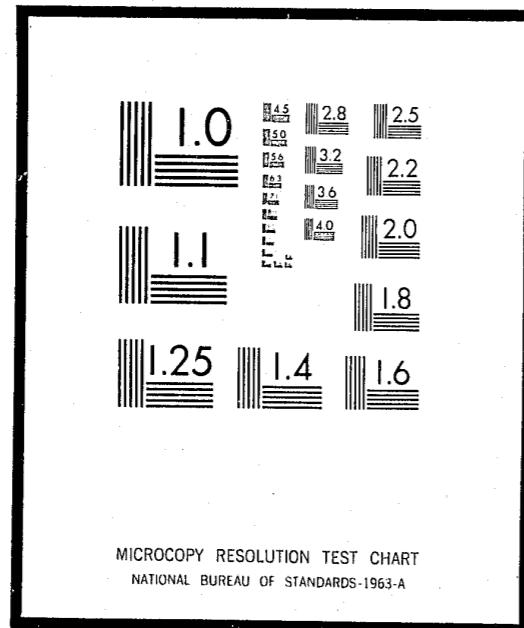


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
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Date filmed 7/30/75

14849



HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT  
1972-1973 ANNUAL REPORT

**AWARDS**  
**1972 - 1973**

Acknowledgment is given to the following officers who distinguished themselves in the field of law enforcement during the period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

**SILVER MEDAL OF VALOR**

Officer Scott Hain

**BRONZE MEDAL OF VALOR**

Sergeant James Asao

**BRONZE MEDAL OF MERIT**

Officer Daniel Maldonado

Officer Arthur Bibilone

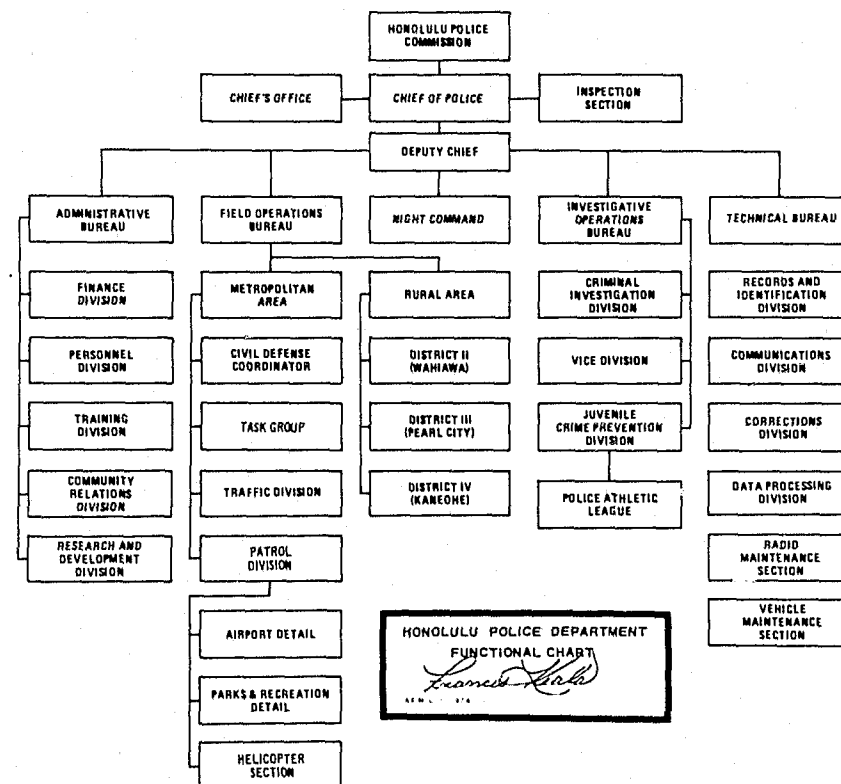
**HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
**1972-1973 ANNUAL REPORT**

**MAYOR OF HONOLULU**  
Frank F. Fasi

**MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL**  
George Koga, Chairman  
Daniel Clement  
George G. Akahane  
Toraki Matsumoto  
Frank W. C. Loo  
Clesson Chikasuye  
Mary George  
James Y. Shigemura  
Rudy Paccarro

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Police Commission's Message	2
Chief's Message	3
Summary	4
City Charter	5
Penal Code	6
Powers, Duties & Functions	7
Inspection Section	7
Administrative Bureau	9
Finance Division	9
Personnel Division	10
Training Program	11
Community Relations Division	12
Research and Development Division	14
Field Operations Bureau	15
Uniformed Operations	15
Civil Defense Coordinator	17
Task Group	18
Traffic Division	19
Helicopter Section	20
Investigative Operations Bureau	21
Criminal Investigation Division	21
Vice Division	23
Juvenile Crime Prevention Division	24
Technical Bureau	25
Records and Identification Division	25
Communications Division	26
Corrections Division	27
Data Processing Division	28
Radio Maintenance Section	29
Vehicle Maintenance Section	30
Conclusion	31



POLICE COMMISSION  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814

FRANK F. FASI  
MAYOR  
PAUL DEVEHS  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

OUR REFERENCE  
YOUR REFERENCE



March 6, 1974

MYRA M. TAKASAKI  
CHAIRMAN

JAMES H. FUJIOKA  
VICE CHAIRMAN



JOHN K. CABRAL, MBR.  
WILLIAM C. H. CHUNG, MBR.  
FRANCIS J. KENNEDY, MBR.  
ANTONIO MIRAFUENTES, MBR.  
MUN KIN WONG, MBR.

Honorable Frank F. Fasi, Mayor  
City and County of Honolulu  
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Mayor Fasi:

The annual report of the Chief of Police for the fiscal period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 is hereby submitted to you from the Honolulu Police Commission.

We thank you for the support your administration and the City Council have given to this Police Department and assure you of continual improvements in police performance.

Respectfully yours,

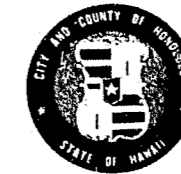
(Mrs.) MYRA M. TAKASAKI  
Chairman



POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814

FRANK F. FASI  
MAYOR  
RICHARD K. SHARPLESS  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

OUR REFERENCE  
YOUR REFERENCE



FRANCIS KEALA  
CHIEF  
CHARLES DUARTE  
DEPUTY CHIEF



Honolulu Police Commission  
City and County of Honolulu  
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Commissioners:

It is my pleasure to submit to you the annual report of the Honolulu Police Department for the fiscal period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

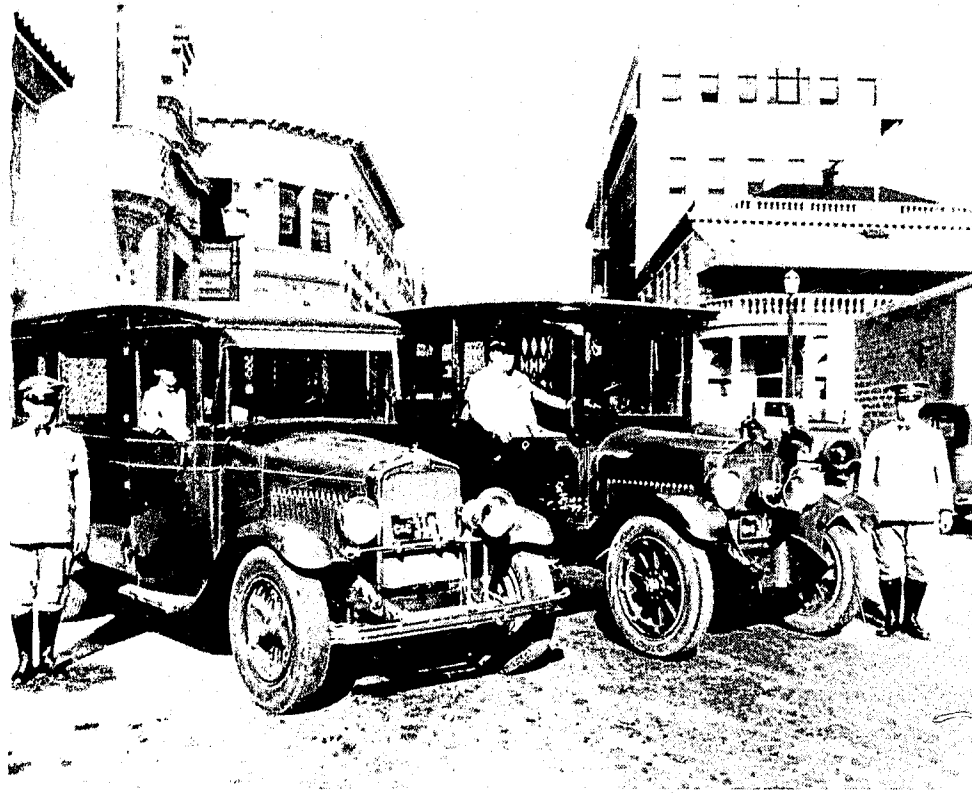
This report is submitted with the knowledge that our Department has completed another period of positive development. The activities and accomplishments presented herein can be attributed primarily to the dedication and hard work of personnel with a desire to serve the people of the City and County of Honolulu.

On behalf of the Department, I wish to express our appreciation for your cooperation and support which helped us meet our responsibilities during the fiscal period 1972-1973.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS KEALA  
Chief of Police





## SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL ACHIEVEMENTS

The 1972-73 fiscal year was an active one for the Honolulu Police Department. The combined effects of preventive patrol, aggressive enforcement and efficient investigation resulted in a 5.85% decrease in the major crime index and a numerical difference of 2,250 major crimes.

In a study comparing and ranking twenty-two cities with populations of 500,000 to 1,000,000, completed by the Phoenix Police Department in February 1973, this Department was ranked 19th in the Total Crime Index category, 11th in Population, 13th in Offenses per 1,000 Citizens, and 2nd in Area Served.

The use of specialized and concentrated enforcement teams in the area of traffic control brought about a 95.9% increase in Drunk Driving arrests and a 27% decrease in fatal traffic accidents.

The struggle against organized crime took a new course this year when the Department joined with a Federal Strike Force in an investigation into organized bookmaking or 6-5 operations. Seventy-eight federal search warrants were served, \$63,000 in cash recovered as evidence and Forty-seven persons indicted on federal gambling charges.

The civilianization of the communications function is 97% complete. Thirty-eight experienced police officers have now been returned to duties more suited to their training.

The Department administered nineteen projects aided by grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration totaling \$403,828.34.

The juvenile crime picture in the City and County is reflected in the 15.8% decrease in the number of juvenile cases investigated and the 7.9% decrease in the number of juvenile arrests.

## PROGRESS

To move forward: To develop to a higher, better or more advanced stage: The progressive development of mankind.

### REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER

The needs of a city are the needs of its people, and both change with time. Recognizing this, the voters of Honolulu, in 1970, approved a charter amendment requiring the appointment of a citizens commission to review the City Charter and to propose changes for the improvement of City government.

A 13-member commission began meeting in July, 1971. After many meetings with experts in all phases of government, representatives of various communities, business and professional groups, a draft of the revision was completed. From January until August, 1972, a series of public hearings were held. Some amendments were made in the draft as a result of these hearings and the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu was submitted to and approved by the voters in the General Election on November 7, 1972.

Four amendments were made in Chapter 6 of the Charter, relative to the Police Department. A statement of policy was added to strengthen the principles of justice as a law enforcement goal. This goal is based on the respect of the constitutional rights of individuals and aims at promoting civil peace by fostering mutual respect between law enforcement officers and the public. The policy requires the Police Department to recognize those skills in peace keeping, though less dramatic than those of apprehending suspected law violators, are equally important and are a valid basis for the promotion of policemen.

To further strengthen the role of the Police Commission as a voice of the community in law enforcement matters, its members were increased from 5 to 7. The Commission was also authorized its own staff to assist it in evaluating the Police Chief and the work of the Department. It will also assist in receiving and investigating charges brought by the public against the conduct of the Department or its members.

The Revised Charter also strengthens the position of the Chief in that it now clearly states that the 1" . . . Chief of Police shall be the administrative head of the Police Department." and that 2" . . . except for purposes of inquiry or as otherwise provided in this charter, neither the Commission or its members shall interfere in any way with the administrative affairs of the Department."

Under the Revised City Charter, and with the necessary aid of a responsible citizenry, the Honolulu Police Department will continue to strive for more effective service of the law enforcement needs of the City and County of Honolulu.



On January 1, 1973, a revised Penal Code went into effect for the State of Hawaii. The revision was more than just a refurbishing of a hodge-podge of 100 years old laws. It was a change in the basic philosophy of criminal law in the State.

The initial steps for the revision of the Penal Code were begun in 1963. The original document was drafted by the Committee on Penal Law Revision of the Judicial Council of Hawaii and was a derivative of the Model Penal Code as recommended by the American Law Institute. In 1970, the project was taken over by the State Legislature and when finalized, it was the first complete reorganization of the criminal laws of the State by a redefinition of criminal offenses, elimination of inconsistencies, modernization of language, and the methodical rearrangement of its provisions.

Because the Code attempts to match itself with what people are already doing and thinking, the majority of Hawaii's citizens will be directly touched by the Code only insofar as they break the law. As the Chairman of the Committee on Penal Law Revision, Judge Masato Doi has stated, "The purpose of a code such as this is not to accomplish a lessening of crime, instead, it is to set forth a rational body of laws which society agrees upon as being necessary to govern anti-social behavior."

<sup>1</sup>Charter of the City and County of Honolulu, Rev. 1972, Ch. 6, Sec. 6-601

<sup>2</sup>Ibid. Ch. 6, Sec. 6-606

Prior to inception of the Code in January, an LEAA grant was received for the printing of 2,000 copies of the revision for Police use and a series of 20-hour classes of instruction for Police supervisors throughout the State. With the issuance of the Code to individual officers and prior instruction relative to the differences, transition to the Revised Penal Code on January 1st went exceptionally well. Very few problems have been experienced to date.

The following are highlights of the Revised Penal Code:

#### Sexual Offenses

The Code recognizes that the social harm, if any, from consenting sexual activity between mature persons in private is not significant enough to warrant a penal sanction.

The Code therefore eliminates the law against fornication, adultery, homosexuality and it permits all forms of consensual sexual behavior between mature adults.

Penalties are provided only for sexual behavior which involves forcible compulsion, imposition on a youth or other person incapable of giving meaningful consent, and offensive conduct.

#### Gambling

The basic thrust of gambling offenses of the Code is to impose heavy penalties on promoters of institutionalized gambling and at the same time to recognize that society no longer condemns casual gambling as criminal.

Nightclubs, hotels, bars, restaurants and other businesses are prohibited from providing accommodations for the promotion of any form of gambling.

Promoters of gambling for profit and persons connected directly with organized crime or racketeering activity are prohibited from claiming the "affirmative defense" provision of the Code.

#### Drugs

Severity of drug offenses are distinguished on the basis of the type, amount and disposition of the substance possessed or dispensed.

First offense in many cases will result in probation.

#### Pre-Sentence Investigation

Before suspending or imposing sentence, the court must give consideration to a pre-sentence correctional diagnosis of a defendant convicted of a felony or a defendant less than 22 years of age.

## POWERS, DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

The Honolulu Police Department is responsible for preserving the peace; preventing crime; detecting and arresting offenders of the law; protecting the rights of persons and property; and enforcing all laws of the State, City Ordinances and all regulations made in accordance therein.

#### ORGANIZATION

The Department, under the command of the Chief of Police and his Deputy, directs a force of 1,782 employees (1,457 sworn personnel and 325 civilian) assigned to four major bureaus.

#### INSPECTION SECTION

The Inspector will be directly accountable to the Chief of Police.

The Inspection Section performs inspectional duties, including both staff and general inspections of all elements of the Department to insure adequacy and suitability of staff equipment and procedures necessary for efficient performance of Police. The Section is also responsible for matters relating to internal affairs and law enforcement intelligence.

The Fiscal period 1972-73 was the 6th year of operation for this organizational element and was a year of change. The revised City Charter, which went into effect on January 2, 1973, removed the responsibility of handling public complaints against police officers from the Police Department and placed it with the Police Commission. However, a temporary procedure has been established whereby the Inspection Section assists the Commission by supplying personnel for the investigative phase of all complaints. The Police Commission is in the process of developing an independent investigative staff to assume this function.

Under the present procedure, a preliminary interview with the complainant is recorded verbatim and notarized. A notarized report of the accused employee's rebuttal is also taken. Both are processed by the Commission's Secretary and referred to the Inspection Section for investigation.

The investigative procedure requires two investigators per complaint. The Phase I investigator gathers all facts pertinent to the complainant's allegation. The Phase II investigator gathers material to substantiate the accused employee's rebuttal.

The completed investigation is returned to the Police Commission for ultimate disposition, either the allegation is sustained or not sustained. Sustained dispositions are referred to the Chief of Police for whatever disciplinary action deemed necessary.

The number of cases referred to the Inspection Section for investigation from January 2, 1973 to June 30, 1973 was 51.

In total, however, the Department recorded a 25.21% decrease in registered complaints for this fiscal period.

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISPOSITIONS OF COMPLAINTS REGISTERED FOR  
FISCAL YEAR 1972 - 1973**

Demoted, Transferred . . . . .	4
Exonerated . . . . .	16
Not Sustained . . . . .	85
Oral Counsel . . . . .	14
Oral Reprimand . . . . .	3
Pending . . . . .	2
Resigned . . . . .	2
Suspended one (1) day . . . . .	5
Suspended one (1) day, Demoted, Transferred . . . . .	1
Suspended two (2) days . . . . .	2
Suspended three (3) days . . . . .	3
Suspended five (5) days . . . . .	1
Suspended five (5) days, Demoted . . . . .	1
Suspended five (5) days, Demoted, Transferred . . . . .	1
Suspended seven (7) days . . . . .	1
Suspended ten (10) days, Dismissed . . . . .	2
Sustained - No Action . . . . .	1
Terminated . . . . .	4
Unfounded . . . . .	16
Withdrawn . . . . .	4
Written Reprimand . . . . .	10

TOTAL REGISTERED COMPLAINTS  
FISCAL YEAR 1972 - 73 178

TOTAL REGISTERED COMPLAINTS  
FISCAL YEAR 1971 - 72 238

-60 or 25.21%

## ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU

The Assistant Chief of Police is responsible for the planning, direction, and coordination of the functions of the Finance Division, Personnel Division, Training Division, Community Relations Division, and the Research and Development Division.

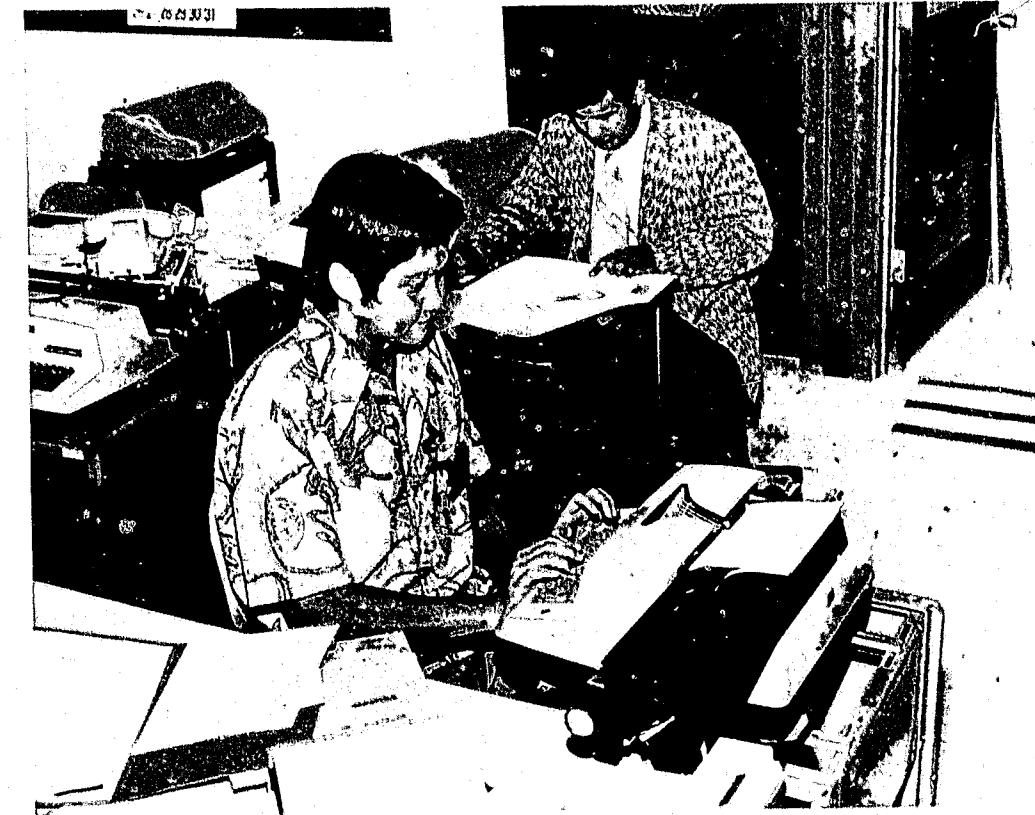
### FINANCE DIVISION

Responsible for the overall management and administration of the Department's entire fiscal program.

Handles all case receipts and disbursements, operating and capital improvement budgets, payroll preparation, purchasing and accounting of property, equipment and supplies.

The 1972-73 budget for the Department was \$22,509,649.42 an increase of 6% over the last fiscal year. This limited increase in the budget reflects a general trend among government agencies throughout the State due to the uncertain status of the state and national economy.

During the fiscal year, the Finance Division diligently watched over all phases of our budget expenditures making certain that the funds were expended and directed towards providing the community with the finest Police services possible within the framework of the financial situation.



	Budget Comparison		Diff.	%
	71/72	72/73		
Total Budget	\$21,316,318.79	\$22,509,649.42	\$1,193,330.63	+ 6
Personal Service	17,959,438.95	19,067,589.66	1,108,150.71	+ 6.17
Current Expenses	2,611,005.59	2,914,748.70	303,743.11	+11.63
Equipment	745,874.25	527,311.06	218,563.19	-29.30

**PERSONNEL DIVISION**

In a staff capacity, performs the administration of personnel matters within the Department and in conjunction with Civil Service, coordinates personnel actions affecting the Department.

It is also responsible for the Police Cadet Program and the assignment of off-duty employment.

One of the primary responsibilities of the Personnel Division is to effectively screen applicants for Police positions with the ultimate goal of retaining the best potential police officers. However, when employment levels have stabilized as they have during this fiscal period, retention rivals recruitment for primacy. A sworn officer represents a several thousand dollar investment to the Department and a department's effectiveness is heavily dependent on its experienced personnel.

Because of a Citywide work reduction program, new appointments were at a minimum. Appointments were made to fill only important civilian positions and uniformed vacancies were not filled until the latter part of this year. The following is a breakdown of appointments for the past fiscal (1972-73) year.

Class	No. of Appointments
Pol Servs Ofcr & Met Pol Ofcr I	33
Jail Guard/Matron	11
Civilians	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>

On June 30, 1973, the actual strength of the Department was 1,782 positions (1,457 uniformed and 325 civilian).

During the 1972-73 fiscal year, there was 9.52 percent decrease in the Department's authorized strength as compared to the 1971-72 fiscal year. Authorized short term and temporary positions were not extended.

Authorized Positions	1971-1972	1972-1973
Uniformed	1,541	1,531
Civilian	335	336
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>1,867</b>

During the fiscal year, there were 112 separations for an attrition rate of 6.3%. Comparatively, the attrition rate for the 1971-72 fiscal year was 5.9%.

RANK	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Assistant Chief	0	1	0
Inspector	0	1	1
Major	0	12	0
Captain	1	20	1
Lieutenant	4	30	10
Sgt/Det	50	167	28
Met Pol Ofcr II	142	251	66
Met Pol Ofcr I	52	125	18
Pol Servs Ofcr II	26	27	21
Pol Matron	0	0	3
Jail Guard	0	8	0
Civilian	7	46	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>170</b>

The citywide work reduction program also affected promotions in all areas. The following chart indicates promotions for the last three fiscal years.

Type of Separation	1971-1972		1972-1973	
	Civ.	Uni.	Civ.	Uni.
Resignations	18	37	19	45
Term. of Prob. Appt.	1	2	0	5
Term. of Prov. Appt.	3	0	1	0
Term of Sh/Term Appt.	3	0	5	0
Service Retirement	6	20	2	22
Intergov't Transfer	6	3	0	1
Dismissal	0	2	0	9
Death	1	6	1	2
Sub Total	38	70	28	84
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>108</b>		<b>112</b>
<b>ACTUAL STRENGTH</b>		<b>1,830</b>		<b>1,782</b>

There were 62 active police reserve officers with the Department during the 1972-73 fiscal year. They reported for duty once a week and provided invaluable service to the community.

**TRAINING PROGRAM**

Maintains and conducts full scale training programs consistent with most modern Police methods and practices known in order to increase the efficiency of permanent employees and to indoctrinate new employees.

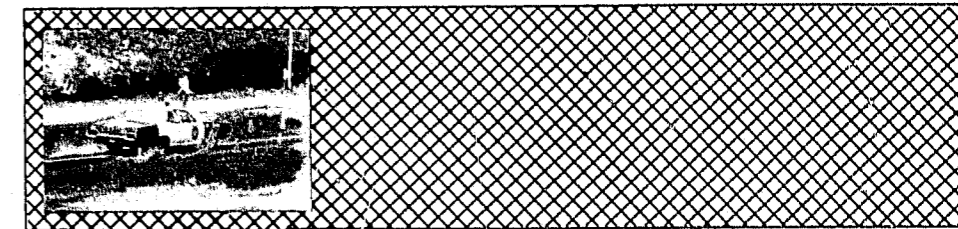
In a staff capacity will provide other units with current training information to insure their ability to provide proper service to the public.

Also assists the Federal Government in the training of Far East police officials.

It is presently understood that the Police profession must rely on exceptionally trained personnel to more efficiently perform their function in our complex, modern society. The 17-week, 664-hour curriculum of the Recruit Training Program for the 67 men in this year's class attests to the determination of this Department to produce some of the best trained officers in its history.

One hundred and five subjects covering most aspects of Police service were taught. The recruits were given courses in human relations, departmental and Civil Service rules, criminal law, evidence, investigations, firearms training, first aid, patrol procedures, self defense, water safety, traffic duties, and others. This was followed by 4 weeks of on-the-job training.

In order to assure that basic Police skills are maintained and that new developments and techniques are made available, the Training Division conducted 238 hours of in-service training classes for 390 officers and employees. The Division also conducted or coordinated 1,382 hours of specialized training for 572 personnel. Courses ranged from Management by Objective and Basic Investigators School to Telephone Courtesy and Shorthand Refresher courses.



## COMMUNITY RELATIONS DIVISION

The Community Relations Division shall strive to obtain the highest possible degree of cooperation between citizens and members of the Department by promoting an understanding of Police tasks and problems.

It will seek information regarding community problems, beginning with the administration of criminal justice and supply information of the role of the Police in the community to various citizens groups.

It coordinates all activities which have the ultimate goal of attaining increased respect for the Department by individual citizens for the accomplishment of Police purposes.

The Honolulu Police Department is ever aware that its strength and effectiveness is dependent to a great extent upon the support of the public. Each year, it becomes more and more evident that good law enforcement begins with community involvement and understanding. To help achieve this support, by establishing communication, exchange of ideas and promoting an understanding of the community in which they serve, is a goal of the Community Relations Division.

Community Relations as a specialized activity of Police service is still relatively new and although the Department is learning from experience, it will strive to achieve full potential from effective community relations through the efforts of all officers reflecting their community awareness through action and attitude.

In 1972-73, several new programs were initiated and some old programs revitalized:

### **Kops 'n Kids Summer Program**

A new program was developed specifically for 25 problem prone youngsters in the Waimanalo area. The goals of this program were to provide recreational and educational programs for those youths who would otherwise not have had such opportunity and to change the attitudes of those youths relative to the commission of crime, anti-social activities and law enforcement.

Although the program director was a police officer of the Community Relations Division, the voluntary services of community residents, personnel from the Department of Education, the Parks and Recreation Department and several police officers, immeasurably aided the program. Such service demonstrated that different community agencies, along with individual citizens, can work together to make a more healthy, sane, and liveable community.

Upon termination, evaluation of the program indicated that the stated goals had been achieved to some degree and plans are now to continue and expand the Kops 'n Kids 73-74 Summer Program.

The basic program consisted of directed recreational activities, fund raising projects, a community service oriented activity to take up a portion of each day, and development of an incentive program to enhance participation. The highlight of the summer program was a trip to the Island of Kauai, financed by the youths via door-to-door sales.

### **Community Relations Officer (CRO) Decentralization Concept**

With the aid of Model Cities funding, an innovative program was developed to work towards reducing those negative attitudes held by the community toward the Police — and those the Police have toward the community — that are caused by a lack of awareness of the problems that confront both factions.

The most significant aspect of this program is the involvement of six line officers in a unique, continued, training-interaction process at the Police district level. By this decentralization of the Community Relations functions, it is intended that the CRO units become an integral part of the district line operations, creating a mutual exchange of problems and ideas.

A major area of training will be the Law and Justice Awareness School Liaison Program. CRO personnel will be utilized to perform teaching and follow-up casework with troubled youth. This will provide an opportunity for the officers to be exposed to youths, parents, school counselors, government agencies, etc. This direct, real contact with all community members, their problems and life-style in a totally different environment, will inform the CRO's of the varied factors that lead to anti-social behavior, particularly in low income areas.

It is felt that this effort should reduce citizen-Police tension at the neighborhood level. By improving citizen-Police cooperation, it is hoped that some community violence and crime will decrease.

### **Speakers Bureau**

One of the major functions of a Community Relations Division is the establishment of lines of communication between the citizens and the Police. One of the better methods used to develop such lines is to meet with the public as much as possible. To do this effectively, the Department utilizes public speaking engagements.

Lesson plan outlines and equipment such as filmstrips, slides or movie films are maintained by the Community Relations Division. Recent purchase of new Slide programs have enhanced the presentations of the more popular topics such as "Safety Tips for Women," "Drug Abuse" and "Burglary Prevention." This approach has been well received by the public and the number of requests for speakers has annually increased. For this fiscal period, there were 336 engagements compared to 293 for 1971-72.

Since 1971, the Community Relations Division has coordinated all requests for Police speakers through a Speakers Bureau. To assure quality of presentation, a 24-hour course in public speaking was given for 19 officers picked from the major operational divisions. These officers now form the basis of the Speakers Bureau.

Under this program, all requests for speakers are referred to the Community Relations Division who then make assignments to the appropriate unit. When the topic is to be on drug abuse, for example, the assignment is referred to the Vice Division. The Division Commander then delegates a designated speaker or alternate.

### **Youth Programs**

Emphasis continues to be focused on the youth of our community. The following successful youth-oriented programs were continued:

#### **"Say Hi!"**

The "Say Hi!" program, an organized program of uniformed officers and equipment designed for presentation to elementary school children, was demonstrated at 44 schools reaching 29,016 students during this past school year.

#### **"Our Friend and Neighbor, the Policeman"**

A Slide program, also developed for elementary schools, depicting the police officer as a friend, was shown at 10 schools and played before a total audience of 5,629 children.

#### **Law Enforcement Explorers**

The Law Enforcement Explorer Scout Program continued to be an effective one. Since 1965, the program has expanded from 15 scouts and one staff to its present strength of 303 scouts and 25 staff. During that time, 9 scouts have advanced to become police officers.



**RESEARCH AND  
DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

Conducts research projects, develops plans and special studies, analyzes crime trends, controls departmental directive system, reviews departmental forms to assure need and adequacy of design, and performs such other functions as may be assigned by the Chief of Police.

One of the most effective tools or processes that the Chief has at his disposal is planning. Much of this activity and the research function of the Department is centered in the Research and Development Division. This function has proven itself over the last six years, and as a result the unit has greatly expanded in size and responsibility since its inception. From a two-man unit in 1967 to a 16-man organization of 7 officers and 9 civilians including a Statistician, Statistical Clerk, Graphic Artist, and an Offset Pressman.

This division has three objectives:

1. To provide the administration with sufficient information to make a decision on a specific course of action from among various alternatives and then undertake the detailed analysis necessary to implement the selected course of action.
2. Determine areas for application of work simplification.
3. Develop systems and procedures which improve work efficiency.

One of the major concerns of the Division is the coordination of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration projects. During the 1972-73 period, 19 projects were administered for grants totaling a sum of \$403,828.34.

The following are some examples of the 180 surveys and 915 research projects completed by the division:

1. Evaluation of an experimental Four-Day work week (4-10) conducted in the Pearl City district from January, 1972 to June, 1973.
2. Development of procedures and a citizen's arrest form for simple trespass occurring on hotel premises.
3. Prepare and maintain charts depicting index crime offenses for presentation to command level personnel on a monthly basis.
4. Published and distributed to field and investigative personnel, 77 Crime Bulletins containing crime analysis, trends, and information on wanted persons.
5. Responded to 148 requests for statistical information from private and governmental agencies.

**FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU**

The Assistant Chief of Police is responsible for the planning, direction and coordination of the function of the field operation in the Metropolitan and Rural Areas, the Airport Detail, Parks and Recreation Detail, Task Group and Civil Defense Coordinator.

**UNIFORMED OPERATIONS**

**Patrol Division**

The Patrol Division is responsible for all District I Field Operations relating to the preservation of the peace, protection of life and property, and the prevention of crime.

It is also responsible for the Helicopter Section, Honolulu International Airport Detail, and the Parks and Recreation Detail.

**Rural Districts**

The same general duties and responsibilities are enumerated for District I are also applicable to all Rural Districts. The districts shall perform any or all other duties of the Department outside of the limits of the District of Honolulu as well as within said limits whenever so directed, regardless of the fact that such duties may normally be assigned to some other division.

The uniformed patrol personnel, comprising 60.8% of the Department's actual strength, perform the basic Police tasks. They are responsible for answering all calls for Police service on a 24-hour basis, investigation of all criminal offenses, traffic accidents, and the provision of preventive patrol services.

In order that these basic tasks can be performed more effectively and to provide

the citizens with the maximum in Police protection, the City and County of Honolulu is divided into four Police districts.

Each District is under the command of a Major of Police with a Captain as an executive officer, and each experiences slightly different operational problems. The District Commanders, therefore, determine the manpower deployment and tactics used to combat crime problems in the respective districts. District III, Pearl City, for example, experimented with a manpower utilization plan based on the 10-hour day, 4-day work week. This program was initiated in January of 1972 and was terminated in June, 1973. It was found that concentration of men during the prescribed peak hours of activity had a negligible effect on the rate of crime, caused some supervision problems and did not justify the added expense of increased holiday overtime.

With the expanding population that is evident in each District and the ever increasing demand for high caliber service, the uniformed patrol operation has intensified in-service training, participation in recall training classes and emphasis in off-duty education to help provide the best possible protection and service for the citizens of the City and County of Honolulu.

Area	Population	% of Total	Square Miles	Road Miles	Sworn Officers	Beat
D-I Metro Honolulu	324,871	52%	86.6	626.1	567	75
D-II Wahiawa	46,500	7%	205.8	220.2	70	09
D-III P.C./Waianae	156,376	25%	179.9	299.5	125	15
D-IV Kaneohe/Kailua	102,781	16%	123.4	329.4	124	15

Actual Offenses Handled (All Districts)

Uniform Classification of Offenses

Part I Class	Fiscal 71/72	Fiscal 72/73	Numerical Change	Percent Change
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE				
a. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	36	42	+6	+16.7
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	47	39	-8	-17.0
FORCIBLE RAPE	133	162	+29	+21.8
a. Rape by Force	119	146	+27	+22.7
b. Assault to Rape -- Attempts	14	16	+2	+14.3
ROBBERY	560	497	-63	-11.3
a. Armed-Any Weapon	343	293	-50	-14.6
b. Strong-Arm No Weapon	217	204	-13	-6.0
ASSAULT	4,714	4,542	-172	-3.6
a. Gun	103	88	-15	-14.6
b. Knife or Cutting Instrument	116	129	+13	+11.2
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	86	95	+9	+10.5
d. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc., Aggravated	26	27	+1	+3.8
e. Other Assaults -- Not Aggravated	4,383	4,203	-180	-4.1
BURGLARY	9,233	9,265	+32	+0.35
a. Forcible Entry	7,014	6,782	-232	-3.3
b. Unlawful Entry -- No Force	1,591	1,890	+299	+18.8
c. Attempted Force Entry	628	593	-35	-5.6
LARCENY Theft				
a. \$50 & Over	8,445	7,595	-850	-10.1
b. Under \$50	11,713	11,106	-607	-5.2
AUTO THEFT	3,606	2,989	-617	-17.1
TOTAL PART I CLASS	38,487	36,237	-2,250	-5.85
Part II Class				
Other Assaults	4,402	4,209	-193	-4.4
Arson	179	267	+88	+49.2
Forgery	354	304	-50	-14.1
Fraud	731	660	-71	-9.7
Embezzlement	25	25	0	0
Stolen Property	44	22	-22	-50.0
Vandalism	4,627	4,234	-393	-8.5
Weapons	449	422	-27	-6.0
Prostitution	28	190	+162	+578.6
Sex Offenses	671	460	-211	-31.4
Drug Laws	1,024	906	-118	-11.5
Gambling	519	332	-187	-36.0
Offenses Against Family	57	34	-23	-40.4
Drunk Driving	763	1,495	+732	+95.9
Liquor Laws	263	183	-80	-30.4
Disorderly Conduct	649	496	-153	-23.6
Vagrancy	88	0	-88	-100.0
All Other Offenses	15,173	17,831	+2,658	+17.5
TOTAL PART II CLASS	30,046	32,070	+2,024	+6.7
TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	68,533	68,307	-226	-0.3
	Fiscal 71/72	Fiscal 72/73	Numerical Change	Percent Change

CIVIL DEFENSE COORDINATOR

Coordinates all departmental Civil Defense activities with Federal, State, and City and County agencies.

The Honolulu Police Department is somewhat unique among law enforcement agencies in that it is not only responsible for the basic police protection of the island community but also has the added responsibility of being the State Civil Defense Primary Warning Point. This is not a function taken lightly, for the threat of a natural disaster is ever present in an island chain that is still volcanically active and where an earthquake anywhere in the Pacific basin could spawn a dangerous tsunami (Tidal Wave).

This function carries the duties of recording Civil Defense and other emergency messages, such as warnings from the U. S. Weather Bureau relative to hurricanes, high surf or possible flooding, and transmitting them to other key personnel and agencies. To more efficiently handle this operation, a new Civil Defense radio console was installed in the Communications Division. This console consolidates the function of several previous radio sets. All other emergency equipment once dispersed within the Communications Division has been relocated around the new console, vastly improving emergency operations.

During the fiscal year, sixteen earthquake messages were received from the Honolulu Seismic Observatory. Of these, only one on April 26, 1973 caused considerable damage, primarily on the island of Hawaii. In addition, eight storm and flood warnings, twelve high winds and surf warnings, and two hurricane messages were received from the U. S. Weather Bureau.



### TASK GROUP

Performs specialized selective enforcement duties mainly to meet the needs exceeding the capabilities of regular patrol. Trains and utilizes dogs for police work.

To provide the best possible police service for a community, the Department must maintain a flexible supplement to its regular field forces. Such a force is especially necessary during natural disasters, civil disorders, or explosive criminal situations where the patrol force must rapidly and smoothly adjust to meet the crises.

The Task Group is such a supplement. It is a highly flexible, mobile detachment assigned selectively to areas and times of high crime incidence. Its purpose is to suppress criminal incidents by surveillance, saturation patrol, and enforcement of laws.

During the 1972-1973 fiscal year, the Task Group was instrumental in 529 arrests for Part I and Part II offenses while supporting the Criminal Intelligence Unit, the Criminal Investigation Division, and the uniformed patrol forces throughout the Island.

In addition, it assisted in seven public demonstrations by organized groups, and provided 5,413 man hours of V.I.P. security for twenty-nine visiting dignitaries. Some of whom included the following:

- President Richard M. NIXON
- Vice President Spiro T. AGNEW
- Prime Minister TANAKA (Japan)
- President Luis ECHEVERRIA (Mexico)
- President Dawada JAWARA (Gambia)
- Crown Prince HASSAN (Jordan)
- Prime Minister Chong Pii KIM (Republic of South Korea)
- President Nguyen Van THIEU (Republic of South Vietnam)
- Vice President Chia Kan YEN (Republic of China)
- Prime Minister Guilio ANDREOTTI (Italy)
- First Lady Mrs. Imelda MARCOS (Republic of Philippines)
- Prime Minister Gough WHITLAM (Australia)
- Miss Keu Haw PARK (Daughter of President PARK, South Korea)

The Task Group is also responsible for the training of police dogs in the Department relative to searches, narcotic detection, and detection of explosives. At present, the Department has seventeen dogs in the canine corps with two dogs and handlers recently returning from Lackland Air Force Base after completing a twenty-one week course in detection of explosives.

### TRAFFIC DIVISION

The Traffic Division is responsible for the enforcement of laws and ordinances relating to traffic, motor vehicles and operators.

It is also responsible for traffic accident investigation, traffic supervision, traffic education, driver licensing and examination, motor vehicle inspection, and administration of the Junior Police Organization.

It has been nationally publicized that alcohol is a factor in one-half of all highway fatalities. To place this problem in proper perspective, consider the fact that in the 10 years of our involvement in the Vietnam war, 45,000 members of our armed forces were killed by the enemy. During that same 10-year period, 274,000 U. S. citizens died in accidents involving drinking drivers.

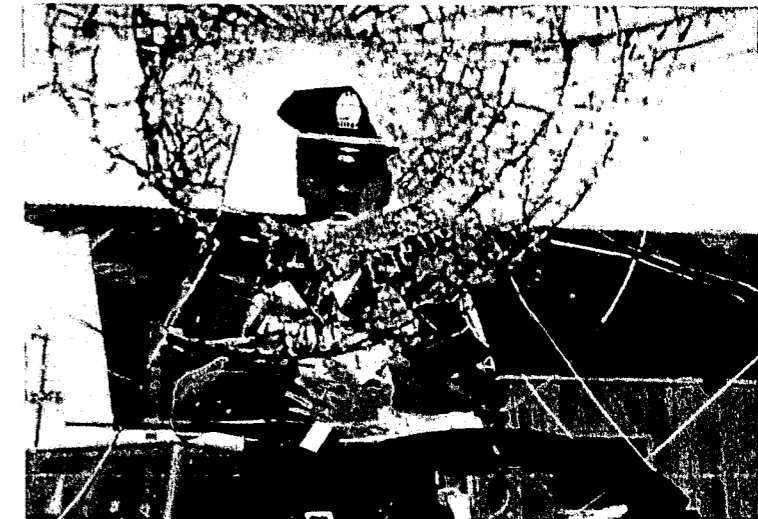
In the City and County of Honolulu, there were 84 fatal traffic accidents during 1972-73. This compares with 115 for 1971-72 for a decrease of 27%. Two of the reasons for this decrease was the strong emphasis the Department placed on enforcement of speeding violations and driving under the influence of alcohol.

To combat the speeding problem, a 9-unit Traffic Task Force was developed. This force, operating plainly marked vehicles equipped with Visual Average Speed Computer and Recorders (VASCAR), conspicuously patrolled areas indicated on computer printouts as high frequency accident locations. This concentrated enforcement resulted in the issuance of 4,561 speeding citations.

A specialized team was also developed to increase enforcement of statutes relative to driving under the influence of alcohol. The DUI Detail, consisting of a Sergeant and 4 Patrolmen, combined solo motorcycles and marked vehicles. The detail roamed randomly over the Island, though concentrating in the more populated areas during the late evening and early morning hours. The activities of this unit, along with more vigorous enforcement by all uniformed patrol elements, resulted in a 95.9% increase in drunk driving arrests.

### Comparative Traffic Activities

Subject	1971-1972	1972-1973
Citations issued/Solo Motorcycle Detail	45,870	39,209
Citations issued/Servi Motorcycle Detail	36,466	33,746
Total	82,336	72,955
Citations issued for all other Police Units	219,836	240,231
Arrests/Driving under influence	763	1,495
Driver's License issued	102,944	229,192
Abandoned Vehicles removed	6,937	6,537
Financial Responsibility Security		
Requirement Cases processed	21,941	11,612
Operators affected	41,311	21,746
Registered Owners affected	15,862	8,012
Security Notices issued	13,218	7,163
Securities collected	\$116,550.00	\$74,675.00
Securities refunded	\$129,900.00	\$84,200.00
Traffic Safety Sessions	463	703
Student audience involved	137,790	159,332

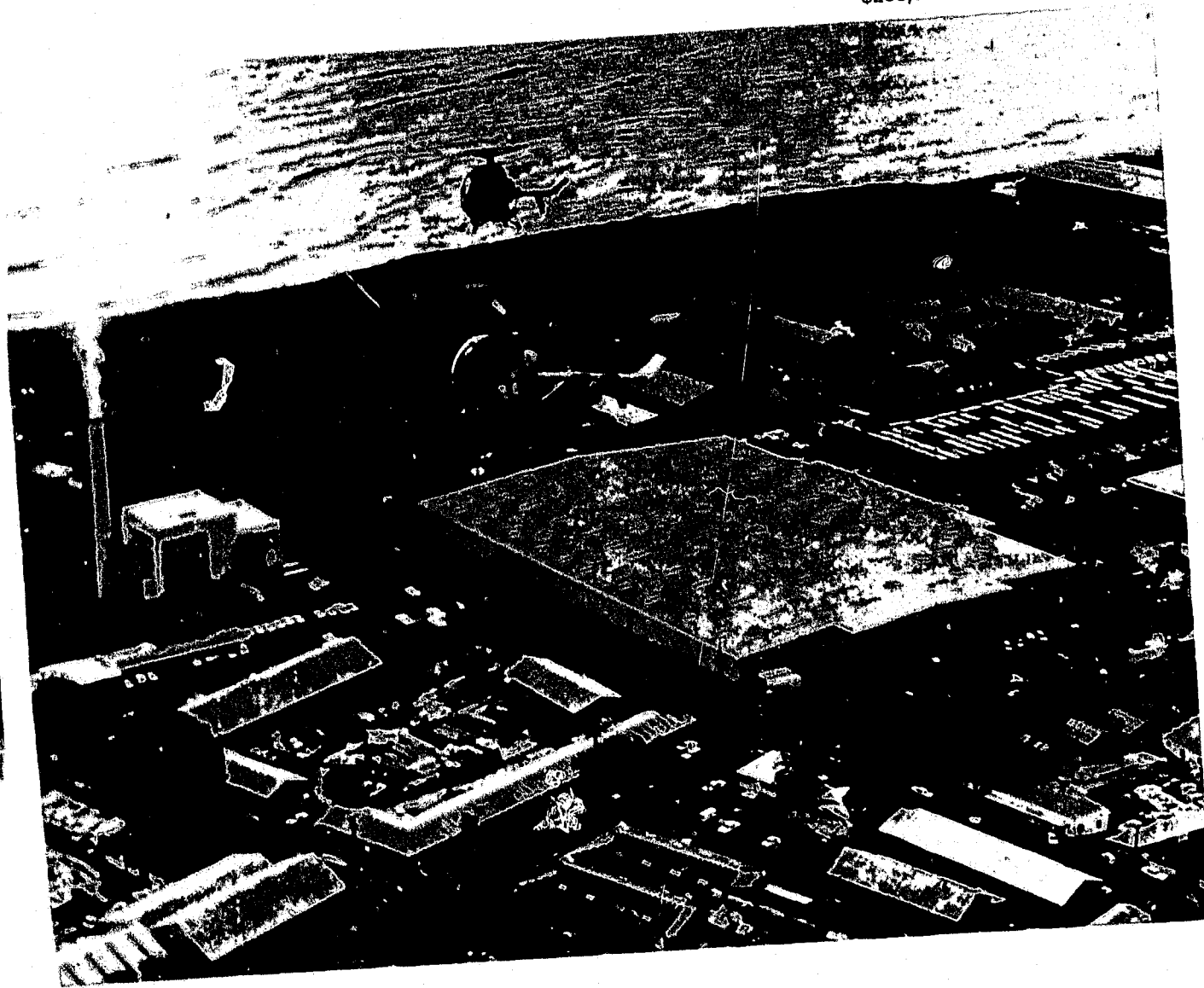


### HELICOPTER SECTION

The mission of the Police helicopters is to provide aerial support by way of observation, surveillance and communication for all departmental ground elements.

The visual capability, speed, and maneuverability of the helicopters enhance the flexibility of the Department and their use serves to further the two primary objectives of law enforcement, crime repression and apprehension of offenders.

Since December of 1970, the Helicopter Section has logged 4,547.30 hours in the air and demonstrated its effectiveness by handling 279 cases, making 167 arrests and recovering property valued at \$205,991.38.



## INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS BUREAU

The Assistant Chief of Police is responsible for the planning, direction and coordination of the functions of the Criminal Investigation Division, Juvenile Crime Prevention Division, including the Police Athletic League activities, and the Vice Division.

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Investigates all crimes of fraud, theft and violence. The Division assembles evidence to identify and apprehend criminals and prepares cases for prosecution. It is also in charge of detached services.

The 1972-1973 fiscal year saw the detectives of the Criminal Investigation Division continuing to provide Island-wide investigative support of uniformed patrol operations.

Major emphasis was placed on serious crimes against persons while the Division concentrated on refining its investigative techniques. It was found necessary to make some changes in methods and procedures as a result of the Revised Penal Code and recent Court decisions on rules of discovery and custodial limitations.

During the fiscal period, 2,419,000 tourists visited the Island of Oahu. The sheer volume of people reflected in this figure has, naturally, had a noticeable effect on the crime picture. So that the Department was able to more effectively and efficiently service these visitors, a detective was assigned as a liaison officer to the Hotel Security Officer's Association to coordinate preventive and investigative operations.

Other improvements were initiated within the Division. A surveillance team of two detectives was created after demonstrating its effectiveness while successfully assisting in a recent series of rape cases. The team is now assigned to any case where it is felt surveillance would be beneficial. One detective attended a 4-week Gormac, Incorporated, Polygraph Examiner Course in Arcadia, California. This produced the first certified polygraph examiner in the history of the Honolulu Police Department.

**WORKLOAD REPORT ON CASES INVESTIGATED BY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION  
JULY 1972 TO JUNE 1973**

**PART I OFFENSES**

CLASSIFICATION	ASSIGNED	RECLASSIFIED			ACTUAL NET CASES	UNF	WITH-DRAWN	OUTSIDE	CLOSED	
		+ GAIN	- LOSS	+ NET					NUMBER	%
Murder Manslaughter	45			+ 1	46	-	1	-	37	80.4
Rape	162			- 4	158	4	37	-	66	41.8
Robbery	528			- 7	521	19	35	2	208	39.9
Assault 1 & 2	335			-15	320	-	40	-	200	62.5
Burglary	9436			-41	9395	146	273	1	2620	27.9
Burglary from Vehicle	2241			- 2	2239	14	20	3	220	9.8
Theft 1	3193			-42	3151	92	114	15	686	21.8
Theft 2 & 3	1681			+50	1731	57	154	23	1192	68.9
Auto Theft	3512			-11	3501	433	31	126	742	21.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21133</b>			<b>-71</b>	<b>21062</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>5971</b>	<b>28.35</b>

**PART II OFFENSES**

Assault 3	222			+19	241	1	20	-	127	52.7
Embezzlement Gross Cheat	50			+ 1	51	-	8	-	31	60.8
Forgery	266			+ 1	267	4	16	22	125	46.8
Miscellaneous	2810			+44	2854	23	45	83	1970	69.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3348</b>			<b>+65</b>	<b>3413</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2253</b>	<b>66.01</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>24481</b>			<b>- 6</b>	<b>24475</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>8224</b>	<b>33.6</b>

**VICE DIVISION**

The Vice Division is responsible for the enforcement of laws and ordinances in relation to moral turpitude, narcotics and gambling. Investigates and apprehends those guilty of violations thereof.

In March of 1972, the Gambling Detail initiated an investigation into the organized bookmaking or 6-5 operations on the Island of Oahu. This special Gambling Detail of 13 regular officers and one undercover officer gathered the necessary information to initiate a Federal Investigation involving the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Justice Department (Federal Strike Force).

For the first time in the State of Hawaii, court-authorized wiretaps were employed. This investigation revealed an organized gambling operation where local bookmakers, booking on various sporting events, were reporting an approximate figure of \$500,000 in bets per week. The organized bookmaking investigation was concluded in December.

Seventy-eight (78) Federal search warrants were served on different individuals, business establishments and for the search of private residences and an automobile. Evidence recovered as the result of these searches included \$63,000 in cash, eight (8) handguns, adding machines and small quantities of marihuana.

Forty-seven (47) persons were indicted on Federal Gambling charges and are presently awaiting trial.

This case is indicative of the Vice Division's activities during the past fiscal year. This period saw the Division's enforcement priorities shifted towards the more serious felony offenses, some of which were newly created by the Revised Penal Code. Vice officers concentrated heavily on organized vice activities such as bookmakers, narcotic suppliers and dealers.

**Comparative Vice Activities**

	Number of Cases			
	71/72	72/73	Numerical Diff.	%
Gambling	728	483	-245	-33.7
Morals	686	446	-240	-35.0
Narcotics	1,048	715	-333	-31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>-818</b>	<b>-33.2</b>

	Number of Persons Arrested			
	71/72	72/73	Numerical Diff.	%
Gambling	1,411	1,154	-257	-18.2
Morals	763	423	-340	-44.6
Narcotics	1,275	915	-360	-28.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>-957</b>	<b>-27.7</b>

A significant cause for the decreases shown above is that less time was spent on enforcement of certain offenses recently declared misdemeanors under the Revised Penal Code which accounted for a large number of cases during 1971-72.

Although there were fewer cases and numbers of persons arrested this past fiscal period in comparison to the previous one, the total value of gambling evidence and quantity of narcotics/drugs seized during 1972-73 exceeded that of the previous year.

	Value of Evidence Seized			
	1971-72	1972-73	Numerical Diff.	%
	\$209,013.00	\$284,382.89	+\$75,369.89	+36.6





## JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION

Investigates and deals with cases involving children and minors, domestic and social irregularities and maladjustments, missing persons, dance halls, schools, public places tending to promote anti-social behavior or crime, emotional problems and related matters. Cooperates with public health and welfare agencies and schools, as provided for under Chapter 571 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

The challenge that juvenile crime presents to a law enforcement organization is a unique one, for juvenile behavior is the fertile ground in which the seed of true crime prevention can be nurtured.

Over the past few years, the Honolulu Police Department has placed increasing emphasis on meeting, cooperating, and working with youths on many levels. Through the efforts of individual officers, the Juvenile Division and Family Court, P.A.L. activities, Model Cities programs and Community Relations youth oriented projects, a positive affect has been noticed in the juvenile crime picture. Despite an increasing population, the rate of juvenile crime in the City and County of Honolulu has decreased considerably.

An indication of J.C.P.D., effectiveness is reflected in the accomplishments of the Bicycle Theft Detail. During the past fiscal year, though the registration of bicycles has increased by 74%, the number of thefts decreased by 19.3%, while the recoveries increased by 46.4% and arrests, by 100%. This was done by increasing the size of the Detail to two men and assigning temporary assistance during school vacations.

### Comparative J.C.P.D. Activities

	71/72	72/73	Numerical Diff.	%
Cases Investigated	10,521	8,860	-1,661	- 15.8
Cases Closed	8,227	6,104	-2,123	- 25.8
Juvenile Arrests	7,682	7,072	- 610	- 7.9
Runaways	2,733	2,562	- 171	- 6.3
Arrested	1,162	809	- 353	- 30.4
Returned Home	1,222	2,482	+1,260	+103.1
Pending	349	59	- 290	- 83.1
Bicycle Thefts	2,333	1,883	- 450	- 19.3
Recoveries	360	527	+ 167	+ 46.4
Arrests	0	67	+ 67	+100

## TECHNICAL BUREAU

The Assistant Chief of Police is responsible for the planning, direction and coordination of the functions of the Records and Identification Division, Communications Division, Data Processing Division, Corrections Division, Radio Maintenance Section, and Vehicle Maintenance Section to provide the most effective services for the Department.

### RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The Records and Identification Division maintains, in a manner consistent with good Police practices, all necessary records and statistics of offenses known to Police. It is also responsible for the service of warrants and subpoenas, the issuance of firearms registration and permits, the Crime Laboratory, the Photo Lab, handling of evidence and lost or found property, fingerprinting and identification.

With the tremendous number of reports that are submitted daily by all units of the Department and the enormous volume of paper involved, it is necessary for the Records Division to constantly strive for simplification, modification, and improved methods of record keeping.

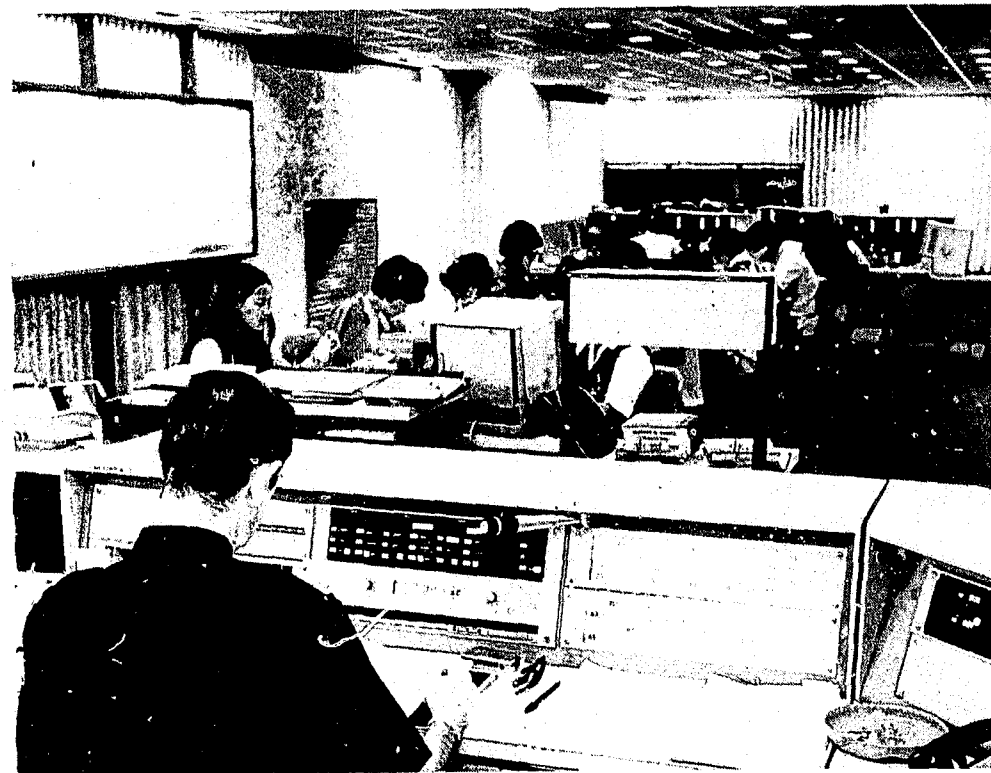
To maintain its role as an effective "memory" for the Department, the division has recently completed, under contract to Bell & Howell, the microfilming of all Police reports and is presently reviewing more than 1,000 rolls of microfilm to assure acceptability. The Microfiche System has also been incepted to replace the 3 x 5 Alpha Card System. A new set of Microfiche is received each week and 114 3 x 5 card files are soon to be emptied.

The Miracode System for rapid fingerprint identification has been implemented and to date, 1,555 persons have been placed in the system.

LEAA funding allowed the Photo Lab to purchase Automatic Color Processing machines which now enable the Lab to develop color photos at a reasonable cost and a minimum of time. Activities of this unit are now geared towards color photos for mugs and crime scenes.

The Crime Laboratory continued to render service to all county police departments as well as governmental agencies. In order to keep abreast of the latest methods and new equipment, the three criminalists of the laboratory attended six seminars at mainland locations.





### COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

This Division plans, organizes, and operates a centralized Communications System to provide for the most efficient and effective communication with all elements of the Police Department and the public.

In September of 1971, a program was initiated to civilianize the Communications Division. The object of this program was to release commissioned police officers for duties more suitable to their qualifications. Twenty-six officers were replaced in the 1971-72 fiscal year when it was found that civilians, male and female, could adequately handle jobs once reserved for veteran police officers. Twelve more positions were civilianized during the 1972-73 fiscal period. The program is almost completed. The Division now has an operational strength of 81 civilian positions with only 2 commissioned officers to be phased out when the last 3 civilian positions are filled.

The Communications Division can rightfully be considered the hub or center of police operations as the greatest majority of requests for service, complaints, and criminal offenses are initially transmitted through this unit. In order to facilitate this function, the Division was completely renovated between August, 1972 and May, 1973. Five new solid state radio consoles were installed and the exclusive use of headsets for the telephones and radios were incepted. A special air conditioning unit, carpets, acoustical walls and draperies were also installed. These improvements have helped increase efficiency and morale.

Comparative Communications Activities

	71/72	72/73	Numerical Diff.	%
<b>Cases Processed</b>				
Numbered	55,847	109,894	54,047	+96.8
Unnumbered	65,037	91,572	26,535	+40.8
<b>Telephone Calls</b>				
Total Calls	930,201	1,035,554	105,353	+11.3
Emergency Line	472,078	503,584	31,506	+ 6.7
<b>Computer Assistance</b>				
Queries	762,901	849,747	86,846	+11.4

### CORRECTIONS DIVISION

The Corrections Division administers the program for persons detained at the Honolulu Jail and is responsible for all personnel assigned to that facility. It directs the maintenance of building equipment and grounds.

While a great deal of national attention is being given to improving the programs and facilities of the larger penal institutions, it is perhaps in the smaller municipal jails where the cornerstone of rehabilitation lies. In these facilities, the small-time offenders are first exposed to the correctional setting (system). The Corrections Division has initiated three programs to improve its role in the rehabilitation process. Inmates who are now to be confined for more than four days are given a complete physical by a City and County physician. Two graduate students from the University of Hawaii were hired for the summer months to assist the assigned Social Case Worker, and an in-service training program for Jail Guards and Matrons is being prepared to insure and maintain a high standard of personnel performance.



Prisoners Processed	1971	1972	Difference	%
Male	1,816	2,296	+480	+26.4
Female	229	213	- 16	- 7.0



#### DATA PROCESSING DIVISION

The Data Processing Division plans, recommends, and coordinates the design of new systems or system improvements to provide management with vital information and to apply data processing methods where it will help the overall efficiency of the Police Department.

One of the most important needs in the field of law enforcement is to improve the function of supplying supporting information to primary operational and administrative activities. In view of this need, the major objective of the Division is to utilize advanced technology and application to compile and produce information that can save time and substantially improve efficiency and effectiveness.

In cooperation with the City and County Department of Data Systems, the Data Processing Division developed and incepted the following two systems during the 1972-73 fiscal year:

##### 1. Officer Performance Reports

The purpose of this system is to provide police management with reports that will support decisions in the evaluation and assignment of patrol officers.

The data from this system will clearly define all areas of patrol activity, provide a better basis of comparison and reduce clerical work in the preparation of individual work performance records and citation reports.

##### 2. Police Employee Deployment System (P.E.D.S.)

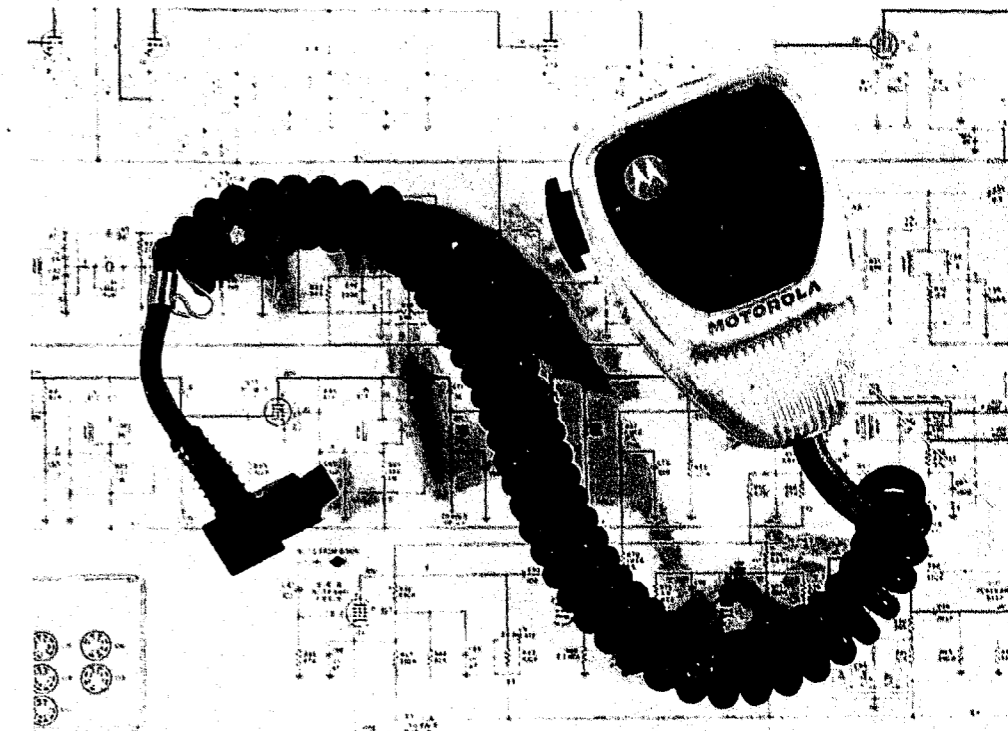
This system will enable the Personnel Division to provide the Chief of Police with timely and accurate data for employee deployment and promotion purposes, provide emergency information on a 24-hour basis, reduce the number of manually kept files and provide scheduled statistical reports.

#### RADIO MAINTENANCE SECTION

This section plans, organizes, directs and maintains the Police communication network which provides for effective communications with all elements of the Police Department and other associated agencies.

Radio communication is the nervous system of any law enforcement organization. All effective actions are coordinated through this medium. To provide the best radio network to meet the needs of the Department and the conditions existing on the Island, is the responsibility of the Radio Maintenance Section. It must plan, administer, design and modify the total communications system.

During the past fiscal year, significant progress was made in the Department's communication system. Renovation of the Communications Division in the Honolulu district was completed and the solid state consoles installed there were designed to meet operational requirements for some years to come. Plans were also completed for updating the total system. This would include conversion to micro-wave, VHF, and related control equipment configured in such a way as to provide the future capability of implementing a centralized communications concept or retaining the existing operational design. Initial implementation of this conversion awaits final decision from the courts in which a contract bidding dispute is presently taking place.



Comparative Radio Maintenance Activities

	71/72	72/73	Numerical Diff.	%
Mobile Radio Installation and Removal	1,099	614	- 485	-44.1
Blue Light Installed and Removed	344	294	- 50	-14.5
Total Number of Jobs Installation, Repair and Projects	13,931	11,069	-2,862	-20.5





#### VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SECTION

This section maintains, inspects and repairs all motorized equipment and auxiliary generators for all stations.

Although the Honolulu Police Department is one of the few police agencies in the country that operate a large fleet of privately-owned, City-subsidized patrol vehicles, it also maintains a City-owned fleet of 145 marked Police vehicles.

The 22-man staff of the Vehicle Maintenance Section is responsible for 57 blue and white patrol cars, 8 patrol wagons, 4 station wagons, 3 vans, 1 pick-up truck, 1 armored car and 70 motorcycles. They also issue gasoline and oil, maintain, inspect and repair all City-owned vehicles, install sirens and seal speedometers on subsidized vehicles.

#### CONCLUSION

The achievements reflected in this report are indicative of the professional dedication of the officers and employees of the Honolulu Police Department. The men and women of this Department have provided, and will continue to provide, the citizens of the City and County of Honolulu with efficient and effective law enforcement.

Comparative Vehicle Maintenance Activities

	71/72	72/73	Numerical Diff.	%
Vehicles Serviced	139	145	+ 6	+ 4.3
Major Repairs	1,016	1,132	+116	+11.4
Minor Repairs	4,093	3,996	- 97	- 2.4
Lubrications	1,473	1,405	- 68	- 4.6
Gasoline Consumed	1,569,765.5	1,648,425.0	+78,659.5	+ 5.0

**END**