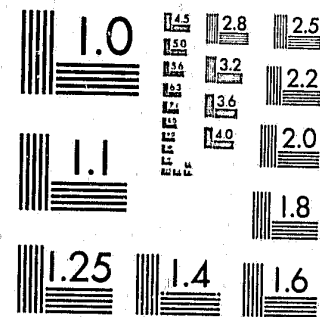


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CONTENTS

Mayor and Police Commission.....	2
Appointment of Chief Gibb	3
Chief and Deputy Chief.....	4
Retirement of Chief Keala.....	5
Departmental Organization.....	6
Table of Crime Incidents.....	7
Tables of Crime Rates and Crime Index Offenses	8
Law Enforcement	9
Community Affairs.....	13
Technology and Equipment	16
Interdepartmental and Intergovernmental Issues.....	19
Staff and Support Activities	21
Awards	23

NCJRS

NOV 91 1997

ACQUISITIONS



CHIEF DOUGLAS GIBB WITH THE POLICE COMMISSION: (l to r) John Henry Felix, Richard Nagai, Candice Leinbeck, Robert Nakamoto, Chief Douglas Gibb, Conrad Geronimo, Herman Mulder, and Lei Learmont.



EILEEN ANDERSON
Mayor
City and County of Honolulu



Swearing in of the new Chief

This report describes the major activities and events of the past year for the Honolulu Police Department.

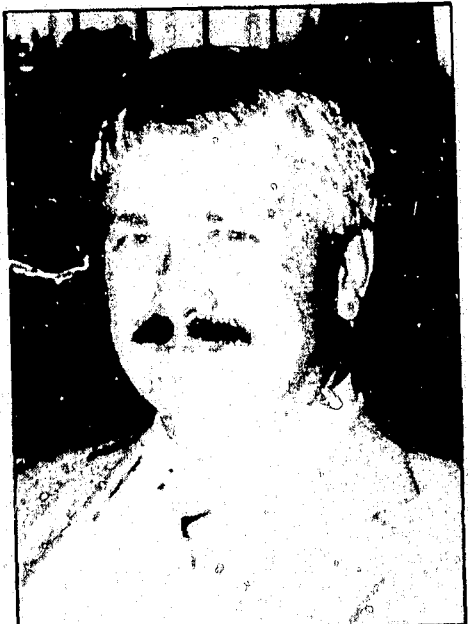
We issue this report in the hope that it will promote greater community awareness of and involvement in the fight against crime. We are extremely grateful for the assistance our officers receive from the public every day, and we would like to encourage more of it. If everyone helps, Honolulu can be made a safer and better place for all of us.

We would like to extend special thanks to the members of the Police Commission and to

Mayor Eileen Anderson and her administration for their invaluable assistance during the year.



DOUGLAS G. GIBB
Chief of Police



DOUGLAS G. GIBB
Chief of Police



HAROLD J. FALK
Deputy Chief

For most members of the department, the year's major event was the retirement of Chief Francis Keala on April 2, 1983.

In his almost-14 years behind HPD badge number one, Chief Keala was responsible for a number of things that have permanently changed the way the department operates. Among the most noteworthy are creation of the Community Relations Division to promote better understanding between the public and the police; creation of the Internal Affairs Unit to conduct inspections and investigate charges against police personnel; completion of a repeat-offender study that led to the career criminal

program; initiation of the Green Harvest operations against marijuana growers; exposure of infiltration by organized crime into the local underworld; and initiation of the Hukilau and Hookerlau sting operations against fencing and prostitution.

Most of all, Francis Keala is likely to be remembered as an officer of unquestioned integrity, dedication, and ability—a good cop and an even better chief. He will be missed by everyone fortunate enough to have worked with him.



FRANCIS KEALA
Chief of Police
1969-1983



ROY KAAA
Acting Assistant Chief
Administrative Bureau



EDWIN ROSS
Assistant Chief
Field Operations Bureau

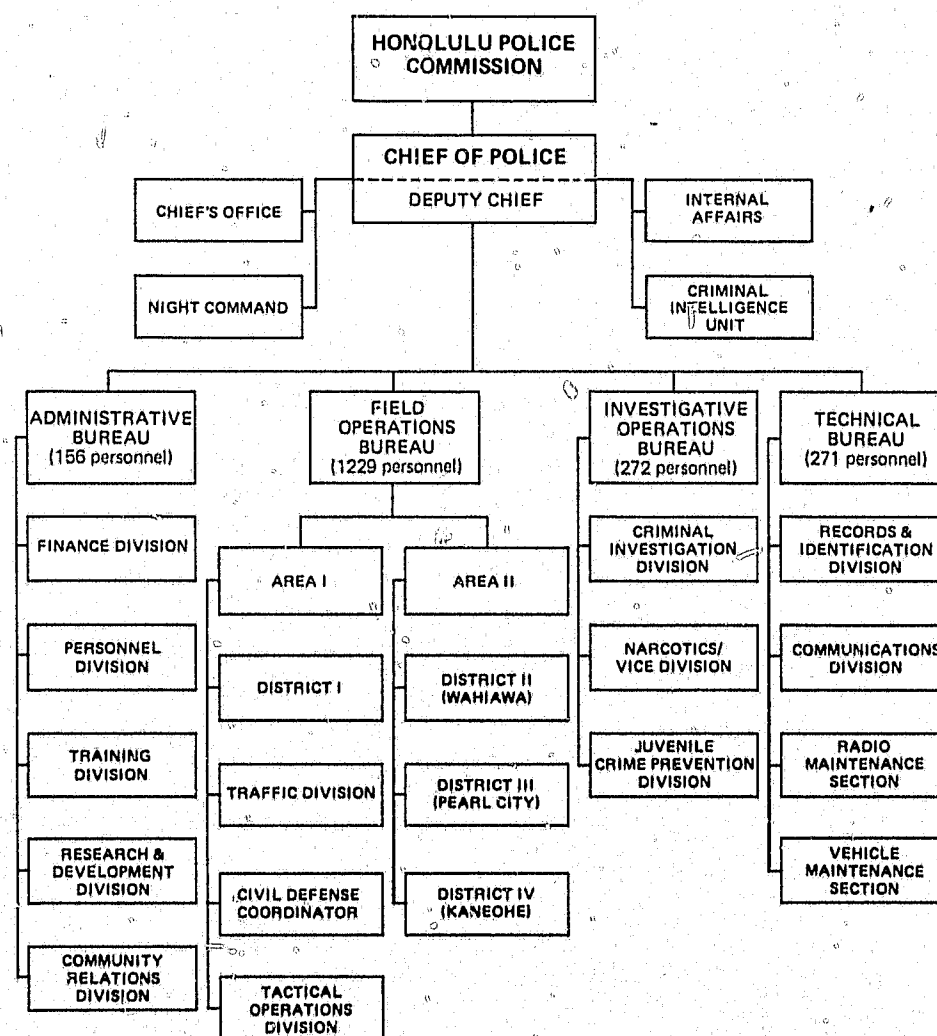


ORBY GROVES
Assistant Chief
Investigative Operations Bureau



RONALD ING
Assistant Chief
Technical Bureau

ORGANIZATION CHART



Crime Trends

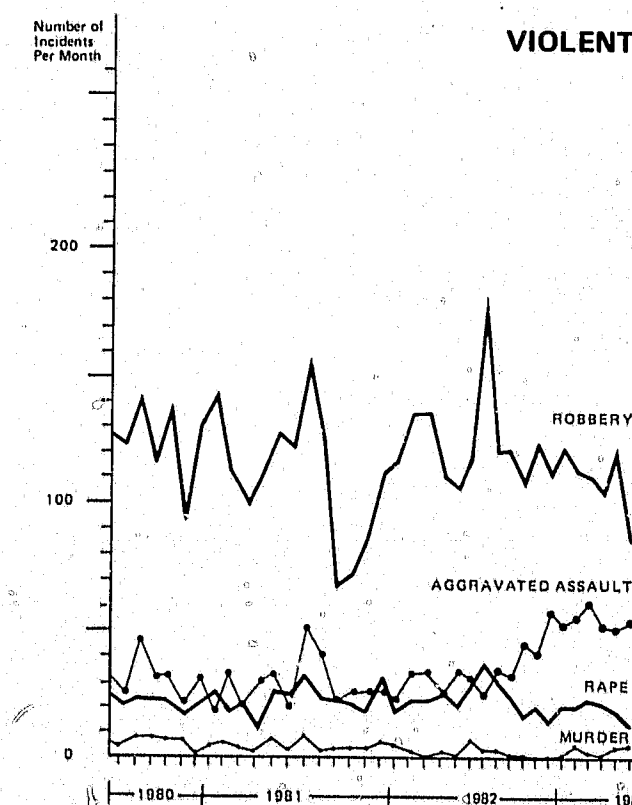
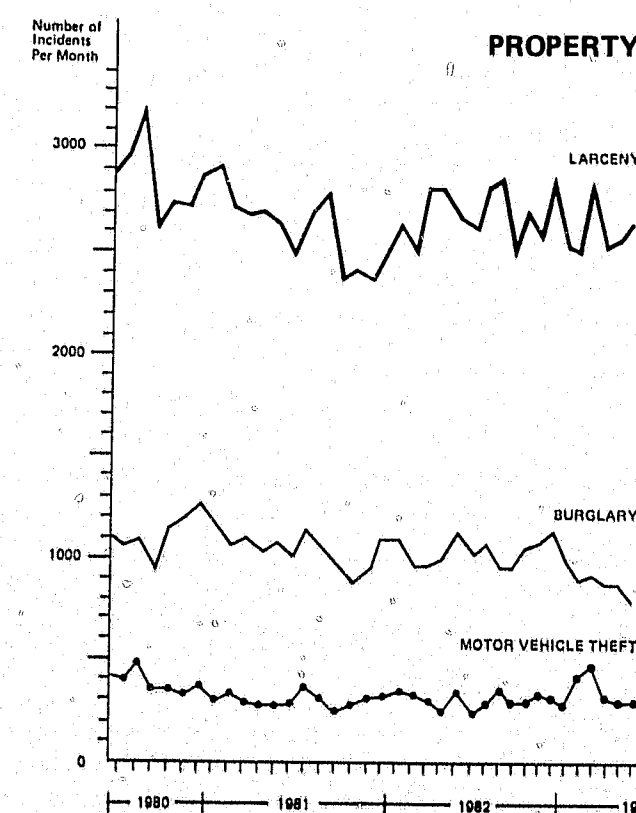
Trends in seven serious crimes are the indicators usually used in comparisons. These are called index crimes and include: Violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and Property crimes (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.) These crimes were chosen because of their seriousness as well as their frequency of occurrence.

The number of Crime Index offenses during 1982 showed an increase of 2.1 percent from the previous year. As a group, the violent crimes increased by 9.5 percent over 1981. Property crimes increased by 1.8 percent over 1981.

Many crimes are never reported, although the police and other agencies encourage the reporting of all crimes. It is possible that crime trend measurements may be influenced by an increase or decrease in public reporting in the wake of preventive programs or sensational trials.

CRIME INCIDENTS

(Island-wide monthly data)

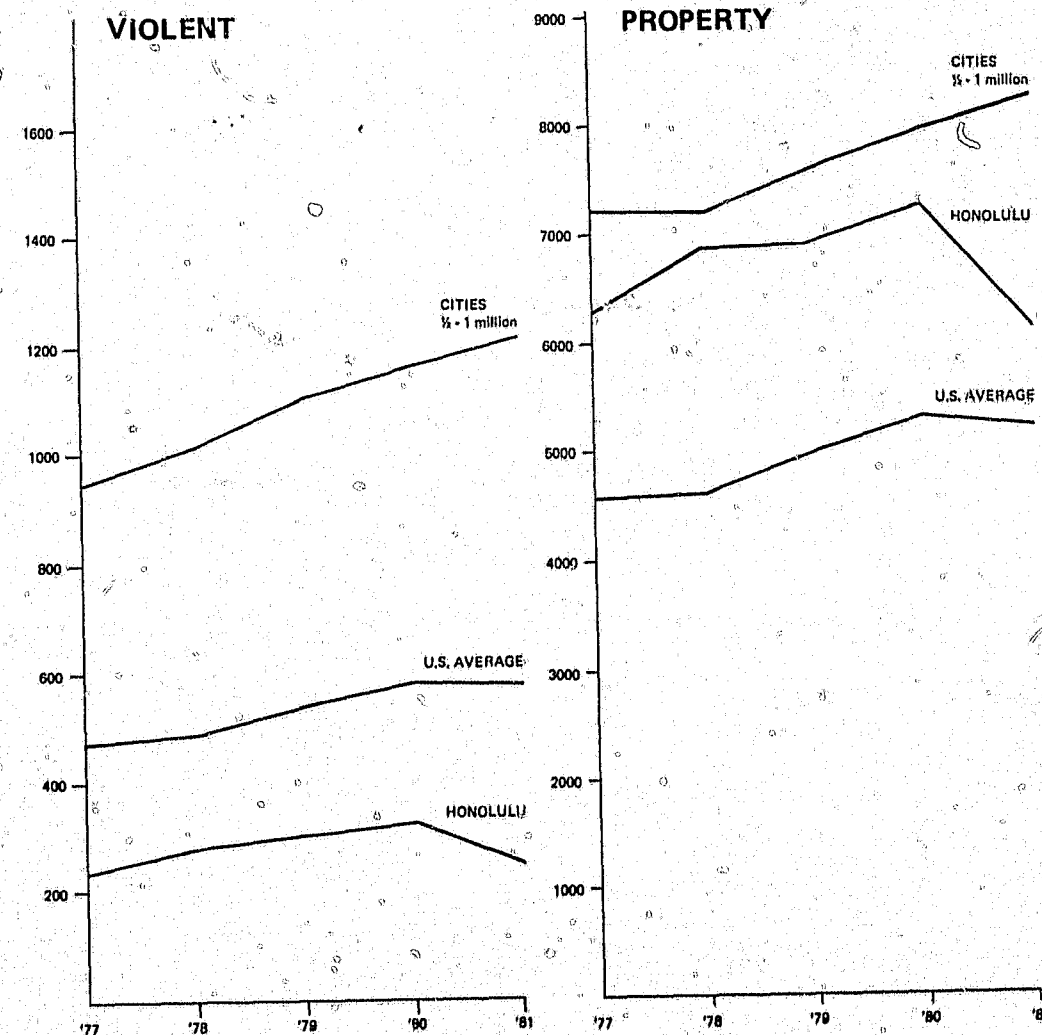


**PART I CRIME INDEX
OFFENSES 1977 - 1982**
City and County of Honolulu

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1981-82 % of change
VIOLENT CRIME	1,660	2,044	2,196	2,456	1,965	2,151	+ 9.5
Murder	46	38	48	65	40	25	- 37.5
Rape	176	187	225	264	265	269	+ 1.5
Robbery	1,081	1,473	1,568	1,729	1,320	1,457	+ 10.4
Aggravated Assault	357	346	357	398	340	400	+ 17.6
PROPERTY CRIME	45,324	49,848	50,730	55,262	47,583	48,449	+ 1.8
Burglary	13,291	13,878	12,803	13,848	12,576	12,381	- 1.6
Larceny	28,286	31,567	32,166	36,189	31,362	32,416	+ 3.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,747	4,403	5,761	5,225	3,645	3,652	+ 0.2
Grand Total	46,984	51,892	52,926	57,718	49,548	50,600	+ 2.1

CRIME RATES
(per 100,000 inhabitants)

The graphs (right) compare Honolulu's violent and property crime rates with the U.S. average, and the average for cities of 1/2-1 million population group. Honolulu is quite low in violent crimes, and somewhat below the average of cities its size in property crimes.



LAW ENFORCEMENT

Drugs

Open drug-dealing appears to have diminished in Waikiki, as well as in Ala Moana Park, Wahiawa, Kaha-luu, and elsewhere. Waikiki in particular has been saturated with uniformed and plainclothes officers from the patrol and narcotics divisions. A special unit, the Waikiki Task Force, was created to curb drug activity on the streets. Related efforts by patrol units to sweep offenders from entire areas have resulted in numerous arrests for prostitution, drinking in parks and on beaches, and other offenses.

A bumper crop of opium is apparently being harvested in Southeast Asia's "Golden Triangle,"

which may explain in part the recent large seizures of heroin at the Honolulu International Airport: 24 pounds in the first half of 1983 alone. In addition, HPD narcotics officers have been able to penetrate the higher levels of drug-dealing networks, producing arrests of eleven major cocaine and heroin dealers and seizures of large amounts of cash and drugs. A limitation on such operations is the large amount of "buy money" (\$68,000 in one case alone) needed for their success.

Prostitution

Operation Hookerlau continues to produce arrests and convictions of prostitutes through video record-

ings of prostitutes making offers of sex to plainclothes officers and accepting money before the act. Moreover, about one-third of all the prostitutes are also recorded in the act of removing money from the officer's wallet while he is out of the room. Arrests and convictions, however, whether through Hooker-lau or other means, do not necessarily reduce the numbers of prostitutes on the street (see accompanying box).

Cockfighting

Attempts to shut down cockfighting locations through the use of temporary injunctions have failed, at least for the time being. The issue is now

CASE SCREENING

A formal evaluation of the department's efforts over the last three years to develop a case screening system was undertaken in April. Such an assessment was recommended by the Public Administration Service, which completed a study of departmental manpower utilization in 1982. The evaluation was designed to determine whether an effective screening system had been developed and was ready for general use.

Case screening has been gaining acceptance throughout the nation as a valuable tool in the management of police resources. Its purpose is to identify cases that offer no hope of solution by detectives before the detectives waste any time on them. By identifying and screening such cases out of the active investigation process, detectives will have more time to devote to cases that offer some hope of solution.

The department's Criminal Investigation Division began actively experimenting with case screening in 1980. The system that has evolved screens out burglary and theft cases with no leads and no clear resemblance to patterns found in crimes of a similar nature. By the time the formal evaluation began in April 1983, a form of case screening was being tested by three of the division's six burglary/theft details.

The early results of the evaluation indicate a need for some further changes in procedures before the screening system is ready for general use. Some problems were found in the screening rules and in the information provided by the initial field investigations. A standard form has been developed to assist in the correction of these difficulties, and further testing and evaluation are now under way. It is still hoped that a system can be finalized before the end of the year.

PROSTITUTION

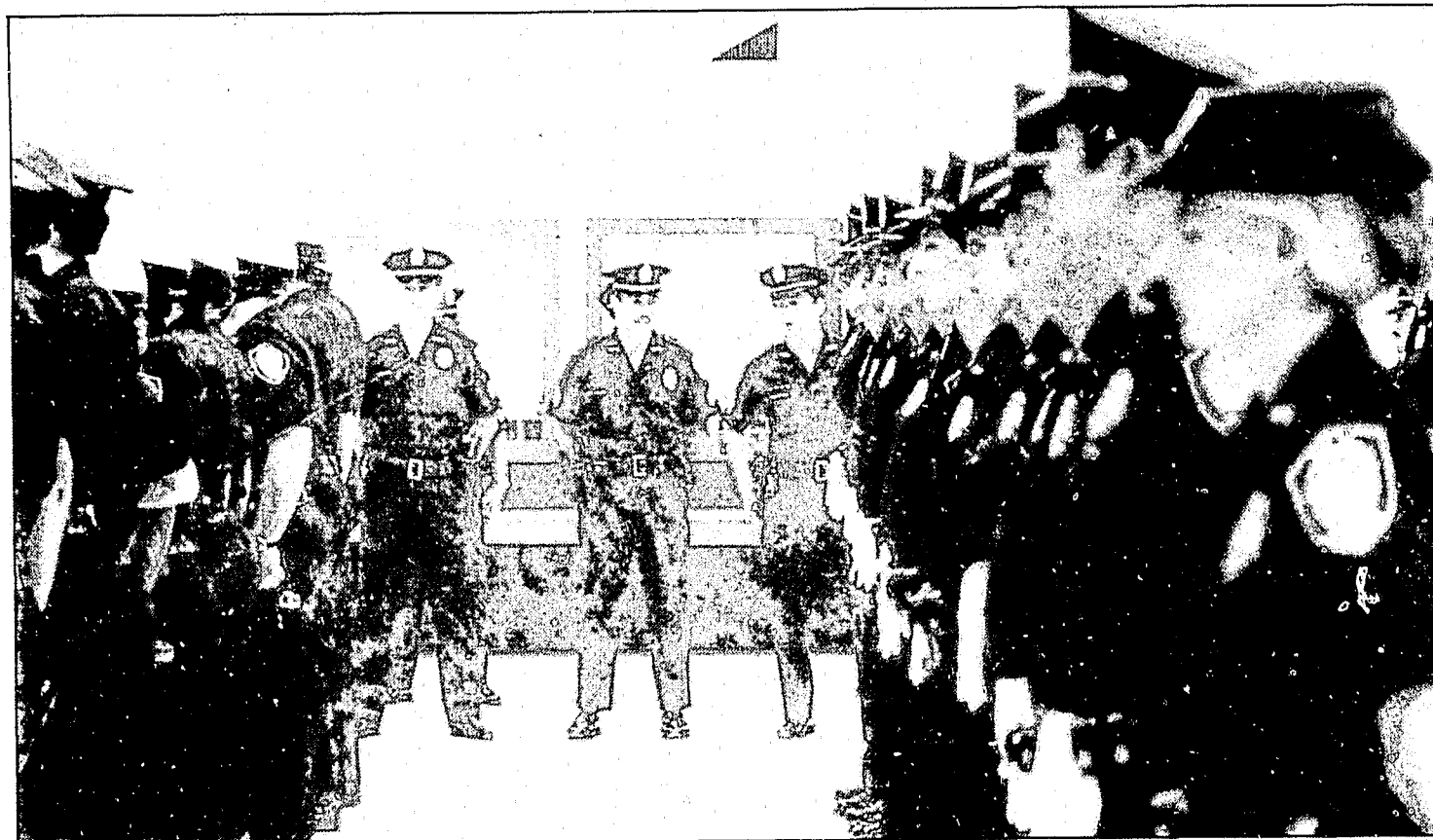
Open street solicitation has provoked many complaints by residents and visitors alike. The department made 444 arrests for prostitution in 1982, of which over half were in Waikiki and most of the remainder in the Hotel Street area. About 28% of those arrested were males.

Under current law, the offense of prostitution is only a petty misdemeanor. Since 1981, however, there has been a mandatory sentence: a \$500 fine for the first offense, and a \$500 fine plus a 30-day confinement for subsequent sentences. The law does not allow prosecution of prostitutes' patrons, who are known as "Johns."

Prostitutes can work the streets rather freely for two basic reasons. First, it is very difficult to obtain evidence of prostitution that will be acceptable in court. Producing arrests that lead to convictions is, therefore, a time-consuming and expensive task. Usually a plainclothes officer will have to be propositioned on the street, will have to go to a hotel room with the prostitute, and will have to turn over money and begin to disrobe in order to satisfy the court's requirements, even though the statute requires only an offer of sex for a fee.

The other major problem is the often great delay between an arrest and a final decision in a case. Mainland prostitutes can come here for eight or ten months of lucrative, untaxed income before a second arrest forces them to move on to avoid a mandatory jail term. Making bail of \$250 or \$500 is no obstacle to someone earning over \$1,000 a week, so it is probably viewed as only a minor cost of doing business. Only imprisonment appears to be a genuine deterrent. After a second arrest, and after lengthy delays before trial and sentencing, a prostitute may decide to flee rather than serve 30 days in jail.

The department is seeking from the courts an increase in the bail for prostitutes, and is exploring ways of cutting the time between arrest and punishment. HPD will also continue to seek passage of a "John law" that will permit the arrest of patrons. Prostitution will not disappear altogether, of course, but refinements of the law and some changes in its administration should enable the police to gain better control of the problem.



Morning formation in the squad room



Afternoon work in the marijuana fields

being appealed through the state Appellate Court.

Truancy

The truancy program continued through its second year. First offenders are returned immediately to school, second offenders are arrested and returned to their parents, and third offenders are arrested and referred to Family Court. Summary data for the year are as follows:

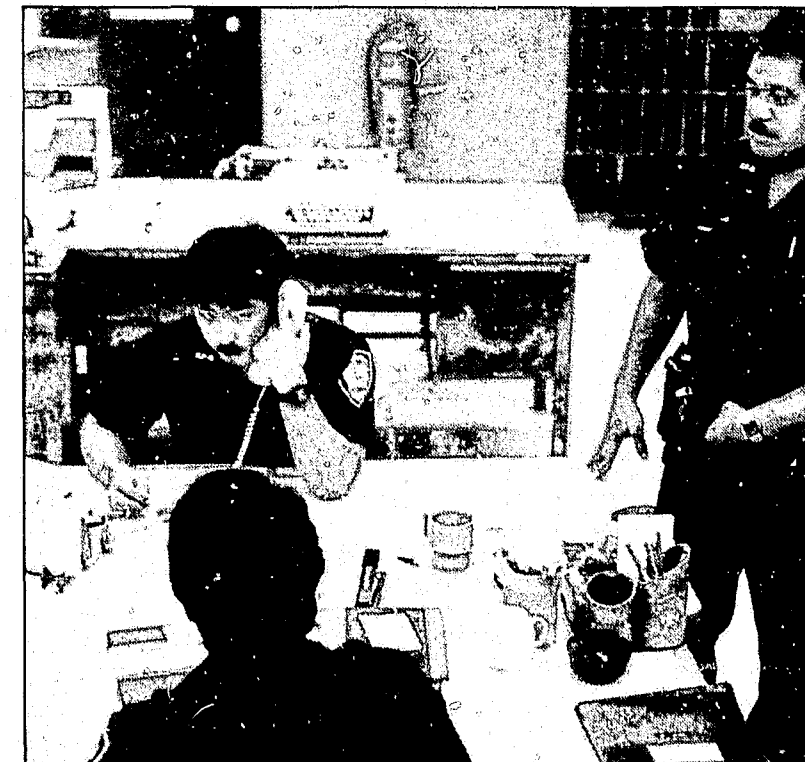
1982-1983 School Year

Students picked up:	
once	3653
twice	596
three times	149
four times	26
five times	3
Total no. of truants	4427

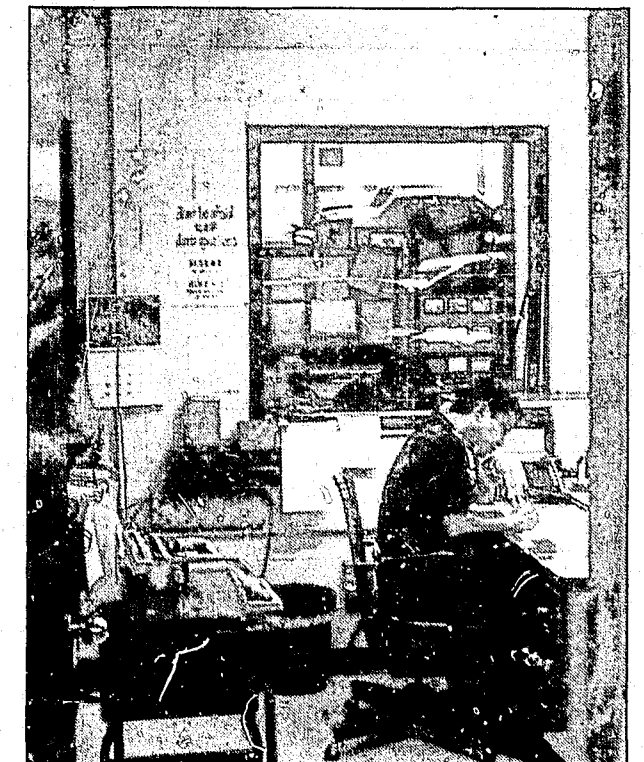
Of those picked up in the truancy program, 1824 had prior police records and 224 of those had felony arrests.

Interrogation Reports

Officers have traditionally submitted interrogation reports (IC cards) on suspicious persons and known criminals found on their beats. However, it has always been difficult to retrieve the information on these cards for other investigative purposes. Now a new, computerized system will allow a detective to search through the IC card data by location, date, time, personal description, clothing, and other characteristics to determine who may have been near the scene of a crime. This very helpful application of computer technology has been made possible by the lowered costs of computer memory, the increased



Receiving Desk



Watch Commander's office

speed of computers, and the creation of advanced software packages for law enforcement purposes.

Safety of Military Personnel

The myriad young military personnel on Oahu have always been likely targets for robberies, assaults, and other crimes because of their lack of familiarity with the local crime picture. The department has been emphasizing prevention of such crimes by familiarizing new arrivals with the types of problems they may face and by heavier-than-usual patrolling of particular trouble spots. For instance, Kaneohe officers

commonly assist in providing information to new arrivals at the Marine base, and Wahiawa officers give special attention to the areas around Schofield Barracks and other installations on paydays and weekends.



Strike post

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Police Athletic League

The PAL program is the police approach to "keeping kids off the streets." Leading almost 6,000 children in sports activities, which include basketball, volleyball, judo, karate, weight lifting, and boxing, the department's PAL advisers stress good sportsmanship and fair play. The PAL boxers again enjoyed particular success in collecting awards.

Say Hi

The "Say Hi" program continues to be popular with school children throughout Oahu. Presentations were made at 12 schools last year to appreciative audiences of children and

school officials. These shows enable children to get a good grasp of the varied work performed by the police, to see the police helicopter at close range, and to applaud the police canines as they go through their paces.

Rape Prevention

Rape prevention seminars continue to be popular and to draw large audiences. Officer Chris Gaylord made 242 presentations to almost 18,000 people during the year. These presentations detail some of the dangers and defenses related to rape and other assaults against women and children.

Law Enforcement Explorers Program

The Law Enforcement Explorer program is sponsored jointly by HPD and the Aloha Council, Boy Scouts of America, and is designed to help career-minded young adults gain a better understanding of law enforcement.

The year saw posts established at three more Oahu military installations—Wheeler Air Force Base, Schofield Barracks, and Fort Shafter—to add to that at Hickam Air Force Base. In addition, a departmental representative provided training that helped start posts on Maui and Molokai. Other counties and military installations are now

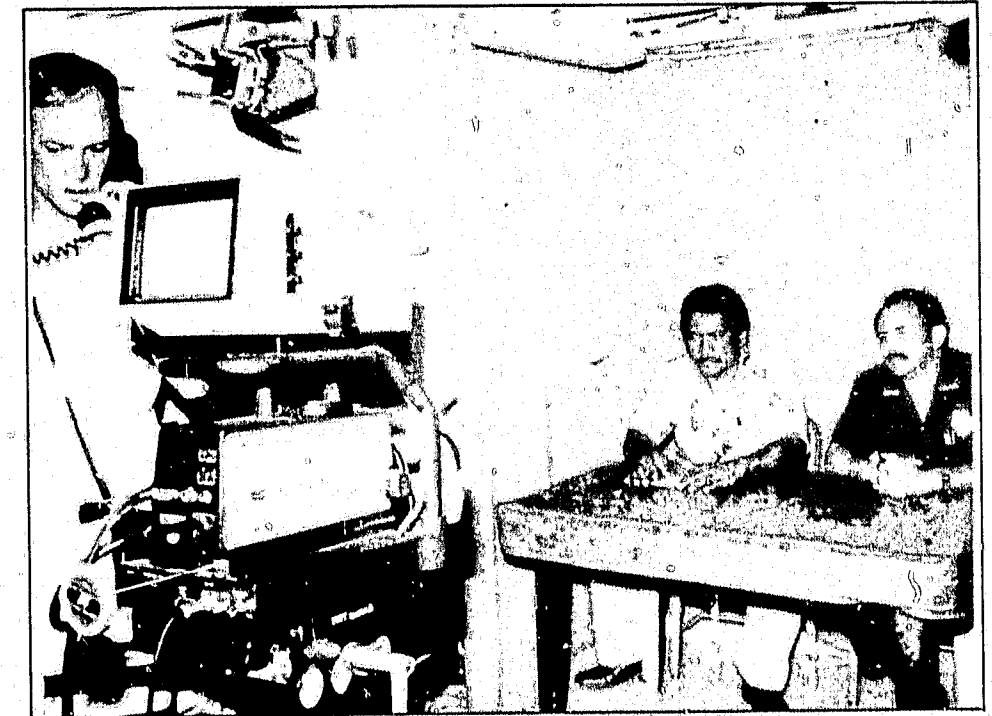
LAW AND JUSTICE AWARENESS

Crime prevention takes many forms. A number of traditional warnings come quickly to mind: Always lock your doors and windows. Don't leave your keys in your car. Don't venture into strange places alone.

Another side of crime prevention is directed primarily at youth. The idea is to expose young people to the positive side of a law-abiding life, and to give young people an opportunity to know a police officer as a friend, as someone who can be trusted and relied on.

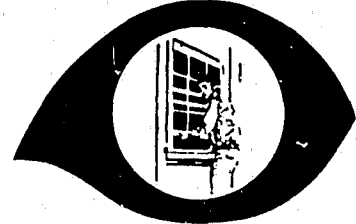
HPD's Law and Justice Awareness program, which is offered at selected elementary, intermediate, and high schools, is such an effort. It is designed to impart knowledge about the criminal justice system, and to permit young people to interact with police officers and to learn and understand the police officer's role. The program's primary emphasis is on intermediate school students, whose choices about life-styles will commit them to law-abiding or lawbreaking futures.

Do such programs achieve their goal of preventing crime? To help answer this question, a new evaluation system has been designed for the Law and Justice Awareness program. It should tell us whether the students who go through the program are, in fact, acquiring the knowledge and awareness that the program is designed to impart. It is hoped that sufficient data will be available by early 1984 for an initial assessment of the program under the new evaluation system.



Filming a safety tips presentation.

HONOLULU NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY WATCH



Kopo 'n Kids participants visit Iolani Palace.

being encouraged to start Explorer programs with help from HPD.

Honolulu Neighborhood Security Watch

The Honolulu Neighborhood Security Watch, which has also been known as the Block Watch program and the Good Neighbor program, grew significantly in the past year. Community groups, with the assistance of advisers from the department's Community Relations Division, started programs in Kainalu Park, Kaapuna Place, Makakilo, Ridgeway Apartments, and the Waialae Golf Estates. This brings to 12 the number of participating neighborhoods.

In addition, the packet of materials describing how to implement and maintain these programs was completed and has been distributed to participating community groups.

Business Establishment Checks

In one sense, crime prevention means locking the barn door before the horse is stolen. With this purpose in mind, police officers make it a practice to visit business establishments throughout the community to discuss means of reducing the opportunities for criminals to prey on businesses. Often this sort of "target hardening" is simply a matter of

changing the businessman's old habits and routines.

For those who are concerned about being victimized, talking with a crime-prevention professional now can mean not having to fill out a police report later.



HPD-Military Liaison

WHEN A COMMUNITY BECOMES CONCERNED

In early 1983, a series of burglaries and rapes occurred in one Oahu community. Police coverage of the area was increased in an effort to capture the person(s) responsible for the crimes, but the community had been aroused and was seeking ways to lessen the residents' chances of being victimized. A community representative contacted the Community Relations Division of HPD and requested assistance. An officer met with members of the community and outlined programs that were available, with emphasis on the Neighborhood Watch program. Further details on the program were provided in a second meeting. The community responded with numerous requests for home security checks and for additional information about organizing a Neighborhood Watch program. Community Relations officers held a series of meetings in which they began to formally organize the community. Fifty-six block captains were chosen initially, and the number is expected to increase. Crime has since decreased in the area.

Is it necessary that your community experience a serious problem before its members do something? To prevent crime, act now—contact HPD's Community Relations Division at 943-3351.

Microwave

All police dispatching functions were centralized at Pawaa Annex in July 1982. The last phase of the microwave system project was completed in May 1983, with the removal of the old base station equipment. Studies on adding the rest of the city's emergency services to the police microwave system are now under way. However, channel limitations may preclude such developments.

Computer-Aided Dispatching

With the centralization of all communications at Pawaa Annex, planning has begun for the introduction

of computer-aided dispatching. Such a system will help to control police response times and improve managerial planning capabilities. Funds for the system have been budgeted, and equipment acquisition is expected to begin in the 1984-85 fiscal year.

New TOD Gear

The Tactical Operations Division has acquired M-17 gas masks for use in emergencies, and a weapons carrier to speed the transfer of equipment between the arsenal and SWAT vehicles.

Wang Word Processing System

Installation of a new Wang word processing system in the Criminal Investigation Division began in November—see the accompanying box.

Charging System Tester

The Vehicle Maintenance Section received a new charging system tester in January. With this engine analyzer, maintenance personnel are able to make quick, accurate, and thorough diagnoses of vehicle engines. This has produced significant reductions in the time needed to identify and solve problems in the vehicles.

EVALUATION OF WORD PROCESSING SYSTEM

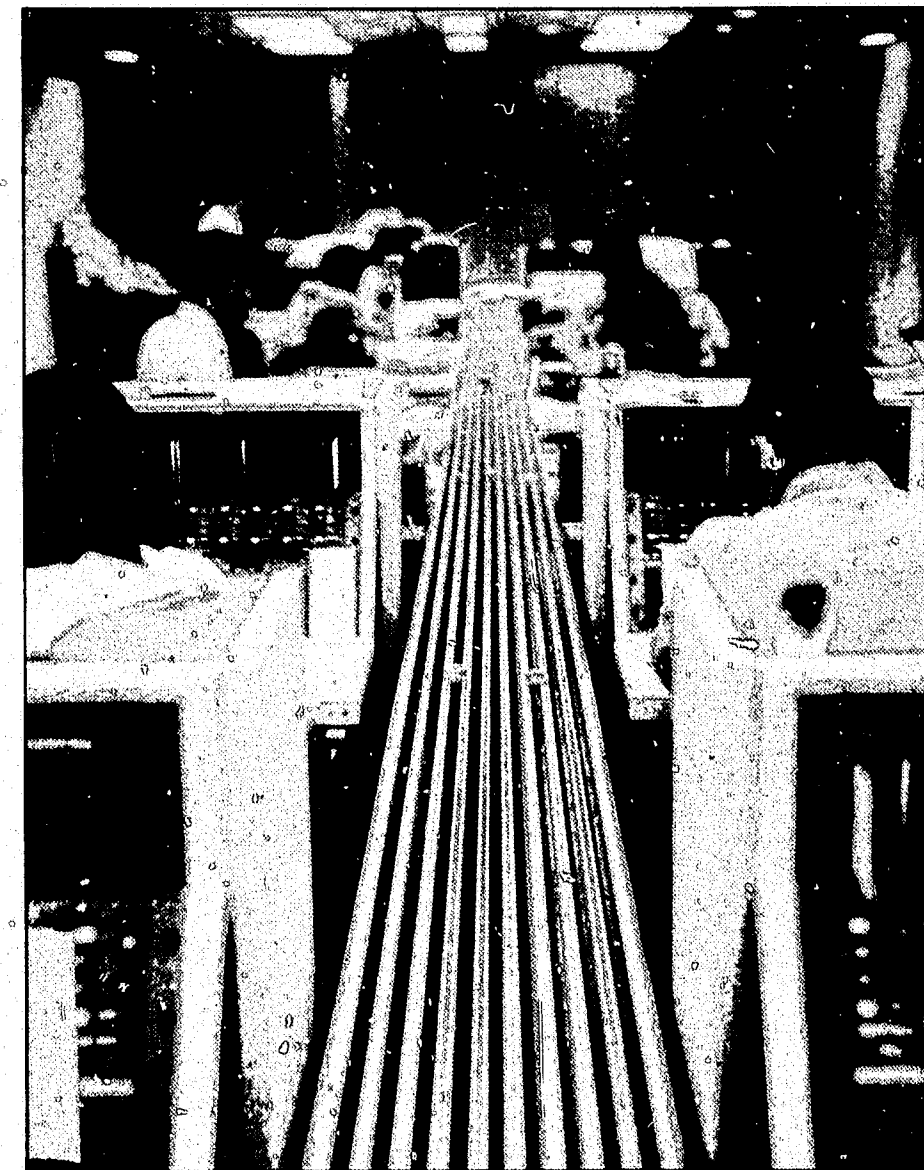
A Wang OIS-140 word processing system was recently installed in the Criminal Investigation Division. As a result, detectives are now able to dictate their investigative reports onto tapes, which clerks later transcribe for them. This frees the detectives from the burden of typing their own reports and allows them more time for investigative work.

Eleven work stations have been installed in CID's word processing section since work began in November 1982. There are now eight clerk-stenographers and police reporters in the section; current plans call for it to have 17 personnel when it is fully staffed. Additional clerks (as many as four) may be needed to handle the other duties currently being performed by word processing personnel.

There have been three notable hardware problems with the system. One has been excessive glare on the terminal screens. The division has requested the purchase of glare screens to correct this. A second problem has been the slow speed of the printers, which is particularly noticeable when lengthy documents are being produced. The third problem has been the noise made by the printers, which makes it literally impossible for an operator seated in the same cubicle to transcribe a tape while the printer is running. Two higher-speed matrix printers were recently installed, which may alleviate both the speed and noise problems.

Evaluation of the system has been favorable so far. During an assessment covering January-March, there was a definite increase in production levels for closing reports, interview reports, complaints, property receipts, and transmittal letters, a pilot project to evaluate the preparation of closing reports by the word processing system showed (1) a faster turn-around time, (2) more errors corrected, (3) improved report quality overall, and (4) much more time available to detectives for investigative work.

On the basis of these evaluations, CID will continue to increase its use of the word processing system. As the system is expanded, other divisions may also be able to benefit from it.



Dispatch



The Radio Shop

DATA PROCESSING DEVELOPMENTS

Departmental plans now call for a major overhaul of the HPD computer information system in the near future. The nucleus of the new system will be formed by three major new modules: computer-assisted dispatch, on-line booking, and records management. The new system will provide more readily accessible information through newly designed and more completely integrated data bases. The fiscal year 1984-85 budget includes \$700,000 for this purpose.

Helicopters

The Hughes helicopter is again in operation, after being down for over three months due to an accident. The machine is used primarily for patrol purposes, but it also assists in locating marijuana and stolen vehicles.

Unit Radio Systems

Radio systems for the exclusive use of the Criminal Intelligence Unit and the Narcotics/Vice Division became operational during the year. Installation of the mobile radios for the Narcotics/Vice system is still not quite complete, however. Specialized systems such as these are essential for high-security operations.

PROGRESS IN DATA RETRIEVAL

EASYTRIEVE

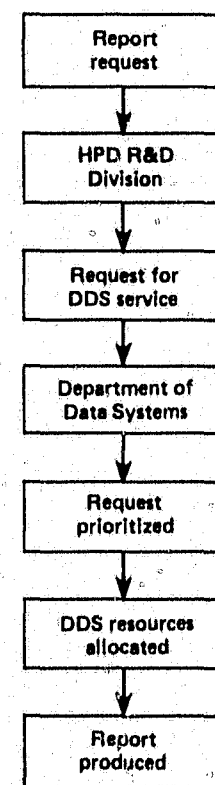
Easytrieve is a computer software package designed to permit information to be easily and swiftly extracted from computer files by data users with only limited training. It has been used with increasing frequency since late 1982, when the Department of Data Systems (DDS) began to encourage users in other city departments to write and run programs on the IBM 4340 computer. This change in DDS policy and the availability of Easytrieve have provided the police with a powerful new analytic tool.

Most of the research and data analysis personnel in HPD's Research and Development Division have now been trained in the use of Easytrieve. With it, they can gain direct access to the millions of facts stored in the police files maintained by DDS, and can obtain reports from those files within a matter of hours or days. Prior to Easytrieve, all programming had to be done by DDS personnel, which meant that it often took weeks or months to have reports produced.

The steadily increasing use of Easytrieve by the department's research and data analysts has not been without some frustrations. These result from Easytrieve's language and logic constraints, security procedures, and limitations on the use of some hardware. For instance, all the data available to Easytrieve users are on tape files, which are updated weekly or monthly. Thus, the most current information on a given file may be more than a month old, which limits its usefulness.

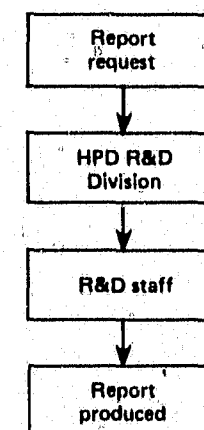
We believe that the success of the Easytrieve training program will, in time, lead to even greater flexibility for users in obtaining data from computer files. Experience indicates that users' information needs will grow much faster than the personnel resources available to DDS, and that advanced software such as Easytrieve will become increasingly important.

Requests for special reports before Easytrieve



Elapsed time:
weeks or months

Requests for special reports after Easytrieve



Elapsed time:
hours or days

INTERDEPARTMENTAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ISSUES

Western States Intelligence Network

In an effort to combat the increasing sale and use of illicit drugs, Hawaii, Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington have formed an organization known as the Western States Intelligence Network (WSIN). The four county police departments are members of WSIN, as are other law enforcement units throughout Hawaii. The Hawaii attorney general and the chief of the Honolulu Police Department are Hawaii's representatives on the WSIN policy board.

WSIN functions as an intelligence clearing house for the five states. In addition to maintaining computerized information on drug

cases and offenders, the organization loans equipment for covert investigations and the services of its research analysts to participating members. HPD's Criminal Intelligence Unit and Narcotics/Vice Division recently made presentations to WSIN conferees on Japanese organized crime activities and Green Harvest marijuana operations in Hawaii.

Funeral Escorts

By state statute, the department must provide free on-duty escorts for funerals. This significantly reduces the time available to traffic enforcement officers to perform their normal duties. In 1982, for example, 1492 man-hours were spent

on funeral escorts. The department sought to have the law changed by the 1983 Legislature to do away with this requirement, but failed. It will take the matter up again in 1984.

Interagency Conferences and Seminars

During the year, over 400 HPD officers and civilians participated in conferences and seminars sponsored by city, state, and federal agencies. Topics ranged from police physical fitness training to operations in nuclear emergencies. Information obtained at such events assists the department in planning for future needs, keeping abreast of advances

NATIONAL COMPUTER CONNECTIONS

Hawaii recently became the fiftieth state to join the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS). This system provides access to out-of-state driver's license and motor vehicle information, as well as the capability to send messages to all other agencies that have access to the system. HPD acts as the control terminal agency for Hawaii, and as such is responsible for the financial and administrative operation of the state interface with the rest of the system.

The department also recently activated an interface between our police information system and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system. This now provides HPD with immediate access to the NCIC computer files on wanted persons, stolen guns, stolen vehicles, criminal histories, and missing persons.



A new word processing station in the Criminal Investigation Division.

in technology and training, and maintaining communication with other law enforcement agencies.

A prime example of inter-agency and intergovernmental co-operation is the state-wide quarterly vice and criminal intelligence conference. The four county police departments and a host of federal agencies participate. During the past year, members met to discuss outlaw motorcycle gangs and their movement into the illicit drug trade, to coordinate assaults on marijuana crops and growers, and to exchange information on organized crime activities in Hawaii and the Pacific Basin.

Misdemeanor Follow-Up Unit

In May, the Criminal Investigation Division developed a Misdemeanor Follow-Up Unit. The main purpose of the unit is to ensure, in cooperation with the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, a more effective method of handling adult misdemeanor complaints. The unit has three immediate objectives:

- Eliminating the backlog of cases returned by the prosecutor's office.
- Ensuring proper referrals and complete reports from the patrol divisions.

- Maintaining control and ensuring proper servicing of complaints by a central screening unit.

The performance of the unit will be evaluated after operations have stabilized.

HURRICANE IWA

November 22, 1982, at 2250 hours, a message from the National Weather Service stated that the Hawaiian Islands would be on a "hurricane watch" for Tropical Storm Iwa.

At 1100 hours, November 23, the National Weather Service issued gale warnings. At about the same time, the rush of school children and adults trying to reach home before the storm began to cause massive traffic jams throughout the island.

By 1400 hours, while Oahu was still on a hurricane watch, house roofs were blowing away, windows were shattering, trees and power lines were falling, and communication systems were beginning to fail. Extremely high surf began to strike the Leeward coast.

By 1600, it was apparent to police in the field that Hurricane Iwa was going to hit Oahu. Waiānae patrol officers went from house to house in the Pokai Bay area, warning the residents to evacuate immediately. Other officers evacuated residents of Nanakuli and Makaha in spite of the breakdown of microwave communications, the lack of adequate transportation, the high winds, rain, and darkness, and the great danger to themselves.

Dispatchers and day-watch personnel remained on duty, while other watches reported for duty early. Many worked 12-hour shifts in the areas hardest hit by the storm to help ensure the safety of residents and to discourage looting. Elsewhere, officers directed traffic at major intersections to ensure public safety during the rolling blackouts that followed the storm. In all, 26 HPD officers were cited for valor displayed during the hurricane.

After assessing the manner in which this disaster was handled, the department recommended a number of new procedures to help handle future emergencies. One recommendation would station a National Guard liaison officer in the command post to help coordinate emergency responses. Another would have the National Weather Service provide more current information about storm conditions. A third would create more emergency shelters, all equipped with supplies such as cots, blankets, and food. In addition, HPD will be monitoring its own emergency generators more closely to ensure that our communication system operates at all times.



Hurricane damage

STAFF AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Training

Three recruit classes completed their training during the year. Of the 136 recruits who entered training, 100 (73.5%) graduated.

Training was also provided throughout the year to cadets, in-service personnel, and police reserve officers.

Because videotape often makes it possible to train more people more conveniently than conventional methods, the Training Division has made increasing use of video productions for certain topical subjects. During the last year, for instance, the division began to record on videotape the martial arts and self-defense training given

to all recruits and in-service personnel.

A change was made in the firearms qualification schedule for 1983 so that officers would receive some refresher training in firing in dim light and darkness. In the past, such training was given only in recruit school. During 1983, the annual qualification firing will take place between the hours of 1300 and 2145 to help determine how useful such training is for in-service personnel.

Budget

Expenditures by the department for fiscal 1982-83 totaled \$56,191,839. This represents an in-

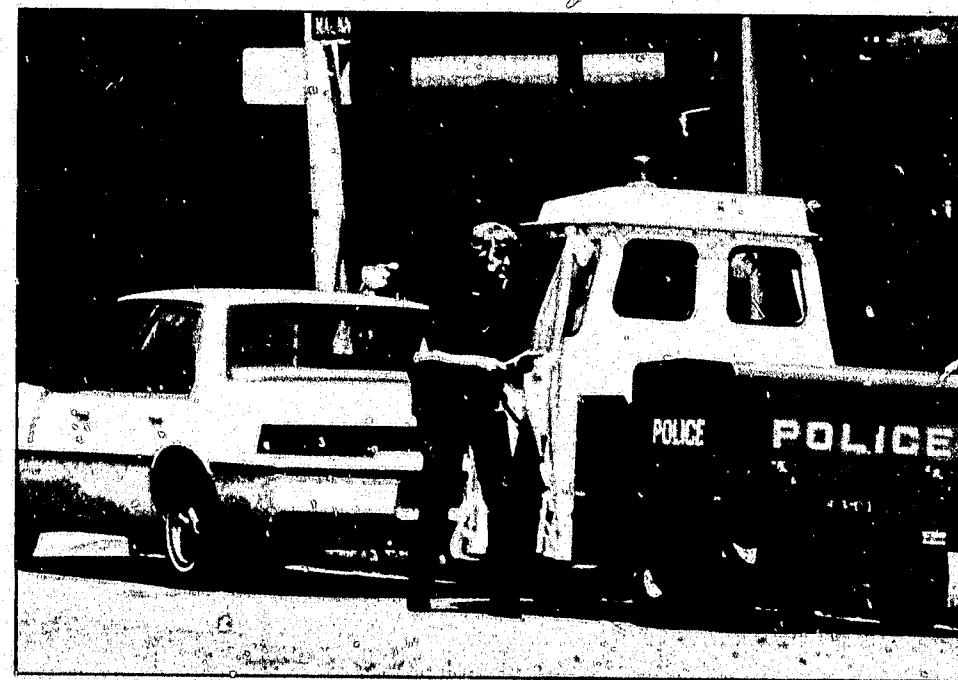
crease of almost \$6 million (11.9%) over 1981-82, when \$50,194,200 was spent. A total of \$45,779,099 went for personnel, \$9,675,964 for operating expenses, and \$736,776 for equipment.

Wahiawa Station

Work proceeded throughout the year on the new District II station in Wahiawa, which is scheduled for completion in August 1983. The \$2.5-million complex includes a helipad and a spacious administration building.

Vehicle Storage Site

The chronic space shortage in the parking lots of the district stations



Officer Kathy Osmond on the job.

WOMEN ON THE FORCE

On January 16, 1975, Barbara Uphouse became the first woman appointed to a uniformed patrol position in the Honolulu Police Department. Prior to that, female officers were not allowed on the beat. They did not respond to calls for service nor were they allowed to handle most of the tasks normally associated with police work. Officer Uphouse's appointment met with tremendous opposition within the department, which generally did not want women performing patrol functions.

For the first female officers, uniformed patrol duties meant constant on- and off-duty scrutiny, harassment, and discrimination. For those that persevered, however, the job has come to mean career advancement, challenging work, and the "normal" frustrations and stress associated with work in law enforcement.

Today there are 69 uniformed female officers in the department. Although some of their co-workers still claim that women do not belong in police work, the prevailing attitude in the department has changed. Gender-specific differences are recognized, but these differences are now viewed as assets that serve to enrich the department and enhance its ability to serve the public. Female officers have added new dimensions to patrol functions, covert narcotics and vice operations, sex crime investigations, and all community-related programs.

and Pawaa Annex was alleviated somewhat during the year by the acquisition of a storage lot for vehicles being held as evidence. The lot, which can accommodate about 75 vehicles, is already nearing capacity. It has, however, already been broken into on two occasions.

Firearms Registration

The Records and Identification Division has begun to computerize firearms registrations. Eventually, registration files dating back to 1920 will be entered into the computer. When the system becomes fully operational, data regarding the ownership, caliber, serial number, and so forth of any registered fire-

arm will be readily accessible.

Vehicle Maintenance Program

Savings of 3-15% are being realized in parts of the vehicle maintenance program, thanks to new equipment and new bidding procedures and prices. A spark plug cleaner and tester was acquired in April; this makes it possible to clean and reuse old plugs that are still serviceable. A three-bid system is now being used to select vendors for specialized work of \$200 or less on police vehicles. Also, auto parts jobbers are now charging fleet/dealer prices on some automotive parts.

Telephone System

As part of the city government's changeover to a new phone system this year, new telephones went into operation throughout Pawaa Annex on May 15. The new system provides private lines for most users, along with call forward, speed calling, and other capabilities. Communications Division personnel conducted classes on the new phones for some 400 Pawaa Annex employees in an effort to ease the shock of the changeover.

PLAYING BY THE RULES

The expressions "living in a fishbowl" and "playing by the rules" apply about equally well to police officers. With everyone's eyes trained on them most of the time, police officers are expected somehow to perform their jobs to everyone's satisfaction. This requires each officer to operate "by the book." The problem is that the "book" is a thick one—it includes the officer's oath of office, a code of ethics, a welter of departmental directives and guidelines, and, in particular, a set of extremely strict rules and regulations.

In few other professions are workers so accountable for their actions and so subject to disciplinary measures. The Honolulu Police Commission and the department's Internal Affairs Unit will investigate any complaint lodged against a police officer or civilian employee for misconduct in the performance of an official act. Moreover, the Internal Affairs Unit will investigate all complaints of off-duty misconduct by police officers. When a complaint is substantiated, the officer or employee may be disciplined by reprimand, suspension, or in some cases dismissal from the department. When suspension or dismissal occurs, that fact appears in departmental orders for all personnel to see.

The Honolulu Police Department Rules and Regulations and other standards of conduct exist to ensure proper behavior by every officer. They exist because the public expects police officers to play by the rules—and the police themselves wouldn't have it any other way.



New HPD Vehicle Storage Yard

AWARDS

Four officers were awarded Bronze Medals of Valor for their actions during Hurricane Iwa. The four, who are shown below, won praise for repeatedly wading and swimming through heavy surf to rescue Waianae coast residents trapped in their homes. They were cited for gallantry, selfless dedication to difficult duty, and tireless efforts that helped prevent loss of life during the storm.



Officers Rodney Duyag, John W. Kauwenaole, Jesse P. Victorino, Ron S. Moore.



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