

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT



ANNUAL REPORT 2012



MISSION

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

We are committed to these principles:

Integrity

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

Respect

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

Fairness

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

... in the spirit of Aloha.

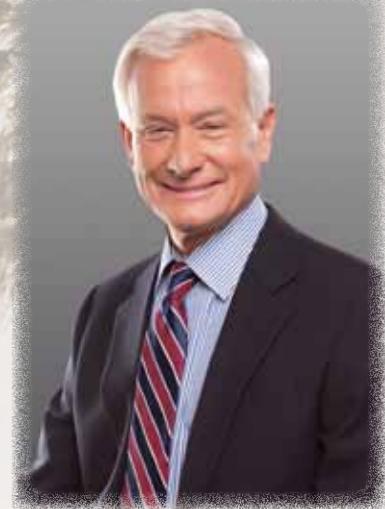


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MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

I am pleased to present the Honolulu Police Department's 2012 Annual Report and to commend the department for its dedicated service to the people of Oahu.



This annual report details the activities and accomplishments of "Honolulu's Finest" and provides the public with an appreciation of the structure, functions and responsibilities of the Department. Meeting the public safety needs of a city of nearly one million people is a real challenge. That Honolulu is one of the safest cities in our nation is testament to the outstanding men and women of the Honolulu Police Department, those in uniform and civilian employees, who perform their duties with professionalism and dedication.

On behalf of the people of the City and County of Honolulu, I salute the employees of the Honolulu Police Department for their commitment to their guiding principles of "Integrity, Respect and Fairness" and for all they do to protect residents and ensure the safety of our communities.

Kirk Caldwell

THE HONOLULU POLICE COMMISSION



Marc C. Tilker
Chair



Craig Y. Watase
Vice Chair



Helen H. Hamada
Member



Max J. Sword
Member



Eddie Flores, Jr.
Member



Ronald I. Taketa
Member



Luella T. Costales
Member

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

A chair and vice chair are elected from within its membership every year. The commission chair for 2012 was Mr. Marc C. Tilker. Mr. Craig Y. Watase served as vice chair.

The commission has the following mandated responsibilities:

- appoints and may remove the Chief of Police;
- evaluates the performance of the Chief of Police at least annually;
- reviews rules and regulations for the administration of the Honolulu Police Department;
- reviews the annual budget prepared by the Chief of Police and may make recommendations thereon to the Mayor;
- compares at least annually the actual achievements of the police department with the goals and objectives in the five-year plan; and
- receives, considers, and investigates charges brought by the public against the conduct of the department or any of its members and submits a written report of its findings to the Chief of Police.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

Aloha,

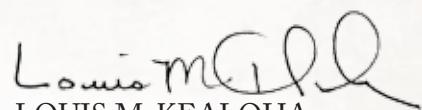
Keeping Honolulu the safest place to live, work, and play continues to be the Honolulu Police Department's vision. The community's safety is our department's top priority, and I am proud of our employees who are dedicated toward this commitment each and every day.

We have reformatted the 2012 annual report to highlight the department's many accomplishments and initiatives throughout the year.

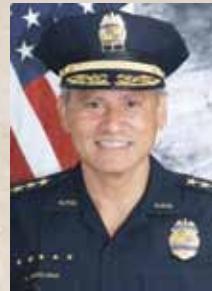
One of our major advancements was the creation of the Virtual Unit. Members of the unit have made remarkable improvements to the Honolulu Police Department's website and social media platform and created a Facebook page, all of which have allowed the department to move into the next era of communication. All of these communication tools allow us to provide up-to-date information about the Honolulu Police Department and informs subscribers of ongoing traffic tie ups and major events throughout the City and County of Honolulu. It also allows us to feature the outstanding efforts our employees give on a daily basis.

In addition, you will see our commitment in ensuring our employees are given the necessary resources to successfully do their jobs, such as training, new technology, vehicles, and other equipment.

The Honolulu Police Department cannot do it alone. I want to thank our community partners, our fellow city departments, other law enforcement agencies, and all of the individuals who help us keep Honolulu safe. We appreciate and rely on your assistance.


LOUIS M. KEALOHA
Chief of Police

HONOLULU POLICE ADMINISTRATION



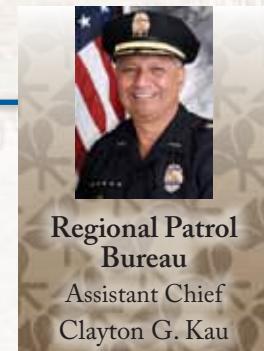
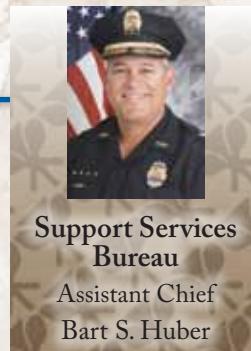
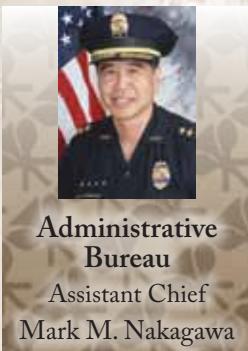
Chief of Police
Louis M. Kealoha



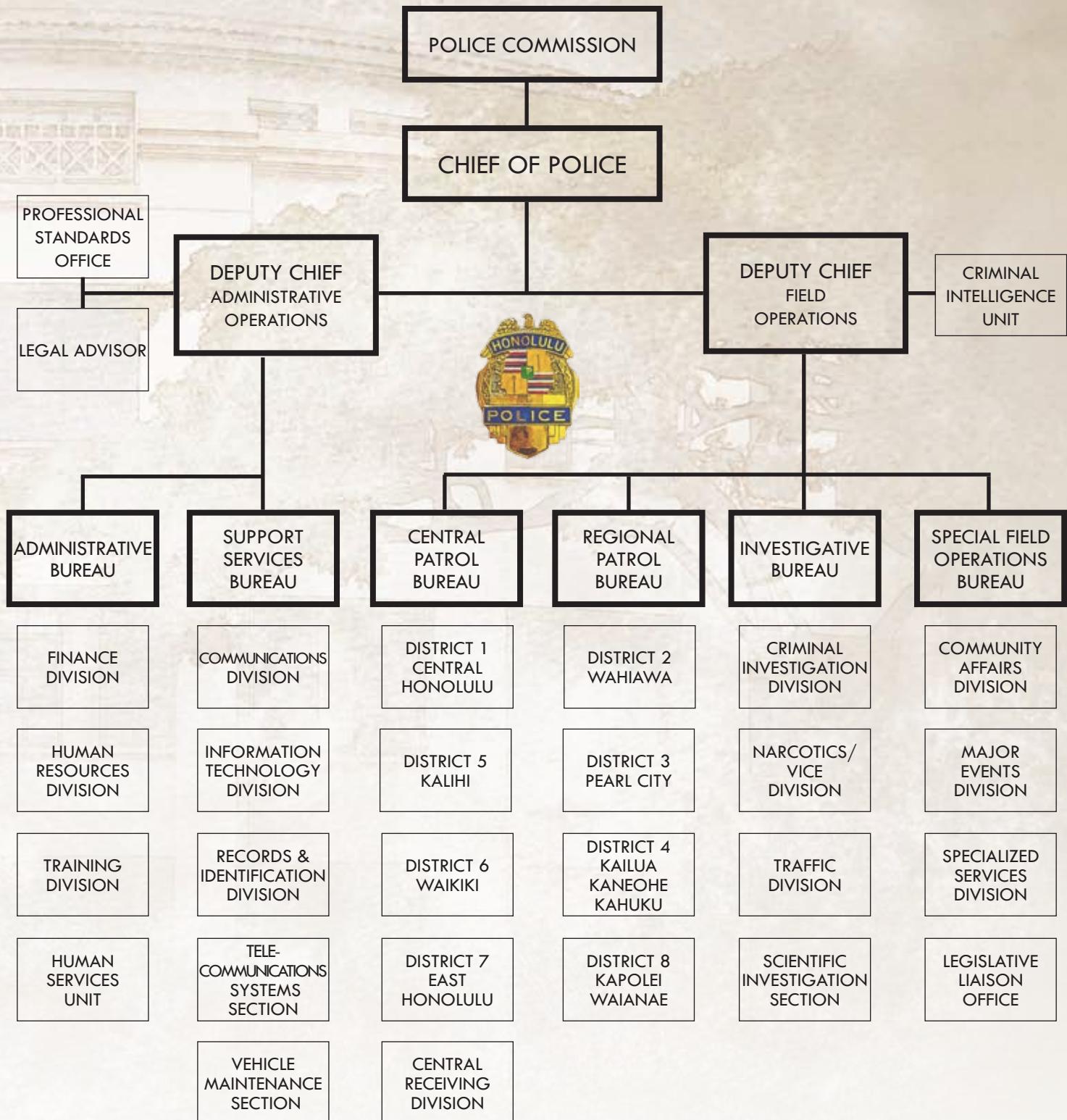
Administrative Operations
Deputy Chief of Police
Dave M. Kajihiro



Field Operations
Deputy Chief of Police
Marie A. McCauley



Departmental Organization



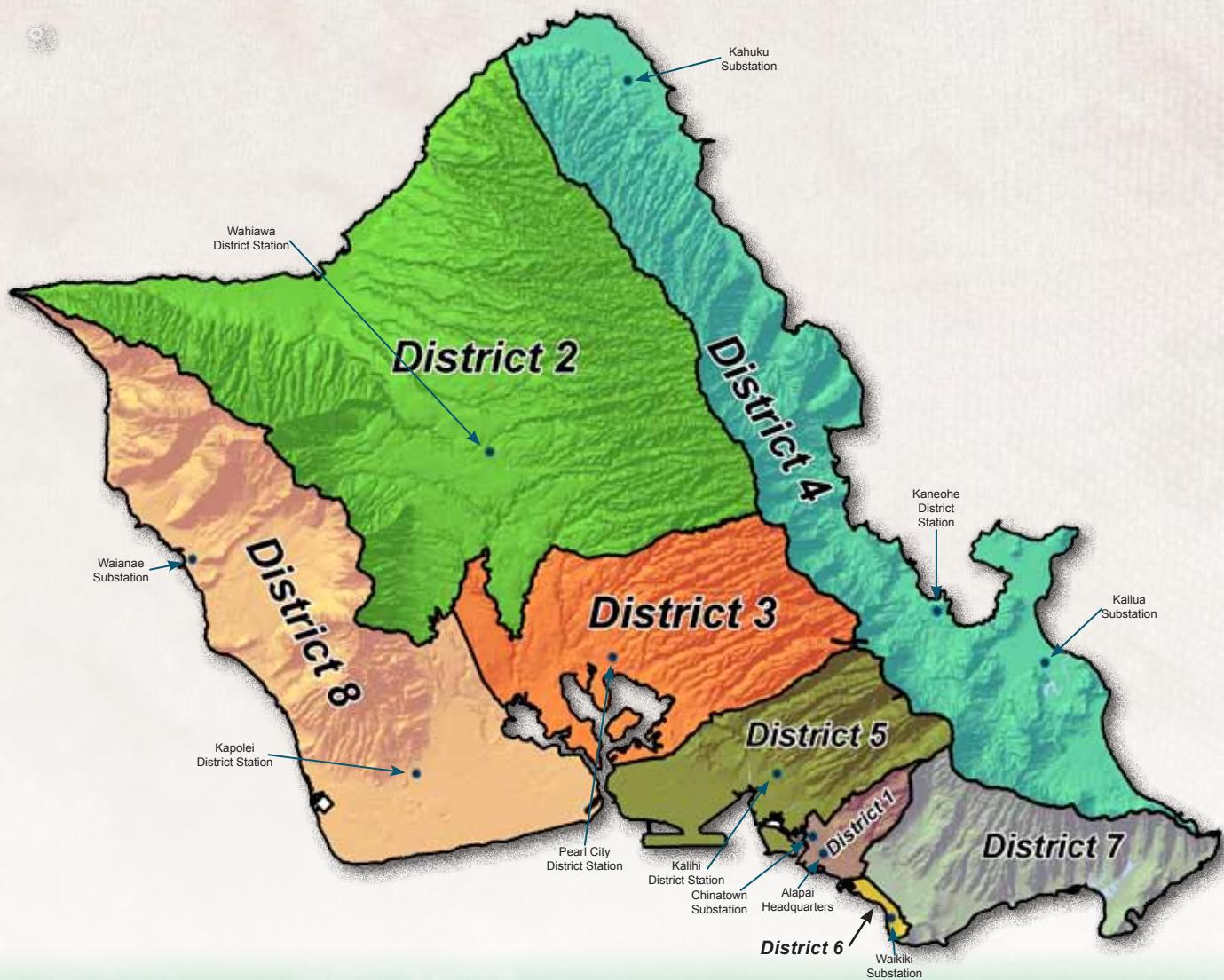
POWERS, DUTIES, AND FUNCTIONS

The Honolulu Police Department serves as the primary law enforcement agency for the entire island of Oahu.

The Chief of Police directs the operation and administration of the department and is responsible for the following:

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

The department's jurisdiction is the City and County of Honolulu. For police operations, the island is divided into eight patrol districts; each district is subdivided into sectors and beats. The department's headquarters is at 801 South Beretania Street in downtown Honolulu. District stations are found in Kalihi, Pearl City, Kapolei, Wahiawa, and Kaneohe. District substations are found in Chinatown, Kahuku, Kailua, Waikiki, and Waianae.



Demographics

City and County of Honolulu

Population

976,400 (*U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate*)

Area

597 Square Miles

Population by Police District

District 1:	82,400
District 2:	116,100
District 3:	165,600
District 4:	135,100
District 5:	140,000
District 6:	26,000
District 7:	157,500
District 8:	153,700

Honolulu Police Department

Total Employees: 2,486

Sworn: 1,906

Recruits: 106

Civilian: 474

(As of December 31, 2012)

Operating Budget

Fiscal Year 2012: \$233 million

Fiscal Year 2013: \$216 million

NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Making Honolulu the safest place to live, work, and play.

Officers of the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) are on the streets and in neighborhoods providing professional and courteous services to Oahu communities. Meanwhile, there are also many support staff working behind the scenes to ensure operations run smoothly. Here are just a few of the department's noteworthy accomplishments for 2012. Together we are all making Honolulu the safest place to live, work, and play.

Targeting Car Break-Ins

Car break-ins were a problem in central Oahu. District 3 officers conducted an operation in a popular mall parking lot after Unauthorized Entry into Motor Vehicle (UEMV) cases spiked. The operation at the Pearlridge Center resulted in the arrest of three suspects; and since that time, incidents have decreased.

The district also noticed a rise in UEMVs in the area of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. Home to the USS Arizona Memorial and Pearl Harbor Visitor Center, this area is a popular tourist attraction. The district established partnerships with the United States Park Police of the National Park Service and conducted a joint operation. Six suspects were arrested and will be tried in federal court.

Training Recruits

The HPD takes great pride in serving and protecting the Oahu community. An essential building block of an effective department is the provision of exceptional training to police recruits. The skills needed to become an effective and knowledgeable officer are wide ranging, from mastering current laws to communication techniques. Police work is also, by its very nature, dangerous. Therefore, it is crucial that candidates receive training for the threats they may face. The HPD believes that well trained officers are better prepared to act decisively and appropriately to situations.

During the year, a total of 45 officers graduated from the 170th and 171st recruit classes. In addition, the 172nd recruit class started in 2012. Each police recruit



received approximately a thousand hours of training before graduating and moving on to the Field Training and Evaluation Program. This program is an essential component of new officer development. No longer in the classroom, the prospective officers engage with the community and employ law enforcement principals under the one-on-one supervision of a seasoned training officer.

Training, both at the recruit and new officer levels, is an essential function of any law enforcement agency.

Crime Analysis

In 2011, the department formed the Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) within the Criminal Investigation Division. The unit uses intelligence-led policing strategies to gather and analyze crime information. In 2012, the CAU received an infusion of staffing and technology that have moved it closer to reaching its full potential.

During 2012, the CAU provided information to patrol districts to respond to crime series. As a result of the patrol response, 16 crime series ended with a confirmation that the suspect was responsible for the crimes in the series. In total, patrol districts ran 39 surveillance operations, 3 decoy operations, and 34 preventative actions specifically targeting property crime series.

Crime analysis helps police departments become more effective by identifying crime trends. An effective crime analyst can identify patterns that might be overlooked

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and recommend strategies to terminate these patterns. Instead of simply responding to past crimes, these analysts allow the department to focus on anticipating and preventing future crimes.

Standardization in Forensic Science

Forensic science is a field that is quickly growing and evolving. In today's environment, the need for standardization is paramount. The Scientific Investigation Section (SIS) performs the majority of the department's forensic examinations.



In May 2012, two units in the SIS were accredited by the Forensic Quality Services International, an established provider of International Organization of Standardization (ISO) accreditation for forensic testing laboratories. The Trace Evidence Analysis Unit is responsible for the detection, recovery, identification, and comparison of various types of physical evidence (e.g., hairs, fibers, gunshot residue, and fireworks). The other unit that received accreditation was the Questioned Document Examination. This unit provides examinations of documents, compares print patterns, and also examines such physical evidence as tire and shoe impressions. Information derived from these impressions would include manufacturer and/or type of object that produced the impression.

The accreditation attests to the qualifications of the laboratory staff and the soundness of the two units' testing methods and standard operating procedures. The section is currently the only forensic laboratory in Hawaii providing ISO-accredited firearm and tool mark

examinations, forensic drug analysis, trace chemistry analysis, forensic document examination, and forensic DNA analysis.

Digital Forensics

Digital forensics is a branch of forensic science that encompasses the recovery and investigation of material found in digital devices. In today's world, there are many digital devices that store information, including computer hard drives; cellular telephones; digital cameras and camcorders; and video game consoles. The goal of the process is to ensure that evidence is preserved in its original form. This is done by collecting, identifying, and validating the digital information for the purpose of aiding in the police investigation.

In the last five years, the digital forensics examiners have seen their workloads increase by 150 percent. Examiners work closely with detectives and are also subpoenaed to testify in court. There, they answer questions with regards to the techniques used to investigate the digital device and information that was recovered.

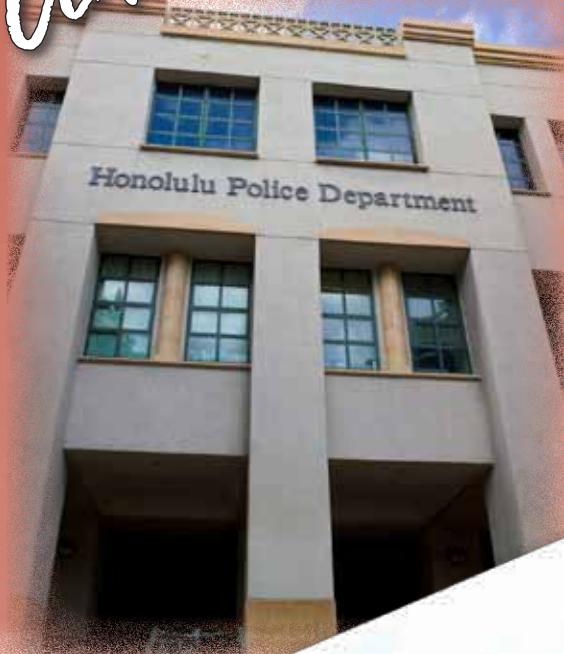
"Move Over" Law

On July 10, 2012, Governor Neil Abercrombie signed into law the "Move Over" bill. This new law requires motorists to slow down and move over when approaching emergency vehicles rendering assistance. Prior to this, Hawaii was the only state in the union that did not have a law of this nature as previous attempts to pass such a law had stalled in the Legislature.



The department worked tirelessly to support this legislation in honor of two of its own who were tragically killed on Oahu roadways, Officer Eric Fontes and Officer Garret Davis. Enforcement of this law began in October with the department issuing 119 citations.

At a Glance



9-1-1 Calls:

In 2012, the Communications Division received 995,528 calls for service, of which 698,356 (70 percent) were for police services. The division's operators routed 62,851 to the Honolulu Fire Department (HFD); 84,411 calls to the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division, Emergency Services Department; and 149,910 calls for miscellaneous services*.

	2011	2012	% Change
HPD	735,008	698,356	-5.0%
HFD	56,423	62,851	11.4%
EMS	79,033	84,411	6.8%
Misc.	84,319	149,910	77.8%
Total	954,783	995,528	4.3%

Source: Hawaiian Telcom

*Miscellaneous calls include, but are not limited to, calls transferred to the HPD's alternate call center; Poison Center; ACCESS (Suicide & Crisis); Regional Dispatch Center; and neighbor island dispatch centers.

Central Receiving

The Central Receiving Division is responsible for processing and detaining arrestees safely and securely. In 2012, division personnel processed 16,115 adult and juvenile arrestees, provided over 40,000 meals, and transported approximately 8,700 arrestees to the court detention facility.

Homicides

Of the 13 homicides investigated by the Criminal Investigation Division's Homicide Detail in the past year, all but 1 of these cases was closed. This translates to a 92 percent closing rate for the detail in 2012. In addition, the detail investigated 719 Unattended Death cases and 55 homicide-associated cases.

Narcotics/Vice

In 2012, narcotics investigations resulted in seizures of over 108,710 grams of methamphetamine, 3,727 grams of cocaine, and 88,187 grams of marijuana; all with a street value over \$43.9 million. Also seized were other drugs, vehicles, firearms, and nearly \$1.6 million in United States currency.



CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH BEAUTIFICATION

Kuhio Mini Park Renovation



Waikiki is the vision many tourists have of Oahu: the beaches, sun, and fun. However, there were many problems plaguing one of its parks, the Kuhio Mini Park located in the Honolulu Police Department's District 6. Graffiti covered the walls surrounding the park; and besides the eyesore, there were also numerous complaints about drug dealing, prostitution, loitering, homeless people, and other types of criminal activity.

Residents of the community complained about the condition of

the park and frustration soon set in. The government bureaucracy was not responding, and no action was being taken. When the complaints finally reached District 6, the district took action. As the problems facing the park were chronic in nature and not merely a one-time issue, the Community Policing Team (CPT) was put on the case.

At first inspection, it was apparent that the Kuhio Mini Park had become a settlement for the homeless community. Due to the lack of proper facilities, sanitation became

an issue. Community stakeholders, including the public, government leaders, and corporate partners, decided that a renovation of the park was necessary as the public's safety was at risk.

Hoping to restore neighborhood pride, renovations of Kuhio Mini Park began in 2012. It was funded entirely by donations received from businesses, organizations, and the City and County of Honolulu. The biggest small-park beautification project in Waikiki's history had begun.

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The CPT worked with Hawaiian community and cultural advisors to ensure historical themes were addressed in the renovation. Student artists, led by world-renowned urban graffiti artists John "Prime" Hina and Estria Miyashiro, were commissioned to paint a mural over the graffiti-covered concrete walls. The artists painted the Battle of the Pueo or "Kukauakahi." It is an age-old story of conflict, confrontation, resolution, and forgiveness.

Volunteers and community organizers assisted in the overhaul by

cutting back overgrown shrubbery and installing additional lighting to deter criminal activity. The CPT then organized a Neighborhood Security Watch to patrol the park. This forward thinking will help ensure that the park remains clean and crime free.

The Kuhio Mini Park beautification project culminated in the grand opening ceremony on Saturday, September 15, 2012, to coincide with the start of the Aloha Festivals, a cultural showcase celebrating Hawaiian music, dance, and history.

Blessed by a Hawaiian kahu or priest, the park was dedicated back to the community of Waikiki. Community members are overjoyed that this once neglected park is now the pride of their neighborhood.

CONNECTING VIA SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKS

In just a few years, social media networks have seen an unprecedented adoption rate. Recent studies show more than half the population of the United States are Facebook users. By accessing a larger and diverse population, social media helps spread information to users who may not be reached by traditional news outlets. Between the wide berth of users and the high percentage of the population using this medium, social media is a very relevant issue in the law enforcement field. Taking this into account, the HPD concentrated its efforts to expand its operations into the social media realm.

For many personal users, social media provides an opportunity to connect with friends. For businesses, it is a portal into a new market of potential customers. For law enforcement, websites such as YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter provide agencies with a chance to communicate with the people they serve. Used in the right way, social media can help to improve trust and understanding between the community and police. In 2012, the HPD's Virtual Unit was created to do just that.

As police work is a popular topic in the social media world, it is



understandable that law enforcement agencies would want to have a presence on these networks. Many agencies use social media as a press outlet by sharing public warnings and information about activities in their jurisdictions. The HPD Facebook and Twitter pages update the community about a range of topics from traffic conditions to community policing events to recently published articles. Currently, over 9,000 people follow the HPD Facebook page or "like" it. The HPD Twitter feed has

over 3,000 followers. By maintaining official Facebook and Twitter pages, the HPD provides a trustworthy police presence on the Web.

The youth population has quickly adopted social media outlets as their main method of communication. For this hard-to-reach demographic, traditional media (newspapers, radio, and television) are far less important than Facebook and YouTube. By building a youth-friendly social media presence, the HPD is working to connect with and positively influence this important segment of our community.

Law enforcement agencies can also use social media for communication in crisis situations to reach community members quickly and efficiently.

For example, if an urgent message regarding a child abduction needs to be communicated to the public, social networking sites enable the information to be posted and received by thousands within seconds. Also, if traditional communication networks are disabled, the wide expanse of social media can be used to disseminate information.

One tool used for this is Nixle. Over 6,000 agencies have deployed this public notification service

that provides residents with real-time alerts on traffic advisories and dangerous events. With Oahu subscribers approaching 12,000, this service allows the department to reach out directly to the public via e-mail or text.

Social media also has the opportunity to make police work more transparent. By actively using these sites, law enforcement agencies create relationships with the public. The dialogues on these networks allow the community to see police officers and the department as more accessible.

While still official, these less-formal and often less-bureaucratic interactions lend themselves to creating positive relationships. These interactions are more like conversations than one-sided information posts. The HPD makes an effort to respond to questions posed on the official HPD Facebook page and, when necessary, updates posts to ensure the information is always as accurate as possible.

Along with social media, the HPD is also using other tools to reach out to the community. In 2012, the department redesigned the HPD website. Focusing on improving the user experience, the site was streamlined to allow for easy access to information. Now the most sought-after topics are just a few clicks away. This year, over 420,000

people visited the website. As many people access news and social information on the go, the HPD also ensured that the new site was efficient for mobile devices.

The redesign of the website also included the addition of new content. In collaboration with the

conferences. The variety of work covered by these videos serves to educate the public on the diverse activities of officers in the field and showcases the department's transparent nature.

Social media is a new public space where the police must be present and visible. Just as an officer stands on a corner in downtown Honolulu, police presence should continue on to social media and to the Internet. All of the HPD's social media outreach is linked to the department's website and shared between the different

outlets to reach as broad of an audience as possible. This cost-effective way of reaching the public is an invaluable tool for educating and informing the citizens of Oahu.

Taking what began as a passing trend, law enforcement has transformed social media into an important mechanism for advancing effectiveness.

department's Criminal Investigation Division, charged with investigating all nondrug-related felonies, a web page was developed to seek the public's help in identifying suspects. Detectives are now able to upload photographs, videos, and information for cases onto the "HPD Wanted Persons" page (<http://www.honolulupd.org/wanted/index.php>). By sharing this information, the HPD hopes to broaden its reach in the community. In its first month of operation alone, this site allowed the public to help identify three suspects, which is an impressive start.

With over 90 subscribers, 30 videos, and some 15,000 views, the HPD YouTube channel is attracting attention. Videos posted range from public service announcements to award ceremonies to press

Connect With HPD

Web: <http://www.honolulupd.org/>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/honolulupolice>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/honolulu.police>

YouTube: <http://www.youtube.com/user/TheHonoluluPD>

Nixle: <http://local.nixle.com/honolulu-police-department/>

"RUFF" & READY

Mobile command trucks are a crucial law enforcement resource. In an emergency or disaster situation, having the flexibility to place a command center anywhere is tactically beneficial and provides strategic communication advantages. Other specialized trucks and equipment, like those for the Canine Unit, help enhance response capabilities for more unique calls for police services.

After years of planning, the department received its new mobile command vehicle in July. The



65-foot vehicle, costing over \$1.5 million (paid in part by a federal grant), is equipped with the latest communication technology. Chief Louis Kealoha stated that the new command truck will allow the HPD to better serve the community during man-made or natural disasters.

This new mobile vehicle is the second command center of its kind on Oahu. The department also has a 40-foot mobile command center that was unveiled in December 2002. The newer, larger truck provides more advanced satellite communication capabilities than the older truck. The size of the larger truck also allows for representatives from federal, state,



and city agencies to be on board, responding to events in a unified fashion.

Another new utility truck the department received, along with

protective canine vests, was a custom-built canine response vehicle. Costing \$174,000, the Ford F-350 truck was purchased with grant funds and is equipped with six air conditioned kennels, a heat alarm system, emergency lights, four-wheel drive, and cab room for six canine handlers. These additional features allow for the dogs to be properly secured and cared for during assignments (for up to 30 hours), while providing an operations base during extended incidents.

In the past, handlers were required to transport their dogs in their police vehicles. As many incidents were protracted, canine handlers were

forced to be creative to shade and secure their dogs to prevent them from overheating. With the new truck, the dogs are secure and safe from harsh environmental conditions, and the handlers are able to concentrate on other assignments. There was never a moment of pause in providing for the safety and care of the department's collared companions.

The HPD canines were also on the receiving end of a donation from a nonprofit organization called Vested Interest in K-9s. The organization is dedicated to providing bullet-resistant vests to law enforcement dogs and generously provided the department with two of these vests. On occasion, dogs are sent into homes to look for armed suspects, and the vests will now offer these highly trained, dedicated dogs protection from injury. Vested Interest in K-9s is currently raising funds to outfit the rest of the HPD's canines with ballistic vests.



These new resources will allow the HPD to more effectively serve the community.

DATA AS INFORMATION

Updating Computer Applications

In the law enforcement field, there is an ever-growing demand for data that can significantly impact public safety. It is essential that the HPD computer systems housing this data are optimized to ensure quick access to information. The department is in the process of doing just that: upgrading many integral computer applications to make them faster and more effective.

One such application is computer aided dispatching (CAD), which is used to initiate public safety calls for service and to dispatch officers in the field. This application's upgrade will ensure that the department is in step with the New and Emerging Technologies 9-1-1 Improvement Act aimed at updating the 9-1-1 service infrastructure from a legacy switch/circuit infrastructure to an IP-based Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) infrastructure.

For more than 40 years, the 9-1-1 system has been a success story. However, in the past decade, communications technology has advanced at a rapid pace. Society is leaving behind the landline and traditional telephone and moving toward wireless and Voice over Internet Protocol technology, similar to Skype or Vonage. The shift to these highly mobile and dynamic ways of communicating requires capabilities that do not exist in today's 9-1-1 call centers.

With the current 9-1-1 system, the addresses of landlines and the latitude/longitude from wireless

devices are delivered to the call centers thus enabling police vehicles to be dispatched to a location even if the caller is unable to speak. The NG9-1-1 will optimize the way in which society now communicates. In addition to the standard voice call, the NG9-1-1 will also accept data transmissions, such as text messages, photographs, and videos. For example, a witness to a motor vehicle collision could send a photograph or video to the call center in real time, allowing the proper teams to respond quickly.



Hearing and speech impaired people will also benefit from NG9-1-1. Under the existing system, 9-1-1 calls can only be made using special telephones designed for the speech and hearing impaired user. However, the NG9-1-1 will allow these users the means of sending text messages from a mobile telephone with pictures and videos, if needed.

Transferring 9-1-1 calls between call centers creates another set of problems. The current system transfers calls through a standard telephone connection, which does not allow data, such as text messages, photographs, and videos

to be transferred. In the NG9-1-1 environment, the call and all of its data can be transferred to another call center in another jurisdiction, improving service statewide. With these enhancements to the 9-1-1 system, the department will ultimately be better able to serve the public.

Another application currently being upgraded is the department's Records Management System (RMS). In the simplest terms, the system houses the department's police reports, with an

average of over 400,000 reports initiated annually. Currently, report writing is primarily accomplished through a stand-alone automated field reporting system. The information from these reports is then transferred into the current RMS. The upgrade to the RMS will eliminate the transfer process by allowing officers to input reports directly into the RMS. This will give the department quicker

access to information for the purpose of crime analysis. It is imperative that the systems storing these reports be improved to effectively search information. The upgrade allows officers to access and search reports directly in the system, greatly increasing efficiency.

Both the CAD system and the RMS house and transmit vital police information. By upgrading these systems, the HPD will be able to respond faster and more intelligently to crimes and emergencies. This will allow the department to better perform its key functions: serving and protecting.

BLUE GOING GREEN

The HPD Fleet



New technology can be expensive for government agencies. In recent years, the economic downturn has made many new technologies cost-prohibitive. However, hybrid vehicle technology is an exception. While hybrids may be more expensive than conventional vehicles, the long-term fuel savings help offset the initial cost. The HPD is in the process of evaluating different police vehicles for purchase, including hybrid and other more fuel efficient models. These new police vehicles have the potential to reduce fuel costs, which in turn, will be more environmentally conscious.

The HPD uses department-owned vehicles (i.e., fleet) and subsidized vehicles. The fleet vehicles are maintained by the department's Vehicle Maintenance Section. Subsidized vehicles are officer-owned and maintained vehicles that are used for police purposes. Officers who drive subsidized vehicles are paid a monthly subsidy and are able to fill their cars with gasoline that is provided by the department. In the last few years, the HPD has implemented changes that affect both categories of vehicles.

The Ford Crown Victoria Police Interceptor comprises the majority of the department's fleet. However, in 2011, Ford stopped production of this model. For two decades the Crown Victoria served as the standard among law enforcement vehicles. The full-size sedan continually received high safety ratings, proved durable for police work, and offered enough room

for officers and their equipment. The department is researching replacement vehicles by evaluating different police packages, paying special attention to fuel efficiency and safety ratings.

In 2012, the department purchased nearly 1.5 million gallons of gasoline. In the state with the highest fuel



costs in the country, the HPD has a vested interest in reducing the amount of gas its vehicles consume. With the combined city and highway miles per gallon (mpg) rated at 17, the Crown Victoria is by no means fuel efficient. By finding a more fuel efficient replacement fleet vehicle, the HPD intends to cut fuel costs.

A few years ago, the department evaluated hybrid cars. The findings were very positive, and several models were approved for police use. Since that time, the department has added these vehicles to its fleet. In 2012, there were a total of 31 Toyota Camry Hybrid and Ford Fusion Hybrid fleet vehicles. Currently, most hybrids are assigned to the Waikiki area. This densely populated neighborhood is prone to stop-and-go traffic, perfect for harnessing the benefits of hybrid

technology. Between the Fusion's 39 combined city and highway mpg and the Camry's 34 combined city and highway mpg, these hybrids get double the gas mileage of the Crown Victoria cars. There is still a question as to whether hybrids will replace the discontinued Crown Victoria or remain mixed into the fleet to offset fuel costs. Since the hybrid vehicles are still considered a new addition to the patrol fleet, the department will continue to monitor the performance of these cars.

Officers are now also able to drive hybrid cars as their subsidized vehicle. The first models to be approved during the 2009 model year were both Toyotas—the Camry Hybrid and Highlander Hybrid. In the four years since, the department has approved a total of 11 hybrid models. The department will continue evaluating these fuel efficient cars for use as subsidized vehicles.

In an effort to cut down on gasoline usage and promote environmental awareness, the department introduced the Hybrid Vehicle Incentive Program in April 2012. Officers who purchase a hybrid subsidized vehicle are eligible to receive \$1,200 per year for two years in addition to their normal subsidy. Several officers have submitted applications for the program.

By going green, the department has an opportunity to simultaneously cut costs and decrease its carbon footprint. A win for the HPD, for the environment, and for the people of Honolulu.

SAFER ROADS

On a per capita basis, Hawaii has fewer miles of road than any other state. Oahu, with an area of around 600 square miles, contains over 700,000 registered vehicles. Unfortunately, having so many vehicles access such a small number of roadways inevitably leads to collisions. In an effort to mitigate this persistent problem, the HPD implemented the Safer Roads Campaign.

The Safer Roads Campaign is an effort to reduce the rate and severity of traffic collisions. In 2012, the Traffic Division along with the eight patrol districts conducted enforcement and educational initiatives throughout the island.

Many Safer Roads enforcement initiatives were completed in 2012. Night Occupant Protection Enforcement (NOPE) is one such initiative, focusing on seatbelt enforcement at night. Studies show that the use of seatbelts reduces the risk of fatal injuries by 45 percent in automobile collisions. Due to the difficulty of enforcing seat belt violations during the night, plainclothes officers observe these violators and relay the information to a checkpoint further down the road. In 2012, 48 NOPE operations resulted in 2,561 citations. In 2012, the HPD issued a total of



6,823 citations for all seatbelt law violations.

The department also concentrated on enforcing distracted driving laws. Drivers who talk on mobile telephones are 4 times more likely

Campaign also focused on educational initiatives. Community Traffic Awareness Programs were held throughout the year to promote safe driving, deter distracted driving, and discourage people from speeding, especially in and around school zones. Across Oahu, officers from patrol districts and the Traffic Division held educational sessions with elementary schools, insurance companies,

and other civic-minded groups on the perils of dangerous driving. Following these sessions, the groups participated in sign-waving efforts to promote the importance of safe driving.

The department believes that promoting traffic awareness through various initiatives translates into a community with safer drivers and fewer collisions.

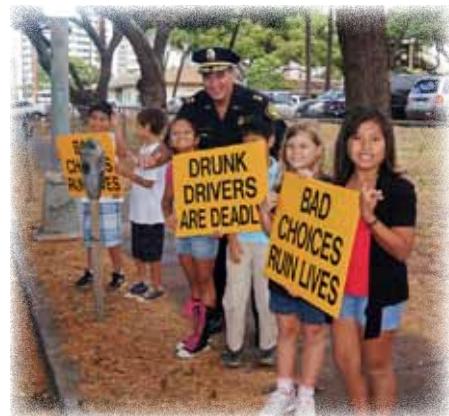
Number of Traffic Citations

	2010	2011	2012
Moving	118,865	109,450	129,208
Miscellaneous	64,199	72,473	70,415
Parking	98,111	98,642	95,235
Total	281,175	280,565	294,858

and those who text are 23 times more likely to get into collisions than non-distracted drivers. The department issued a total of 15,740 citations to drivers who were using their mobile devices.

All traffic enforcement operations resulted in the department issuing a total of 294,858 citations in 2012.

In addition to enforcement operations, the Safer Roads



BETTER COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS



The Oahu community relies on the police to protect and serve. In return, the police rely on the community's support, cooperation, and partnership to make Oahu safe. The HPD has taken steps to increase community awareness and empower citizens through the development of various programs.

The HPD believes that investing in the future of Oahu's communities is crucial to ensuring long-term stability and safety. The Real and Powerful (RAP) program targets at-risk youths in early adolescence, a developmental stage that establishes patterns and behaviors. The program focuses on providing participants with the necessary tools to navigate this critical time in their lives. Originally initiated in District 3, the RAP program provides guidance on dealing with bullying, cyberbullying, drugs, peer pressure, and other

topics. Due to its success, the program has been adopted by other districts. By focusing preventive efforts on at-risk youths, the department is creating partnerships that will help change the lives of future adults.



According to the 2010 census, one in five Oahu residents is 55 years of age or older. This number is projected to double in the next ten years. The department has found that this large demographic is often the victim of crime and decided to reach out to

this segment of the community. The Aloha No Na Kupuna (Hawaiian for "love for our elders") conference was created to educate older people about crimes that target their demographic and provide helpful information on avoiding and protecting against those crimes. In 2012, nearly a thousand senior citizens attended three conferences that were held at various locations around the island. The conferences focused on preventing financial fraud and identity theft. Additionally, officers gave presentations on disaster preparedness and health and wellness and issued kupuna identification cards. By partnering with these communities, the department is taking a proactive approach to preventing crime and keeping people safe.

Chief Louis Kealoha developed and launched a program of his own with the goal of creating strong community partnerships.

Project CLEAN (Community Lokahi to Enrich our Aina Now) brings the community together to improve their neighborhoods. Enriching both the aesthetics and partnerships of the community, Project CLEAN participants remove graffiti, paint benches, and dispose of trash in several neighborhoods on Oahu. In 2012, a total of four projects were completed in all eight districts. This effort builds partnerships and fosters pride in the community.

By offering valuable support to the community, the department's programs are able to provide benefits long after they have concluded.

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EMPLOYEE INVESTMENT

The success of the HPD depends on many factors, including the well-being of its employees. An employee's well-being can include factors, such as career development, health, and finances. The HPD believes in providing employees access to the tools necessary to succeed in their careers and personal lives. These beliefs were an impetus for the department's enrichment programs.

Higher education is important to the development of leadership skills. In 2012, the department launched a campaign to revitalize the Higher Education Reimbursement Program. This program allows full-time HPD employees who have successfully completed a higher education course to be reimbursed for a portion of the tuition and textbook costs. This year, applications increased by more than 25 percent, with 22 participants receiving a total of \$20,000 in reimbursements toward higher education.

Training is a vital component of career development. Currently, most first-line supervisors complete the Supervisory Training Regimen in Preparation and Education of Sergeants class. This class provides officers with the knowledge and skills to perform their duties and

responsibilities as supervisors. In 2012, the HPD created the Supervisory Recall Training curriculum to maintain job currency and maintenance. The eight-hour training consists of classes in ethics, leadership, search and seizure, criminal complaints, disciplinary procedures, counseling skills, and stress management. The HPD sees this training as a valuable investment in the future leaders of the department.



Successful investigations hinge on many different components, one of which is experience. To build experience and expertise, the department's District 1 launched the Officer Familiarization Program. In this program, patrol officers are assigned to the Burglary-Theft Detail on a temporary basis to work alongside veteran detectives. This partnership allows patrol officers to learn the intricacies associated with investigating property crime offenses. Upon completion of the program, the officers are well versed

in the investigative process and are able to independently conduct property crime investigations. The goal of this program is to produce a well-rounded and resourceful officer.

Healthy and happy employees benefit organizations in many ways. Organizations with healthy employees see lower absenteeism, more productivity, and lower health care costs. With this in mind, the HPD held a Health and Wellness Fair on August 24, 2012. The fair focused on healthy living, exercise, career development, and financial planning. About 500 employees attended this well received event.

The HPD values its workforce. By creating training programs and promoting educational and wellness opportunities,

the department strives to create an organizational culture where employees are cared for and supported.

ADVANCING LAW ENFORCEMENT CAPABILITIES

Technological advancements in the last century have led to an interconnected world. While a global community has created boundless opportunities, it has also given rise to new threats. On September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked and over 3,000 people lost their lives. In the aftermath of this devastation, law enforcement agencies banded together to investigate and address the vulnerabilities that were exposed by this event. Implementing this new, increased level of agency cooperation required a massive undertaking and signaled a fundamental shift in the way emergencies are handled. In the past decade, the department has evolved to more effectively respond to threats, from natural disasters to terrorist attacks.

The HPD has taken a multipronged approach in response to risks. In September 2001, the department created the Emergency Management Command (EMC) Unit to prepare the department to respond to incidents relating to terrorism. In August 2005, the EMC was renamed the Homeland Security Division. Looking to further streamline operations, the Major Events Division (MED) was established in February 2012. The new division combines the former functions of the Homeland Security Division with those of the Civil Defense Coordinator, Antiterrorism Intelligence Unit, and the Special Duty Section. The division also incorporates the specialized units that were created in preparation for the 2011 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meetings. By housing the functions and expertise of these units in one division, training, coordination, and communication are enhanced.

To keep the department at a high level of readiness, the MED coordinates with other law enforcement agencies on a number of different projects and initiatives.



National Preparedness Goal

The country has made great progress in building national preparedness. The Presidential Policy Directive 8, signed by United States President Barack Obama on March 11, 2011, describes the nation's approach to preparing for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States. This directive places significant emphasis on an all-of-Nation, all-hazards approach to planning for disasters and threats and relies on the fusing of federal, state, and local capacities to respond to crises. Under this directive, the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is required to coordinate with local agencies to develop a National Preparedness Goal for their communities.

As part of the National Preparedness Goal, every jurisdiction is responsible for identifying the risks that are a threat to their community. The HPD, represented by the MED, is collaborating with the State of Hawaii Civil Defense (SCD) and the City and County of Honolulu Department of Emergency Management (DEM) to create the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment guide. This guide identifies risks in the community and their associated impacts.

Global Threat Reduction Initiative

Headed by the United States Department of Energy, the mission of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative is to reduce and protect vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials at civilian sites worldwide. This initiative aims to prevent these materials from being used in weapons of mass destruction and acts of terrorism.

The MED identified five facilities that contain radiological materials for either medical and/or agricultural purposes. The MED, along with state

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and local emergency responders and health officials, conducted site assessments of these facilities. The assessments identified the radiological source and assisted in evaluating security measures.

Along with identifying key sites, the MED has also ensured that officers responding to potential incidents be properly prepared. Patrol officers have been trained to use personal radiation detectors, pocket-size devices that monitor the environment for nuclear and radioactive materials. These devices are essential should officers respond to incidents at facilities that house these materials. The department is well prepared to deal with an emergency of this nature.

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9-11 Commission) was mandated to prepare an account of the circumstances surrounding the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. The Commission's final report, The 9/11 Commission Report, detailed the preparedness and response to the attack and provided recommendations to guard against future attacks. This report also clearly demonstrated the need for a nationwide capacity to share information that could detect, prevent, or deter a terrorist attack.

Following this guidance, the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) was developed. The NSI is a partnership among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies that establishes a national standard for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing information. Under this system, officers document suspicious behavior, which then gets routed to supervisors, and then submitted to a fusion center for review by a trained analyst or investigator.



The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) information is then shared among agencies to help detect and prevent terrorism-related criminal activity.

The United States Department of Justice oversees the NSI and has established standardized processes and policies to share timely, relevant SAR information while working to ensure that privacy and civil rights are protected.

In accordance with the NSI, the department began providing training to its officers in 2012. The training is designed to enhance understanding of behaviors associated with preincident terrorism activities and convey the significance of documenting and sharing suspicious activity.

Pacific Regional Information Clearinghouse Fusion Center

Fusions centers, located throughout the United States, serve as focal points for the receipt, analysis, and dissemination of threat-related information at the state and local level. The goal of these centers is to enhance information sharing among law enforcement agencies. On December 14, 2010, Hawaii Governor Neil Abercrombie signed Executive Order No. 10-10 designating the Pacific Regional Information Clearinghouse (PacClear) as Hawaii's Fusion Center.

The PacClear, which is 1 of over 70 fusion centers nationwide, is comprised of law enforcement, emergency services, and homeland security agencies. Working in collaboration, these agencies share and exchange information. The SAR information submitted by the HPD is routed to the PacClear for analysis and dissemination. The expertise of each agency is used to maximize efficiency. The centers also offer an extensive array of data and databases that can be mined for information.

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Makani Pahili Hurricane Exercise

Conducting exercises that mimic real-life disasters is a great way to assess readiness. Held from May 29 to June 7, 2012, the HPD along with the SCD, DEM, Honolulu Fire Department (HFD), various military branches, and other governmental and private agencies participated in a week-long, statewide hurricane exercise.

The Hawaii hurricane season runs from June to November of each year, and it is of critical importance that all agencies are prepared.

The hurricane exercise, Makani Pahili (Hawaiian for "strong winds"), was coordinated by the

DEM. After notifying agency officials that a Category 4 hurricane had hit, the exercise began. Emergency supplies and equipment were inventoried and damage assessments conducted. The first field exercise simulated a failure in the communications system, post storm. Portable repeaters were set up at various locations to ensure that communication signals were successfully transmitted back to the HPD dispatchers and the DEM Emergency Operations Center. The second search and rescue field exercise simulated a collapsed structure. Operating from the Bellows Air Force Base training facility, this exercise ensures that the first responders are prepared should a hurricane hit the community.



Kaimalu O Hawaii Maritime Exercise

Conducted annually, Kaimalu O Hawaii is a maritime preparedness field exercise that simulates a terrorist attack on a pier of Honolulu Harbor. The department

partnered with the HFD, FBI, United States Customs and Border Protection, State of Hawaii Department of Transportation's Harbors Division, Federal Fire Department Hawaii, SCD, United States Pacific Command, United States Coast Guard, and the Hawaii National Guard. The exercise took place on April 24, 2012, and involved

departmental personnel from the MED, dispatchers from the Communications Division, and patrol officers from District 5 (Kalihi).

The all-day training exercise began with the 9-1-1 telephone call and required an initial response from the department's District 5 personnel. From there, the injured were cared for and field investigations began. The simulation continued when possibly hazardous materials were discovered, requiring the HFD to respond and set up a decontamination station at the scene. This exercise provided multiple agencies at different levels an opportunity to practice responding to a terrorist attack and proved to be a successful experience.

2012 HALL OF FAME INDUCTEE

Assistant Chief Barbara U. Wong

Barbara Wong paved the way for female officers in the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) by becoming one of the first female commissioned police officers in the HPD. She earned the respect of fellow officers by being a role model, supervisor, commander, and bureau chief.

She joined the HPD in 1972 as a police radio dispatcher. In 1974, the HPD opened the officer position to females, and she became one of the first two females hired to perform the same patrol duties as a male officer. This landmark was reflected in the HPD badge designation change from "Patrolman" to "Officer."

Barbara Wong was received with mixed emotions by her fellow officers. Despite the challenges, she earned the respect of those who worked with her through her dedication, integrity, and compassion.

In February 1997, she became the department's first female assistant chief and headed the Central Patrol Bureau and later the Administrative Bureau.

Assistant Chief Barbara Wong retired from the HPD on June 20, 2000. Upon her retirement, she went on to fulfill her lifelong dream of attending law school. She earned her Juris Doctorate in 2003 from the University of Hawaii William S. Richardson School of Law, graduating Magna Cum Laude. She was admitted to the Hawaii State Bar Association that year. In 2005, Barbara Wong was appointed as the Executive Director of the State Campaign Spending Commission, the first female to hold that position.



Previous Hall of Fame Inductees



Chief
Francis A. Keala
Inducted: May 17, 2007



Chief
Daniel S. C. Liu
Inducted: May 17, 2007



Sergeant
Edwin I. Adolphson Jr.
Inducted: May 17, 2007



Sister
Roberta Julie Derby
Inducted: May 17, 2007



Detective
Chang Apuna
Inducted: May 15, 2008



Officer
Roger Piwowarski
Inducted: May 15, 2008



Detective
John Jardine
Inducted: May 16, 2009



Detective
Lucile Abreu
Inducted: May 15, 2010



Captain
John A. Burns
Inducted: May 21, 2011

2012 AWARDS AND HONORS

Officer of the Year

Sergeant Benjamin T. Moszkowicz

Police Parent of the Year

Sergeant Michael D. Cannella

Reserve Officer of the Year

Officer Joseph A. Becera

Metropolitan Police Officer of the Year

Officer Jeffrey W. Fleigner

Detective of the Year

Detective Tai N. T. Nguyen

Lieutenant of the Year

Lieutenant Jonathon B. Gremm

Corporal of the Year

Corporal Chad J. Giesseman

Civilian Supervisor of the Year

Mr. Kevin T. Kashimoto

Civilian Employee of the Year

Ms. Marilyn Matsuda

Citizenship Award

Ms. Alice Kanae Hewett

Warrior Gold Medal of Valor

Officer Joseph L. Pagan

Warrior Silver Medal of Valor

Officer Marc K. Cobb-Adams
Corporal Robert P. Dalbec
Corporal Michael K. Lemes
Corporal Jeffrey B. Llacuna

Warrior Bronze Medal of Valor

Officer Johnny M. Fiatoa
Officer Mark A. Jines
Corporal Sean K. Nahina
Officer Henry A. Robinson Jr.
Officer Christian C. G. Sahlen
Officer Joshua J. E. Tavares
Sergeant Kyle S. Yonemura

Employee of the First Quarter

Lieutenant Randolph G. Luna

Employee of the Second Quarter

Officer William L. Ellis

Employee of the Third Quarter

Officer Keoni R. Hong

Employee of the Fourth Quarter

Officer Zane D. Hamrick

Captain William R. Axt
Officer Samuel Y. Bain
Corporal Brad A. K. Beck
Major Ron D. Bode
Sergeant Vernon F. Bunch III
Officer Mitchell S. Cabral
Officer Benadine M. Canite
Officer Richmond T. Casabar
Officer Christopher G. Chung
Sergeant Michael K. Cusumano
Officer Jayme C. Daszek
Officer John D. Demello
Corporal Robert A. Feigenspan
Lieutenant Kennard Finn
Ms. Lynn Y. Goto Uyema
Major Robert J. Green
Sergeant John C. K. Haina
Captain Kent K. Harada

Major Moana C. Heu
Officer Keoni R. Hong
Assistant Chief Bart S. Huber
Captain Jerry J. Inouye
Mr. Warren S. Izumigawa
Corporal Pete Jones
Officer Douglas K. Kamai
Officer Detrich I. Kamakani
Corporal Michael E. Kemna
Major Kurt B. Kendro
Officer Hwa Jin Kim
Officer Christopher R. Kornegay
Ms. Joanna L. Kuriki
Assistant Chief Gregory T. Lefcourt
Captain Keith I. Lima
Assistant Chief Randal K. Macadangdang
Sergeant Paul V. Nobriga
Ms. Michelle E. Oki

Officer David P. Poltsch Jr.
Officer Dominic M. Quiacusan
Major Richard C. Robinson
Sergeant Thomas S. Santos III
Officer Hayden K. Schmidt
Captain Gordon K. Shiraishi
Detective James V. L. Slayter
Sergeant James M. Smith
Officer Keoni L. Smith
Officer Sheri L. H. Taflinger
Assistant Chief Debora A. Tandal
Reserve Officer Craig A. Tavares
Major Michael B. Thomas
Detective Barry K. Tong
Corporal Michael L. Tsuda
Officer Roger A. Wong

Certificate of Merit




2012 RETIREES

Daron P. Akiyama
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
22 Yrs

Gerry Y. Asato
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
29 Yrs

Darren L. Asuncion
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
30 Yrs

August C. Belden
Metropolitan Police Corporal
26 Yrs

Gay Y. I. Black
Metropolitan Detective
25 Yrs

Terry W. Bledsoe
Metropolitan Detective
33 Yrs

Ron D. Bode
Metropolitan Police Major
33 Yrs

John H. Borges
Police Commission Investigator
21 Yrs

John D. Bortfield
Reserve Officer Motor
32 Yrs

Jeffery R. K. Bruchal
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
28 Yrs

Randall J. Burnett
Metropolitan Police Corporal
23 Yrs

James A. Causey
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
28 Yrs

Robert T. Chinen
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
37 Yrs

Clayton E. Chung
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
31 Yrs

William R. Chur
Metropolitan Police Major
36 Yrs

Michael G. Clark
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
29 Yrs

Theodore L. Coons
Metropolitan Detective
31 Yrs

Robert A. Cravaho
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
29 Yrs

Roger H. Cruz
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
30 Yrs

Bert O. Dement
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
30 Yrs

Raychelle M. Dungca
Metropolitan Detective
26 Yrs

William Estrella Jr.
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
29 Yrs

Yolanda A. Faria
Police Radio Dispatcher II
27 Yrs

Patrice M. Gionson
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
29 Yrs

Randall W. Gratz
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
31 Yrs

Kent K. Harada
Metropolitan Police Captain
40 Yrs

Dale H. Hardinger
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
29 Yrs

Kenneth I. Higa
Metropolitan Detective
32 Yrs

Bart S. Huber
Metropolitan Police Assistant Chief
29 Yrs

Edward S. Jesionka
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
27 Yrs

Christopher S. Johnson
Metropolitan Police Corporal
23 Yrs

Chester Kahalepuna
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
28 Yrs

Jett S. Kaneshiro
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
29 Yrs

Dean A. Kawamoto
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
31 Yrs

Mark Y. Kawasaki
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
28 Yrs

Steven S. Kitsu
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
34 Yrs

Kyle K. Konia
Metropolitan Detective
31 Yrs

Masen K. Kuaiwa
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
25 Yrs

Dan K. H. Kwon
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
25 Yrs

Gary K. Lahens
Metropolitan Detective
30 Yrs

Terry D. Leach
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
32 Yrs

Keith I. Lima
Metropolitan Police Captain
32 Yrs

David E. Lock
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
25 Yrs

Ramona G. L. Loo
Metropolitan Police Corporal
25 Yrs

Randolph G. Luna
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
27 Yrs

Keith D. Marini
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
24 Yrs

Bonnie G. McKewen
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
24 Yrs

Michael K. Michaelson
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
32 Yrs

Calvin D. Miller
Metropolitan Police Corporal
32 Yrs

Kenneth S. Miyazaki
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
33 Yrs

Evelyn C. Morioka
Police Radio Dispatcher II
25 Yrs

Jonathan A. Murray
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
25 Yrs

Florence Y. Nakamura
Private Secretary I
54 Yrs

Britt A. Nishijo
Metropolitan Police Captain
31 Yrs

Roland H. Ohata
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
28 Yrs

Belinda O. Ortega
Police Radio Dispatcher II
22 Yrs

Christopher W. Park
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
28 Yrs

Arcadio Ramos Jr.
Metropolitan Police Corporal
27 Yrs

Eligio J. Reyes
Metropolitan Detective
22 Yrs

Thomas T. Reyes
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
28 Yrs

Dwight R. Rodrigues
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
29 Yrs

Shari A. Romberger
Metropolitan Detective
25 Yrs

Wallace F. Salvador
Metropolitan Police Corporal
29 Yrs

Carol J. Samson
Accountant V
26 Yrs

Lawrence F. Santos Jr.
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
29 Yrs

Honolulu Police Department Annual Report 2012

Herbert K. Schreiner
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
31 Yrs

Sally B. Silva
Senior Clerk Typist
14 Yrs

Mike T. Tanaka
Metropolitan Police Corporal
25 Yrs

Patsy M. Tanimura
Secretary II
25 Yrs

Michael B. Thomas
Metropolitan Police Major
39 Yrs

John C. Thompson
Metropolitan Police Major
33 Yrs

Andrew N. Tsukano
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
30 Yrs

Kathleen M. Vasconcellos
Fingerprint Records Examiner II
29 Yrs

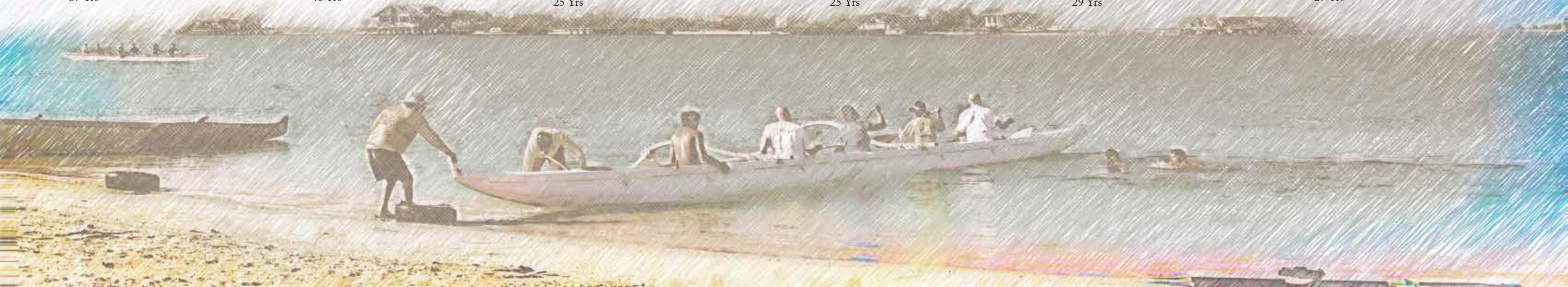
Kevin T. Watanabe
Metropolitan Police Sergeant
25 Yrs

Kevin K. K. Wong
Metropolitan Detective
25 Yrs

Sharon A. Yamamoto
Police Radio Dispatcher II
29 Yrs

Jean T. Yoshimura
Police Radio Dispatcher II
27 Yrs

Eric V. Zarriello
Metropolitan Police Lieutenant
27 Yrs



ROLL OF HONOR



Officer Garret C. Davis
End of Watch: 1/21/2012

Officer Chad M. Morimoto
End of Watch: 7/23/2012

Constable Kaaulana 1851
Officer John W. Mahelona 11/19/1903
Officer Manuel D. Abreu 11/7/1913
Officer Frederick Wright 4/30/1916
Officer James K. Keonaona 8/8/1923
Officer David W. Mahukona 11/28/1923
Officer Edwin H. Boyd 8/5/1925
Officer George Macy 7/22/1926
Officer Samson Paele 7/24/1927
Detective William K. Kama 10/5/1928
Officer George Rogers 9/10/1930
Officer David K. Kaohi 2/22/1931

Sergeant Henry A. Chillingworth 2/18/1936
Officer Wah Choon Lee 8/3/1937
Officer Alfred W. Dennis 5/2/1942
Officer Joseph K. Whitford Jr. 10/28/1962
Officer Abraham E. Mahiko 12/16/1963
Officer Andrew R. Morales 12/16/1963
Officer Patrick K. Ihu 6/1/1964
Lieutenant Benedict Eleneki 10/21/1964
Officer Bradley N. Ka'ana'na 7/3/1965
Officer Frank R. Medeiros 1/25/1967
Officer Ernest G. Lindemann 10/30/1969
Officer David R. Huber 6/20/1971

Officer Benjamin Kealoha Jr. 11/27/1971
Officer Robert A. Corder 4/4/1975
Officer Larry J. Stewart 2/12/1976
Pilot Thomas A. Moher 3/16/1977
Officer Merlin C. Kae'o 3/16/1977
Officer Ernest R. Grogg 8/26/1979
Officer David W. Parker 3/1/1985
Officer David N. Ronk 6/15/1987
Officer Troy L. Barboza 10/22/1987
Officer Roy E. Thurman 10/20/1990
Officer Randal N. Young 8/28/1991

Officer Bryant B. Bayne 7/21/1995
Officer Tate D. Kahakai 7/21/1995
Officer Dannygriggs M. Padayao 4/30/2001
Officer Glen A. Gaspar 3/4/2003
Officer Ryan K. Goto 7/23/2003
Officer Isaac Veal 8/16/2004
Officer Steve Favela 11/26/2006
Sergeant Harry Coelho 5/20/2007
Officer Eric C. Fontes 9/13/2011
Officer Garret C. Davis 1/21/2012
Officer Chad M. Morimoto 7/23/2012



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STATISTICS 2012

Major statistics are presented on pages 34 through 47.

For purposes of presentation, statistics are categorized in different ways. For instance, offenses are counted in two ways: actual and reported.

"Actual offenses" are defined according to the standards of the Uniform Crime Reporting program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Counts of actual offenses are a common measure of crime. The data that appear on pages 34 to 39 are based on actual offenses.

"Reported offenses" include unfounded complaints, which are screened out in the counting of actual offenses. Counts of reported offenses are a common measure of workload. The data on pages 40 through 47 of this section are based on reported offenses.

For this report, crime data from January to April 2012 is being provided. Additional information will be posted on the department's Internet site at <http://www.honolulupd.gov> as it becomes available.

CRIME INDEX 2003 - 2012

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

For 2012, crime data from January to April is being provided. As additional information is available, it will be posted on the department's Internet site at <http://www.honolulupd.gov>.

Offenses	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Murder	15	26	15	17	19
Forcible Rape	266	222	234	229	226
Robbery	989	818	841	956	943
Aggravated Assault	1,336	1,441	1,480	1,543	1,425
VIOLENT CRIME	2,606	2,507	2,570	2,745	2,613
Burglary	7,967	7,240	6,209	5,482	5,777
Larceny-Theft	32,086	29,512	29,376	26,540	26,483
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,253	7,369	6,798	6,288	4,937
PROPERTY CRIME	48,306	44,121	42,383	38,310	37,197
TOTAL	50,912	46,628	44,953	41,055	39,810

Offenses	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Murder	18	14	19	14	6
Forcible Rape	203	243	218	203	55
Robbery	928	869	891	821	282
Aggravated Assault	1,426	1,411	1,420	1,332	420
VIOLENT CRIME	2,575	2,537	2,548	2,370	763
Burglary	6,370	5,999	5,760	5,373	1,592
Larceny-Theft	21,473	23,647	22,007	21,987	6,984
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,938	3,729	3,901	3,252	816
PROPERTY CRIME	31,781	33,375	31,668	30,612	9,392
TOTAL	34,356	35,912	34,216	32,982	10,155

*January to April 2012

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY 2010 - 2012

	2010	2011	2012
Actual Personnel Strength (December)			
All Employees	2,551	2,524	2,486
Police Officers	2,071	2,051	2,012
Officers Per 1,000 Population	2.2	2.1	2.1
Operating Expenditures (fiscal year)	\$224,265,782	\$227,496,957	\$232,582,594
Firearms Used			
Murder	5	3	2*
Robbery	93	83	26*
Aggravated Assault	148	126	24*
Knives or Cutting Instruments Used			
Murder	4	4	1*
Robbery	70	58	25*
Aggravated Assault	333	335	120*
Arrests			
Adults Arrested (except traffic)	30,601	29,814	10,625*
Juveniles Arrested (except traffic)	7,361	6,316	2,218*
TOTAL	37,962	36,130	12,843*
Value of Property Stolen	\$56,960,220	\$55,499,961	\$15,190,844*
Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions			
Major	5,189	5,234	5,063
Minor	16,493	16,910	16,768
TOTAL	21,682	22,144	21,831
Persons Killed	63	52	57
Resident Population (estimates)	956,500	966,400	976,400

OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES - 2012*

INDEX CRIMES

OFFENSES	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percent Cleared
Murder	6	3	50.0
Forcible Rape	55	26	47.3
Robbery	282	87	30.9
Aggravated Assault	420	211	50.2
VIOLENT CRIME	763	327	42.9
Burglary	1,592	115	7.2
Larceny-Theft	6,984	1,197	17.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	816	39	4.8
PROPERTY CRIME	9,392	1,351	14.4
TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	10,155	1,678	16.5

PART II OFFENSES

OFFENSES	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percent Cleared
Part II Offenses	20,020	14,931	74.6

ALL OFFENSES

OFFENSES	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percent Cleared
All Offenses	30,175	16,609	55.0

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports and Records Management System

*January to April 2012

ADULTS AND JUVENILES ARRESTED - 2012*

Offense	Adults Arrested	Juveniles Arrested	Total
Murder	5	0	5
Negligent Homicide	5	0	5
Forcible Rape	21	7	28
Robbery	66	41	107
Aggravated Assault	161	25	186
Burglary	105	10	115
Larceny-Theft	768	279	1,047
Motor Vehicle Theft	73	7	80
TOTAL - PART I	1,204	369	1,573
Other Assualts	988	190	1,178
Arson	4	2	6
Forgery	34	1	35
Fraud	55	3	58
Embezzlement	2	0	2
Stolen Property	38	2	40
Vandalism	104	58	162
Weapons	43	9	52
Prostitution	93	4	97
Sex Offenses	73	21	94
Drug Laws	351	137	488
Gambling	10	0	10
Family Offenses	5	0	5
Driving Under Influence	1,723	12	1,735
Liquor Laws	298	18	316
Disorderly Conduct	177	5	182
All Other Offenses	5,423	548	5,971
Curfew		43	43
Runaway		796	796
TOTAL - PART II	9,421	1,849	11,270
GRAND TOTAL	10,625	2,218	12,843

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports

*January to April 2012

ACTUAL OFFENSE AND VALUE OF PROPERTY - 2012*

Offense	Number	Value (\$)
Murder:	6	10
Forcible Rape:	55	0
Robbery:		
Highway	130	200,624
Commercial Establishment	38	52,091
Service Station	7	26,760
Convenience Store	34	11,772
Residence	26	25,501
Bank	0	0
Miscellaneous	47	34,057
TOTAL	282	350,805
Burglary:		
Residence: Night	213	439,692
Residence: Day	508	1,716,018
Residence: Unknown	502	1,707,877
Nonresidence: Night	85	83,093
Nonresidence: Day	49	80,357
Nonresidence: Unknown	235	496,158
TOTAL	1,592	4,523,195
Larceny-Theft by Value:		
Over \$200	3,459	5,912,761
\$50 to \$200	1,529	164,331
Under \$50	1,996	28,829
TOTAL	6,984	6,105,921
Motor Vehicle Theft	816	4,210,913
GRAND TOTAL	9,735	15,190,844
Larceny-Theft by Type:		
Pocket-Picking	75	138,880
Purse-Snatching	34	32,211
Shoplifting	1,359	166,897
From Motor Vehicles	1,944	1,737,743
Motor Vehicle Accessories	331	92,013
Bicycles	374	161,819
From Buildings	1,237	1,838,600
From Coin-Operated Machines	13	1,720
All Other	1,617	1,936,038
TOTAL	6,984	6,105,921
Motor Vehicles Recovered:	408	

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports

*January to April 2012

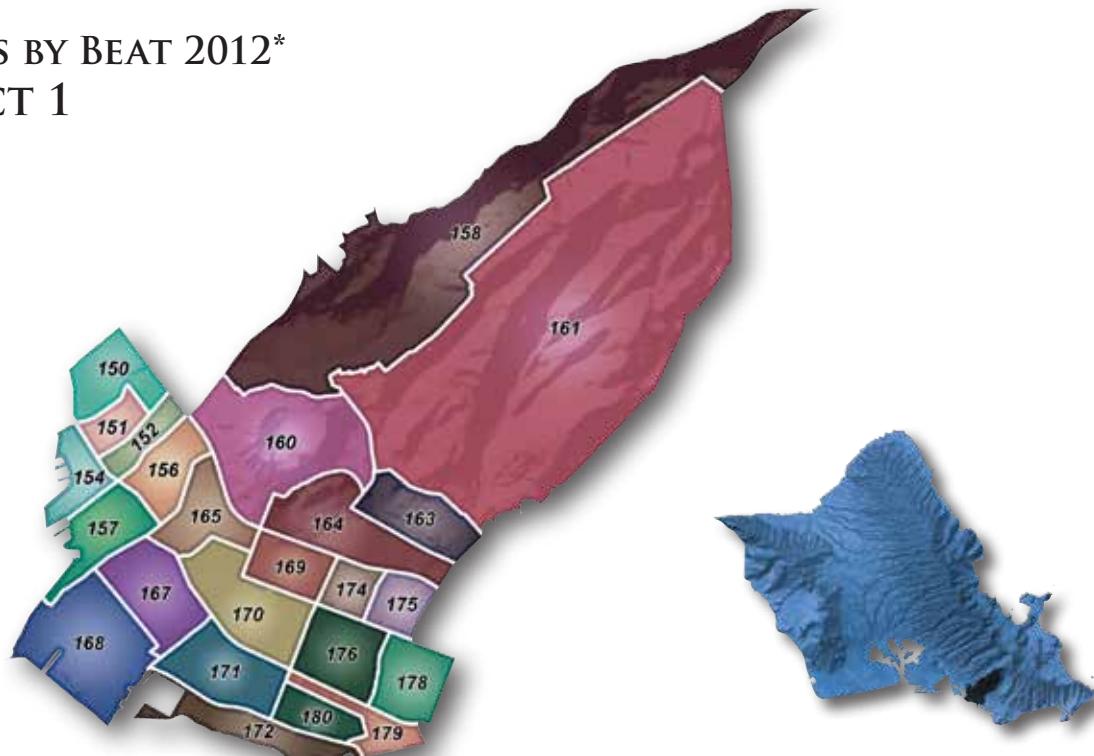
PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED - 2012*

Type of Property	Stolen (\$)	Recovered (\$)
Currency, Notes, Etc.	924,323	31,611
Jewelry and Precious Metals	3,502,600	38,393
Clothing and Furs	989,034	43,636
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	3,940,664	2,555,657
Office Equipment	862,116	23,078
Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	924,056	24,110
Firearms	49,255	5,700
Household Goods	458,951	30,759
Consumable Goods	62,550	12,758
Livestock	10,001	9,600
Miscellaneous	3,467,294	243,358
TOTAL	15,190,844	3,018,660

*January to April 2012

OFFENSES BY BEAT 2012*

DISTRICT 1



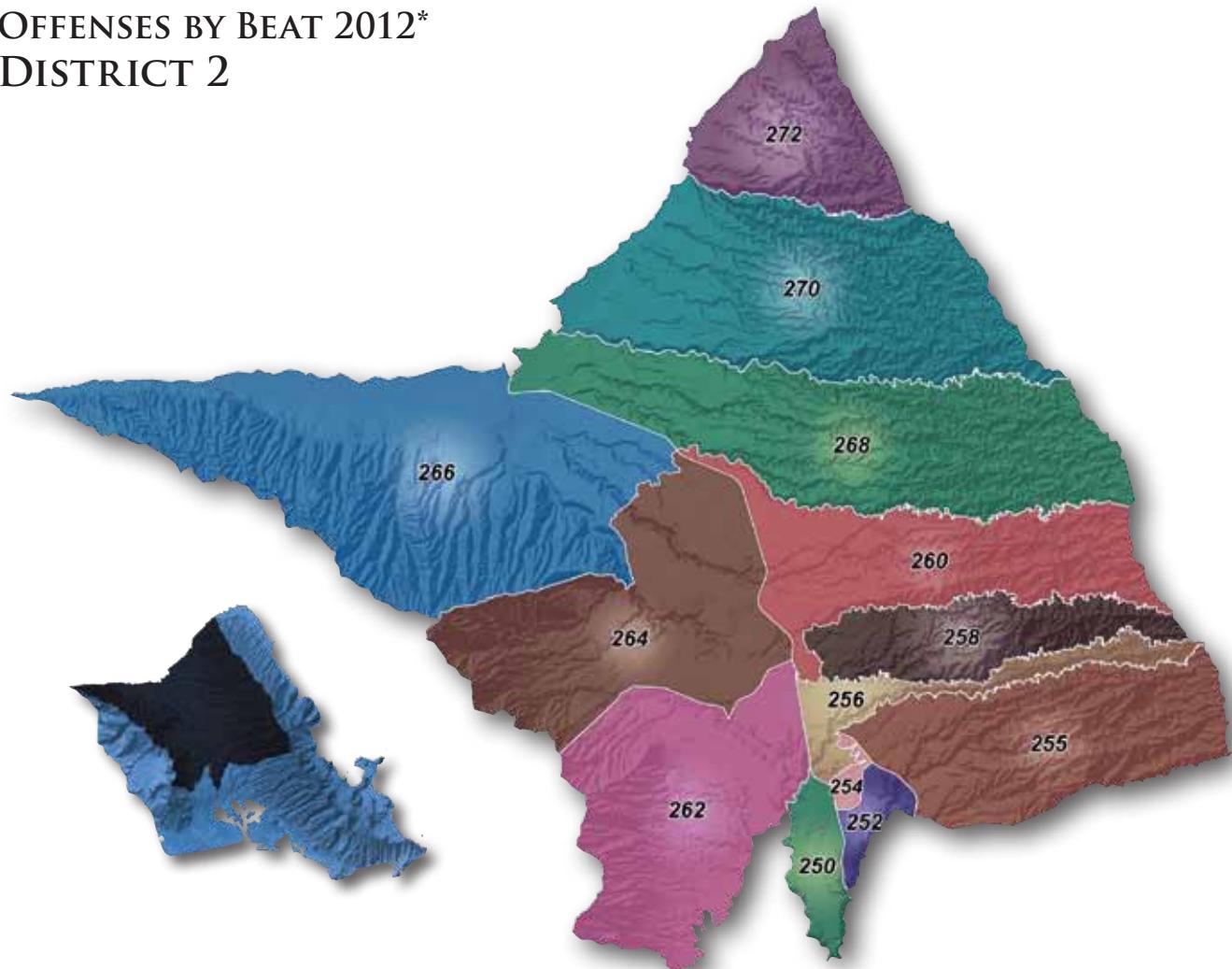
Beat	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
150	0	0	1	3	3	18	3	28
151	0	1	7	2	4	22	7	43
152	0	1	2	0	0	41	4	48
154	0	0	6	4	5	72	1	88
156	0	0	1	4	0	20	3	28
157	0	0	0	2	0	33	3	38
158	0	0	0	0	11	25	8	44
160	0	0	1	4	13	28	10	56
161	0	1	1	0	7	34	2	45
163	1	1	0	2	8	20	19	51
164	0	0	2	4	16	37	23	82
165	0	0	0	2	5	27	2	36
167	0	0	3	2	5	28	3	41
168	0	0	1	5	1	15	2	24
169	0	0	4	0	6	23	3	36
170	0	0	1	1	5	44	2	53
171	0	0	3	5	5	104	13	130
172	0	0	1	6	1	44	1	53
174	0	0	2	0	2	38	4	46
175	0	0	2	1	6	33	2	44
176	0	1	8	15	4	192	16	236
178	0	0	1	2	9	81	6	99
179	0	0	3	3	9	73	4	92
180	0	0	5	4	1	290	11	311
Total	1	5	55	71	126	1,342	152	1,752

Source: Records Management System

*January to April 2012

OFFENSES BY BEAT 2012*

DISTRICT 2



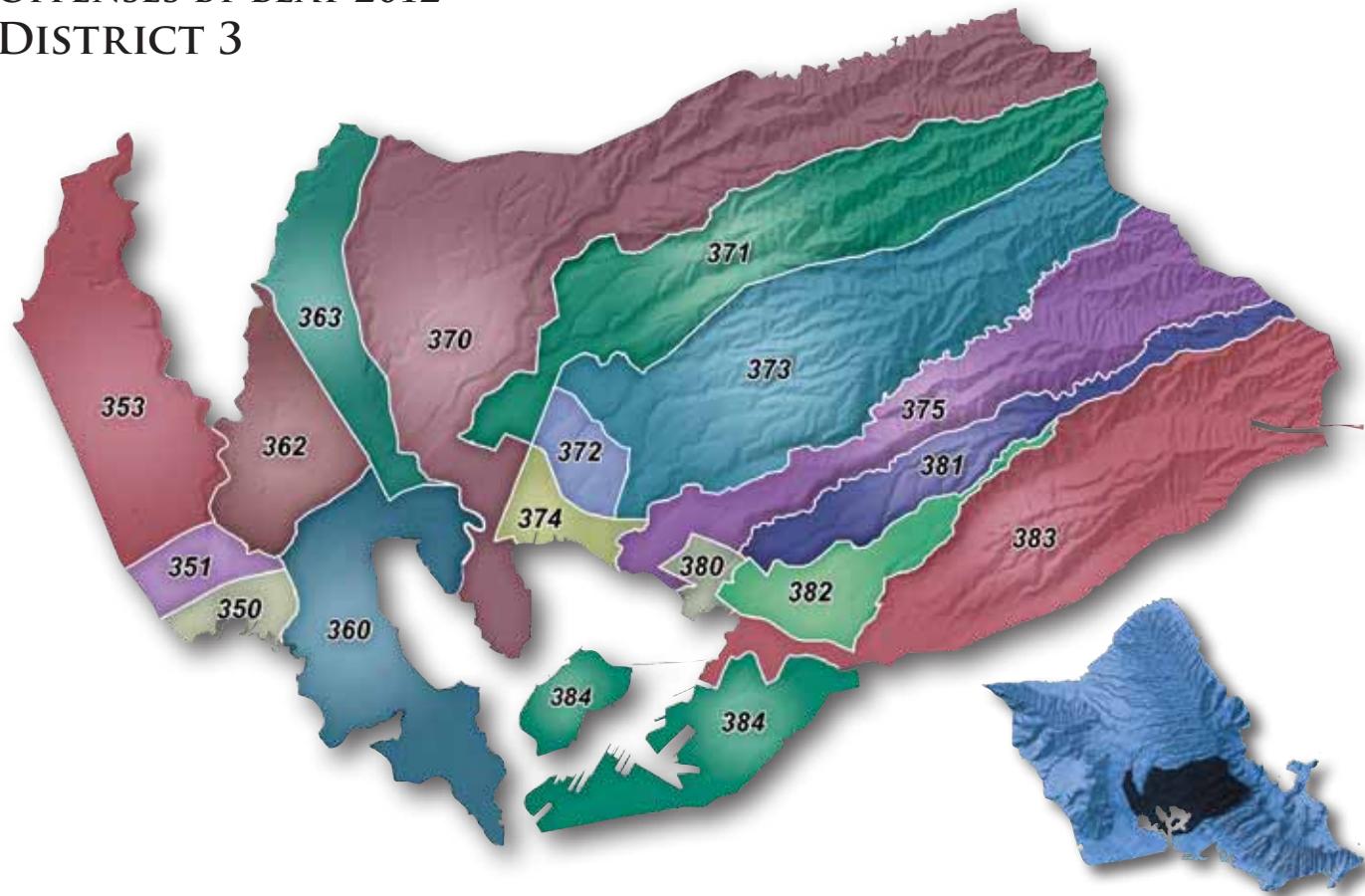
Beat	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
250	0	0	1	6	18	46	4	75
252	0	0	3	5	16	62	7	93
254	0	0	3	2	11	40	3	59
255	0	0	0	3	9	24	4	40
256	0	0	1	0	9	20	5	35
258	0	2	1	1	23	41	2	70
260	0	0	1	7	13	62	5	88
262	0	3	1	5	4	32	5	50
264	0	0	1	0	14	36	9	60
266	0	0	1	5	9	40	3	58
268	0	0	2	5	8	42	4	61
270	0	0	0	2	2	49	1	54
272	1	0	1	3	17	83	12	117
Total	1	5	16	44	153	577	64	860

Source: Records Management System

*January to April 2012

OFFENSES BY BEAT 2012*

DISTRICT 3



Beat	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
350	0	0	1	3	5	15	3	27
351	0	2	3	3	11	85	11	115
353	0	1	0	6	7	50	9	73
360	0	1	3	3	14	56	7	84
362	0	1	0	2	20	102	12	137
363	0	0	0	1	11	44	14	70
370	0	0	1	2	9	105	6	123
371	0	1	0	3	21	12	8	45
372	0	3	0	1	14	19	8	45
373	1	0	0	1	23	25	3	53
374	0	0	1	4	5	66	5	81
375	0	0	4	4	10	45	9	72
380	0	1	9	4	14	161	8	197
381	0	0	0	0	10	17	1	28
382	0	1	0	5	23	37	1	67
383	0	0	3	3	7	21	5	39
384	0	0	3	4	18	55	5	85
Total	1	11	28	49	222	915	115	1,341

Source: Records Management System

*January to April 2012

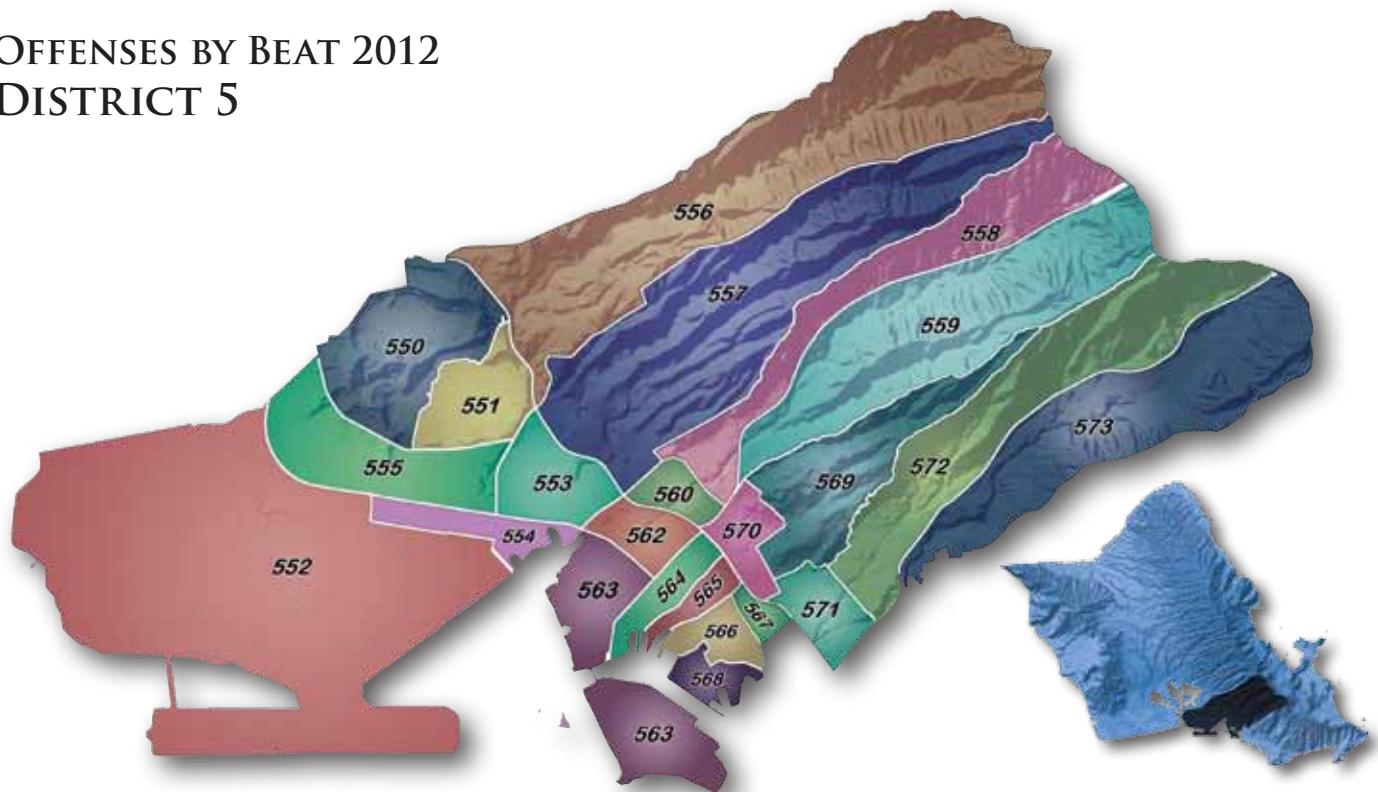
OFFENSES BY BEAT 2012* DISTRICT 4



Source: Records Management System

*January to April 2012

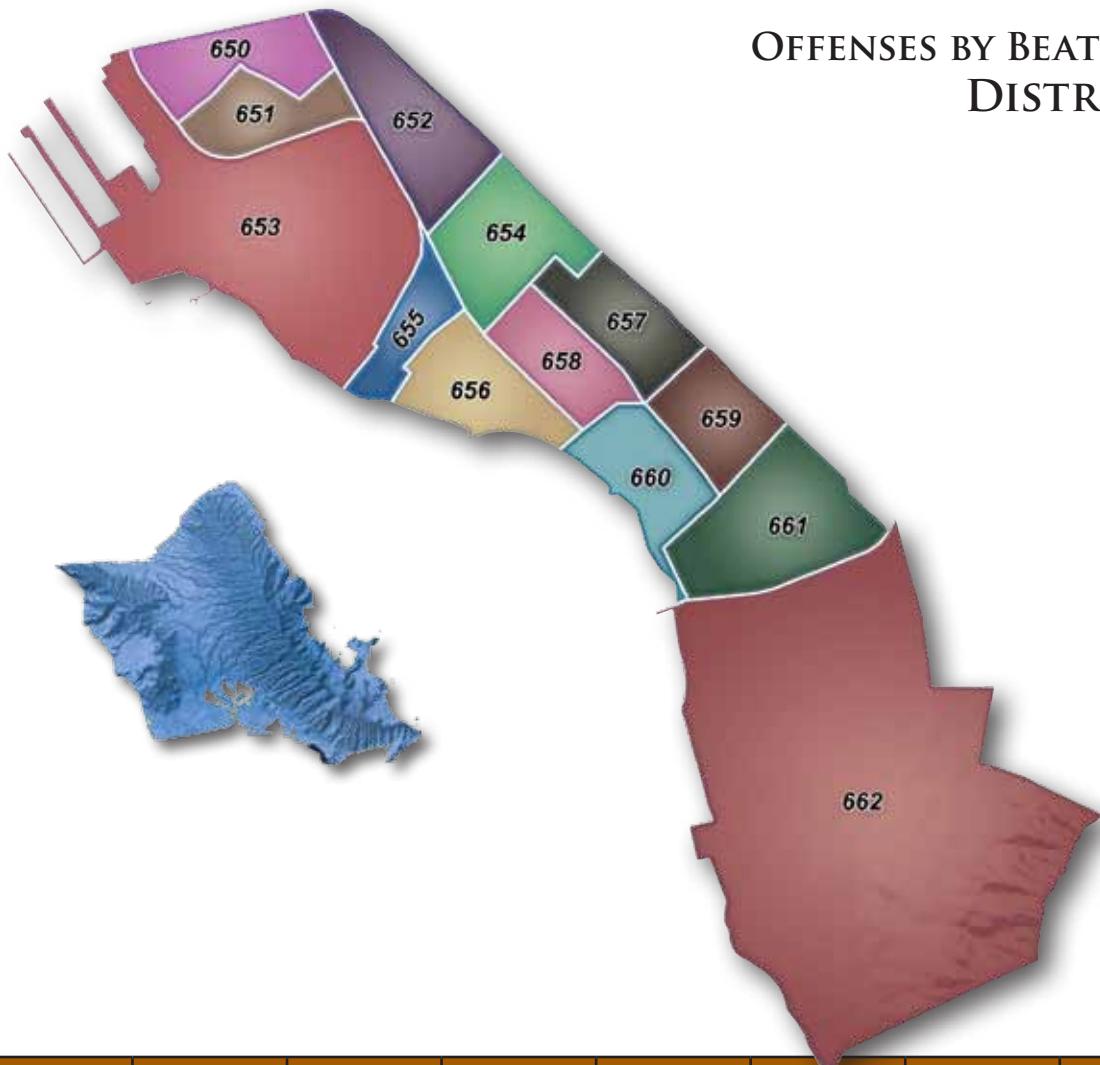
OFFENSES BY BEAT 2012 DISTRICT 5



Source: Records Management System

*January to April 2012

OFFENSES BY BEAT 2012* DISTRICT 6



Beat	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
650	0	0	4	0	10	20	4	38
651	0	2	4	6	6	38	6	62
652	0	1	3	1	10	54	8	77
653	0	0	3	2	22	103	16	146
654	0	0	8	5	7	62	9	91
655	0	0	1	1	4	26	1	33
656	0	1	5	5	19	98	4	132
657	0	0	9	8	16	82	13	128
658	0	1	7	7	8	86	7	116
659	0	0	0	5	7	26	14	52
660	0	0	7	6	21	124	5	163
661	0	0	3	2	13	54	5	77
662	1	0	4	2	5	55	6	73
Total	1	5	58	50	148	828	98	1,188

Source: Records Management System

*January to April 2012

OFFENSES BY BEAT 2012*

DISTRICT 7



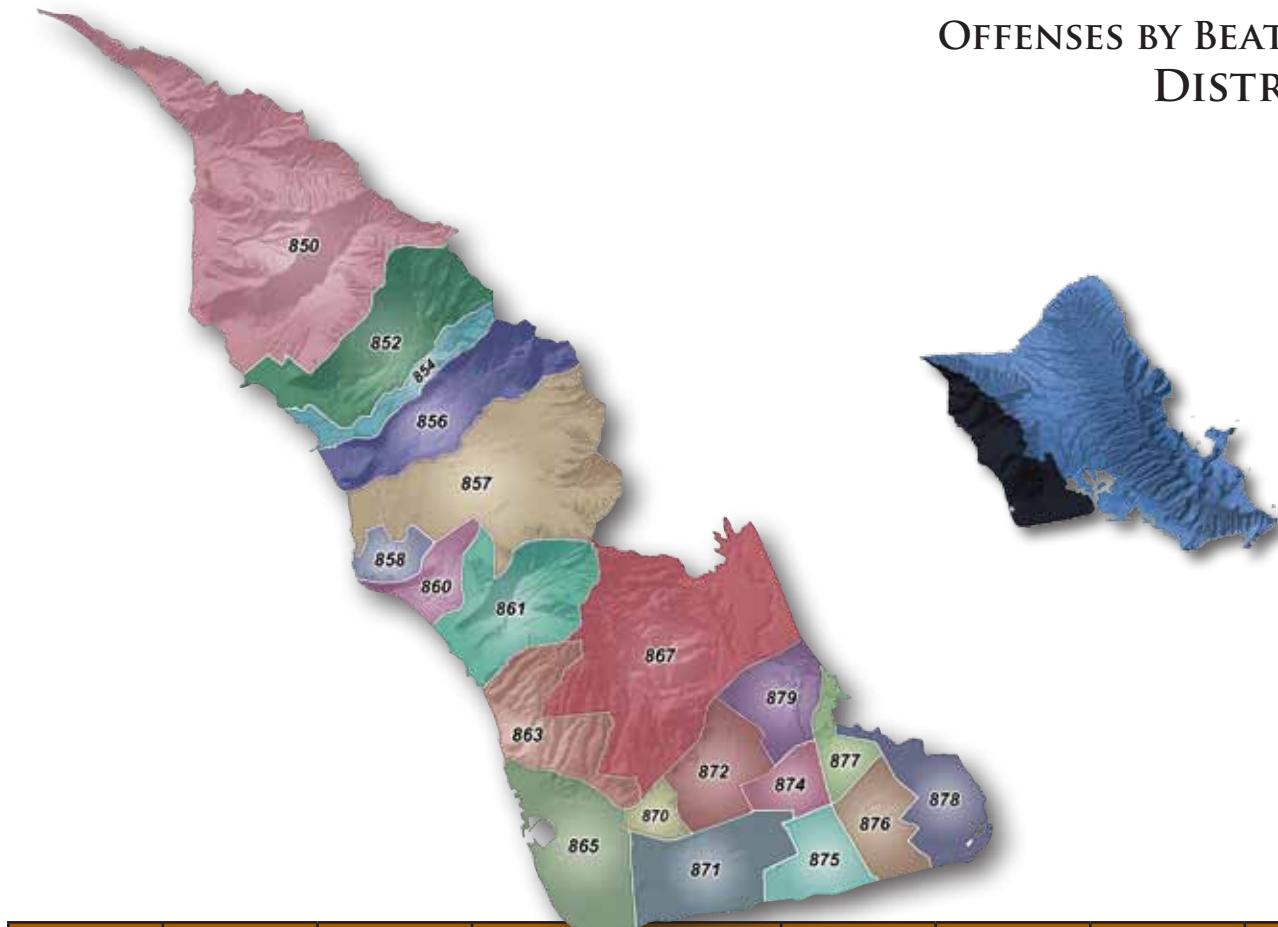
Beat	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
750	0	0	0	0	14	20	4	38
751	0	0	1	3	19	50	20	93
752	0	0	1	3	12	36	13	65
753	0	0	0	1	12	47	6	66
754	0	0	2	2	14	59	4	81
755	0	1	3	2	2	60	17	85
756	0	0	3	3	5	47	6	64
757	0	0	0	0	9	20	5	34
758	0	0	2	3	10	26	7	48
759	0	0	2	1	15	50	3	71
760	0	0	0	0	8	35	4	47
761	0	0	0	0	7	34	0	41
762	0	0	2	2	15	29	8	56
763	0	0	3	5	9	12	3	32
764	0	0	0	0	13	8	6	27
765	0	0	1	2	8	29	4	44
766	0	0	1	0	19	17	3	40
768	0	0	2	1	16	32	2	53
770	0	0	2	0	9	5	0	16
772	0	0	0	0	11	18	5	34
774	0	0	1	0	11	34	3	49
776	1	0	0	3	17	34	4	59
778	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	11
780	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
782	0	0	0	0	7	10	2	19
784	0	0	0	0	0	43	1	44
Total	1	1	26	31	264	782	130	1,235

Source: Records Management System

*January to April 2012

OFFENSES BY BEAT 2012*

DISTRICT 8



Beat	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Total
850	0	1	1	6	12	50	6	76
852	0	1	5	3	14	92	4	119
854	0	1	7	11	25	98	2	144
856	0	1	2	8	10	55	3	79
857	0	0	2	0	17	33	0	52
858	0	1	2	3	10	29	7	52
860	0	1	2	5	4	38	4	54
861	0	1	6	10	12	63	5	97
863	0	0	0	0	1	10	6	17
865	0	0	0	0	6	36	5	47
867	0	1	0	6	24	26	6	63
870	0	0	5	3	2	94	1	105
871	0	0	0	1	7	26	6	40
872	0	0	0	6	4	60	8	78
874	0	1	1	5	13	54	7	81
875	0	1	2	5	22	72	6	108
876	0	3	3	3	25	54	6	94
877	0	1	2	0	6	16	6	31
878	0	0	0	0	8	13	0	21
879	0	0	1	2	0	6	1	10
Total	0	14	41	77	222	925	89	1,368

Source: Records Management System

*January to April 2012

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www.honolulupd.org



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