

What lies behind us and what lies  
before us  
are tiny matters  
compared to what lies within us.

- Oliver Wendell Holmes

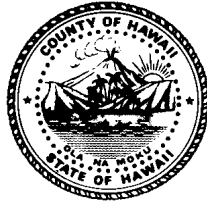
This report was prepared by JoAnn Farnsworth, M.S., I wish to thank all the people who I called upon for data, stories and editorial, formatting and layout assistance.

Mahalos:

Diane Chadwick, Hawaii Community Foundation  
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**Disclaimer:** While text, citations and data for the indicators were, to the best of the author's knowledge current and accurate, source information changes, typographical errors occur and numbers can be transposed. Please notify JoAnn Farnsworth if you suspect any possible errors at 329-0806. Mahalo

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*Mayor*



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## COUNTY OF HAWAII

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October 11, 2004

Aloha,

I would like to personally thank all of you for participating in and supporting the Hawaii Island Meth Initiative. Because of your hard work, determination, and commitment, we have been able to take positive steps forward in addressing the harm caused by ICE. Our children, our families, and our neighborhoods are safer and healthier because of your efforts.

The Hawaii Island Meth Initiative is a comprehensive update of our communities' efforts – what we have been able to accomplish in the areas of enforcement, treatment, and prevention. Although we have made substantial progress these past three years, we still have a lot of work ahead of us. But, I am confident that our community will continue to make a positive difference in creating a safer and healthier Hawaii Island.

Thank you for caring and working hard to make Hawaii Island a nice place to live.

Mahalo,

Harry Kim  
MAYOR

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## Who to Call, Where to Look

[www.healingourisland.com](http://www.healingourisland.com)

- Access our website: [healingourisland.com](http://www.healingourisland.com) for current events, updates of progress in prevention, treatment and enforcement efforts.
- For information on community efforts or how you can get involved call the Hawaii County Resource Center at 961-8366.
- For information on research call Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division at 808-692-7506 or access their website at [www.hawaii.gov/health/substance-abuse/prevention-treatment/index](http://www.hawaii.gov/health/substance-abuse/prevention-treatment/index).
- To find treatment services near you or a loved one, visit [www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov](http://www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov) or the treatment section of [www.healingourisland.com](http://www.healingourisland.com) .
- For data and community profiles, visit The Center on Family website at [www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu](http://www.uhfamily.hawaii.edu) .

## What You Can Do

- Be intolerant of ICE activity in your neighborhood, and take action. Report any suspected drug sales or production by calling:  
**East Hawaii- 934-VICE**  
**West Hawaii- 329-O-ICE**
- Be a Youth Mentor- call Allen Salavea, Hawaii Island Mentoring Program at 974-7531.
- Encourage substance abusers to seek help and then help them through it.
- Welcome treatment centers and halfway houses into your community .
- Give your children clear messages about not using alcohol and drugs.
- Get involved with your local community mobilization effort.
- Encourage legislative action to increase treatment and prevention services in our communities.

# I. Summary of Federal, State and Hawaii County Drug Strategies

## A. Federal Strategies

There seems to be consensus across all governmental sectors that there needs to be a three-pronged approach to the strategy of reducing the use of illicit drugs. First of all there needs to be effective **community awareness and education to prevent the use of drugs and underage drinking and to encourage users to seek treatment**. Central to drug prevention is the development and implementation of programs that prevent illicit drug use, keep drugs out of neighborhoods and schools, and provide a safe and secure environment for all people.

Secondly, there needs to be access to a **variety of treatment options**. Drug addiction is a complex disorder that can involve virtually every aspect of an individual's functioning in the family, at work, and in the community. Because of addiction's complexity and pervasive consequences, drug addiction treatment typically must involve many components. Some of those components focus directly on the individual's drug use. Others focus on restoring the addicted individual to productive membership in the family and society.

Thirdly, there needs to be improved efforts to increase **public safety through enforcement initiatives**. Law enforcement initiatives emphasize attacking drug trafficking organizations at every level through a careful coordination of Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts. These efforts continue through the criminal justice system with programs such as drug courts and prison based treatment that reduce recidivism of drug-involved offenders.

Adapted from Office of National Drug Control Policy, March 2004

### NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY GOALS

#### Two-Year Goals:

By 2006

-A 10 percent reduction in current use of illegal drugs by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.

-A 10 percent reduction in current use of illegal drugs by adults age 18 and older.

-Increase treatment funding by 600 million dollars by 2006.

#### Five-Year Goals:

By 2009

-A 25 percent reduction in current use of illegal drugs by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.

-A 25 percent reduction in current use of illegal drugs by adults age 18 and older.

Progress toward youth goals will be measured from the baseline established by the Monitoring the Future survey for the 2000–2001 school year. Progress toward adult goals will be measured from the baseline of the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. All Strategy goals seek to reduce current use of any illicit drug. (Use of alcohol and tobacco products, although illegal for youths, is not captured under “any illegal drug.”)

## B. State Strategies

The solution to the ICE epidemic is to prevent the future generation from substance abuse and cure the present generation of ice abusers. Safety of Hawaii's residents is the most important objective. This means that the ice epidemic must be cured by treating the addicted and protecting against the spread of the disease. Enhanced criminal penalties are required to protect the public and send a strong message to drug traffickers who profit from the spread of ice. Early intervention and treatment of adolescents is the highest funding priority.

Adapted from the FINAL REPORT of the Joint House-Senate Task Force on Ice and Drug Abatement, January 2004

The State of Hawaii has taken an aggressive approach to dealing with the crystal methamphetamine or ICE problem. In alignment with the Federal government Hawaii has chosen to focus also on a three-pronged approach. The first goal being to **stop illicit drug use and underage drinking before they start**; the community awareness, prevention and education goal. Effective drug prevention necessarily involves comprehensive community-based efforts. The two aspects of prevention and education and community mobilization are intertwined and yet distinct. The second goal is **treatment for drug and alcohol abusers**; the treatment goal. The overall goal of treatment is to reduce or eliminate the use of alcohol and/or other drugs as a contributing factor to physical, psychological, and other social dysfunction and to arrest, retard, or reverse progress of associated problems. And the third goal is to **intervene in the distribution of illicit drugs**; the enforcement goal. Law enforcement serves as the gatekeeper of the criminal justice process of arrest, prosecution, incarceration, and court mandated conditions of probation and parole, used to distinguish users and addicts from dealers and producers.

Adapted from Hawaii Drug Control Strategy

**“Mission:** Our mission is to reduce harm to our community by responding to the unique prevention, treatment, criminal justice, and law enforcement needs associated with drug distribution, illicit drug use and underage drinking. Drawing upon government-community partnerships, the Strategy will reduce the factors that put residents at risk for substance abuse and increase protective factors to safeguard the people of Hawai'i from the negative consequences associated with illicit drug use and underage drinking.”

Hawaii Drug Control Strategy, November 2003

### STATE OF HAWAII DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY GOALS

#### Three-Year Goals: By 2005

- Reduce the use of illegal drugs by 10%
- Reduce offender recidivism (for adults) by 10%

## C. County Strategies

The Hawaii Island Meth Initiative started in early 2001 when Mayor Harry Kim declared a war on ICE. His commitment to this effort was in response to communities taking action by saying “Enough is enough.” Much has happened since that time. Many community members have dedicated time and energy to find community-centered solutions. Additional financial and in-kind resources have been secured to enhance enforcement efforts, increase access to treatment, and increase community awareness and education efforts.

Hawaii County has focused on three priority areas: **improving enforcement, treatment and prevention.** The goal was to involve everyone in understanding the causes of our growing ICE epidemic and in finding solutions that work.

### Initial Efforts

In 2001, U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye was apprised of the serious problem Hawaii Island was experiencing with ICE. As a result, he pledged his support to help find federal resources to support the Hawaii Island Meth Initiative. *The mission of the Hawaii Island Meth Initiative is to have everyone working together to heal our island from the harmful effects of ICE. The goal is to ensure that Hawaii Island is a healthy and safe place for our children and families.*

### Meth Summit I

A comprehensive strategic planning process was begun with help from the National Drug Enforcement Administration and the National Crime Prevention Council. In the fall of 2002 the county sponsored the first Meth Summit, 350 people attended the conference, resulting in 145 recommendations. Those recommendations were ranked and the two areas that generated the most concern needing immediate action were **increasing protective factors and reduction of risk factors which would prevent youth from first use and increasing on island access to treatment for adult and youth addicts.\***

### Meth II

In August of 2003 the second Meth Summit was held involving over 300 participants whose charge was to develop strategic action plans for enforcement, treatment, prevention, community engagement, education, faith groups and the non-profit sector. When the recommendations from all 16 groups were tallied the primary areas of concern remain **increasing community mobilization and understanding of the problem, access to on island treatment with adequately trained staff, and positive activities and mentoring for youth. \***

\*for detailed actions taken as a result of the summits see Section III, Page 8

## II. Hawaii County Goals and Objectives

### **Goal 1: Expand Enforcement Efforts**

- ❖ Increase support from federal law enforcement agencies
  - Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)
  - Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)
  - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- ❖ Increase state enforcement support
  - National Guard Counter Drug Unit
  - Narcotics Enforcement in the Department of Public Safety
  - Attorney General's Office
- ❖ Increase local law enforcement capacity
  - Dedicate personnel for ICE enforcement
  - Improve lab testing
  - Improve communication between island residents and the Hawaii County Police Department
- ❖ Dedicate senior prosecutors who are assigned strictly to drug cases in both East and West Hawaii
- ❖ Support the creation of Drug Court in East and West Hawaii for adults and juveniles

### **Goal 2: Expand Treatment Capacity**

- ❖ Establish an adolescent treatment center on island
- ❖ Create a treatment continuum and treatment alternatives for women, children and men in every community on island
- ❖ Establish additional school-based treatment programs
- ❖ Strengthen domestic violence and support native Hawaiian healing practices

### **Goal 3: Increase Prevention Capacity**

- ❖ Ensure every community on island is active and participating in activities to strengthen our children and our families
- ❖ Increase public information through use of:
  - Website
  - TV
  - 211
- ❖ Establish a community fund for community-based initiatives
- ❖ Mobilize all community sectors; business, faith based organizations, unions, service groups, education and non-profits
- ❖ Increase opportunities for positive youth recreation, activities and mentoring programs island-wide

### **Overall Our Goal is To Create a Safe and Healthy Island Community**

- ❖ By improving our transportation infrastructure
- ❖ By creating a healthy, diversified and vibrant economy

### III. Hawaii County Accomplishments on Goals and Objectives to Date October 2004

#### **Goal 1: Expand Enforcement Efforts**

##### **Objectives:**

##### **Increase support from federal law enforcement agencies**

###### **Accomplishments:**

- Drug Enforcement Agency-1 additional DEA agent assigned to Hawaii County for a total of 2
- Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms-2 ATF agents are now permanently assigned to Hawaii County for Project Safe Neighborhoods
- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force conducted numerous anti-drug operations on the island
- Commitment from U.S. Attorney's Office to open a satellite office on Hawaii Island

##### **Increase state enforcement support**

###### **Accomplishments:**

- Increased Counter-Drug National Guard personnel from 2 to 4 Hawaii Island
- Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Division, submitted legislation to regulate precursor chemicals in response to recommendations at Meth Summit I
- Attorney General's Office-established Drug Nuisance Abatement Unit to prevent drug houses in communities

##### **Increase local law enforcement capacity**

###### **Accomplishments:**

- Dedicated personnel for ICE enforcement- created ICE Task Force comprised of 10 HCPD officers, 5 in East Hawaii & 5 In West Hawaii
- Anti Smuggling Unit made up of 3 officers based at Keahole Airport
- Received funding for improved crime lab and technical assistance
- Established the ICE Hotline for anonymous tips on ICE houses and dealers

**East Hawaii- 934-VICE**  
**West Hawaii- 329-O-ICE**

##### **Dedicate senior prosecutors who are assigned strictly to drug cases**

###### **Accomplishments:**

- Selected and assigned one senior deputy prosecutor to each side of the island

##### **Establishment of Drug Court in East and West Hawaii for Adults and Juveniles**

###### **Accomplishments:**

- Drug Courts in both East and West Hawaii established resulting in 53 admissions since October 2002
- Juvenile Drug Court to open in both East and West Hawaii in November 2004

## **Goal 2: Expand Treatment Capacity**

### **Objectives:**

#### **Establish an adolescent treatment center on island**

##### **Accomplishments:**

- Opening October 2004 is an 8-bed day & residential treatment program for youth. The State of Hawaii, the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and The Department of Justice provided funding for this program. Ke Ola Hou, (To Heal; To Restore to Health), is an experiential, cultural and community based treatment program for our island's children.

#### **Create a treatment continuum and treatment alternatives for women, children and men in every community on island**

##### **Accomplishments:**

- Through the Hawaii Island Meth Initiative grants have been made to non-profit organizations to improve access to treatment in rural communities, increase the number of certified substance abuse counselors, provide therapeutic living for pregnant and parenting women and their children, integrate mental health and substance abuse treatment services and to further the objectives of strengthening domestic violence and native Hawaiian healing practices.
- Additional resources for treatment will be funded through the recently released 2004 legislative appropriation, Act 40 passed by the 2004 State Legislature.

#### **Establish additional school-based outpatient treatment programs**

##### **Accomplishments:**

- Through the Pulama Project, the Big Island Substance Abuse Council has increased outpatient care to four additional Big Island high schools;
  - Hilo
  - Kealakehe
  - Laupahoehoe
  - Honokaa

#### **Increase the number of trained Certified Substance Abuse Counselors (CSAC)**

##### **Accomplishments:**

- The Hawaii Island Meth Initiative has made funding available to increase the number of CSAC and provide them with training and supervision. These intern counselors will provide increased treatment services in East, West and North Hawaii.
- Funds have also been made available to provide additional CSAC training through Hawaii Community College.

### **Goal 3: Increase Prevention Capacity**

#### **Objectives:**

**Ensure every community on island is active and participating in activities to strengthen our children and our families**

##### **Accomplishments:**

- Through out the island there are numerous ongoing community groups meeting to address the causes of ICE use and finding solutions. The community groups are also providing support for addicts, their friends and family members. (See chart on Page 10)
- “Hugs not Drugs” sign waving event held in over 20 locations involving 1500 people island-wide.
- Meth Summit I in 2002, Meth Summit II in 2003 with over 300 participants each year
- Federal Weed and Seed project designated for Pahoia Town

#### **Increase public information**

##### **Accomplishments:**

- ICE website [healingourisland.com](http://healingourisland.com), funded by Fairmont Resorts
- Lailima Hawaii-Gary Shimabukuro, has done over 100 presentations around the island to educate the public as to the devastating effects of ICE
- Hawaii County *War on ICE* TV show, weekly program on Channel 54, ran over 50 showings
- “Find or Give Help” 211, Aloha United Way
- Hawaii County Police Department, Prosecutors Office, and Mayors Office conducted numerous information sessions county wide
- Five Mountains Hawaii and North Hawaii Drug Free Coalition published Healing Island Resource Guide

#### **Establish a community fund for community-based initiatives**

##### **Accomplishments:**

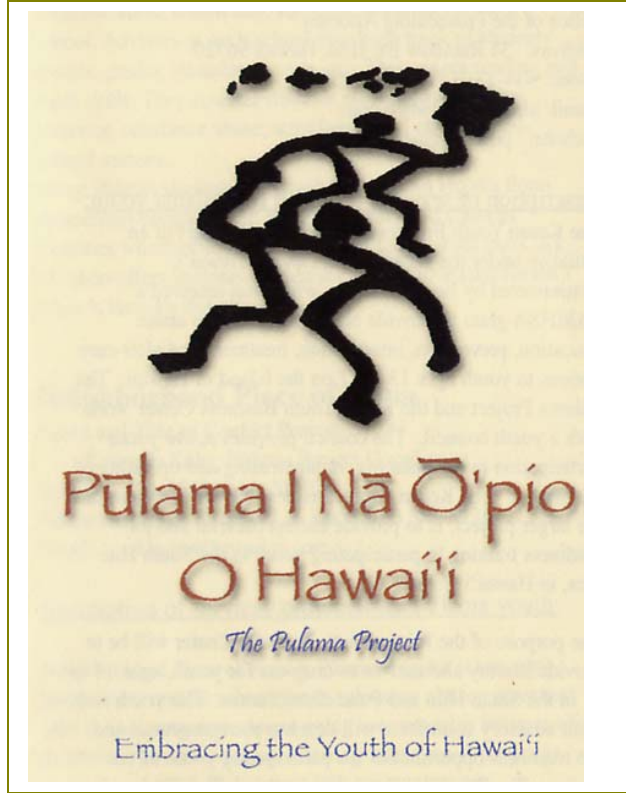
- Healing Our Island Community Fund established through the Hawaii County Resource Center has made awards to over 56 community groups to assist them in their grassroots efforts against drugs. (See the appendix B for a complete list of projects funded.)

#### **Increase opportunities for positive youth recreation, activities and mentoring**

##### **Accomplishments:**

- Pulama Project- a federally funded initiative for positive youth activities, drug prevention and treatment in over eight sites across the island. (See the following page for details).
- Through the Hawaii Island Meth Initiative grants have been made to non-profit organizations to increase their prevention and support efforts for youth (see appendix A for a complete listing of grants to date).

## Pulama Project



The Pulama Project was a direct outgrowth of community concern for our youth. It has been one of the major initiatives resulting from the County's ICE abatement efforts.

Early on in community team meetings people recognized that the youth of our island were at great risk for using ICE. The Pulama Project is an island wide effort to stop first use, identify troubled youth and provide counseling and access to treatment to stop addiction before lives are ruined.

There are school based and community based efforts, each is unique to the needs of the youth of that community.

For more information regarding activities and services call Kalani Kahalioumi at 934-3223 or visit the website at [www.pulamaproject.org](http://www.pulamaproject.org).

Some of the ongoing projects funded through the Pulama Project are;

- ❖ The Bay Clinic provides school based substance and HIV prevention programs island wide.
- ❖ Big Island Substance Abuse Council provides outpatient substance abuse care in Hilo, Kealahoe, Laupahoehoe and Honokaa high schools.
- ❖ Central Pacific Youth Athletic Club provides a safe environment for Hilo youth with informal support that is given through educational guidance, health and fitness with substance abuse awareness. Through physical fitness and self-discipline youth will build confidence and a belief in a positive future.
- ❖ Hui Ho'ola O Na Nahulu O Hawaii in Keaau/Pahoa provides substance abuse screening and referral, education along with life skill building, educational support and recreational activities.
- ❖ Keaau Youth Center, Keaau Youth Business Center project provides healthy alternatives to drug use while developing entrepreneurial and job readiness skills.
- ❖ Ku Ha'aeo provides academic monitoring and counseling at seven East Hawaii high school sites.
- ❖ Neighborhood Place of Kona provides coordination of positive youth activities with over five partners and is also piloting the Pono Curriculum, a substance abuse prevention program in South Kona.
- ❖ Hui Malama Ola Na Oihi-Keaau & Captain Cook provides drug prevention and education services.
- ❖ Kealahoe Neighborhood Watch provides support to the community youth group.
- ❖ In Milolii outreach support and transportation are provided to youth.

## Community Mobilization and Support

“ The Mayor’s leadership has made ICE a visible issue, his leadership has broken the silence. As a result community mobilization has happened at the grassroots level, our community has moved into action and people have come out of the closet.” stated Dr Kevin Kunz of Kona Addiction Services. Dr. Kunz went on to say that “informal support groups are the key to the success of treatment. Treatment is available for only a limited time and staying clean from ICE is a life long effort, connecting with support groups can make all the difference for someone.”

The Healing Our Island Community Fund has made small sums of money available to these groups to help support their efforts.

The Healing Our Island Community fund has made small sums of money available to these groups to help support their efforts. “The fund has provided the means for local community groups to be an active partner in the fight against ICE. It has enabled children and families to work together to create positive activities in their own neighborhoods.” said Allen Salavea, Hawaii Island Mentoring Coordinator. “These types of small, community-based grants empower people to get involved – because it allows them to participate in finding a solution to this devastating problem.” The credit in this entire effort goes to the community members who took the time to make a difference.

### Community Groups are Meeting Around the Island

Location	Notes	Contact Information
<b>East Hawaii Groups</b>		
Kea’au Community Coalition	Addressing various issues of concern in that community	Kehau Sloan 960-3065
Ola’a Community Center	Providing a range of activities for all ages but also drug prevention	Barbara Lively 982-5596
Nanawale Community Association	Community association addressing ICE issues	Liz Salfen 965-8080
Black Student Union Hawai’i	Movies in the park and drug use issues in Hawaiian Beaches	Lisa Best 965-6274
Puna	Various activities	Virginia Aste 965-9869 Paradise Newland 965-9667
Malama o Puna	Weed and Seed effort	Rene Siracusa 965-9254
Wainaku-Kaiwiki Community Association	Community association addressing drug use issues	Tanya Paltin 935-8015

<b>Hamakua and North Hawaii</b>		
Hamakua Drug-Free Committee		Vance Fuji 775-7533
North Hawaii Drug Free Coalition is made up of the four following community teams	Diane Chadwick is the Chair and can be reached at 885-2174	Beth Anthony is the program coordinator and can be reached at 887-0756
Waikoloa Community Action Group	Second Tuesday 6:30 P.M. Waikoloa El School Library	Jan Sears 883-0583
Waimea Power of Choice	Third Tuesday 6:30 PM Tutu's House	George Rolgan 938-0558
Power of Choice Hamakua	Second Thursday 5:30 P.M. Tex's Drive In	Sue DelaCruz 776-1159
Team Kohala	First Thursday 7:00 PM Kamehameha Park Conference Room	Ida Otake Mike Sumja 987-2653
<b>West Hawaii Groups</b>		
PA'I - People Against Ice	Women's Group Meets Wednesdays 7:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M (members home) Call for information	Chris Matsuoka 987-4510
PA'I - People Against Ice	Family Support Hot Line	987-4510
PA'I Ohana Support Group	Neighborhood Place of Kona Fridays: 7:30 P.M. - 9:00 P.M. Hosted by Kalani Grace	Chris Matsuoka 987-4510
Community Response to ICE (C.R.I.)	Grass roots community mobilization effort	Jackie Kalani 328-2136
Captain Cook Support Group	Mondays: 7:30 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.	Sid Aoki, host 895-9118
Thy Word Ministries PETRA Over-Comers ***Faith Based	Wednesdays: 6:30 P.M Social Gathering 7:00 P.M. Praise & Worship 7:30 P.M. Over-Comers Group	Pat Carmichael 323-3947 Bryan & Renee Grace 328-8474
Solid Rock Ministries Conqueror's In Christ *** Faith Based	Neighborhood Place of Kona	Jesse Araki 334-0547 or 937-6351
I Care Enough (ICE) Support Group	Support group for families in Ka'u have done awareness events also	Janet Rychener 929-7059

**Big Island Narcotics Anonymous-** for groups and locations visit [www.na-hawaii.org](http://www.na-hawaii.org)

## Dedicated Financial Resources

Through the efforts of many since 2001 Hawaii Island has been able to secure substantial federal and state funding to address the ICE epidemic. Although the following seems like a lot of money it is important to understand that these are one time appropriations or funds to be expended over multiple years. These funds are grants that were awarded to Hawaii Island in the past three years in addition to on going state and federal support.

Source	Purpose	Amount
U.S., Department of Justice, COPS	See detail on following page	\$3,974,000
Rural Development Grant, Hawaii Community College	CSAC training and island wide mentoring project	\$300,000
State of Hawaii, grant in aid, 2003 session	Healing Our Island Community Fund Adolescent Residential Treatment	\$100,000 \$300,000
U.S. Department Health and Human Services, SAMSHA	Pulama Project	2002- 1,250,000 2003- \$248,000 2004- \$248,000
U.S. Department Health and Human Services, SAMSHA	Adolescent Residential Treatment	\$900,000
U.S. Department of Transportation*	County of Hawaii transportation to improve rural access	\$2,400,000
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Keaau Youth Center	\$800,000
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, State Incentive grant	Communities that Care	\$300,000
U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	North Hawaii Drug Free Coalition	\$425,000 over five years
Local Foundation Support; includes Bakken Foundation, Hawaii Community Foundation, Kukio Community Fund	North Hawaii Drug Free Coalition and other drug free community events	Approximately \$300,000

**Act 40** Of the approximately \$14,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature in the 2004 session, \$7.3 million was recently released. Previously, \$219,000 had been released to Big Island Substance Abuse Council and \$3,172,419 to the Judiciary Drug Court programs on neighbor islands. A portion of the \$7.3 million will go to continue substance abuse outpatient treatment in four Big Island high schools, Kealakehe, Laupahoehoe, Hilo and Honokaa. The Big Island will also benefit from a portion of the \$2,000,000 funds designated for statewide substance abuse prevention activities for youth, support for community mobilization efforts and for families of pregnant women. Additionally, \$3,781,000 was released for adult treatment services statewide.

\* as promised at Meth Summit II, Senator Daniel Inouye secured these funds (twice our annual County budget for transportation) to be used to expand mass transit services in West Hawaii and rural communities around the island. These transit improvements will help us meet our goal of increasing access to treatment services and positive activities for youth.

U.S. Department of Justice  
**Office of Community Oriented Policing Services**  
 (COPS)  
 \$3,974,000

These federal funds are a one-time appropriation and are considered an innovation grant. The funds are administered by the Hawaii Community Foundation. Over 350 community leaders, parents, government officials, nonprofit service, and leaders from the business and faith community participated in the Big Island Methamphetamine Summits held in August of 2002 and 2003. The result was a prioritization of actions to address the epidemic of crystal methamphetamine in the County of Hawai'i. Funding allocations reflect the priorities identified at the Ice Summit in 2002 as well as extensive input from the community.



**Community Mobilization and Prevention**

- ❖ Hawaii County Resource Center \$125,866
- ❖ Grants to community organizations to promote positive youth activities and substance abuse prevention education \$507,409



**Access To and Quality of Treatment**

- ❖ Adolescent Residential Treatment \$1,000,000
- ❖ Grants to community organizations that increase availability of SA treatment and recruitment and training of certified substance abuse counselors \$700,824



**Law Enforcement Efforts**

- ❖ Hawaii County Police Department \$725,912
  - ICE Task Force
  - Anti Smuggling Unit
  - Drug lab
- ❖ Juvenile Drug Court, Third Circuit Court \$200,000
- ❖ Hawaii County Prosecutors Office \$192,347

The remaining funds are used to support public information, training and technical assistance, evaluation and project management.

**Note:** For a complete list of grants made to date see Appendix A

## Additional Manpower Dedicated to Drug and ICE Abatement in Hawaii County



- ❖ One additional Drug Enforcement Agent assigned to Hawaii County for a total of two federally funded DEA agents
- ❖ Two federal Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms Agents are now permanently assigned to Hawaii County to implement Project Safe Neighborhoods



- ❖ Increased federally funded Counter-Drug National Guard personnel from two to four



- ❖ ICE Task Force created, as part of federal COPS funding, comprised of ten Hawaii County Police Officers, five assigned to East Hawaii and five to West.



- ❖ Anti- Smuggling Unit, as part of federal COPS funding, made up of three officers assigned to Keahole Airport

## **IV. Where Do We Go From Here?**

### **I. Evaluation:**

- We have to measure progress, outcomes, results of new initiatives
- Determine which programs are working and which are not and what factors are determining success or failure
- Successful and accurate evaluation will not only measure our progress in this effort but will also be critical for sustainability

### **II. Sustainability:**

- We need to continue to solicit federal, state, county and private resource support for expanded treatment and prevention programs
- We need to effectively utilize monies already received to ensure continued funding support
- We need to ensure that we continue to focus on cooperation, collaboration, and teamwork in pursuing long-term solutions

### **III. Maintain Community Momentum:**

- We need to support existing community anti-drug organizations and assist communities without organized anti-drug activities
- We cannot allow ourselves to be complacent or satisfied with the progress that has been made – this effort must last a generation
- We must continue to be vigilant and intolerant of drug activity in our neighborhoods and of drug activity that harms our children

### **IV. Transportation:**

- We must continue to pursue a long-range transportation plan because treatment and prevention activities require transportation that cannot be provided by those most in need of services
- A healthy and safe community is dependent upon reliable, affordable, and safe transportation for all residents to access treatment and prevention programs
- Because of our geographic challenges, we must either provide for services and programs in every community or provide transportation for those unable to access programs and services

### **V. Support Community Based Treatment Programs**

- We need to recognize the overwhelming need for both adolescent and adult residential treatment programs for Hawaii Island
- We must not let fear or prejudice prevent us from helping family and friends to heal from the disease of addiction
- We must move beyond not in my backyard and realize that the problem is in all of our backyards – so the solution must come from us working together and welcome the process of positive change in our frontyards!

## **V. Trend Data on Key Indicators**

### **Step 1: Establishing our Baseline**

Before determining the key risk and protective factors and key indicators, which will be used to measure progress, it is essential to understand the extent of the problem. There is no single reliable measure of utilization, as we cannot go door to door to survey how many household members use an illicit substance or ICE daily, monthly or ever. So, we must settle for “proxy indicators”. Those trackable data points which give an indication of the extent of the problem. Indicators were selected using four major criteria: first, the indicator is reliable-it can be measured on a consistent basis; second, the indicator is valid-it measures what it is intended to measure; third, it is practical to collect; and fourth, it provides an accurate representation of a major aspect of usage. Using our three goal areas of enforcement, treatment and prevention the following would be the strongest proxy indicators;

#### **Enforcement**

- Ounces of narcotics seized
- # of narcotic arrests
- rate of juvenile related drug arrests
- rate of property crime
- % of drug court participants who complete the program as determined by the judge
- % of drug court participants who are rearrested since inception (for on going data tracking within what time period and rearrested for what it will have to we will have to)

#### **Treatment**

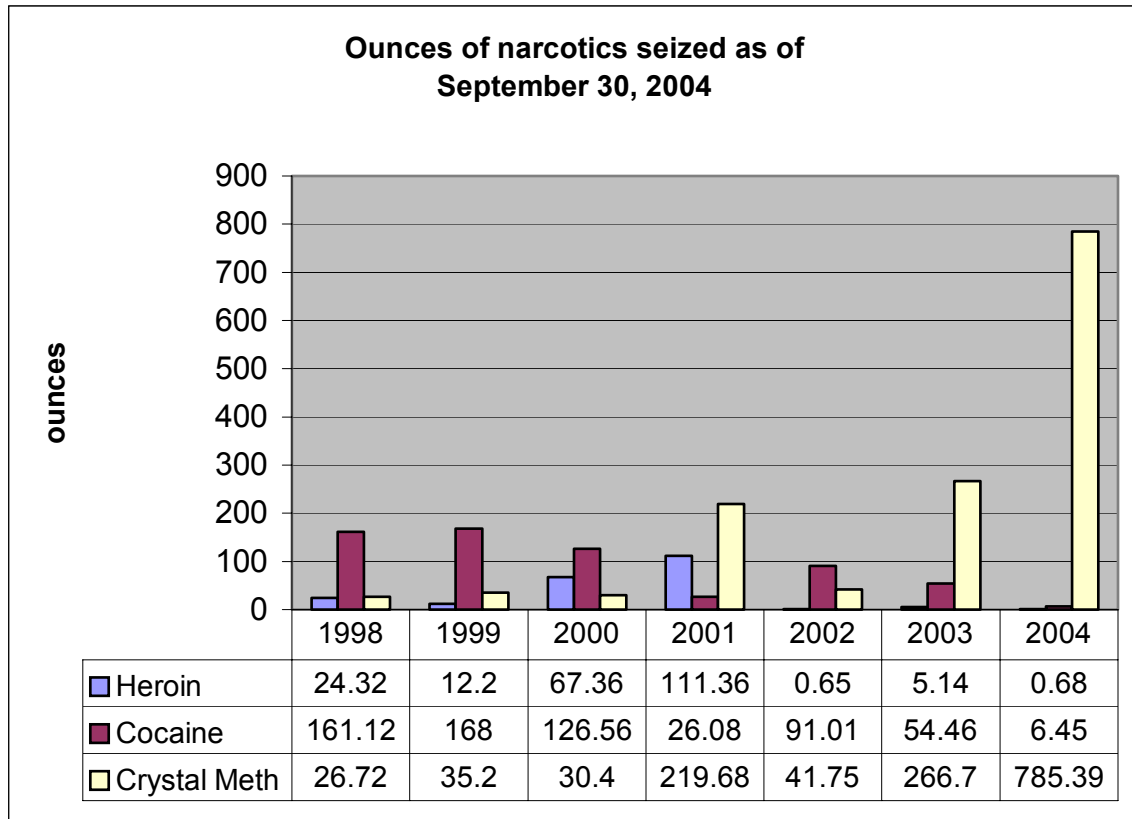
- # of amphetamine admissions for treatment in publicly funded facilities\*
- amphetamine treatment admissions as % of the total to publicly funded treatment facilities
- % of those completing treatment
- % of those readmitted
- # and rate of child abuse and neglect confirmations

#### **Prevention**

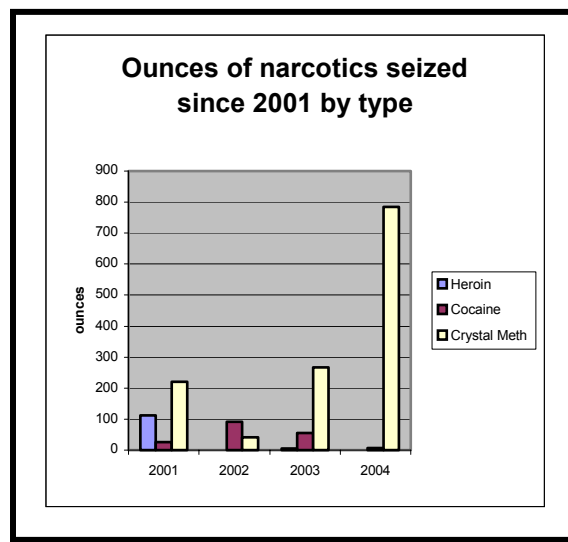
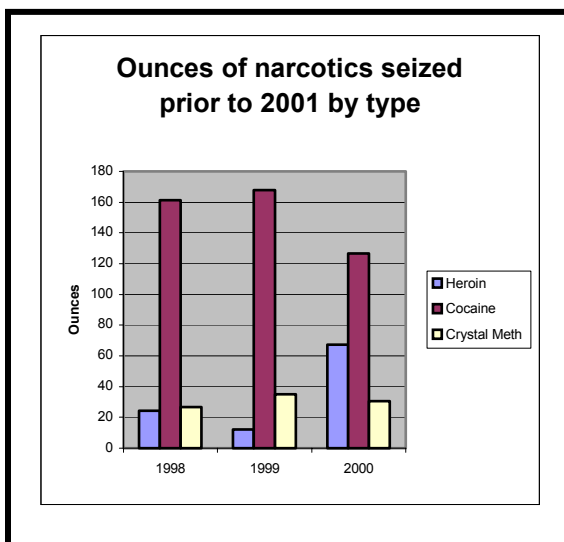
- % of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who have “tried crystal methamphetamine at least once” compared over time and compared to the state
- % of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, grade students who have “used crystal methamphetamine in the last 30 days” compared over time and compared to the state
- % of adolescents reporting exposure to illicit drug use in their school or community compared to the state and by school district

\*see data recommendations page 31 and Appendix C for a listing of facilities

## Enforcement Indicators

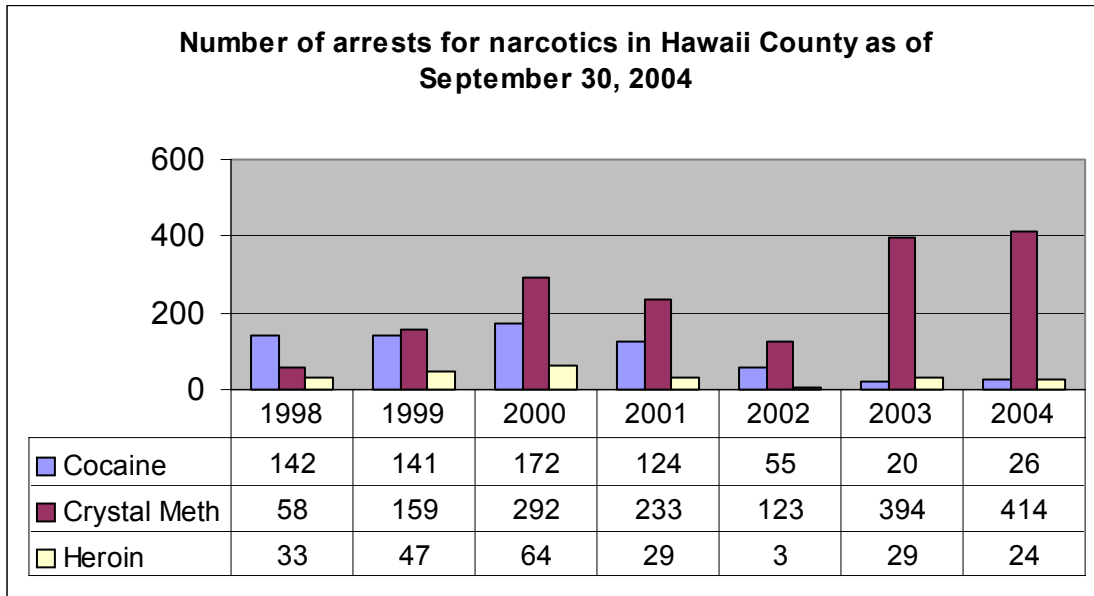


In this chart we can see the dramatic spike in ounces of ICE seized that has taken place in the first nine months of 2004 as a result of the ICE Task Force. Below is the same data broken out pre 2001 and post 2001. In these two charts we can see the shift between cocaine and ICE. **Please note:** change in scale on vertical axis on the two charts directly below



**Data Source:** Hawaii County Police Department

Enforcement Indicators (cont.)



**Data Source:** Hawaii County Police Department

**The Ice Task Force** was formed as a result of community concerns. The sole purpose is to address community complaints of ice houses in East and West Hawaii. The Ice Task Force thus far in both East and West Hawaii, has had tremendous results and those results are reflected in the amount of calls into the ice hotline. These calls have been reduced from 30-40 a month to approximately five a month.

The amount of work produced by the four-member team on both East and West Hawaii is reflected in the statistics. Our Ice Task Force is now being used as a model for the Island of Kauai. The number of individuals arrested in the Ice Task Force serves two purposes.

1. Addresses problems associated with drug-related crimes in the community.
2. Compels individuals to get help to treat his/her addiction to methamphetamine.

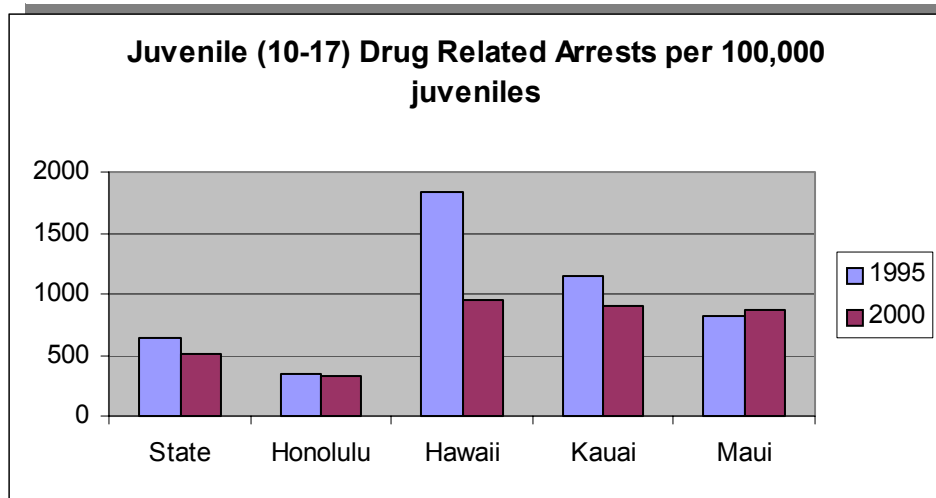
Those arrests to date and the information gathered as a result of the arrests have assisted law enforcement in gaining the upper hand in the crystal methamphetamine problem.

Although we are making tremendous gains, your continued efforts are needed to continue to keep our neighborhoods safe.

**ICE Task Force (ITF) initiated case results (as of 09-30-04)**

	Arrests	Cases@	“ICE” seizures	Federal Prosecutions	Forfeitures
East Hawaii	814	809	23.2 pounds	13	Approx. \$85,000
West Hawaii	820	629	23.7 pounds	30	Approx. \$120,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>46.9 pounds</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>Approx. \$205,000</b>

Enforcement Indicators (cont.)

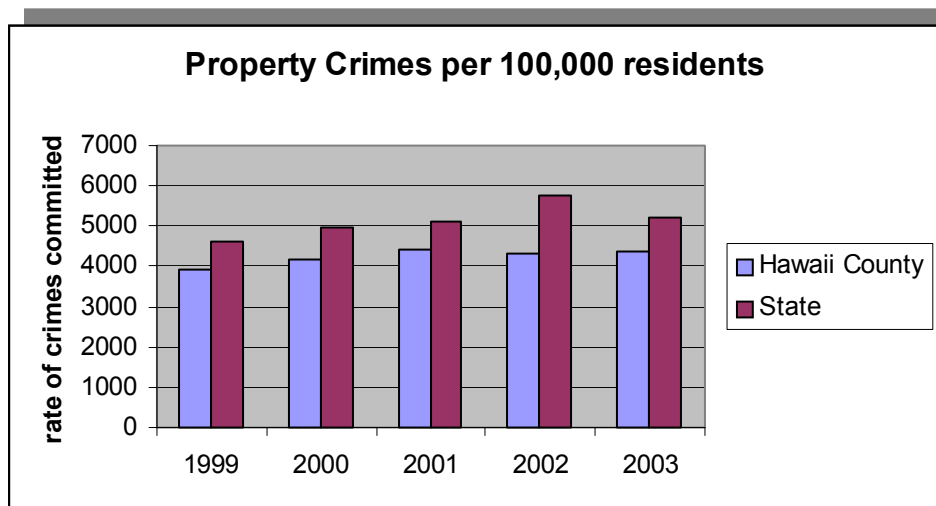


**Data Source:** UH Center on the Family Data Center

**Importance of the Indicator:**

In 2000 Hawaii County had twice the rate of juvenile drug arrest than the state average. “The use, possession and sale of illegal substances at an early age can have serious long term health and social consequences. Drug involvement can contribute to involvement in other criminal activity, limiting an individual’s future potential, and present a danger to society as a whole.”

UH Center on the Family Data Center



**Data Source:** UH Center on the Family, Data Center

**Note:** In 2001 both Honolulu and Maui counties had a higher rate of property crimes than did the Big Island, keeping us in 2001 below the state average, although the rate continued to grow each year for the Big Island.

## Hawaii County Drug Court Effort

In 2003 the Third Judicial Circuit launched the Big Island Drug Court, a minimum 12-month treatment-based program funded to serve 100 adult offenders, drug court for juvenile offenders will open in November 2004. The Hawai'i State Judiciary also has drug courts on O'ahu, Maui and Kauai as well as a Juvenile Drug Court on O'ahu.

The Big Island Drug Court is designed to channel adult, nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders from clogged courtrooms, of the traditional criminal justice system, to a new type of courtroom environment, where they receive comprehensive treatment and services, such as employment and education. Participants are intensely supervised, must submit to frequent drug tests, and initially must appear weekly before the presiding judge.

Graduated sanctions, including jail, are imposed for noncompliance and incentives are awarded for positive adjustments. Offenders terminated from the program will return to the traditional criminal justice system while graduates will have their respective cases dismissed.

Two drug courts serve West and East Hawai'i. Chief Judge Ronald Ibarra is the presiding Drug Court judge for West Hawai'i, where court is held at 8:00 a.m. every Tuesday at the Kona Circuit Court. Judge Greg Nakamura is the presiding Drug Court judge for East Hawai'i, where court is held at 2:00 p.m. each Thursday at the Hilo Circuit Court.

### **Since October 2002 there have been:**

53 people accepted into drug court in East and West Hawaii

#### **Early Indications of Success are All Positive**

Since its inception,

- ❖ Of those 53 accepted to drug court 25 have remained drug free after 30 days
- ❖ 28 are employed, 3 are in vocational programs for a total of 31
- ❖ Over 3000 random drug tests have been conducted on 53 clients with only 57 positive tests in all
- ❖ There is a 85% (above the national average of 71%) retention rate in the program, with only 8 being terminated for non compliance
- ❖ And there have been no re arrests of the 9 drug court graduates.

**Data source:** Warren Kitaoka, Department of the Judiciary, Drug Court Administrator

## **How Does Drug Court Work?**

### **Petitioning the Court for Admission into the Big Island Drug Court Program**

Not everyone is a candidate for drug court. A candidate cannot have committed a violent crime or a crime involving firearms. The judge questions them to ascertain their “readiness” and commitment to the conditions of the program; honesty, completing a case plan which includes attending a certified treatment program, random UA drug testing (twice a week in phase I), clean and sober living, non association with people who use alcohol or drugs, employment, restitution to any victims, legal fees, treatment fees etc. Ted (not his real name) qualified “ I am not a criminal, I am not wanting to participate to avoid prison (in fact he was sentenced to six months), I think it is about time I face reality and try to get my children back”. Ted had been using illegal drugs since he was 17, over 20 years, and ICE for 2 ½.

### **Phase I**

Jim came from Bridge House (a transitional living facility) to his hearing. He has been in the Drug Court program since August 24<sup>th</sup>, “ I am just a beginner”. The average length of time in the program is 14 months so Jim has a way to go, he is up beat and positive about the changes he feels in his life already and he looks good. He used 2 grams of ICE a day and did what ever it took, robbing, stealing, including stealing from his family, to get the drug. “All I did was search for the drug all day”; unlike Ted he was not able to work while using. Jim is 24 years old and had not been clean for a day until August since he was 16. He is not working yet, but is looking forward to it; he comes before the judge every week.

### **Phase III**

Debbie and Keith were both at their monthly hearings in front of the judge. Things were going well for both of them; Keith got out of jail in April of 2003 and has been in the drug court program since, he has had 114 drug tests and all have been negative. He is employed and is paying off his restitution. When the Judge asked him how his life was different he said “ there is a tremendous difference, I don’t lie, I don’t steal, when I would come home my parents used to follow he around the house afraid I would steal from them. I’m their son again instead of some criminal drug addict weirdo.”

Debbie has completed her treatment plan at Access Capabilities, leads NA groups on Friday nights and goes to 4 meetings a week. She has tested clean all 95 times and paid off her restitution in full. How has her life improved; “ My relationship with my Mom has improved dramatically, she is happy and extremely proud. My language is coming back, I need a dictionary to relearn words that I used to know, and I lost a lot of my vocabulary.”

### **When is graduation?**

“Graduation is not the test, it’s what you do with the rest of your life that’s the test. Practicing what you learn takes time” said Judge Ibarra. In other words, the end product of drug court is not the graduation date, but living a clean and sober life as a productive member of the community.

"The mission of the Big Island Drug Court is to address societal problems relating to substance abuse," said Ibarra. "By properly treating drug offenders, we can reduce societal and economic costs and protect the community at the same time." Nationwide, drug courts have proven to be cost efficient and effective. In Hawai'i, treating an adult offender in drug court costs up to \$8,000 yearly, while incarceration costs approximately \$32,000 per year. Each offender in drug court for a year saves the state about \$24,000 and frees jail space for more violent offenders. Drug court graduates are also more likely to return to society as productive, law-abiding citizens, thereby reducing recidivism.

Judge Ibarra and Drug Court Administrator Warren Kitaoka are looking forward to the November opening of the island wide juvenile drug court. They both attribute the success of the Big Island Drug Court Program to its intensity; frequent court hearings, constant and random drug testing, mandated treatment and employment and fulfillment of legal obligations.

### ***Do Drug Courts Work?***

American University's Drug Court Clearinghouse reports that over 400,000 drug-using offenders have participated in drug court programs since their inception in 1989. In 1997, the Government Accounting Office (GAO) reported that 71% of all offenders entering drug courts since 1989 have either successfully completed their drug court program or are currently actively participating in their program.

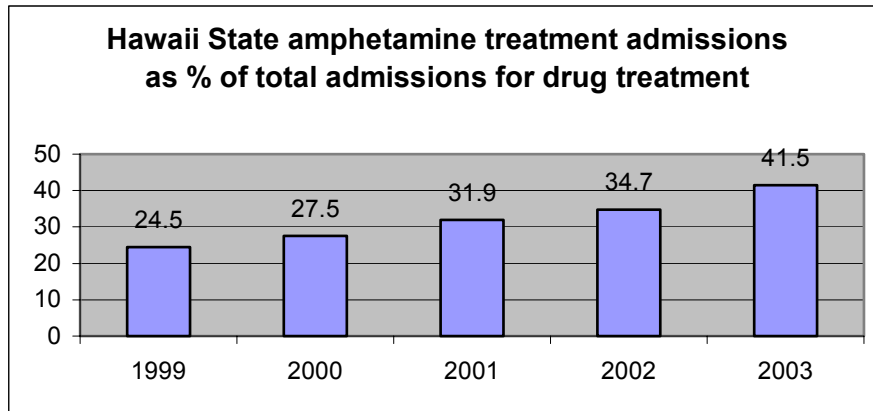
In 2001, Columbia University's National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) concluded an updated study of its seminal 1998 review of drug court research and evaluations. It finds that drug courts continue to provide the most comprehensive and effective control of the drug-using offenders' criminality and drug usage while under the court's jurisdiction.

The revised study, based on a review of 37 evaluations, finds that their results are consistent with the 1998 analysis and the 2000 update based on 48 other evaluations finding that "drug courts provide closer, more comprehensive supervision and much more frequent drug testing and monitoring during the program than other forms of community supervision" and that "drug use and criminal behavior are substantially reduced while offenders are participating in drug court." In fact, the average recidivism rate for those who complete the drug court program is between four and 29% as compared to 48% for those who do not participate in a drug court program. Additionally, the 2003 National Institute of Justice (NIJ) recidivism report entitled, "Recidivism Rates For Drug Court Graduates: National Based Estimates," representative of over 17,000 annual drug court graduates nationwide, found that recidivism rates for drug court participants one year after graduation is a mere 16.5% and only 27.5% after two years. The report also found that participants from 38 drug courts throughout the country

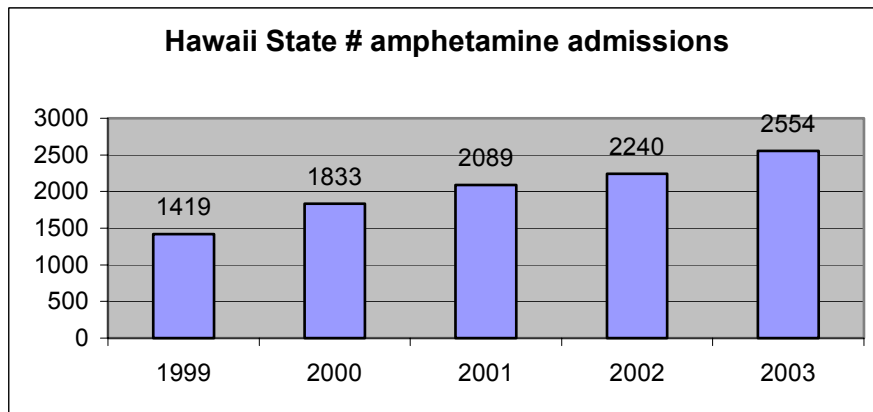
**National Association of Drug Court Professionals**  
**<http://www.nadcp.org/home.html>**

## Treatment Indicators

According to SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies, the data branch, in 2002 at 217 admissions for treatment per 100,000 of population the state of Hawaii had the second highest methamphetamine/amphetamine admission rate in the nation followed only by Oregon.



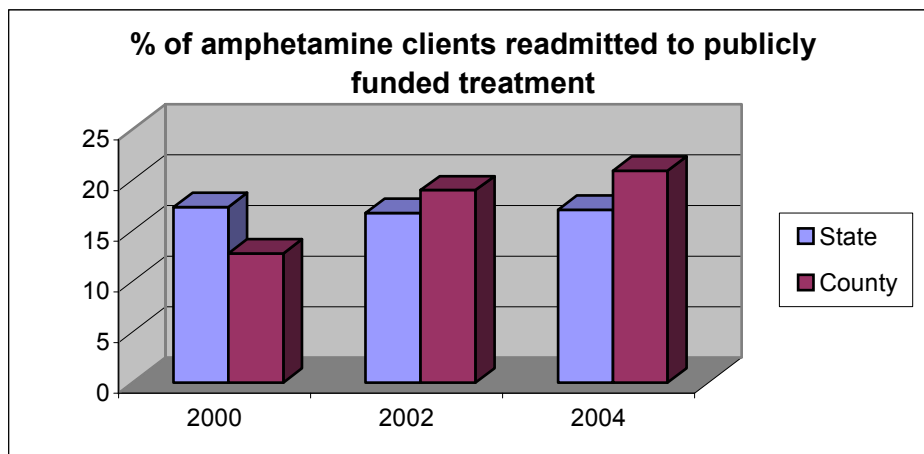
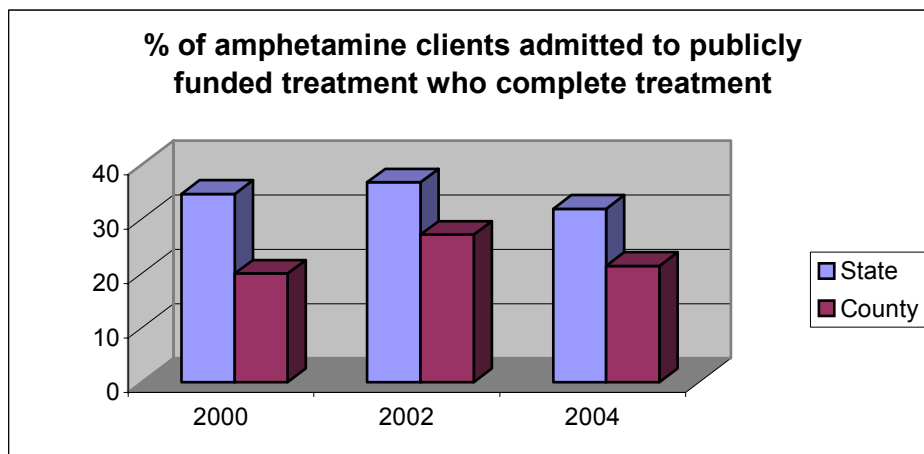
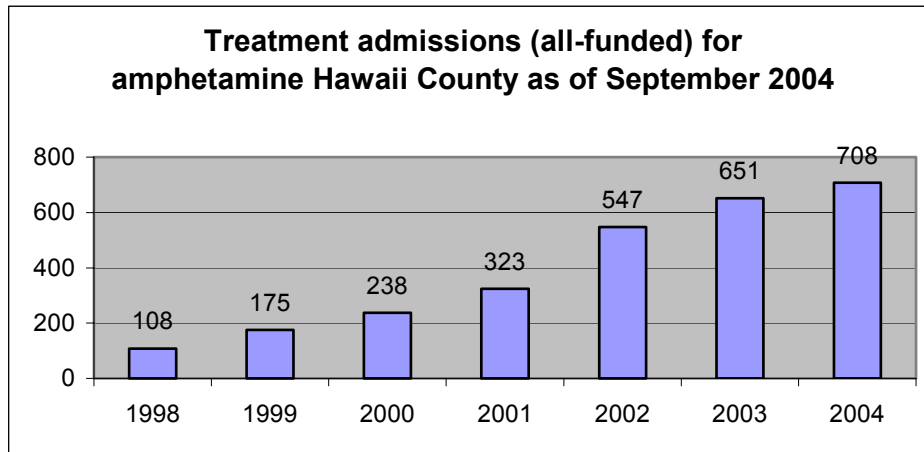
**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data Set



**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data Set

**Note:** The data referenced here in the two charts above is computed on a statewide basis. Additional information from this data set tells us that in 2003, 75.1% of admissions were "Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander", in other words our "local" population, 60% were male and 40% female and with the majority falling into the 20-35 age group.

Treatment Indicators (cont.)

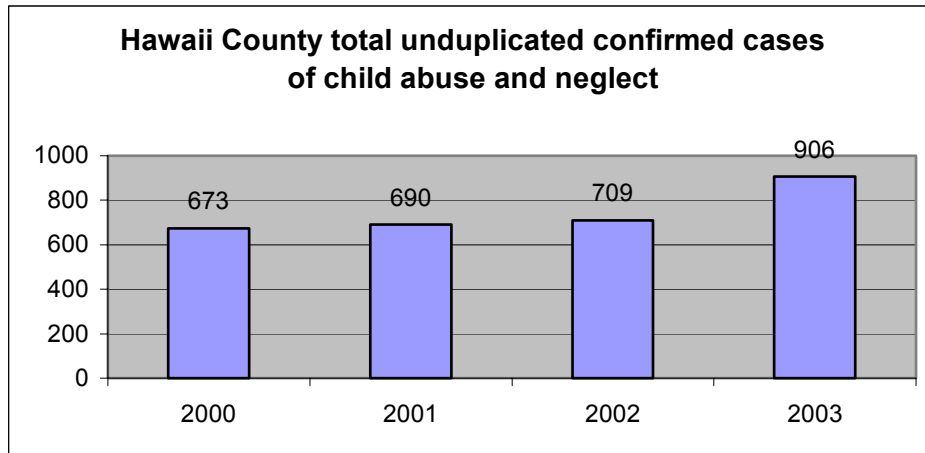


**Data Source:** Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

**Note:** Admissions can be at any level along the continuum from residential treatment to intensive outpatient to outpatient-- wherever the client enters treatment. Clients are admitted to whatever level is clinically appropriate. Treatment completion can be when

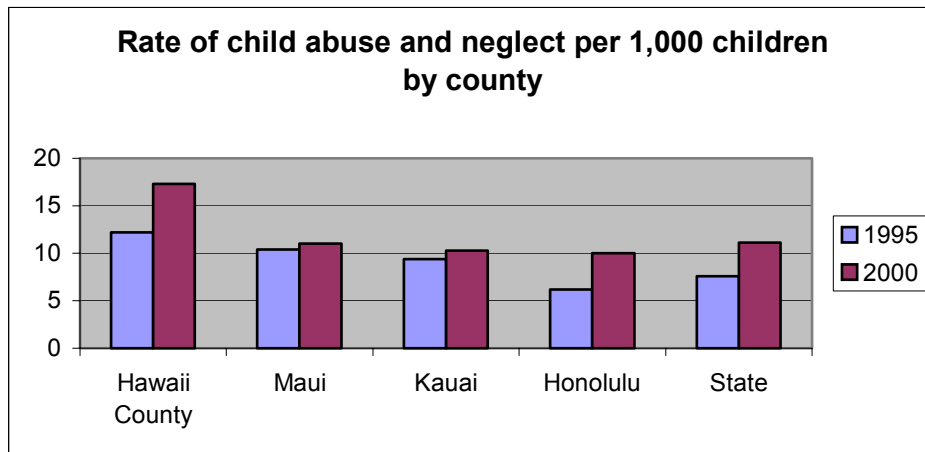
the client no longer meets the clinical criteria for services or when funding runs out (as is sometimes the case). **Note:** see Appendix C for a listing of publicly funded treatment providers

### Hawaii County Child Abuse Cases Continue to Grow



**Data Source:** Department of Human Services Child Abuse and Neglect Reports, 2003, 1998

### Hawaii County Child Abuse Rate Highest in the State



**Data Source:** UH Center on the Family, Data Center, Child and Family Indicators

#### Importance of the Indicator:

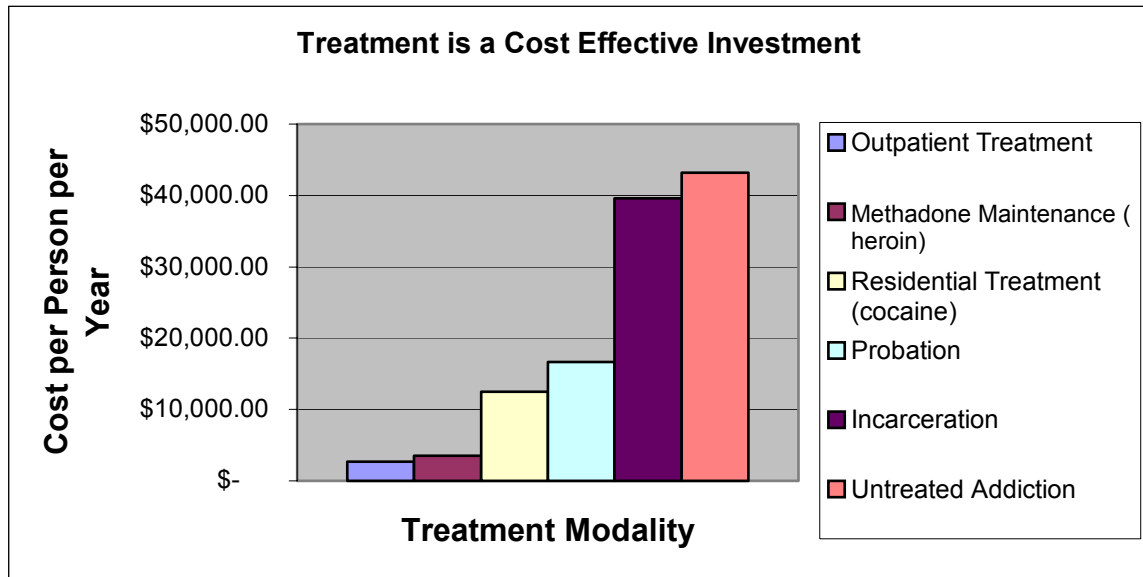
One of the saddest by-products of illicit drug use is child abuse, specifically neglect and threatened harm. Of the 906 confirmed cases in 2003, 48% of them came from the South Hilo and Puna districts, 56% were confirmed for threatened harm, 43% for neglect with only 26% confirmed for physical abuse. This is reflective of the high utilization of drugs among residents of childbearing age. It is reported by Department of Human Services staff that between 80 to 90 percent of confirmed cases of child abuse involve drug use. These children are often removed from their homes, as there are extremely limited opportunities for parents to enter treatment with their children. Many of these children are drug affected at birth, making them difficult to place in foster care and often these infants

are moved from one foster placement to another during their first year of life. The consequences to these children across their lifetime are grave.

### Drug Treatment Saves Lives and Money

“Substance abuse treatment is a wise public investment and is less expensive than the alternatives, such as incarceration. Numerous studies have shown the cost benefits of treatment, with reduced crime, enhanced productivity and lower health care utilization. In California, for example, substance abuse treatment generated a seven to one return on investment.”

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, *Substance Abuse the Nation's Number One Health Problem*, 2001



**Data Source:** Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, *Substance Abuse the Nation's Number One Health Problem*, 2001. Data used is from 1996.

### Closing the Treatment Gap

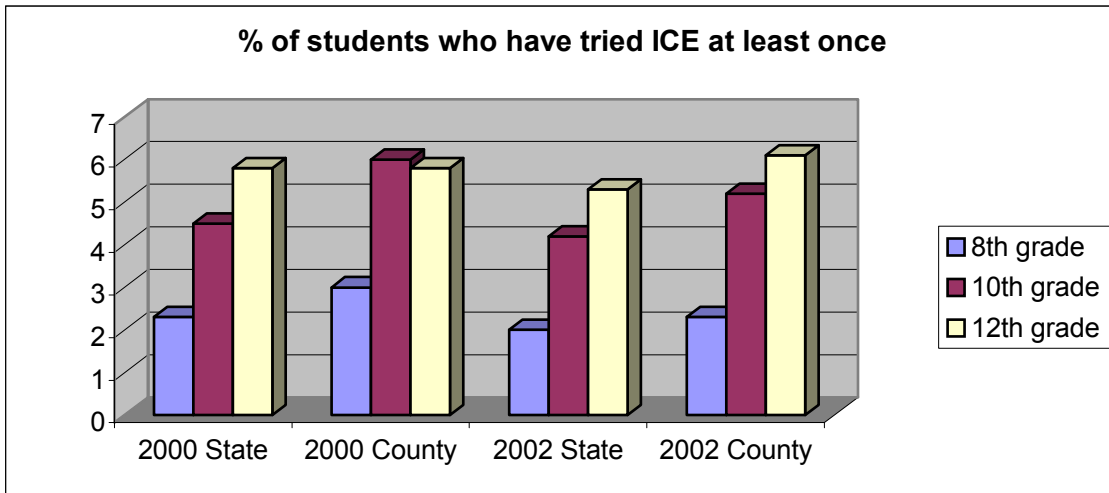
With the opening of the adolescent treatment center in Laupahoehoe this fall we are making important strides in closing our treatment gap. There still will remain a need for increased residential treatment for women and children, there currently is none on island, and for men as well. Other recent improvements have been to increase rural and school based access to outpatient treatment. Additionally, according to Dr Kevin Kunz we have no access on island to Partial Hospitalization-Level II care, day programs utilized mostly by dual diagnosed patients, those with both mental illness and addiction. Other needs are for gender specific intensive outpatient treatment and increased access to individualized counseling. There are a very limited number of providers who accept Quest, the insurance payment method most utilized by the ICE using population.

### A Missed Opportunity for Treatment

Having her son arrested for possession of drug paraphernalia was devastating enough according to one mom here on the island. But in other ways it provided her family with an opportunity to address the substance use long suspected. Her concern, months later, is that there is a systemic problem of an opportunity missed. Due to court backlogs there is usually a six month time period before someone arrested is brought to trial. During this time they are either out on bail or in jail awaiting trial. Unless self-motivated to seek treatment the person arrested does not receive an assessment for substance abuse nor are they mandated to treatment or eligible for drug court. During these six months the person can continue to use, their addiction getting worse with each

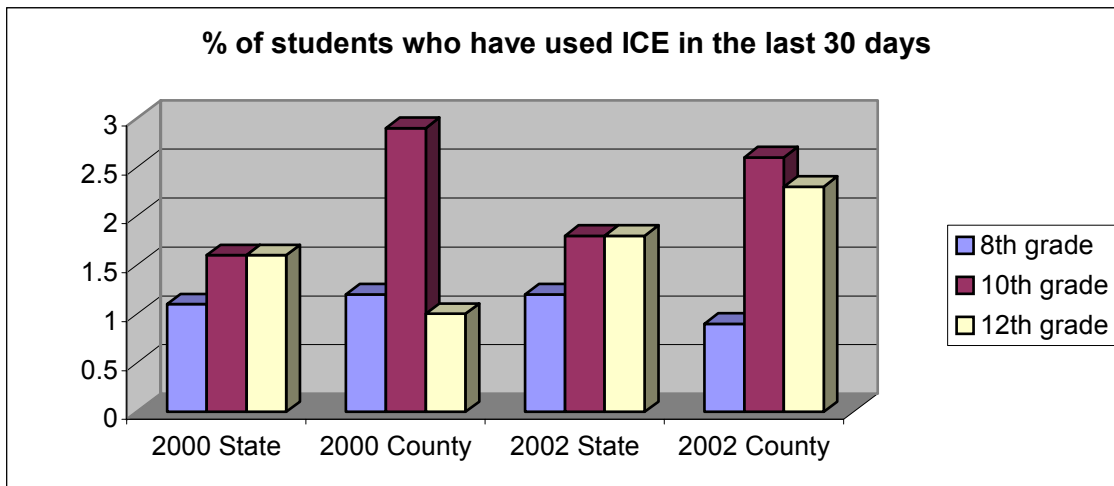
passing week, family relations worsen and the problem can become much worse. Closing the gap between arrest and trial for substance abuse cases is very important.

### Prevention Indicators



**Data Source:** Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

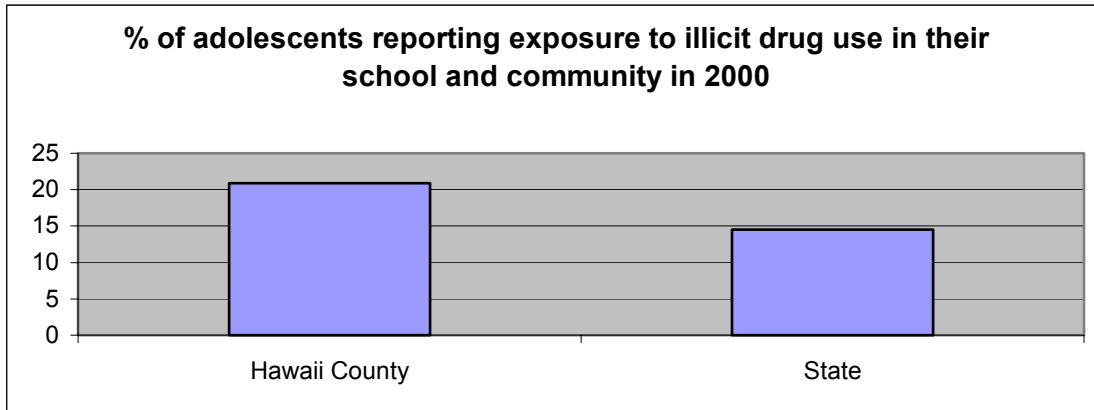
**Note:** Due to initiation of a School Survey Week in public schools during 2003, surveys are off cycle. A survey was conducted in 2003 with results to be available in early 2005.



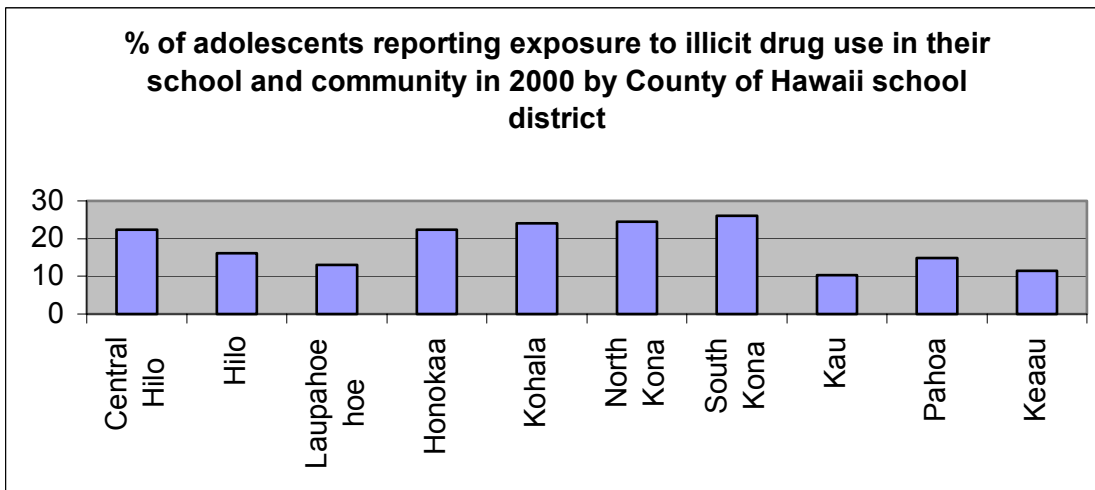
**Data Source:** Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

**Note:** Due to initiation of a School Survey Week in public schools during 2003, surveys are off cycle. A survey was conducted in 2003 with results to be available in early 2005.

Prevention Indicators (cont.)



**Data Source:** UH Center on the Family, Klinge, R.S. (2001). *Ka leo o na-keiki: The 2000 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Use Study*. Kapolei, HI: State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division.



**Data Source:** UH Center of the Family, Klinge, R.S. (2001). *Ka leo o na-keiki: The 2000 Hawai'i Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Use Study*. Kapolei, HI: State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division.

Every two years the Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division conducts the Hawaii Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Use Study. This study is designed to assess prevalence and trends in substance use, treatment needs, and risk and protective factors that predict substance use and abuse among Hawaii public and private school students statewide. The survey was administered anonymously to all 6<sup>th</sup>-, 8<sup>th</sup>-, 10<sup>th</sup>-, and 12<sup>th</sup>-grade students in attendance who received written parental consent to participate in the study. The results presented in this report are based on the responses of 27,995 students from 181 public schools and 34 private schools statewide.

## VI. Data Recommendations

### Data Recommendations

It is never possible to get all the data one would ideally need to address an issue. That is certainly the case with this report. However, one of the opportunities it provides is to develop the data agenda, or our “wish list”, for the future. The following are our recommendations for the future

- ❖ If prevention of onset of first use is a goal we would want to track 6<sup>th</sup> grade utilization of ICE along with 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>.
- ❖ In order to track the both the effectiveness and cost benefit it would be important to track “Treatment Admissions” by breaking out, residential treatment and outpatient treatment.
- ❖ If increased access to quality treatment is a goal we would want to track
  - The # of accredited programs and facilities
  - The # of licensed Certified Substance Abuse Counselors
- ❖ In the Drug Court indicators we would want to know the # of graduates who are rearrested for drug use or readmitted into treatment

### Everyone Can Help Build Protective Factors

There are many things each of us can do to help curb the ICE epidemic on our island. Here are just a few:

- **Support** young people with your caring and attention
- **Empower** them to use their abilities to help others
- Set reasonable **Boundaries** and have high **Expectations**
- Help youth find activities that are a **Constructive Use of their Time**
- Spark their **Commitment To Learning**
- Guide them to a life based on **Positive Values**
- Help them develop **Social Competencies** and life skills
- Celebrate their uniqueness and affirm their **Positive Identity**

*Adapted from Everyone Can Build Assets, Search Institute*

## VII. References

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## Appendix A: Grant Awards Made Through The Hawai'i Island Meth Initiative.

The Hawai'i Community Foundation has recently completed its second round of grant making through the community fund of the Hawai'i Island Meth Initiative. Funding for these awards are from the \$3.974 million Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grant to address the ice epidemic on Hawai'i Island.

Below is a list of the grants made through rounds 1 and 2 of this initiative, totaling \$1,207,973.

<u>Organization Name</u>	<u>Round</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Geographic Area</u>
<b>Treatment</b>				
Big Island Substance Abuse Council	1	Increase the number of certified substance abuse counselors on Hawai'i island through training and supervision. In the process, these intern counselors will provide increased treatment services in East, West and North Hawai'i.	\$99,903	Island-wide
Bridge House, Inc.	1	Therapeutic living program for pregnant & parenting women in substance abuse treatment & their children in West Hawai'i.	\$100,000	West Hawai'i
Bridge House, Inc	2	Outreach to the South Kona and Ka'u Districts to provide early intervention/education services to ice users and their families and to connect drug users to treatment services.	\$15,000	South Kona/Ka'u
Drug Addiction Services of Hawai'i, Inc.	1	Integrates Native Hawaiian cultural healing modalities and traditional Western treatment and counseling to address ice addiction.	\$100,000	Puna
Hui Malama Ola Na 'Oiwī	2	Collaboration of organizations to develop "Maui Ola Substance Abuse Treatment Program", which will use Native Hawaiian cultural activities, healing and values to treat Native Hawaiian men with drug addiction.	\$150,000	Island-wide
Lokahi Treatment Center	1	Provides integrated mental health, substance abuse treatment and vocation education services for individuals living on the Hamakua Coast.	\$53,881	Hamakua
Lokahi Treatment Center	2	Provides integrated mental health, substance abuse treatment and vocation education services for individuals living in Hilo.	\$76,881	East Hawai'i
Turning Point for Families, Inc.	1	Provides substance abuse treatment in addition to counseling for domestic violence to reduce the frequency and severity of substance abuse related domestic violence incidences. An estimated 80 – 90% of TPF clients have a substance abuse addiction.	\$105,159	Island-wide
Boys and Girls Club of the Big Island	2	After school program for youth in Pahoā using the SmartMOVES curriculum.	\$50,000	Puna

<u>Organization Name</u> <u>Prevention</u>	<u>Round</u>	<u>Project</u>		<u>Geographic Area</u>
Central Pacific Youth	2	After school program that uses athletics to reach youth and offers a structured program that provides time for homework, drug education, and fitness.	\$50,000	Hilo
Friends of Foster Kids Inc	1	FOFK, in collaboration with Salvation Army will offer a safe, drug free place for foster children to live as they transition from foster home to independent living.	\$50,000	East Hawai'i
Hawai'i Volcano Circus	2	After school program in the Pahoia area that uses the arts to reach youth.	\$20,000	Puna
Ho'oulu Lahui	1	Huli Au – a cultural drug prevention model using positive Hawaiian cultural and environmental `ahupua`a engagement programs for teens living in lower Puna.	\$50,000	Puna
Kalani Honua, Inc. Cultural Center & Retreat	1	The Puna Performing Arts Center provides an after school arts program for youth. This project is a collaboration of the Puna community, church, public and private sectors.	\$49,500	Puna
Ke Anuenue Area Health Education Center	2	Ka'u Rural Health Association - summer program in Ka'u for youth that weaves together a drug prevention and health awareness education program with environmental stewardship place-based education.	\$50,000	Ka'u
Laupahoehoe Train Museum	1	Parent training to reduce drug use & raise community awareness to serve the Hamakua Coast and North Hawai'i.	\$50,000	Hamakua
Na Huapala O Hawai'i	1	Incorporates a drug prevention and education program with a Native Hawaii practice. This collaboration between the Kohala Middle School and a hula halau reaches 60 student members and their families.	\$15,000	Kohala
Na'alehu Theatre	1	The Ka'u Arts Hui is a community prevention partnership of organizations with a common interest in using arts to promote basic goals of drug-use prevention and family education.	\$22,649	Ka'u
Salvation Army	2	After school program that will empower youth to become positive role models, peer mentors, and facilitators to reach out to their peers to prevent the use of drugs, tobacco and alcohol.	\$50,000	Kona
University of Hawai'i, Office of Research Services	1	Collaboration between Hawai'i Community College and Ola'a Community Center to implement Project Kupukupu, an after school activities, mentoring & tutoring program for youth.	\$50,000	Puna

## Appendix B: Healing Our Island Community Fund Grantees

Hawaii County Resource Center, a program of County of Hawaii Research and Development Department, recently administered a \$100,000 fund known as the **Healing Our Island Community Fund**. In response to recommendations from the community at our two island-wide Meth Summits, The Mayor's Office, County Council and State Legislators worked together to make these resources available for community mobilization against drugs.

The application process for the **Healing Our Island Community Fund** was developed to be simple and straightforward, with proposal review occurring on a monthly basis. Grants were for use island-wide at the neighborhood and community level with a focus on drug use prevention and education; proposals included community events, public awareness projects, mentoring, youth/family recreation, and renovation/beautification projects. Neighborhood groups, community associations, faith-based organizations as well as non-profits were encouraged to apply; maximum grant awards were \$2,000. A volunteer grant review committee read and evaluated all of the 90 proposals that were received and awarded grant funds to 56 groups. Preference was given to projects that promoted the collaboration of two or more groups, with an eye to dispersing the funds island-wide.

The following is a list of the groups that received **Healing Our Island Community Funds**.

Healing Our Island Community Fund Grantees

<b>Organization</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Serving</b>
Hilo High School	East Hawaii	Youth
Lawe Mai Na Ikena O Papa'i	East Hawaii	Youth
Hamakua Drug-Free Committee	Hamakua	Youth
Hamakua Little League and Youth Soccer	Hamakua	Youth
Honokaa High Dragons Against Drugs	Hamakua	Youth
Ike A`o: Quality Education	Hawaii Correction Cntr	Prisoners
Central Pacific Youth Athletic Club	Hilo	Youth
Cub Scout Pack 65	Hilo	Youth/ Family
East Hilo Homebots	Hilo	Youth
Hawaii Alliance for Community Health	Hilo	Youth/families
Healthworks Under the Banyan	Hilo	Families
Key Club of Hilo	Hilo	Youth
Malama A Ho`opili Pono	Hilo	Pregnant women
Na Leo O Na Opio - Hilo High School	Hilo	Youth
Na Leo O Na Opio - Waiakea High School	Hilo	Youth

Panaewa Enrichment Program	Hilo	Youth
St Joesph Church	Hilo	Youth
Wainaku-Kaiwiki Community Assoc	Hilo	Community
Dare to Care-It's A Family Affair	Ka`u	Youth
Divine Faith Mnistries	Ka`u	Families
Waveriders	Kau	Youth & Families
I Care Enough Support Group	Ka'u	Children and parents
Ke Anuenue Area Health Education Center	Ka'u, Puna, Hilo	Youth
Na Huapala `O Hawaii / Kohala Middle School	Kohala	youth
Kahaluu Resident Assoc	Kona	Families
Kaniohale Community Assoc	Kona	Youth
Hawaii Island Writer's Assoc	Kulani Prison	Prisoners
Hawaii Volcano Circus - Hiccup Circus	Lower Puna	Youth/ family
Kohala Community Athletic Association	N. Kohala	Youth
Kohala Youth Leadership Program	N. Kohala	Youth
Konea o Kukui Garden	N. Kohala	Youth / recovering adults
East Hawaii Coalition for Child Abuse Prevention	North and South Hilo, Hamakua, Puna, Ka'u	Community
NOKO Theater	North Kohala	Community
Kealakehe High School Project GRAD	North Kona	Youth
Ocean View Neighborhood Watch	Ocean View	Residents
Black Student Union	Puna	Families
Drug Addiction Services of Hawai'i, Inc.	Puna	Individuals/ keikis treatment
Kea'au Community Coalition	Puna	Youth
Keaau High School PTSA Grad Night Committee	Puna	Youth

KMS Robotics Club	Puna	Youth
Malama O Puna	Puna	Adults / youth
Nanawale Community Association	Puna	Community
Ola'a Community Center	Puna	Youth
Pahoa High and Intermediate	Puna	Youth
Pahoa High Grad Night /PEP	Puna	Youth
Puna Arts Project	Puna	Youth
Pu'ula Recovery Center	Puna	Community
Taishoji Taiko and Puna Taiko	Puna	Youth
Waikoloa Community Action Group	S. Kohala	youth
Internat'l Karate League	S. Kona	Youth
Captain Cook Support Group	South Kona	Community
Community Aloha Mural Project	South Kona	Youth
Community Response To Ice	South Kona	Grandparents
Pa'a Pono Miloli'i	South Kona	Youth
Cooper Center Council Skateboard Park	Volcano	Youth
Na Opio o Waimea & Power of Choice Waimea	Waimea	Youth
North Hawaii Youth Coalition	Waimea	Youth/ Family
People Against Ice	West Hawai'i	Community

## **Appendix C: Publicly Funded Treatment**

Asking for help is one of the most difficult tasks for a substance abuser. There are many treatment resources available to help with the disease of alcoholism and substance abuse. Substance abuse treatment is available at the following agencies funded by the Department of Health's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division. If you or someone you know needs treatment, please contact the agencies listed below for further information:

### **Treatment for Adults**

#### **Oahu**

##### **Castle Medical Center**

Honolulu (808) 596-0050  
Windward (808) 247-4466  
Haleiwa (808) 637-8003  
*Services: Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment*

##### **Drug Addiction Services of Hawaii, Inc. (DASH)**

Honolulu (808) 538-0704  
*Services: Outpatient Opioid Therapy Treatment (Including Methadone Maintenance Treatment)*

##### **Hawaii Alcoholism Foundation**

Sand Island (808) 841-2319  
*Services: Residential Treatment*

##### **Hina Mauka (Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii)**

Kaneohe (808) 236-2600  
Waipahu (808) 671-6900  
*Services: Residential (Kaneohe Only), Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment*

##### **Ho'omau Ke Ola**

Waianae (808) 696-4266  
*Services: Residential, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment for Native Hawaiians*

##### **\* Kalihi-Palama Health Center**

Honolulu (808) 531-6322  
*Services: Homeless Outpatient Substance Abuse Intervention*

##### **Po'ailani, Inc.**

Kaneohe (808) 263-1065  
*Services: Residential, Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment and Therapeutic Supportive Living for the Dually Diagnosed*

##### **Salvation Army - Addiction Treatment Services**

Honolulu (808) 595-6371  
*Services: Residential, Day, Intensive Outpatient, Outpatient and Residential Detoxification Treatment*

##### **Salvation Army - Family Treatment Services**

Honolulu (808) 732-2802  
*Services: Residential, Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment and Therapeutic Supportive Living for Pregnant/Parenting Women and Their Children*

##### **St. Francis Medical Center Women's Addiction Treatment Center of Hawaii**

Honolulu (808) 547-6117  
*Services: Residential, Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment for Women*

##### **The Queen's Medical Center**

Honolulu (808) 547-4352  
*Services: Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment; Day and Intensive Outpatient Treatment and Therapeutic Supportive Living for the Dually Diagnosed*

## Big Island of Hawaii

### **Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC)**

Hilo (808) 935-4927  
Kona (808) 334-0266  
*Services: Day, Intensive Outpatient and Outpatient Treatment; Therapeutic Supportive (Hilo Only)*

### **Bridge House, Inc.**

Kona (808) 322-3305  
*Services: Therapeutic Supportive Living*

### **Drug Addiction Services of Hawaii (DASH)**

Hilo (808) 961-6822  
*Services: Outpatient Opioid Therapy Treatment (Including Methadone Maintenance Treatment)*

### **Po'ailani, Inc.**

Hilo (808) 935-3764  
*Services: Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment*

## Maui

### **Aloha House, Inc.**

Makawao (808) 579-9584  
*Services: Residential, Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment*

## Molokai

### **Hale Ho'okupa'a**

Kaunakakai (808) 553-3231  
*Services: Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment*

## Kaua'i

### **Po'ailani, Inc.**

Lihue (808) 245-7082  
*Services: Day, Intensive Outpatient, and Outpatient Treatment*

### **Child and Family Service**

Lihue (808) 245-5914  
*Services: Specialized Substance Abuse Outreach, Early Intervention, and Treatment to Pregnant/Parenting Women*

**Treatment for Adolescents** Substance abuse treatment for adolescents is available at the following agencies funded by the Department of Health's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division. For more information on how you or your child can access treatment please contact the agencies listed below:

### **Residential Treatment** **Oahu**

### **Bobby Benson Center**

Kahuku (808) 293-7555  
*Services: Residential Treatment*

### **Maui**

### **Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc.**

Main Office (808) 579-8414  
*Services: Residential and School-Based Outpatient Treatment*