

MODEL DRUG LAW CONFERENCE

A Symposium on Crime in Hawaii



“Building a Safer Community”

A Report to the
19th Hawaii State Legislature

MODEL DRUG LAW CONFERENCE

A Symposium on Crime in Hawaii

Hilton Hawaiian Village
October 24, 1997



In Cooperation with
THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CRIME
and
**THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR MODEL
STATE DRUG LAWS**

Report Prepared By
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 1997



**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

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Foreword

Year in and year out, the residents of Hawaii place crime at or near the top of their list of concerns, yet “crime in Hawaii” is difficult, if not impossible, to consider as a single concept. The occurrence of different types of crimes varies over time and across demographic and geographic boundaries, while a bewildering array of factors (for instance, crime prevention efforts, socioeconomics, law enforcement focus, legislative initiatives, and even the “moral standards of society”) may interrelate and contribute to the overall nature and extent of crime.

Yet one thing is certain—substance abuse plays a critical role in more crimes and tragedies than could ever be counted. Whether it is the property crimes committed by drug addicts, the lives lost to alcohol abuse, or the violence associated with the greed of the narcotics trade, there can be little doubt that substance abuse is directly linked to crime.

In response to the 1997 Hawaii State Legislature’s initiative in Act 145, and in an effort to address some of these issues, the Department of the Attorney General recently hosted a one-day symposium on drugs and crime in Hawaii. Although it was understood that such a broad subject cannot be comprehensively addressed in a single day, it was hoped that, by bringing together a broad cross section of the community, a package of recommendations could be arrived at and later presented to the Legislature. We feel that this has been accomplished.

In this report you will find a review of the crime symposium proceedings, along with the recommendations of the symposium participants. We have also drawn from a variety of sources to compile a general reference section on “crime in Hawaii.” We hope that our legislators might support and follow through on the recommendations contained herein, and that readers of this report will learn more about one of the most important, and difficult, issues facing our state.

Margery S. Bronster
Attorney General*

*signature appears in hard copy publication

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MODEL DRUG LAW CONFERENCE
A SYMPOSIUM ON CRIME IN HAWAII
Building a Safer Community

October 24, 1997
Hilton Hawaiian Village

AGENDA

8:00 - 8:30 a.m. Registration

**8:30 - 9:00 a.m. Opening Remarks: Margery S. Bronster
Attorney General**

**Keith M. Kaneshiro, Director
Department of Public Safety**

9:00 - 12:00 noon Morning Breakout Sessions:

I. Introductions and Problem Identifications:

- **Community Mobilization A**
- **Community Mobilization B**
- **Crime Codes Enforcement**
- **Treatment**
- **Drug-Free Families and Schools**

12:00 - 1:30 p.m. Lunch

**Presenters: Representative Terry Nui Yoshinaga
Hawaii State Legislature**

**Peter Carlisle
Prosecuting Attorney
City & County of Honolulu**

1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Afternoon Breakout Sessions:

II. Needs/Recommendations

**3:30 - 4:30 p.m. Report to General Session by Breakout Representatives
on Needs and Recommendations**

**4:30 - 4:45 p.m. Closure: Margery S. Bronster
Attorney General**

CRIME CODES ENFORCEMENT

Facilitator: Dee Dee Letts
Center for Alternative Dispute Resolution

National Alliance: Katina Kypridakas
Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement
California Department of Justice

John Eadie
School of Public Health
University of Albany

Spokesperson: Sidney Hayakawa
Drug Enforcement Agency
U.S. Department of Justice

Local Resource: Dan Morris
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Notetaker: Earline Yokoi
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Tony Wong
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Hickox, Thomas	Hawaii County Police Department

Hiyoto, Randall	Hawaii Chamber of Commerce
Johnson, Biff	U.S. Army Law Enforcement Command
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Marks, Victoria	Judiciary, First Circuit
Miller, Richard	American Civil Liberties Union of Hawaii
Moses, Michael	Honolulu Police Department
Sison, Daniel	Honolulu Police Department
Soong, Michael	Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
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Yamashiro, Dean	Office of the Public Defender
Young, Christopher	Department of the Prosecuting Attorney

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Increase Prison Bed Space

The implementation measures are:

1. Factor in Hawaii's uniqueness, such as climate, and problems in the planning process.
2. Cost issues have to be clearly identified and quantified.
3. Identify the minimum requirements for the bed space and anything else beyond the minimum the State wants to provide.
4. Consider the use of State lands.
5. Use prison labor for construction to reduce costs.
6. Explore whether the military can assist in any way. For example, does the military have surplus tents?
7. Consider personnel costs.
8. Assess whether the use of volunteers is appropriate in this effort.
9. Look at what the Corrections Population Management Committee did so that their efforts are not duplicated. The committee discussed many of the above issues.
10. Assess where and what type of beds are needed.
11. Find ways to streamline the process.

The parties that need to be involved are:

1. Counties
2. Department of Public Safety
3. ACLU
4. Federal government
5. Attorney General
6. University of Hawaii School of Architecture
7. Private sector (issue of privatization)

B. Full Funding for Drug Court

Implementation measures are:

1. Submit a bill for legislative funding
2. Build a case for why the drug court is necessary
3. Identify the stakeholders that will support the request for funding
4. Expand the drug court program statewide, if a needs assessment study determines whether or not it would be economically feasible to do so. If so, what island should the program be expanded to?

Parties involved:

The Judiciary would be responsible for all of the measures except for #3, which would be spearheaded by the Law Enforcement Coalition.

C. Expand Fines and Forfeitures

The implementation measures are:

1. Examine which laws need to be amended and estimate the impact of any changes
2. Identify the types of crimes that should be included in the forfeiture statute
3. Improve the collection aspect
4. Consider using forfeiture for habitual DUI offenses

The parties that need to be involved are:

1. Attorney General
2. Department of Transportation (Impaired Driver Task Force)
3. ACLU
4. Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
5. Prosecuting Attorneys
6. U. S. Attorney
7. Police

D. Prisoner Contracts

The implementation measures are:

1. Conduct research on existing programs in other states
2. Introduce legislation to implement a program
3. Address union and civil service concerns.

Parties involved:

The Honolulu Police Department would be responsible for conducting the research, and the Department of the Attorney General would introduce legislation as well as address the union and civil service concerns.

E. Change the State Constitution to Conform to the U.S. Constitution

The implementation measures are:

1. Clarify the process. Is a constitutional convention necessary or can this be done through legislation?
2. Look at models from other states (California, Florida).
3. Identify which provisions need to be changed.
4. Examine the downside of this idea. The State's autonomy may be weakened by conforming to the U. S. Constitution.
5. Draft legislation

The agency(s) responsible for implementing the recommendations are:

1. The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City and County of Honolulu, has already started the process of looking at measures #1, #2, and #5.
2. The ACLU, the Office of the Public Defender, the Attorney General, the U. S. Attorney, and the University of Hawaii Law School should be responsible for measures #3 and #4.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Hawaii is in the forefront in adopting model legislation regarding prescription accountability and chemical control. The Narcotics Enforcement Division (NED) of the Department of Public Safety has in place an electronic monitoring program, which tracks Schedule II controlled substances. The program is self-sustaining. The enabling legislation was passed in 1996.

In addition, during the 1997 legislative session, the Narcotics Enforcement Division was given emergency scheduling powers, similar to the federal government.

In light of the State's progress in adopting two of the model drug laws, other issues dealing with drug laws were highlighted.

A. Need for Effective Enforcement

1. There are limited resources, e.g. prison space, programs (such as treatment programs), funding, etc.
2. Laws favor the offender.
3. Punishment is lacking. Nothing seems to happen to the offender. For example, a person

who commits a Class A felony can receive probation. There is also a lack of consistency in punishment.

4. Police are limited in what they can do in the state system as compared to the federal system.
5. The goals of sentencing need to be redefined. Is the goal to hold offenders accountable or is it rehabilitation?
6. Offenders have to be held accountable. They should pay their way through the criminal justice system. Restitution should be paid. Inmates should also sign a contract that details their work and behavior requirements. Offenders can still be a resource and still be of value to society while incarcerated.
7. Differences with the unions must be worked out. The unions do not want inmates doing the work of union members. The issues of searches and drug testing of adult correctional officers must also be addressed with the union.

B. Alternatives to the Criminal Process

1. The cost effectiveness of different modalities must be examined.
2. There must be accountability for the different alternatives. Some are great ideas but have not been objectively and systematically evaluated.
3. How do you deal with special populations, such as juveniles and women, particularly those with children?
4. Alternatives to bonding should be considered. The poor and homeless, for example, have difficulty posting bond; therefore, they take up prison space.
5. Consider property forfeiture as an alternative to other forms of punishment.

C. Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance

1. Hawaii's wiretap law is the most restrictive in the nation. The law is so bad that wiretapping has not been used in 8 years.
2. Technology is ahead of the laws. For example, law enforcement cannot intercept digital technology.
3. The adversarial hearing requirement in the wiretap law is a problem. Other states do not require the hearing.
4. Can consensual bugging be extended to a location other than the person?
5. The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City and County of Honolulu, has already

drafted legislation which is patterned after the federal law and which will be introduced to the 1998 Legislature. Therefore, the recommendations are:

- a. To support the Department's bill on wiretapping.
- b. To identify a broader base of support (i.e. stakeholders, besides prosecutors and police) for the proposed wiretapping law so that the prosecutors are not the only ones testifying in favor of the bill. Problems with the current law need to be identified to get stakeholders to buy in.
- c. To educate the public and to encourage public involvement in the legislative process.
- d. To have statewide coordination in support of the legislation and implementation of the law when the bill passes.

In order to implement the recommendations, the law enforcement community can tap into existing networks for support and to provide information on the proposed wiretap law. These networks are neighborhood boards on Oahu, community policing programs, and the Law Enforcement Coalition on the state level.

D. DUI

1. Courts are too lenient with the habitual DUI offender. Although habitual DUI constitutes a felony, the offender usually gets probation with some jail time.
2. There needs to be an identifier on vehicles for those owners who have lost their licenses.
3. As an alternative to sentencing, forfeiting the offender's vehicle for a second DUI offense should be considered.
4. Treatment of alcoholism must be integrated with enforcement.
5. Study other countries, such as Scandinavia, that have effectively handled drunk driving.
6. The civil process appears to be too lenient. The police officer, rather than the defendant, appears to be on trial. There seem to be more criminal convictions than findings in the civil process. In addition, the civil process appears one-side, because the defendant is allowed to have an attorney present, but the prosecutor is not allowed at the hearing.

E. Uniform Controlled Substances

1. The manufacture of designer drugs is a problem. Some of the chemicals are easy to obtain, since they are contained in legal drugs. Some of the designer drugs can be made at home. As such, it is difficult to know the extent of the problem.
2. Rohypnol ("roofies", the "date rape drug"), which is not manufactured or sold legally in the United States, is a Schedule IV controlled substance in Hawaii, but it should be a

Schedule I or II drug. Rohypnol is 10 times stronger than valium.

F. Chemical Control

1. Without identification of who purchases chemicals and knowledge of what happens to the chemicals afterwards, it is difficult to determine the extent of the problem.
2. Uniformity needs to be established among the states. Some states monitor controlled substances, other do not. Those that do not become source states for the controlled substances. There are definitional problems. The inability of states to maintain record keeping is a problem.
3. Ephedrine is sold over the counter. It can be bought in large quantities and broken down for illicit purpose.
4. Landowners should be held responsible for clean-up after conversion labs are discovered and for notifying future tenants of possible contamination. Currently, law enforcement is the generator for the chemicals, not the defendant; law enforcement is responsible from the time the lab is seized to the disposal of the lab.
5. With the dumping and disposal of chemicals we need to look into the environmental crime portion of clandestine labs. Law enforcement does not want to seize property or vehicles in these cases because of the potential clean up costs and liability.
6. Although Hawaii has a precursor chemical act, HRS 329-61, the penalties need to be strengthened. The current penalty for a violation is a misdemeanor.

G. Prescription Accountability

1. The prescription monitoring program, which was codified in 1996, has 3 staff assigned to it. The program generates so many cases that the NED has to be selective about what to investigate. The NED needs funding to expand tracking to all schedules, because only Schedule II drugs and hydrocodone are currently tracked.
2. Nationally, approximately 15% of prescription drugs are diverted for illegal use. Among women, there are more overdoses with prescription drugs than with cocaine and heroin combined.
3. Prescription accountability is one of the few areas in which the supply of drugs can be stemmed.
4. The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) program, which collects information from drug treatment programs and hospitals, is useful as an early warning signal regarding trends in drug use. Hawaii is not a DAWN participant.

TREATMENT

Facilitator:	Deborah Beck Drug & Alcohol Service Providers Organization of Pennsylvania
National Alliance:	Gary Tennis Philadelphia District Attorney's Office
Spokesperson:	Elaine Wilson Department of Health, Alcohol & Drug Abuse Division
Local Resource:	Lisa Cook Drug Addiction Services of Hawaii
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Winters, Paul	Maui County Police Department

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Advocate for an Addiction Cost Reduction Act

mandate private health insurance coverage of treatment costs

2. Advocate to re-authorize the Demand Reduction Act with the following changes:

(a) the drug abuse treatment fee to be made mandatory for all convicted drug offenders, with the option of community service for destitute offenders.

(b) add marijuana and DUI offenses.

3. Reconvene the Criminal Justice / Department of Health ad hoc Treatment Committee

A great deal of follow-up effort will be needed to realize many of the ambitious goals noted above. If the Committee were reconvened, recommendations could be brought to neighborhood boards, just as the police did with community policing. A primary goal would be to approach the Legislature with support from the community and recovering individuals and families.

Additionally, four large areas of concern were distilled from the “What’s Needed in Hawaii” list (see below) compiled during the morning:

1. Reduce the severity of drug possession charges from felony to misdemeanor for those who receive treatment.

Comment: Hawaii’s Drug Court accomplishes this, but we need a second Drug Court to cut recidivism—where is the funding?

2. Increase funding for treatment with three legislative initiatives:

- a) Medicaid Cost Reduction Act (mandates for medicare coverage)
- b) Addiction Cost Reduction Act (mandates for private insurance coverage)
- c) Managed Care Consumer Protection Act

3. Improve professional training of physicians to include preliminary diagnosis of substance abuse.

4. Increase resources for the treatment of pregnant and parenting women (without giving up the children) to break the “multi-generational syndrome.”

“WHAT’S WORKING IN HAWAII”

1. Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) Program
2. Drug Court
3. Relationship between Department of Public Safety and Hawaii Paroling Authority:
KASHBOX Treatment Program (no treatment, no parole; consequences for bad behavior)
4. Mandatory drug testing on Kauai
5. Crime statistics reporting
6. Treatment retention rate with pregnant and parenting women
7. Cooperative effort by clergy, law enforcement, business, and Judiciary to fill gap in treatment services on Maui
8. Relationships of nonprofits with criminal justice agencies (more collaboration)
9. Attorney General’s Grants and Planning Branch is working with the Department of Health
10. Methadone Treatment Program
11. School-based treatment of adolescents
12. Developing “One Strike and You’re Out” Program
13. Organization of community mobilization from Safety Action Seminars
14. Information sharing among government departments, business, community
15. Drug Awareness Resistance Education (DARE: students are more interested)
16. Treatment Relapse Prevention/Cognitive Restructuring Model
17. Rural community is organizing to assist with treatment
18. Collaboration between services and law enforcement for cross-functional education

OTHER ISSUES, NEEDS, AND CONCERNS

(from morning brainstorming session)

1. Improve physician training for EPSDT Program
2. Improve long-term treatment strategy
3. Expand, commit additional treatment resources between Department of Public Safety and Hawaii Paroling Authority
4. Better ways to deal with health and social problems among offenders on parole
5. Recommend abolishing Department of Education “2.0 GPA to Play” rule
6. Adequate federal funding for medicaid programs
7. Possession laws are too severe; for example, addicted persons should be subject to civil commitment instead of incarceration, the need for medicinal marijuana is ignored, treatment should be a part of sentencing, and mandatory minimum for possession should be abolished (thus reducing requests for trial by jury)
10. Consequences, including treatment, should be timely
11. Treatment services for both adult and child ice users on Kauai
12. Rural counties have no detox programs
13. “Swing beds” and certified substance abuse counselors needed in rural counties
14. Self-esteem issues need to be more carefully and extensively developed for school-aged children, and mentoring programs need to be expanded
15. More funding for treatment beds is needed—for example, with 30 community beds for women, needs outweigh available treatment resources
16. Reduce stigma attached to drug use—stigma causes individuals to avoid treatment and doctors to avoid making the diagnosis
17. Research long term health effects of crystal meth use—not enough is known and public policy is based

- on hysteria
18. Funding to 1) reduce separation/isolation from family due to treatment of neighbor islanders in Honolulu and/or 2) maintain treatment programs affiliated with neighbor island district courts
 19. Increase support for physicians' treatment recommendations (which result from diagnoses of substance abuse)
 20. Reduce under-utilization of residential beds (only 26% are publicly funded; the remainder are rarely used)
 21. Re-authorize substance abuse treatment fee to individuals convicted of drug offenses. The "Demand Reduction Act" is sunseting in June, 1998
 22. Increase treatment benefits in private insurance and Quest. Maximum in private insurance is two lifetime episodes
 23. Inquire into how well managed care is treating substance abuse—contract benefits are inadequate to needs; there is a lack of parity with other conditions/diseases
 24. Increase victims' rights to compensation/restitution in property crimes
 25. Increase efforts to educate legislators about substance abuse issues
 26. Increase in prison beds will aid effort to increase treatment
 27. Improve coordination of law enforcement and treatment roles—need to work for agreement on goals and objectives so work is not done independently or in competition
 28. Reduce drugs in prisons
 29. Increase intervention in family drug addictions/problems—break the cycle
 30. Reduce substance abuse by youth: 90% of Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility wards were "high" at the time of the offense that led to their incarceration
 31. Juvenile justice system is too sever (for example, lowered age to waive to criminal court, police called for school problems)—parents and schools should be involved in improving the juvenile justice system
 32. Reduce impact of media on perception of juvenile problems
 33. Better integration of justice and treatment systems—there is need for a shared vision
 34. Increase treatment resources—treatment is out of the providers' control and usually done with more desperation than necessary: assessments are backlogged and regimens limited
 35. Increase availability and flexibility of managed care administration
 36. Treatment needs to be viewed as a positive experience, not punishment

DRUG-FREE FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS

Facilitator: Holly Hollins
Honolulu Office of the Prosecuting Attorney

National Alliance: Bob Thompson, Jr.
Thompson & Associates

Mary Lou Bozich
Utah Substance Abuse & Anti-Violence Coordination Council

Spokesperson: Bernard Carvalho
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Local Resource: Terry Kelly
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Honolulu Police Dept
Hale Kipa Youth Services
Hamakua Youth Center
HI County Police Dept
Honolulu Police Dept
Aloha Council (boy Scouts)
Keaau Elem & Inter School
Salvation Army Hilo Interim Home
Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawaii, Kauai

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Juvenile Possession and Consumption of Tobacco and Alcohol

Recommendation: Raise the minimum age for purchase of tobacco to 21. Adopt the Underage Consumption Reduction Alternative Model and add tobacco products.

Implementation: Compile supporting research and statistics; draft legislation; target legislation for support. Use the Model Underage Alcohol Consumption Act as a guide.

2. Irresponsible and/or Negative Messages & Advertising

Recommendation: Sensible Advertising and Family Education Act. More public service announcements relating to health and enforcement issues, etc.; restrict tobacco/alcohol placement in stores and sale displays; improve/strengthen/enlarge health and safety warnings.

Additional Examples:

- Ban alcohol/tobacco advertising in places where children are present (note: Budweiser trucks = advertisements!)
- Better zoning for bars

Implementation: Form a multi-agency coalition chaired by a legislator: Target major players and perhaps a non-traditional partner. Formulate conditions on permits/licensing.

3. Education

Recommendation: Education mandated from age 3 to 16, with vocational and business skills education subsequently available on a voluntary basis. At age 3 the emphasis should be on preparing children to enter an educational setting (i.e., “preparing to learn”). Parents should be encouraged to cooperate

with the school system. The development and implementation of a character development curriculum would be invaluable (e.g., lessons on personal responsibility, respect for elders, etc.).

Implementation: Create task force; research issue and collect data; draft legislation (K-12 Model with modifications).

OTHER ISSUES, NEEDS, AND CONCERNS

(from morning brainstorming session)

- Support the Model K-12 Substance Abuse Instruction Act, but go beyond special classes and integrate throughout entire curriculum.
- Re-write laws to prohibit juveniles from *possessing* cigarettes (not just from buying them); use license revocation and monetary fines as sanctions.
- Support the Model Alcohol and Drug-Free Colleges and Universities Act.
- Examine juvenile problems as they vary by geographic regions (e.g., counties, neighborhoods, etc.).
- Encourage sensible advertising.
- Examine public relations issues — reflect Hawaii’s values & standards.

Enhance criminal sanctions when children are present in a home during an arrest: mandate drug & alcohol education, and parenting education.

- Develop a media awareness program: make drug and alcohol use less socially acceptable.
- Demand more accountability/measurement of DOE and principals.
- Promote “school-based management.”
- Systemic-approach partnerships w/ DOE, AG, and community mobilization.
- Develop preventive counseling services for underage drinking.
- Have Department of Defense & U.S. Navy enforce black market tobacco laws (i.e., reduce or eliminate the purchase of tax-free cigarettes from military bases, which are then resold below market value and without regard to minimum-age-to-purchase laws)
- Develop DOE performance standards, uniformity in grading, and a uniform drug policy.
- Balance prevention, intervention, and law enforcement needs and concerns.
- Develop better consequences for juvenile offenders.
- Find ways to foster parents’ understanding of the impact they have on their children. Perhaps create a school curriculum to do this.

- Develop culturally appropriate curriculum; seek federal and community funding.
- Expand D.A.R.E. parent program.
- Develop interdisciplinary programs for teachers.
- We need to evaluate the effectiveness of programs.
- Use community prevention model and work towards resiliency. Communities need to take ownership and collaborate. Share information, experiences, and discoveries. Work should be culturally appropriate.
- Continue to work on partnerships with other agencies.
- Use funds to help children achieve high standards. Form partnerships with other agencies. HI is only state AG, OYS, DOE, and other federally funded agencies meet and coordinate activities monthly. Last year there was a 17% reduction in violent and drug crimes on school campuses.
- Maintain the focus on preventing juvenile delinquency.
- Character education is “a must.”
- Provide an active DARE program for all schools.
- Lots of complaints about drug dealing in schools. HPD can contribute and provide prevention programs.
- Foster a balanced approach of prevention, intervention, and enforcement. The police cannot fight alone.
- UH is starting to look into drug-free initiatives.
- 99% of SWAT calls are drug related [note: this was perhaps only figurative, and not an actual statistic]
- MADD has 40 students in the state and trained in anti-impaired driving & underage drinking issues. Focus on going to schools & discussing impact on victims.
- “Hawaii Kids Count” — Conducts research and tracks indicators of children’s well-being. Focus on child abuse & neglect, parental substance abuse, and the connection between the two.
- Employ value-based curricula; do activities to foster life skills, character building, and citizenship training.
- Support outreach, educational, and residential counseling. There is a program in Waikiki where staff walk streets at night and talk with youth students. Also, assist status offenders and police; reunification of families is the goal.
- Provide positive programs through all 12 school years.
- Big Island pilot project: drug-free schools (Pahoa has major drug problems).

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

Note: Although there were two Community Mobilization breakout groups, their documentation has been combined for this report.

Facilitators:	Jane Testa Hawaii County Office of Aging
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	Nate Nakamoto Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission

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(as per sign-in sheet)

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Topping, Don	University of Hawaii at Manoa
Yoshinaga, Terry Nui	House of Representatives

PARTICIPANTS - GROUP B

(as per sign-in sheet)

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Bjork, Lani	Hilton Hawaiian Village
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Ching, Donna	1,2,3 Steps To A Stronger Community
Clark, Charles	American Association of Retired Persons
Golden, Nancy	Child & Family Service, Kauai
Hirai, Anna	Honolulu Liquor Commission
Hurley, Paul	Kauai County Police Department
Kelly, Mary	Barber's Point NAS Security Department
Kilthau, Robert	Foster Village Community Association
Kimura, Jay	Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Kwock, Adrian	Department of the Attorney General
Lacar, Sandra	Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawaii
Lasseter, Rockwell	Maui County Police Department
Lewis, Melissa	Hawaii Housing Authority
Marlow, Cheryl	Judiciary, Adult Probation, Second Circuit
Matsuoka, Bert	Office of Youth Services
McCafferty, Brian	Teens On Call, Maui
Miyamoto, Gervin	Department of Defense
Nakata, Bob	Kokua Kalihi Valley
Okamoto, Virginia	Aide to Sen. Sam Slom
Sugita, Tom	Palisades Community Police Watch
Yamaguchi, Annette	Leeward YMCA

RECOMMENDATIONS - GROUP A

Issue #1. Strike a proper balance between an emphasis on victims vs. offenders

Recommendations:

- a) Victim and community concerns must be addressed. Explore and develop the concept of restorative justice; if harm has been done to a victim of the community, there should be some kind of restitution to the victim.
- b) Mandatory mediation prior to court proceedings (for eviction).
- c) Allocate a portion of confiscated funds to treatment programs and victim compensation. It was noted that through the Victims of Crime Act, a portion of federal fines are distributed proportionately to states. At the state level, forfeiture funds are usually distributed to those agencies involved in the forfeiture.

Implementation steps:

- a) To address the restorative justice issue, a task force should be formed to develop a restorative justice plan to support victim rights.
- b) To implement mandatory mediation, the Attorney General should draft and submit legislation to the 1998 Legislature.

Issue #2. Address the issue of fear of reprisal; ensure the legal and/or personal safety of the community

Recommendations:

- a) Education and development of a sense of community
- b) Mediation instead of litigation.

Implementation steps:

- a) "DARE-type" program implemented in schools to educate children.
- b) Stronger emphasis on community-oriented policing programs to educate community.
- c) Form a task force to look at the above issues

Issue #3. Empower communities through the development of comprehensive infrastructures/networks

Recommendations:

- a) Coordinate existing resources and coalitions to provide effective/efficient services to communities. Establish “super-coalition groups” (mandated by law through legislature or governor); grassroots involvement (not only agencies). Designate a key individual (e.g., Lt. Governor) to support the super-coalition groups. Must include coordination of funding sources. Must include community facilitators.

Implementation steps:

- a) Determine lead agency. Governor’s office should be the lead agency.
- b) Attorney General drafts bill to create super-coalition(s).
- c) Convene task force for the purpose of developing an infrastructure/network to empower communities and to coordinate existing resources and groups (nonprofit & government, grassroots) to provide effective and efficient services to communities.
- d) Identify funding sources for the task force.

RECOMMENDATIONS - GROUP B

1. Develop ideas to generally facilitate community mobilization

- a) Identify a common interest (focus on projects rather than processes).
- b) Focus on community strengths versus problems
- c) Foster cultural competence and awareness
- d) Foster leadership training
- e) Professionals need to shift to a more helping/listening role versus a more telling/doing role.
- f) Provide more information to communities on available resources.
- g) Provide more funding to community groups.

2. Increase the penalty to vendors who are caught selling alcohol to minors

3. Set up a paid mentoring program for juveniles who illegally purchase alcohol

4. Create a drug prevention reinvestment fund from asset forfeitures, alcohol and tobacco taxes, and fines

Give an incentive to be efficient in operations by allowing year-to-year savings and roll-overs

5. “Fund what works”

- a) Become outcome-oriented
- b) Step back and objectively determine which programs do and don’t work
- d) Fund programs that work, and make “tough” decisions about eliminating programs that do not work

6. Promote “Good News” media

- a) Work with the local media (ex., develop a newspaper section dedicated to “good news”)
- b) Help young people see that there are positive things going on in the community

7. Create a central clearinghouse for community mobilization information

- a) Collect and disseminate information across agencies, disciplines, and communities
- b) Highlight effective community-based programs on the neighbor islands

8. Create and maintain programs to strengthen parent/child focus

9. Enact the Model Drug Laws pertaining to community mobilization, after review by the Attorney General:

- Model Expedited Eviction of Drug Traffickers Act
- Model Drug Nuisance Abatement Act
- Model Crimes Code Provisions to Protect Tenants and Neighbors
- Model Anti-Drug Volunteer Protection Act
- Model Community Mobilization Funding Act
- Model Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Policy and Planning Coordination Act

10. Build on the Model Nuisance Abatement Act by adding illegal conduct by persons (i.e., don’t just focus on nuisance sites)

- a) Focus on conduct that is detrimental to the community (prostitution, gang activity, etc.)

11. Enact laws to provide adequate drug treatment programs for drug-addicted babies

12. Have a community prosecutor for each police district

- a) Research the “Portland Model”
- b) Work directly with the community to answer legal questions

13. Create an interagency coordination council

- a) Provide community groups with a referral service, technical support, education, training, and some type of ombudsman to resolve conflicts.
- b) Create an “umbrella organization” that overlooks programs and agencies in the community and scans for duplication of services.

14. Year-round school and longer school hours

OTHER ISSUES, NEEDS, AND CONCERNS

(from morning brainstorming session)

The group reviewed the Model Drug Acts that pertain to community mobilization:

Expedited Eviction of Drug Traffickers/Drug Nuisance Abatement

Crime Codes Provisions to Protect Tenants and Neighbors

Anti-Drug Volunteer Protection

Community Mobilization Funding

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Policy and Planning Coordination

The Anti-Drug Volunteer Protection Act is similar to a “good samaritan act” and is incorporated in the expedited eviction/drug nuisance abatement acts.

In Hawaii, there is a limited form of community mobilization funding from the Department of the Attorney General. However, it was noted that the Department only administers Byrne funding, which is in turn only distributed to criminal justice agencies. Per Bill Clark, the City and County of Honolulu also has some funding to distribute to communities.

Alcohol and other drug abuse policy and planning is basically the creation of a “drug czar.” In some form, the Attorney General may already be performing this function.

It was suggested that the focus should be on the Expedited Eviction of Drug Traffickers Act, the Drug Nuisance Abatement Act, and the Crimes Code Provisions to Protect Tenants and Neighbors. The expansion of current laws dealing with expedited eviction and drug nuisance abatement was explored. Some issues/ideas to consider:

1. Community-based organizations can bring action to court
2. Judiciary needs to be educated about the intent of allowing community-based organizations to bring action to court
3. How can community involvement be made simple and responsive?
4. Who decides who to train in the community, and how the training should be implemented?
5. Need to coordinate drug activity data input

6. Explore legal methods to close down an establishment
7. Consider fining defendants, with money going to grants as well and other resource pools

The group broke into small groups to discuss additions to the concerns to the list of existing Acts.

Issues and concerns of Group 1:

1. How do you strike a balance between communities mobilizing to promote safety and maintaining the due process rights of those being mobilized against? Some actions which are arbitrarily taken may violate due process rights.
2. How do you handle the issue of displacement? By closing down one drug house, the problem may move four houses down. What about prison space? Although communities may be encouraged to mobilize, the net effect may be negligible if there is not enough prison space.
3. How do you handle the fear of reprisal? Individuals may be hesitant to report and/or testify if there is a threat to their families. How do you protect the safety of those who are willing to become involved?

Issues and concerns of Group 2:

The group looked at the problem in a holistic manner. All solutions need to go back to the community; the best solutions emerge when the community is involved. The community needs to be empowered, needs resources, needs skills, and needs information. Connections back to the community could perhaps include neighborhood boards, schools, or other community agencies. Funding is another issue. The geographic infrastructure needs to be in place to make the parts into a whole; this infrastructure has not been set up.

We must begin to create and empower geographic communities to come together. Perhaps there could be a "cookbook" approach to inform people about resources available in that community.

Issues and concerns of Group 3:

Displacement issue; lack of prison space = letting people out too soon; empowerment of people in the community—specific situations and techniques that have been used; working with the media.

SYMPOSIUM EVALUATION

[32 of 166 registered participants (19.3%) completed and returned evaluation forms]

Breakout session attended:

12.5% Community Mobilization (Session A) 3.1% Community Mobilization (Session B)
43.8% Crime Codes Enforcement 9.4% Treatment 31.3% Drug-Free Families and Schools

Breakout group discussions:

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly disagree</u>
Clarified responsibilities of agencies.	21.9%	59.4%	15.6%	3.1%
Identified gaps in services.	18.8	62.5	18.8	-
Identified problems in implementation of services.	40.6	50.0	9.4	-
Outlined recommendations.	40.6	53.1	6.3	-
Identified roles of agencies to move towards "action."	34.4	53.1	12.5	-

Effectiveness of process:

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly disagree</u>
Content of symposium was appropriate. [3.1% missing]	34.4%	59.4%	3.1%	-
Symposium objectives were clear and understandable. [***]	34.4	59.4	3.1	-
In the breakout session I felt I was able to voice my opinions and concerns. [***]	59.4	37.5	-	-

Reflection about problems encountered: (For example, problems with communication, or with group, etc.)

[See following page]

Overall reflection of symposium:

Please rate the symposium on a scale of 1 to 5:

<i>1=Poor</i>	<i>2=Fair</i>	<i>3=Good</i>	<i>4=Very good</i>	<i>5=Excellent</i>
(0.0%)	(6.3%)	(12.5%)	(53.1%)	(28.1%)

Things you liked about the symposium:

[See following page]

Other issues or concerns that should be addressed:

[See following page]

Demographic:

County: 75.0% Oahu 9.4% Maui 0.0% Kauai 12.5% Hawaii

I am here as a representative of:

25.0% State Government 28.1% County Government 9.4% Federal Government
18.8% Private / Non-profit 9.4% Community Group 0.0% Business 9.4% Other

Comments: Your ideas and suggestions are very important to us.

[See following page]

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN COMMENTS

Note: Numbers at left refer to the breakout session that the respondent attended:

1=Community Mobilization A

2=Community Mobilization B

3=Crime Codes Enforcement

4=Treatment

5=Drug-Free Families and Schools

Reflection about problems encountered: *(For example, problems with communication, or with group, etc.)*

- 1 No problems. Very good people to work with, very professional.
- 2 So many folks had so much to offer! Was rapid fire and mind expanding (breakout sessions) to the degree it made the mind quite 'Taut' (tight!) Lunch was a welcome break!
- 3 More background information would have been helpful. Maybe should have had copies of the Commission Codes a week or two before the meeting.
- 3 Worked well. Facilitator did a good job. Kept people on task.
- 3 Needed more time to discuss these issues. Too many barriers and a need for more structure.
- 3 My expertise is on the military side of the house so I had little to offer. However, I found the symposium very informative.
- 3 Always, time too short.
- 3 Not enough time to address ALL issues appropriately.
- 4 Symposium too short to develop sound recommendations for policy changes.
- 4 The group tended to get lack-a-daisical & apathetic. Those who remained had good motivation to continue. We often wander—more process than outcome.
- 5 Cold rooms.

What did you like about the conference?

- 1 Meeting different people, agencies for a common resolve.
- 1 Breakouts.
- 1 Networking and nice peers.
- 1 Too short, fragmented.
- 2 Networking, breakout, general speakers, and lunch.
- 3 Wide range of opinions allowed and encouraged; superb facilitator!! Good natured group of people.
- 3 Facilities, speakers, facilitator, sharing of ideas.
- 3 Agencies working together to address crime in our community.
- 3 Good people. Nice opportunity to make concerns known to legislators.
- 3 Being able to discuss ideas and network with professionals from the treatment, prevention, and enforcement arenas.
- 3 Objectives are outstanding but reaching it was difficult and never final.

- 3 Breakouts.
- 3 Variety of participants.
- 3 Ability to interrelate with other agencies.
- 4 I met interesting people who had different opinions than I did.
- 4 General speakers. Plenty of time in breakout.
- 5 The mix of people overall.
- 5 Organized, too the point.
- 5 Met people, expanded my awareness.
- 5 Facilitating range of agencies and ideas to brainstorm for the purpose of action and legislation.
- 5 Fast paced - great diversity in participants.
- 5 Variety of participants present.
- 5 Working with people who I had not previously met.

Other issues or concerns that should be addressed:

- 1 Needs to continue effort to implement recommendations from this conference.
- 1 Try to ensure people really read the topic matter before attending - that includes me!
- 1 Criminalization of people who use drugs, when it should be viewed as a medical issue.
- 2 This seemed pretty comprehensive!
- 3 Again, should get more information to participants before the meeting.
- 3 All issues were addressed that were highlights in the agenda
- 3 Drug policy and drug legalization issues.
- 3 Community participation.
- 3 Focus on other crime issues—other than drugs.
- 4 Need more time to do this.
- 4 Needed to have goals of session laid out first.
- 5 Having a better mix of the total agencies represented attend each of the different sessions.
- 5 Would have been good to have legislators or legislative analysts present.
- 5 Good opportunity but maybe too brief for magnitude and importance of issues.
- 5 Cost of proposed changes, particularly those that increase penalties for drug offenses.
- 5 There may be a need to flush some issues one more because of the complexity of some of them as well as the multiple avenues to resolving said issues.

General Comments:

- 1 Very good meeting. Hope suggestions for future task forces and legislation will be met.
- 2 This was one of the most stimulating and enjoyable conferences ever! Mahalo & Aloha.
- 3 Should be two days.

- 3 We need to see the result of this symposium to see if our legislature will follow.
- 3 To provide immediate housing for prisoners use surplus Navy Troop Transports off shore as floating prisons.
- 5 Well done. Good variety of groups present.

Acknowledgments

We wish to thank the following individuals and organizations for their dedication and support of the *Model Drug Law Conference: A Symposium on Crime in Hawaii*.

National Alliance Staff

Sherry L. Green
National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws

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AN ANALYSIS OF CRIME IN HAWAII

INTRODUCTION

Crime in Hawaii is a complex issue. In addressing this issue it is necessary to analyze multiple sources of crime data. No single source provides a complete picture of the crime situation in Hawaii. Data elements seen in isolation can be misleading.

Multiple publications dealing with crime data are published each year by the Department of the Attorney General. These include Crime in Hawaii which is a review of the Uniform Crime Report as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and analyzes crime on a statewide as well as a county-by-county basis, the Crime Trend Series that focuses on specific topics such as sexual assault arrests and motor vehicle theft, the new Data Brief series that provides frequently requested data summaries and extrapolated calculations from other sources (see Attachment A), and a Crime Victimization Survey, which allows randomly selected citizens to indicate whether they have been victimized, whether the victimization was reported to law enforcement, and their perceptions of crime and public safety. Federal grant projects administered by the Department also provide valuable data about responses to crime and are reported and summarized in the Byrne Grant Annual Report and other grant performance reports.

In addition to such data collection and reporting, the Department of the Attorney General staffs the *Governor's Committee on Crime* (GCOC). The GCOC is chaired by the Attorney General and its members include the Director of the Department of Public Safety, two prosecuting attorneys, two police chiefs, the Administrative Director of the Courts, a judge, the Chairperson of the Hawaii Paroling Authority, the Director of the Department of Health, the Adjutant General of the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Attorney (ex-officio). The GCOC is one forum in which crime, in all its complexity, can be viewed. In 1996 the GCOC also visited each county and provided criminal justice personnel in each jurisdiction the opportunity to share and discuss their insights and concerns about the criminal justice system. This was an additional valuable source of crime data. While a major focus of the GCOC is allocating Byrne grant funds to address crime areas, its efforts also provide a coordinated criminal justice approach in focusing on major crime areas. Each year the GCOC uses crime data and its wealth of experiences in crime issues to determine priority areas. Priorities currently identified by the GCOC include drugs (interdiction and treatment), violence (domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse), property crimes, prison overcrowding, juvenile crime, and system improvement. A detailed review of GCOC priority areas appears later in this section.

In addition to the GCOC, there are many other agency coordination efforts to address crime. A growing reality is that community groups and members are being increasingly active in crime issues. These are seen in the Department of the Attorney General's Safety Action Seminars that provide training in community mobilization, as well as in increased involvement with community policing. These efforts are outlined in the following text and in Attachment B.

Act 145, SLH 1997 called for a one-day crime symposium that, in part, would help to identify and prioritize areas of crime concern, and increase coordination among agencies. Crime is such a large and complex area that it became necessary to focus the discussion on a specific and major crime category. Viewing existing information and noting that a coordinated body, the GCOC, had selected certain crime priorities, it was realistic and prudent to select one of these priorities, drugs, as the focus of the symposium.

This document provides information that is pertinent to crime and coordination discussed in Act 145. It provides:

- o an overview of the criminal justice system
- o a description of some coordination efforts within the criminal justice system
- o selected 1996 Hawaii crime statistics
- o information on GCOC priority areas
- o a description of some of law enforcement/community collaborations and community involvement in crime prevention.

PART I

OVERVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Hawaii is unique in that there are only two levels of government: state and county. Police and prosecution are county functions. The courts, corrections, probation, and parole are state functions.

A. Police

The four county police departments are responsible for law enforcement in their jurisdictions. Hawaii does not have a Police Officers Standards & Training (POST) center, so the individual departments are responsible for their own training and standards.

B. Prosecutors

The Attorney General is the state's chief legal officer who is statutorily charged with the responsibility of prosecuting criminal offenses. This responsibility, however, has been delegated to the prosecuting attorneys at the county level. The prosecuting attorneys also handle victim services through their victim witness assistance programs.

C. Office of the Public Defender

The Public Defender has the statutory responsibility of providing legal representation to any indigent person who is arrested for, charged with or convicted of a criminal offense. The indigent individual is also entitled to a Public Defender when a civil commitment to a mental health institution is being recommended.

D. Courts

The Judiciary is a statewide system of courts consisting of the appellate and trial courts: the Supreme Court, the Intermediate Court of Appeals, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts. In addition, there are three specialized courts of limited jurisdiction: the Land Court, the Tax Appeal Court, and the Family Courts.

The Family Courts specialize in cases involving children, family, and domestic problems. They have exclusive jurisdiction over alleged juvenile law violators. In the First Circuit, there are assigned circuit and district family court judges; in all other circuits, circuit and district court judges are assigned family court cases in addition to their regular duties.

Each of the four counties in Hawaii constitutes a separate judicial circuit. The First Judicial Circuit covers the City and County of Honolulu. The Second Circuit covers the County of Maui. The

Third and Fifth Circuits cover the County of Hawaii and Kauai, respectively. (Note: The Fourth Circuit was eliminated in 1943.)

Each of the judicial circuits consists of a circuit court, a district court, and a family court. Circuit courts are courts of general jurisdiction and have exclusive jurisdiction in all felony cases; civil cases involving more than \$10,000; probate proceedings; all jury trials; and petitions for writs of habeas corpus, extraditions, and other special proceedings. The district courts have jurisdiction over civil cases involving \$5,000 or less; concurrent jurisdiction in civil cases involving amounts between \$5,000 and \$10,000; small claims; landlord-tenant disputes; misdemeanors, petty misdemeanors, and violations; and preliminary hearing for felony cases.

The courts are also responsible for probation. Special programs operated by the courts include the Alternative Dispute Resolution Program and the Drug Court, which is described later in this document.

E. Department of Public Safety

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is charged with the responsibility of administering eight correctional facilities throughout the State. The Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) and Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission (CICC) are administratively placed within the department. The Sheriff Division, Narcotics Enforcement Division, and Protective Services Division are part of the Department's law enforcement responsibilities.

The PSD manages and operates the jails, for those who are awaiting trial or sentencing, and the prisons, which are for those sentenced in the state. The operating capacities of the eight facilities range from 66 to 912. There are five community correctional facilities: two on Oahu (Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) and three on the neighbor islands. The Kulani Correctional Facility on the Big Island and the Waiawa Correctional Facility on Oahu are minimum security work camps. The Halawa Correctional Facility, which includes a medium security section and a special needs facility which addresses those inmates with medical needs, is located on Oahu.

The **Hawaii Paroling Authority** is a quasi-judicial body which is attached to the Department of Public Safety for administrative purposes. The Authority consists of a full-time chairperson and two part-time members. The responsibilities of the Authority are to set the minimum term of imprisonment that a prisoner should serve before being considered for parole, to determine whether a prisoner should be granted parole, to revoke parole, to determine whether parole is no longer needed, to make recommendations to the Governor on petitions for pardon, and to ensure that parolees are supervised. The Division of Paroling Authority consists of a field branch with six parole sections, one for each county, a specialized parole section and an intensive parole section. The specialized parole section includes the sex offender treatment unit and the mental health treatment unit.

The **Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission** is composed of three commission members who are appointed by the Governor, and Commission staff. The HRS established the Commission, which provides for compensation to victims of certain crimes, or to the survivors of deceased victims. It also compensates individual citizens for personal injury or property damage suffered in the prevention of a crime or the apprehension of a criminal.

The **Narcotics Enforcement Division** (NED) is responsible for the enforcement of controlled substances, primarily prescription drugs. These include all drugs, substances, or immediate precursors in Schedules I through V and related paraphernalia.

F. Office of Youth Services

The Office of Youth Services is administratively attached to the Department of Human Services. OYS is the umbrella agency to facilitate optimum services and programs for youth at risk. OYS seeks to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism among juveniles through the provision of prevention, rehabilitation, and treatment services. OYS is also responsible for program planning and development, oversight and technical assistance and training relating to the delivery of services. OYS also operates the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF), located on Oahu, which is the only secured, post-adjudication juvenile facility in the entire state. A new facility, able to house 30 youths, was completed in 1995 for the most serious juvenile offenders.

G. Department of the Attorney General

The Department of the Attorney General includes three divisions that provide direct support in the criminal justice effort: the Criminal Justice Division, the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, and the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center. The Criminal Justice Division reviews and prosecutes those cases referred to the department for criminal action. The division has handled cases in which state officials or state agencies were involved, and cases which have statewide impact. In addition, the division provides assistance to the county prosecuting attorneys, coordinates investigations and prosecutions of crimes which occur in more than one county, and develops special prosecution units to investigate and prosecute selected crimes, as mandated by law. It also administers the State's asset/forfeiture program.

The Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJA) has five areas of responsibilities. (1) The Grants and Planning Branch is responsible for the application and administration of federal crime grants for the State. It participates in planning and coordination efforts to address crime and improve the criminal justice system. It also administers the State Career Criminal, Victim-Witness, and Witness-Security Protection programs. (2) The Research and Statistics Branch has the responsibility of collecting and analyzing the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data and submitting this information to the FBI. It also conducts a wide variety of criminological studies and advises other criminal justice professionals and the public on crime-related issues. (3) The Community and Crime Prevention Branch provides community seminars focusing on empowering individuals, families, and the community in order to effectively prevent crime. This branch is also responsible for the statewide McGruff campaign which includes school curriculum for elementary schools, the McGruff Truck program, and McGruff appearances at community events. (4) The Missing Child Center—Hawaii assists in investigating and locating missing children. (5) The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) a statewide computerized information system combining juvenile justice information from the four county police departments, the four county prosecuting attorneys' offices, the Family Court, and the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. The JJIS is currently operational with the Honolulu Police Department and Prosecutor, and links with other agencies and counties are in process.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center administers the Offender-Based Tracking System/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) program which provides an integrated adult criminal justice information program for the State. The division also issues State identification cards, operates the

Automated Fingerprint Identification System, is responsible for the expungement of arrest records, and maintains the sex offender registry.

PART II

COORDINATION EFFORTS

Federal, state, local and community agencies coordinate anti-crime efforts through multiple collaborations. Some collaborations are formalized through organized committees and meetings. The following is a description of some of these efforts. There can be a cross-over between different groups. For example, a member of the Hawaii Prosecuting Attorneys Association would also be a member of the Law Enforcement Coalition; a member of a domestic violence committee could also be a member of the Violence Against Women State Planning Committee and the Na Wahine Committee.

Governor's Committee On Crime. The GCOC is chaired by the Attorney General and its members include the Director of the Department of Public Safety, two prosecuting attorneys, two police chiefs, the Administrative Director of the Courts, a judge, the Chairperson of the Hawaii Paroling Authority, the Director of the Department of Health, the Adjutant General of the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Attorney (ex-officio). The GCOC is one forum in which crime, in all its complexity, can be viewed. In 1996 the GCOC also visited each county and provided criminal justice personnel in each jurisdiction the opportunity to share and discuss their insights and concerns about the criminal justice system. This was an additional valuable source of crime data. While a major focus of the GCOC is allocating Byrne grant funds to address crime areas, its efforts also provide a coordinated criminal justice approach in focusing on major crime areas. Each year the GCOC uses crime data and its wealth of experiences in crime issues to determine priority areas. Priorities currently identified by the GCOC include drugs (interdiction and treatment), violence (domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse), property crimes, prison overcrowding, juvenile crime, and system improvement. A detailed review of GCOC priority areas appears later in this section.

Law Enforcement Coalition. The Law Enforcement Coalition (LEC) is composed of the State Attorney General, the four county Police Chiefs, and the four county Prosecutors. The LEC meets periodically to discuss and coordinate efforts for crime related legislation and issues.

Hawaii Prosecuting Attorneys Association. The Hawaii Prosecuting Attorneys Association (HPAA) is composed of the State Attorney General, the four county prosecutors, the U.S. Attorney, and the Judge Advocate from the Department of Defense. The HPAA meets regularly to discuss issues, programs, strategies, and legislation dealing with Hawaii's crime problems. The meetings enable members to coordinate efforts and to share resources. The HPAA currently has projects that improve and coordinate DUI training in all counties and coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault training for police and prosecutors as part of the VAWA grant.

Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators. Bi-monthly meetings are held between the county prosecutors' victim assistance directors, the administrator of CICC, and victim grant representatives from the Department of the Attorney General and the U.S. Attorney's Office. The meetings are geared toward increasing coordination between the victim assistance and victim compensation programs, discussing victim issues and legislation, and sharing resources. Representatives from the FBI and the U.S. Postal Service are invited to the meetings.

Community Policing Training Steering Committee. The Committee coordinates statewide training on community policing. The committee is composed of representatives from the Community Coalition for Neighborhood Safety, the Honolulu Police Department, the Department of the Attorney General, and has contact persons with the Neighbor Island Police Departments. The Committee collaborates closely with the U.S. Attorney's Office which provides some funding assistance, and the Western Community Policing Center (Monmouth, Oregon). Training is provided both to police officers and community members.

Juvenile Justice Information Committee. The Juvenile Justice Information Committee guides the policy issues associated with the statewide Juvenile Justice Information System and has 15 members including the four police chiefs, the four prosecuting attorneys, the four Family Court directors, the Executive Director of the Office of Youth Services, the Senior Judge of the Family Court, and a second Family Court judge.

Statewide Gang Task Force. The gang task force meetings provide a forum to discuss gang intelligence. Members include the police departments, the sheriff's office, the prosecutors' offices, the military police and security, probation offices, parole offices, corrections, federal law enforcement offices (such as FBI and ATF), and the Department of the Attorney General. Information is shared on gang activities and effective anti-gang law enforcement methods.

Ad Hoc Restitution Committee. This Committee is composed of representatives from the Attorney General's Office, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission, and the Honolulu Prosecutor's Office, Victim-Witness Kokua. The Committee has solicited the participation of Victim Directors from the other county prosecutor's offices, deputy prosecutors, personnel from the Department of Public Safety, the Judiciary, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority to improve the collection process and procedures dealing with restitution.

Domestic Violence Committees. Each of the four counties has a task force or standing committee to address domestic violence and to coordinate state, county and private service provider efforts. Representatives from the Attorney General's Office, Judiciary, county prosecutors' offices, state domestic violence coalition, and direct service agencies meet on a monthly or quarterly basis to review system issues, resource needs and availability, and inter-agency training. In the case of the City and County of Honolulu Domestic Violence Task Force, the U.S. Marine Corps representative from the Provost Marshall Office participates in these meetings. Specific activities of these task forces over the past years have included sponsorship of peer review training, presentations by nationally recognized speakers, drafting standards for practitioners, and publication of resource handbooks. There is also the Hawaii Statewide Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Domestic Violence Coalition. The Hawaii Statewide Coalition Against Domestic Violence is composed of agencies and interested organizations from throughout the state that provide domestic violence services.

Sexual Assault Coalition. The Hawaii State Coalition is composed of the sexual assault centers from the four counties. The Coalition coordinates legislative lobbying, arranges for training, and program coordination.

Violence Against Women State Planning Committee. Under the Violence Against Women Grant Program, a State Planning Committee has the responsibility of identifying and prioritizing, for funding and implementation purposes, statewide issues relating to violent crimes against women, particularly domestic abuse and sexual assault. The Committee is chaired by the State Attorney General, and, under the grant requirements, include statewide representatives from law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services. Additional members include the U. S. Attorney's Office, private community organizations, and legislative representatives.

Na Wahine Committee. The members of Na Wahine are a diverse group of professional women who embrace a cross-disciplinary approach to the identification and treatment of victims of violence. Its purpose has been to develop and promote an assessment guideline that can be used across disciplines. In this way, Na Wahine seeks to improve victim services by recognizing related needs and assisting clients with appropriate referrals for further information and treatment in the areas of domestic violence, substance abuse, sexual assault, and mental health. Agencies represented include the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women, the Department of the Attorney General, the Sex Abuse Treatment Center, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the Dept. of Health, the First Circuit Court, the Hawaii State Legislature, the Mental Health Association of Hawaii, the Family Crisis Shelter, Inc., the Department of Health, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the Community Health Nursing Division of the Dept. of Health, the Hawaii Mental Association, and the Family Peace Center.

Child Abuse Steering Committee. The state, under the Children's Justice Grant, facilitates a statewide steering committee through the DHS Family and Adult Services Division. The committee focuses on multi-agency coordination of efforts to reduce and prevent child abuse and development of experimental programs. Each of the four counties has a task force of local government and community members that assist in cross training of services through the grant funds.

Youth Gang Response System. The Youth Gang Response System (YGRS) addresses the problem of youth gangs in a statewide coordinated manner. The YGRS addresses: law enforcement efforts, information sharing, collaboration among communities, training and community awareness, school and community prevention/intervention programs, and research and system evaluation. The YGRS is administered by the Office of Youth Services of the Department of Human Services. Member agencies include the four county police departments, the Department of Education, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the University of Hawaii's Youth Gang Project research team, and youth service providers (e.g., the YMCA, the Salvation Army, Kokua Kalihi Valley, etc.). Member agencies provide violence-prevention activities including conflict resolution, mediation skills, anger management, dances, and a summer "midnight basketball" program.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF). The members of the OCDETF are the Honolulu Police Department, the DEA, and FBI. OCDETF is involved in covert, long-term organized crime drug investigations utilizing nationwide contacts that may include the Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Services and other state and local law enforcement agencies depending on the depth and breadth of the organization.

Statewide Narcotics Task Force. The Statewide Narcotics Task Force was established in June 1988 to coordinate resources in order to disrupt the importation and distribution of illegal substances, particularly at the airports. Participating agencies include the four county police departments, the four county prosecuting attorneys, the DEA, the FBI, the U.S. Postal Service, the U.S. Attorney, INS, and U.S.

Customs. Training resources for all participating agencies are coordinated by the HPD's Narcotics/Vice Airport Detail (NVAD). Communications and intelligence information are shared to expedite investigations.

Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force. In March 1991, the Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force was organized to coordinate all marijuana eradication activities in Hawaii and to foster better interagency cooperation. Members represent the four county police departments, the Department of the Attorney General, Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Hawaii Army National Guard, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the U.S. Army. Meetings are held bi-monthly to plan and coordinate upcoming missions and to discuss enforcement concerns as well as safety and political issues affecting the success of the statewide eradication effort. County police departments provide personnel for operations on other islands; the military provides helicopters, and cartographic/plotting services; the Guard provides surveillance services, training, and helicopters; the DEA provides funding, equipment, and personnel; the DLNR provides personnel and equipment; the Attorney General provides coordination and funding through federal funds.

Western States Information Network (WSIN). The WSIN is one of six regional projects that form the Regional Intelligence Sharing System (RISS). The RISS projects are supported by a grant awarded by the Bureau of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. The overall objective of the RISS projects is to enhance the ability of local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies to identify, target, and remove criminal conspiracies and activities spanning jurisdictional boundaries and to provide assistance in the area of investigation and prosecution of narcotics traffickers. WSIN members include federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the states of Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Interagency Drug Treatment Committee. An informal committee with representatives from the Adult Probation Division of the First Circuit Court, the Counseling and Probation Division of the District Court, the Oahu Intake Service Center, and the Department of the Attorney General have met during the past years to discuss issues relating to substance abusing offenders in the criminal justice system. Some of the issues of concern were drug testing, substance abuse treatment resources, standardization of costs for purchase of service contracts, staff training, and funding.

A current effort involves exploring linkages between the management information systems of the criminal justice agencies and treatment.

Sex Offender Treatment Team (SOTT). In order to develop a master plan for adult sex offender treatment, the Judiciary, the Department of Health, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Safety, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority formed the SOTT in 1988. The master plan, which stressed public safety as the overriding goal, was completed in January 1989 and described a continuum of programs in an integrated system spanning from probation to incarceration to parole. Through this coordinated effort, the agencies were able to establish a separate sex offender unit in the Adult Probation Division and also in the Hawaii Paroling Authority. Funding has also been obtained for sex offender assessments and treatment through private providers. The SOTT continues to meet quarterly to discuss concerns and coordinate training.

OBTS/CCH Executive Policy and User Committees. These two committees represent the statewide criminal justice community in the project to redesign the central criminal history repository (OBTS/CCH). The Executive Policy Committee consists of members at the policy level (chiefs of police,

county prosecuting attorneys, administrative judges for the Circuit, District, and Family Courts and Supervision) while the User Committee members represent those at the operational level who use OBTS/CCH daily. They play an important advisory role that helps to shape policy and direction for this redesign effort.

HINET: Coordination Among Criminal Justice, Drug Treatment and Education/Prevention.

The Department of Education, the Office of Youth Services, and the Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate (a private, non-profit native-Hawaiian organization) administer parts of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Community Act funds. The Department of Health administers the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Act funds and the Department of the Attorney General administers the Byrne Memorial Grant. The state administrators of these federal grants drug programs meet quarterly to discuss plans, activities, and concerns of the agencies.

Council of Police and Private Security. The Council of Police and Private Security (COPPS) is a joint initiative of the Honolulu Police Department and Oahu's private security industry. COPPS promotes communication, cooperation and closer working relationships between HPD and the private security forces to increase the effectiveness of all agencies working to prevent crime. COPPS provides a forum to exchange views between participants, to develop programs of mutual interest and benefit, to design solutions to mutual problems, and to establish policy on matters of individual concerns.

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council. The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (SAC) is a group of citizen leaders who serve as a link between government and local communities to ensure that the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs of Hawaii's youth and their families are addressed. The SAC advises the Office of Youth Services in working to develop and support an overall statewide juvenile justice plan and effective programs for juveniles and youths at risk.

Crimes Against Tourists (CATS). CATS is a joint effort between police, hotels, businesses, associations, and community members to reduce crimes against tourists.

Community Coalition for Neighborhood Safety (CCFNS). CCFNS, a coalition of local citizen organizations, works to combat crime and create safe communities. The coalition provides education and coordinates public service activities for neighborhood safety. CCFNS often works cooperatively with the Honolulu Police Department.

PART III

OVERVIEW OF CRIME STATISTICS AND CONCERNS

This section presents 1996 general statewide and county reported offenses and crime rate information. A “crime rate” is the number of offenses per 100,000 resident population and is a way to measure the increase or decrease in crime relative to population changes. The crime rate is also a means to compare Hawaii and its jurisdictions to other U.S. cities and states, and to the nation as a whole. The crime statistics were taken from the Department of the Attorney General’s Crime in Hawaii, 1996. The section also indicates the criminal justice system concerns expressed by criminal justice personnel of each county to the GCOC in county meetings conducted in 1996. These county meetings were attended by representatives from the prosecutors, police department, courts, probation, corrections, and parole.

State

The nature of crime in Hawaii is different from the United States in general. Nationally, violent crimes accounted for 13% of the Crime Index in 1995, while in Hawaii in 1996, as in 1991-1995, only 4% of the Crime Index was comprised of violent crimes.

The total number of reported offenses decreased 8.8% from 1995 to 1996 in Hawaii to a level slightly below the 1994 total. Following 3 consecutive years of record highs, the 1996 number of total Index Offenses is the third highest on record. During the past year, reported violent offenses decreased 5.3% and reported property offenses decreased 8.9%. Overall, the number of reported offenses in Hawaii decreased for 7 of the 8 Index Crimes from 1995 to 1996. The sole exception, robbery, posted its highest total since 1980.

The table below lists the actual numbers of reported Index Crimes in the State of Hawaii during the past 15 years. Five offense categories show higher offense totals than in 1982, while the number of reported offenses is lower in 3 categories: forcible rape, burglary, and arson.

Reported Offenses, State of Hawaii, 1982-1996

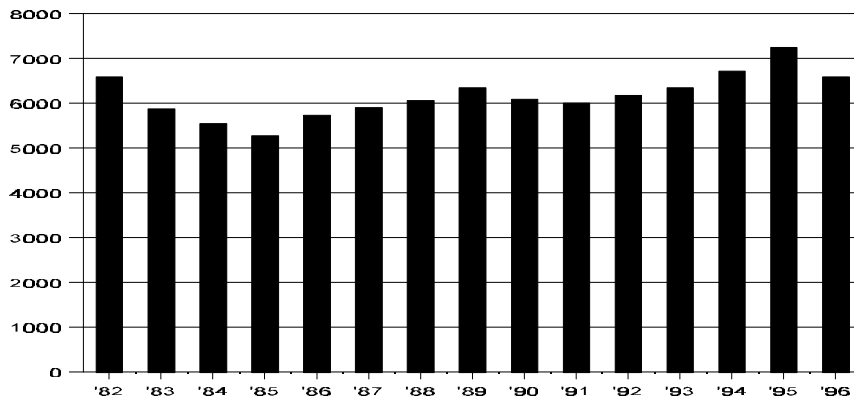
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLAR	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1996	77,961	3,322	74,639	40	326	1,606	1,350	12,781	54,701	7,157	353
1995	85,447	3,509	81,938	56	336	1,553	1,564	13,832	59,907	8,199	382
1994	78,763	3,091	75,672	50	359	1,221	1,461	14,029	55,260	6,383	424
1993	73,566	3,061	70,505	45	394	1,214	1,408	13,310	51,912	5,283	368
1992	70,899	2,998	67,901	42	440	1,151	1,365	13,006	50,544	4,351	359
1991	67,764	2,744	65,020	45	375	986	1,338	14,011	47,195	3,814	351
1990	67,676	3,113	64,563	44	360	1,013	1,696	13,611	46,735	4,217	445
1989	69,500	2,872	66,628	53	353	919	1,547	14,908	47,354	4,366	391
1988	65,461	2,811	62,650	45	355	919	1,492	13,726	44,946	3,978	413
1987	63,007	2,850	60,157	51	393	1,061	1,345	12,515	43,678	3,964	520
1986	60,230	2,604	57,626	51	329	1,129	1,095	14,218	39,922	3,486	486
1985	54,814	2,313	52,501	43	310	1,048	912	12,164	37,357	2,980	558
1984	56,913	2,408	54,505	34	315	1,202	857	12,588	38,292	3,625	511
1983	59,432	2,579	56,853	57	301	1,330	891	13,636	38,920	4,297	488
1982	65,448	2,542	62,906	31	342	1,560	609	16,477	42,248	4,181	438

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

Crime Rate Per 100,000 Resident Population

The Index Crime rate for the State of Hawaii decreased 9.1% from 1995 to 1996, ending a steady increase since 1991. The 1996 total crime rate of 6586.1 surpassed the State's 15-year average of 6,180.2 Index Offenses per 100,00 residents by 6.6%. The 1996 total crime rate stands less than one one-hundredth of 1% above the crime rate 15 years ago. The total crime rate in Hawaii is higher than the national crime rate. The 1995 national rate was 5277.6 offenses per 100,000 residents compared to Hawaii's 1995 rate 7,246.2 per 100,000 resident population

Total Index Crime Rate, State of Hawaii, 1982-1996



City and County of Honolulu

The character of crime in the State of Hawaii is clearly reflected in offense statistics for the City and County of Honolulu. In 1996, 73.6% of the State's population resided in the City and County of Honolulu. During 1996, 77.0% of the State's total Index Crimes, 82.7% of the violent crimes, and 76.8% of the property crimes were reported in the City and County of Honolulu.

From 1995 to 1996, the number of reported offenses for 6 of the 8 Index Crimes decreased in the City and County of Honolulu. The total number of reported Index Crimes decreased 10.6%, the number of reported violent crimes decreased 4.4%, and the number of reported property crimes decreased 10.8%. The greatest percentage decrease from 1995 to 1996 occurred in the number of murders, 28.9%. The number of reported motor vehicle thefts decreased 14.4% from 1995 to 1996, and the number of aggravated assaults decreased 14.2%. Reported burglaries numbered 10.8% fewer in 1996 than in 1995, and reported larcenies showed a reduction of 10.2%. Arsons were off 2.0%. Increasing over the year were reports of robbery, 3.6%; and forcible rape, 2.3%.

The following table lists the actual number of reported Index Crimes in the City and County of Honolulu during the past 15 years. In 1996, there were fewer forcible rapes, robberies, burglaries, and arsons than in 1982.

Reported Offenses, City & County of Honolulu, 1982-1996

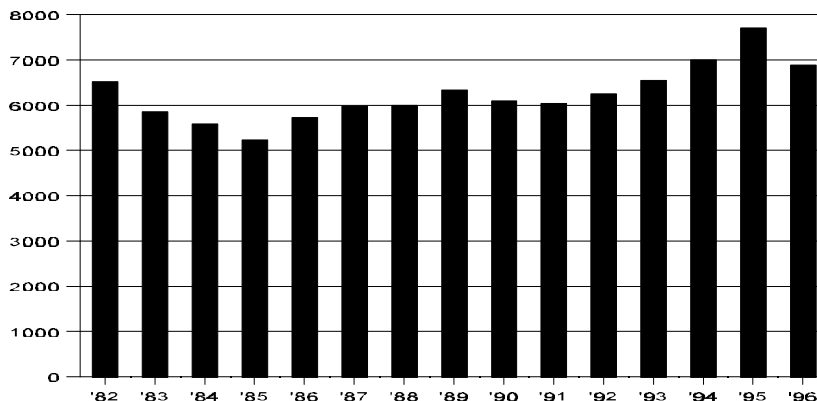
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1996	60,059	2,748	57,311	27	222	1,421	1,078	9,026	41,915	6,370	293
1995	67,145	2,882	64,263	38	217	1,371	1,256	10,127	46,696	7,440	299
1994	60,825	2,528	58,297	35	266	1,058	1,169	10,018	42,552	5,727	331
1993	56,405	2,501	53,904	31	286	1,085	1,099	9,296	40,148	4,460	276
1992	53,558	2,382	51,176	31	326	1,013	1,012	9,106	38,563	3,507	268
1991	51,032	2,058	48,974	29	275	860	894	9,905	36,019	3,050	262
1990	51,028	2,412	48,616	34	278	889	1,211	9,785	35,514	3,317	314
1989	52,682	2,165	50,517	43	269	809	1,044	10,654	36,305	3,558	321
1988	49,469	2,186	47,283	28	283	833	1,042	9,811	34,227	3,245	329
1987	48,949	2,258	46,691	36	322	985	915	9,136	34,239	3,316	422
1986	46,455	2,076	44,379	46	241	1,052	737	10,675	30,846	2,858	387
1985	42,048	1,801	40,247	36	248	965	552	8,989	28,837	2,421	427
1984	44,560	1,950	42,610	25	255	1,117	553	9,320	30,191	3,099	444
1983	46,228	2,136	44,092	45	249	1,243	599	10,044	30,195	3,853	413
1982	50,600	2,151	48,449	25	269	1,457	400	12,381	32,416	3,652	371

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

Crime Rate Per 100,000 Resident Population

In comparison with cities of comparable population size, Honolulu has a lower crime rate. The crime rate in Honolulu in 1996 was 6,889.3 per 100,000 residents. In 1995, the average rate in comparable jurisdictions (cities of 500,000 to 999,999 population) was 9,027.8 per 100,000 residents, 17.1% higher than the 1995 Honolulu rate of 7,711.1.

Total Index Crime Rate, City & County of Honolulu, 1982-1996



Honolulu GCOC Meeting: Criminal Justice System Concerns

Current crime trends, particularly in the property and auto thefts and crimes against visitors, would indicate a greater need for prison bed space if the state had “serious intentions of dispensing penalties.” The participants highlighted the problems relating to the shortage of prison space, including a lack of detention/correctional space for serious juvenile offenders that has resulted from the sparsity of alternatives to incarceration for less serious juvenile offenders. While cited as a flaw of the state's criminal justice system, the police did not see increasing bed space in the prisons at the expense of other programs as a viable option. HPD also viewed the lack of adequate prosecutorial staff and judges to keep up with the increased numbers of cases as contributing to the system's inadequate response to addressing crime. The policy of “best use of resources” is not seen as necessarily “the best justice.”

In specific county issues, HPD noted an increase of violent crimes related to the use of drugs, and in particular, crystal methamphetamine. Factors contributing to this rise include the “revolving door” at the prison due to lack of bed space and re-offenses pending criminal justice action. Re-offending affects the community in many ways. Offenders are arrested, charged, and placed in the Oahu Community Correctional Center awaiting trial. Unable to post bail, they are nevertheless placed in the emergency release program, allowing them to return to the community without sponsors or bond to hold them accountable. Many of these perpetrators, with a history of substance abuse, have a high likelihood of committing another offense to support their need for drugs. The shortage of intervening substance abuse treatment programs reinforces the cycle of drugs and crime. The HPD has also noted the growth of drug production labs on Oahu; during August through September 1996, four crystal meth labs were uncovered. These labs and related paraphernalia were found in apartments at various processing stages.

The police drew attention to the increasing lethality of domestic violence incidents, citing 13 of 40 homicides last year related to domestic/family disputes, including five involving children. They cited a need to involve the community and agencies in early prevention measures to avoid the escalation into greater violence. The Department has responded to this issue by refocusing their approach to provide increased

safety to victims and their families and hold the perpetrators more accountable, through department-wide training and support.

The rise in property crimes in two areas involved related activities: tourists "purse snatching" by youths using stolen cars. As a visitor destination, safety and security are major crime and business concerns. Concurrently, the theft of vehicles to use in these crime and in a thriving "chop shop" enterprise focus on the need to address the criminal behavior of juvenile and young adult offenders. In order to address some of these concerns and to promote community awareness and involvement, the HPD has implemented community-oriented policing in all of its eight districts

The prosecutor's office cited the need to have a more balanced and multi-faceted approach to the issue of drug abuse in the community: interdiction/enforcement is one component, with prevention and treatment as other parts of this effort. Their office has funding from the Model Drug Laws program available to the state for coordination of legislative efforts.

There has been a strong prosecutorial effort in domestic violence, including a specialized vertical prosecution unit, the first such unit in the state. The prosecutor's office sees a urgency to remove the victim from this cycle of violence, and is concerned about the soaring rate of victim non-appearance in hearings, resulting in dismissal of abuse cases.

The prosecutor also noted the rate of juvenile crime and the increase in the seriousness of these offenses, particularly the gang-related beatings and homicides. There is also concern about crimes against tourists, which can have an adverse effect on the State's economy as the number of incidence increase. A third concern was the prison overcrowding situation. The prosecutor indicated that the construction of medium and maximum security bed space should be a priority for the criminal justice system.

The Judiciary's Family Court is advocating for greater judicial involvement in addressing juvenile crimes. The current referral process by the police is too time-consuming; joint intervention that diverts youth early into a structured program such as a teen court could prevent further incursion into the criminal justice system. A system-wide review should be considered to develop a protocol in the definition and profile development of Serious Juvenile Offenders, which is currently determined only by the police. Addressing gangs should also be a system-wide effort, with funding resources for this area shared among the other components of the system. To provide a continuum of services to juveniles, the court would like to consider alternative judicial programs such as the "restorative justice" model, development of a youth drug court and an intermediate residential treatment setting such as a boot camp.

The Judiciary Circuit Court also identified drug abuse among offenders as a major problem. The Hawaii Drug Court began in January 1996. Preliminarily, it appears that the program is effective and the department is looking at expanding the program. The drug court currently utilizes relapse prevention programs, both in-patient and out-patient types. Culturally appropriate treatment programs are also needed to address the needs of specific ethnic groups.

The PSD Law Enforcement Division's greatest concern is the need for a centralized communications network. The division's responsibilities include providing executive security for the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and visiting dignitaries to Washington Place; providing protective services for the civic center area; conducting controlled substances investigations; conducting internal affairs investigations and providing security for government buildings and 87 courtroom areas statewide. Because the responsibilities and the areas covered by the division are vast, a centralized communications network is vital especially if an emergency situation arises.

The Oahu Intake Service Center (ISC) concentrates its efforts on the development and implementation of programs which promote viable alternatives to incarceration. Cooperation among agencies is paramount to addressing problems within the criminal justice system. Although the focus of the department is to increase bed space, ISC feels that there is a need for transitional housing, more intensive supervision programs, drug testing and drug treatment programs. The many programs that currently exist have produced few results. Because the Hawaii Drug Court has been in existence only since the beginning of 1996, it is too soon to determine the results of this program.

ISC is also uncomfortable with the emergency release program. However, once the prison population is over 10% of its capacity, the department must look for inmates to release based on established guidelines. The problem that is occurring is that the guidelines are becoming broader and offenders who would not normally be released are being released.

There are a total of five community correctional centers throughout the state: one each on Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii, and two on Oahu. Bed space is extremely limited. The centers house a variety of clients including the homeless, mentally ill, prostitutes, car thieves, etc. All facilities are at 100% capacity. The overcrowding situation leads to the release of inmates into the community through early release programs such as the day reporting center, emergency release, electronic monitoring, and early parole.

The HPA is divided into two sections: 1) pre-parole section and 2) community services and special services section. In 1995, there were 427 parole violations and HPA held two thousand parole hearings. Currently, there are 700 active parolees handled by 26 parole officers statewide. All parole officers have a social work background and also serve as law enforcement officers. Drug testing, done on a random basis and for cause, is conducted by the parole officers in the office.

Sex offenders, substance abusing offenders, and mentally ill parolees are grouped under one unit. There are approximately 60 to 70 substance abuse parolees, who are under intensive supervision and are drug tested twice a week. Although thirty days of residential substance abuse is covered by insurance, further treatment services are limited. It costs the state \$60,000 for treatment services annually and this does not nearly cover the unmet needs of parolees. One parole officer supervises the 30 to 40 mental health parolees. An attempt is made to place parolees in a care home but if no home is found, the parolee is not released. The HPA is trying to return low-risk mentally ill parolees to the community; however, there are currently inadequate community placement options. There could be better efficiency and proper placement between the Hawaii State Hospital and the correctional facilities. Offenders are being sent to treatment programs but are not experiencing a positive return on that investment. Cognitive restructuring (the restructuring of how an inmate thinks) is needed to reduce or eliminate recidivism. As stated earlier by PSD, there is a need to build more prison space, since many parolees are re-arrested on technical violations. The HPA has a double charge: to re-integrate the inmate into the community and, at the same time, to be cognizant of public safety issues.

The CICC was established by the legislature based on the premise that government has a responsibility to protect its citizens. In 1995, more than 100,000 crime victims were eligible for compensation. In 1990, the Commission was given authority to garnish inmate trust accounts. Through enactment of legislation, the CICC is developing a plan to receive and distribute restitution. This restitution plan is in the process of being developed by the CICC, the Department of the Attorney General, the county Prosecuting Attorneys, the Judiciary, the Department of Public Safety Corrections Division, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority.

The Hawaii National Guard has played an increasingly significant role in counterdrug support activities, ranging from technical/material support and reconnaissance in marijuana eradication missions to

demand reduction/prevention programs. The Guard is seeking to expand its resources into the area of juvenile demand reduction through participation in police and community programs such as D.A.R.E., No Hope in Dope, and Safe Passage Training. Its Youth Challenge Program, designed to provide at-risk youth with values, skills, education and self-discipline in a quasi-military environment, has been successful in graduating and following up on 250 juveniles in the past year. They are proposing mandatory skills training programs for parents in conjunction with the Department of Education, and mandatory sentencing of repeat juvenile offenders to their Youth Challenge Program, as part of their efforts to assist the community in addressing youth crime.

The HCJDC is in the process of implementing their System Redesign Project to provide the current criminal adult history information system, the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) system, with the capability to address vital criminal justice information needs well into the twenty-first century. This project will expand offender data base information and user agency accessibility into such areas as firearms and wants/warrants, to meet legislative mandates. Funding to implement the project has been piecemeal, and while portions of the redesign can be done independently, HCJDC must approach the legislature at some point to fund the remaining portions to complete the project. The Data Center is also reviewing the need to upgrade the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), which was implemented in 1990. It may be possible to upgrade the AFIS as an in-house project.

County of Hawaii

In 1996, 11.7% of the State's population resided in Hawaii County. During 1996, 8.8% of the State's Index Crimes, 7.4% of the violent crimes, and 8.9% of the property crimes were reported in Hawaii County. From 1995 to 1996, the number of reported Index Crimes decreased 3.1%, the number of violent crimes decreased 19.0%, and the number of property crimes decreased 2.4%. The numbers of reported offenses in 6 of 8 Index Crime categories, including all of the violent categories, decreased from 1995 to 1996: murder, 20% (2 offenses); rape, 8% (4 offenses); robbery, 15% (11 offenses); aggravated assault, 24% (41 offenses); larceny-theft, 3% (163 offenses); and motor vehicle theft, 3% (11 offenses). During the same period, the number of reported offenses increased for the crimes of burglary, 1% (13 offenses); and arson, 3% (1 offense).

Unlike other counties in the State of Hawaii, Hawaii County has had 2 Uniform Crime Reporting areas: the City of Hilo (South Hilo District) and the balance of the County. Because so much of east Hawaii's growth in the past 30 years has occurred in areas outside South Hilo, the Hawaii Police Department requested and received permission from the FBI to discontinue separate reporting for that district effective 1997. In 1992, it is estimated that 35 percent of the County resided in the South Hilo District, 65 percent in other parts of the County. In 1970, just 47% of the County's population resided in districts outside South Hilo and in 1980, 54%. But by 1996, that portion of the County's population is estimated to have increased to 67%.

Comparisons of the 2 reporting areas reveal interesting differences. With 33% of the County's population, Hilo accounted for 42% of the reported Index Crimes, 42% of the property crimes, and 35% of the violent crimes in 1996. The number of reported Index Crimes in Hilo increased 10% from 1995 to 1996. However, the increase came strictly from property crimes: all violent crimes decreased, by 38%, while all property crimes increased, by 12%. Following a 71% increase in 1995, forcible rapes declined 52% in 1996, to a lower number than was reported for 1994. In 1996, aggravated assaults were off 44% and robberies decreased 12%. In the same period, arsons doubled, motor vehicle thefts moved up 36%, burglaries rose 14%, and larcenies increased 11%.

Also during 1996, the number of reported crimes decreased in 6 of 8 Index Offense categories in the balance of the County: robbery, 18%; aggravated assault, 10%; burglary, 5%; larceny-theft, 13%; motor vehicle theft, 19%; and arson, 23%. The number of murders was unchanged at 6, but reports of rape increased by 11 (55%).

The tables on the following page list the actual numbers of reported Index Crimes in the 2 reporting areas of Hawaii County. From 1982 to 1996, the number of reported Index Crimes in the City of Hilo increased 5.5% while the population is estimated to have increased 6.4%. More dramatic are the changes which have taken place in the balance of the County: from 1982 to 1996, the number of reported Index Crimes increased 42.7% while the population estimate increased 66.6%.

Reported Offenses, Hawaii County - City of Hilo (South Hilo District), 1982-1996

	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1996	2,875	86	2,789	2	14	30	40	517	2,147	125	14
1995	2,618	138	2,480	4	29	34	71	452	1,936	92	7
1994	2,828	109	2,719	4	17	34	54	605	2,038	76	22
1993	2,708	85	2,623	2	16	18	49	639	1,890	94	13
1992	2,757	109	2,648	1	18	23	67	569	1,960	119	18
1991	3,014	114	2,900	1	16	29	68	692	2,068	140	22
1990	3,392	155	3,237	4	26	39	86	668	2,392	177	20
1989	3,061	114	2,947	2	19	27	66	653	2,184	110	11
1988	2,517	80	2,437	6	11	14	49	446	1,889	102	11
1987	2,269	74	2,195	5	15	17	37	477	1,625	93	6
1986	2,388	82	2,306	1	18	17	46	543	1,665	98	17
1985	2,296	63	2,233	1	10	15	37	467	1,677	89	15
1984	2,089	60	2,029	2	10	12	36	453	1,466	110	16
1983	2,310	61	2,249	0	12	13	36	484	1,683	82	14
1982	2,726	58	2,668	0	6	19	33	645	1,935	88	23

Reported Offenses, Hawaii County - Rural (Balance of County), 1982-1996

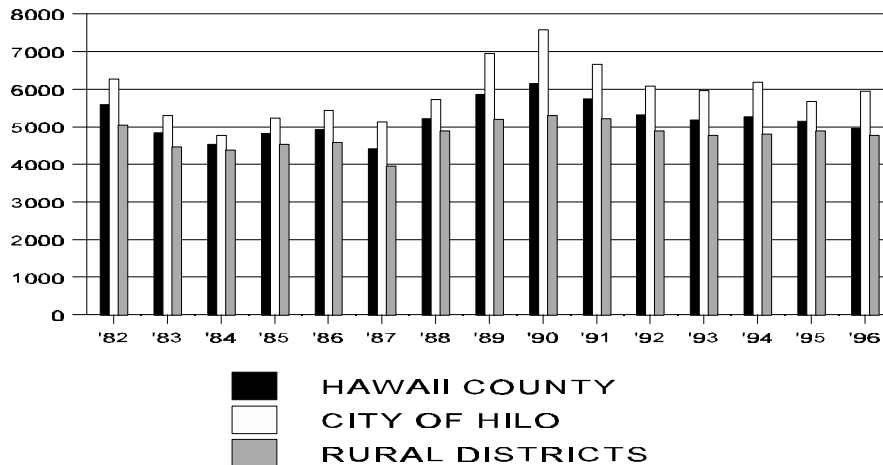
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1996	3,980	161	3,819	6	31	31	93	1,064	2,571	184	20
1995	4,456	167	4,289	6	20	38	103	1,116	2,945	228	26
1994	4,288	155	4,133	3	26	23	103	1,085	2,857	191	24
1993	4,172	166	4,006	4	27	29	106	1,128	2,658	220	25
1992	4,138	158	3,980	5	26	23	104	1,032	2,753	195	27
1991	4,212	238	3,974	6	35	23	174	1,123	2,648	203	30
1990	4,068	171	3,897	3	20	32	116	1,043	2,580	274	37
1989	3,770	151	3,619	5	14	20	112	960	2,429	230	18
1988	3,393	123	3,270	7	12	19	85	945	2,168	157	17
1987	2,664	108	2,556	8	12	11	77	721	1,735	100	16
1986	2,951	102	2,849	1	22	20	59	865	1,856	128	14
1985	2,815	101	2,714	3	16	16	66	756	1,841	117	21
1984	2,608	90	2,518	1	13	16	60	710	1,680	128	24
1983	2,559	84	2,475	5	15	17	47	698	1,691	86	35
1982	2,790	95	2,695	2	17	28	48	871	1,731	93	17

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

Crime Rate Per 100,000 Resident Population

The total 1996 crime rate of 4,952.2 is 4.9% below the 15-year average of 5,207.9 per 100,000 residents. In 1996, Hawaii posted the lowest crime rate in the state for the first time since 1987. When compared to comparable jurisdictions in 1995, Hilo had a rate of 5,677.4 per 100,000 residents which was 5.8% higher than the total crime rate in U.S. cities of 25,000 - 49,999 population, 5,366.5 offenses per 100,000 residents. The total crime rate in the balance of the county was 4,887.1 offenses per 100,000 residents, was 115.8% higher than the national rate in rural areas, 2,264.9 per 100,000 residents in 1995.

Total Index Crime Rate, County of Hawaii, 1982-1996



Hawaii GCOC Meeting: Criminal Justice System Concerns

Hawaii County criminal justice agencies including the Judiciary, the Department of Public Safety, the Hawaii County Police Department, the Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority expressed a number of key county criminal justice issues, many of which overlap.

A major issue is the lack of adequate facilities. The lack of adequate facilities impacts the system in a number of ways.

- o The county lacks a detention facility for juveniles, and has to fly juveniles to Honolulu for detention.
- o A lack of both prison and mental health hospital bed space often means that a mental health client is held at an inappropriate facility.
- o A lack of bed space means that 188 inmates, including 23 females, are being held at the Hawaii Community Correctional Facility which has a cap of 119 and was not designed to house females.
- o A lack of bed space means that some who should be confined, are not confined and thus not held accountable for their crimes. This revolving door syndrome means police keep arresting the same persons, and leaves victims feeling that their offenders endure no consequences for their actions.
- o The population of Kulani Correctional Facility has grown without a plan. Its 220 inmates exceed its designed cap, and the facility has water and road problems.
- o A lack of a pretrial detention facility in Kona means that inmates must be transported to Hilo, a round trip of over five hours, that consumes a disproportionate amount of staff time.
- o The Judiciary building is inadequate, and a new facility is needed.
- o Court security needs upgrading.
- o Court facilities for victims are very poor.

Another major issue is having sufficient and adequate programs to deal with offender needs. Areas impacted are alternatives to incarceration, mental health, drug, sex offender, and rehabilitation.

- o Funding was not renewed that would have provided for electronic monitoring and home confinement for juveniles, and alternatives to the lock/no lock option are needed.
- o There is a lack of services for mental health clients, those with drug problems, and dual diagnosis cases. This is especially significant since Hawaii County seems to have a disproportionately high number of mentally ill clients.
- o In Kulani Correctional Facility, approximately 150 of 220 offenders are sex offenders due to its intensive treatment program. However, a longitudinal study is needed to see how effective programs are.

- o Kulani has 22 worklines in areas such as computer design, woodwork, heavy equipment, and auto mechanics in which inmates are taught skills so they can more easily assimilate in the community and have marketable skills when they are released. The prison population has expanded with no increase in staff and with a decrease in budget. It is thought that the more highly skilled and the better the work habit a person develops at Kulani, the less recidivism there is.

Agencies are also concerned regarding insufficient personnel resources and training. For example, probation does not have a sex offender specialist and there is a lack of clinical training to enable probation officers to deal with special need probationers. The caseload for probation officers is 180-200 per month. There are only two parole officers for the entire county, a huge geographical area. Police lack a specialized unit to serve warrants and rely on patrol officers to do it when time is available. This has resulted in 1,800 pending warrants. The Department of Public Safety was unable to provide assistance due to its own lack of personnel. Unserved warrants could result in cases being dismissed due to lack of timely action, and people failing to appear at hearings.

Coordination and joint efforts between criminal justice agencies and between criminal justice and non criminal justice agencies is also important. The Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office noted that it has worked with the Department of Education, the Department of the Attorney General, community policing officers, and the downtown Hilo business association on prevention and education work. The Department of Health and criminal justice agencies would like to work more closely on mental health issues. Parole officers note that many of their offenders suffer from a lack of education and poor reading skills, lack of job skills, and a bad attitude. It is suspected that many on parole continue to commit crimes, but may not be immediately caught, although they can be returned to incarceration on technical violations. It was suggested that the Department of Education should play a key role in reaching persons before they start a life of crime.

In some ways the community cooperates and works with law enforcement. This is seen in community policing and community mobilization efforts. These efforts are being expanded.

While marijuana eradication hinders large cultivation efforts, police are finding smaller plots in more remote areas. Marijuana cultivation and distribution is still found to be a lucrative endeavor especially with the closing of sugar plantations causing a depressed economy. The police are again finding booby traps within marijuana plots which makes investigations increasingly dangerous.

However, some community elements disagree with law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel. For example, some oppose the need for additional prison facilities in the county. Others oppose marijuana eradication efforts and use arguments supporting its medicinal uses, hemp as a commercial product, and complaints of the noise caused by helicopters on marijuana missions. They also claim that the lack of marijuana causes people to use harder drugs and testify before the County Council to reject marijuana eradication grants.

When the marijuana eradication grant issue was heard at the County Council, Hawaii County Police Department personnel was joined by federal, state, and other county police department personnel in testifying for the importance of continuing marijuana eradication. Although the Council voted to accept the monies, a number of Council members were sympathetic to the legalization movement and expressed their concern over the on-going issue. There is a continuing need for multi-jurisdictional support to continue marijuana eradication.

There is also a concern regarding increased availability and use of black tar heroin with ties to Mexico. Black tar heroin seizures increased from 11.2 ounces in 1994 to 55.7 ounces in 1995.

Efforts have been made to improve the collection of evidence in sex assault cases. The use of sex assault nurse examiners was needed because of the lack of physicians trained in forensic sex assault examinations. Other concerns include domestic violence homicides and improving the 911 system.

County of Maui

In 1996, 9.9% of the State's residents lived in Maui County. During 1996, 10.4% of the State's total Index Crimes, 8.0% of the violent crimes, and 10.5% of the property crimes were reported in Maui County.

From 1995 to 1996, the total numbers of reported Index Crimes and property crimes in Maui County decreased 6.1% and 6.4%, respectively, while violent crimes rose by 6.0%. The numbers of offenses in 5 of the 8 categories of Index Crime decreased from 1995 to 1996, but robberies, aggravated assaults, and motor vehicle thefts increased by 19% (18 offenses), 10% (10 offenses), and 14% (49 offenses), respectively. The decreases were in murder: 80% (4 offenses), rape: 19% (9 offenses), burglary: 1% (12 offenses), larceny-theft: 9% (573 offenses), and arson: 47% (14 offenses).

The following table lists the actual numbers of reported Index Crimes in Maui County from 1982 to 1996. During the past 15 years, the population of Maui County increased 52% while the number of reported Index Crimes increased 18%.

Reported Offenses, County of Maui, 1982-1996

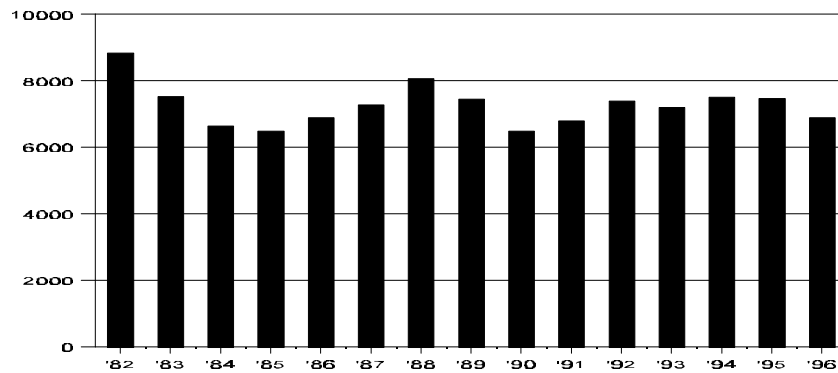
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1996	8,070	265	7,805	1	39	111	114	1,584	5,826	395	16
1995	8,591	250	8,341	5	48	93	104	1,596	6,399	346	30
1994	8,457	232	8,225	7	35	88	102	1,833	6,084	308	29
1993	7,935	205	7,730	5	44	68	88	1,702	5,654	374	45
1992	7,949	279	7,670	4	50	86	139	1,666	5,644	360	41
1991	7,130	239	6,891	6	32	54	147	1,736	4,828	327	28
1990	6,592	262	6,330	3	23	41	195	1,518	4,483	329	65
1989	7,213	345	6,868	2	29	51	263	1,965	4,570	333	34
1988	7,558	335	7,223	1	32	37	265	1,883	4,988	352	32
1987	6,582	332	6,250	2	29	36	265	1,536	4,391	323	64
1986	6,018	243	5,775	2	29	30	182	1,544	3,945	286	58
1985	5,522	265	5,257	1	25	43	196	1,370	3,605	282	84
1984	5,511	201	5,310	5	22	48	126	1,559	3,539	212	15
1983	6,032	204	5,828	4	22	47	131	1,837	3,782	209	19
1982	6,817	181	6,636	4	35	42	100	1,895	4,478	263	22

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

Crime Rate Per 100,000 Resident Population

The 1996 crime rate of 6,891.5 per 100,000 residents is the lowest rate since 1991, 4.9% below the 15-year average of 7,243.0 offenses per 100,000 residents. However, the total crime rate on Maui is much higher than the total rate in rural counties in the United States. The 1995 rate in rural counties nationally was 2,264.9 per 100,000 residents, less than one-third the 1995 rate of 7,459.9 on Maui.

Total Index Crime Rate, County of Maui, 1982-1996



Maui GCOC Meeting: Criminal Justice System Concerns

The County of Maui consists of the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai. Ninety percent of the county's population resides on Maui. This three-island geographical division presents a challenge to the criminal justice system serving Maui County.

Maui criminal justice agencies, which included the Maui Police Department, Maui Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, Judiciary (Adult Probation Division and Adult Services section), Department of Public Safety (Maui Intake Service Center and Maui Community Correctional Center), and the Hawaii Paroling Authority, surfaced problems and concerns similar to the other counties.

The island of Molokai, in particular, has significant social problems, such as a high unemployment rate of 18-19% and a large percentage of the population on public assistance (e.g. 490 per 1,000 children are on public assistance). These social problems have an impact on crime.

Drug-related crimes including the commission of crimes to purchase drugs, crimes committed while under the influence of drugs, and maintenance of a certain lifestyle by drug trafficking are a major concern to the Maui Police Department. Drug use has had an impact on property crimes, domestic violence, vandalism, and disorderly conduct. The four major drugs being used and distributed are marijuana, cocaine, ice, and heroin. A cause for alarm is 14 deaths caused by drug overdoses this year; half are attributed to black tar heroin. While the police have been successful at eradicating marijuana, they have seen an increase in indoor grow operations.

The lack of substance abuse treatment funding and resources is a major concern for the Judiciary, the Department of Public Safety, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority. Not only is funding limited or non-existent, but there are only two private providers in the community that offer substance abuse treatment. Of the two providers, one does not accept court-ordered clients. Adult probationers are sometimes sent to Oahu to treatment; however, separation from families and jobs is a hardship. The only substance abuse programs at the correctional facility are Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

Burglaries and theft account for the majority of crimes committed in Maui County. On the island of Maui, most crimes are committed against visitors, while on Molokai and Lanai, the crimes are against residents. On Lanai, 93% of the reported crimes are for burglary and theft, while on Molokai burglary and theft account for 91% of all reported crimes.

From 1992 to 1994, there was a 135% increase in the incidence of domestic violence. The police instituted a domestic violence task force to address the issue, and in 1995 expanded the task force to include child abuse. The Adult Services section of the Family Court reported that information given on restraining order documents may be insufficient and are currently revising the documents. It is estimated that substance abuse is a factor in 80% of the domestic violence cases.

The Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) has an inmate population of 304 and an operating capacity of 260. The MCCC was designed as a jail but is functioning as a medium security facility. A total of 342 offenders are under the custody of the Department of Public Safety. The neighbor island facilities are the "safety nets" which house inmates when the two facilities on Oahu that are under consent decrees and over capacity. However, the neighbor island facilities have no "safety nets". The female population has exploded from 8-10 persons last year to 50 this year, because the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) on Oahu cannot accept any inmates from Maui, and are sending female inmates from Oahu to Maui. The need for additional beds or a facility to house mentally ill inmates was cited, as the Hawaii State Hospital was at its maximum. The MCCC is operating with 50 vacant adult correctional officer positions. The lack of employment opportunities impacts offenders being supervised in the community.

The police have identified eight gangs with approximately 200 members. These gangs are located primarily in four areas on the island of Maui. While there does not seem to be an increase in the number of crimes committed by juveniles, an increase in the severity of crimes has been noted. Juveniles are becoming more violent. The need for more consequences for juveniles was identified. The need for a juvenile detention center was noted. In the past the Family Court operated a juvenile detention facility which has since closed.

County of Kauai

In 1996, 4.8% of the State's population resided in Kauai County. During 1996, 3.8% of State's Index Crimes, 1.9% of the violent crimes, and 3.9% of the property crimes were reported in Kauai County.

From 1995 to 1996, the total numbers of reported Index Crimes and property crimes increased, 12.9% and 13.6%, respectively, while reported violent crimes decreased by 13.9% in Kauai County. Three of the 4 categories of violent crime had fewer reported offenses in 1996 than in 1995: forcible rape was down by 9% (2 offenses), robbery by 24% (4 offenses), and aggravated assault by 17% (5 offenses). Only 2 of the 4 categories of reported property crimes showed increases: burglaries rose by 9% (49 offenses), while larceny-thefts were up 16% (311 offenses). Motor vehicle thefts decreased by 11%, and arsons were off 50% from 1995 to 1996.

The table below lists the actual numbers of reported Index Crimes in Kauai County from 1982 to 1996. During the past 15 years, the population of Kauai County increased 35%. During the same period, the number of reported Index Crimes increased 18%.

Reported Offenses, County of Kauai, 1982-1996

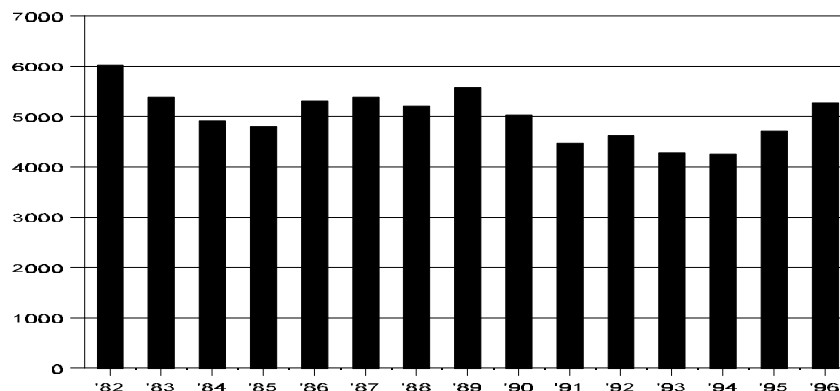
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1996	2,977	62	2,915	4	20	13	25	590	2,242	83	10
1995	2,637	72	2,565	3	22	17	30	541	1,931	93	20
1994	2,365	67	2,298	1	15	18	33	488	1,729	81	18
1993	2,346	104	2,242	3	21	14	66	545	1,562	135	9
1992	2,497	70	2,427	1	20	6	43	633	1,624	170	5
1991	2,376	95	2,281	3	17	20	55	555	1,632	94	9
1990	2,596	113	2,483	0	13	12	88	597	1,766	120	9
1989	2,774	97	2,677	1	22	12	62	676	1,866	135	7
1988	2,524	87	2,437	3	17	16	51	641	1,674	122	24
1987	2,543	78	2,465	0	15	12	51	645	1,688	132	12
1986	2,418	101	2,317	1	19	10	71	591	1,610	116	10
1985	2,133	83	2,050	2	11	9	61	582	1,397	71	11
1984	2,145	107	2,038	1	15	9	82	546	1,416	76	12
1983	2,303	94	2,209	3	3	10	78	573	1,569	67	7
1982	2,515	57	2,458	0	15	14	28	685	1,688	85	5

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

Crime Rate per 100,000 Resident Population

The 1996 crime rate of 5,275.1 per 100,000 resident population is 12.0% higher than the 1995 rate of 4,710.4 per 100,000 resident population. Kauai's total crime rate of 4,710.4 per 100,000 residents in 1995 exceeded the average rate in rural counties nationally of 2,264.9 offenses per 100,000 residents.

Figure 5. Total Index Crime Rate, County of Kauai, 1982-1996



Kauai GCOC Meeting: Criminal Justice System Concerns

The County of Kauai has yet to fully recover from the after-effects of the 1992 Hurricane Iniki. The economy has continued to suffer with a high unemployment rate and the closure of many businesses. These elements have contributed to an increase in marijuana-growing and the supply of cocaine on the island. During 1995, the Kauai Police Department (KPD) has also noted an increase in the incidence of domestic/family abuse, criminal property damage because of graffiti, and larceny-theft offenses.

The KPD feels that its citizens have grown increasingly fearful of the availability of illegal narcotics and the ease in which the youth are able to obtain them. Along with the increase in available narcotics is the increased incidence of violent crimes. Within the last year, two major homicide/suicide cases involved the use of crystal meth and a history of domestic violence.

Similar to the other county police departments, the KPD is implementing the community-oriented policing concept. This will provide communities and businesses the opportunity to become more involved with the prevention of crime and the protection of the island's citizens' safety.

The Kauai Prosecuting Attorney indicated that bartering systems are being utilized as part of the cycle of commission of property crimes, drug use and violent crimes. Where in the past stolen goods were sold for cash, these goods are now exchanged for narcotics. It was also noted that the perpetrators are younger in age compared to previous years.

The Fifth Circuit Court lacks sufficient court space as well as security at its present locations. The Fifth Circuit utilizes court space in outlying areas which provide no security for the public and court employees. It was noted, however, that this may be alleviated with the implementation of the Byrne-funded video arraignment project within the next year.

The Kauai Community Correctional Center expressed its concern of insufficient prison bed space and the increase of women entering the correctional facilities. It also noted the lack of substance abuse treatment programs available on Kauai. This in turn, exacerbates the prison overcrowding concern and perpetuates the offending cycle by either continuing to keep the inmates within the facilities or releasing them before they receive treatment.

The lack of substance abuse treatment programs is also a concern for the Hawaii Paroling Authority. Without treatment programs, offenders are unable to meet the conditions of parole. It is also noted that there is only one parole officer handling an average of 80 cases on the island of Kauai.

Because of these issues and concerns, the criminal justice community on Kauai depend on interagency coordination and shared resources.

Part IV

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE

ON CRIME

— Priority Areas —

- I. DRUGS**
 - A. Enforcement
 - B. Treatment
- II. VIOLENCE**
 - A. Domestic Violence
 - B. Sexual Offenses
 - C. Violence Against Children
- III. PRISON OVERCROWDING**
- IV. PROPERTY CRIMES AND COMMUNITY POLICING**
- V. JUVENILE CRIME**
- VI. SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT**

I. DRUGS

Enforcement

The Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) classifies controlled substances into schedules, with Schedule I substances posing the highest degree of danger and Schedule V substances posing the least danger. Chapter 329 regulates the manufacture, distribution, prescription, and dispensing of controlled substances and provides for the enforcement of laws and penalties for violations.

There are generally three degrees of violation for each drug group. The degree is related to the amount of drug involved. Penalties for drug trafficking ranges from a 20-year mandatory prison sentence for Class A drug felonies to a 30-day jail sentence for drug misdemeanor crimes.

State of Hawaii Drug Law Maximum Penalties

Law	Severity	Fine	Imprisonment
	Class A Felony	\$50,000	20 years
712-1241	Prom. Dangerous Drug I		
712-1244	Prom. Harmful Drug I		
712-1249.4	Comm. Prom. Marijuana I		
	Class B Felony	\$25,000	10 years
712-1242	Prom. Dangerous Drug II		
712-1245	Prom. Harmful Drug II		
712-1249.5	Comm. Prom. Marijuana II		
	Class C Felony	\$10,000	5 years
712-1243	Prom. Dangerous Drug III		
712-1246	Prom. Harmful Drug III		
712-1247	Prom. Detrimental Drug I		
	Misdemeanor	\$ 2,000	1 year
712-1246.5	Prom. Harmful Drug IV		
712-1248	Prom. Detrimental Drug II		
712-1250	Intoxicating Compound		
	Petty Misdemeanor	\$ 1,000	30 days
712-1249	Prom. Detrimental Drug III		

The 1997 Hawaii State Legislature passed a HB 113 relating to two “date rape drugs”. Act 356 added gamma hydroxybutyrate, better known as GHB, to the list of Schedule I controlled substances. GHB is a central nervous system depressant, which is abused for its ability to produce euphoric and hallucinatory states. GHB can cause drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, visual disturbances, unconsciousness, hypotension, seizures, severe respiratory depression, and coma. Most commonly found in liquid form, GHB is taken orally in combination with other beverages, usually alcohol. GHB is popular with high school students, college students, and rave party attendees.

Act 356 placed ketamine hydrochloride, also known on the street as Special K or Bump, on the list of Schedule III controlled substances. The drug is legally sold as an anesthetic for animals, primarily, and humans. When ingested, ketamine, which is found in liquid or powder form, produces euphoria and a reaction similar to LSD. The drug has appeared at rave parties and clubs frequented by teenagers and young adults.

In addition to adding the drugs to the list of controlled substances, Act 356 gave the Narcotics Enforcement Division administrator emergency scheduling powers. On a temporary basis, the

administrator can place a substance on Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V in order to protect the health and safety of the public.

Methods of Drug Distribution

Modes of transportation used to smuggle drugs into Hawaii include: (1) commercial and private air transportation (passengers, baggage, freight), (2) commercial and private marine transportation (passengers, freight, containers), and (3) federal and private postal services.

There are nine commercial, seven general aviation, and six military airports in the State. There are also 13 semi-private heliports.

The six commercial airports reporting the most aircraft operations include the Honolulu International Airport, both the Hilo and Kona International Airports on Hawaii, Kahului Airport on Maui, Lihue Airport on Kauai, and the Molokai Airport. Of these airports, Honolulu International Airport reported the most aircraft operations (43.8%). The Kahului Airport and the Lihue Airport are the next busiest with 21.8% and 11.2%, respectively. Together, Hilo and Kona airports account for 18.6% of aircraft operations. An aircraft operation is an aircraft arrival or departure.

A prime vacation attraction, many visitors arrive in Hawaii daily. Nationally, Hawaii consistently ranks 4th in foreign visitor arrivals since 1985.

Law enforcement officials have indicated that because of the large number of visitors entering and exiting Hawaii and the large volume of air cargo and mail being transported, there is a greater probability of illegal substances entering the State through the various distribution methods.

There are also nine commercial harbors throughout the state; two each on the islands of Hawaii and Kauai, one each on the islands of Maui and Molokai, and three on the island of Oahu. All this represents an enormous task to interdict drugs entering or leaving the state.

Patterns of Crime Associated with Drug Use

Although statistics for Hawaii are not available, research literature reports that drug users are responsible for a disproportionate number of crimes committed and that their crimes are highly correlated with drug use. Nationally, it is estimated that 20% of murders and rapes, 25% of automobile thefts, 40% of robberies and assaults, 38% of domestic violence incidents, and 50% of burglaries and thefts are committed by persons under the influence of alcohol or drugs or those involved in drug distribution.

Within the state, drug-related violence is increasing. Law enforcement officers are concerned with the regularity with which local dealers carry firearms. In 1995, the Hawaii County Police Department investigated a murder case where the victim was killed gangland-style. It was strongly suspected that drugs were involved. The trial is currently ongoing. The Honolulu Medical Examiner's Office reports in FY 1995 an increase in the number of deaths with methamphetamine present in the body fluids.

Crystal methamphetamine use is increasingly cited as a contributing factor in the commission of violent crimes. The use of crystal meth have been linked to three homicide/suicide incidents including two hostage situations two years ago. The administrator of the Sheriff Division of the Department of Public Safety, which handles the warrant services, stated that the presence of "ice" has placed his personnel in

potentially violent situations, and is calling for additional training to prepare for these officers to deal with the growing drug use situation.

Since September 1996 to the present, the Honolulu Police Department received 365 lab complaints. Of those complaints, 16 clandestine labs were discovered and dismantled.

A year ago Hawaii County Police Department officers investigated a shooting incident which occurred in one of the remote residential subdivisions in the Puna district in East Hawaii. Investigations show that this confrontation stemmed from a feud concerning "territorial growing rights", whereby, one group was infringing on the other group's marijuana growing area. As a result, one person was killed and two others sustained gunshot injuries.

Role of Organized Crime and Gangs in Drug Trafficking

The agencies continue to report that non-traditional organized crime and independent operators are responsible for most drug trafficking in Hawaii. Ethnic groups such as local Samoan, Tongan, and Hawaiian groups may compete for distribution of crystal methamphetamine and/or cocaine at the street level. Although Filipino and other local ethnic groups are active in the distribution of crystal methamphetamine to and in Hawaii, Mexican organizations are primarily responsible for the manufacture of methamphetamine in California that is then transported to the islands. Currently, there is limited involvement by Korean nations as was prevalent in the early 90's.

Mexican national groups are very organized and are expanding. Mexican runners are rotated from island to island and from California and Mexico to Hawaii on a regular basis; therefore, it would appear that many of the groups are connected. They tend to use local residents, most of whom are users and dependent on them for drug supply, as "go-fors". "Go-fors" arrange for rental vehicles, obtain cellular phones and service, pagers, and apartments to rent. The actual distribution process is controlled by the Mexican nationals who are very close-knit and cautious of those who are not Mexican or Hispanic. This particular ethnic group is responsible for the majority of black tar heroin in Hawaii County. The Mexicans are also establishing themselves in the cocaine and low-grade methamphetamine market.

The police in Hawaii County report the existence of many small networks of drug dealers, most of whom are not associated with any established organization or self-proclaimed gang. These networks may be active anywhere from a few months to several years before disbanding or reorganizing for a number of reasons. The more established and larger drug organizations are comprised of Filipino and Korean nationals who form pacts with local dealers. These larger organized drug groups actively distribute cocaine and crystal methamphetamine throughout the State of Hawaii.

The Kauai Police Department reports no indication of traditional organized crime controlling drug distribution or cultivation. Although some of the major dealers may be involved, they tend to act independently. They have noted some of these dealers have been connected to several Columbian and Mexican factions in the San Diego and San Fernando Valley of California.

On Maui, the police department reports that there is increasing evidence to suggest that organized crime controls drug distribution. Several individuals with a history of association with Hawaii organized crime have been investigated for drug trafficking and appear to be under the control of organized crime. Cocaine continues to be the most popular drug, and crack, the most popular method of use. However, on the island of Lanai, the popularity of crystal meth continues to grow. Investigations have revealed that Oahu suppliers have recruited Lanai residents to distribute the drug on the island.

According to the Honolulu Police, drug dealers range from independent operators to major organized crime syndicate leaders with expansive drug networks. West Coast gangs have made their presence known here and have brought violence and murder. The illegal sale and popularity of "ice" have given Asian ethnic groups financial security and the opportunity to develop into stronger organizations. Filipino groups, many comprised of youth under 18 years old, have become a prevalent force in drug trafficking in Hawaii. Juveniles as young as 12 years of age are arrested for possession or distribution of ice.

The Honolulu Prosecutor reports that locally-based traditional organized crime groups do not appear to be actively involved in the drug problem in the state. They have seen a rise in the participation of ethnic groups in drug trafficking, specifically Korean groups in the distribution of "ice". The Honolulu Prosecutor's Office also raised the possibility of "yakuza" type organizations laundering illegal drug profits into legitimate business enterprises within this state.

The police departments and the local DEA office have indicated an increase in black tar heroin and cocaine trafficking by Mexican nationals. There has been an increase in Mexicans travelling through both Los Angeles and Las Vegas to Kona and Maui. During August 1995, the INS reported that of the 110 immigrants were deported to their mother country, 94 were from Mexico. These Mexican nationals were returned for a variety of reasons ranging from illegal entry, work permit violations, and prior arrests.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) reports that current drug trafficking in the state is run by non-traditional organized crime. Most prevalent are the Filipino and Korean groups which bring in crystal methamphetamine. Along with other groups, they are also responsible for a large share of the cocaine trafficking throughout the state.

Drug Availability and Use

Across the state, agencies reported an increase in the abuse of crystal methamphetamine, particularly among the younger population. The drugs of choice appear to be "crack" cocaine and heroin, with marijuana continuing to hold a steady usage.

The State Department of Health conducted the Alcohol and Other Drug Use Survey of 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th-grade students in public and private schools to determine the prevalence and trends in drug use, treatment needs and related factors. The 1996 results were based on the response of over 15,000 students. According to the survey, the lifetime use of any illicit drug has increased since 1991: 1% for 6th graders, 2% for 8th graders, 3% for 10th graders, and 6% for 12th graders. This trend is largely due to marijuana use, which has increased for all grade levels surveyed. By the 10th grade, over one-third of the students have tried marijuana at some point in their lives. In 1996, 5% of 6th graders, 22% of 8th graders, 37% of 10th graders, and 45% of the 12th graders used marijuana at some point in their lives. Inhalants are the second most popular illicit drugs, although the lifetime prevalence reports for inhalants are much lower for Hawaii students than students nationwide. Lifetime use of any alcohol has stabilized or decreased since 1993; however, the use of specific types of alcohol, e. g. beer/wine and liquor, has increased.

Honolulu drug prices are listed in the following table. A pound of marijuana sells for \$5,000 to \$8,000, and a kilo of cocaine sells for \$52,000. A kilo of crystal methamphetamine sells for \$110,000 and heroin for \$100,000 per kilo.

STREET PRICES OF NARCOTICS/DANGEROUS DRUGS

	PAPER	GRAM	1/4 OZ.	1 OZ.	1 LB.	1 KILO	
HEROIN	\$40-50 1/10 gram	\$250-500	\$2,000-3,000 \$1,800/8 BALL	\$8,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	
BLACK TAR HEROIN	\$100 1/4 gram	\$400	\$2,800	\$5,000			
COCAINE	\$25-35	\$100-120	\$500-600 \$250-350/8 BALL	\$1,100-1,500	\$13,500-25,000	\$26,500-52,000	
HASHISH	DNA	\$10	\$40-60	\$150-300		\$1,400-1,800	
HASH OIL	10 milliliter vial - \$80-160						
PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP)	\$10-20	\$100	\$350-550	\$900-1,200	DNA	DNA	
LSD	\$4-6 per hit		\$225-275 per 100				
CRYSTAL METHAMPHETAMINE	\$50 1/4 gram \$100 1/2 gram	\$300-400	\$1,000-1,500 8 BALL	\$5,000	\$40,000-60,000	\$110,000	
AMPHETAMINE BARBITURATES	\$1-2	\$100					
DILAUDIDS (Synthetic Heroin)	\$40-80 a capsule						
SECONAL (Reds)	\$2 each						
MARIJUANA	LOW	JOINT \$3	THAI STICK \$17	\$100 8 BALL	\$400-800	\$6,000-9,000	\$7,000 \$1,000/1 plant
	HIGH	\$5	\$25				
LIDS	3 TO 6 GRAMS \$20-35 \$40-80		6 TO 14 GRAMS \$80-120				
CRACK	ONE DOSE \$25-30	1/2 GRAM \$50	1 OZ. \$1,000-1,500	ROCKS \$30 each			
METHADONE							

Revised 4-96

1 KILOGRAM = 2.2046 pounds
1 POUND = 453.5924 grams

1 OUNCE = 28.35 grams
1/2 OUNCE = 14 grams

1/4 OUNCE = 7 grams
1/8 OUNCE = 3.5 grams

Source: HPD Narcotics/Vice Division

Marijuana cultivation remains a significant law enforcement problem in Hawaii. Hawaii's marijuana, noted for its potency and high quality, is distributed throughout the islands, the nation, and the world. Hawaii's annual temperature of 77 degrees and annual precipitation of 23.5" are ideal for growing it. Hawaii's marijuana yields at least two crops per year. Growers are now experimenting with hybrids which has a three-month growth cycle.

Marijuana grown in Hawaii has a higher content of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the intoxicating chemical, compared to marijuana grown on the continental U.S. or in foreign countries. Large amounts of marijuana are cultivated throughout the islands. The largest concentrated growth area for high potency marijuana is in the County of Hawaii.

The Department of Land & Natural Resources (DLNR) estimates that 10-20% of marijuana cultivation occurs on sugar cane land, 70-80% in forest areas, and 10% in private backyards. Neighbor Islands account for an estimated 82% of the marijuana grown in the state, with most of the cultivation in Hawaii County. The DLNR reports the appearance of a new hybrid plant which is denser, more difficult to detect from the air, and matures at a very rapid rate. There have been more incidences of indoor cultivation including lava tubes.

The following table also reflects a midrange value of marijuana for each year. Values are calculated at one pound of consumable marijuana per plant. Thus, the 1996 prices for Hawaiian sinsemilla, with a range from \$6,000 to \$9,000 per pound (according to the Honolulu Police Department figure), used the mid-range figure of \$7,500 per pound.

Marijuana Eradication (Number of Plants by County)

Year	Total	Hawaii	Maui	Honolulu	Kauai	Value (Billions)
1984	533,236	325,761	37,388	120,238	49,851	\$1.066
1985	809,839	563,621	79,537	73,452	93,229	\$1.620
1986	1,050,650	742,238	101,662	31,372	175,378	\$2.102
1987	1,901,646	1,737,685	70,181	20,464	73,316	\$3.804
88-89	1,855,212	1,747,430	31,875	3,996	71,909	\$3.710
89-90	1,322,106	1,008,100	51,241	10,008	13,200	\$2.644
90-91	1,196,360	646,861	50,214	12,292	19,000	\$4.187
91-92	*777,695	218,196	84,032	60,000	15,151	\$5.055
92-93	*509,025	173,994	58,783	57,771	15,948	\$3.308
93-94	*559,753	353,099	96,499	14,463	95,692	\$6.710
94-95	*547,497	347,068	74,048	68,385	57,996	\$4.110
1996	*661,652	158,138	39,364	23,862	57,848	\$4.962

*Includes plants that were eradicated by DLNR

*Values are calculated at one pound of consumable marijuana per plant. Thus, the 1993 prices for Hawaiian sinsemilla, with a range from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per pound (according to the Honolulu Police Department's figures), used the mid-range figure of \$7,500 per pound.

The decrease in the number of eradicated plants is a result of: (1) driving growers from Hawaii with coordinated efforts, especially Operation Wipeout, (2) the use of herbicidal eradication by the DLNR, (3) marijuana being grown in smaller, more secluded and scattered areas, and (4) the movement toward secure indoor growing facilities which are harder to locate.

Marijuana growers plant crops in small patches as opposed to large areas, making the crops more difficult to locate and time consuming for eradication efforts. At the other extreme, some growers are planting massive amounts of plants over vast forest areas in order to expire government resources that are available for eradication. Recent laws allowing forfeiture of private real estate have prompted growers to move crops to public lands.

Marijuana cultivated on the neighbor islands is transported to Oahu or the continental U.S. where a larger market exists. Recent intelligence indicates that individuals are traveling inter-island every week, picking up and transporting 2 to 6 pounds of marijuana in hand-carried baggage. Many individuals grow marijuana on islands other than the one they live on and bring the product back to their respective island for resale. Informants indicate individuals smuggle marijuana between islands via small vessels, including inter-island barges. Numerous packages of marijuana mailed to all parts of the United States and within the State of Hawaii have been intercepted and seized.

Although the availability of marijuana has not decreased in the consumer market in Hawaii County, it has slightly decreased in the large-scale buyers' market. The decrease may be due to the cost per pound of marijuana increasing. Much of the large-scale growers' products are directed towards exportation or for exchange for other narcotics.

Increase in marijuana cultivation has been seen in the Puna District as well as in former plantation communities including South Hilo, North Hilo, Hamakua, and Ka'u Districts.

The cultivation of other drugs is not common. The Honolulu police seized 48 coca plants in 1985 and 37 in 1986, but have not discovered any since. The Hawaii County police eradicated some 200 coca plants in 1986 on undeveloped land near a subdivision. Eleven poppy plants were seized in 1990 in Hawaii County. However, no cultivated coca plants have been eradicated or recovered since then.

The use of crystal methamphetamine, or "ice", has increased to epidemic proportions according to law enforcement officials. Crystal meth prices have gone as high as \$10,000 an ounce, but have since dropped to \$4,500 to \$5,000 an ounce because of the supply. One ounce has 28.35 grams and one gram provides approximately 30 uses or hits. The drug has increased in popularity due to its "high" or euphoria lasting 12 to 14 hours from one hit and appears to be a better buy than other drugs. Crystal meth use declined in Honolulu in 1990-91, then began climbing in 1992. In the first seven months of 1994, the Honolulu Police Department averaged about 55 cases per month in which arrests were made involving ice. This was a slight increase (14%) over the average number of cases in 1993. Table 18 indicates the number of cases and arrests involving crystal meth in Honolulu (some cases involve multiple arrests; in others, arrests have not yet been made). The HPD has further noted that since the appearance of "crank" or powdered methamphetamine in the latter part of 1994, statistics for 1995 combine "crank" and "ice" information.

Methamphetamine Cases, 1989-1996

Year	Cases	Arrests
1989	561	613
1990	339	472
1991	260	427
1992	434	566
1993	584	603
1994	589	592
1995	625	675
1996*	331	446

Source: Honolulu Police Department, *Figures as of August 1996

In Hawaii County, the police reported the drugs of choice to be cocaine and marijuana, with marijuana use being more prevalent. Recently, the availability of marijuana has decreased while cocaine has increased. There has also been an increase in the use of heroin. Last year's trend for increased methamphetamine abuse continues, especially among the 20 to 30-year age groups.

The Kauai police report a dramatic increase in the popularity of "ice"; however the drug of choice is marijuana. Cocaine use has increased.

Maui police report that cocaine remains popular with all age groups, with the smokeable form of "crack" still increasing in popularity. They report finding evidence of cocaine being converted to crack in almost all arrests for cocaine use and distribution. They cite an increase in the popularity of heroin and "black tar" and an increase in seizures of the drug. Use of LSD has also increased. "Ice" use on Lanai is increasing.

The following table shows the types and amounts of drugs seized by the Statewide Narcotics Task Forces in 1996. Cocaine and methamphetamine continue to account for most of the drugs seized in the State.

Statewide Narcotics Task Forces Drug Seizures, Calendar Year 1996

Police Department	Methamphetamine	Cocaine	Heroin
Hawaii County	76.03 grams	728.32 grams	89.40 grams
Honolulu (NVAD)	34,274.00 grams	51,213.00 grams	149.00 grams
Kauai	1,639.62 grams	592.20 grams	18.90 grams
Maui	1,173.00 grams	5,689.50 grams	87.00 grams
TOTAL	37,162.65 grams	58,223.02 grams	344.30 grams

The Honolulu prosecutor also reports ice to be a problem. Multi-kilo seizures of cocaine, relatively rare in the past, are now routine. Large marijuana seizures appear to be declining as eradication efforts on the neighbor islands become more effective. They see no significant changes in drug usage over the past several years; the most prevalent drugs continue to be "ice" and cocaine in powder form for all age groups. Heroin is still used among a core group.

The Hawaii Housing Authority reports that marijuana remains a staple drug, cocaine and crack use has escalated among the working class, and crystal methamphetamine attracts the youths. Alcohol, however, remains the most overused and abused drug, and its use continues to grow.

The HPD has also indicated that the number of "crack" or "rock" cases has increased. Crack, a smokeable form of cocaine, is inexpensive and highly addictive and has been a major presence in Oahu's drug culture until this past year. For reporting purposes, however, the HPD includes "crack" and "rock" statistics under the heading of cocaine. Of the 719 cases of cocaine initiated in 1994, the HPD indicated that 452 cases or 63% of them involved "rock" cocaine. As of August 1996, the HPD initiated a total 543 cocaine cases and 331 meth cases. (See Table 19).

Drug Cases, 1991-1996

Drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*
Methamphetamine (ice & crank)	260	434	584	589	625	331
Cocaine	416	648	613	719	668	543

Source: Honolulu Police Department
 Figures as of August 31, 1996

Statewide, the police have indicated that heroin use is on the rise because prices have become comparable to some other drugs and that some drug users are searching for a different way to get high. The following table illustrates the NVAD's drug seizures for 1992 to 1995, emphasizing the increase in heroin availability. In May 1994, it was reported by HPD that there have been as many felony cases involving heroin use and possession in Oahu courts as in all of 1993. In 1995, the NVAD seized cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana valued at close to \$9 million. The inordinately large amount of heroin seized in 1994 was due to a joint investigation by the HPD and the U.S. Customs.

The NVAD Drug Seizures, 1992-1996

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Heroin	265.2 grams	2,119.8 grams	7,282.97 grams	554.05 grams	149 grams
Cocaine	21.49 kilos	16.31 kilos	19.15 kilos	106.41 kilos	51,213 grams
Methamphetamine	7.49 kilos	5.09 kilos	8.47 kilos	11.53 kilos	34,274 grams
Marijuana	24,062.1 grams	29,085.5 grams	36,796.03 grams	4,533.58 grams	1,565 grams

Source: Honolulu Police Department, NVAD

The Hawaii County Police Department reported an increase in seizure of heroin from 0.6 grams in 1991 to 311.85 grams in 1994 to 1,579 grams in 1995. The amount seized in 1996 was 80.8 grams. The

Maui Police Department reported a significant increase in the amount of heroin seized from 57.4 grams in 1993 to 93.0 grams in 1994. In 1996 the Maui Police Department seized 48 grams of heroin. There has been an increase in the amount of methamphetamine on Kauai. In 1996 the Kauai Police Department seized 1,639.62 grams of methamphetamine. The Kauai Police said that heroin use increased after construction workers came to Kauai following Hurricane Iniki in 1992. A total of 592.2 grams of cocaine was seized the Kauai Police in 1996.

Although the reported seizures of heroin have increased, the number of cases have remained the same. This may be because most people use heroin in the privacy of their homes. It was also noted that there is significant heroin use by the business community. It appears that the drug population has shifted its use from depressants to coke, crack and ice.

Arrests

Marijuana and cocaine are still in demand. In 1995, 791 marijuana-related arrests were made. In June 1995, the NVAD arrested an incoming passenger carrying 5 kilos of cocaine valued in excess of \$300,000. The cocaine was wrapped in diving suits in his suitcases. In two separate cases in August an excess of 22 pounds of cocaine was seized from incoming passengers. This resulted in the arrest of five individuals. Cocaine arrests (604) are ahead of those for ice (446) for the period January through August 1996.

HPD Cocaine Cases and Arrests, 1991-1996

Year	Cases	Arrests
1991	416	576
1992	648	556
1993	613	613
1994	719	717
1995	668	670
1996*	543	604

Source: Honolulu Police Department, Narcotics/Vice Division
 Figures as of August 31, 1996

As illustrated in the following tables, a total of 2,766 adults and 804 juveniles (First Circuit of the Family Court only) were arrested for drug offenses in 1995. As a percentage of total arrests, drug-related arrests accounted for 6.5% of adult arrests and 5.5% of juvenile arrests. This represents an increase from 1990 for both adults and juveniles.

Adult arrests for driving under the influence decreased significantly from 17.7% of total arrests in 1990 to 9.5% of total arrests in 1995. Both the number (71 vs. 58) and percentage (0.4% vs. 0.04%) of arrests for juvenile for driving under the influence decreased significantly from 1990 to 1995.

There were significant decreases in the numbers of liquor law arrests for both adults and juveniles. Adult arrests for liquor laws comprised 4.0% (1,903) of total adult arrests in 1990 compared to 2.8%

(1,211) in 1995. Juvenile arrests for this offense comprised 3.1% (520) of total juvenile arrests in 1990 compared to 2.6% (386) in 1995.

**Adults Arrested by Selected Offenses
1990 to 1995**

Offenses	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests	No. of Arrests	% of Total	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests
Drug Offense	3,194	6.7%	2,893	6.2%	5,366	13.9%	2,893	7.9%	2,196	6.1%	2,766	6.5%
Driving Under the Influence	8,378	17.7%	7,933	17.1%	5,521	14.3%	5,141	14.0%	2,663	7.4%	4,057	9.5%
Liquor Laws	1,903	4.0%	1,302	2.8%	1,123	2.9%	837	2.3%	472	1.3%	1,211	2.8%
Total Arrested	47,383	100.0%	46,503	100.0%	38,539	100.0%	36,715	100%	35,860	100%	42,655	100.0%

**Juveniles Arrested by Selected Offenses
1990 to 1995**

Offenses	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests	No. of Arrests	% of Total Arrests
Drug Offense	549	3.3%	403	2.4%	432	3.1%	479	3.3%	619	4.1%	804	5.5%
Driving Under the Influence	71	0.4%	36	0.2%	38	0.3%	36	0.2%	22	0.15%	58	0.04%
Liquor Laws	520	3.1%	385	2.8%	224	1.8%	239	1.6%	177	1.2%	386	2.6%
Total Arrested	16,536	100.0%	16,916	100.0%	13,798	100.0%	14,487	100%	15,007	100%	14,614	100.0%

Resource Needs and Gaps in Service

Efforts by Hawaii's criminal justice system has continued to impact the war against drugs through implementation of prevention/education, treatment and law enforcement projects.

The primary law enforcement strategy for Hawaii continues to be the reduction of intra- and inter-state drug trafficking. Both the Statewide Marijuana Eradication and Statewide Narcotics (airport interdiction) Task Forces have been recognized nationally for their efforts in reducing the availability of drugs. Without on-going eradication efforts and airport interdiction efforts, law enforcement officials note that illegal substances and crimes related to drug offenses would increase substantially.

Without the third component of treatment to complete this balanced approach to addressing the drug-related crime issue, all other efforts may be futile. Drug treatment and alternative sentencing options enable inmates to re-enter society with increased job skills and self-esteem.

Although Hawaii has several drug prevention programs for students in the elementary and intermediate schools, there are none to reinforce what students have learned once they enter high school. As recent surveys have shown, 24% of the 1,224 students in grades 9 to 12 admitted to using marijuana. This compares to 17% in 1993 who said they used marijuana. In addition, 41% of the respondents indicated that they had taken an alcoholic drink within 30 days of taking the survey.

Because cultivation of marijuana and the transport of other illegal drugs into Hawaii continues, maintenance of eradication and interdiction efforts must also continue. The Hawaii Supreme recently upheld the decision that the "walk and talk" investigative technique used at the airports is unconstitutional; therefore, specialized training in new and innovative drug interdiction techniques should be developed.

Substance use and dependence among new arrestees in the state of Hawaii is a treatable problem that, despite its long-term consequences, has often been overlooked. A study of substance abuse and the need for treatment among new arrestees was conducted in 1995 by the Gallup Organization and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the Department of Health. The results of this study indicated that approximately 30% of new arrestees were diagnosed as needing treatment for their alcohol use, 10% of male new arrestees and 8.2% of female new arrestees were diagnosed as needing treatment for marijuana use, 14.2% of male new arrestees and 17% of female new arrestees were diagnosed as needing treatment for cocaine, and 15.8% of male new arrestees and 18.9% of female new arrestees were diagnosed as needing treatment for methamphetamine or speed use.

The DOH is the primary source of publicly funded treatment for adolescents and adults. Drug treatment resources within the criminal justice system are minimal and the agencies refer cases to the DOH.

The DOH estimates that more than 4,000 adults can be expected to seek treatment for substance abuse each year. Treatment facilities in general, and for criminal and juvenile justice clientele in particular, are lacking in Hawaii. Neighbor island resources are especially limited.

Specific gaps in publicly funded services have been identified as follows:

- o For government funded clients, Hawaii has access to only 11 beds for social detoxification on Oahu, with limited hours of admission. The only other type of detoxification purchased is outpatient services for opiate addiction. Detoxification on the Neighbor Islands is provided in hospitals.

- o Drug detoxification services do not exist for government funded clients in a non-hospital setting.
- o Few publicly funded residential treatment and few outpatient treatment service resources exist for adolescents. The DOH has funded adolescent residential treatment services on Oahu, Hawaii, and Maui. The Bobby Benson Foundation, which opened in September 1990, is a short-term residential facility for adolescents on Oahu. Since its inception, the DOH has purchased five treatment slots for indigent adolescents out of its 32-bed capacity. The DOH currently purchases seven of the Big Island Substance Abuse Council's 30-bed capacity, five treatment slots from Aloha House on Maui and five from Serenity house on Kauai. For outpatient services, the DOH funds the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Kalihi YMCA, Waianae Coast Community Mental Health Center, Castle Medical Center on the Big Island and Kauai, Maui Youth and Family Services.
- o The treatment system does not have the infrastructure to provide the case management needed by clients who test positively for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antibody. The DOH estimates that there are 4,000 active intravenous drug users (IVDU). An estimated 300 IVDUs seek treatment each year through two methadone clinics. The State's 1984 AIDS Omnibus bill provided \$100,000 for case management services through the Drug Addiction Services of Hawaii. The 1990 Legislature authorized a needle exchange program. The program operates under the auspices of the Life Foundation in downtown Honolulu. Addicts must return needles in exchange for new needles. The Foundation estimates that an average of 4,000 needles are exchanged monthly on each of the islands of Oahu, Maui, and Kauai. On the island of Hawaii, primarily in the Hilo area, a monthly average of 5,000 needles are exchanged. The Foundation also recently noted that an increase of larger needles are being exchanged indicating an increased use of injected heroin. The Foundation also provides counseling on safe needle use and prevention education. The Life Foundation program has promoted a "stay well, get tested" program for HIV screening. Over 50,000 copies of the educational comic book "Bloodstream Follies" have been produced and distributed by Life to schools, youth organizations, clinics, jails, and treatment programs to inform individuals at high risk of becoming IV drug users and/or sexually active of the risk of developing AIDS through needle sharing and/or unsafe sexual contact.
- o Psychiatric patients abusing drugs are not receiving treatment and consequently are hospitalized 2.5 times more frequently per annum than non-drug using psychiatric patients. An estimated 20-50% of the psychiatric population use and/or abuse drugs. The DOH contracted for five residential beds and 11 outpatient treatment slots (partial hospitalization) in FY 1996 for the dually diagnosed client.

A continuum of treatment services throughout the criminal justice system is needed. An array of substance abuse treatment services, either through purchase of services or the criminal justice agency, are needed statewide for probationers, inmates, and parolees.

The District Courts, for example, have no funding for urinalysis testing or substance abuse treatment for misdemeanants and felons with sentences of less than one year.

Training for criminal justice personnel is necessary in such areas as developing culturally specific and gender appropriate programs, cognitive restructuring, violence interruption, and dual-diagnosed offenders.

Resources for dual-diagnosed offenders is lacking. Few agencies in the state work with this population, and it is not uncommon for the dual-diagnosed offender to not receive services.

Drug Crimes

Marijuana Eradication Task Force

Detection, eradication, and maintenance efforts continue in all four counties, with particular emphasis on Hawaii County where the majority of marijuana is grown. The DLNR, which manages all state lands, as well as the county police departments, conducts both herbicidal and manual eradication missions.

The Hawaii National Guard (HING) provides drug enforcement support to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Such operations, as approved by the Secretary of Defense, are divided into three categories: eradication of domestically grown marijuana, interdiction of illicit drugs entering Hawaii, and logistics support of law enforcement agencies at all levels of government. Local police departments can request personnel and equipment support in the form of aerial reconnaissance and transportation of contraband or officials, ground surveillance, reconnaissance, transportation, and radar surveillance. An annual planning meeting is conducted with county vice officials and representatives of other law enforcement agencies where requirements and resources are reviewed to determine the number and type of missions to be supported. It assists the Honolulu District of the U.S. Customs Service with inspections. Funding for the HING drug enforcement support plan has steadily increased from \$248,000 in FY 1989 to \$1,024,900 in FY 1993. Previously, HING helicopter crews flew 500 hours a year on marijuana missions which resulted in eradication of 10 to 15 percent of the crop (Green Harvest programs).

Nationally, Hawaii ranks 47th in land mass yet continues to rank high in the eradication of cultivated marijuana plants in the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP). Distribution of the DCE/SP funds among the four counties and the state Department of Land and Natural Resources is shown in the accompanying table. The majority of DCE/SP funds is given to Hawaii County Police Department in recognition of the extent of their cultivation problems. Hawaii ranked 9th in the value of assets seized under this program. Hawaii's eradication efforts accounted for 13.6% of the plants eradicated in the nation. Hawaii was ranked 5th in the nation for arrests (517) under the 1994 program.

The DCE/SP members meet quarterly to plan and coordinate missions and to share information.

Distribution of DEA Funds, 1993 to 1997

County	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
Honolulu	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,188	\$ 30,000	\$ 43,000	\$ 48,000
Hawaii	182,000	180,200	181,133	175,000	195,000
Maui	90,000	95,066	90,566	86,000	96,000
Kauai	90,000	95,066	90,000	86,000	96,000
State					
DLNR	82,000	96,047	92,547	100,000	123,000
Total*	\$472,200	\$496,567	\$484,246	\$490,000	\$558,000

Airport Drug Interdiction (Statewide Narcotics Task Force)

Currently, the number of officers authorized to the project range from 8 on Kauai to 18 in Honolulu, with Maui reporting 13 FTE's (full-time equivalents) and Hawaii reporting 17 FTE's. However, each of the police departments has a staffing shortage. Vacancies are due to transfers and retirements.

Emphasis is placed on the investigation and apprehension of major drug traffickers throughout the islands. The Honolulu Police Department's NVAD concentrates on interdicting drugs at the Honolulu International Airport. The Hawaii County Police Department concentrates its efforts on airport investigations and in identifying and arresting marijuana growers. The Kauai Police Department and the Maui Police Department do not have separate identifiable units to interdict drugs; their task force activities are part of Vice Division operations.

The following table reflects the type of illegal substances seized by the four police departments through airport drug interdiction investigations. During the past year, the police departments have also seized 1,261 dosages of anabolic steroids through controlled deliveries.

Statewide Drug Seizures, 1990-1994

Type of Drug	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Opiates	gram					
Heroin	gram	129.63	45.00	556.20	2119.98	7836.52
Opium	gram	0	4.00	82.00	340.20	258.00
Morphine	gram	0	2.00	0	0	0
Cocaine	kilogram	18.25	13.88	30.89	19.50	45.48
Crack	gram	0	0	0	6.70	2736.46
Cannabis						
Marijuana	pound	21047.56	8511.52	14339.49	611.92	9753.97
Hashish	gram	5.00	40.00	31.70	31.90	138.50
Hash Oil	gram	0	1.10	0	0	30.00
Psilocybin	gram	292.40	1311.00	26.30	4.20	32.00
Other drugs	gram					
Methamphetamines/ Amphetamines	kilogram	6.00	510.63	31.98	62.80	9.31
Other stimulants	dosage	1743.00	101.00	438.00	241.00	1467.00
Barbiturates	dosage	109.00	358.00	2500.00	254.00	685
Other depressants	dosage	23.00	144.00	2.00	60.00	1600.00
PCP	dosage	0	0	0	0	0
LSD	dosage	74.00	317.00	398.00	43.00	46.00
Other hallucinogens	dosage	42.00	30.00	234.00	3.00	0
Unknown/Other	dosage	0	7.00	62.00	234.00	0

The next table reflects the statewide non-drug asset seizures and forfeitures made by the four police departments made as part of the task force efforts. These numbers reflect only seizures made under state forfeiture proceedings.

Statewide Non-Drug Asset Seizures, CY 1989-1994

ASSET SEIZURES												
State and Local Agencies	Number of Seizures						Estimated Dollar Amount					
	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Vehicles	12	39	20	15	18	20	59,500	109,000	194,675	325,500	136,000	64,700
Vessels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	58	51	56	81	36	57	498,023	349,482	921,200	866,001	449,267	377,939
Other Financial Instruments												
Real Property	3	2	3	8	0	1	605,000	90,000	10,000	1,623,526	0	100,000
Weapons	50	28	46	16	7	99	6,400	5,450	5,075	2,050	3,800	6,135
Other	17	17	20	35	12	14	12,065	591	3,754	17,856	1,727	62,625
STATEWIDE AND LOCAL NON-DRUG ASSET FORFEITURES												
ASSET FORFEITURES												
State and Local Agencies	Number of Forfeitures						Dollar Amount					
	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY	CY
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Vehicles	0	3	3	4	0	0	0	8,000	21,000	15,000	0	0
Vessels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	2	5	18	38	0	0	4,590	16,381	19,934	73,589	0	0
Other Financial Instruments				1								
Real Property				2		0				470,000	0	0
Weapons	103	5	4			0					0	0
Other										6,015	0	0

Actual Statewide Data x

Estimated Statewide Data

Asset Seizure/Forfeiture

Prior to 1988, various statutory provisions which dealt with the forfeiture of specific types of property were scattered throughout the Hawaii Revised Statutes. In 1988 the passage of Act 260 (HRS 712A) provided a comprehensive and uniform procedure for seizure and forfeiture. The Department of the Attorney General administers the distribution of forfeited property. Byrne Memorial funds were used in previous years to support these activities and administer the forfeiture law. The unit is now supported by State general funds. In FY 1994, a total of \$1,578,379 was seized and \$1,224,534 was forfeited.

Law enforcement agencies have focused their investigations on mid-level dealers and their sources by initiating Class A felony cases involving promoting dangerous drugs in the first degree which carries a mandatory 20-year sentence. Most investigations were also directed at the seizure of property and funds through forfeitures. Each of the four county prosecutors has established an asset forfeiture unit. Some are funded in part by drug grant allocations. In the first calendar year (1988) property worth \$264,636 was seized. In subsequent years seizures were CY 1989, \$1,180,988; CY 1990, \$554,523; CY 1991, \$1,134,704; in CY 1992, \$2,846,933; and in CY 1993, \$590,794.

Goals and Objectives

The goals are to reduce drug availability and use, reduce the incidence of drug crimes, and to reduce the illicit use of drugs by substance abusing offenders.

The following objectives must be achieved to reduce drug availability and to reduce the drug-related crimes:

- o to reduce the amount of drugs being transported into, through, and out of the State,
- o to increase the number of drug arrests,
- o to increase the amount of illicit drugs seized.

Treatment

Past and Current Responses

District Court

The District Courts, which hear misdemeanor drug cases, have grant funding for outpatient treatment. In the past, sentenced offenders in need of substance abuse treatment paid for treatment themselves or needed to qualify for services through the Department of Human Services or Department of Health. The FY 1996 Byrne Grant awarded to the District Court of the First Circuit for a psycho-

educational substance abuse project. The goal of this project is to provide in-house substance abuse service for misdemeanants focusing on central substance abuse treatment issues. The project is to also work with misdemeanants on increasing coping, problem solving and constructive survival skills.

Family Court

Family Court of the First Circuit (Oahu) from July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997, purchased \$290,341 in alcohol and drug testing and treatment services. Family Court funded the YMCA Outreach Services for 60 outpatient treatments (\$130,212), Habilitat for 4 residential treatments (\$81,600), Bobby Benson Center for 1 residential treatment (\$54,750), and with Diagnostic Laboratory for substance abuse testing (\$23,779)

Other juveniles in need of residential treatment or more intense outpatient treatment services pay through private insurances or qualify for treatment with the Department of Health or Quest programs.

Family Courts of the Third (Hawaii) and Fifth Circuit (Kauai) do not have any substance abuse treatment program. Juveniles needing treatment are limited to individual counselors and Alcoholics Anonymous.

Family Court of the Second Circuit (Maui) uses the Maui Farm Therapeutic Group Home, Maui Youth and Family Services Therapeutic Group Home for limited substance abuse treatment services. For the period of July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997, Second Circuit purchased services with Maui Youth Family Service's Independent Living Program for 2 (\$4,275), Residential Substance Abuse for 3 (\$39,750), and In-Community Substance Abuse for 20 assessments (\$2,100) and 15 outpatient treatments (\$29,346).

Adult Probation

The Adult Probation Division of the First Circuit has a FY 1996 budget of \$858,384 for statewide substance abuse treatment. Of this total, \$752,384 is allocated for residential treatment for probationers in all circuits. The First Circuit has committed \$100,000 for outpatient treatment services and \$6,000 for assessments. A total of \$66,000 has been allocated for statewide urinalysis testing.

In-community treatment services are purchased from non-profit agencies. The Salvation Army Addiction Treatment Services, Hawaii Alcoholism Foundation, Habilitat, and Salvation Army Family Treatment Services provides residential services to males and females from all circuits. The Salvation Army Family Treatment Services is geared toward the treatment of pregnant women or women with young children. Outpatient treatment services are purchased from Drug Addiction Services of Hawaii and from Salvation Army Addiction Treatment Services.

The Adult Probation Division of the Second Circuit (Maui) for FY 1996 purchased treatment services with Aloha House Inc. Of the total, \$16,670 was spent for residential treatment and \$32,373 for assessment and outpatient treatment services.

The Adult Probation Division of the Fifth Circuit (Kauai) for FY 1996 purchased 1 (\$5,280) outpatient treatment services with Ke Ala Pono Recovery Center.

Hawaii Drug Court

In 1995, the Byrne Grant assisted the Judiciary in starting a Hawaii Drug Court program for felons in the First Circuit. The program is designed to simultaneously address addiction and criminality by augmenting treatment resources. Overall, the Hawaii Drug Court outpatient project has shown promising results. As of October 1997, 500 offenders were screened and 205 were accepted. The retention rate is 82% with positive urinalysis results between 3-4%. Currently, 60% of all participants are enrolled in college, a GED program or employed. 41 participants have graduated from Hawaii Drug Court with 4 relapsing. None of the graduates have committed a new offense. The Byrne Grant for FY 1997 will enable the Judiciary to expand Hawaii's Drug Court's effort in working with dual-diagnosis offenders.

Corrections

The Department of Public Safety provides a combination of purchased and in-house substance abuse treatment services for incarcerated offenders in the jails and prisons.

Sentenced felons are assessed by case managers at each correctional facility. The substance abuse assessment is one of a battery of assessments conducted on newly admitted felons as part of the classification process.

The Department of Public Safety has operated a thirty-four bed therapeutic community (TC) at the Waiawa (minimum security) Correctional Facility since March 1990. The TC, which is called KASHBOX, targets sentenced felons who have a history of chronic substance abuse, have a minimum of 24 months before their tentative parole date, and have not been convicted of murder or a sex offense. Legislative funding was provided to expand the program from 84 to 200 inmates.

The Department of Public Safety for FY 1997 was granted a Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners funding of \$193,935 to implement a comprehensive approach to substance abuse testing and treatment for offenders, including relapse prevention and aftercare services. The Department of Public Safety will use the federal fund to implement a 32-bed residential treatment program called Project Bridge at Laumaka Work Release Center.

Additional substance abuse treatment is provided in Hawaii's correctional facilities through purchase of services. Assessment and outpatient treatment services are purchased from the Salvation Army Addiction Treatment Facility (SAATF). For the period from July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997, SAATF on Oahu and the Island of Hawaii provided 144 and 72 assessments respectively and 48 and 24 outpatient treatments respectively at a total cost of \$190,135.

For Kauai, assessment and low intensity outpatient treatment services are purchased from Child and Family Service (CFS). For the period from July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997, CFS provided 50 assessments and 12 outpatient treatments.

Individual, group, and aftercare services are available from non-profit agencies at the Halawa Correctional Facility, the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Kulani Correctional Facility, and the Women's Community Correctional Center.

From July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997, the Department of Public Safety completed 2,100 drug tests on inmates Statewide at a cost of \$66,150. The tests were provided through purchase of service with Corning-Nichols Labs.

Hawaii Paroling Authority

The Byrne Grant enabled the Hawaii Paroling Authority to hire staff from May 30, 1996 to February 1997 to conduct substance abuse assessments and provide low intensity outpatient treatment services and aftercare. 218 parolees participated in HPA's outpatient treatment services and of those who participated, 132 (60.5%) completed treatment. Byrne funds also enabled HPA to contract Ohana Hale to provide residential and aftercare treatment services at a cost of \$115,534. Of the 37 parolees who received community-based residential treatment, 24 (64.9%) received clinical discharges. The Byrne funds also paid for acupuncture treatment as an adjunct to substance abuse treatment and urinalysis testing.

Parolees in need of residential treatment or more intense outpatient treatment services pay for their own treatment or qualify for treatment with the Department of Health or Quest program On Oahu, parolees utilize the following programs that provide assessment, residential, outpatient and aftercare treatment services:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Castle | 4. Salvation Army Addiction Treatment Services |
| 2. Hina Mauka | 5. St. Francis WATCH |
| 3. Ho'omau Ke Ola | 6. Hawaii Alcoholism Foundation-
Sand Island Treatment Center |

Parolees on Oahu also utilize Kahi Mohala, Habilitat, Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center and Women's Way for assessment, residential and aftercare treatment services and Hale Ola and Queen's Psychiatric Day Program for assessments and outpatient treatment services.

On the Island of Hawaii, parolees utilize the Bridge House for assessment and residential treatment services and Castle Outpatient Program for assessment and outpatient treatment services.

On Maui, parolees utilize Castle Outpatient Program and Ka Hale Ake Ola Homeless Resource Center for assessment, outpatient and aftercare treatment services and Aloha House for assessment, residential and aftercare treatment services.

On Kauai, parolees utilize Castle Outpatient Program for assessments, outpatient and aftercare treatment services. Serenity House provides parolees with assessments, residential, and aftercare treatment services.

Department of Health

The Department of Health through the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) funds the adult and juvenile residential substance abuse treatment beds in the following tables:

Adult Residential Treatment Program-State FY 1998			
ISLAND	NAME OF PROGRAM	TOTAL CAPACITY (Number of Licensed Beds)	*ADAD-FUNDED BEDS
OAHU	Salvation Army ATS	66	16
	Salvation Army ATS Non-medical Detox		7
	Hina Mauka	45	5
	Ho'omau Ke Ola	14	6
	Poailani	5	3
	Hawaii Alcoholism Foundation dba Sand Island Treatment Center	53	4
	St. Francis WATCH	15	7
	Salvation Army Family Treatment Services	41	18
MAUI	Aloha House	32	5
KAUAI	No Residential Treatment Exists	0	0
HAWAII	No Residential Treatment Exists	0	0

(Source: Department of Health)

* Adult residential treatment program use some of ADAD's funding to provide intensive outpatient or day treatment to ADAD eligible patients who do not need residential treatment.

Adolescent Residential Treatment Programs-State FY 1998			
ISLAND	NAME OF PROGRAM	TOTAL CAPACITY (Number of Licensed Beds)	ADAD-FUNDED BEDS
OAHU	Bobby Benson Center	24	15
MAUI	Maui Youth and Family Services	8	8
KAUAI	No Residential Treatment Exists	0	0
BIG ISLAND	No Residential Treatment Exists	0	0

(Source: Department of Health)

Resources Needs and Gaps in Services

Without the component of treatment to balance the approach to addressing the drug-related crime issue, all other efforts may be futile. Drug treatment and alternative sentencing options enable inmates to re-enter society with increased job skills and self-esteem.

Although Hawaii has several impactful drug prevention programs presented to students in the elementary and intermediate schools, there are none to reinforce what students have learned once they enter high school. The 1996 Department of Health, Hawaii Student Alcohol and Other Drug Use Survey show that 21% of the 2,715 tenth graders surveyed admitted to using marijuana in the last 30 days. This compares to 16% of the same age group surveyed in 1993. In addition, 41% of the respondents indicated that they had taken an alcoholic drink within 30 days of taking the survey. Comparative to 1993, 28.8% of the respondents indicated they had an alcoholic drink within 30 days.

The survey show that 25% of the 1,618 twelfth graders admitted to using marijuana in the last 30 days compared to 17.9% in 1993 who said they used marijuana in the last 30 days. 46% of the twelfth graders indicated they had taken an alcoholic drink within 30 days compared to the 35% of those surveyed in 1993.

Substance use and dependence among new arrestees in the state of Hawaii is a treatable problem that, despite its long-term consequences, has often been overlooked. A study of substance abuse and the need for treatment among new arrestees was conducted in 1995 by the Gallup Organization and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the Department of Health. The results of this study indicated that approximately 30% of new arrestees were diagnosed as needing treatment for their alcohol use, 10% of male new arrestees and 8.2% of female new arrestees were diagnosed as needing treatment for marijuana use, 14.2% of male new arrestees and 17% of female new arrestees were diagnosed as needing treatment for cocaine, and 15.8% of male new arrestees and 18.9% of female new arrestees were diagnosed as needing treatment for methamphetamine or speed use.

The DOH is the primary source of publicly funded treatment for adolescents and adults. Drug treatment resources within the criminal justice system are minimal and the agencies refer cases to the DOH.

Specific gaps in publicly funded services have been identified as follows:

- o For government funded clients, Hawaii has access to only 7 beds for social detoxification on Oahu, with limited hours of admission. The only other type of detoxification purchased is outpatient services for opiate addiction. Detoxification on the Neighbor Islands is provided in hospitals.
- o Drug detoxification services do not exist for government funded clients in a non-hospital setting.
- o Few publicly funded residential treatment and few outpatient treatment service resources exist for adolescents. The DOH has funded adolescent residential treatment services on Oahu and Maui. The Bobby Benson Foundation, which opened in September 1990, is a short-term residential facility for adolescents on Oahu. The DOH has purchased fifteen treatment slots for adolescents out of its 24-bed capacity. The DOH currently purchases five treatment slots from Aloha House on Maui.

Training for criminal justice personnel is necessary in such areas as developing culturally specific and gender appropriate programs, cognitive restructuring, violence interruption, and dual-diagnosed offenders.

Resources for dual-diagnosed offenders are lacking. Few agencies in the state work with this population, and it is not uncommon for the dual-diagnosed offender to not receive services.

II. VIOLENCE

Domestic Violence

Nature and Extent of Problem

Domestic and family violence remains a serious problem in Hawaii. The four county police departments have mandatory arrest policies under the Abuse of Household Member statute, which is a misdemeanor offense. The incident could also be classified under a multitude of other related offenses, ranging from felony arrest for Assault to a misdemeanor arrest for Harassment, or sometimes, only in a property offenses (e.g., criminal property damage). Unfortunately these arrests that involve domestic or family violence are not readily identified as such and therefore not included in domestic violence statistics.

The following table shows a steady increase statewide in the number of reports to the police departments under the Abuse of Household Member statute. In 1996 there was a 14% increase statewide in family abuse reports. The City and County of Honolulu experienced the sharpest increase (28%) for this period, with the County of Hawaii having the second highest (13%). Two other counties experience declines: Kauai had a 11% decrease in the number of reports, and Maui had a 5% decrease.

REPORTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER - HRS §709-906				
LOCATION	1993	1994	1995	1996
City and County of Honolulu	3,872	3,903	4,665	5,966
County of Maui	2,150	2,781	3,147	3,004
County of Hawaii	926	857	985	1,116
County of Kauai	200	247	254	226
Total	7,148	7,788	9051	10,312

Source: County Police Departments

Although reporting rates are rising, two state surveys have shown a high rate of under-reporting to law enforcement for a variety of reasons, from fear of revictimization to cultural inhibitions. The 1995 Crime Victimization Survey conducted by the Department of the Attorney General reported that over half of the female victims of assaults or threatened assaults surveyed (s=1200) were attacked by their spouses

or other family members. The *Domestic Violence Report* funded by the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women in May 1993, estimated that over 49,000 women in the State between the ages of 18 and 64 were victims of domestic violence.

The following table shows arrests under the Abuse of Household Members statute decreased by 11% statewide in 1996. The County of Kauai had the largest decrease in arrests during this period (34%). The County of Hawaii had a drop of 19% in numbers of arrests.

ARRESTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER - HRS §709-906				
Location	1993	1994	1995	1996
City and County of Honolulu	2,710	2,563	2,750	2,486
County of Maui	580	614	640	607
County of Hawaii	477	424	565	459
County of Kauai	118	132	166	109
Total	3,885	3,733	4,121	3,661

Source: County Police Departments

In a Department of Attorney General report titled, *Domestic Violence-Related Homicides in the State of Hawaii, 1985-1994*, May 1996, one third of the 154 homicides in the State were domestic violence-related. The "typical" victims were females between the ages of 21 to 40 years of age and predominately Caucasian, Filipino or Hawaiian. Offenders were profiled as males between the ages of 15 to 40 years of age, Caucasian, and using a handgun or rifle as a weapon to commit a domestic violence-related murder.

Information/data on violence against victims is not readily identified or standardized for immediate use. The majority of criminal justice-based information focuses more on the offender rather than the victim, with government services primarily devoted to the prosecution and treatment of offenders. In its State Implementation Plan for the STOP Violence Against Women Grant (September 1995), the Department of the Attorney General noted that a total of 8,287 victims came through the county prosecutors' victim-witness programs, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission, and the First Circuit Family Court's Adult Services Branch for some type of services related to domestic and family violence incidents. In the same report, direct service providers assisted 5,365 domestic violence clients in shelter, counseling, outreach/legal advocacy and other services during the calendar year 1994. Unfortunately, client statistics from non-governmental victim service providers do not distinguish duplicative services to the same victim or multiple-agency services by a single victim. In addition, demographic and identifying information are not routinely taken, making it difficult to accurately gauge the number of victims/incidents reported to non-governmental victim services agencies.

Past and Current Responses

Law enforcement and prosecution agencies have recognized the seriousness of the issue and the role that they must take to equip themselves to respond. All four county police departments have a mandatory arrest policy, and an increased minimum bail set at \$250 (\$350 in the City and County of

Honolulu). All of the police departments have in place or are preparing to implement specific domestic and family violence response units, with specially trained personnel. In addition to the arrest action to address the offense, intervention includes or will include coordination of services to the victim and family members with collaborating private service providers.

All four county prosecutors' offices have established specialized domestic violence prosecution teams that utilize deputy attorneys, investigators, victim-witness counselors and volunteer coordinators to collaborate on domestic violence cases. The implementation of vertical prosecution has proven effective in achieving a higher plea and conviction rate, and the timeframe from intake to court hearings have been dramatically reduced. The use of volunteers to establish earlier outreach to victims has improved the rate of cooperation with the prosecutors' offices. Prosecution personnel have taken leadership roles in county level coalitions and training efforts for criminal justice and victim services agencies.

Resource Needs and Gaps in Services

The concurrent increased public awareness of family abuse as a criminal act and more rigorous law enforcement efforts to intervene will cause the number of cases to rise. Response from the "front-end" of education and intervention will place an increased demand for services and resources from the adjudication, corrections, treatment, and technological system components that address the domestic violence problem.

Agencies are recognizing the critical need to obtain standardized practical data in order to make better decisions in the development of appropriate and effective responses to violence against families. The availability of aggregate data on incidence and demographic information will enable agencies to better address needs of victims and may identify unmet needs. Additional concerns from agencies include insufficient training statewide, lack of funds and services, constant personnel turnover due to burn-out, inadequate prevention efforts, language barriers, failure to make appropriate cultural responses, geographic differences, lack of emergency shelters, lack of prisons, shortage of victim advocates, lack of a "watchdog" group to monitor treatment of victims in the criminal justice system, lack of coordination/enforcement of TRO's, no long-term treatment/services for victims, lack of coordination between criminal and civil justice systems, inability of the criminal justice system to accommodate victims with special needs, different treatment of abused spouses of law enforcement personnel, custody and visitation where violence is involved, inadequate legal services for victims, lack of support for reluctant victims, lack of coordination with probation and parole, lack of legal clarity for military victims within the criminal justice system, lack of services to elderly or dependent victims, criminal justice system require that the victim report the sexual assault in order to receive a free medical examination and a filing fee for civil protection orders.

Sexual Offenses

Nature and Extent of Problem

The forcible rape rate declined 3.5 percent from 1995 to 1996. Forcible rape accounted for 0.4% of Hawaii's Crime Index and 9.8% of violent crimes. The 1995 forcible rape rate per 100,000 was 23.2 % below the 1995 national rate of 37.1 per 100,000.

The forcible rape rate decreased in all counties in the State of Hawaii except the City and County of Honolulu. The City and County of Honolulu's rate increased 2.4% from 1995 to 1996. The 1995 rape

rate was less than half the rate for cities of comparable size. There were 222 offenses of which 149 (67.1%) were cleared.

From 1995 to 1996 the forcible rape rate in Hawaii County decreased 9%. The 1996 rate is within the narrow range that prevailed from 1992 to 1994 and is 19.8% below 1991's record high since the start of statewide data collection in 1975. In 1995, cities with populations comparable to Hilo had a forcible rape rate 46.7% lower than the 1995 rate in Hilo. Rural counties nationwide had a 1995 rape rate 19.6% higher than the 1995 rate in rural Hawaii County. Thirty-eight (84.4%) of the 45 offenses were cleared. In Maui County the rape rate decreased 20.1% from 1995 to 1996. The 1995 national rate in rural counties was 37.2% less than the Maui County's rate. Twenty-two (56.4%) of the 39 offenses were cleared. The forcible rape rate in Kauai County decreased 8.9% from 1995 to 1996. The 1995 national rural rate was 33.3% less than the 1995 Kauai rate. Seven (35%) of the 20 offenses were cleared.

Statewide, 113 adults and 17 juveniles were arrested for rape in 1996. Seventy-three percent of the adults arrested were between the ages of 18 and 39. Of the 17 juveniles arrested for rape, thirteen and fourteen year olds committed 5 (29.4%), fifteen year olds committed 4 (23.5%), sixteen year olds committed 5 (29.4%) and seventeen year olds committed 3 (17%). A total of 293 adults and 74 juveniles were arrested for other sex offenses (indecent exposure, incest, statutory rape without force, and other offenses against common decency and morals). From 1995 to 1996, there were 10 fewer forcible rapes reported in the State of Hawaii. During the same period, there were 3 more clearances, resulting in a higher percentage (2.9%) of offenses cleared than in 1995.

Since 1990, sex offenders placed on probation by the Circuit and Family Courts of the First Circuit are supervised by the Special Services Section of the Adult Probation Division. The unit, which consists of a supervisor, six probation officers, and a secretary, supervises 297 active cases. Sex offenders receive probation sentences of up to five years for felonies, one year for misdemeanors and six months for petty misdemeanors. District court cases (misdemeanors and lesser charges) are supervised by the Counseling and Probation Office.

Felony sex offenders under the custody of the Department of Public Safety totaled 508 as of October 1997. This figure includes 162 who are incarcerated out-of-state (of these, 114 in the Newton and Dickens correctional centers in Texas), 241 on Oahu (232 at the Halawa Correctional Facility and 9 at the Oahu Community Correctional Center), 124 on the Island of Hawaii (116 at the Kulani Correctional Facility and 7 at Hale Nani in Hawaii Community Correctional Center), 14 at the Maui Community Correctional Center, and 3 at the Kauai Community Correctional Center.

Adult Sex Offenders

Adults	Number of Offenders
Probation	297
Prison: Oahu	241
Hawaii	124
Maui	14
Kauai	3
Out-of-state	126
Parole	93
Total Adult Offenders	898
Juveniles	54

(Source: Department of Public Safety)

Of the felony offenders, 72 inmates were convicted of an instant sex offense. Thirty-six of these inmates committed sexually motivated crimes and plea bargained to other charges. Of the remaining inmates, one had prior sex offense convictions in their criminal history, 20 had prior sex offense convictions as adults, 9 had prior juvenile sex conviction, 4 had prior adult sex offense arrest but no conviction and 2 had prior juvenile sex offense arrest but no adjudication.

The youngest sex offender was convicted at age 16 while the oldest was convicted at age 74. The offenders are serving sentences ranging from 60 months to life without parole. Most of the offenders (43.8%) are serving sentences of 10 years. Twenty-five percent of the offenders are serving 20-year sentences while 9.9 percent are serving life sentences.

Family Court Statistical data obtained from the Juvenile Uniform Statistical Information System (JUSTIS) for the period from July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997.

Juveniles Referred for Sexual Assaults					
Allege Offense	All Circuits	Oahu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai
Sex Assault 1	43	24	6	12	1
Sex Assault 2	5	4	1	0	0
Sex Assault 3	15	10	0	5	1
Sex Assault 4	11	8	1	1	1
TOTAL	74	46	8	18	2

(Source: Family Court of the First Circuit)

58% of the juveniles were charged for Sexual Assault in the First Degree. 74 juveniles were charged with a total of 171 offenses. Although the majority of those charged were above the age of 12,

younger offenders are also being arrested and referred, especially on the island of Hawaii were 5 youths were 7 years old.

Disposition of Juveniles					
	All	Oahu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai
Other Disposition	1	1	0	0	0
Petition Withdrawn	1	1	0	0	0
Waived	3	3	0	0	0
Dismissed	13	10	2	0	1
Adjudicated & Disposed	27	18	3	6	0
Adjudicated & Pending Disposition	7	7	0	0	0
TOTAL	52	40	5	6	1

(Source: Family Court of the First Circuit)

While the total number of adjudications for this period appears small, this number does not reflect the number of offending juveniles who may have entered the juvenile justice system through other charges, for example Burglary, theft, and curfew violation.

Past and Current Responses

Services to crime victims are provided by the Prosecutor's Victim Witness Assistance Division and by non-profit agencies.

Hawaii Paroling Authority

Since October 1990, sex offenders on parole have been supervised by a specialized sex offender unit, which consists of a supervisor and three parole officers. The Hawaii Paroling Authority currently has 103 sex offenders under supervision, including seven who reside in other states. Approximately 25% of the sex offenders on parole are pedophiles. A sex offender is not paroled unless he has completed some type of treatment while incarcerated and has had a psycho-physiological assessment. All sex offenders are required to be in treatment while on parole.

The FY 1997 Byrne Grant to Hawaii Paroling Authority allows 50 sex offender parolees to continue with sex offender treatment after their release. The funds pay for the costs of 50 parolees for the first 14 weeks of treatment which includes group therapy, polygraph examinations and the partial funding for the project coordinator. Individual and/or family counseling sessions will be provided as needed as determined by the sex offender therapist.

As of October 1997, the Hawaii Paroling Authority has 67 parolees in treatment.

Adult Probation

The majority of the probationers are on electronic monitoring for the first 30 days, and most are mandated to have treatment. Sex offenders on probation pay for their own treatment, if they are able. If offenders are unable to pay for treatment, the First Circuit purchases in-community assessment and treatment services from Catholic Charities and a private psychiatrist. The First Circuit has approximately \$37,350 for assessments and \$144,927 for treatment services

Family Court

The FY 1996 Byrne Grant enabled the Family Court of the First Circuit to purchase juvenile sex offender treatment from October 1, 1996 to September 30, 1997. Family Court purchased juvenile sex offender treatment services from Catholic Charities Family Services for juveniles residing in Third Circuit and the YWCA of Kauai for juveniles residing in Fifth Circuit. On the island of Hawaii, the Department of Health, Children and Adolescent Mental Health Division, will be shifting to a managed care model. Services to juvenile sex offenders in need of mental health services would fall under their auspice, thereby requiring collaboration with the Judiciary.

The Family Court, First Circuit contracted with a consultant to develop a plan for a continuum of care for juvenile sex offenders, similar to the master plan developed for adult sex offenders. The plan was completed in September 1995.

Corrections

The Department of Public Safety contracts with the private sector for assessments and psychotherapeutic services. It has contracts with the following sex offender treatment services: on Oahu the John Howard Association (30 treatment slots) and Child and Family Services (10 treatment slots), on Maui the Sex Abuse Interventions (10 treatment slots), on Kauai the YWCA (10 treatment slots), and on the Island of Hawaii the Consultant Inc (30 treatment slots) and Transition Network (20 treatment slots). The FY 1998 budget for sex offender treatment in corrections will pay for 110 treatment slots. As of October 1997, mostly all of the treatment slots were filled. In comparison to 1996 and early 1997, the waiting period for an offender to receive treatment drastically declined. From 1996 to 1998, the Department of Public Safety has appropriated \$149,472 annually for sex offender treatment. The Legislature has approved another \$212,000 for FY 1998.

As of October 1997, the Department of Public Safety has sex offender treatment services in OCCC, Halawa CF, Kualani CF, HCCC, KCCC, and MCCC.

Resource Needs and Gaps in Services

Sex offender treatment is a critical component in managing the sex offender. Additional sex offender treatment resources for adults and juveniles are needed, particularly on the neighbor islands, for probation, corrections, and parole. Specialized training for personnel supervising offenders, as well as judges, police, prosecutors, and treatment providers, are necessary.

Treatment resources for juvenile sex offenders are very limited. In-community services are available only on Oahu and Maui. The Family Court, First Circuit through a 1996 Byrne Grant purchased

services from Catholic Charities on the Island of Hawaii and from the YWCA on Kauai for juvenile sex offender treatment. The Family Court, Second Circuit has their own \$75,000 contract with Sex Abuse Interventions on Maui for treatment services.

Presently, four juveniles are receiving sex offender treatment services in the youth correctional facility. The services are provided by Child and Family Services.

Rigorous supervision and treatment of adult sex offenders throughout the criminal justice system appear to be highly effective. According to a follow-up study done by Dr. Barry Coyne, Sex Offender Treatment Administrator, of the 311 sex offenders released on parole since 1988, only 11 sex offenders were convicted of a new sex crime, and of those, only 3 received some form of sex offender treatment. The management of sex offenders in the criminal justice system has been a coordinated effort since 1988. This collaboration appears to have contributed to the low recidivism rate of adult sex offenders. However, gaps in services includes no sex offender treatment services at the correctional facilities for offenders incarcerated for less than one year.

No sex offender treatment services are available for female offenders at Women Community Correctional Center due to the small number of offenders.

Polygraph examinations are presently used by the Department of Public Safety and the Hawaii Paroling Authority. Probation and the Child Protective Services do not use such examinations although such examinations are crucial in identifying sex offenders in these areas of the criminal justice system.

Violence Against Children

Nature and Extent of Problem

Violence against children includes both physical and sexual abuse. State law requires mandatory reporting of incidents or suspected incidents of child abuse to either the police or the Department of Human Services, Child Protective Services (CPS) division. Information received by either agency is cross-reported to each other. In the reports of intra-familial abuse (relationship of child to offender exists through blood, marriage, household membership or access), the investigation can be carried out by either agency, with the safety and prevention of immediate re-abuse of the child victim as the initial intervention concerns of the agency action. The subsequent focus of the CPS is the determination of whether a "protective issue" exists, while the police investigation focuses on the possible commission of a criminal offense for prosecution. Extra-familial cases are investigated by the police departments.

Statewide Reports of Child Abuse/Neglect, FY 1991-1995

Statewide	FY 1991		FY 1992		FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995	
	Report	Confirm	Report	Confirm	Report	Confirm	Report	Confirm	Report	Confirm
Abuse	2,285	1,327	2,260	1,274	2,170	1,126	2,322	1,066	2,239	1,105
Neglect	1,125	544	1,071	578	1,117	545	1,268	552	1,216	520
Abuse/Neglect	417	192	617	331	840	477	929	466	1,035	476
Sexual Abuse	538	255	620	302	626	263	667	250	494	216
Total	4,365	2,318	4,568	2,485	4,753	2,411	5,186	2,334	4,984	2,317

Source: State of Hawaii Department of Human Services Annual Report, FY 1996

In 1995, Oahu had 52% of the reports on abuse and neglect for the state, although it experienced a decrease in the overall number of reports. The total number of reports gained slightly from 1994, but the confirmation rate (46%) declined significantly for abuse and neglect cases. Both Hawaii and Kauai had slight decreases, although the confirmation rates increased. Maui had a dramatic increase in the total number of reports to 903, the highest since 1992, and continues to post a significant increase in its confirmation rate (37%).

The victim profile for 1995 was female (54%), Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian (33.6%), with a median age of 6 years. The 1995 perpetrator profile was biological parents (77.7%) between the ages of 30-39 (39.7%), and either male (45.3%) or female (53.2%).

Past and Current Responses

The establishment of the Children's Advocacy Centers (CAC) under the Judiciary in 1988 created a program in each county to assist the CPS, police and prosecutors through technical assistance and facilitation of joint investigations in child abuse cases. The CAC has been instrumental in providing training opportunities to these agencies, and serve as a resource in tracking information on child abuse cases, particularly cases of sexual abuse.

Private non-profit agencies in each county (such as the Sex Abuse Treatment Center on Oahu) work with the police departments on the extra-familial sexual abuse cases. These agencies provide services to victims of sexual assault, which would include children who were sexually abused by a perpetrator who is not a family or household member.

The 1992 State Legislature enacted an "expedited sentencing" statute that allows the prosecutors to offer sex abuse offenders who meet certain criteria an opportunity to enter an admission and receive a specified prison and extended probation sentence in addition to treatment. This reduced the usually lengthy delay, insured both a punitive and therapeutic response, and most important, presented a resolution that focused on the safety and resolution of the situation for the child and family. Three of the four county prosecutors (Hawaii, Maui and Kauai) have elected to use this option.

In 1993, the State Legislature passed Act 198 to meet the needs of children under the age of eighteen in the criminal prosecution of an alleged abuse or sexual offense. The primary goal of this

legislation is to protect the child from direct confrontation with the defendant when providing testimony. The law allows that the court may order the child's testimony to be taken outside the courtroom and televised into the court by two-way closed circuit video equipment. This is to be viewed by the judge, the accused and the trier of fact, either the judge or jury. The statute also protects the accused's right to confrontation. It provides that both the attorney for the defendant and the state have the right to be present with the child throughout the video procedure. It further specifically grants the right of full direct and cross-examination of the child witness to the parties.

The Hawaii County Police Department has formed a child abuse investigation project to increase its ability to respond to child abuse reports and to provide specialized training for both its staff and agency members of the investigation team from the medical profession. On Maui, the Police Department has expanded its Domestic Violence Response Team to include crisis counseling for children who witness acts of violence in their homes, and the addition of a juvenile counselor to the response unit to conduct follow-up services. The Prosecutor and police department are spearheading an interagency effort to determine the full scope on child abuse.

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney in the City and County of Honolulu has established a vertical prosecution team modeled after the highly successful domestic violence prosecution team concept to pursue child sexual assault cases. The development of policies and procedures to address the unique issues of these cases and having specially trained deputy prosecuting attorneys and victim witness counselors assigned to this team will provide case continuity and victim services which is intended to reduce the likelihood of having the charges dismissed due to technicalities.

Resource Needs and Gaps in Services

The situation is compounded by the limited staff of both CPS and the police personnel assigned to do the investigations. Due in large measure to the law enforcement shift to domestic violence issues, the police have only been able to investigate the more severe or high profile cases of child abuse. This leaves a gap in the investigation of a large number of reports, particularly the physical abuse and extra-familial cases.

The intense nature of the investigative work involved has created a high turnover of staff in the CPS units, police, and prosecution. This has created a difficulty in maintaining a properly trained staff and the cooperative working relationship among the agencies that is needed in the development of a child abuse case.

The approach to the child physical and sexual abuse problems have been loosely coordinated among the family service agencies, police and prosecutors. With increased training and awareness of the issues that are involved in the legal and social treatment of perpetrator and family members, these agencies are attempting to strike a balance that will restore the family unit as close as possible, while providing an appropriate sanction for the perpetrator that does not become more punitive for the victim.

III. PRISON OVERCROWDING

Nature and Extent of Problem

Two of Hawaii's correctional facilities, the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) and the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), have been operating under a consent decree since 1985. A class action lawsuit filed in 1984 by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) alleged unconstitutional conditions due, in large part, to prison overcrowding.

Due to the progress made in complying with the terms of the consent decree, a Settlement Agreement was reached in July 1993. The Agreement streamlined the original decree and replaced the three panels of experts with a court monitor to observe and report on the compliance with the Agreement.

By December 1996, sufficient progress had been made toward compliance that the State and the ACLU agreed to a Stipulation of Substantial Compliance and Dismissal of the consent decree. Through this stipulation, the parties agreed that the State had fulfilled the remedial provisions of the consent decree and had achieved compliance with most of the tasks and items ordered by the federal court, except for specific items relating to the population at WCCC, sanitary fixtures at WCCC, fire safety improvements at WCCC and OCCC, ventilation at OCCC, and inmate classification and population plan development. Further, under this Stipulation, the established population caps for WCCC and OCCC would remain in effect until June 30, 1999.

In early 1997, the correctional population in Hawaii started to increase by unprecedented numbers. On December 31, 1996, the total head count was 3309, including 3031 men and 278 women. By March 31, 1997, the total head count had increased to 3273 men and 336 women, for a total of 3609 inmates. In three months, the men's population increased by 8%, the women's population increased by 21%, and the overall population by 9%. Because of this growth, the final dismissal of the consent decree was postponed.

At the start of 1997, the Department of Public Safety had a capacity of 2760 beds. Its population was at 3309 with an additional 300 male inmates housed in facilities in Texas. Because of the rapid increases in the population, the Department transferred 300 more inmates (236 men and 64 women) to Texas in May 1997. In addition, the Department has proceeded with its plan to expand its capacity by about 986 beds. 268 beds were in construction when the year started, and 718 new minimum security beds were funded by the 1997 Legislature.

By September 30, 1997, the inmate count had increased to 3553 men and 394 women, for a total population of 3947. This figure does not include the inmates in Texas. In the first nine months of the year, the head count increased by 19%. If the transfer to Texas had not been effected, the increase would have been 28%. Furthermore, during this period, the women's head count increased by 42%. If the women in Texas are included, the increase was 65%

By the end of September 1997, the problem had become so severe that even if all of the 986 beds had been in place, the system's bed space capacity would have been 3746. The population would have exceeded the capacity by 200 inmates, with 600 inmates still in Texas.

The women's facilities at KCCC, MCCC and HCCC also exceed their capacity for female inmates. In all three facilities, the women are confined to crowded quarters with limited program activities. Sentenced women are by large single heads of households struggling with both addiction and poverty. They are overwhelmingly low-income women and disproportionately women of color who are caring for dependent children with little family or social support. Common characteristics of these women underscores their need for specific interventions targeted to their needs.

Past and Current Responses

The State is addressing the shortage of prison beds through a multi-pronged effort that includes not only construction of prison beds at existing facilities but also programs to divert offenders from incarceration.

Emergency release

In 1993 the Legislature approved a measure that allowed the Department of Public Safety to release pretrial offenders who have bail of up to \$5,000. The emergency provision had a sunset date of 1995. The 1995 Legislature not only extended the Department's authority to 1996 to release pretrial inmates on an emergency basis but also increased the bail consideration to \$10,000 when a community correctional facility reached capacity, as determined by the department director. The 1996 Legislature extended the Department's authority to release pretrial inmates to 1998.

Inmate transfer out-of-state

As of May 1997, 600 inmates were transferred to two facilities in Texas under a three-year arrangement at a cost of almost \$5 million. It is reportedly cheaper to house an inmate in Texas (\$16,000 annually) than in Hawaii (\$28,000). The move is seen as an interim measure while the state builds 986 new beds in existing correctional facilities.

Drug Court

Hawaii's first drug court became operational in the First Circuit Court on Oahu in January 1996. The program is supported by state funds, a federal discretionary grant, and the Byrne Grant.

There is one designated judge, the Honorable John Lim, and a backup judge. Hearings for new admissions are held Monday through Friday, and status hearings are usually held Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The program targets pretrial felons and probation violators.

An outpatient treatment component is attached to the drug court. The drug court staff consists of a project director, a supervisor, a supervising officer, two intake counselors, three substance abuse counselors, and four case managers. The program is intended to provide gender specific and culturally relevant services. Life skills training and cognitive restructuring are core elements of the program, and services are delivered through individual, family, and group counseling.

As of October 1997, 205 offenders (approximately 70% males and 30% females) have entered the drug court program. Sixty five percent are pretrial offenders, while thirty five percent are probation violators. 116 of the 205 offenders were discharged from drug court and admitted to residential substance

abuse treatment programs. Only 7 were charged with new offenses (criminal not traffic cases) while in treatment.

The FY 1997 Byrne Grant is providing funding to expand drug court to include outpatient substance treatment services for the dual diagnosed, those with substance abuse and mental health problems. This project anticipates starting services in early-mid 1998. The funding will be used to hire 2 case managers, purchase services for supportive living, substance abuse treatment, and urinalysis.

Pretrial diversion

Pretrial detainees who have been identified as having a substance abuse problem are referred to the ADAPT (Alcohol and Drug Addiction Pilot Treatment) project for substance abuse assessments. The intent of the program is to recommend, when appropriate, the release of low risk pretrial detainees so that substance abuse treatment services can be provided. Funded by the Byrne Memorial grant, the ADAPT staff also provide individual and group counseling and case management services. In the FY 1996, the Byrne Grant allocated to the Oahu Intake Service Center funds to provide in-community transitional living and outpatient treatment services. In the past, the Intake Service Centers had no funds for treatment services and substance abuse treatment was not provided to pretrial detainees. Pretrial offenders on release obtained treatment services on their own.

The Byrne Grant will provide additional funds in FY 1997 to continue ADAPT. This will allow OISC to purchase in-community transitional living and outpatient treatment services.

Day Reporting Center

On Oahu, low-risk sentenced misdemeanants and probationers who have less than a year to serve in their sentences can be released to the Day Reporting Center. Participants must check in daily and either be employed or seeking employment. Those who are not employed are placed on community worklines. Electronic monitoring is used as appropriate. Random urinalysis testing and testing for cause is an integral component of the program. Substance abuse education is provided by three substance abuse counselors. The daily population at the Center averages between 30 to 40. The average length of stay in the program is 11 weeks. The Day Reporting Center is operated with state funds.

Alternative Program to Incarceration for Female Offenders at Hawaii Community Correctional Center

The FY 1997 Byrne Grant is providing funding for a residential supportive living program for female offenders in Hawaii Community Correctional Center. The 8 bed pilot project is to empower female offenders with skills and services for a gradual reintegration into the community. This is a transitional program for women ready to return to the community. Services to the inmates include substance abuse treatment, domestic violence counseling, physical and/or sexual abuse treatment, cognitive skills training, urinalysis testing, vocation and/or employment training, and plans to help them comply with community service or restitution payments.

Hawaii Paroling Authority Special Services

The HPA Sex Offender Treatment Project is an intensive supervision and treatment model which provides close supervision of the participants coupled with intensive treatment. The Department of Public Safety provides sex offender treatment approximately two years prior to parole eligibility. Sex offenders are not paroled unless he completed some type of treatment while incarcerated and has had a psycho-physiological assessment. The Department reports that the program has been successful in treating incarcerated sex offenders for the last five years. According to a follow-up study done by Dr. Barry Coyne, Sex Offender Treatment Administrator, of the 311 sex offenders released on parole since 1988, only 11 sex offenders were convicted of a new sex crime, and of those, only 3 received some form of sex offender treatment. The 1997 Byrne Grant allows 50 offender parolees to continue with sex offender treatment after their release. Refer to the Violence: Sexual Offenses section for additional information.

The HPA Mental Health Unit serves parolees with major mental illness. Approximately 25 of the parolees on the mental health's caseload have substance abuse disorders, neurological impairments and personality disorders. These offenders more frequently abuse drugs or self medicate and violate their parole by committing additional offenses or technical violations. Subsequently, these offenders historically have more difficulty in successfully remaining in the community. The 1997 Byrne Grant is providing in funding for HPA to purchase services for a supportive living program. The 5 bed project is to assist these parolees with accessing and coordinating financial assistance, mental health services (counseling and medication management), and substance abuse services. The goal of the case management is for the parolee to decrease their risk to the community, be able to secure and maintain permanent housing, and to become as self-sufficient as possible.

The HPA Intensive Supervision Unit is beginning a cognitive behavioral counseling group to work with offenders who have had their parole revoked at least once prior to their current violations. The counseling is twice a week for a two hour session. The counseling is four months long and includes problem solving, boundary issues, communication skills, values clarification, impulsivity and relapse prevention. The 1997 Byrne Grant is funding the implementation of this project.

Lifetime Stand

The Lifetime Stand at the Kauai Community Correctional Facility originated from the Cabin Project in 1993. The goal of the Lifetime Stand is to increase inmates' chances for successful reintegration into the community through an integrated program of substance abuse treatment and counseling, life skills and cognitive restructuring, and self-sufficiency and work education. Informal studies done by the Department of Public Safety reflect three main causes for furloughees and parolees returning to prison. First is the inmates' constant struggle with a long history of chemical and physical abuse. Second is poor social relations and cognitive skills that facilitate inmates' return to prison. Third is the inmates' lack of viable and profitable work skills in a community with a struggling economy and oppressive job market.

In FY 1995, the Byrne Grant funded KCCC's project that would evolve into the present Lifetime Stand. This initial funding paid for a half time substance abuse counselor and a half time education/vocational instructor. The funding was also used to purchase materials to teach life skills and vocational training.

In FY 1997, the Byrne Grant is funding KCCC's Lifetime Stand to expand the program to include female inmates. The funding will also purchase the services of a certified substance abuse counselor, substance abuse education materials, and expand the project in the areas of life skills and vocational training.

Corrections Population Management Commission

The eight-member Corrections Population Management Commission, which was statutorily established in 1993, continues to address issues relating to prison overcrowding. In addition to setting the maximum inmate population limits for each correctional facility the Commission is supposed to consider sentencing policies, probation and parole programs, inmate classification, and inmate treatment programs.

State Appropriations

The Legislature has funded the following programs:

- a) \$511,000 for community residential placement for women inmates who are close to parole.
- b) Funding to expand the KASHBOX therapeutic community program at Waiawa Correctional Center from 84 to 200 inmates.
- c) Funding for three substance abuse counselors for the Halawa Correctional Facility.

Prison Construction

At the start of 1997, the Department's bed space capacity was 2760. 268 beds were in construction. In addition, the 1997 Legislature approved the Department's request for the addition of 718 minimum security beds. These include 84 beds for WCCC and 284 beds for OCCC.

The Department has qualified for funding under the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive grant program. By mid 1997, the Department had been awarded a total of \$3,809,625. These funds will be applied to the expansion of the Waiawa Correctional Facility, OCCC, WCCC, and the new prison facility.

The Legislature approved planning and design funds for a major new prison in Hawaii.

c) Resource Needs and Gaps in Services

All of the jails and prisons are in need of additional bed spaces. The facilities on the neighbor islands are also affected by the consent decree, because they must take the overflow of inmates from the two facilities under the consent decree, the WCCC and the OCCC, and cannot transfer inmates who are appropriate for the two facilities.

There is a need to develop gender-sensitive programs and intermediate sanctions for women. Women are generally serving time for nonviolent offenses and they often have contact with the community through public services to themselves and their children. Providing treatment and intervention for women also provides primary prevention for their children. This will break the offender cycle for this group.

Alternatives to incarceration are needed in order to reserve limited prison beds for serious and violent offenders. Increased utilization of community correctional programs, including supportive living arrangements that will keep offenders out of prison yet adequately supervised, need to be explored.

Prison-based treatment programs, such as substance abuse and sex offender treatment, are needed to increase the inmates' abilities to function in the community upon release. The neighbor island facilities, in particular, lack programs.

Ongoing and advanced training in the areas of substance abuse, sex offenses, and women in prison are needed.

IV. PROPERTY CRIMES AND COMMUNITY POLICING

Nature and Extent of Problem

In Hawaii, property crimes represent an overwhelming majority of the total crime rate. In 1996, property crimes accounted for 95.7% of the total crime rate. In 1995, while Hawaii ranked 42nd among the states for violent crime, it ranked 3rd for property crime. In 1996, the property crime rate in Hawaii decreased 8.95% over 1995 to a level that is 9.3 % lower than the 15 year average of 5920.0 per 100,000 resident population. The property crime rate in 1996 was 6305.4 per 100,000 residents compared to 6,948.6 in 1995. In 1996 there were 74,639 property crime offenses reported compared to 81,938 in 1995. The clearance rate for property crime offenses increased to 7.1% in 1996 resulting in a 1996 percentage of crimes cleared that is 2.2 percentage points higher than in 1995.

By counties, 1996 property crime rates per 100,000 residents were: Honolulu, 6574.1 with a 12.2% clearance rate; Hawaii, 4773.8 with a 25.2% clearance rate; Maui, 6665.2 with a 21.3% clearance rate; Kauai, 5165.2 with a 17.8% clearance rate.

Historically, larceny-theft accounts for the greatest percentage of Index and property crimes. A 15-year (1979-1993) study by the Department of the Attorney General indicated that in 1979 larceny-theft were 61% of the reported Index Crimes and 64% of the property crimes; while in 1993, they accounted for 71% of the Index Crimes and 74% of the property crimes.

It is likely that the property crime problem is more serious than depicted by the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) statistics. For example, a comparison between 1993 UCR data and a crime victimization survey extrapolated that only 4.9% of robberies or attempted robberies resulted in an official report. In a 1995 crime victimization survey, 40.6% of those surveyed indicated they were property crime victims in 1994.

An on-going concern is theft associated with motor vehicles. In 1996, of the value of all property thefts, motor vehicle theft accounted for 23.0%, theft from motor vehicles accounted for 15.8%, and theft of motor vehicle parts 2.3%. Out of a total estimated value of stolen property of \$77,504,870 motor vehicle theft accounted for \$17,823,100, theft from motor vehicles accounted for \$12,274,990, and theft of motor vehicle parts accounted for \$1,767,770. In 1996 there were 20 motor vehicle thefts every 24 hours. Although rate of motor vehicle thefts has declined over the last year in the City and County of Honolulu, it is still a pronounced problem.

A significant fact is that number of adults in comparison to juveniles that are arrested for motor vehicle thefts statewide has grown. In 1992, 757 adults and 727 juveniles were arrested for motor vehicle thefts. In 1996, 1,022 adults, but only 456 juveniles were arrested for motor vehicle thefts.

The HPD's intelligence indicates that vehicle theft has become commercialized and profitable. While it has taken time to reach Hawaii, the sale of stolen vehicles and vehicle parts has taken hold. This includes the intentional misidentification of stolen motor vehicles (VIN switching) to represent the vehicle for legitimate sale. The sale of stolen vehicle parts is also lucrative for the criminal element.

Another key concern regarding property crimes concerns thefts from tourists. A Department of the Attorney General Crime Trend Series Analysis indicated that in 1993, tourists were more likely to be victimized by thefts at a 77 percent higher rate than residents. Some tourists carry a large amount of cash and expensive equipment such as cameras. In the Waikiki area in 1996, there were 7,471 property crimes (robbery, burglary, theft) compared to 5,726 in 1991. The majority of these crimes were against tourists. On Maui, another tourist area, theft from motor vehicles, the majority of which are rental vehicles, has grown at alarming rate. In 1996, there 2,307 incidents compared to 1,622 in 1991. Monetary loss from such thefts from vehicles has escalated from \$995,930 in 1991 to \$1,354,890 in 1996. Tourists may also be to reluctant to return to testify if the perpetrators are arrested. Since the tourist industry is vital to Hawaii's economy, and safety is a key factor in promoting tourism, the problem of crimes against tourist is getting increased attention from politicians, law enforcement, community groups, and businesses.

There is also a link between crime categories. For example, criminal justice personnel have suggested a tie between the motive for property crime and funding drug purchases. Most notable is an escalation of purse snatching involving excessive force committed by organized gangs supporting their addictions. These gangs primarily target tourist who carry cash, credit cards, and other valuables.

Past and Current Responses

The State's goal is to improve the criminal justice response to property crimes. Currently, there are activities on the national and state levels to improve law enforcement and criminal justice resources that can be utilized to reduce property crimes. A major effort nationally and statewide to reduce property crimes is community policing. Community Policing embodies crime prevention education, community mobilization, and response.

Community Policing

Community policing is both a philosophy and a practice. It is a philosophy that acknowledges that the police cannot succeed in fulfilling their basic goal of ensuring public safety without the aid and support of the community. Conversely, the community cannot succeed in building open and orderly neighborhoods without a professional and responsive police department. It is a practice that changes the way officers conduct operations and the way they are trained.

The practice of community policing in Hawaii has grown. This has required additional resources in terms of personnel, equipment, and training. Police personnel was enhanced by the Community Oriented Policing grants. At the end of 1995, Hawaii through various COPS grants (Phase I, AHEAD, Hiring Supplement, MORE) had received 6 grants for \$4,625,000 that included funding for 61 officers plus several civilians. Subsequently, departments applied for and were awarded COPS domestic violence grants.

Community policing includes a variety of styles. In some communities there is a specialized community team separate from patrol officers, in others the specialized community team involves patrol officers, and in some cases, community policing appears to be a broad-based effort involving an entire district or department. The level of involvement by the community can vary from a police initiated project in a community, to one in which the community is fully involved in identifying and addressing the problem.

Although many officers support community policing, one of the obstacles to the growth of community policing is the mindset and attitude of other police officers. While training in community policing philosophy is helpful and necessary, it is also vital that additional officers buy-in to the concept and practice. This is considered to be a long-term and on-going process. It is especially important that field supervisors recognize that community policing entails broadening the parameters in which officers operate. Equally important is providing community policing officers the skills that are necessary to work with the community groups and to facilitate community meetings. These issues are being addressed by community policing training provided through COPS/EOUSA funding and the Western Regional Community Policing Resource & Training Center, Monmouth, Oregon.

County Community Policing Efforts

The Honolulu Police Department initiated community policing in January 1992, by forming and training a Community Policing Team in the community policing philosophy in the Kalihi district of Honolulu. Activities included beautification efforts and support of a walking Neighborhood Security Watch in a public housing, training 95% of beat officers in the district and teams from each Regional Command District, establishing partnerships with the business community, establishing a community policing office within a housing area, conducting community awareness presentations in various neighborhoods, and forming an inter-agency advisory group made up of city and state agencies.

These successful community policing activities led to expanding community policing in the other districts in 1993. The problems targeted by the community policing teams, communities, and businesses greatly varied. In 1995 there were major community policing efforts in all districts. While some activities were common to multiple districts, many were unique to the problems of a particular neighborhood.

A key element was communication with the residents and businesses in an area. Communication was fostered by meetings with community groups, interaction with neighborhood boards, and in some districts by Community Policing Newsletters. A Citizens Police Academy continued to enable citizens to learn more about the police. Bike patrols in various districts also fostered increased communication and accessibility with the community. A Honolulu district community policing team was also invited by the Hilo Downtown Improvement Association and the Hawaii Police Department and made a presentation on community policing. A local cellular company continued to provide services through their donated cellular phones which provide immediate access to 911.

Communication also involved meetings between community policing team officers and regular patrol officers regarding the community policing philosophy and keeping patrol informed of events in the community. In essence, in some districts a partnership with community policing and patrol officers was formed. Training was given to beat officers to familiarize them with community policing tools to deal with beat problems. The process gave beat officers experiences in utilizing the S.A.R.A. (survey, analysis, response and assessment) problem solving method.

A common activity was forming partnerships between the police and citizens to patrol neighborhoods. This was known by various names such as citizen patrols, neighborhood patrols, security walks, and neighborhood watches. These were formed in public housing areas, as well as regular neighborhoods. Depending on the problem in a particular neighborhood, the patrols helped to decrease visible drug sales, prostitution, auto thefts, thefts, property damage, and graffiti.

A major effort was undertaken in Waikiki and served to make the resort area safer for tourists and residents alike and reduce property crimes included activities such as:

- o establishing a Waikiki mobile watch with transportation services in which reports can be redirected to police, fire and ambulance services, through company dispatchers;
- o establishing a Waikiki business watch of more than 150 merchants, who use a telephone tree to relay information regarding criminal and suspicious activity;
- o establishing a Tourist Crime Prevention 110 (Japan's call number for 911) Program that provides 24-hour language translation, assistance in helping tourist report crimes, passing out safety awareness pamphlets and services to educate Japanese visitors.
- o working with hotels to develop community safety tips for tourists;
- o working with business owners and Hawaiian Telephone to have public pay phones removed or programmed for outgoing calls only in areas frequented by prostitutes, pimps, and drug dealers;
- o establishing a Condo Fax Network Program with the police that notifies building managers and their residents of crimes affecting their areas.

Since 1991, on the island of Maui, the police department expanded its COPS efforts with the addition of eight officers who were hired under the COPS AHEAD program. Presently, Maui has approximately 22 community police officers through federal funded and county funded projects. The officers are assigned to communities in Napili/Kapalua, Honokowai/Kahana, Wailuku, Kahului, Pukalani, Kula and Lahaina.

Continuing community policing program on Maui include the Lahaina bike patrol, kiosk (koban) public information booth in Lahaina, on-going citizen seminars on crime prevention, juvenile crime, and drug awareness.

Community police efforts in remote areas such as Hana and the island of Lanai have continued to foster growth and leadership with the youth in these communities. Officers are continuing their involvement with youth sports and making presentations to community groups and schools.

The continuing efforts of the community police officer assigned to Maunaloa, on the island of Molokai, has increased cooperation between police and the community, resulting in better problem-solving and improved relationship.

Maui County Citizens' Patrol volunteers have assisted visitors and advised them not to leave valuables in their cars. These volunteers have been effective in reducing thefts in tourist and scenic areas.

In Hawaii County, nine community policing officers have been trained and deployed. Recently, funding for 14 more officers through federal funds have been granted to increase the number of community policing officers. Community policing officers are presently in South Hilo, Puna, Kona, South and North Kohala-Hamakua districts. In Puna alone, 32 watch programs were established or renewed within the various subdivisions. In the downtown Hilo area with the cooperation of the Downtown Improvement Association, a Business Watch program was started. Significantly, community policing officers meet monthly with the various watches to provide them with updated information regarding crime in their community and the surrounding areas.

In 1996, the Ohai and Puueo streets neighborhood in Hilo suffered from drug dealing and violence. By 1997, community policing efforts together with property owners and tenants cleaned up trash and abandoned cars, cut back bushes used for hiding, and closed an open street-front garage used for dealing drugs. Drug dealers left the area, and residents consider the area to be much safer.

An Emergency Notification Decal System has been established and is the result of rapport between police and the business community. Information stored in Central Dispatch has been updated, and the data is utilized to contact the proprietor in cases of emergencies. Downtown Hilo has 313 business in the program, Puna has 115 establishments, and Kona has 161 businesses.

Community policing officers have also worked on business/home security checks, a trespass warning program, town beautification, community-traffic awareness partnership/crime reduction, abandoned vehicle and campus police projects.

Community policing efforts are enhanced by Byrne grants. In 1997-1998 there are 3 Byrne projects that are operational. A Maui FY 1997 project will enhance police equipment and community effort to reduce theft. This project is targeting offenders preying on tourists visiting Maui's beaches and scenic areas. A Hawaii County FY 1995 project that ended in September provided training, and increased community policing officers access to the community through funding computers, communications equipment, and limited overtime. Considering the rural structure and area of the county (4,030 square miles) the increased accessibility of personnel is vital. A Honolulu FY 1995 and continuing 1997 project focuses on Waikiki, a major tourist destination area, and combines community policing with law enforcement investigations, sweeps, and operations to impact the district's crime problems. Overtime, equipment, and training provided by the grant will make police efforts more effective and efficient. All projects stress police officers working with community members.

Several FY 1996 grants to combat property were awarded. One is geared to improving police personnel resources that will target "chop shops" to adversely impact the profit motive in vehicle thefts. Another project is a geographic information system that will enable police to do a spatial and temporal analysis of thefts from motor vehicles, so that more effective strategies can be planned and implemented to deal with such property crime.

One of the difficulties in prosecuting crimes against tourists, is the difficulty of returning witnesses to Hawaii to testify due to cost factors and the inconvenience to tourists. While there is a witness return program on a limited basis, in which the visitor industry provides assistance to returning witnesses, a broader base and more efficient method is needed. The Department of the Attorney General, in consultation

with other agencies, is conducting a study on the feasibility of using video-conference testimony in criminal cases for out-of-state witnesses.

In addition to the Byrne program, objectives are also being forwarded by use of other grant funds and efforts. For example, improving restitution assessment and collection is one means to have perpetrator accountability for their actions, and to make them realize that there are consequences to illegal activity. The Department of the Attorney General is involved in a multi-agency effort, with the assistance of the Office for Victims of Crime, to improve restitution assessment and collection. This is another area that impacts not only property crimes, but other crime categories.

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant is being used by some counties to assist law enforcement efforts to combat property crimes. COPS grants directly to police departments have added resources. In addition, community policing training will be provided to law enforcement and to community members through COPS grants to the Western Regional Community Policing Resource & Training Center in Oregon, and to the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys which established a Reimbursement Agreement with the Hawaii U.S. Attorney's Office, Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee. The EOUSA/LECC project will be facilitated by the Department of the Attorney General.

Resource Needs and Gaps in Services

There is a need to expand awareness regarding crime prevention measures, and especially to educate visitors regarding safety measures.

With respect to property crimes, Honolulu and Maui counties are the areas of greatest need based on the property crime rate. Tourist areas such as Waikiki are of special concern. However, crime can float to areas of opportunity. For example, increased police surveillance in Waikiki helped to deter a rash of robberies, largely drive-by purse snatching. This increased police presence in Waikiki appeared to result in purse snatchers moving into other Honolulu neighborhoods that have shopping malls.

Police need personnel and equipment dedicated to dealing with property crimes. Overtime, in addition to increasing personnel, would provide police with needed staff to address property crimes. For example, overtime would enable the auto theft detail to target auto chop shops through increased surveillance and investigations. Equipment would improve communications between police and community members, and also their ability to conduct effective surveillance and operations. Increased police efforts to combat property crime will also impact prosecutors' work load. Thus, additional prosecutor personnel will also be needed. Training is needed so that law enforcement can be more productive in working with community groups.

Court rooms must be available if additional property crimes cases are prosecuted. If space is not readily available, instead of building additional facilities, an alternative such as night court could be considered.

Hawaii currently suffers from prison overcrowding. This has resulted in the revolving door syndrome, in which those convicted are soon back on the street without serving significant or any prison time. Thus there is a lack of consequences to their illegal activity. Victims feel as if the perpetrators are not accountable for their actions, and police are frustrated by having to keep arresting the same persons.

To impact the area of property crime, it is insufficient to just pour resources in to one area, such as having more patrol officers. Because what police do impacts the rest of the system, a comprehensive and coordinated criminal justice effort is needed to impact the problem. This is difficult when funding is scarce. Another way to have accountability for illegal actions is to improve the system for assigning and collecting fines and restitution.

V. JUVENILE CRIME

[Note: We are indebted to the Office of Youth Services for providing several of the subsections featured herein.]

Nature and Extent of Problem

Patterns of youth crime in Hawaii during the last decade or so have typically been very much unlike those of the nation as a whole. The nature and extent of juvenile crime in the state may perhaps be best demonstrated by a comparison between statistics drawn from annually-published editions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports and the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General's Crime in Hawaii: A Review of Uniform Crime Reports.

While national juvenile arrests rose 35% between 1987 and 1996, Hawaii only experienced a 9% increase. However, when a 91% increase in arrests for non-criminal status offenses such as running away and curfew violation is excluded, Hawaii experienced an 11% *decrease* in juvenile arrests during this period. Not only are status offenses typically considered to be very minor offenses, it is also critical to note that the increase in status offense arrests in Hawaii has largely been the product of increasingly enhanced police effort to make these arrests (Kassebaum, Marker, Glancey, Tripp, Tanji, Bridges, & Kei, 1997). In contrast, the national increase in juvenile arrests was primarily attributable to more arrests for serious offenses, such as weapons possession (up 69%) and "other assaults" (up 100%). Status offense arrests accounted for one in more than seven national juvenile arrests in 1996; in Hawaii, slightly over one in three juvenile arrests were for status offenses.

Arrests of juveniles for serious crimes of violence (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) did increase by 60% between 1987 and 1996 in Hawaii, but these arrests amounted to less than 3% of all juvenile arrests in 1996. The national increase in juvenile arrests for serious violent crimes was also 60%, but violent crime arrests accounted for about 5% of all 1996 juvenile arrests. Critically, the raw number of juvenile arrests for serious violent offenses is low enough each year in Hawaii that an increase or decrease of only a few dozen compared to any other year can translate into a percent change that probably sounds far more dramatic than it actually is. For instance, a drop of only 50 juvenile arrests for violent crimes in 1986 resulted in a one-year decrease of 21%. Statistics reported in the latest edition of the *Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being* (1997) show that Hawaii's ranking for juvenile violent crime arrest rates improved from 24th lowest in the U.S. in 1985 to 12th lowest in 1994.

Juvenile arrests for serious property offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) decreased 26% between 1987 and 1996 in Hawaii, and increased 8% in the nation during the same period. Serious property offense arrests accounted for 23% of all juvenile arrests in Hawaii in 1996, and 25% of national juvenile arrests.

Arrests for all serious offenses (i.e., *Index Offenses*) decreased by 21% from 1987 to 1996 in Hawaii, but increased by 14% in the nation as a whole during the same period.

Generally, juvenile crime arrest trends in Hawaii have been stable or on the decline throughout the last decade, and have been less characterized by arrests for violent acts than has been experienced in many other parts of the nation. Central to the present discussion is that there clearly has not been an “explosion” or “epidemic” of local juvenile crime.

Past and Current Responses

There are several approaches to dealing with juvenile crime. One approach is prevention so that today’s youths do not become tomorrow’s criminals, or so that those that have been arrested do not recidivate. The Office of Youth Services provides services and programs in these areas. A second approach is law enforcement efforts addressed specifically to juvenile crimes. Without the attention and effort focused on juvenile crime, certainly the juvenile crime rate would be significantly higher in Hawaii. Following is a sample of efforts directed at juvenile crime.

Police departments have resources directed at juvenile issues. For example, the Honolulu Police Department has a gang detail that focuses its efforts on gang education and prevention programs in both public and private schools. The Positive Alternative Gang Education (PAGE) curriculum in conjunction with the Department of Education is used in intermediate schools. There is also a truancy project called School Attendance Program (SAP).

The Statewide Law Enforcement Gang Task Force meets regularly to share information on the movements and activities of both youth and adult gang members. In 1995 Act 100 amended HRS 571-74 to allow for the entry of certain juvenile law violator fingerprints into the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The juvenile fingerprint database is a critical element in assisting law enforcement agencies to solve crimes.

There are other programs that address a specific population. For example, the Family Court has a juvenile sex offender project that assesses and provides treatment to juveniles adjudicated for sex offenses so that the number of repeat offenders can be reduced.

The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is another significant resource. JJIS is a statewide computerized information system which will have juvenile information from all police departments, prosecutors, Family Court, and the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. JJIS tracks the juvenile through various agency processes and can be used to determine the juvenile’s current status in an accurate and timely manner. A chronological record of offenses, detentions, dispositions, rehabilitation programs, and other events and information that should be considered when dealing with the juvenile is maintained. Data can be used to analyze youths with gang affiliations, suicide risks, drug users, and serious juvenile offenders. It is also a valuable asset in program planning and evaluating the outcome of juvenile programs. The statewide nature of JJIS will help to ensure that children will not get lost in the system. Currently the Honolulu Police Department and Honolulu Prosecutor are on-line. Connections to other agencies are in process.

Resource Needs and Gaps in Services

A secure custody facility at the Hawaii Youth Correction Facility was designed with bed space for 30 juvenile offenders. However, the ward population averages from 45-55 during any current month. Since this is the only correctional facility for youths in the state it houses youths from all islands, and the capacity limit is a concern. Issues such as having neighbor island youth facilities, and gender considerations have occurred. Law enforcement and service provider agencies indicate the need for more juvenile crime prevention and intervention programs. Increasing the number of substance abuse treatment programs for juveniles and alternatives to incarceration are also major needs.

Police

Hawaii does not have a state police force, rather the police departments are under County jurisdiction. They are the Hawaii County Police Department (HCPD), the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), the Maui Police Department (MPD) and the Kauai Police Department (KPD). Each department operates autonomously, but all work collaboratively and cooperatively with one another. There are basic similarities among the four departments in processing juveniles. Each police department has a juvenile unit established under the provisions of Chapter 571-71, HRS, which allows police chiefs to create a juvenile division within their departments.

The law further provides that the judges of the Family Courts shall make rules and establish standards which they consider necessary to guide and control the police in handling cases involving minors. The rules and standards establish uniformity in processing juveniles throughout the State and across jurisdictional lines.

Honolulu Police Department (City and County of Honolulu)

The primary goals of the Juvenile Services Division (JSD) are to provide prevention, intervention, and educational programs for youths and their families. JSD provides diversionary counseling programs for status offenders and law violators, activities, sports programs, gang intelligence, and runaway investigations. JSD develops partnerships with other community-based agencies to serve the youths of Hawaii. In addition, JSD has been instrumental in the development of educational curricula within public and private schools with the cooperation and assistance of the Department of Education (DOE) and non-profit social service agencies.

The Division administers a three-tier diversionary program designed to prevent/minimize a juvenile's entry into the juvenile justice system. The Akamai Youth Project and School Attendance Program are Level 1 diversionary programs for status offenders and truants. The program coordinates the efforts of the police, youth service organizations, and DOE to assist youth and their families in the areas of family counseling, anger management, communication skills, teen pregnancy, gangs, drugs, juvenile law and other related youth issues.

At Level 2, juvenile offenders are referred to two other diversionary programs, Evening Counseling Program and Teen Court. Juveniles arrested for misdemeanor and status offenses are referred to the programs. The Evening Counseling Program offers juveniles and parents one to one counseling with an Officer, assessment, referrals and follow-up services. Sessions are held Monday to Friday, excluding holidays, during the early evening hours.

Teen Court is a pilot program administered by the Department of Education, Honolulu District. Teen Court is based on the idea of “peers sentencing peers.” Teenagers, sensitive to the opinions of their peers, accept a sentence from a Teen Court jury and are less likely to become repeat offenders.

At Level 3, repeat offenders are referred directly to Family Court or the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney for processing. At this level, youth come into contact with the Family Court.

When the Honolulu Police Department’s main station moved to the new Alapai Station in September 1992, the JSD relinquished the task of processing juvenile offenders. This function is now the responsibility of the Central Receiving Division, which processes both adults and juveniles.

The police department reorganized JSD and centralized most of its juvenile programs into this division. JSD now has oversight of the Police Activity League (P.A.L.) and the Drug Awareness Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) from the Informational Resources Section. With the acquisition of P.A.L., the Division also sponsors different types of sporting activities.

The Drug Awareness Resistance Education (DARE) and the Positive Alternative Gang Education (PAGE) are two curricula provided within the public and/or private schools that address issues relating to drugs, violence and gang awareness. The PAGE Detail also assist with youth dances and provides the sound system for certain DOE and community-based activities. JSD personnel also provide workshops and speak at community meetings on topics such as status offenders, juvenile laws and the judiciary process, drugs, violence, graffiti, and gang awareness.

Hawaii County Police Department

The Hawaii County Police Department’s Juvenile Aid Section investigates and deals with all cases involving children, certain child-adult relationships, domestic and social irregularities and maladjustments, and psychopathic personality problems. Juvenile Aid makes regular inspections of public places where children frequent, question and detain children in violation of curfew, locates runaway children, assists patrol units in processing children detained for commission of offenses. Juvenile Aid also presents cases in Family Court when summoned, provides counseling of young offenders, develops delinquency prevention programs, and cooperates with public health, welfare agencies, schools and youth organizations.

The Juvenile Aid Section (JAS) in East Hawaii (Hilo) has a total of 12 staff commanded by a Lieutenant. The JAS section has four detectives and two Officers. JAS Hilo also oversees the HIPAL program which consists of one Sergeant, four Officers and one civilian employee. The West Hawaii (Kona) JAS is commanded by a Detective with three Officers. Both Sections are involved with PAGE (Positive Alternative Gang Education) and DARE (Drug Awareness Resistance Education) programs in the schools. They also work together with the Child Advocacy Center on sex assault and physical abuse investigations involving minors.

Maui Police Department (Maui, Molokai, Lanai)

The Maui Police Department Juvenile Section is responsible for investigating and disposing of juvenile cases, including investigating missing persons, sexual assaults involving juveniles, and all criminal and status offense cases. The Juvenile Section also counsels youth in need of assistance; teaches GREAT

(Gang Resistance Education and Training) to all sixth graders in Maui County; provides gang intervention, mediation and intelligence gathering; and runs a Domestic Violence Unit. This Section is staffed by 12 sworn Officers and four civilian staff.

The Juvenile Section has a Juvenile Counseling Program staffed by three counselors who provide counseling to status offenders and parents who seek assistance in dealing with domestic problems with their children.

The islands of Molokai and Lanai and the Hana Station on Maui do not have specialized juvenile units. The Commanders of each of these stations insures that the functions of the Juvenile Section are maintained within their respective Commands.

Kauai County Police Department (Kauai, Niihau)

The Kauai County Police Department Youth Service Section is staffed by two Detectives, three School Relations Officers, one Juvenile Counselor, and one supervisor. The Section deals with all cases involving juveniles and investigates domestic and social irregularities and maladjustment's of which juveniles are victims; public places tending to promote delinquency; cases involving missing persons; and establishes rapport and cooperates with public health and welfare agencies, schools, civic and community groups and all other establishments concerned with juvenile involvement. The School Relations Officers also teach GREAT to all 7th graders and the DARE program to all 5th graders island wide. They also handle all school related problems. The Juvenile Counselor provides individual counseling to at-risk youth and is also active in an early intervention program for K-3rd graders with behavioral problems who are at risk of delinquency involvement.

Prosecutors

The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State, and is statutorily charged with the responsibility of prosecuting criminal offenses. This responsibility has been delegated to the prosecuting attorneys at the county level.

Like the police, the prosecutor's offices are county agencies with one in each of the four counties. Their role in the juvenile justice system is to determine whether a case warrants a petition and what the charge should be. The prosecutor also prepares and argues the case at the hearing.

Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, City & County of Honolulu

The Honolulu Office of the Prosecuting Attorney has eleven deputy prosecutors and a supervisor assigned to the Family Court Branch. The deputies handle both juvenile cases and adult misdemeanor cases. The number of referrals vary from month to month. In May 1993, 500 new referrals were received. The deputies prepare the petitions for criminal cases while status offense petitions are prepared by the Family Court Probation Officer. Deputies handle status offense cases only if the juvenile is on probation or if it is related to a law violation charge. A deputy is specifically assigned to handle gang cases and petitions for waiver. Deputies are assigned to specific Courts and cases.

Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui

The Prosecutor's Office in Maui County receives approximately 30-50 new cases each week. The juvenile unit is staffed by two full time and two part-time deputy prosecutors. The senior prosecutor also handles youth gang cases. Two deputies who assist with trials and with screening of cases also handle District Court cases in addition to juvenile cases. In Maui County, all status offenses are referred directly to the Family Court, except cases where status offense and law violations have been committed, and the juvenile is already on probation. All criminal and waiver petitions are prepared by the Prosecutor's Office.

Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Hawaii

The Hawaii Prosecutor's Office handles all felony cases and misdemeanor cases if related to a felony charge. Waiver and gang related cases are forwarded to the Career Criminal Program in the Office. The Family Court processes and prepares the petition for all misdemeanor and status offense cases. Juvenile cases in the Office are handled by one full time deputy in East Hawaii and a .5 FTE Deputy in West Hawaii. The Office receives over 100 felony cases each month.

Office of the Prosecuting Attorney County of Kauai

The Kauai County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney handles approximately 90 new cases per month. One full time deputy prosecutor is specifically assigned to handle all juvenile criminal cases while status offenses are referred directly to the Family Court for processing.

Family Court

The Judiciary is a statewide system of courts with four integrated levels of appellate and trial courts: the Supreme Court, the Intermediate Court of Appeals, the Circuit Courts and the District Courts. There are additional specialized courts of limited jurisdiction including; the Family Courts, Tax Appeal Court and Land Court.

Hawaii was the second state in the nation to adopt the Family Court model. Hawaii's family court system was established under the authority of Act 232, SLH 1965. Its statutory right and authority to interpret and apply the law is vested in Chapter 571, HRS, and its supplements thereto. The Family Court Act established the jurisdiction of the court to encompass all matters relating to children and families under one court jurisdiction and to provide a legal forum to assist in the resolution of family and domestic conflicts. As mandated by Section 571-1, HRS, the mission of the Family Courts is "to provide for a fair, speedy, economical and accessible forum for the resolution of matters involving families and children."

The Family Court has exclusive original jurisdiction, as set forth in Section 571-11, HRS, concerning: "Any person who is alleged to have committed an act prior to achieving eighteen years of age which would constitute a violation or attempted violation of any federal, state, or local law or municipal ordinance. Regardless of when the violation occurred, jurisdiction may be taken by the court of the circuit where the person resides, is found, or the circuit in which the offense is alleged to have occurred."

It also states that it has jurisdiction over status offenders or "any child living or found within the circuit: who is neglected as to or deprived of educational services because of the failure of any person or

agency to exercise that degree of care for which it is legally responsible; who is beyond the control of the child's parent or other custodian or whose behavior is injurious to the child's own or other's welfare; who is neither attending school nor receiving educational services required by law whether through the child's own misbehavior or nonattendance or otherwise; or who is in violation of curfew."

The Family Court also has the authority to retain jurisdiction over any person through age nineteen, it deems necessary. The 1983 Legislature passed the Child Protective Act (Chapter 587, HRS) which assigns jurisdiction to the Family Court over children: "whose physical or psychological health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm by the acts or omissions of the child's parent or other person responsible for the child's welfare."

Organization of the Family Court

The Judiciary is divided into four judicial circuits which correspond with the boundaries of the four counties: Honolulu County is the First Circuit; Maui County is the Second Circuit; Hawaii County is the Third Circuit; and Kauai County is the Fifth Circuit. The Family Courts are divisions of the Circuit Courts specializing in cases involving family, children, and domestic problems and conflicts.

Each Family Court is comprised of judicial, administrative, professional and clerical support staff. A Circuit Court judge, designated as the Senior Family Court Judge is the chief administrator of the Family Court and works closely with the Family Court Director who is appointed by the Senior Judge. The Family Court Director, in conjunction with the Senior Judge, is responsible for administrative oversight of the Family Court organization.

The Family Courts are also assigned district family judges who adjudicate matters related to juvenile law violators and status offenders. In the First Circuit, both circuit and district family court judges hear cases, whereas in all other circuits, circuit and district court judges are assigned family court calendars in addition to their regular duties.

The Family Courts vary in size and workload, but follow similar procedures. The statutes and Family Court rules govern court procedures and requirements. Although the operations of each circuit are similar, work volume, staffing patterns and fiscal and social resources contribute to the dissimilarities among the four circuits. This is especially evident in the neighbor island circuits where Probation Officers may serve both adult and juvenile cases.

Neighbor island Circuits have much smaller staff and caseloads. Although they have similar functions as the First Circuit, most do not have specialized units. The Family Court, First Circuit which is the largest Circuit, is divided into six branches and is more fully described because of its large caseload and specialized units.

1. Juvenile Intake and Family Crisis Services Branch (JIFCSB)

This branch provides immediate services to juveniles and their families with the intent of diverting them from the judicial process. The primary functions of the branch are to conduct intake and provide counseling services to youths referred to the court; and screen all juveniles referred for detention/shelter care services. The JIFCSB is organized into five sections:

- Law Violation Intake: provides intake counseling services for juveniles referred for law violations who are not active with the court;
- PINS Intake: provides intake and counseling services to status offenders not active with the court;
- Special Services: provides social work consultation to the court, facilitates referrals/complaints received from social agencies and or attorneys, and monitors all children's cases in which the Court has rested protective status to an agency;
- Detention Liaison Services: provides screening and coordination of services for all youth admitted to the detention facility; liaisons counsel detained youth and their families, provide recommendations to the judge at detention hearings, and screen youth for release from the facility or placement into emergency shelter programs under contract with the Judiciary. They are also responsible for coordination and liaison with police and public and private social service agencies involved with a detained youth.

2. Detention Services Branch

The Detention Services Branch is responsible for Hale Ho'omalū, the 24-hour secure juvenile detention facility. Hale Ho'omalū is located on Oahu and is the only juvenile detention facility in the state. The Detention Services Branch also administers a non-secure facility, Home Maluhia, which is located on the grounds next to Hale Ho'omalū.

Hale Ho'omalū, the House for Care, Protection and Restriction, is primarily designed as a temporary pre adjudication holding facility, but is also used for violations of a court order. By statute, a juvenile detention hearing must be held within 24 hours, except for weekends and holidays. This 60-bed facility (30 males, 30 females) offers educational, recreational, health, guidance and diagnostic services.

Home Maluhia is a staff secure temporary shelter for status offenders and minor law violators who do not require secure detention services. The facility offers 24-hour care, therapeutic counseling and allied rehabilitative services to a limited capacity of six boys and six girls. Admission is limited through police, probation officers and by order of a Family Court Judge based on admission criteria. The average length of stay is 10-12 days.

3. Children and Youth Services Branch

The Children and Youth Services Branch is responsible for all juveniles who have been adjudicated by the court for law violations or status offenses who are placed on court status, or continued under the court's jurisdiction for further disposition. Responsibilities of this branch include: 1) conducting social investigations to assist the court in rendering dispositions; 2) monitoring and supervising juveniles placed on probation or protective supervision; 3) monitoring juveniles subject to release from the court's jurisdiction upon compliance with the court's order, and cases where status has been awarded to another agency.

The Branch is divided into four sections which coincides with the geographical areas of the island and the Foster Parenting Program which recruits, trains, and certifies foster parents for juveniles under court jurisdiction.

4. Adult Services Branch

The Adult Services Branch provides services to reduce or ameliorate adult/family problems through short term marital counseling, conciliation services, child custody and visitation investigations, resolution of visitation and child support problems, investigates guardianship petitions, provides counseling, and assistance with processing and/or monitoring domestic violence cases. The Branch is divided into four units: Custody Investigation, Domestic Violence, Criminal Misdemeanor Probation and Temporary Restraining Order.

5. Court Management Services Branch

The Court Management Services Branch oversees and maintains all records for the court; oversees receiving, docketing, indexing, filing and processing all court documents; and also provides clerical support services to judicial and professional staff. The branch also includes the Volunteer Guardian AdLitem Program which utilizes trained volunteer to advocate on behalf of the child's best interests.

Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

The Office of Youth Services has statutory authority over the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF). In 1989, the Legislature established the OYS to consolidate youth services under one umbrella agency. On July 1, 1991, the OYS assumed responsibility of the HYCF which had been previously under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Safety.

The HYCF is located on Oahu, and is the only juvenile correctional facility in the State. The facility provides for the custody and care of juveniles committed by the Family Courts when a youth, age 12 or older, cannot be controlled, is a threat to the community, and/or is in need of restraint. Commitment is made to the Office of Youth Services. Section 352-2.1, HRS, states that the purpose of the youth correctional facility is to "provide for the incarceration, punishment, and institutional care and services to reintegrate into their communities and families, children committed by the courts of the state."

HYCF was once a 72 bed secure facility with three cottages: Olomana (capacity 30), Ka'ala (capacity 30) and Hookipa (capacity 14). In an agreement with PSD, the OYS swapped sites with the Women's Community Correctional Center so that a new 30 bed facility for the most serious juvenile offenders could be built. The new secure custody facility opened in September 1996. In addition, Ho'okipa Cottage, which is located across from the new secure custody facility, houses an average of 14 youth. The intent of the reduced 30-bed facility is to place the less serious juvenile offenders into community-based programs.

Residents are provided with education, recreation, counseling, a work release program and after-care services. After-care supervision, counseling, casework services, outreach and tracking services are provided to youth on parole.

Commitment to HYCF

A youth may be committed to the Office of Youth Services (OYS) which administers the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF); for either minority or short term commitment. Commitment is ordered when a youth has demonstrated that he/she is a threat to the community, requires a long-term closed setting, or has exhausted all service alternatives in a community setting.

A juvenile committed to the care and custody of the OYS for "minority commitment" (age 18) and under certain circumstances until 19 years, is released from Family Court jurisdiction upon commitment. A youth committed to the OYS to age 20 may be incarcerated at the HYCF only until age 19 and must be placed on juvenile parole until age 20. The authority to discharge a youth committed for his/her minority lies with the Executive Director of the OYS. Discharge is the termination of the Director's supervision of a juvenile committed for minority when the terms of commitment has ended or when the Director believes the purpose for the commitment has been achieved. A juvenile may be furloughed or given permission to leave the facility . If the juvenile runs while on furlough, the juvenile is charged with escape. If the runaway occurs while on parole the juvenile is charged with runaway and parole may be suspended.

Hawaii law permits a juvenile on probation to be committed to the OYS as a condition of probation for a specified period, not to exceed one year (365 days). This is referred to as a "short-term" commitment. While in the facility and after release from the facility, the juvenile continues on probation status. The Director of OYS cannot parole or discharge a short term youth without an order of the Court.

An integral component of the HYCF is the use of community based programs as an alternative to incarceration for juveniles released back to the community with parole plans. These plans attempt to provide programs and services which facilitate the youth's positive reintegration into the community.

Community Outreach for Reconciliation and Empowerment, Inc. (CORE) provides outreach and tracking services for all minority youth on parole or furlough and to adjudicated youth who are at-risk of commitment to the youth correctional facility . Trackers, who are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, provide support services to the youth and his/her family to sustain the youth in the community.

The YMCA provides an in-facility substance abuse treatment program including education, prevention services, assessment and treatment groups. The John Howard Association Hui Ola facility provides transitional living for parolees for a period ranging from one to six months.

There were 745 admissions to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) over the three year period 1993-1995. By year, there were 241 commitments in 1993, 222 in 1994 and 282 in 1995. Between 1994 and 1995, we see a 27% increase in the number of commitments.

HYCF ADMISSIONS BY CIRCUIT

	1993	1994	1995	Total	%
	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	%
First Circuit	80	78	123	181	24.2
Second Circuit	49	28	41	118	15.8
Third Circuit	36	21	32	89	11.9
Fifth Circuit	33	46	33	112	15.0
Federal Court	1	0	0	1	0.13
Parole Returns	42	49	53	144	19.3
Total	241	222	282	745	

Source: Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

During the three year period, the largest number of commitments were from the First Circuit (24.2%) which has the largest number of arrests and juvenile population in the State. The Second Circuit accounted for 15.8% of admissions, followed closely by the Fifth Circuit at 15% and 11.9% by the Third Circuit. Parole returns accounted for 20% of the commitments.

The next table presents the types of commitments to the HYCF. Short term commitments over the three years comprised the majority of referrals each year, followed by minority commitments. During each of the three years, short term commitments comprised about 60% of the admissions in each year.

The number of minority commitments decreased in 1994 to 37, but increased in 1995 to 61. Parole returnees was the only type of admission which increased in each of the three years.

TYPE OF ADMISSION, FY '91-FY '93

Type of Admission	1993		1994		1995	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Short-term	144	59.8	134	60.9	168	59.6
Minority	66	22.8	37	16.8	61	21.6
Parole Returnee	24	17.4	49	22.3	53	18.8
TOTAL Admin.	241	100	220	100	282	100

Source: Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

Gangs

The emergence of youth gangs in Hawaii became apparent almost a decade ago. Based upon data compiled by the Department of the Attorney General from police intelligence, in 1988, there were 33 gangs statewide with 619 membership. The majority of the gangs were on Oahu with the emergence of gangs on the neighboring islands becoming apparent. According to A Special Report to the Legislature on the Youth

Gang Response System, 1994, Honolulu Police Department (HPD) data as of December 1993, reflect that the estimated number of gangs increased to 178 with a total membership of 1,837. But a tabulation of intelligence data reported by the county police departments reflects slightly different figures, with 142 gangs and 1,906 members. See Table 27. According to the HPD data, the majority (35 percent) were Filipino, 19 percent Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, and Samoans 17 percent. Group members are not usually arrested for serious crimes of violence.

ESTIMATED STATEWIDE GANG MEMBERSHIP

County	No. of Gangs	No. of Members
Honolulu	125	1,607
Hawaii	11	132
Kauai	1	20
Maui	5	147
TOTAL	142	1,906

Source: A Special Report to the Legislature on the Youth Gang Response System, 1994

By County the City and County of Honolulu is where most gangs are reported. The Honolulu Police Department reported 125 gangs involving 1,607 members. Arrests were primarily for property crimes. Hawaii County reports 10 active gangs in East Hawaii with 122 gang members and one active gang in West Hawaii with 10 members. The police know of 8 gangs involving 44 members that are considered inactive because they have not been arrested for criminal activity recently. In both areas, most of the criminal activity involved status offenses followed by property crimes.

The Kauai Police Department reports that information on gangs is not readily available but that there is at least one gang with 15-20 members between the ages of 11-21 years. Gang members are most frequently arrested for status offenses. Maui Police Department reports five active gangs with 147 members ranging in age from 10-27 years on Maui. Smaller communities such as Molokai, Lanai City and Hana have noticed the recent presence of gang activity. Two inactive gangs with 41 identified members, 18-28 years of age are known. Gang members are commonly arrested for thefts, robberies, burglaries and criminal property damage.

Despite the increase in gang activity in the state, Hawaii is not facing the chronic gang problems of many mainland cities. Although gangs are present in certain at-risk neighborhoods, locally conducted research suggests that youth are joining gangs in relatively low numbers. But, in neighborhoods where established institutions fail to meet the needs of youths, gangs can present an attractive alternative. Researchers warn that the absence of strong gang prevention and intervention efforts may place the State at the threshold of an explosive gang problem.

According to a 1992 study, (Chesney-Lind, Marker, Stern, Yap, Song, Reyes, Reyes, Stern and Taira) the characteristics of Hawaii's gang members are not typical of gangs seen in mainland cities. Gang members are not heavily involved in either drug or weapons offenses, but arrests are commonly for property offenses and status offenses. By ethnicity, the findings indicate that gang members on Oahu are typically Filipinos and Samoans. In the counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, they are typically Part-Hawaiian and

Filipino. Gang members are not necessarily teenagers as is seen in Honolulu and Maui where suspected members are typically 18 years and older.

Ethnic Over-representation in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System

Juveniles are under and over-represented by ethnicity in the areas of arrest, Family Court, juvenile detention and youth corrections for the period July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994, according to the study Identifying Disproportionate Representation of Ethnic Groups in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System: Phase I, March 1995. The findings of the study are as follows:

- Samoans, African-Americans, Caucasians, Filipinos and Hawaiians are over-represented in juvenile arrests, relative to their proportion in the general population.
- Samoan, Hawaiian and African-American youth are over-represented in secure detention, relative to their proportion in the general youth population.
- Samoans, Filipinos, Caucasians, African-Americans are over-represented in secure confinement (HYCF), relative to their proportion in the general youth population.
- Caucasians are not classified in the summary minority group category but are over-represented on arrests and court cases statewide, are proportional to their numbers in detention and are significantly under-represented at HYCF.
- Over-representation of Hawaiians and Samoans exist among the most active cases, measured either by the total number of referrals accumulated in Family Court since first contact, or the number of referrals terminated in court in the 1993-1994 year.
- Significant under-representation of Chinese-Japanese-Koreans in arrests, court, detention and HYCF.
- Mixed/other persons are under-represented in arrests, court, detention and HYCF statewide, and they are under-included in arrest, court, and detention on each of the neighbor islands.
- There is a large percentage of females in Family Court caseloads in all counties.

Mental Health Services in the Juvenile Justice System

The DOH is responsible for providing mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system. According to the DOH psychologist who is a consultant to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, about 80% of the 250 mental health evaluations conducted in 1993 of youth admitted to the facility, indicated substance abuse and conduct disorder. Substance abuse, behavior problems, and depression can be considered adolescent psychiatric disorders.

The Administrator of the Family Court contends that, "in many of the cases that come before the courts, there is need to utilize and rely upon mental health services, ranging from out-patient therapy and evaluation to therapeutic foster homes, as well as institutional placements. Unfortunately, although there

are many dedicated and hard working professionals as well as non-professionals, seeking to meet the mental health needs of these children, we in the court have consistently experienced difficulties obtaining timely and sufficient services, placements, and programs for children."

Despite urgings from the Family Court to the DOH to provide comprehensive adolescent mental health services, the DOH has been slow to respond. As the range of services do not presently exist, youth are more than often placed inappropriately in whatever services are available. Treatment therefore, has been limited and ineffective. When the needs of youths who appear before Family Court have not been sufficient or appropriately met by the DOH, the only recourse has been for the Court to order the DOH to provide or obtain such services.

As a result, according to the Family Court, children are falling through the cracks and many are becoming involved in more serious law violations that might have been prevented if their symptoms had been treated earlier. With earlier intervention, perhaps many would not have entered the juvenile justice system if services had been available.

VI. SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Nature and Extent of Problem

One of the continuing challenges facing criminal justice personnel is the timely and appropriate processing of individuals entering the criminal justice system. This activity involves dual responsibilities for the system: providing legal action/services to the defendant or victim as a result of an incident that warrants law enforcement response, and recording the data of the activity and subsequent response for historical and dispositional purposes. The procedures are complicated by a host of attendant legal and/or system requirements that include statutory time constraints, accessibility to counsel/services and court appearance, and availability of accurate and current information on the individual by criminal justice users.

Concurrently, the lack of adequate interagency data communication links have proven to be a real handicap for the recording keeping functions within the criminal justice system. The need for current and historical data from a verifiable source is particularly crucial to the effective decision-making process for all members of the system, from the police and prosecutors to judges and parole and probation officers.

The Judiciary, in particular, plays a pivotal role in this process, having defendants appear before its courts and issuing dispositional information for criminal justice action. In Fiscal Year 1982, there were 39,000 filings of primary and supplementary court proceedings, with a backlog of 61,065 cases. By FY 1986, the number of filings had risen to 50,965, an increase of 28.7%, with a backlog of 62,291 cases. In FY 1992, the total filings were up to 65,677, again up 28.9% from FY 1986; the backlog stood at 71,255 cases. At first glance, the increases in the court docket may not seem to have a relevant impact on the other components of the criminal justice system. However, the constitutional requirements of a criminal case prior to final disposition directly impacts on pretrial activity for in-custody cases under the Corrections Division of the Department of Public Safety, which has been operating under a consent decree for overcrowding and other related conditions within its detention and imprisonment facilities. Prosecutors are also faced with the delays in trial cases, which may be subjected to dismissal for lack of speedy trial under Rule 48 of the Hawaii Rules for Penal Procedures. Cases dismissed in this fashion must either dropped for

further prosecutorial action or refiled with the court. In 1994, 1,600 of the 3,476 domestic violence trial backlog cases pending in Family Court, First Circuit, were dismissed pursuant to Rule 48.

Past and Current Responses

The First Circuit Court established a video arraignment project in 1993, with the intent of improving the operational effectiveness of the judicial process, while reducing personnel and transportation costs and the security risks of the court appearance. The project initially focused on the use of an interactive video system for arraigning in-custody defendants through a closed-circuit television system between the courtroom and the correctional facility. Monitors in the courtroom allowed all the courtroom participants (judge, prosecuting attorney, and defense attorney) and the public to view the defendant, while monitors at the facility allowed the defendant to view the courtroom. The second phase of the project expanded the use of this video technology to selected types of criminal motions with legal counsels from the prosecuting and defense attorney's offices and the court. The defense attorney was also able to confer with clients in custody at the correctional facility.

Prior to the development of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), Hawaii had no means of collecting information and data as it related to juvenile offenders. The JJIS is a statewide system that captures data on juvenile offenders and tracks them through the system, developed with the idea that this information would enable criminal justice agency staff to determine the best programs and treatment to use for juvenile offenders. The JJIS is on-line within the City and County of Honolulu with the Honolulu Police Department and the Prosecuting Attorney's Office as of September 1997. By the end of 1999, the entire system should be implemented and functioning statewide. This will enable the juvenile criminal justice system to track juvenile offenders and to place them in appropriate programs and treatments.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) maintains a comprehensive adult criminal history of offenders, called the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) system, accessible by all criminal justice agencies that have the technological connection. The HCJDC is currently working on acquiring services to complete a statewide integrated criminal justice information/tracking system in which the protection order registry would be a component. As part of the redesigned system, the Data Center has designed a prototype that demonstrates all the major functions required of a tracking and information system for domestic violence cases. User agencies have had significant input into this end product, and it reflects their concern and urgent need for timely access to not only the type of information available now in the repository, but also additional offender data that provides them with the information to make more timely and accurate decisions in their daily work. In addition, their need for other statewide information which is available only in manual files or local files, and information maintained by the FBI, was clearly notable in the prototype's requirement for integration and easy access to all such systems from one user terminal. The prototype of this component would allow for easier user-friendly access to this information and other systems at both a state and national level.

Resource Needs and Gaps in Services

The OBTS is a system that was designed in the 1970's with technology available at that time which limits the level of integration required by the users. Timeliness of data input is also dependent on the capability of the source agency. The fields of data are limited by current system design, which is unable to track dispositional information by incident or provide victim data.

The current judicial process for bringing defendants to court entails the physical appearance in the courtroom, an activity which places demands on the fiscal and personnel resources of the Department of Public Safety and the Judiciary. Commuting and waiting time involving legal counsels, court staff and corrections personnel impact on the workload efficiency of each of these parties. Given the scheduling and other arrangements that must be made to guarantee the appearance, the activities required to assure this appearance are disproportionate to the amount of time that the defendant is actually before the judge. Case conferencing and motion considerations between legal counsels and the courts also require additional scheduling of court facilities, having the additional effect of reducing the available courtroom. Although the court facilities are somewhat secure, they are not intended to provide the type and level of security of the correctional facilities from which the defendant is brought for court appearance.

A major challenge that the criminal justice system currently faces in addressing the issue of domestic violence is the ability to communicate current information in responding to specific situations relating to the victim and perpetrator in a timely manner, particularly in the matter of protection orders. The dissemination of current court orders and background information is crucial to the issuance and enforcement of protection orders for victims in domestic violence situations. The development of an automated statewide registry for protection orders has been identified by the VAWA State Planning Committee as a priority activity for FY 1996. It is also clearly apparent through discussions with agencies dealing directly with the domestic violence problem, that a statewide integrated information system which would provide not only a registry of protection orders but also other critical information on domestic violence offenders, such as pending charges, criminal history, warrants, firearms-related offenses and registration, even a mugshot image, would greatly enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and courts to deal with offenders.

Information systems and DNA analysis are key tools in law enforcement that help to identify and prosecute offenders. A number of statewide systems are in the process of being developed/upgraded and require additional funding in order to complete the task. Three systems require additional upgrading in order to integrate with national databases operated by the FBI. These systems are the National Crime Information Center (NCIC 2000) and Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) of the Honolulu Police Department, and the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) of the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center.

There is also a need to upgrade computer information systems within agencies (e.g., some police departments and prosecutors) and to have systems that can communicate with other criminal justice agencies' computers.

PART V

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

Criminal justice agencies (law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections) alone cannot fully address all aspects of dealing with narcotics and violent crime issues. Drugs, gangs and violence are symptoms of deeper underlying problems within the community. The breakdown of families, economic problems, lack of commitment to school and community all contribute to crime. In addition to criminal justice agencies a comprehensive approach which combines the efforts of law enforcement with schools, service and treatment providers, businesses, and community members to decrease crime and improve the standard of living in Hawaii is necessary. Community policing is one arena in which citizens contribute to anti-crime efforts. Another effort is training and assistance provided to communities to enable them to be more effective in crime prevention and community mobilization efforts.

The Department of the Attorney General has sponsored Safety Action Seminars, a process by which members of the community can work together to design and implement action plans in their community to address the prevention of drugs, gangs, violence and other crimes in their communities.

This community mobilization process provides a crime prevention mechanism or structure in which multiple agencies and community members make a commitment to work together to accomplish a common vision through shared decision-making and resources. Typically teams from a community include members from civic groups, businesses, social service providers, non-profit agencies, schools, military, clergy, judiciary, legislators, council members, law enforcement, prosecutors, and other community minded individuals.

Funded partially by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act grant through the Office of Youth Services, the Department in 1994-95 provided the training, resources, and support to communities to identify problems, develop action plans, implement activities, and document accomplishments. A five step process was used in the counties of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The process included (1) an advisory meeting to move groups of individuals from voicing concerns for their communities to (2) the pre-safety action seminar to educate them about community mobilization and providing teams the skills to work effectively together, (3) the safety action seminar to learn national trends, programs and techniques to use in carrying out their action plans, to educate teams on local resources and the design of an action plan, (4) the training institute to re-visit the action plans, learning and sharing with other teams accomplishments and roadblocks, and gaining new information on how to overcome obstacles, (5) the advisory/follow-up meeting to review the community mobilization process, its strengths and weaknesses, how the process can be refined to accomplish its mission of mobilizing communities to take action and responsibility, and determining the next steps for future safety action seminars in meeting the needs of communities.

Community mobilization newsletters in each county helped to further communicate information to teams, and to share and document activities. Safety Action Seminars were well attended by community teams. Registration included more than 90 persons on Maui, more than 100 on Hawaii, and more than 85 on Kauai. More significantly, teams in each county were successful in implementing their action plans. Examples of implemented plans included a family retreat day to share drug-free awareness and Hawaiian cultural values, a program that instilled a sense of pride and involvement with the community among youths

through strategies such as the use of role models and youth participation in volunteer programs, creating public awareness of domestic violence by setting up domestic violence information booths in shopping centers, drawing up architectural plans for a toddler playground and pavilion renovation as part of the effort to reclaim a park for family use, producing a television show on public access to educate teens and parents on social issues, building self-esteem among senior citizens, teenagers, and the handicapped through activities with animals, having a youth and family graffiti paint out project, developing a program to teach former plantation workers new skills and to increase literacy using computers. These examples represent just a fraction of plans implemented by teams within the participating counties in 1995.

Safety Action Seminars were also undertaken in 1996-97 for Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The plan involved a three step training process for community teams to be educated and trained to develop and implement community projects and/or activities that prevent substance abuse, gangs, violence and other crime in their neighborhoods. The process included a one day pre-safety action seminar, a two day safety action seminar, and a one day follow-up. An effort was made to more closely coordinate such community mobilization training with community policing efforts and training in each jurisdiction. In addition to the education and training process, the 1996-97 plan added an element that was not in previous efforts, providing funding to SAS community teams in Hawaii County to address "high risk youths."

The team plans resulting from the 1996-97 Safety Action Seminars for each Neighbor Island are described in Attachment B.

ATTACHMENT A

"Drug Offense Arrests
in Hawaii, 1982-1996"

DATA BRIEF:

“Drug Offense Arrests in Hawaii, 1982-1996”

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL — CRIME PREVENTION AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

Margery S. Bronster, Attorney General
John W. Anderson, First Deputy

Lari Koga, Administrator
October 1997

This is the first installment of the Research & Statistics Branch's new *Data Brief* report series. The *Data Briefs* will provide frequently-requested data summaries and extrapolated calculations from sources such as the annual *Crime In Hawaii* report. The results of larger criminological studies, and more in-depth explorations of crime issues facing Hawaii, will continue to be the focus of the *Crime Trend Series*.

Prepared by **James B. Richmond**, Research Statistician,
and **Paul A. Perrone**, Chief of Research & Statistics

Drug offense arrests in the State of Hawaii declined from the high levels set in 1983-1985 to reach a 15-year low point in 1991. After 1991, drug offense arrests of adults increased slightly before resuming their decline to reach, in 1996, their lowest point since 1982. Meanwhile, juvenile arrests essentially doubled from 1991 to 1995, before falling slightly in 1996.

By county, drug offense arrests of adults in the City and County of Honolulu amounted to about 10% of all adult arrests from 1982-1986, but have since declined to about half that proportion. Juvenile drug offense arrests ran near 5% of all juvenile arrests in the 1982-1996 period, but fell to just over 1% from 1990-1993, before steadily increasing to almost 3% in 1996.

Except for 1991 and 1996, Hawaii County consistently placed highest in the percentage of total arrests accounted for by drug offense arrests. In the 1982-1986 period, drug offense arrests averaged about 15% of Hawaii County's adult arrests. This proportion then declined steadily for the next five years to reach a level of less than 7% in 1991. From 1991-1995, the drug offense portion of adult arrests rose steadily to reach over 9%, then fell to 7% in 1996.

The drug offense portion of juvenile arrests in Hawaii County climbed steeply from under 6% in 1982 to post the 15-year peak of over 15% in 1985, then declined, almost returning to the 1982 proportion by 1991. Another steep, steady climb from 1991-1995 brought the proportion to almost 13%, followed by a decline to about 10% in 1996.

The proportion of total arrests accounted for by drug offenses in Maui County was the largest in the state in 1991 and 1996, but generally second largest to Hawaii County during the past 15 years. The portion of Maui County adult arrests composed of drug offense arrests peaked at 9% in 1983, then fell steadily to the 15-year low point of just over 6% in 1986. By 1995, the share of adult arrests had all but returned to the 1986 low point, prior to surging to nearly 8% in 1996. The share of juvenile arrests during the past 15 years peaked in 1984 at nearly 11%, declined to the 15-year minimum of just over 4% in 1990, almost returned to this low point in 1993, then steadily climbed to over 10% in 1996.

Kauai generally had the smallest percentage of adult arrests accounted for by drug offenses in the past 15 years. However, Kauai also had the largest variation in this statistic. The portion of adult arrests primarily accounted for by drug offenses has remained at about 4% since 1993. The portion of juvenile arrests in Kauai accounted for by drug offenses over the past 15 years also shows the most variation in the state; since peaking at over 10% in 1985, this proportion has remained below 5%.

Looking at statewide 1996 drug offenses arrests by age, about 7% of the juvenile arrestees were under 13 years of age, while 34% were 13 or 14 years old. Fifteen year-olds accounted for 21% and 16 year-olds for 22% of the juvenile arrests, while 17 year-olds accounted for over 16%. About 20% of the adult arrestees were distributed into each of the first four age groups (18-24, 25-29, 30-34, and 35-39), with this percentage successively being about halved in each of the following five-year age groups through 55 and over.

Arrests of adult males for drug offenses in 1996 totaled about three times the number of adult females arrested, while, among juveniles, approximately 3.4 males were arrested for every female.

By race, Caucasians and Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians accounted for 29% and 22%, respectively, of the 1996 adult arrests for drug offenses, while Filipinos were the third largest group, comprising about 14% of the adult arrests. However, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for almost 38% of the juvenile drug offense arrests and Caucasians 27%, with Filipinos again at about 14%.

As with crime statistics in general, Hawaii's statistics for drug offense arrests differ markedly from those of the nation as a whole. National adult and juvenile arrests for drug offenses both peaked in 1989, with adult arrests estimated at approximately 1.25 million and juvenile arrests estimated at 110,000. By 1994, however, the 1989 peak in total drug arrests had been regained, and the 1995 estimates for adult and juvenile arrests exceeded both earlier peaks, with adult apprehensions pegged at about 1.29 million and juvenile apprehensions at approximately 186,000. Total drug offense arrests were estimated to have increased further to 1,506,000 in 1996.

Perhaps the most striking observation in comparing Hawaii to national drug offense arrest data is the difference in the proportion of total arrests accounted for by juveniles. Even after the approximately 70% increase in national juvenile arrests from 1989 to 1995, juveniles accounted for only about 13% of total drug offense arrests in the nation, whereas 23% of Hawaii's total drug offense arrests in 1995 were arrests of juveniles. A variety of factors—for example, greater police effort and success in making drug arrests in Hawaii, or youth who are on average less criminally-involved and/or more drug-involved in Hawaii than in the rest of the nation—could account for the disparity between the U.S. and Hawaii statistic.

In 1996, the estimate of total drug offense arrests in the nation amounted to almost 10% of the estimated total for all non-traffic offenses. In Hawaii in 1996, only slightly more than 5% of all non-traffic arrests were for drug offenses.

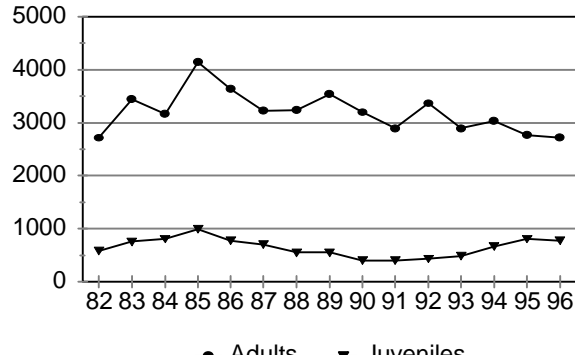
The data presented in this *Data Brief* were obtained from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program in Hawaii, in which all four county police departments submit monthly reports of complaints (police reports of offenses committed), arrests, and values lost in various crimes to the Department of the Attorney General. In the UCR Program, an arrest is counted each time the police process an arrestee. In recording multiple charge arrests, a hierarchy rule is used to count only the most serious charge (i.e., all other charges are not recorded in UCR). Because drug offenses are classified among the less serious offenses, and also because police have discretion as to the hierarchy within this less severe group, the statistics reported herein are at best suggestive and cannot be expected to necessarily approach the actual counts of individuals charged with drug offenses.

This report can be downloaded in *Portable Document File* (PDF) format from the Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division's Web site:

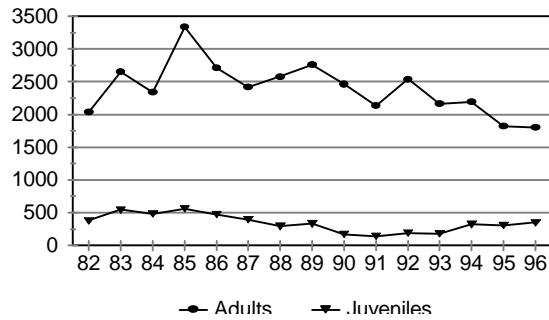
<http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us>

Drug Offense Arrests, 1982-1996

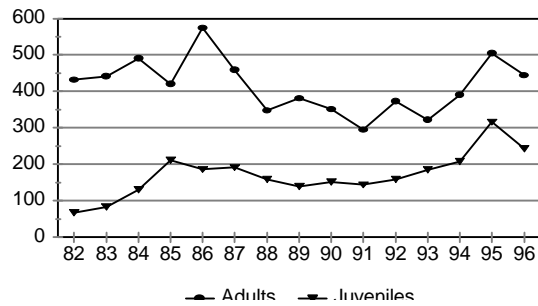
State of Hawaii



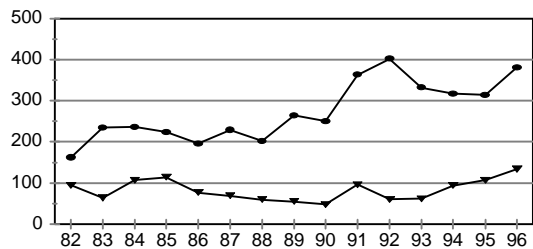
City & County of Honolulu



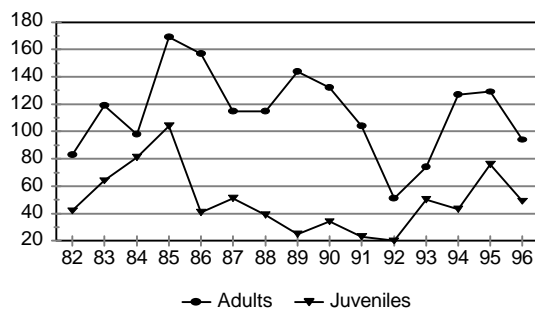
Hawaii County



Maui County



Kauai County



Drug Offense Arrests, State of Hawaii, 1982-1996

Adults

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotic	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	401	126	38	66	631	1,135	623	155	175	2,088	2,719
1995	398	155	22	75	650	1,070	706	124	216	2,116	2,766
1994	461	154	17	37	669	1,195	793	69	304	2,361	3,030
1993	411	204	6	36	657	1,076	836	34	290	2,236	2,893
1992	414	197	4	33	648	1,423	1,058	6	231	2,718	3,366
1991	394	190	0	25	609	1,129	1,028	6	121	2,284	2,893
1990	383	206	0	17	606	1,051	1,431	3	103	2,588	3,194
1989	253	249	12	29	543	1,143	1,657	61	142	3,003	3,546
1988	309	288	8	19	624	653	1,837	39	89	2,618	3,242
1987	268	321	4	17	610	498	2,055	14	46	2,613	3,223
1986	209	318	2	4	533	588	2,464	16	34	3,102	3,635
1985	202	277	3	6	488	475	3,120	14	48	3,657	4,145
1984	119	247	55	8	429	388	2,281	23	42	2,734	3,163
1983	126	176	212	21	535	337	2,425	57	95	2,914	3,449
1982	73	186	163	10	432	197	2,017	29	41	2,284	2,716

Juveniles

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotic	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	21	46	0	4	71	38	649	12	6	705	776
1995	16	36	0	6	58	30	699	7	10	746	804
1994	11	43	0	5	59	35	551	2	17	605	664
1993	15	32	0	6	53	23	385	1	17	426	479
1992	13	25	0	4	42	42	327	0	21	390	432
1991	10	32	0	2	44	39	312	0	8	359	403
1990	8	20	1	0	29	26	328	7	13	374	403
1989	20	20	2	0	42	65	416	16	10	507	549
1988	4	11	0	3	18	32	477	2	20	531	549
1987	12	23	0	0	35	32	631	2	6	671	706
1986	3	21	0	5	29	26	713	0	6	745	774
1985	5	17	0	2	24	21	931	6	5	963	987
1984	1	21	0	3	25	48	721	6	4	779	804
1983	0	15	1	0	16	16	723	0	1	740	756
1982	1	12	0	1	14	2	562	1	3	568	582

Drug Abuse Arrests, City and County of Honolulu, 1982-1996

Adults

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotic	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	260	22	0	62	344	949	336	0	171	1,456	1,800
1995	257	55	0	67	379	868	380	2	189	1,439	1,818
1994	333	54	5	36	428	1,002	474	0	292	1,768	2,196
1993	316	61	4	35	416	954	510	0	285	1,749	2,165
1992	302	76	4	30	412	1,176	725	1	226	2,128	2,540
1991	328	40	0	20	388	950	690	0	103	1,743	2,131
1990	265	69	0	16	350	870	1,152	0	89	2,111	2,461
1989	171	78	12	26	287	979	1,304	59	128	2,470	2,757
1988	275	85	8	17	385	546	1,531	36	79	2,192	2,577
1987	214	133	4	15	366	400	1,612	12	30	2,054	2,420
1986	149	138	2	4	293	467	1,913	9	26	2,415	2,708
1985	117	114	3	2	236	382	2,660	11	43	3,096	3,332
1984	85	130	55	6	276	315	1,694	23	31	2,063	2,339
1983	81	86	212	17	396	299	1,827	55	77	2,258	2,654
1982	44	111	163	5	323	158	1,498	29	31	1,716	2,039

Juveniles

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotic	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	12	27	0	4	43	32	268	1	6	307	350
1995	9	12	0	6	27	23	246	0	9	278	305
1994	7	32	0	3	42	29	231	1	16	277	319
1993	14	14	0	3	31	22	116	0	13	151	182
1992	4	16	0	2	22	40	114	0	17	171	193
1991	5	22	0	0	27	30	80	0	3	113	140
1990	7	7	0	0	14	25	126	3	1	155	169
1989	15	13	2	0	30	58	219	16	6	299	329
1988	1	2	0	2	5	26	251	2	8	287	292
1987	11	20	0	0	31	30	329	2	3	364	395
1986	3	14	0	2	19	17	429	0	5	451	470
1985	1	12	0	0	13	14	528	3	0	545	558
1984	1	13	0	0	14	45	423	1	2	471	485
1983	0	12	1	0	13	12	520	0	0	532	545
1982	1	3	0	1	5	1	368	1	2	372	377

Drug Abuse Arrests, Hawaii County, 1982-1996

Adults

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotics	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	116	69	0	2	187	94	162	0	1	257	444
1995	108	81	0	8	197	114	175	1	18	308	505
1994	115	65	0	0	180	85	121	0	4	210	390
1993	68	99	0	1	168	37	114	0	3	154	322
1992	76	84	0	3	163	53	152	0	5	210	373
1991	29	107	0	5	141	39	108	0	7	154	295
1990	54	94	0	1	149	32	165	0	5	202	351
1989	36	106	0	3	145	20	210	0	6	236	381
1988	27	144	0	2	173	16	154	0	5	175	348
1987	35	153	0	2	190	34	228	0	7	269	459
1986	51	159	0	0	210	47	313	0	4	364	574
1985	46	104	0	1	151	26	243	0	0	269	420
1984	20	104	0	2	126	22	337	0	5	364	490
1983	20	86	0	1	107	16	310	0	8	334	441
1982	11	68	0	5	84	16	325	0	7	348	432

Juveniles

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotic	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	9	18	0	0	27	4	212	0	0	216	243
1995	7	21	0	0	28	4	283	0	1	288	316
1994	4	7	0	2	13	4	191	0	0	195	208
1993	1	13	0	3	17	1	165	0	2	168	185
1992	8	5	0	2	15	1	138	0	4	143	158
1991	4	6	0	0	10	7	122	0	5	134	144
1990	1	8	0	0	9	1	135	0	7	143	152
1989	4	5	0	0	9	2	129	0	0	131	140
1988	1	9	0	0	10	6	137	0	5	148	158
1987	1	3	0	0	4	2	184	0	1	187	191
1986	0	5	0	0	5	4	176	0	1	181	186
1985	3	3	0	2	8	4	195	0	4	203	211
1984	0	7	0	0	7	0	124	0	0	124	131
1983	0	3	0	0	3	0	80	0	0	80	83
1982	0	3	0	0	3	0	65	0	0	65	68

Drug Abuse Arrests, Maui County, 1982-1996

Adults

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotic	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	25	34	38	2	99	54	83	142	3	282	381
1995	33	19	22	0	74	42	89	108	1	240	314
1994	10	30	12	0	52	42	155	66	2	265	317
1993	21	31	2	0	54	76	168	33	1	278	332
1992	22	21	0	0	43	192	162	5	0	359	402
1991	24	30	0	0	54	118	178	6	7	309	363
1990	38	29	0	0	67	114	58	2	9	183	250
1989	43	41	0	0	84	83	89	0	8	180	264
1988	7	23	0	0	30	59	105	3	5	172	202
1987	15	10	0	0	25	30	164	2	8	204	229
1986	8	11	0	0	19	26	143	7	1	177	196
1985	33	19	0	3	55	40	122	2	5	169	224
1984	11	11	0	0	22	27	181	0	6	214	236
1983	18	4	0	1	23	12	193	0	7	212	235
1982	18	7	0	0	25	8	126	0	3	137	162

Juveniles

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotic	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	0	1	0	0	1	2	120	11	0	133	134
1995	0	3	0	0	3	3	95	6	0	104	107
1994	0	2	0	0	2	2	89	1	0	92	94
1993	0	1	0	0	1	0	58	1	2	61	62
1992	1	3	0	0	4	1	56	0	0	57	61
1991	1	4	0	2	7	2	87	0	0	89	96
1990	0	4	0	0	4	0	39	0	5	44	48
1989	1	2	0	0	3	5	44	0	3	52	55
1988	2	0	0	1	3	0	56	0	1	57	60
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	69	69
1986	0	2	0	0	2	3	72	0	0	75	77
1985	1	0	0	0	1	2	111	0	0	113	114
1984	0	1	0	3	4	3	98	0	2	103	107
1983	0	0	0	0	0	3	61	0	0	64	64
1982	0	6	0	0	6	0	88	0	1	89	95

Drug Abuse Arrests, Kauai County, 1982-1996

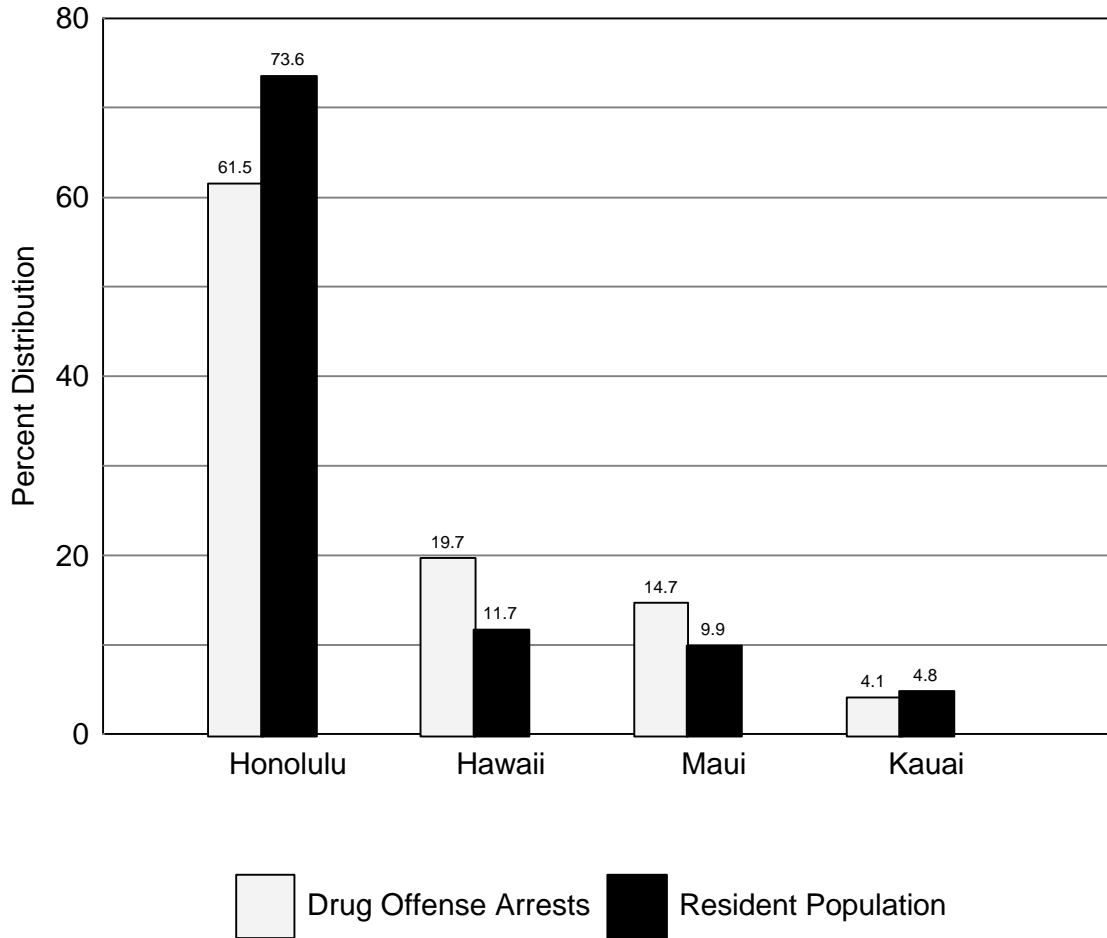
Adults

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotic	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	0	1	0	0	1	38	42	13	0	93	94
1995	0	0	0	0	0	46	62	13	8	129	129
1994	3	5	0	1	9	66	43	3	6	118	127
1993	6	13	0	0	19	9	44	1	1	55	74
1992	14	16	0	0	30	2	19	0	0	21	51
1991	13	13	0	0	26	22	52	0	4	78	104
1990	26	14	0	0	40	35	56	1	0	92	132
1989	3	24	0	0	27	61	54	2	0	117	144
1988	0	36	0	0	36	32	47	0	0	79	115
1987	4	25	0	0	29	34	51	0	1	86	115
1986	1	10	0	0	11	48	95	0	3	146	157
1985	6	40	0	0	46	27	95	1	0	123	169
1984	3	2	0	0	5	24	69	0	0	93	98
1983	7	0	0	2	9	10	95	2	3	110	119
1982	0	0	0	0	0	15	68	0	0	83	83

Juveniles

	Man./Sale: Opium or Cocaine	Man./Sale: Marijuana	Man./Sale: Synthetic Narcotic	Man./Sale: Nonnarcotic	Total Manufacture/ Sale Arrests	Possession: Opium or Cocaine	Possession: Marijuana	Possession: Synthetic Narcotic	Possession: Nonnarcotic	Total Possession Arrests	Total Drug Offense Arrests
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	49	49
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	1	0	76	76
1994	0	2	0	0	2	0	40	0	1	41	43
1993	0	4	0	0	4	0	46	0	0	46	50
1992	0	1	0	0	1	0	19	0	0	19	20
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	23
1990	0	1	1	0	2	0	28	4	0	32	34
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	1	25	25
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	6	39	39
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	2	51	51
1986	0	0	0	3	3	2	36	0	0	38	41
1985	0	2	0	0	2	1	97	3	1	102	104
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	5	0	81	81
1983	0	0	0	0	0	1	62	0	1	64	64
1982	0	0	0	0	0	1	41	0	0	42	42

Percent Distribution by County:
Drug Offense Arrests vs. Resident Population,
State of Hawaii, 1996



Source: Hawaii Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Drug Offenses

State of Hawaii, 1996

OFFENSE	SEX	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+	TOTAL	SEX %
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	M	59	56	60	67	29	29	8	5	313	78.1
	F	15	12	14	30	9	5	1	2	88	21.9
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	M	26	17	14	13	13	4	4	2	93	73.8
	F	7	9	6	6	3	1	0	1	33	26.2
MANU./SALE: SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC	M	8	6	5	4	3	0	0	0	26	68.4
	F	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	12	31.6
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTIC	M	10	11	11	10	5	2	0	0	49	74.2
	F	3	2	2	2	5	3	0	0	17	25.8
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	M	123	147	165	170	124	52	28	12	821	72.3
	F	45	59	74	79	36	14	4	3	314	27.7
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	M	159	69	89	87	42	25	7	6	484	77.7
	F	41	28	22	21	13	10	3	1	139	22.3
POSSESSION: SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC	M	16	19	34	27	10	5	2	0	113	72.9
	F	13	9	9	7	1	2	0	1	42	27.1
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTIC	M	18	31	29	28	12	11	6	1	136	77.7
	F	10	9	10	3	3	3	1	0	39	22.3
ADULT DRUG OFFENSE ARRESTS	M	419	356	407	406	238	128	55	26	2,035	74.8
	F	138	132	139	150	70	38	9	8	684	25.2
AGE GROUP %		20.5	17.9	20.1	20.4	11.3	6.1	2.4	1.3	100.0	

Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Drug Offenses

State of Hawaii, 1996

OFFENSE	SEX	0-9	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL	SEX %
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	M	0	0	1	1	8	7	17	81.0
	F	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	19.0
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	M	0	2	14	7	11	2	36	78.3
	F	0	0	4	1	1	4	10	21.7
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTICS	M	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	50.0
	F	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	50.0
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	M	0	1	4	7	6	9	27	71.1
	F	0	1	3	3	1	3	11	28.9
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	M	0	35	176	109	111	81	512	78.9
	F	2	11	56	31	25	12	137	21.1
POSSESSION: SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8.3
	F	0	0	2	1	4	4	11	91.7
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTIC	M	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	66.7
	F	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	33.3
JUVENILE DRUG OFFENSE ARRESTS	M	0	39	196	126	136	102	599	77.2
	F	2	12	67	38	33	25	177	22.8
AGE GROUP %		0.3	6.6	33.9	21.1	21.8	16.4	100.0	

Age Group percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Drug Offenses, 1996

City and County of Honolulu

	18-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55 +		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Man./Sale:Opium or cocaine	33	7	40	10	43	9	47	19	17	4	20	5	5	0	1	0	206	54
Man./Sale:Marijuana	6	1	2	1	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	20	2
Man./Sale:Syn.Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	9	3	10	2	10	2	10	1	5	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	46	16
Possess.:Opium or Cocaine	104	44	119	49	144	53	146	61	109	28	43	13	22	4	7	3	694	255
Possess.:Marijuana	82	19	26	18	59	16	57	12	17	6	11	6	6	0	1	0	259	77
Possess.:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess.:Nonnarcotics	18	9	31	9	29	10	27	3	12	2	10	3	6	1	1	0	134	37
Adult Drug Offense Arrests	252	83	288	89	289	90	290	96	162	45	87	30	40	5	11	3	1,359	441
	335		317		379		386		207		117		45		14		1,800	

Hawaii County

	18-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55 +		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	25	8	14	2	10	4	19	10	8	2	6	0	2	1	3	2	87	29
Man./Sale:Marijuana	10	5	9	7	3	4	7	4	9	2	3	1	3	0	1	1	45	24
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Possess.:Opium or Cocaine	11	0	15	5	9	11	11	10	10	4	3	1	1	0	3	0	63	31
Possess.:Marijuana	37	17	19	7	14	6	15	7	22	2	8	3	0	1	3	1	118	44
Possess.:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess.:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Adult Drug Offense Arrests	83	30	57	21	37	25	53	32	49	10	20	5	6	2	10	4	315	129
	113		78		62		85		59		25		8		14		444	

Maui County

	18-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55 +		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	1	0	2	0	7	1	1	1	4	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	20	5
Man./Sale:Marijuana	10	1	6	1	6	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	7
Man./Sale:Syn.Narcotics	8	4	6	4	5	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	12
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Possess.:Opium or Cocaine	4	1	4	4	8	8	7	7	1	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	32	22
Possess.:Marijuana	29	3	14	0	13	0	13	1	1	2	3	0	1	2	1	0	75	8
Possess.:Syn. Narcotics	16	12	17	8	30	9	25	6	9	1	4	2	2	0	0	1	103	39
Possess.:Nonnarcotics	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Adult Drug Offense Arrests	69	22	50	17	69	22	53	19	20	10	16	2	7	2	2	1	286	95
	91		67		91		72		30		18		9		3		381	

Kauai County

	18-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55 +		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Marijuana	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess.:Opium or Cocaine	4	0	9	1	4	2	6	1	4	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	32	6
Possess.:Marijuana	11	2	10	3	3	0	2	1	2	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	32	10
Possess.:Syn. Narcotics	0	1	2	1	4	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	3
Possess.:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult Drug Offense Arrests	15	3	21	5	12	2	10	3	7	5	5	1	2	0	3	0	75	19
	18		26		14		13		12		6		2		3		94	

Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Drug Offenses, 1996

City and County of Honolulu

	0-9		10-12		13-14		15		16		17		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	4	0	11	1
Man./Sale:Marijuana	0	0	0	0	9	2	6	0	8	0	0	2	23	4
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Possess.:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	3	5	1	8	3	21	11
Possess.:Marijuana	0	0	7	5	71	25	49	15	49	6	35	6	211	57
Possess.:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Possess.:Nonnarcotics	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	4	2
Juvenile Drug Offense Arrests	0	0	9	6	82	32	63	19	69	8	50	12	273	77
	0		15		114		82		77		62		350	

Hawaii County

	0-9		10-12		13-14		15		16		17		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	3
Man./Sale:Marijuana	0	0	2	0	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	12	6
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess.:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0
Possess.:Marijuana	0	1	12	2	59	19	30	11	38	12	23	5	162	50
Possess.:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess.:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Drug Offense Arrests	0	1	14	2	67	21	32	13	43	14	28	8	184	59
	1		16		88		45		57		36		243	

Maui County

	0-9		10-12		13-14		15		16		17		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Man./Sale:Syn.Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess.:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Possess.:Marijuana	0	0	11	0	33	6	24	5	19	5	17	0	104	16
Possess.:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	11
Possess.:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Drug Offense Arrests	0	0	11	0	34	8	25	6	19	9	18	4	107	27
	0		11		42		31		28		22		134	

Kauai County

	0-9		10-12		13-14		15		16		17		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Man./Sale Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess.:Marijuana	0	1	5	4	13	6	6	0	5	2	6	1	35	14
Possess.Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess.:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Drug Offense Arrests	0	1	5	4	13	6	6	0	5	2	6	1	35	14
	1		9		19		6		7		7		49	

Race/Ethnicity of Adults Arrested for Drug Offenses

State of Hawaii, 1996

OFFENSE (ROW %)	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	HAWAIIAN	KOREAN	SAMOAN	OTHER	TOTAL
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	93 23.2	28 7.0	0	4 1.0	26 6.5	62 15.5	90 22.4	12 3.0	45 11.2	41 10.2	401 100.0
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	67 53.2	3 2.4	0	0	5 4.0	10 7.9	38 30.2	1 0.8	0	2 1.6	126 100.0
MANU./SALE: SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC	10 26.3	1 2.6	0	0	3 7.9	9 23.7	15 39.5	0	0	0	38 100.0
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTIC	15 22.7	0	0	1 1.5	8 12.1	17 25.8	17 25.8	4 6.1	0	4 6.1	66 100.0
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	289 25.5	91 8.0	0	25 2.2	101 8.9	119 10.5	252 22.2	23 2.0	102 9.0	133 11.7	1,135 100.0
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	251 40.3	36 5.8	1 0.2	22 3.5	72 11.6	43 6.9	125 20.1	5 0.8	19 3.0	49 7.9	623 100.0
POSSESSION SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC	38 24.5	0	0	1 0.6	10 6.5	64 41.3	35 22.6	1 0.6	2 1.3	4 2.6	155 100.0
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTIC	28 16.0	4 2.3	0	4 2.3	22 12.6	44 25.1	31 17.7	9 5.1	16 9.1	17 9.7	175 100.0
ADULT DRUG OFFENSE ARRESTS	791	163	1	57	247	368	603	55	184	250	2,719
RACE GROUP %	29.1	6.0	0.0	2.1	9.1	13.5	22.2	2.0	6.8	9.2	100.0

Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles Arrested for Drug Offenses

State of Hawaii, 1996

OFFENSE (ROW %)	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	HAWAIIAN	KOREAN	SAMOAN	OTHER	TOTAL
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	3 14.3	0	0	0	1 4.8	1 4.8	9 42.9	0	4 19.0	3 14.3	21 100.0
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	16 34.8	1 2.2	0	0	2 4.3	6 13.0	17 37.0	0	0	4 8.7	46 100.0
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTIC	1 25.0	1 25.0	0	0	0	0	2 50.0	0	0	0	4 100.0
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	1 2.6	1 2.6	0	0	3 7.9	3 7.9	20 52.6	0	8 21.1	2 5.3	38 100.0
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	180 27.7	14 2.2	2 0.3	9 1.4	36 5.5	94 14.5	240 37.0	9 1.4	7 1.1	58 8.9	649 100.0
POSSESSION: SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC	4 33.3	0	0	0	4 33.3	0	3 25.0	1 8.3	0	0	12 100.0
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTIC	1 16.7	0	0	0	0	1 16.7	3 50.0	0	0	1 16.7	6 100.0
JUVENILE DRUG OFFENSE ARRESTS	206	17	2	9	46	105	294	10	19	68	776
RACE GROUP %	26.5	2.2	0.3	1.2	5.9	13.5	37.9	1.3	2.4	8.8	100.0

Row percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Race/Ethnicity of Adults Arrested for Drug Offenses, 1996

City and County of Honolulu

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other	Total
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	40	26	0	4	19	45	38	12	45	31	260
Man./Sale:Marijuana	7	2	0	0	5	2	4	1	0	1	22
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	13	0	0	1	8	16	16	4	0	4	62
Possession:Opium or Cocaine	204	89	0	25	90	103	196	22	101	119	949
Possession:Marijuana	80	22	0	20	61	21	64	5	19	44	336
Possession:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Nonnarcotics	25	4	0	4	22	44	30	9	16	17	171
Adult Drug Offense Arrests	369	143	0	54	205	231	348	53	181	216	1,800

Hawaii County

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other	Total
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	46	2	0	0	4	14	40	0	0	10	116
Man./Sale:Marijuana	43	1	0	0	0	3	21	0	0	1	69
Man./Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Possession:Opium or Cocaine	51	2	0	0	5	3	30	1	0	2	94
Possession:Marijuana	99	8	1	1	7	9	36	0	0	1	162
Possession:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Adult Drug Offense Arrests	239	13	1	1	16	30	129	1	0	14	444

Maui County, 1996

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other	Total
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	7	0	0	0	3	3	12	0	0	0	25
Man./Sale:Marijuana	16	0	0	0	0	5	13	0	0	0	34
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	10	1	0	0	3	9	15	0	0	0	38
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Possession:Opium or Cocaine	19	0	0	0	1	10	23	0	1	0	54
Possession:Marijuana	50	6	0	1	2	7	17	0	0	0	83
Possession:Syn. Narcotics	33	0	0	0	10	60	32	1	2	4	142
Possession:Nonnarcotics	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Adult Drug Offense Arrests	140	7	0	1	19	94	112	1	3	4	381

Kauai County

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other	Total
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Marijuana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Opium or Cocaine	15	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	12	38
Possession:Marijuana	22	0	0	0	2	6	8	0	0	4	42
Possession:Syn. Narcotics	5	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	13
Possession:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult Drug Offense Arrests	43	0	0	1	7	13	14	0	0	16	94

Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles Arrested for Drug Abuse Offenses, 1996

City and County of Honolulu, 1996

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other	Total
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	3	12
Man./Sale:Marijuana	8	1	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	4	27
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Possession:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	2	2	18	0	8	2	32
Possession:Marijuana	37	6	0	4	13	32	118	7	6	45	268
Possession:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Possession:Nonnarcotics	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	6
Juvenile Drug Offense Arrests	47	8	0	4	18	38	154	8	18	55	350

Hawaii County

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other	Total
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	9
Man./Sale:Marijuana	7	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	18
Man./Sale Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Opium or Cocaine	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Possession:Marijuana	91	8	1	2	14	23	61	1	1	10	212
Possession:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Drug Offense Arrests	101	9	1	2	15	28	75	1	1	10	243

Maui County

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other	Total
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Marijuana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Opium or Cocaine	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Possession:Marijuana	34	0	1	2	6	25	51	0	0	1	120
Possession:Syn. Narcotics	4	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	11
Possession:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Drug Offense Arrests	40	0	1	2	10	25	55	0	0	1	134

Kauai County

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other	Total
Man./Sale:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Syn. Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man./Sale:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Opium or Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Marijuana	18	0	0	1	3	14	10	1	0	2	49
Possession:Synthetic Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession:Nonnarcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Drug Offense Arrests	18	0	0	1	3	14	10	1	0	2	49

**Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance
Department of the Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2950**

ATTACHMENT B

Neighbor Island
Safety Action Seminar
Team Action Plans

HAWAII COUNTY

SAFETY ACTION SEMINAR

TEAM ACTION PLANS

Team Name: VisionPlus (Bank of Hawaii, HCPD, Keauu Elem. & Middle School, Mayor's Office, UH at Hilo)

Problem Statement: Lack of pride and respect by youth for community resources and hindsight to plan and develop vision for future. Apathetic attitudes towards incidents of property crimes. i.e. vandalism, littering, and establishing goals that enable children to strive to live drug-free and productive lives.

Goal Statement: To coordinate, plan, and host a regional youth conference to develop commitment and vision amongst children to educate youth and recruit other students to assist in implementing and completing community service projects. Goal date: Not provided.

Project/Activity & Description: Regional Youth Conference in East and West Hawaii. Coordinate, plan, and host two regional conferences for middle school students (grade 8) in both public and private schools.

Team's Function or Role: Coordinate, plan, host conference.

Objective: To provide training for students to implement a service learning project, provide opportunity for students to plan, develop, and implement their chosen project, provide opportunity to showcase their results.

Project Evaluation: Participant evaluation, completion of project, response from community who received service, track students who participate in project (long-term follow-up).

Team Name: Lokahi (Waimea Elem. & Inter. School and HCPD)

Problem Statement: At Waimea Elem. & Inter. School, student achievement is low, morale is low, and there is a lack of respect for people and school property.

Goal Statement: To develop positive social behaviors and relationships in students. Goal date: School Year 96-97

Project/Activity & Description: Programs offered in Random Acts of Kindness, Kulai I Na Hoku (literacy), PTSA citizen of the month, K-5 Bear, Lions Quest, Hero Day, and seminar.

Team's Function or Role: Parent Community Network Coordinator will work with school community. PCNC will coordinate a meeting for community leaders to collaborate and plan the seminar.

Objective: By the end of 1996-97 school year, team Lokahi will expand the K-8 Lions program from two to fifteen participating classes. By June 30, 1997, 85% of students will participate in one or more "wellness" programs. The team will raise the awareness of students, parents, and community members on "ohana" through "The Healing Power of Ohana" workshop.

Project Evaluation: Not provided.

Team Name: Teen Wellness (HCPD, Hilo High, Waiakea High, Salvation Army Interim Home/Hilo)

Problem Statement: Lack or absence of adolescent wellness in Hilo.

Goal Statement: Develop policies to promote health and well-being of young people in Hilo. Goal date: Not provided.

Project/Activity & Description: Focus on teen violence.

Reduce the number of adolescents who carry weapons, are involved in physical fighting, and who do not feel safe going to school.

Team's Function or Role: Create an environment with a community focus group to address these issues on a collaborative basis.

Objective(s): Access agencies, individuals, counselors who offer training in parental skills & self-esteem in youth. **Project Evaluation:** Declining crime statistics, reports and student surveys.

Team Name: Honoka'a School PEP (Honoka'a Peer Education Program)

Problem Statement: Substance abuse and driving deaths by those in the community.

Goal Statement: Train community to take action concerning this problem. Goal Date: Aug. 30, 1997

Project/Activity & Description: Meet with small communities, train and organize them to work on projects to decrease driving deaths. Create a phone tree for communities by end of February 1997. Train and organize community leaders/groups by end of March 1997. Coordinate Strides for Safety (youth education and graduation activity project) and cottage industry.

Team's Function or Role: Coordinating other community groups to get together and collaborate.

Objective: Create a phone tree for communities by end of February 1997. Train and organize community by end of March 1997. Coordinate Strides for Safety and cottage industry.

Project Evaluation: Completion of community projects.

Team Name: ACT - Addressing Crime Together (Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office)

Problem Statement: Insufficient community and citizen participation in community policing programs.

Goal Statement: Increase community involvement in crime prevention. Goal date: October 1, 1997

Project/Activity & Description: Coordinate workshop. One-day educational workshop for community watch and community organization to understand their role in prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals. Interact with police, fire, prosecutors and other designated agencies and with each other.

Team's Function or Role: Coordinate and lay groundwork for expanded neighborhood walks and watches. Facilitate communication between groups and individuals.

Objective(s): By October 1, 1997 a workshop for at least 100 people will have been completed of which at least 30 Neighborhood Watch captains attending will be able to train other team members in the process of community policing efforts to reduce crime in their communities. Goal is to create a neighborhood watch council.

Project Evaluation: 1) Verify the number of neighborhood watch captains attending the workshop, 2) total number of citizens, and 3) questionnaire to community members on the training they received from their neighborhood captains.

Team Name: Kamakani O Ka'u (Ka'u Family Center, private therapist, citizen, community member, HOVECA)

Problem Statement: Vandalism, lack of police visibility, high crime.

Goal Statement: Reduce vandalism by creating more activities for youth. Goal date: June - August 1997

Project/Activity & Description: Organized watch and find a supervised place for youth to go in the evenings - basketball program with supervised sessions and art program involving art classes, dances and shows.

Team's Function & Role: Communicator, seek cooperation with other groups, coordinator, collaborator, and partnership with community.

Objective(s): To increase participation of all youth in supervised activities.

Project Evaluation: Number of participants and consistency of attendance in programs (basketball and art programs). Survey participants at the end of summer, and refer to the decrease in the number of reported vandalism, threats and battery on other youth and young adults.

Team Name: North Hilo Community (Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center, Parks and Recreation, HCPD, Koaniani Community, NHCC)

Problem Statement: Teens in N. Hilo community have low self-esteem as a result of family problems and lack of alternative activities.

Goal Statement: Provide a facility to house youth activities. Goal date: June 30, 1997

Project/Activity & Description: Secure Ookala Gym, find specialized instructors for activities, provide a support system (counseling, etc.)

Team's Function & Role: Communicating with the community, cooperate with county agencies and other agencies, coordinate activities and work to develop partnerships with other groups.

Objective(s): By June 30, 1997, the N. Hilo Community Center in collaboration with other groups in the community will acquire the Ookala Gym to provide specialized instruction in fine arts to raise self-esteem in at least 40 teens.

Project Evaluation: 1) The number of teens that attend specialized activities, 2) number of activities provided by volunteers, etc., and 3) positive attitudes of the teens that participate in activities.

Team Name: Salvation Army Kona Interim Home (Lai'Lani Housing, LDS Church, Salvation Army Kona Interim Home, Jack Hail Memorial Housing, Alu Like, Hawaiian Civic Club, Parent)

Problem Statement: Reduce the incidents of breaking/entering and vandalism on the Kealakehe campus and neighborhood.

Goal Statement: Create, organize and promote neighborhood watch.

Project/Activity & Description: Have Kealakehe Neighborhood Watch in place, structure and organize participants and network with other local neighborhood watch programs.

Team's Function & Role: Create organization, organize structure, and recruit volunteers.

Objective(s): 1) Create neighborhood watch and 2) reduce the incidents of breaking/entering, vandalism on Kealakehe campus and neighborhood.

Project Evaluation: Compare against police statistics in same period last year -- reduction of breaking/entering, vandalism, loitering of youth within neighborhoods.

Team Name: Ua Hiki Mai ka Ulu O Ka La - HHA/Lanakila Homes (HHA, Boys & Girls Club, HCPD)

Problem Statement: Increase of ____% of drug usage by adults, youth and seniors in our communities.

Goal Statement: Educate residents on the alternatives and resources available to them to alleviate drug abuse and usage. Goal date: February 19, 1997

Project/Activity & Description: Community Health Fair -"E Lawe Ike A'O A Malama, AE 'oi Maui Ka Na'auao - He who takes his teaching and applies them increases his knowledge. Bringing together social service and health agencies to community to educate residents on the benefits of healthy living.

Team's Function & Role: Coordinator and collaborator.

Objective(s): By five o'clock, February 19, 1997, 25 youth, 10 adults and 10 seniors will participate in the community Health Fair in order to increase by 5% the awareness and participation in drug elimination agency programs.

Project Evaluation: Increase in clients and referrals to treatment programs and through police statistics.

Team Name: Local Motion for Learning (Hamakua Youth Center, YWCA, residents, rancher, community members, Hawaii County Council, Hamakua High School, HI PAL, Paauilo School, HCPD, Parks and Recreation, Hamakua Health Center)

Problem Statement: Since 1992, over 800 families along the Hamakua Coast have been struggling with the effects of unemployment and under-employment with the closure of Hamakua Sugar. These effects include family violence, increased rates of substance abuse, lowered self-esteem, increased incidents of depression, and suicide. These problems exist among teens and adults.

Goal Statement: To identify services to strengthen youth and their families. Goal Date: August 1998

Project/Activity & Description: Local Motion will identify existing services that will help community by: 1) attending community association meetings with camps to become aware of their needs and 2) collaborating with existing services.

Team's Function & Role: To collaborate and communicate between agencies and communities.

Objective(s): 10% of the identified families of the Hamakua Coast will participate in the existing service.

Project Evaluation: The attendance at the meeting of the seven camps (one plantation camp per meeting) will be 100 youth and 200 parents.

Team Name: TAPPPS - Teenage Pregnancy Prevention & Parenting Support (Boys & Girls Club, community member, prosecutor's office, Home School, Sexual Assault Support, Dept. of Health, Paho School, Bay Clinic)

Problem Statement: There is high incidence of sexual assault among teenagers through date rape. Date rape affects the victim, her family & others which lead to other problems in the community.

Goal Statement: To promote education and awareness to East Hawaii youth about sexual assault. Goal date: May 1997 (short-term) December 1997 (long-term)

Project/Activity & Description: Distribute book covers and portfolios with sexual assault prevention and awareness information. Collaborate with teens to design book covers and portfolios, print and distribute.

Team's Function & Role: Collaborate, facilitate, disseminate information.

Objective(s): Not provided.

Project Evaluation: Not provided.

Team Name: Ku Pa'a Mekealoha No Na'Ohana (Family Support Services, YWCA/Teen Court, UH-Ext. 4-H, Kamehameha School, Hawaii Youth Services Network, Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center, HCPD)

Problem Statement: How to motivate "at risk" teens to positive activities and behaviors.

Goal Statement: Provide STARS (Summer Teens Are Rising Stars) workshop to 50 high risk teens. Goal date: Summer 1997

Project/Activity & Description: Collaborative alcohol, drug prevention & community violence reduction program targeting "at risk" teens. Involvement in a series of summer workshops focusing on creative, visual and performing arts.

Team's Function & Role: Facilitator to engage "mentors," presenters, and teen participants.

Objective(s): Various workshops designed to encourage and spotlight talent in teens who are not highly successful in academics.

Project Evaluation: 1) Workshops designed to fit stated teen need, 2) production/produce required for display, and 3) exchange club to sponsor talent show to spotlight teen groups.

Wow! Great plans for communities!



MAUI COUNTY SAFETY ACTION SEMINAR TEAM ACTION PLANS

Team Name: Hui O'Hana (Alu Like/YAPP, Kaeleku Property Owners Association, Maui County Police Dept., and Hana residents)

Problem Statement: An estimated 97% has experienced physical abuse in Hana.

Goal Statement: To reduce physical abuse in Hana. Goal date: February 1998.

Project/Activity & Description: Plan a family drug alcohol-free activity that promotes healthier lifestyles.

Team's Function or Role: Coordinate and collaborate resources.

Objective: To create an alternative way that families can spend time together in an alcohol- and drug-free environment, thereby impacting physical abuse in Hana.

Project Evaluation: Number of families participating.

Team Name: KEDS - Kahului Eagles Drug & Safety (Kahului Elementary School and Maui County Police Dept.)

Problem Statement: Lack of parking and traffic congestion surrounding school that creates hazardous conditions for the community.

Goal Statement: To have an organized, safe traffic system to get students to and from school safely. Goal date: Not provided.

Project Activity: To create more parking stalls or a thoroughfare to ease traffic congestion.

Project Description: To plan a new parking system and/or a drop-off/pick-up system by changing, adding, or constructing new areas on school property or surrounding county roads.

Team's Function & Role: School will coordinate with police department as collaborators.

Objective(s): To enhance the quality of life by creating a safe environment.

Evaluation: Survey the number of parents and students who cross the street illegally.

Team Name: Kihei Elementary School (Dept. of Education and Maui County Police Dept.)

Problem Statement: Children have behavior problems due to lack of social skills and lack of anger control.

Goal Statement: To reduce the amount of referrals in school. Goal date: Not provided.

Project Activity: Peer counseling program.

Project Description: Train 5th grade students in basic counseling skills and educate them in social skills, anger management, leadership, etc. Have students attend classes and teach other students. Have outside agencies train students to be positive role models.

Team's Function & Role: Coordinate and collaborate with others in the community.

Objective(s): By October 1997, peer counseling students will be identified and trained to work with 3rd grade students in their homeroom classes every other week.

Project Evaluation: Identify the number of 3rd grade students who complete the program and tally the reduced number of referrals to the Vice-Principal as the program progresses.

Team Name: Kupa'a (Maui County Police Dept., Dept. of Corrections, Iao Elementary School, Harbor Patrol, and Lanai Youth Center)

Problem Statement: Lack of positive attitudes and values in community.

Goal Statement: Increase positive attitudes and outlook by the community. Goal date: Not provided.

Project/Activity: Produce shirts, implement dances, and attend community functions to educate the public.

Project Description: To promote more positive attitudes and actions in the community. To promote family togetherness and activities.

Team's Function & Role: Coordinators and facilitator.

Objective(s): To promote a positive attitude and influence on the community.

Project Evaluation: Survey the number of participants who attend the community activities.

Team Name: Brainstormers (Maui Youth & Family Service, Students Staying Straight, Maui County Police Dept., 'Imi I Loko I Kou Piko, and Central Youth Service Center)

Problem Statement: In 1995, 293 juveniles were involved in specific drug-related offenses. Total crime rate in 1995 involved 5,844 youth. These stats show that youth do not have enough activities to occupy them in positive behaviors and lack of family centered activities.

Goal Statement: Increase "drug-free" activities for youth and families. Goal date: 2/22/97

Project Activity: Family Fun Day -- Annual event, eventually allowing for increase in activities during the rest of the year.

Project Description: Plan activities for children, youth and parents (i.e. puppet shows, demonstrations, party bouncers and train rides). Invite agencies as exhibitors, coordinate food and craft booths, live entertainment, and games.

Team's Function & Role: Coordinate, collaborate, and partner with others in the community.

Objective(s): 1) By February 28, 1997, 250 youth and families will participate in "drug-free" activities and education. 2) Family Fun Day will be a pilot project encouraging other agencies to implement similar activities for the community within the year. 3) These community activities will impact juvenile crime and decrease its rates and drug-related offenses by 5%.

Project Evaluation: 1) Number of youth and families attending the Family Fun Day. 2) Survey the number of communities that coordinate a similar project within the year. 3) Decrease in the number of juveniles involved in delinquent activities.

Team Name: Molokai 4-H Agricultural Club (Molokai 4-H Club and Maui County Police Dept.)

Problem Statement: Drug use for Molokai is 6% out of a total of 952 arrested. In the county of Maui, a total of 107 juveniles were arrested.

Goal Statement: To reduce drug use by 1% on Molokai. Goal date: May 15 & 16, 1997.

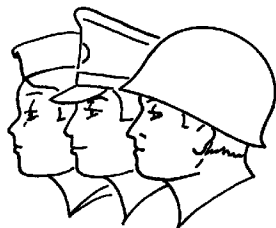
Project Activity: To coordinate and implement an "Armed Forces Career Day" and educate parents and youth on drug use.

Project Description: To coordinate the implementation of the National Guard parent education (PRIDE) program.

Team's Function & Role: Coordinate, collaborate, communicate, and transfer information to the community.

Objective(s): By May 16, 1997 our team will coordinate an "Armed Forces Career Day" that will include an introduction to the PRIDE program and STEP program. On May 15, 1997 elementary schools will also be able to visit military ships.

Project Evaluation: Survey drug arrest statistics for Molokai, survey the number of participants at the career day, and survey the number of participants who signed-up to attend the PRIDE & STEP programs.



Team Name: Napili Hau Community (Maui County Police Dept., Lahaina community member, W.M.T.A.)
Problem Statement: No playground in the Napili Hau community.
Goal Statement: To build a playground. Goal date: 2/7/98
Project Activity: To build a playground.
Project Description: To build a playground.
Team's Function & Role: Coordinate building of playground.
Objective(s): By 2/7/98 a playground will be built consisting of a full court basketball court, swing set, jungle gym, sliding board, soccer goal, football goal post, and station exercise course.
Project Evaluation: Completion of playground.

Team Name: Teen Pregnancy and Parenting Team (Maui Family Support Service, Community Clinic, Public Health Housing, Upcountry Youth Center, parents, Child & Family Service, Dept. of Health, and SAI)
Problem Statement: High incidence of teen pregnancy due to: lack of accountability and responsibility and lack of involvement and support by fathers. Drugs, crime, and abuse is multigenerational, due to low economic productivity, low education, lack of preparation for employment, and low wages.
Goal Statement: Raising responsible fathers. Goal date: 2/7/97.
Project/Activity: Marketing strategies for male involvement.
Project Description: Education through peers, include adults who were teen fathers, creation of youth designed posters and videos to increase male self-esteem, and letters to the editor by youth to speak out for males as fathers and what they need to do concerning raising children.
Team's Function & Role: Mobilize youth and male role models to teach positive messages about responsible behavior re: sex, parenting, & birth control.
Objective(s): Not provided.
Project Evaluation: Youth to design and evaluate effectiveness of program with their peers through youth testimonies, etc.

Team Name: Haiku/Paia Heart (Salvation Army/Teens-on-Call, Maui County Police Dept., Haiku Youth Center, Kihei Youth Center, Haiku Community Assoc., and Haiku School PTA,)
Problem Statement: Youth are bored in the community. Youth boredom contributes to delinquency, drug use, and feelings of disconnection with the community.
Goal Statement: Creation of constructive activities for youth. Goal date: One year
Project/Activity: Paid work experience training for youth with vocational or trade school scholarship incentives.
Project Description: To expand the teen work program to include more youth. Utilize youth centers and other job board locations (KHAO, HHA, etc.) where youth can check for weekly jobs and acquire paid work experience. Police officers to act as mentors and/or trainers.
Team's Function & Role: Continue to collaborate with and help coordinate agency participation with Hui Malama Learning Center, Hawaii Housing Authority, Maui County Police Dept., Salvation Army, Dept. of Education, Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource Center, work programs, etc.
Objective(s): To provide delinquency prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation that empowers youth and supports family strengthening.
Project Evaluation: Survey work program participants -- attitudinal changes and progress in work behaviors. Activities will empower youth, increase their self-esteem and youth realizing that they are valued within the community.

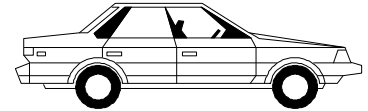
KAUAI COUNTY SAFETY ACTION SEMINAR TEAM ACTION PLANS

Team Name: Ke Anuenue (Ke Anuenue, Mayor's Office, Kauai County Police Dept., Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center, Kapaa High School, Dept. of Parks & Recreation)

Problem Statement: Systems* on Kauai are not connected towards a comprehensive effort in prevention. Lack of coordination.

Goal Statement: To connect and make a difference in the way "systems" coordinate their efforts in prevention and resiliency. Goal date: May 1997

Project/Activity & Description: Plan a summit and conference with the systems to promote prevention and resiliency for youth and families in a comprehensive effort. Have systems make a commitment to prevention in the county.



Team's Function & Role: Initiate the collaboration, provide refreshments, gather stakeholders together.

Objective: The intent of this projects is to begin implementing a strategy to connect systems for the purpose of raising awareness toward the need for collaboration at all levels in their approach to prevention.

Project Evaluation: Not provided.

*Systems include those agencies/organizations that address the economy, education, health, safety, spiritual, government, etc.

Team Name: Hale Ohana O Kapaa - Hawaii Housing Authority (Hanamaulu Resident, Hawaii Housing Association, and Kauai County Police Dept.)

Problem Statement: Too many disturbances in Hanamaulu Housing that require police assistance. Lack of community involvement.



Goal Statement: Reduce disturbances requiring police assistance.

Hanamaulu will be a safer, more respected community. Residents will become closer and more educated and aware on safety and prevention. Goal date: March 31, 1998

Project/Activity: To create a safe and pleasant community atmosphere through: 1) On site resident police officer, 2) set-up stronger tenant association, 3) set-up community watch, 4) open lines of communication with tenants, 5) create community pride and closeness, 6) provide training/family counseling, and 7) provide meeting place/pavilion for tenant association.

Project Description: Collaboration of the aforementioned with Kauai County Police Dept.

Team's Function & Role: Collaborate with the Kauai County Police Dept.

Objective(s): Reduce disturbances requiring police assistance.

Project Evaluation: Not provided.

Team Name: Kapaa (Kauai County Police Dept. and Kapaa residents)

Problem Statement: Kauai, Hawaii, & Maui have a higher rate of injury and death due to motor vehicle accidents. 6% is motorcycle deaths, 7% is bicycle, 20% is pedestrian and 67% is motor vehicle occupants.

Goal Statement: Reduce curfew violation.

Project/Activity: Dept. of Recreation to have longer hours. Volunteers from the community to assist.

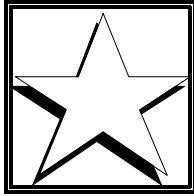
Project Description: Invoke curfew that would restrict teens under 18 years old from driving between 10 p.m.

to 6 a.m. Suspend driver license for one year for violations.

Team's Function & Role: Our team will communicate with law enforcement to have children educated that curfew violations will not be tolerated. Willing to help parents get more organized for child care.

Objective(s): By 1997 our island will have become stronger in spirit. We will keep our children safe, keep youth crime down, youth drug use down, and safer streets with less motor vehicle accidents.

Project Evaluation: Not provided.



Team Name: Kau-Ele-Pepe (Eleele School, The Salvation Army, Kauai County Police Dept., and Kauai Fire Dept.)

Problem Statement: Students at Eleele School lack self-esteem as evidenced by frequent visits to the counselor, health aide, and principal.

Goal Statement: To raise the self-esteem of students from pre-k to grade 6.

Project/Activity: Positive Action Mini-Carnival. Goal date: March 14, 1997

Project Description: Students receive play money "kala" for assisting school staff, positive behavior, neat environment, completion of work, etc. Kala redeemed for scrips for use at Mini-Carnival.

Team's Function & Role: Planners and facilitators of event.

Objective(s): By March 14, 1997, Eleele School students (pre-k to grade 6) will reduce visits to the office because their self-esteem has improved.

Project Evaluation: Observe the decrease in the number of students visiting the office and monitoring the students on day of carnival.

Team Name: W.A.V.E. Waimea Action Voices for Education (Parent, community, teacher, Kauai County Police Dept., and students)

Problem Statement: According to Waimea High School (WHS) Attendance Report, there is a 12.5% truant rate.

Goal Statement: Increase WHS attendance to 98%. Goal date: June 9, 1997.

Project/Activity: Attendance All Stars.

Project Description: Showcase luncheon for all students with 98% attendance throughout the four quarters of the school year. A "cool" Attendance All Star certificate will be given to students.

Team's Function & Role: Coordination, collaboration, and facilitation of project Attendance All Star.

Objective(s): By June 9, 1997, attendance rate at Waimea High School per quarter will increase by 7% and 200 of 800 students will take part in the Attendance All Star project on May 16, 1997.

Project Evaluation: Monitor attendance rate of WHS per quarter and attendance at Attendance All Star project.

Team Name: Hui Makaala (Dept. of Health, Child and Family Services, YWCA, Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center, Nana's House)

Problem Statement: Our community does not recognize the importance of early and continuous parent training for the maximum developmental outcome of our children.

Goal Statement: To increase parenting skills on Kauai.

Goal date: Over the next five years, by the year 2002.

Project/Activity: To increase community awareness of the importance of parent training.

Project Description: Multi-media exposure to articles on early growth and development, adolescent health issues and the wellness plan. Collaboration with churches, and other family life providers.

Team's Function & Role: Collaborator, partner, stimulator, and publisher.

Objective(s): 1) By 3/20/97 Hui Makaala members will participate in at least one of three work sessions on the Kauai Adolescent Wellness Plan in order to ensure that parent training is included in the plan. 2) In conjunction with April 1997 Month of the Young Child, Hui Makaala will coordinate at least two community session on early childhood brain development with participation of at least 20 community members. 3) By June 1997 at least one article on parenting training, authored by Hui Makaala, will be published and distributed to various

media sectors. 4) By June 1997, an information and referral center will be established which will list all available parenting training.

Project Evaluation: Monitor the action plan by: 1) inclusion of parent training in the Wellness plan, 2) pre and post test completed at the seminars, and 3) increased requests for parent training.

Team Name: Action Raiders (Kauai High School, Kauai County Police Dept., Child and Family Service)

Problem Statement: Faculty and staff lack skills to effectively communicate during conflicts.

Goal Statement: To provide faculty and staff with skills in effective communication and conflict management. Goal date: May 1998

Project/Activity: To inservice faculty and staff.

Project Description: To provide two inservice training sessions in effective communication and conflict management skills by trained professionals.

Team's Function & Role: Collaborate and coordinate with faculty and staff, community and professional presenters.

Objective(s): By May 1998, all faculty and staff will be inserviced with skills in conflict management to improve communication.

Project Evaluation: Evaluation form will be developed and administered by Safety Action Seminar Team.

