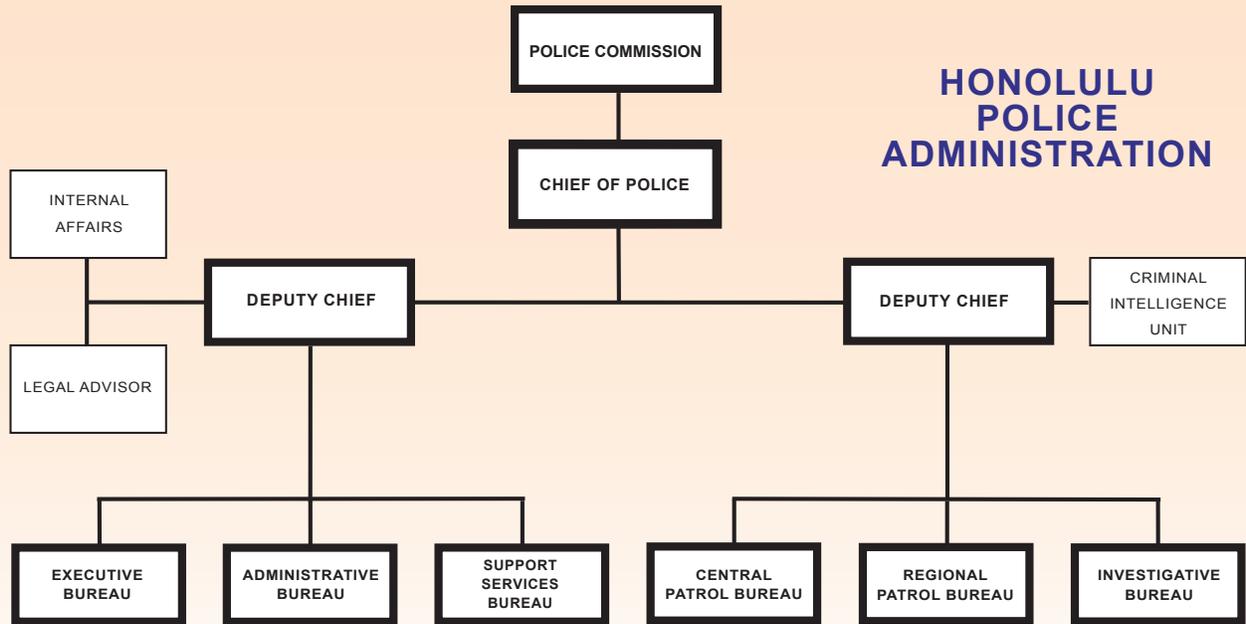


**Boisse P. Correa**  
Assistant Chief  
Regional Patrol Bureau



# Organizational Chart

## HONOLULU POLICE ADMINISTRATION





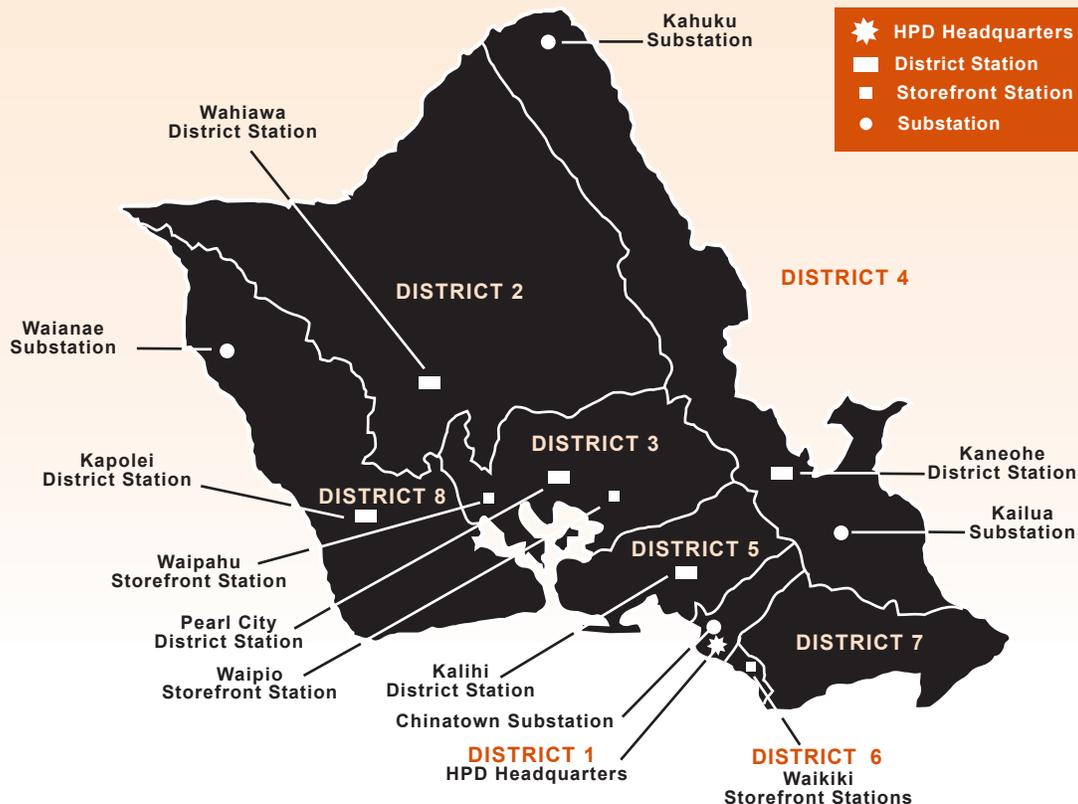
# Powers, Duties, and Functions

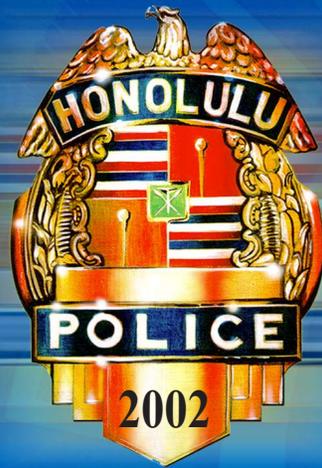
The Honolulu Police Department serves as the primary law enforcement agency for the entire island of Oahu. The Chief of Police directs the operation and administration of the department and is responsible for the following:

- preservation of the public peace;
- protection of the rights of persons and property;
- prevention of crime;
- detection and arrest of offenders against the law;
- enforcement and prevention of violations of state laws and city ordinances; and
- service of processes and notices in civil and criminal proceedings.

The department's jurisdiction is the City and County of Honolulu. It includes the entire island of Oahu, which has a circumference of about 137 miles and an area of some 596 square miles. The estimated resident population is about 885,290, which includes military personnel but not tourists.

For police operations, the island is divided into eight patrol districts; each district is subdivided into sectors and beats. The department's headquarters is at 801 South Beretania Street in downtown Honolulu. District stations are found in Kalihi, Pearl City, Kapolei, Wahiawa, and Kaneohe. Other facilities are identified on the map below and in the narrative parts of the report.





# Field Operations

DISTRICT 4

DISTRICT 5

DISTRICT 6

DISTRICT 7

DISTRICT 8

CENTRAL RECEIVING DIVISION

TRAFFIC DIVISION



## District 1

District 1 primarily covers the downtown Honolulu area, stretching from Liliha Street to Punahou Street. The resident population of the district is about 70,000 people. As the retail, financial, and political center of the State of Hawaii, the actual number of people in the district at any given time is much greater.

The district's administrative offices are located at the department's headquarters at 801 South Beretania Street. The Chinatown substation, located at 79 North Hotel Street, houses the district's downtown officers, Chinatown bicycle detail officers, Burglary-Theft Detail detectives, and a Project Outreach worker.



A newly formed Business Improvement District (BID) for the downtown area includes businesses in the Fort Street Mall area from Beretania Street to Nimitz Highway. The BID allows participating businesses in the designated area to communicate their concerns and report ongoing problems more efficiently to officers in District 1. By combining the efforts of the BID with those of the district's Community Area of Responsibility (CAR) program, officers can reduce chronic and/or routine complaints and focus on addressing street crimes.

The revitalization of the downtown area is a good example of how the district's Weed and Seed program teams law enforcement, private businesses, and citizens to remove criminal

elements and introduce positive changes in a community. District 1's Weed and Seed Detail also oversees the Neighborhood Security Watch (NSW) program. In addition to patrolling and reporting suspicious activities to police officers, the NSW volunteers coordinate the Condo-fax Network that expedites the sharing of information on criminal behavior patterns between condominium managers and the police.

City and federal agencies worked with the Weed and Seed Detail to clean and renovate Aala Park. The beautification project renewed pride in the community and solidified its resolve to maintain the park as a clean and safe environment for all to enjoy.

The District 1 Law Enforcement Explorers Program, which is also administered by the Weed and Seed Detail, is the largest program of its kind on the island. Through this program, high school students learn discipline and responsibility while engaging in community activities, such as Police Week, Special Olympics, and Keiki Identification.

District 1 also administers the department's Field Training and Evaluation Program (FTEP). Partnered with veteran officers, newly graduated recruits apply knowledge and skills acquired at the academy to hands-on field training experiences. In 2002, the



FTEP's seasoned officers closely supervised and successfully trained 107 recruits.

## District 2

District 2 is located in central Oahu and is bounded by Kipapa Gulch and the Waiahole Ditch on the south, the Waianae mountain range on the west, the Koolau mountain range on the east, and the area from Kaena Point to Sunset Beach on the north. This area includes the communities of Wahiawa, Mililani Town, Mililani Mauka, Whitmore Village, Waialua, Mokuleia, and Haleiwa. Notable military bases include Wheeler Army Airfield and Schofield Barracks.

Aggressively patrolling the North Shore coastline, the Beach Task Force continued to discourage theft from vehicles and other crimes to make the beaches and parks safe and pleasurable for tourists and residents.



District 2 upgraded its Geographic Information System. The system's computer-generated maps of the locations and times of property crimes provided officers and investigators with useful crime trend information. For example, this information was used to adjust staffing and implement special programs such as CAR projects within the identified area.

Traffic management was a priority in 2002, as the district continued to run its Line Patrol program 24 hours a day along the H-2 Freeway. In this program officers spend



two-hour shifts (during which time they also respond to calls) monitoring the freeway for violations, collisions, and general traffic congestion. Also, "Drive to Arrive Alive" projects were displayed in May and December 2002. In cooperation with the Wahiawa Lions Club, Matson, and Abe's Towing, both projects displayed wrecked vehicles at conspicuous locations to dramatically warn graduating students of the dangers of speeding and of driving while under the influence of alcohol.

Developed by the district, a Crime Information pamphlet was distributed by officers to assist victims and enhance communication with the police. Due to the success of these pamphlets, the concept was adopted by the entire department.

The district also developed a Home and Business Security Tips pamphlet that was mailed to burglary victims. The pamphlet provided tips and information about burglary and theft prevention.

Several capital improvements were made in the district from May through August to increase efficiency and safety. The Wahiawa station's receiving desk was expanded, and offices for sergeants and criminal investigation personnel were established in a secured area. Working with state agencies, District 2 helped to open a field office in June for officers who worked at the northern end of the district.

## District 3

District 3 covers the area from Red Hill to Village Park and Waipahu. This area is divided into three Community Areas of Responsibility (CAR). The main station is at

1100 Waimano Home Road in Pearl City. Storefront stations are located in the Waipahu Shopping Center and in the Gentry Waipio Shopping Center. The district also maintains an office in a trailer at the Waimalu Shopping Center.

In 2002, the Hawaii High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program provided additional resources and agencies for the district's Weed and Seed programs. Additional Weed and Seed support came in the form of a community housing project called Safe Havens, which provided resources to residents of three public housing complexes. In August, over 600 people attended the Weed and Seed National Night Out. The event highlighted and recognized residents involved in community-based crime prevention programs such as the Neighborhood Security Watch and Volunteer Residents Patrol.

The district's Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) augmented the efforts of uniformed officers by making 905 arrests in 2002. This unit also assisted other elements as evidenced by its successful apprehensions of wanted persons identified in CrimeStoppers bulletins.

Traffic safety and driver education were promoted through the use of speed monitor/display trailers and community traffic awareness programs. Traffic enforcement efforts resulted in more than 4,920 citations being issued and in 276 arrests being made for traffic and driving under the influence offenses.

A program to increase the public's awareness about identity theft was initiated by the district's Burglary-Theft Detail. The detail not only developed and distributed pamphlets and quick-reference cards, but it also gave presentations so that the collective effort would better equip the community to combat such crimes.

Along with maintaining the district's 131 Neighborhood Security Watches (6,826 households) throughout 2002, the District

Resource Officer conducted station tours, attended community meetings, distributed Keiki Identification cards, and made numerous presentations to the public.

During the Christmas holidays, District 3 worked in partnership with the Kmart management and organized 130 officers, administrators, and dispatchers to hold the annual "Shop with a Cop" at the Waikele and Stadium Marketplace Kmart stores for 135 underprivileged children.



#### District 4

District 4 encompasses all of Windward Oahu. The district spans the northeast side of the Koolau mountain range extending from Makapuu Point to the mouth of the Waialeale Stream. District 4 covers an area of 136 square miles, has an estimated population of 170,000, and includes the principal communities of Waimanalo, Lanikai, Kailua, Kaneohe, Kahaluu, Kaaawa, Punaluu, Hauula, Laie, and Kahuku. The population of the district is culturally diverse. There are rural agricultural areas, small towns, urban centers, military bases, suburban neighborhoods, hotel and resort centers, and shoreline recreation areas.

The main station and administrative center is located at 45-270 Waikalua Road in Kaneohe. There are also two full-service substations located at 219 Kuulei Road in Kailua and at 56-470 Kamehameha Highway in Kahuku.



District 4 was the first to establish a Bicycle Patrol Detail in 1992. In 2002, the program was reorganized into the new Bicycle/All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Detail, a pilot project that cross-trained officers so that bicycles or ATVs or both could be deployed as is tactically advantageous to situations and locales. With the versatility to negotiate off-road surfaces, the detail was just as effective at beach parks, secluded parking lots, and crowded shopping centers. Not only did the detail's high visibility serve as a deterrent, the nature of patrolling on bicycles/ATVs afforded frequent, casual interactions between officers and citizens.

Established programs and new initiatives applied the Community Area of Responsibility (CAR) concept to address a variety of chronic problems from street racers to "hot spots" of criminal activity and public disturbances. Partnering with the Provost Marshal of the Marine Corps Base Hawaii, the district

continued to focus on motorcycles racing on the H-3 Freeway. Also, the Modified Vehicle Squeeze project tightened enforcement on hotrod import vehicles that are reconstructed for dangerous, illegal racing. Since the project's inception in March 2002, 100 citations were issued for violations such as speeding, reckless driving, and driving under the influence of alcohol.

The Department of Transportation assisted the district in curbing the disturbances created by those who loiter at the scenic lookout points along the H-3 Freeway. Working with private security and residents, officers began developing long-term solutions to problematic thefts, burglaries, and trespassing that occur at the Turtle Bay Resort Hotel and Condominiums.

District 4's Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) supplemented patrol officers and investigators by gathering and sharing information that enhanced the efforts of both groups. Networking with confidential informants, the CRU gathered criminal intelligence, tracked stolen property, and located wanted criminals. This resulted in a visible impact on property crimes. The CRU made 537 arrests in 2002. Among these were 44 burglary arrests, 45 felony theft arrests, and 67 auto theft arrests. In addition, the CRU made 64 narcotics arrests and worked with the Narcotics/Vice Division to execute 5 search warrants.

Being a favorite spot for large festivals, music concerts, and water sport events, Windward



Oahu constantly challenges District 4 officers to improve their crowd management and policing methods. For example, employing the help of other organizations (e.g., Kualoa Ranch, Turtle Bay Resort Hotel and Condominiums, and Sea Life Park) contributed to the successful management of the 2002 Windward Hoolaulea, which brought more than 15,000 people to the district.

### District 5

District 5 occupies 36 square miles of Honolulu and has a resident population of 159,000. The district's boundary spans central Honolulu from Aliamanu in the west to the Pali Highway in the east. The command headquarters is located at the Kalihi Police Station at 1865 Kamehameha IV Road.



Every weekday, more than 395,000 vehicles traverse the six major highways that pass through District 5. District 5 has the largest number of public housing complexes (13) and public and private schools (47). It also has 3 industrial zones, a prominent homeless service center, 6 active military installations, 5 hospitals, 7 foreign consulates, 77 nightclubs and liquor establishments, the Honolulu International Airport, the Sand Island and Honolulu Harbor commercial shipping facility, the Oahu Community Correctional Center, and the Laumaka Work Furlough Center.

The department's initiation into the Community Area of Responsibility (CAR) concept began with District 5 in 1999; and three years later, the concept continued to

be a focus and operational framework for the district. During 2002, District 5 completed 118 CAR projects that targeted specific crime-related and quality-of-life problems/issues in various CAR neighborhoods. The projects ranged from burglary, theft, and narcotics surveillances to painting out graffiti and selective traffic management.

Detectives in the Burglary-Theft Detail closed 330 cases, 90 of which were conferred with the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney for further action. These detectives work closely with patrol officers by exchanging information, briefing patrol units during lineups, conducting training, and posting crime information bulletins.

The Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) made 1,103 felony arrests and 788 non-felony arrests in the year 2002. By executing over 20 narcotics and gambling search warrants, the CRU seized illegal firearms as well as \$114,816 in cash and \$219,478 in forfeiture property.

Drug investigations by the CRU recovered over a half-pound of crystal methamphetamine and stolen department property such as a shotgun, portable radio, and handcuffs. Gambling investigations by the CRU were also fruitful, resulting in the seizure of 40 illegal gambling machines and more than \$20,000 in cash.

The department's investment into national and local security meant more training of a different kind for the CRU officers in 2002. The unit's officers were trained as a Rapid Deployment Force, which included responding to terrorism. These CRU officers were also certified as firearms instructors.

One field sergeant and four patrol officers comprise the district's Weed and Seed team. The team's continued effort in 2002 to "weed out" criminal elements throughout District 5 resulted in 10 felony, 3 misdemeanor, and 36 warrant arrests. Designated Weed and Seed schools in District 5 participated in the Drug

Education For Youth (DEFY) program in which students were first mentored by officers, National Guard personnel, prosecutors, and community members, and then participated in a weeklong camp at the Bellows Air Force base.

### District 6

District 6 covers the Waikiki peninsula and extends eastward to the slopes of Diamond Head. The administrative offices are located at the Alapai police headquarters. The Waikiki substation was dedicated as the "Duke Paoa Kahanamoku Building" on August 24, 2001. It is located to the west of the Duke Kahanamoku statue on Kalakaua Avenue and has become a convenient location for people in the Waikiki area to go for police assistance. The Burglary-Theft Detail and Crime Reduction Unit offices are located in the Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center.

Waikiki, the major destination for tourists to the state, serves as host to many special events that attract large crowds of both visitors and residents. Therefore, in addition to their day-to-day policing efforts, District 6 officers were responsible for traffic coordination and security for the year's 141 events in Waikiki. The district's organized police support helped to ensure the safety and enjoyment of events such as parades (Aloha Week and Martin Luther King, Jr.), Sunset on the Beach, Ho'olaule'a, and cultural festivals (Okinawan, Scottish, and Thai).



Several projects and programs instituted by the Community Area of Responsibility (CAR) concept continued throughout 2002 and validated the concept's potential to positively impact a community. In addition to maintaining a list of business and condominium managers for emergency notification, a CAR project offered classes to hotel personnel (i.e., management, security, and housekeeping) on crime trends that affect their clientele.



District 6 officers continued the CAR program that identified and tracked homeless people in Waikiki with an emphasis on obtaining assistance for those who wanted it. While referrals to shelters and other agencies were made for those in need, officers also maintained their CAR for the general public by enforcing camping prohibitions throughout Waikiki.

Cooperation and communication with the various organizations that make up the Waikiki community remained a mainstay of police work in the district. Throughout the year, officers worked closely with special associations and citizen groups, including the Visitor Aloha Society of Hawaii, Hawaii Hotel Security Association, Hawaii Visitor Industry Security Association, Condominium Watch, and Waikiki Citizens Walk.

Waikiki's shoreline park areas are targets for criminal activity because of the high concentration of beachgoers, but the areas are often difficult to access or monitor with patrol sedans. The district's Bicycle/All Terrain

Vehicle Detail, with its extremely maneuverable, off-road vehicles, provide police presence throughout these areas and safeguard the public without being intrusive.

Prostitution is an ongoing concern in Waikiki. The enforcement of geographic restrictions placed on prostitutes arrested in the Waikiki boundaries continued to be an effective tool for officers to apply toward this challenging problem. Persons arrested for prostitution can be prohibited from entering or walking the streets of Waikiki from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. Officers tracked persons under these restrictions and continued to make numerous arrests for violations.

The Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) in District 6 supplemented the field officers' policing efforts with a task force that concentrated on special problem areas. During the year, the support of the 15-member CRU resulted in 733 arrests, including over 150 felony cases.

District 6 continued to explore the capabilities of the Geographic Information System (GIS). Officers entered data into the system, which identified crime trends within the district by graphically mapping dates, times, and locations of criminal activities. By producing and analyzing the maps daily, officers were more aware of existing and developing problems in their areas. The district began experimenting with the system's capability to convert the information for two-dimensional maps to produce more realistic three-dimensional maps. These enhanced maps helped to better plan tactical and logistical strategies in response to civil disturbances and other catastrophes.

### **District 7**

District 7 encompasses East Honolulu from Punahou Street to Makapuu Point, excluding Waikiki. The command's administrative offices are located in the Alapai police headquarters. District 7 is predominately residential with supporting infrastructure, such as schools, parks, shopping centers, and the University of Hawaii east campuses.

The overall policing effort in District 7 continued to be a joint endeavor that integrated the high visibility of uniformed officers with plainclothes officers of the Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) to apprehend offenders and investigate their cases.

Teamwork extended beyond cooperation within the district as officers also developed close working relationships with other city and state agencies. District 7 continued to reduce the community's traffic concerns with the assistance of the Department of Transportation Services. Teaming up with the Department of Parks and Recreation helped to keep illegal campers off the district's hiking trails and reduce thefts from vehicles at Hanauma Bay. Combating property crimes at the Diamond Head Crater Park and other scenic lookouts along the coastline was more effective when the limited resources of the district were pooled with the Department of Land and Natural Resources.



Constant, high-volume traffic along Kalaniana'ole Highway presented challenges which the district met with established programs and new initiatives. Officers were positioned at strategic locations during peak traffic hours to best monitor vehicular movement as well as respond to any situation that hampered the flow of traffic or posed a safety hazard. The use of all available resources toward the safe and efficient movement of vehicles throughout the district included using the media to alert the public of incidents and suggest alternate routes.

The Community Traffic Awareness Partnership (C-TAP) and the Strategic Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) were developed to address specific areas that impact motorist and pedestrian safety such as speeding, red light violations, and seat belt violations. C-TAP focused on speeding and hazardous driving in residential areas by partnering with community members to educate drivers about safety and make them more aware of the speed limits of various roadways. A mobile speed monitor that detects and displays vehicles' speeds in large, bright digits enhanced the district's speed enforcement efforts. The STEP focused on reducing motor vehicle collisions at specific locations by stepping up the enforcement of traffic laws in those areas.

A CAR program used a different approach to solve traffic problems. Motor vehicle collisions were investigated by examining other possible contributing factors such as poor visibility along the roadway or engineering designs that could be improved.

Programs like the 122 Neighborhood Security Watches empowered the community through a telephone/fax network in which crime series and suspect information were made available to residents in the district. A more "grass roots" approach to community policing came in the form of four highly active citizen patrols. These patrol groups employed volunteer residents who monitored and gathered information about their area by regularly walking the streets alongside officers.

### District 8

District 8 encompasses the Waianae Coast, Makakilo, Ewa Plain, and the city of Kapolei. The Kapolei Station is located at 1100 Kamokila Boulevard. The Waianae substation at 85-939 Farrington Highway, provides a base of operations for personnel patrolling the Waianae Coast.

The Kapolei station serves as a multidivisional police station. In addition to uniformed patrol operations, the station also houses offices for the Juvenile Services, Criminal Investigation, and Narcotics/Vice Divisions.



The Waianae station underwent interior renovations that enclosed the receiving desk operations and provided better security for processing arrestees. Improvements to facilities also included refurbishing of the public service area and resurfacing of the lobby and squad room.

For the third year in a row, District 8's Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) distinguished itself by having the highest number of CrimeStoppers-related arrests. In recognition of this, the unit was presented with a certificate at the annual CrimeStoppers luncheon on April 17, 2002.

In 2002, the Weed and Seed program was formally implemented in the Ewa and Ewa Beach areas. The first of the program's two-pronged strategy teamed District 8 with other law enforcement agencies/officials to remove violent criminals and drug users so they would not victimize residents in the area. Social services and economic revitalization projects will then be brought into the area to help effect positive long-term changes and a better quality of life for the district's communities.

Year 2002 marked 17 years of the "Live and Let Live" campaign, which had its humble beginnings in Waianae and has since flourished into an islandwide event. Throughout those years, the project helped to reduce the number of traffic fatalities that were attributable to drunk driving along the Waianae Coast. In addition to static displays along Farrington Highway, community members held signs and waved to encourage motorists to slow down, obey the speed limit, and not drive after consuming alcohol. Four such campaigns throughout the year drew



the help of more than 300 volunteer community members.

Community Area of Responsibility (CAR) projects continued to provide officers and the community with a sense of partnership and accomplishment. In the fall of 2002, Officer Shannon Kawelo initiated a CAR project to address the problem of speeding vehicles near Holomua Elementary School. Together with parents and students, a Community Traffic Awareness Program was developed and implemented. Concentrating traffic enforcement in that particular area reinforced the reminders that were communicated by the program's volunteers.

Other ongoing CAR projects continued to improve the district's traffic situation and address the homeless population. With the help of the Department of Transportation Services and the Department of Transportation, afternoon peak-hour traffic conditions were improved by better synchronization of traffic lights in the Nanakuli area during those periods. The district teamed up with a coalition of non-profit agencies for another CAR project that assisted the homeless population along the coast.

As with other patrol districts, the Neighborhood Security Watch (NSW) program owed much of its success to citizens who took active roles in safeguarding their communities. Four new NSW groups were created during 2002. By the end of the year, the district had a total of 71 active NSW programs with 4,721 participating households. Also, 31 citizen patrols with roughly 520 trained members and 3 mobile patrols with 96 trained members all served as additional watchful eyes and ears to officers' policing efforts.

### Central Receiving Division

The Central Receiving Division (CRD) is responsible for the department's booking and detention facility at the Alapai police headquarters. All adults and juveniles arrested in Districts 1, 6, and 7 are processed

by the CRD. Persons arrested in other districts who are unable to make bail are also kept at the CRD until they are transferred to court. In 2002, the CRD processed over 34,000 bookings and provided over 44,000 meals to persons held in the facility.

The CRD is also responsible for the physical security of the Alapai police headquarters,



which requires officers from the division to be stationed at the building's main entrance 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Along with security responsibilities, officers are assigned to maintain and operate the central arsenal for patrol units and prepare daily court calendars. A court liaison officer prepares and organizes the documents for court arraignments as well as manages collected bail monies.

### **Traffic Division**

The Traffic Division investigates certain motor vehicle collisions and promotes the safe and efficient movement of traffic on public roadways through educational programs, traffic management, and the enforcement of traffic laws.

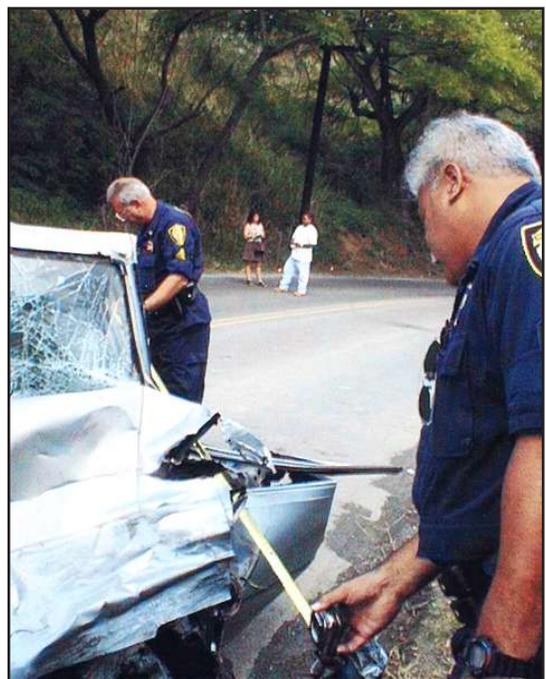
The Vehicular Homicide Section (VHS) investigates motor vehicle collisions involving deaths, critical injuries, and felony traffic crimes. It also oversees investigations of other traffic collision cases.

Officers use the latest technology and training

to investigate traffic collisions as efficiently and expeditiously as possible. The data collected from these investigations are used to determine where traffic safety efforts should be focused. The VHS investigated 67 traffic fatalities in 2002 compared to 79 in 2001.

In 2001, 65 percent of the persons killed in crashes involving automobiles were not wearing their seat belts. The Traffic Division began the Occupant Protection Checkpoint Program in 2002. Officers were posted at intersections to issue citations for seat belt and child safety seat violations. The program has been successful in generating greater public awareness.

The goal of the Solo Motorcycle Detail is to facilitate normal traffic flow, especially during peak morning and afternoon periods when the roadways are filled to capacity. The motorcycle officers also perform escort duty for parades and visiting dignitaries, undertake speaking assignments, and participate in community events such as the "Say Hi!" school program. Collision and fatality statistics continued to be a useful tool for deploying motorcycle officers in selected areas to reduce speeding, driving under the influence, and occupant protection violations.





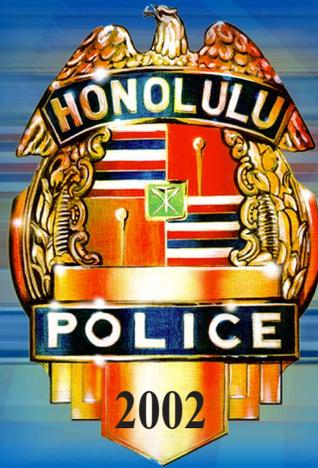
The Parking Enforcement/Collection Section enforces parking laws and is responsible for the collection and the maintenance of city parking meters. The section's seven-year program to convert from mechanical to electronic parking meters reached the 60 percent completion mark. Parking enforcement officers issued an average of 4,178 citations per month during 2002. The disabled parking enforcement volunteers issued more than 3,300 disabled parking citations throughout the year.

The Junior Police Officer (JPO) Section coordinates the work of approximately 5,000

JPOs and 146 adult traffic monitors at 129 public and private schools throughout Oahu. The JPOs and traffic monitors provide traffic safety assistance for students traveling to and from our elementary schools. This program has been active for 80 years and is the only student assistance program nationwide. Officers in this section are certified in child passenger safety seat installation and assist the Keiki Injury Prevention Coalition in teaching parents about proper car seat installation. During 2002, officers participated in 22 car seat inspection clinics, inspected 954 vehicles, and corrected 945 of those car seat installations.

The Traffic Division coordinates the Drug Recognition Expert program, which trained and certified 29 officers as experts in determining if a driver is under the influence of drugs. Working within the division's Selective Enforcement Unit, the Drug Recognition Expert Detail targeted impaired drivers at locations and times that are particularly dangerous. By late 2002, the unit had made 454 arrests for Operating Under the Influence of Intoxicants.





# Investigative Bureau

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

JUVENILE SERVICES DIVISION

NARCOTICS/VICE DIVISION

SPECIALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION



## Criminal Investigation Division

The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) is responsible for all felony investigations relating to forgery, auto theft, white collar crime, robbery, assault, murder, and sexual assault. CID personnel continue to collaborate with other law enforcement and government agencies, victim advocates, citizen groups, and private businesses to combat crime.

A major accomplishment in the fight against violent crimes was facilitated by the CID when, in March 2002, a Memorandum of Understanding established the Honolulu Violent Incident Crime Task Force. This task force teamed division representatives with the United States Attorney's Office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to prosecute more cases through the federal court system. Such federal convictions incarcerate arrestees for longer periods without the possibility of parole. Increased numbers of federal arrest warrants issued through the task force afforded more nationwide assistance in tracking down suspects.



Realizing the devastating effects of child abductions, the division implemented an invaluable tool against this crime: the Minor Abducted in Life-threatening Emergency (MAILE) alert plan. This program, which was patterned after the Amber Alert in Texas, officially began in late 2002. The MAILE alert plan responds quickly to abduction cases by immediately accessing thousands of broadcast viewers and listeners throughout the state. Statewide cooperation with the media, other agencies, and citizens to expedite the exchange of information can save a life when minutes make a difference.

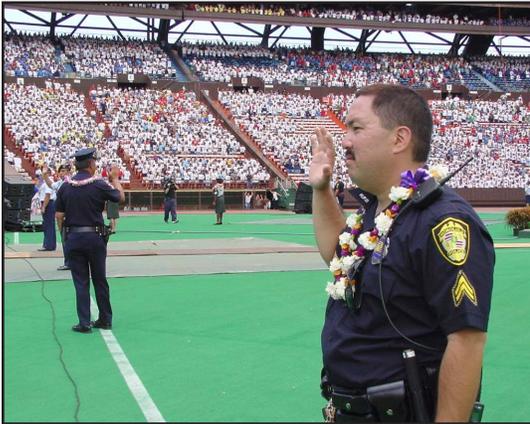
The Homicide Detail conducted a successful arrest sweep in April 2002 for eight homicide suspects, seven of whom were arrested within 48 hours of being identified, with the last suspect being arrested a week later. The Homicide and Missing Persons Details were involved in a massive search for an 11-year-old who disappeared under suspicious circumstances on December 10, 2002. The multiagency (e.g., police, fire, Department of Defense, Sheriff's Department, etc.) effort resulted in the arrest of a suspect.

## Juvenile Services Division

The Juvenile Services Division (JSD) provides innovative, effective programs of crime prevention, intervention, and education to improve the quality of life for our children and community.



The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program provides fifth graders with a nationally certified curriculum that helps them to recognize and resist the temptation to experiment with alcohol, marijuana, and drugs. At the end of 2002, the program was in 122 public elementary schools and 46 private schools. The successful expansion of the DARE program to middle and high schools also continued. In addition to the core DARE topics, these older students received lessons on managing anger and frustration and resolving their problems without resorting to violence or drugs.



Officers of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Unit proactively addressed gang-related problems by educating youths and providing them with alternatives to gang activities. In addition to reaching students in 24 middle schools, GREAT officers conducted gang awareness presentations to the community, colleges, and other government agencies.

The GREAT Unit also conducted truancy reduction classes for the division's School Attendance Program (SAP) to help minimize delinquency and criminal activity. The program reached 663 families by the end of the year. In March 2002, the SAP II was initiated as a follow-up to focus on families that did not take advantage of SAP I.

Throughout 2002, the Evening Counseling program provided guidance sessions for 1,366 juvenile misdemeanor and status

offenders and their parents. The efforts of the program's officers and civilian volunteer counselors achieved a recidivism rate of 18 percent.

As the only enforcement arm of the division, the Runaway Unit investigated runaway cases that were generated by other elements. In addition to their investigative duties, officers arranged for juveniles to attend the Acquiring Knowledge Awareness Motivation and Inspiration program. Throughout the year, 500 families attended this diversion program that is aimed at first-time status offenders.

### **Narcotics/Vice Division**

The Narcotics/Vice Division is responsible for the enforcement of laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to gambling, morals, and narcotics offenses. It consists of 11 details and task forces.

The new, federally funded Hawaii Airport Task Force (HATF) incorporated the division's old Airport Detail and the cooperation of other law enforcement agencies to intercept drug smuggling activities throughout the state. During 2002, HATF operations seized over 169 pounds of narcotics valued at over \$9.5 million. The task force also seized over \$1.6 million in cash, vehicles, and weapons. By targeting mid- and high-level drug organizations, the HATF initiated over 210 investigations during the year, resulting in 89 arrests and the seizure of over 45 weapons. A particularly fruitful operation seized over 4,000 grams of cocaine, \$321,000 in cash, 3 vehicles, and 28 weapons.

Handling 1,356 complaints in 2002, the Central and Regional Complaints Details closed 1,120 of these through investigations and search warrants. A total of 69 search warrants executed by both details recovered 920 grams of crystal methamphetamine and over 8,000 grams of marijuana. The Central Complaints Detail joined forces with the Drug Enforcement Administration to arrest individuals who were responsible for organized drug trafficking in Hawaii,



California, and Arizona.

Investigating over 633 cases during the year, the Asset Forfeiture Detail used the state's forfeiture law to seize nearly \$2 million in cash, over \$500,000 in property and jewelry, and 160 vehicles valued at \$600,000.

A total of 13 clandestine laboratories were found and processed through 80 complaints that were investigated by the Clandestine Laboratory Response Team. Eleven people were arrested for manufacturing crystal methamphetamine, including nine who were arrested for class A felonies.

The Morals Detail arrested 452 people for prostitution and related offenses involving massage parlors, strip clubs, hostess bars, escort services, and Internet sites. The detail became involved in a new multiagency group called the Internet Crimes Against Children task force. Already demonstrating its effectiveness, the task force arrested three people under a new law titled Electronic Enticement of a Minor, which was enacted to protect youths from Internet predators.

The Gambling Detail investigated more than 100 complaints that resulted in the execution of 49 raids and search warrants. These raids and search warrants produced 47 arrests and seized over \$167,000 in cash and properties. Both the investigative and enforcement efforts of this detail played a major role in curtailing gambling in casino-type game rooms, video game rooms, and cockfighting operations in 2002.

The 14-member Covert Detail focused on major drug trafficking and organized crime operations. Members of the detail are also a part of the multiagency Hawaii Interagency Mobile Police Apprehension Crime Task Force. In 2002, the detail conducted 207 investigations, executed 37 search warrants, and made 122 arrests. The detail's efforts throughout the year resulted in the recovery of approximately \$1.3 million worth of crystal methamphetamine and the seizure of approximately \$1.2 million in assets.

Targeting marijuana cultivation and distribution operations, the Marijuana Detail ran five missions on Oahu and assisted with ten missions on the neighbor islands. Eradication efforts on Oahu alone seized 42,482 marijuana plants.

### Scientific Investigation Section

The Scientific Investigation Section (SIS) moved forward with its plans to increase personnel to better serve investigative needs for evidence analysis. The section received approval in 2002 and is in the process of filling three criminalist positions and eight new positions. In addition, two new Forensic Laboratory supervisor positions were designated to run the Biological and Chemical and the Comparative and Crime Scene Units.



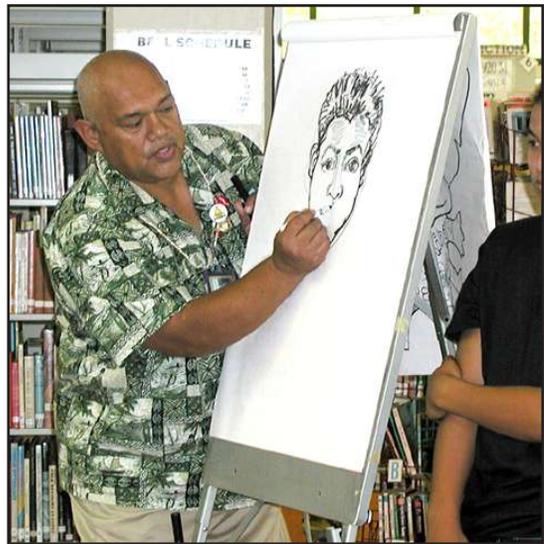
The section's DNA/Serology Unit was reaccredited by the National Forensic Science Technology Center in November 2002. Since this accreditation is not renewable after 2003, the section proceeded to have the entire laboratory system accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board

Several personnel in the section attended training courses across the nation to become qualified to use new systems that became available in 2002. For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation uploaded the Combined DNA Index System software within the DNA/Serology Unit, and the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network system was installed in the section's Firearms Unit by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Other training sessions in 2002 included a Paint Analysis course, Forensic Photography workshop, and Footwear Impression Evidence course.

Forensics for Teachers, a modified version of the Summer Mentorship Program, was introduced in 2002. Twelve science teachers were exposed to a week of hands-on forensic lessons and experiments.

Overwhelmingly positive responses were received for this attempt to help teachers introduce forensic science in their classrooms.

The section's public speaking engagements for schools, libraries, community clubs, and other government organizations continued to be in great demand. Graphic artists in the section also participated by educating the public on how to be effective eyewitnesses by giving accurate descriptions of suspects.



## Specialized Services Division

The Specialized Services Division (SSD) consists of the Canine Unit, Mounted Unit, Helicopter Section, Parks Detail, and Task Group. The Task Group includes the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams. The division also serves temporary restraining orders where weapons are involved, provides dignitary protection, and enters and secures sites where search warrants are being executed.

The most recent addition to the SSD, the Mounted Unit, adds a new dimension to crowd-control operations, rural-area searches, and public relations. With six new horses, dedicated officers, and a comprehensive 20-week riding and field training curriculum, a fully staffed unit should be operating full time by the spring of 2003.

SWAT teams responded to 14 high-risk incidents involving suspects in hostage or barricade situations in 2002. All incidents were resolved without serious injury to either the hostages or the officers.

The Bomb Detail responded to 60 calls for service for military ordnance, improvised explosive devices, commercial explosives, and hoax devices. When they are not responding to incidents, officers of this detail give presentations on responding to bomb threats to various organizations.

The Helicopter Section completed 478 assignments in 2002. Working with the Narcotics/Vice Division, the section helped to recover 44,440 marijuana plants valued at over \$44.4 million. The section was also responsible for the recovery of 67 stolen cars valued at \$500,000.

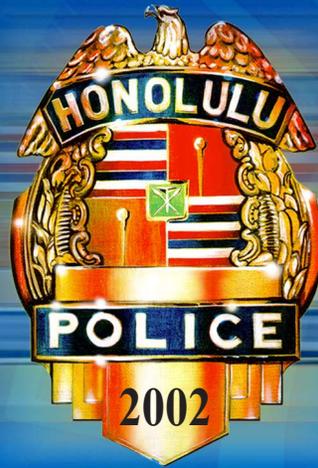
During 2002, the Canine Unit was restructured to increase the seven canine/handler teams to nine. The teams responded to 128 requests for assistance throughout the year. These calls included searches for suspects who fled, explosives,



and narcotics. In 2002, the teams recovered 20 pounds of marijuana, 8 pounds of crystal methamphetamine, a gram of heroin, and \$7,000 in currency. Also, the unit's explosive detection teams conducted 38 bomb sweeps during the year.

In line with the long-term reorganization of the SSD, vacancies were not filled, and the remaining personnel were assigned to special projects. All of the positions will eventually be assigned to tactical and special duties (e.g., canine and bomb).

Building upon the initiative of 2002 to compile campus diagrams and perform tactical security assessments of various schools, several training scenarios were conducted on school campuses. Such simulation better prepares officers to respond to different situations on different school grounds.



# Administrative Bureau

FINANCE DIVISION

HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

TRAINING DIVISION

HUMAN SERVICES UNIT



## Finance Division

The Finance Division oversees the department's annual operating budget, which amounted to \$158.5 million for the fiscal year 2002-2003. The budget covered all salaries, current expenses, and equipment purchases.



The division also coordinated or managed 25 federal and state grants totaling more than \$17.3 million. These grants funded programs and projects including the purchase of mobile data computers and the Computer Aided Dispatch System, implementation of the NCIC 2000 system, public housing drug elimination, drug interdiction and prevention, marijuana eradication, sobriety checkpoints, speed and safety belt enforcement, and forensic DNA testing.

## Human Resources Division

As of December 31, 2002, the total authorized strength of the department was 2,981 (2,054 officers, 360 recruits, 2 matrons, and 565 civilians). The actual strength was 2,392 (1,763 officers, 151 recruits, 2 matrons, and 476 civilians).

Filling vacant positions remained a high priority for the division as it continued the accelerated hiring program throughout the year. The Human Resources Division (HRD) hired 119 new police recruits to fill three recruit classes in 2002.



In April 2002, the HRD worked with the Training Division to establish physical fitness, self-assessment testing for metropolitan police recruit applicants. This assessment afforded applicants some firsthand experience of the physical requirements of recruit training.

The screening process for Traffic School Monitor and Disabled Parking Enforcement volunteers was improved in July 2002; background checks were enhanced, and a more uniform process was implemented.



## Training Division

The Honolulu Police Department's Training Academy, Ke Kula Maka`i, is located at 93-093 Waipahu Depot Street.

The division focuses on three main areas: recruit training, annual recall training, and specialized training for officers in units requiring specific skills.



The current recruit training curriculum consists of 1,038 hours of instruction over a 28-week period. In addition to basic courses on police duties and the law, recruits were taught the concept and application of the Community Area of Responsibility (CAR). In 2002, the Training Division graduated 87 new officers from three recruit training classes.



The Annual Recall Training (ART) I program consists of mandatory training in areas such as firearms, sexual harassment, bloodborne pathogens, hazardous materials, automated external defibrillator, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Patrol officers attend a five-day ART I session and non-patrol officers attend a two-day ART II session. In 2002, the Training Division held 33 ART I sessions for 1,073 patrol officers, and 23 ART II sessions for 699 non-patrol officers.

ART III sessions for civilians were held for the first time in 2002. The division conducted 20 ART III sessions for 457 civilian employees.

The division continued to hold specialized training courses to enhance career development as well as patrol skills. For example, new sergeants received a two-week training called Supervisory Training Regimen in Preparation and Education of Sergeants, which prepares them for their roles as supervisors.



To improve teaching methods and set training standards, 47 officers attended two 32-hour sessions of the Instructor Development Course. Officers also underwent an 80-hour course to receive the National Rifle Association's Handgun/Shotgun and Rifle Instructor Certification.

The Training Division is also responsible for organizing certain intradepartmental competitions. In November, the fourth annual individual and group competitions were held



in control and arrest tactics, Fit-For-Life, and firearm events. The competitions promote physical fitness and work-related skills while boosting morale.

In 2002, the division received funds to purchase a firearm simulator and two driving simulators. These simulators will present trainees with various “real life” scenarios that will test and improve their decision-making skills and record their performances in a database. Equipment for the division’s Graphics Resource Center was also purchased in 2002. The various types of computer equipment (e.g., scanners and color printers) for the center have already enhanced the classroom presentations.



Police recruit classes participated in several community service activities throughout the year. These projects and programs included the Great Aloha Run, Special Olympics, Police Activities League, Hawaii Nature Center, Police Week Community Fair, and Hawaii Blood Bank Drive.

### **Human Services Unit**

The Human Services Unit (HSU) was reorganized for efficiency and to provide



greater interaction with other elements. The Chaplain Corps transferred to the Peer Support Unit. Also, Dr. Herbert Gupton was reassigned to the Human Resources Division where he will focus on recruitment as well as fitness-for-duty evaluations. Dr. Gloria Neumann remained in the HSU and continued to concentrate on treating employees, developing programs, and training.

In November 2002, the efforts of the HSU were recognized when the department received the Healthy Workplace award from the Hawaii Psychological Association. This award is given to the organization that provides the best employee psychological wellness services to its employees.

Training classes provided by the HSU markedly increased in 2002. In addition to teaching counseling techniques and stress management, Drs. Gupton and Neumann also conducted classes for civilian employees in the ART III sessions.

The unit continued to expand its network of mental health caregivers throughout the state. In addition to working with clinicians, the unit is a member of the legislative committee, which monitors bills that can affect departmental employees.



# Support Services Bureau

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

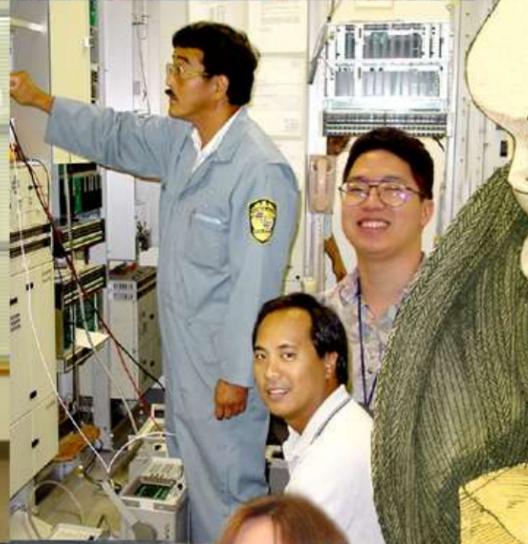
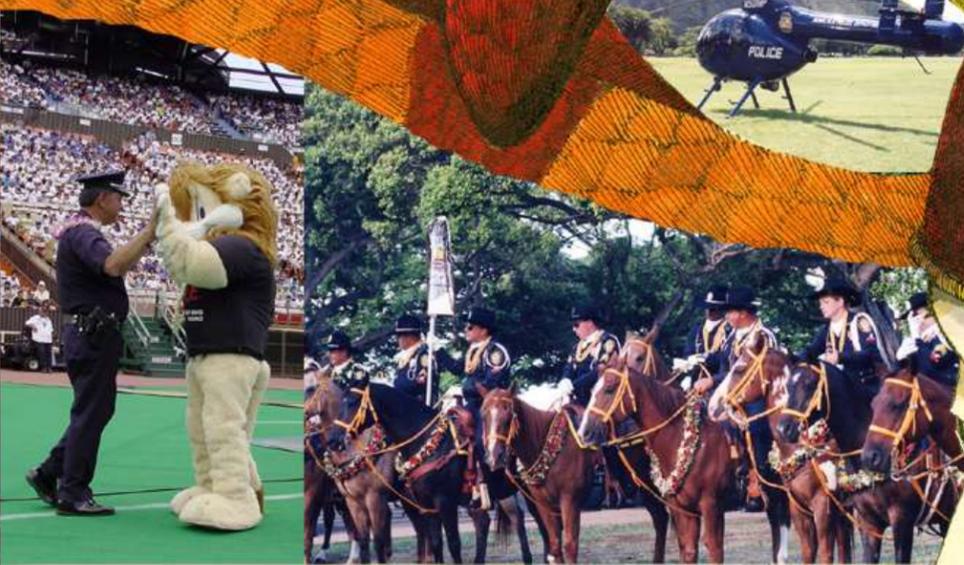
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION

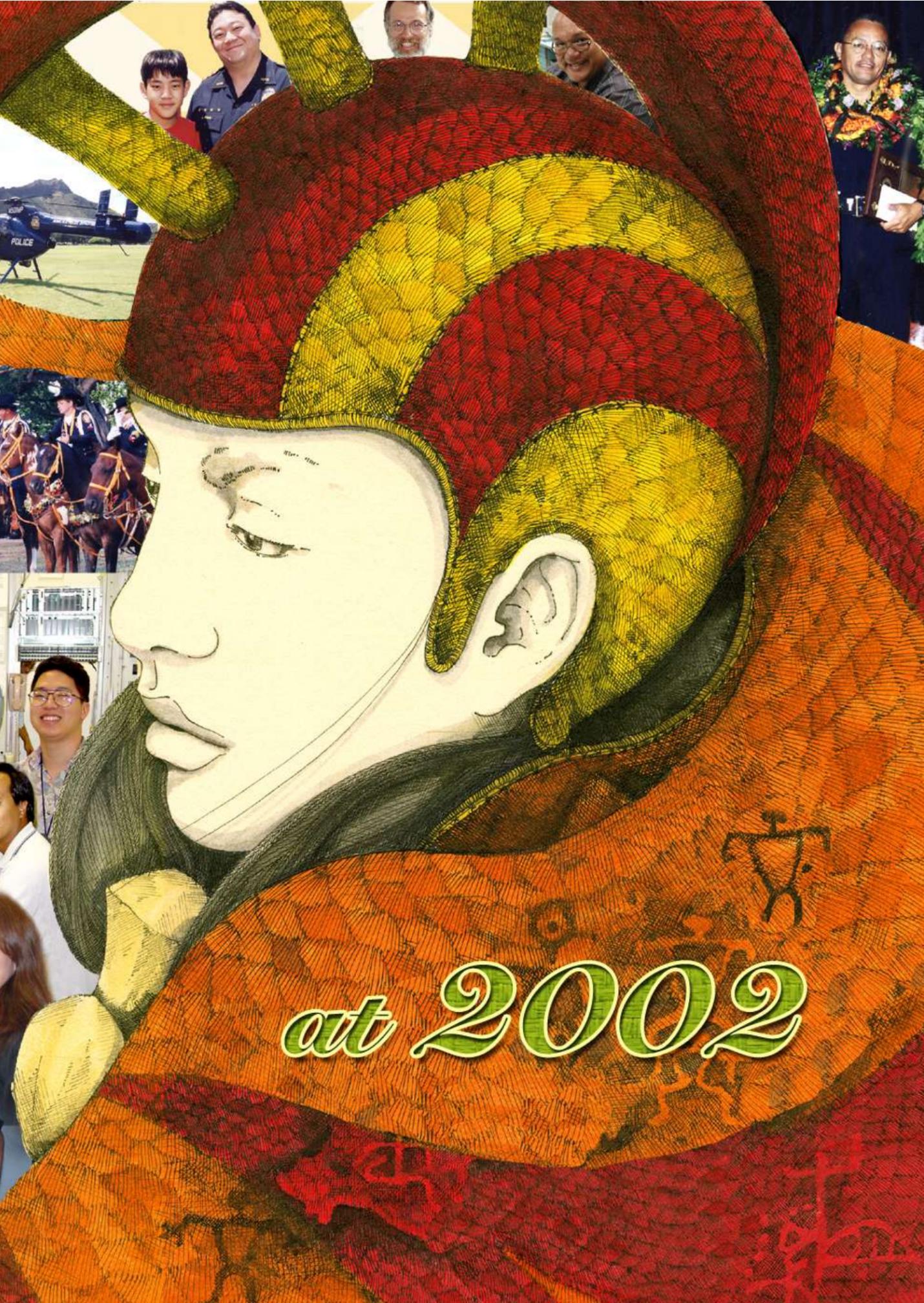
TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

# Looking Back



at 2002





## Communications Division

The essential functions of the Communications Division are to serve as the primary public safety answering point for the enhanced 9-1-1 emergency telephone system. Police call takers receive requests for police services, and radio operators dispatch police officers to the appropriate locations throughout the island. Along with handling calls for service, the division serves as a 24-hour State Warning Point for civil defense emergencies.



Of the over one million calls for services received by the division in 2002, approximately 700,000 were for police services and roughly 10 percent were emergency situations. Work began to establish a 3-1-1 nonemergency telephone system that should improve the efficiency of handling both emergency and nonemergency calls from the public.

Recruiting and retaining quality police dispatchers continued to be a priority for the division. In 2002, the division received new equipment and software to assist in screening applicants and enhancing the training of new dispatchers. A law enforcement block grant was also obtained to promote the recruitment of dispatchers at job fairs and raise the public's awareness about the necessary skills required for the vocation. The division began working with lawmakers to pass legislation that will enable dispatchers to retire after 25 years of service and to designate these employees as essential personnel.

The division's Computer Aided Dispatch System (CADS) continued to be upgraded as improvements were developed. Working with other elements, plans moved forward to integrate enhancements such as mobile data computers, a new Records Management System, and Automated Field Reporting with the CADS.

## Information Technology Division

The Information Technology Division (ITD) provides technical and research support to all departmental elements. The ITD maintains the department's computer systems, conducts general research and staff studies, gathers and analyzes all pertinent crime data, and maintains a centralized statistical reporting system.



**Intranet Committee**

By the end of 2002, the Research Section not only completed its reorganization of the department's directive system but also posted the entire system onto the department's Intranet. When the Intranet's directives feature becomes fully operational in 2003, all personnel will have computerized access to all policies and procedures. This step toward a paperless work environment enhances efficiency as well as accountability.

The Research Section also continued to assist other elements in complying with accreditation standards by processing changes in the policies and procedures.

The Data Section engaged in a wide range of projects as part of the strategic technology reengineering of the department. Patrol officers and investigators were provided with the tools to accomplish more at a faster pace. For example, work progressed toward an electronic workflow with the integration of the Computer Aided Dispatch System, Automated Field Reporting, a new Records Management System, new-generation digital mug shots, and on-line booking.



Supportive infrastructure such as fiber optic cable and 802.11 equipment were initiated in 2002.

By the end of 2002, a computer forensics laboratory was established to provide a valuable support resource for increasing investigations of computer-related crimes.



### Records and Identification Division

The Alarm Tracking and Billing Section was created and assigned to the Records and Identification Division on July 1, 2002. By the end of 2002, the new section registered nearly 18,000 private and commercial alarm systems, tracked over 6,400 false alarms, and notified owners of these false alarms. The section also conducted free classes for alarm system owners, educating them about system maintenance and the legal requirements of alarm system ownership. Ultimately, the section hopes to significantly reduce the time officers waste responding to false alarms, thereby contributing to a more efficient use of the field units.

The division took the lead in implementing a new Records Management System (RMS).

The new RMS has a client-server structure, and the system software has the look and feel of a modern Windows-based system. More versatile and with greater capabilities than the previous system, the new RMS software includes 19 separate modules, including personnel, training records, and evidence/bar coding modules. Not simply bigger and better, the new system will impact operational efficiency. Duplicate data entries will be dramatically reduced, as the new RMS will automatically transfer data to the Criminal Justice Information System and the Juvenile Justice Information System.

The division continued its march toward attaining a paperless work environment by

improving its document imaging technology. During 2002, over 450,000 police report documents were imaged. The document imaging system was greatly enhanced when the division acquired leading-edge technology that provides greater storage capacity, increases operating speed, and allows report images to be viewed while using the new RMS screens. Another benefit of the new technology is its capability to electronically transmit reports and images to elements within the department (e.g., assigned investigators) and the appropriate outside agencies (e.g., automobile insurance companies).

### Telecommunications Systems Section

In January 2002, the Orion mobile radios were upgraded, and all of the MR-K portable radios were replaced with Jaguar units; each officer was issued his or her own radio. This mobile and portable radio upgrade allowed the department's telecommunications system to switch from M/A-Com's Aegis digital voice to the IMBE digital voice communications. The upgrade also features Profile, which enables the Telecommunications Systems Section (TSS) to program radios over the air.

The division also received assistance from the city to keep abreast with technological improvements. The 800 MHz simulcast system was enhanced to a Global Positioning System (GPS) simulcast system to improve synchronization and reliability. In addition,

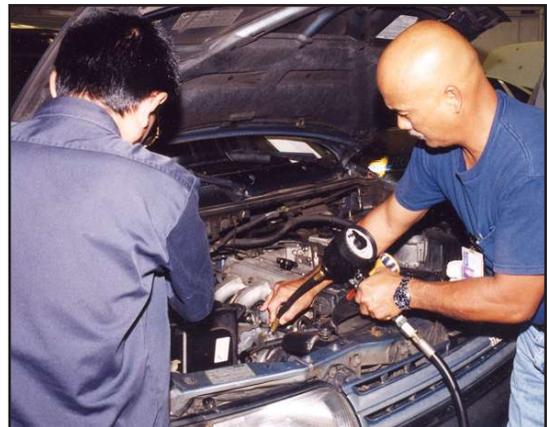


the system manager was upgraded to the communications systems director using the Windows NT program rather than the DOS program to monitor and manage the 800 MHz digital voice trunked radio system.

In February 2002, the TSS also benefited when the city upgraded the microwave's alarm and monitoring computer reporting system.

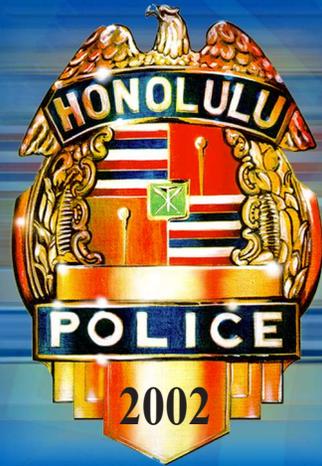
### Vehicle Maintenance Section

To better support the Vehicle Maintenance Section's new M-4 fleet management computer system, the section proceeded to upgrade personnel positions.



In 2002, the department's three-wheeled police vehicles were removed from service to save thousands of dollars in hazard pay and expensive parts that had to be shipped in exclusively from Canada and Germany. Fifty new patrol sedans were ordered to replace the three-wheeled vehicles, particularly in the downtown and Waikiki areas.

Toward the final quarter of 2002, outdated Harley Davidson motorcycles were taken out of service. Well received by solo motorcycle officers, new BMW motorcycles have been acquired to gradually replenish the fleet of old Harley Davidson motorcycles.



# Executive Bureau

LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE

INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

LABOR RELATIONS

MANAGEMENT ANALYST

MEDIA LIAISON OFFICE



The newly formed Executive Bureau houses several elements and individual positions that are vital to the function of the Office of the Chief: the Media Liaison Office, Labor Relations Specialists, Legislative Task Force, Informational Resources Section, and Management Analyst.

### Media Liaison Office

The Media Liaison Office (MLO) is staffed with two civilian employees who handle much of the department's internal and external communications.

Along with publishing The Blue Light newsletter and mailing it to all employees and retirees, the MLO helps to produce the Chief's videotaped messages and the department's calendar of events. The MLO personnel also edit departmental publications, instruct recruits and new sergeants in media relations, and assist in the development of the department's Intranet.

The MLO responds to daily inquiries from the news media and initiates departmental news releases. In 2002, the MLO personnel assisted in planning and publicizing new programs such as Forensics for Teachers, the alarm tracking ordinance, and the MAILE alert plan.

### Labor Relations

The Labor Relations Specialists coordinate and handle grievances for all collective bargaining agreements, represent the department in quasi-judicial and appellate bodies relating to collective bargaining issues, participate in collective bargaining negotiations, and advise the administration in the proper application of contract provisions.

### Legislative Task Force

The Legislative Task Force is responsible for coordinating all legislative matters that concern or affect departmental operations.



Task force personnel tracked 1,156 of the more than 2,000 bills and resolutions that were introduced during the state legislative session. They also tracked 68 bills and resolutions at the City Council during the year.

The task force also provided classes for the department and other county police departments on newly enacted and modified state laws.

### The Informational Resources Section

The Informational Resources Section (IRS) operates and coordinates a number of the department's special projects and events.

### HPD Museum

The Honolulu Police Department museum houses exhibits that tell the history of the department from its inception through the present day. The museum is a popular stop for visitors touring the Alapai police headquarters and had over 7,000 visitors in 2002.



### Speakers Bureau

The IRS coordinates the departmental Speakers Bureau, which provides experts on subjects such as home and personal security, robbery and theft prevention, child security, traffic safety, drug awareness, domestic abuse, and workplace violence. Over 900 requests for speakers were handled in 2002.

### Ho'ike Information Line

The Ho'ike information Line continued to provide the public with a central contact point from which they can obtain answers or referrals for police-related questions. Anyone with a question can call 529-3352 on weekdays during normal business hours. During the year, over 2,000 calls were handled via the information line.

### Youth Citizens Police Academy

The third Youth Citizens Police Academy was held in 2002 and was open to high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors. Like the adult Citizens Police Academy program, the goals of the youth program are to promote the understanding of police work to the participants and enhance the relationship between students and the department.

### Citizens Police Academy

Held twice a year, the Citizens Police Academy is designed to open lines of communication between the public and the police department. By enrolling in this academy, members of the public can gain a firsthand understanding of what it takes to become an officer. Among other things, participants come to realize the educational, physical, and emotional demands endured by those who serve in law enforcement. It is hoped that this heightened understanding will correct some of the misconceptions about police work and foster mutual respect between the public and the department.

### Other Activities

The IRS continues to coordinate the department's awards program and activities that are part of the national observance of Police Week. The section also maintains the department's Internet web site, [www.honoluluupd.org](http://www.honoluluupd.org).

In 2002, the section helped to plan and coordinate events such as the Law Enforcement Coalition of Hawaii breakfast and the police officer exchange program with the Pohmpei State Department of Public Safety.







## Warrior Bronze Medal of Valor



Officer Earl Koanui



Officer Shinichi Masaki II



Officer Murray Acosta



Officer Ervine Kaulia

## Bronze Medal of Merit



Officer Johnny Agoo



Officer Ronald Jacobs



Lieutenant of the Year



Steven Nishihara

Police Officer of the Year



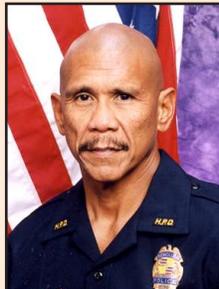
Leland Cadoy

Sergeant of the Year



Gay Ann Mattson

Detective of the Year



Christopher Duque

Metropolitan Police Officer of the Year



Leland Cadoy

Reserve Police Officer of the Year



Joseph Becera

Parent of the Year



Kose Gondinet

Civilian Manager Supervisor of the Year



Patrick Chau

Civilian Employee of the Year



Nora Yap

Citizenship of the Year



Robert Bobilin

Citizenship of the Year



Dorothy Bobilin



Detective Gerrit Kurihara



Officer Murray Acosta



Officer Raychelle Dungca



Detective Colin Shigemasa



Officer Alfred Vegas, Jr.



Officer Dayle Morita



Officer Kendrick Noda



# Awards-Certificate of Merit



Officer Russell Pereira



Officer Kevin Bailey



Officer John Coleman



Officer Patrick Romero



Officer Wallace Salazar, Jr.



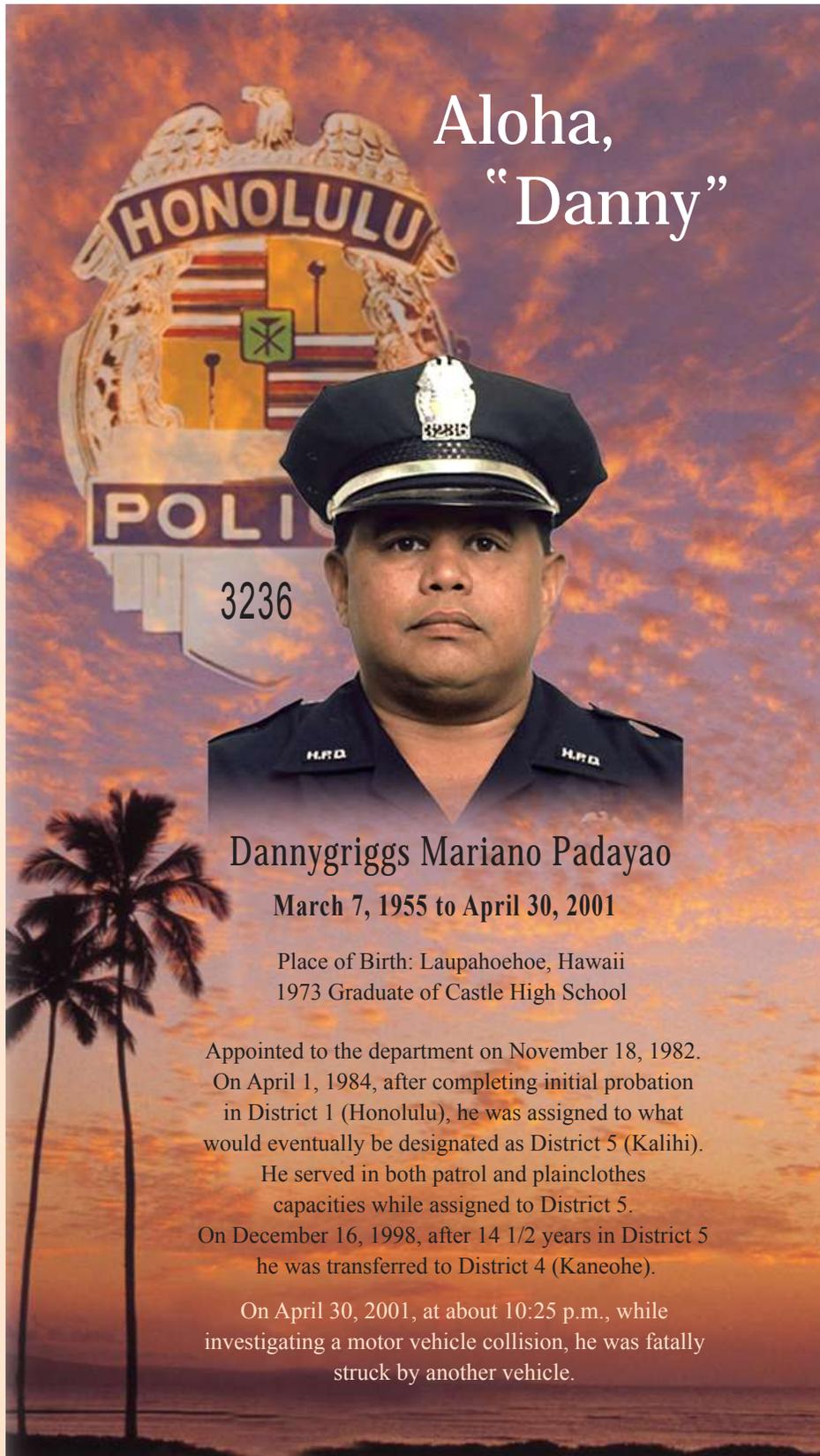
Officer Marlo Romualdo



Officer Michael Fisher



Officer Ryan Kalahiki



# Aloha, "Danny"

## Dannygriggs Mariano Padayao

March 7, 1955 to April 30, 2001

Place of Birth: Laupahoehoe, Hawaii  
1973 Graduate of Castle High School

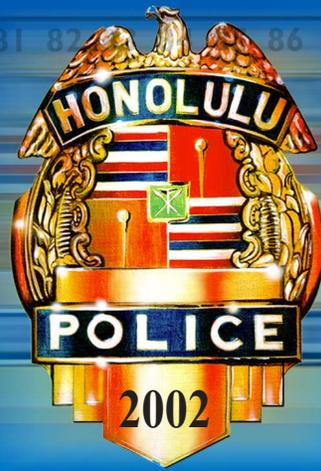
Appointed to the department on November 18, 1982.

On April 1, 1984, after completing initial probation in District 1 (Honolulu), he was assigned to what would eventually be designated as District 5 (Kalihi).

He served in both patrol and plainclothes capacities while assigned to District 5.

On December 16, 1998, after 14 1/2 years in District 5 he was transferred to District 4 (Kaneohe).

On April 30, 2001, at about 10:25 p.m., while investigating a motor vehicle collision, he was fatally struck by another vehicle.



2001-0000 HRS  
18.1%

1601- 2000 HRS  
22.6%

# Statistics

Month	Property Crime	Arrests
May	29,670	9.2
June	27,749	8.6
July	27,495	8.5
August	29,500	9.2
September	27,622	8.6
October	29,099	9.0
November	26,328	8.2
December	25,002	7.8



Major statistics are presented on pages 47 through 62. For purposes of presentation, statistics are categorized in different ways.

For instance, offenses are counted in two ways: actual and reported.

“Actual offenses” are defined according to the standards of the Uniform Crime Reporting program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Counts of actual offenses are a common measure of crime. The data that appear on pages 45 through 52 of this section are based on actual offenses.

“Reported offenses” include unfounded complaints, which are screened out in the counting of actual offenses. Counts of reported offenses are a common measure of workload. The data on pages 53 through 62 of this section are based on reported offenses.

In addition, offenses are divided into two major categories: Part I and Part II.

Part I offenses generally correspond to the major offense categories used by the FBI (see page 47). For the purposes of this report, the Part I category has been broadened to include negligent manslaughter.

Part II offenses represent all offenses not counted under Part I.

Pages 53 and 54 summarize both Part I and Part II data for the eight patrol districts into which Oahu is divided. Pages 55 through 62 summarize Part I data for each beat within the eight patrol districts.

Beat and district boundaries underwent significant changes in 2002. As a result, the beat and district data presented for the year 2002 are not comparable to data presented for prior years.



Seven serious offenses are used to define trends and make comparisons across the nation. These offenses are called index crimes, and data about them are drawn from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The offenses consist of four violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and three property crimes (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft).

During 2002, a total of 57,271 index crimes occurred in Honolulu, an increase of 18 percent from 2001. Both violent and property crimes increased from 2001 to 2002. The number of indexed crimes are still lower than the number of crimes recorded in the mid-1990s. Violent crimes increased 6 percent, with the number of robbery incidents accounting for the largest percentage increase (7 percent). Property crimes increased by 19 percent, with the number of auto thefts having the largest percent increase (52 percent).

OFFENSES	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Murder	31	35	38	27	34
Forcible Rape	286	266	217	222	257
Robbery	1,085	1,058	1,371	1,421	1,214
Aggravated Assault	1,099	1,169	1,256	1,078	1,131
<b>VIOLENT CRIME</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>2,636</b>
Burglary	9,296	10,018	10,127	9,026	8,755
Larceny-Theft	40,148	42,552	46,696	41,915	36,430
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,460	5,727	7,440	6,370	5,589
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>	<b>53,904</b>	<b>58,297</b>	<b>64,263</b>	<b>57,311</b>	<b>50,774</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,405</b>	<b>60,825</b>	<b>67,145</b>	<b>60,059</b>	<b>53,410</b>

OFFENSES	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Murder	17	37	20	20	18
Forcible Rape	242	235	240	293	304
Robbery	1,052	907	984	999	1,072
Aggravated Assault	1,031	1,019	1,058	1,141	1,207
<b>VIOLENT CRIME</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>2,601</b>
Burglary	7,692	6,087	6,946	7,340	8,932
Larceny-Theft	32,669	30,396	32,197	33,052	37,250
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,750	3,997	5,214	5,597	8,488
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>	<b>45,111</b>	<b>40,480</b>	<b>44,357</b>	<b>45,989</b>	<b>54,670</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,453</b>	<b>42,678</b>	<b>46,659</b>	<b>48,442</b>	<b>57,271</b>



# Comparative Summary 2000-2002

	2000	2001	2002
<b>Actual Personnel Strength (December)</b>			
All Employees	2,459	2,457	2,383
Police Officers	1,979	1,988	1,914
Officers Per 1,000 Population	2.3	2.3	2.2
<b>Appointments</b>			
Civilians	38	53	26
Officers	226	153	110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Separations from Service</b>			
Civilians	30	50	34
Others	152	154	183
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Operating Expenditures</b> (Fiscal Year)	\$138,755,875	\$146,216,306	\$146,776,770
<b>Crime Rate per 100,000 Population</b>			
Murder	2.3	2.3	2.0
Forcible Rape	27.4	33.3	34.3
Robbery	112.3	113.4	121.1
Aggravated Assault	120.7	129.6	136.3
Burglary	792.7	833.4	1,008.9
Larceny-Theft	3,674.6	3,752.9	4,207.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	595.1	635.5	958.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,325.2</b>	<b>5,500.4</b>	<b>6,469.1</b>
<b>Adults Arrested (Except Traffic)</b>	35,178	31,863	33,451
<b>Juveniles Arrested (Except Traffic)</b>	8,948	8,570	8,843
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,126</b>	<b>40,433</b>	<b>42,294</b>
<b>Value of Property Stolen</b>	\$44,132,397	\$43,294,490	\$47,573,978
<b>Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions</b>			
Major	7,806	7,500	7,363
Minor	15,412	15,004	15,401
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,218</b>	<b>22,504</b>	<b>22,764</b>
Persons Killed	66	79	68
<b>Resident Population (Estimates)</b>	876,200	880,700	885,300



# Actual Offenses and Clearances 2002

OFFENSES	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percent Cleared
Murder	18	10	55.6
Negligent Homicide	46	20	43.5
Forcible Rape	304	165	54.3
Robbery	1,072	262	24.4
Aggravated Assault	1,207	373	30.9
Burglary	8,932	400	4.5
Larceny-Theft	37,250	3,305	8.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,488	464	5.5
<b>TOTAL - PART I</b>	<b>57,317</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Other Assaults	6,813	3,718	54.6
Arson	429	24	5.6
Forgery	3,461	378	10.9
Fraud	3,759	422	11.2
Embezzlement	111	40	36.0
Stolen Property	203	57	28.1
Vandalism	7,798	794	10.2
Weapons	458	178	38.9
Prostitution	522	242	46.4
Sex Offenses	1,126	712	63.2
Drug Laws	3,204	1,182	36.9
Gambling	216	33	15.3
Family Offenses	3,357	1,782	53.1
Driving Under Influence	2,260	1,987	87.9
Liquor Laws	1,099	963	87.6
Disorderly Conduct	345	249	72.2
All Other Offenses	30,400	22,213	73.1
Status Offenses	5,169	4,649	89.9
<b>TOTAL - PART II</b>	<b>70,730</b>	<b>39,623</b>	<b>56.0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>128,047</b>	<b>44,622</b>	<b>34.8</b>

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports and Records Management System



# Adults and Juveniles Arrested 2002

OFFENSES	Adults	Juveniles	Total
Murder	26	0	26
Negligent Homicide	10	2	12
Forcible Rape	101	12	113
Robbery	255	164	419
Aggravated Assault	373	92	465
Burglary	361	138	499
Larceny-Theft	2,500	1,236	3,736
Motor Vehicle Theft	980	176	1,156
<b>TOTAL - PART I</b>	<b>4,606</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>6,426</b>
Other Assaults	1,750	775	2,525
Arson	13	10	23
Forgery	434	10	444
Fraud	322	10	332
Embezzlement	35	2	37
Stolen Property	183	13	196
Vandalism	355	248	603
Weapons	240	34	274
Prostitution	425	5	430
Sex Offenses	287	75	362
Drug Laws	1,559	346	1,905
Gambling	202	29	231
Family Offenses	1,343	105	1,448
Driving Under Influence	2,054	26	2,080
Liquor Laws	402	81	483
Disorderly Conduct	239	21	260
All Other Offenses	19,002	875	19,877
Status Offenses	0	4,358	4,358
<b>TOTAL - PART II</b>	<b>28,845</b>	<b>7,023</b>	<b>35,868</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>33,451</b>	<b>8,843</b>	<b>42,294</b>

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports



# Actual Offenses and Value of Property 2002

Offense	Number	Value (\$)
<b>ROBBERY</b>		
Highway	391	101,442
Commercial Establishment	121	72,249
Service Station	19	3,538
Convenience Store	89	37,823
Residence	99	93,523
Bank	39	52,705
Miscellaneous	314	65,537
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>426,817</b>
<b>BURGLARY</b>		
Residence:		
Night	1,562	2,572,529
Day	3,883	8,845,114
Unknown	287	535,221
Nonresidence:		
Night	1,438	1,999,540
Day	1,633	1,932,093
Unknown	129	234,849
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,932</b>	<b>16,119,346</b>
<b>LARCENCY-THEFT</b>		
Over \$200	15,369	23,116,123
\$50 - \$200	7,802	852,745
Under \$50	14,079	121,242
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,250</b>	<b>24,090,110</b>
<b>THEFT BY TYPE</b>		
Pocket-Picking	210	59,810
Purse-Snatching	183	130,381
Shoplifting	3,998	723,070
From Motor Vehicles	14,500	10,079,181
Auto Accessories	3,440	1,018,896
Bicycles	1,877	1,010,618
From Buildings	4,199	3,909,705
From Coin Machines	244	49,641
All Other	8,599	7,108,808
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,250</b>	<b>24,090,110</b>

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports



## Property Stolen and Recovered

52

Type of Property	Stolen (\$)	Recovered (\$)
Currency, Notes, Etc.	3,628,701	41,254
Jewelry and Precious Metals	7,799,167	281,233
Clothing and Furs	5,994,923	149,720
Local Stolen Motor Vehicles	6,937,705	4,573,329
Office Equipment	2,385,336	77,666
TVs, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	3,936,147	97,845
Firearms	109,987	3,699
Household Goods	395,739	5,892
Consumable Goods	427,160	22,180
Livestock	14,795	1,000
Miscellaneous	15,944,318	602,247
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,573,978</b>	<b>5,856,065</b>

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports and Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by District 2002

OFFENSES	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
Murder	7	3	6	4
Negligent Homicide	5	5	9	8
Forcible Rape	31	28	32	26
Robbery	225	75	142	51
Aggravated Assault	193	108	94	145
Burglary	996	1,056	1,129	1,304
Larceny-Theft	7,599	3,275	4,525	4,441
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,392	704	1,841	851
<b>TOTAL - PART I</b>	<b>10,448</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>6,830</b>
Other Assaults	1,223	567	717	867
Arson	35	75	59	73
Forgery	805	231	659	299
Fraud	788	309	529	483
Embezzlement	34	6	22	10
Stolen Property	28	14	64	17
Vandalism	1,282	754	1,256	931
Weapons	89	43	64	39
Prostitution	301	7	18	1
Sex Offenses	137	137	172	138
Drug Laws	1,287	230	279	315
Gambling	93	0	6	4
Family Offenses	305	433	494	534
Driving Under Influence	280	76	429	441
Liquor Laws	304	61	22	81
Disorderly Conduct	67	19	34	37
All Other Offenses	11,482	2,553	4,509	3,906
Status Offenses	384	585	744	618
<b>TOTAL - PART II</b>	<b>18,924</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>10,077</b>	<b>8,794</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>29,372</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>17,855</b>	<b>15,624</b>

Source: Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by District 2002

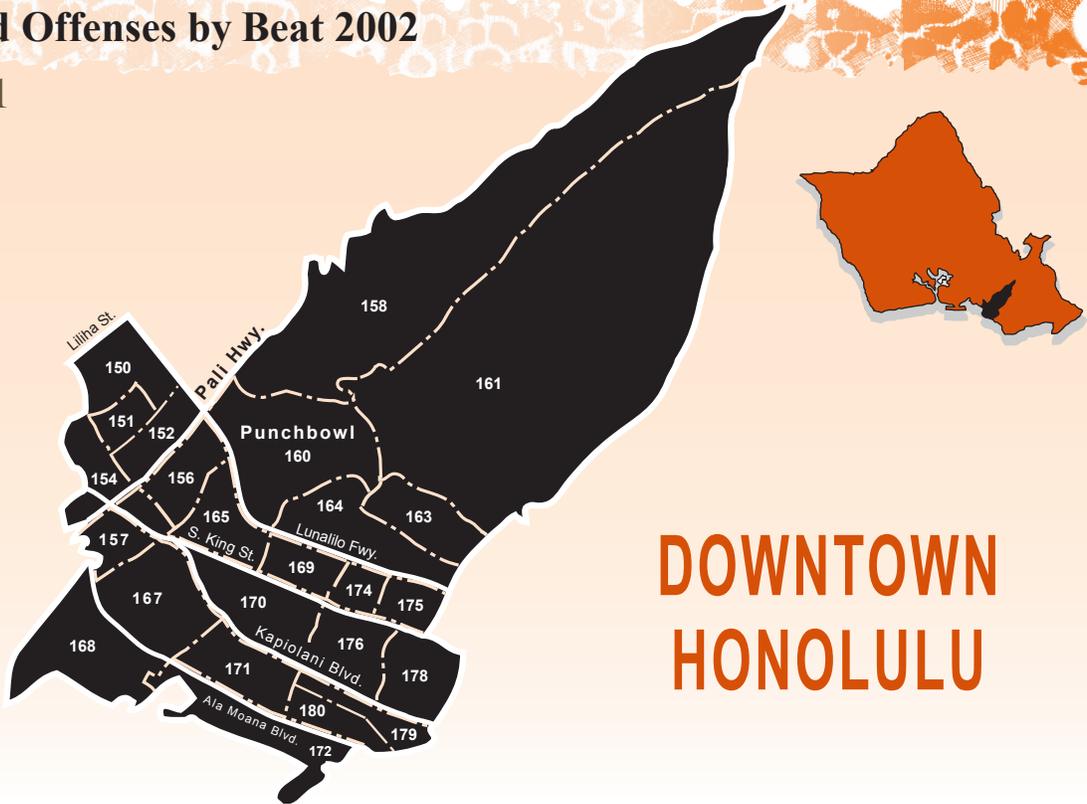
OFFENSES	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	Total
Murder	2	2	2	2	28
Negligent Homicide	3	2	5	8	45
Forcible Rape	51	23	28	41	260
Robbery	168	141	134	106	1,042
Aggravated Assault	137	98	101	202	1,078
Burglary	1,147	813	1,501	888	8,834
Larceny-Theft	4,418	4,600	4,776	3,205	36,839
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,293	470	1,184	660	8,395
<b>TOTAL - PART I</b>	<b>7,219</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>7,731</b>	<b>5,112</b>	<b>56,521</b>
Other Assaults	924	784	528	1,221	6,831
Arson	39	12	32	123	448
Forgery	534	146	446	335	3,455
Fraud	485	297	519	334	3,744
Embezzlement	15	3	12	8	110
Stolen Property	12	36	24	10	205
Vandalism	1,007	623	912	1,013	7,778
Weapons	64	48	51	62	460
Prostitution	28	163	7	0	525
Sex Offenses	166	64	98	252	1,164
Drug Laws	391	324	174	191	3,191
Gambling	104	0	1	7	215
Family Offenses	621	141	380	943	3,851
Driving Under Influence	492	196	145	185	2,244
Liquor Laws	80	434	82	27	1,091
Disorderly Conduct	29	78	36	45	345
All Other Offenses	1,838	1,206	1,414	3,482	30,390
Status Offenses	1,019	95	439	1,288	5,172
<b>TOTAL - PART II</b>	<b>7,848</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>71,219</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15,067</b>	<b>10,799</b>	<b>13,031</b>	<b>14,638</b>	<b>127,740</b>

Source: Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by Beat 2002

## District 1



**DOWNTOWN  
HONOLULU**

BEAT	MURDER	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
150	1	0	1	15	11	13	117	41	199
151	0	0	0	24	26	53	215	31	349
152	0	0	3	6	7	34	273	42	365
154	0	1	0	21	9	39	465	29	564
156	0	0	0	6	6	26	92	16	146
157	1	0	0	2	1	8	184	16	212
158	0	0	0	1	5	56	96	40	198
160	0	1	1	4	5	48	231	105	395
161	1	0	1	4	2	67	174	23	272
163	0	0	1	6	2	53	274	149	485
164	0	0	1	10	11	77	462	186	747
165	1	0	0	4	10	26	203	41	285
167	0	1	2	10	9	60	270	67	419
168	0	0	0	3	7	37	331	58	436
169	0	0	0	5	2	32	233	57	329
170	1	0	16	7	5	34	297	41	401
171	0	0	2	6	13	54	588	96	759
172	2	0	0	4	15	5	181	9	216
174	0	0	0	5	2	39	166	26	238
175	0	1	0	5	1	17	157	26	207
176	0	1	2	24	10	93	486	136	752
178	0	0	0	21	15	73	458	89	656
179	0	0	1	17	14	47	313	28	420
180	0	0	0	15	5	5	1,333	40	1,398
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>10,448</b>

Source: Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by Beat 2002

## District 2

### NORTH SHORE



BEAT	MURDER	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
250	0	0	1	2	3	113	205	81	405
252	0	0	2	11	4	75	316	77	485
254	1	0	1	8	8	48	183	57	306
255	0	0	1	1	1	32	60	38	133
256	0	0	4	0	2	44	115	80	245
258	1	1	7	7	11	124	148	25	324
260	0	0	3	12	23	195	359	65	657
262	0	0	2	4	14	59	104	43	226
264	1	1	5	5	9	45	153	57	276
266	0	2	0	6	14	143	417	71	653
268	0	1	1	6	6	75	261	19	369
270	0	0	1	2	5	15	419	35	477
272	0	0	0	11	8	88	535	56	698
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>5,254</b>

Source: Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by Beat 2002

## District 3



## WEST OAHU

BEAT	MURDER	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
350	0	0	2	8	6	36	144	53	249
351	0	1	4	27	11	74	325	112	554
353	0	1	0	2	6	86	264	135	494
360	2	1	1	12	7	70	261	89	443
362	2	2	4	7	5	80	412	148	660
363	0	1	1	2	2	80	278	172	536
370	0	1	0	17	12	78	567	219	894
371	0	0	2	3	5	95	151	87	343
372	0	1	1	8	0	62	165	153	390
373	0	0	2	4	1	28	55	51	141
374	0	0	3	2	0	48	132	74	259
375	0	1	3	13	9	86	350	190	652
380	0	0	1	16	3	25	629	125	799
381	1	0	0	2	0	82	117	33	235
382	1	0	5	4	10	105	230	80	435
383	0	0	0	4	3	24	129	32	192
384	0	0	3	11	14	70	316	88	502
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>4,525</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>7,778</b>

Source: Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by Beat 2002

## District 4

# WINDWARD OAHU



BEAT	MURDER	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
450	0	0	1	3	9	13	409	25	460
451	0	1	3	2	5	27	145	16	199
453	0	0	1	1	2	26	58	17	105
454	0	0	1	0	0	35	74	12	123
455	0	0	1	4	17	48	227	31	328
456	0	0	2	2	5	120	220	64	413
458	0	0	1	5	16	40	356	92	510
459	0	0	1	2	10	82	492	42	629
461	0	0	2	0	9	175	334	29	549
462	0	0	0	5	5	83	253	58	404
464	0	0	0	2	4	59	279	60	404
465	0	1	0	1	2	40	125	34	203
467	0	0	1	2	4	75	265	76	423
468	0	0	3	2	2	43	99	32	181
469	1	1	6	7	19	58	313	104	509
471	1	1	0	3	11	67	167	60	310
472	0	1	0	2	3	42	125	16	189
473	0	0	0	1	1	11	57	12	82
475	0	0	2	0	1	46	43	11	103
477	1	0	0	2	8	39	92	8	150
478	0	2	1	1	5	129	211	34	383
480	1	0	0	4	7	46	97	18	173
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>6,830</b>

Source: Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by Beat 2002

## District 5

# KALIHI



BEAT	MURDER	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
550	0	0	4	7	8	68	164	79	330
551	0	0	2	10	3	68	258	218	559
552	0	0	0	3	4	3	406	80	496
553	0	0	0	2	2	28	135	52	219
554	0	0	1	10	10	41	229	98	389
556	0	1	3	1	3	25	91	38	162
557	0	0	0	1	1	33	82	22	139
558	0	0	2	16	6	35	137	23	219
559	0	0	1	5	3	66	98	46	219
560	0	0	5	10	7	38	96	22	178
562	0	1	4	20	8	66	296	49	444
563	1	0	1	4	18	82	219	70	395
564	0	0	13	8	8	62	245	59	395
565	0	0	0	10	8	50	175	25	268
566	0	0	1	6	18	60	251	69	405
567	0	0	3	18	11	45	107	35	219
568	0	0	0	10	10	13	320	38	391
569	0	0	0	3	2	87	134	39	265
570	0	0	0	12	3	57	247	54	373
571	0	0	4	9	3	119	372	120	627
572	1	1	5	2	0	48	159	35	251
573	0	0	2	1	1	53	197	22	276
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>7,219</b>

Source: Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by Beat 2002

## District 6



**WAIKIKI**

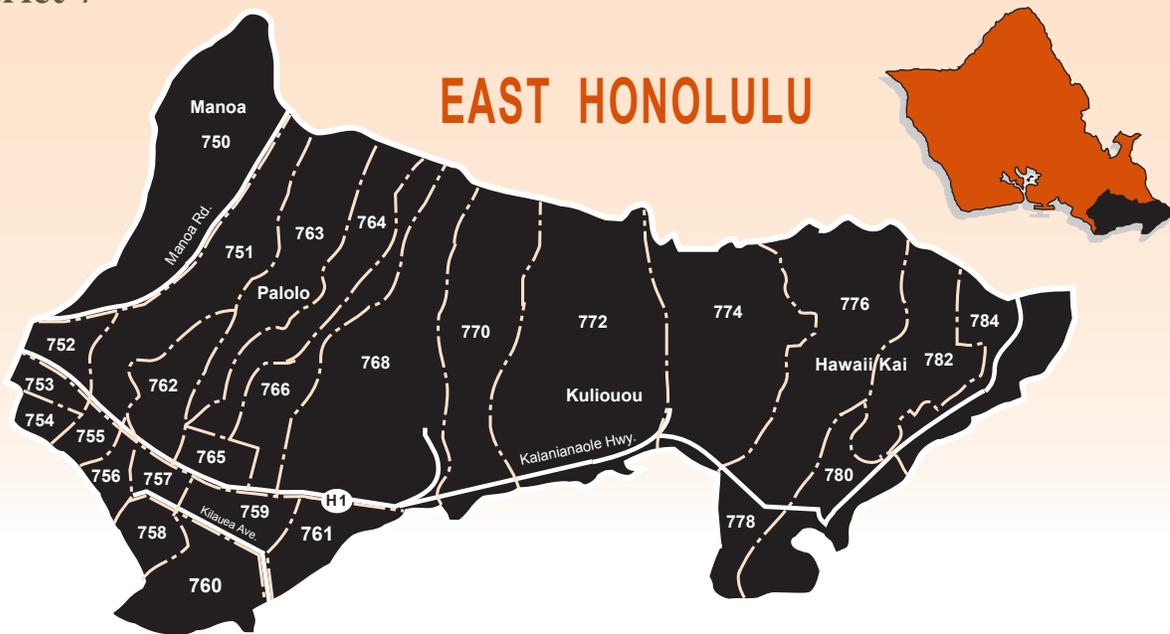
BEAT	MURDER	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
650	0	1	1	8	3	30	220	57	320
651	0	0	1	10	7	36	237	19	310
652	0	0	1	15	5	77	293	46	437
653	0	0	0	6	2	50	439	45	542
654	1	0	3	20	10	63	443	61	601
655	0	0	3	6	8	47	170	12	246
656	0	0	2	10	5	73	413	7	510
657	0	0	2	16	18	90	345	44	515
658	0	0	3	13	13	64	396	23	512
659	1	0	0	10	5	50	188	45	299
660	0	1	5	14	9	113	696	11	849
661	0	0	1	9	3	93	369	32	507
662	0	0	1	4	10	27	391	68	501
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>6,149</b>

Source: Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by Beat 2002

## District 7



BEAT	MURDER	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
750	0	0	1	1	1	68	118	21	210
751	0	0	3	6	1	123	303	48	484
752	0	2	1	3	3	56	277	95	437
753	0	1	2	6	12	107	370	86	584
754	1	0	1	19	17	120	375	134	667
755	0	0	4	21	7	101	370	120	623
756	0	0	0	13	3	49	214	47	326
757	0	0	0	3	3	38	86	22	152
758	0	0	1	6	6	60	145	41	259
759	0	0	2	8	0	66	279	37	392
760	0	0	0	4	10	55	371	54	494
761	0	0	1	2	3	58	205	22	291
762	0	1	1	5	4	64	224	84	383
763	0	0	2	6	7	77	95	20	207
764	0	0	1	1	0	28	41	25	96
765	0	0	0	13	7	59	140	33	252
766	0	0	0	1	0	40	73	22	136
768	0	0	0	2	1	77	143	70	293
770	0	1	2	1	0	33	75	17	129
772	0	0	2	3	7	43	84	27	166
774	0	0	2	2	3	70	192	71	340
776	0	0	2	5	3	55	145	36	246
778	0	0	0	0	0	24	78	22	124
780	1	0	0	1	0	0	88	3	93
782	0	0	0	0	0	29	44	20	93
784	0	0	0	2	3	1	241	7	254
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>7,731</b>

Source: Records Management System



# Reported Offenses by Beat 2002

## District 8

# LEEWARD OAHU



BEAT	MURDER	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
850	1	0	5	6	21	83	294	36	446
852	0	0	5	11	20	60	185	23	304
854	0	2	2	8	23	74	223	19	351
856	0	1	4	6	10	53	207	29	310
857	0	0	2	5	19	49	160	25	260
858	0	1	1	2	4	33	59	10	110
860	0	1	1	4	20	28	122	15	191
861	0	1	3	9	21	52	147	23	256
863	1	0	0	1	2	3	47	7	612
865	0	0	2	2	3	42	170	16	235
867	0	0	3	9	7	107	263	127	516
870	0	0	0	8	4	4	283	20	319
871	0	0	0	0	1	2	20	4	27
872	0	0	6	3	6	49	144	52	260
874	0	1	1	1	10	75	231	104	423
875	0	0	2	8	8	46	243	37	344
876	0	0	1	18	18	66	229	67	399
877	0	1	2	5	3	54	141	43	249
879	0	0	1	0	2	8	37	3	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>5,112</b>

Source: Records Management System



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