RESPONDING TO DRUG CHALLENGES IN HAWAII

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, DRUG POLICY, AND HUMAN RESOURCES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS

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RESPONDING TO DRUG CHALLENGES IN HAWAII

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 2000

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, DRUG POLICY,
AND HUMAN RESOURCES,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Honolulu, HI.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., at the Kupono Courtroom, 4th Floor, Federal Courthouse Building, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu, HI, Hon. John L. Mica (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Mica and Mink.

Staff present: Sharon Pinkerton, staff director and chief counsel; Lisa Wandler, clerk; and Cherri Branson, minority counsel.

Mr. MICA. This hearing will come to order.

Our subcommittee is conducting this oversight field hearing as part of our need to understand fully the Nation's drug crisis, how it impacts different parts of our Nation, and what effective drug-control efforts are under way and should be fully supported. Today, we will learn about Federal, State, and local efforts to respond to the drug challenges in Hawaii. Since Hawaii is uniquely located and a destination which attracts millions of people and goods, this State is a logical transit point for illegal narcotics and has become one of our most vulnerable and challenging regions in America for our law enforcement officials.

We are privileged to have with us today a congressional leader who strongly supports efforts to stop the flow of drugs into the United States and to protect our communities from the ravages they cause. I know that Mrs. Mink, the ranking member who invited us to her congressional district here in beautiful Honolulu, has been very active helping this region deal with issues of drug prevention and treatment and national and international drug control. I recognize that she is the resident expert on the needs and concerns of citizens throughout this area and an important force in fashioning Federal, State, and local solutions.

I wish to thank all the participants for their presence here today and for their dedication to this issue of critical importance across America.

We are honored to have testifying before us today a number of Federal, regional, and local officials who are engaged in responding to the drug crisis and its terrible consequences. These officials serve on the front line, apprehending and prosecuting drug produc-

ers and traffickers, and counseling those whose lives have been impacted by drugs and are in need of our support and assistance.

This subcommittee is particularly interested in how communities and regions are dealing with critical responsibilities of successfully implementing our national, not just Federal, drug control strategy. After all, most law enforcement and treatment activities are primarily State and local responsibilities. However, because of Hawaii's geographical uniqueness, your community has special needs and concerns, such as trade and transit issues. In Congress, we want to ensure that the Federal Government is doing everything possible to assist you, both in reducing the supply of drugs in communities, as well as the demand for drugs.

At a recent hearing of this subcommittee, we learned that estimates of Americans in need of drug treatment range from 4.4 to 8.9 million; yet less than 2 million people reportedly receive treatment. This "gap" must be addressed. Our subcommittee will continue its oversight in this area and seek to improve our Federal programs that support State and local drug treatment and prevention efforts.

Today, we are focusing on the special challenges and threats facing Hawaii. Illegal drug production, use and trafficking pose special dangers and challenges to communities in Hawaii, to our schools, to our law enforcement officials, and to your health care system.

Since Hawaii is in the middle of the Pacific, this region continues to be a primary transit point for illegal drugs entering this country and transiting between the continental United States and Asia. And since Honolulu is a financial center for the Pacific Rim, this area is probably vulnerable to money laundering activities. In recent years, this area has experienced more demands on its resources than ever before. This demand is expected to increase, not diminish, in the future.

To help respond to these unique challenges, Hawaii has been designated by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, ONDCP, as a "High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area," commonly referred to as HIDTA. HIDTAs are defined as regions in the United States with serious drug trafficking problems that have a harmful impact on other areas of the country. The missions HIDTAs is: "to enhance and coordinate America's drug-control efforts among Federal, State, and local agencies in order to eliminate or reduce drug trafficking, including the production, manufacture, transportation, distribution, and chronic use of illegal drugs and money laundering, and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States."

Our subcommittee is responsible for authorizing and overseeing ONDCP and the HIDTA program. Since Hawaii's HIDTA was only recently created, we will learn more today about the goals and targeted initiatives of the HIDTA in combating drugs in this area.

I applaud the continuing dedication and professionalism of our witnesses today and their willingness to share their ideas and needs with us. I can assure you that this subcommittee and your Representative here today will do everything we can to assist you in protecting your loved ones and ridding your comunities of deadly drugs.

We all recognize that the drug crisis demands full utilization of available resources and close cooperation in a comprehensive, regional approach. It is our job in Congress to monitor Federal activities and ensure their success. If obstacles are identified, then we must move decisively to overcome them. Honolulu and Hawaii and the rest of our country cannot afford to wait. The drug crisis demands promising approaches and decisive action, and the time to act is now.

I wish to thank all witnesses for appearing before us today. I look forward to hearing your testimony on this topic of local, State, and national importance to our continued drug control efforts.

Mrs. Mink.

[The prepared statement of Hon. John L. Mica follows:]

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OPENING STATEMENT
Chairman John L. Mica

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice,
Drug Policy and Human Resources

March 20, 2000 Hearing:

"Responding to the Drug Challenges in Hawaii"

Our Subcommittee is conducting this oversight field hearing as part of our need to understand fully the nation's drug crisis, how it impacts different parts of our nation, and what effective drug control efforts are underway and should be fully supported. Today, we will learn about federal, state and local efforts to respond to the drug challenges in Hawaii. Since Hawaii is uniquely located and a destination which attraction millions of people and goods, this State is a logical transit point for illegal narcotics and has become one of our most vulnerable and challenging regions in America for our law enforcement officials.

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We are honored to have testifying before us today a number of federal, regional and local officials who are engaged in responding to the drug crisis and its terrible consequences daily. These officials serve on the front-line -- apprehending and prosecuting drug producers and traffickers and counseling those whose lives have been impacted by drugs --- and are in need of our support and assistance.

This Subcommittee is particularly interested in how communities and regions are dealing with critical responsibilities of implementing successfully our National (not just "Federal") Drug Control Strategy. After all, most law enforcement and treatment activities are primarily state and local responsibilities. However, because of Hawaii's

uniqueness geographically, your community has special needs and concerns, such as trade and transit issues. In Congress, we want to ensure that the federal government is doing everything possible to assist you, both in reducing the supply of drugs in communities, as well as the demand for drugs.

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[Proceedings were had prior to the following transcription.]

STATEMENT OF STEVEN S. ALM, U.S. ATTORNEY

Mr. ALM. It is a tremendously high risk of fire and the like. More recently it's even been racketed up a notch because there have been findings and arrests involved with scratch lab productions where methamphetamine itself is being created. That creates an even higher risk of danger, of explosion.

I think our close geographic quarters here help in some ways, because citizens already are on the alert and have called in to law enforcement when they've seen large supplies of acetone cans or when they smell odors that sound off to them. And they have called law enforcement and that's how some cases have been made.

But I think especially the neighbor islands are going to be in danger; in fact, that's where the recent scratch labs have been located, on the neighbor islands where there is even a lower population density. Especially I think the Big Island is in danger of that kind of a result.

In the late 1980's we were getting a lot of different ethnic groups running—in a sense running the ice business. And we were getting a lot of very high quality ice from the Far East, from Korea, Taiwan, and China.

Since the early 1990's we are pretty much getting all of the methamphetamine through domestic sources. And that means from central and southern California, often Mexican nationals working in organizations are picking up large batches of it and then the drugs are being brought over to Hawaii.

Cocaine is probably second to ice in our drug problem. About 30 percent of the Federal indictments are for cocaine, often crack cocaine. There have been a few organizations that have been operating for years that have recently been broken up. Richard Brown Taumoepeau, also known as "Tiki," had a group of predominantly ethnic Tongans who transported large quantities of cocaine, hundreds of kilograms. And as you described earlier, Hawaii in that case became a transhipment point to sites such as Australia, New Zealand, Guam and other parts of the Pacific.

We have an emerging black tar heroin problem. As opposed to China white from Asia, this is Mexican heroin and we often have illegal aliens from Mexico involved in the distribution. I think this is another area the neighbor islanders are even having a bigger problem than folks here on Hawaii with this problem. An Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force investigative group with the FBI, DEA, INS and all four county police departments is becoming increasingly successful in this area.

I would like to make the point that I don't think there is a State nationally that has better cooperation between all of the law enforcement agencies. I think our small size really lends itself to that approach. So for example, in the HIDTA program we are able to bring all of the Federal law enforcement agencies that are involved in drug investigations, the four county police departments, the prosecutors are involved, the public safety and their drug program is involved, the National Guard and the Western States information network. All 16 of us can sit down in a room and work on this together.

I think the law enforcement situation in Hawaii is complicated by the fact that it is—with interdiction being a major problem regarding source of supply, it is virtually impossible to do those interdiction cases in State court. As a result all of those prosecutions are going into Federal court. There are advantages to this because of the very strong sentencing guidelines. We are often able to get cooperation from couriers that are caught at the airport; they face years in prison and the only way to really work that time down is to cooperate against co-conspirators. We are able to work cooperatively with the drug enforcement administration and often do searches of supplier's houses in short order working with the courts in California. And frankly that would not be possible in a State prosecution. At the same time this is a big burden on law enforcement. But I think we're never going to—I think law enforcement has become sophisticated enough to realize we're never going to arrest our way out of the drug problem. Law enforcement is a key component of that but we also need to emphasize that prevention and treatment efforts to have a real strong approach to this—I think the State drug court is a program that's working real well, it's helping people get off of decades-long problems with addiction in an environment that allows them really to come to grips with this and proceed in the future. Through the Weed and Seed program that was mentioned, the drug court got a grant for $300,000, and now dozens of addicts from Kalihi-Palama and by China Town are working with drug court and doing it that way.

I think our State prison system is another area that is in desperate need of funds. The Department of Public Safety has estimated that more than 80 percent of the inmates have substance abuse problems and that there is only funding to treat 20 percent of them. I think the Kash Box program that we saw yesterday is a real positive program; it's something that works. Those inmates were impressive in where they were in their lives and what the future looked for them.

But when we asked them what would really help you folks, they said a bigger program for Kash Box because there are other folks at Halawa would who would like to get into the program but there is no space right now. I know as Hawaii is looking to build a new State prison, in part to take care of the 1,200 prisoners who are housed on the mainland, making that prison into an entire drug treatment facility makes a lot of sense. Kash Box writ large. I think that would benefit the inmates. It would benefit society. I think we need to—both prevention—even treatment is a post crime strategy and it's late in the game and expensive. So I think there are a lot of good programs going on. Weed and Seed I think is one of the ones that we offer. And in that case you have programs set up to help kids do other things so they are not waiting around, they are not hanging out having those high-risk after-school hours so they can get in trouble and encouraging that.

I think at the end of the day Hawaii is going to have to come to real grips with our ice problem and the destruction it's causing our State. And that means everybody. I think public awareness is getting better, but we still are not employers/employees, students/retirees, labor unions/small businesses. We have got to get on the same page so we can send the message to all of our residents that

drug and alcohol abuse is wrong, that it's destroying families and lives. And we need to help to work to keep our kids from getting involved in that kind of problem to begin with. We've got to make this everybody's business.

I thank you for the chance to address you today, and I'll be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. MICA. Thank you. We will defer questions till we have heard the other two witnesses.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Alm follows:]

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STATEMENT OF
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY STEVEN S. ALM
BEFORE THE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE,
DRUG POLICY, AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PUBLIC HEARING - MARCH 20, 2000
"RESPONDING TO DRUG CHALLENGES IN HAWAII"

PJKK FEDERAL COURTHOUSE
HONOLULU, HAWAII

Thank you Chairman Mica and ranking member Congresswoman Mink. My name is Steven S. Alm. I am the United States Attorney for the District of Hawaii. I want to thank you for meeting in Hawaii to learn more about our drug problems.

Drugs pose a major threat to safety and security in Hawaii today. Drug use is destroying lives, damaging families, and hurting thousands of citizens annually, financially and emotionally, through the thefts, burglaries, and other crimes drug addicts commit to feed their destructive habits.

Virtually all of the hostage/barricade situations in the State in the last several years, including the John Miranda case on Sand Island, involved the deadly mix of guns and crystal methamphetamine, or "ice." Child Protective Services reports that it's a rare case of neglect they investigate that does not reveal evidence of ice or other drug use. In spite of an overall declining crime rate in the State for the last four years, many communities still report serious crime problems, many of them focused on drug dealers and the resulting criminal environment they create. While Hawaii enjoys a relatively low violent crime rate, we are consistently ranked in the top ten states for per capita rate of property crime. Drug use, and the crimes committed to feed those habits, is a big factor in that high ranking.

Geography

In many aspects, Hawaii is unique and very different from the other forty-nine states. An archipelago stretching 1,523 miles, Hawaii consists of eight major islands and 129 minor islands with a total area of 6,425 square miles and 750 miles of coastline. The capital of the State, Honolulu, is located 2,557 miles from Los Angeles, and 3,847 miles from Tokyo.

Virtually all illicit drugs, with the partial exception of marijuana, are imported into the State. Modes of transportation used to smuggle drugs into, out of, and through Hawaii include: (1) commercial and private air transportation (passengers, baggage, freight); (2) federal and private postal and courier services; (3) military air transportation; and (4) commercial and private marine transportation (passengers, freight, containers, sailboats and fishing vessels).

With no roads leading into the State, the primary conduits for illegal drugs are Hawaii's major airports (in particular, the Honolulu International Airport) and to a lesser extent, the harbors. Significant drug organizations have been identified and prosecuted through the airport interdiction efforts of the existing federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies, as well as non-airport interdiction investigations. Indeed, 90% of the ice, cocaine, and heroin seized in Hawaii every year is seized at the Honolulu International Airport. These drug seizures, however, were initiated without the benefit of any significant wide intelligence or interdiction capabilities, and consequently, represent only a fraction of the drug activities occurring in the area. With adequate resources, the drug traffic to and through Hawaii could be substantially disrupted and reduced by concentrating intelligence, interdiction and investigative efforts at the airports and seaports to identify organizations.

Air Threat

There are seven commercial and general aviation airports in the State, as well as six military and two semi-private airports. The commercial airports reporting the highest number of aircraft arrivals and departures include the Honolulu International Airport, the Kahului Airport on Maui, the Keahole-Kona International Airport on the Big Island of Hawaii, and the Lihue Airport on Kauai. Military airfields with the highest aircraft traffic are located at the Hickam Air Force Base and the Kaneohe Marine Corp Air Station. Each of these airports accommodates direct flights to and from the continental United States, Canada and/or Asia. A prime vacation destination, Hawaii ranks fourth in the nation for foreign visitor arrivals. According to Hawaii

Visitors and Convention Bureau statistics for 1997, there were 3.39 million visitors from the mainland United States; 2.09 million from Japan; 283,400 from other Asian countries; 327,000 from Canada; and 281,720 from Europe. This huge and continuous influx of almost six million travelers creates ample opportunity for drug traffickers to utilize couriers, baggage and air freight to transport drugs into and through Hawaii.

The State Department of Transportation reported that more than 78,000,000 pounds of air cargo and some 16,000,000 pounds of airmail were flown in and out of Hawaii in 1997. In 1998, courier services collectively flew into Hawaii approximately 22.5 million parcels.

Sea Threat

There are nine commercial harbors located in the State: three on Oahu, two on each of the islands of Hawaii and Kauai, and one each on the islands of Maui and Molokai. In 1997, more than 1,600 overseas vessels and more than 6,000,000 tons of cargo entered port at Honolulu alone. Moreover, the Pearl Harbor Naval Base Yard is a major port for all military ships arriving from foreign and domestic countries and territories. As a result of the high volume of cargo ships and containerized cargo entering Hawaii and the low rate of ship and container inspections, there is a significant probability that illegal substances are being shipped in and out of the State. Additionally, Hawaii serves a sizeable international and domestic fishing fleet. In addition to the commercial harbors, numerous marinas on all of the islands provide access for the many international and domestic private sailing and motorized vessels.

Drug Threat

The major drug threat results from importation, regional distribution, and local distribution and usage of methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin, although marijuana cultivation definitely remains an issue which must be continually addressed by law enforcement.

Methamphetamine

The District of Hawaii is believed to be unique when it comes to the problem of methamphetamine. It is our assessment that, for historical reasons, Hawaii differs dramatically from virtually all other districts in the United States when it comes to the methamphetamine problem.

For the last decade, Hawaii has had to deal with methamphetamine as the primary federal law enforcement concern among controlled substances. Instead of crack as the drug of

choice in Hawaii since the late 1980's, it has been a smokeable form of methamphetamine commonly called "ice."

"Ice" Described

"Ice" is an extremely pure form of methamphetamine. It is also called crystal methamphetamine and has a variety of street names such as "crystal," "crystal meth," "glass," "shabu," and "batu." It is not to be confused with the intravenously used form of powder methamphetamine popular in the 1960's and today in other parts of the country, also sometimes called "crystal" or "crystal meth," or "crank." Unlike powder methamphetamine, "ice" is smoked and usually has a purity from 95 percent to 100 percent.

The most common form of "ice" is a translucent or clear rock crystal. This is water based and burns quickly, leaving a milky white residue on a pipe bowl. Oil-based "ice" has also been marketed. It is yellowish in color, burns longer, and leaves a blackish or brownish residue.

Production of "ice" from chemicals is as hazardous as creating other forms of methamphetamine. Acid fumes can be inhaled or splashed on the skin, and the possibility of explosion creates tremendous danger not only for those in the "lab" but also those in the immediate vicinity. Inhalation of many of the toxic substances involved in the process can cause neurological problems, and the remaining waste from the process is highly toxic.

However, the transformation of methamphetamine in powder form to "ice" involves only a few chemicals such as acetone and ephedrine. Unlike the manufacture of methamphetamine itself, it is not as dangerous a process, involving risks of fires rather than explosions.

The resulting product, however, is dramatically different. When smoked, methamphetamine reaches the brain in about six seconds, or twice as fast as when injected. While this is the same rate of absorption as "crack" cocaine, the "high" lasts from several up to 30 hours, or many times the duration obtained from smoking "crack." The vapors of "ice," unlike "crack" are odorless and thus much less noticeable.

While the "high" is less intense than that obtained from smoking "crack," the greatest danger of "ice" is the sense of well-being it creates: its initial effects have been described as making one feel good about one's self no matter how bad things may be. Many users say they have a compulsion to use "ice" after their first try and signs of dependence appear within a few weeks to a few months.

The short and long-term effects of "ice" are similar to those of other forms of amphetamine and methamphetamine but much more intense. These effects include mental depression, paranoia, anorexia, thought process impairment, irritability, hallucinations and self-destructive behavior. "Ice" is often smoked in binges of several times a day for consecutive days, resulting in no sleep during that period, followed by the "crash" of long but disturbed sleep, fatigue, and depression. As with "crack," there can also be severe damage done to unborn babies.

Drug History in Hawaii

Of the drugs imported and regionally and locally distributed, "ice" has unquestionably become the "drug of choice" in Hawaii. Law enforcement statistics for the past five years do not reveal any particular pattern of increase or decrease but support the continuing prevalence of methamphetamine among local drug users.

In the mid to late 1980's, the primary traffickers were ethnic Filipinos loosely organized in one group. The acknowledged leader of the group was Paciano "Sonny" Guerrero. Utilizing Korean sources of supply, Guerrero's group generally obtained "ice" from Asian sources through Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle.

By the early 1990's, ethnic Koreans emerged to dominate "ice" trafficking in Hawaii. Two primary groups dealt "ice" manufactured in laboratories in Korea, Taiwan, China, and the Philippines.

Since the early 1990's, however, "ice"-trafficking has substantially diffused, not in quantity but in concentration. It is no longer centered in one ethnic organization or even in one ethnic group. This is especially evident with the emergence of Mexican drug traffickers as methamphetamine sources. Recent investigations have revealed that some major traffickers are marketing both "ice" and cocaine.

We have just started to see the existence of methamphetamine "labs" in Hawaii. While this has just begun, it is law enforcements' belief that more labs will be discovered as time goes on. There is no suggestion that any precursor chemical trafficking is originating in Hawaii.

What is more common, however, is individuals in Hawaii converting powder methamphetamine into "ice." The first two federal conversion lab cases were prosecuted in 1997, and authorities have uncovered numerous other instances of conversions in one stage of progress or another. There is no indication that this activity is confined to one group or that

the individuals who are attempting this are somehow linked together. As previously stated, such a conversion process, although dangerous, does not pose nearly the same health and safety risks that manufacturing methamphetamine itself creates.

Cocaine

Cocaine remains secondary to "ice" in terms of law enforcement priorities, but it is still highly prevalent both in terms of use and trafficking. In 1997, almost 30 percent of the federal indictments on drug charges were for cocaine or "crack" cocaine trafficking. As is the case for "ice," however, there is no indication that cocaine distribution is controlled by a small number of individuals or groups.

One indicator of an increased threat was a long-term OCDETF investigation which resulted in the indictment of 11 defendants for delivering hundreds of kilograms of cocaine throughout the Pacific Rim over a period of several years. Richard Brown Taumoepeau headed a closely knit group of predominantly ethnic Tongans who transported cocaine from California to and through Hawaii to other Pacific Rim sites such as Australia, New Zealand, and Guam.

Although Thai traffickers used Hawaii as a major trans-shipment point for heroin in the mid-1980's and Nigerians did the same earlier this decade, and authorities uncovered some evidence of the use of Hawaii as a trans-shipment point for cocaine entering the United States many years ago, there had been little or no indication of a continuation of such efforts recently. Taumoepeau's network is disturbing evidence that traffickers may be using Hawaii as a trans-shipment point for drug distribution in the opposite direction from the western United States via Hawaii to countries throughout the Pacific Rim. Authorities also had previously intercepted smaller quantities of heroin in Hawaii headed for Guam, which, when combined with the documentation of Taumoepeau's organization, reflect Hawaii's potential as a drug trafficking site affecting other Pacific Rim areas and may require increased law enforcement efforts toward that threat.

Black Tar Heroin

There has been an increasing focus on black tar heroin trafficking, primarily by Mexican nationals. All four local police departments have noted an increase in heroin use and trafficking. The same basic Mexican drug organization has been linked to trafficking on all the major islands.

An OCDETF investigative task force involving the FBI, DEA, INS, and all four County police departments is becoming increasingly successful. The task force adopted a double murder

case indicted as a potential death penalty offense in October 1997.

Marijuana Cultivation

Marijuana cultivation continues to be the primary drug production problem in Hawaii, attributable both to Hawaii's average annual temperature and rainfall, on the one hand, and the lack of climate or resources for other types of large scale drug production. Most cultivation occurs on forest land and largely on the island of Hawaii. Although some significant indoor cultivation operations have been prosecuted, few have surfaced recently, as evidenced by only 2,600 plants being seized at 13 locations in 1997.

By contrast, in 1997, approximately 660,000 marijuana plants were eradicated from approximately 34,700 outdoor plots. Hawaii continues to be a pioneering state in the tactics of outdoor marijuana eradication with its continued dedication of Byrne Grant funds to local police departments for this purpose.

It is believed that marijuana cultivation and trafficking are not concentrated in one or even a few groups but rather among a large number of independent growers. Past drug investigations have supported this theory both through informant information and the lack of evidence of power concentration in a few persons or groups. The prosecution of 1,021 defendants in connection with marijuana cultivation in 1997 with only one meeting criteria for federal prosecution also indicates the lack of major organizational predominance.

Thus, while perceived as a definite drug threat due to its prevalence and its corruption of wide segments of the social structure of some communities, marijuana cultivation is not viewed as a source of many significant drug prosecution targets.

Law Enforcement

The law enforcement situation in Hawaii is complicated by the fact that state law enforcement entities are limited in their ability to take certain cases to State court.

The Hawaii State Supreme Court has made it virtually impossible to prosecute interdiction cases in court. As a lot of the illegal drugs are trans-shipped in this manner, it means that all of those cases must be prosecuted in federal court.

This result does have its advantages. These traffickers face heavy sentences under the federal guidelines. The average seizure at the airport is in the neighborhood of one pound of ice or a kilo (2.2 pounds) of cocaine. The traffickers face years in

federal prison on the Mainland with no parole, and such a certain punishment causes a lot of defendants to cooperate against their coconspirators. This allows us to work with DEA or FBI on the Mainland (usually California), secure search warrants in court there, and then do searches of the supplier's (or other associate's) houses there. This type of effort, either in obtaining cooperation from arrested defendants, or in working with fellow law enforcement entities in Mainland states simply would not be possible if the cases could even be brought in the state system.

While this effort can be effective, it also places quite a burden on federal law enforcement.

In an effort to approach this problem even more effectively and with more resources, efforts were made to secure a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area designation for the state. Through the successful collaboration of the federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies, and the valuable assistance of our Congressional leaders, we were fortunate to be so designated in 1999.

Our HIDTA will focus on developing and implementing coordinated intelligence, interdiction, investigative and prosecutive strategies to attack the most significant drug trafficking organizations in the region.

Initial efforts will involve setting up a joint intelligence center and stepping up interdiction efforts at Honolulu International Airport and at the neighbor island airports on Kauai, Maui, and the Big Island, with direct flights from the Mainland and abroad.

Prevention, Treatment and Law Enforcement

While a strong law enforcement effort is needed and appropriate, there is no way we are going to arrest and prosecute our way out of our problems with ice and other drug and alcohol abuse. To really have an impact, we need to approach the drug problem in three key areas: prevention, treatment **and** law enforcement.

Treatment alternatives, such as the State Drug Court, need to be expanded. Through our Weed and Seed project, the State Drug Court got a grant to increase in size and dozens of addicts from the Weed and Seed site are getting help to break often decades-long drug dependency problems.

Another good place for increased treatment efforts would be in our State prison system (all federal prisoners have drug treatment available, if needed). Hawaii Department of Public

Safety has estimated that more than 80% of their prisoners have substance abuse problems, and fewer than 20% of them are getting treatment. Providing funds for more treatment would be money well spent as these are people we **know** are committing crimes to pay for their drug addictions.

The biggest expense in residential drug treatment programs is room and board. The Department of Public Safety has said that with those costs already paid for, it only costs approximately $15 per day, per inmate, to add a drug treatment program. Follow-up care for prisoners going on parole would also have to be provided.

As Hawaii builds its new State prison (the State is currently housing 1,200 state prisoners on the Mainland), making it one with drug treatment for all 1,500 - 2,000 inmates is an idea whose time has come. As criminals who have committed crimes, they will be getting the punishment they deserve, and the public will be protected from them. At the same time, the inmates will be getting the drug treatment they need to deal with their drug problems and hopefully become contributing members of society.

But **enforcement** and even **treatment** are post-crime strategies that are late in the game and expensive. **Prevention** efforts need to be aimed at steering kids away from drugs and into positive activities before they start. **Prevention** means having our communities get involved in their kid's lives. It means community police officers like our Weed and Seed officers who know the teenagers by name and who the kids at Kaiulani Elementary School fight to sit next to at lunch. It means giving the kids of all ages after-school activities so they have **something positive to do** during those high-risk hours.

We need to encourage heroes in our midst like Bernard Lewis, Chief Custodian at Kaiulani Elementary School. He runs a free after-school sports program from 3 - 6 p.m. every day on his own time for those neighborhood kids (including the 50+ who live at the Institute for Human Services, the State's largest homeless shelter) who can't afford the A+ after-school program. And heroes like the Queen Liliuokulani Children's Center which is paying for tutoring those kids from the time they get out of school at 2 p.m. until Bernard is through work at 3 p.m.

At the end of the day, Hawaii is going to have to come to grips with our ice epidemic and the destruction it is causing our state. We need to come together, employer and employee, labor union and small business, students and retirees, in other words, **everyone**, to send the strong message to our kids and fellow adults that drug (and alcohol) abuse is wrong, and that it's

destroying lives and families. We need to help those who need treatment, and we need to prevent our children from heading down that path to begin with. We need to make drug abuse everybody's business.

• Thursday, March 9, 2000 The Honolulu Advertiser A10

Standoff handled correctly

The Nanakuli barricade ended sadly, but Honolulu police prevented it from being much worse.

ISLAND VOICES

STEVEN S. ALM

Steven S. Alm is the U.S. attorney for the District of Hawaii.

It is time, once again, to be thankful for the work of the Honolulu Police Department.

The recent barricade situation in Nanakuli ended sadly when Dominic Kealoha shot and killed himself. There has been some criticism in the media about the way the situation on Farrington Highway was handled. I disagree with that criticism.

While tragic, the result that day could have been a lot worse. Kealoha could have taken a number of police officers and innocent bystanders with him — if not for the actions of the HPD.

This tragedy is reminiscent of the events of Jan. 30, 1997, when attorney George Parker, just convicted of corruptly trying to influence drug dealer Frank Moon, holed up in an alley off Alakea Street in Downtown Honolulu. Just as with Kealoha, Parker caused traffic to be tied up for hours, prevented thousands of people from getting to work or home, and caused numerous businesses and government operations (including the state District Court) to be disrupted.

In both cases, the HPD used the approach that experts across the country now believe is the best way to deal with hostage/barricade situations: Take it slow, keep the suspect talking and avoid the use of offensive force unless a life is being directly threatened.

ALM

Both Parker and Kealoha appeared to be bent on suicide. Parker tried to get the police to kill him by pretending he had a gun under his coat and rushing the officers. Luckily for him, HPD had acquired nonlethal weapons that, at considerable danger to themselves, they used to knock Parker down and out with only minor injuries.

Kealoha had run out of his car, away from the police, and the officers, again at danger to themselves, used nonlethal projectiles to try to stop him. This slowed but did not stop Kealoha, and he succeeded in shooting and killing himself.

Both situations were potentially deadly to police and innocent bystanders. The fact that no one else was killed or injured is a tribute to the well-trained and safety-conscious actions of the Honolulu Police Department. In both cases, HPD officials were no doubt aware that they would receive a certain amount of criticism for disrupting traffic, jobs and lives. But they did it anyway because it was the right thing to do.

Imagine for a moment if the police had acted differently on Farrington Highway that day. There is little doubt that HPD sharpshooters had the capability to shoot and kill Kealoha as he sat in his stolen car. If they did so, these officers and the HPD would now be called cold-blooded murderers. The HPD could also have attempted to lob tear gas at the car and charge Kealoha. Given that Kealoha was armed, it is certainly conceivable that he would have shot back, and we'd now be mourning the deaths of one or more police officers, innocent civilians in the area (bullets travel a long way) and Kealoha.

Just as George Parker was responsible for what happened in Downtown Honolulu three years ago, Dominic Kealoha is responsible for what happened on Farrington Highway. If people feel the need to blame anyone for what happened, blame Kealoha.

While there may be other issues, such as alternative access routes, that deserve serious consideration, that doesn't change the fact that a hostage/barricade situation arose that presented a very real threat to the safety of the participants, responding law enforcement professionals and potential passers-by.

And we can again be thankful that we have a Police Department that continues to deal with these incredibly difficult and dangerous situations in a thoroughly professional and competent manner and in doing so, help to keep us all safe.

The Advertiser
B SUNDAY • JULY 4, 1999 CITY DESK

PHOTO (SUBMITTED BY GRAYN FRANKLIN) • THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER

Some of the many faces of Weed & Seed, a collaboration of police, judges, prosecutors and community organizations to reclaim and rebuild Kalihi-Palama and Chinatown.

Grass roots power

With the Weed & Seed Program, a community is chasing criminals out

By Steven S. Alm

It is 5:30 a.m. on Pua Lane next to Mayor Wright Homes in Kalihi and the senior citizens of Puuiani Manor are out for their morning walk.

Why is this remarkable? Because a year ago they wouldn't have dared to go walking at such an early hour. Drug dealers and other criminals made the area too dangerous.

It is 7:30 a.m. on Pua Lane and dozens of students are leaving Mayor Wright Homes headed for Princess Kaiulani Elementary School, their now nationally recognized Blue Ribbon school.

The difference? They don't have to weave in and out of the same drug dealers and other criminals on their way to school (or their way home, for that matter).

What happened? The community, not the criminals, is now back in control of Pua Lane, and the entire Mayor Wright Homes area, where crime is down 45 percent.

One of the ways the community has asserted itself is through the Weed & Seed Program. Since the program officially started, in partnership with the Aloha United Way's Day of Caring, Sept. 3, 1998, Weed & Seed has helped to bring many concerned parties together to tackle problems identified by area residents.

Weed & Seed is a strategy of collaboration, bringing together federal, state and city law enforcement and social service agencies with private businesses, nonprofit social service agencies, community-based organizations and residents to reclaim, restore and rebuild our neighborhoods.

The first step is to "Weed" out the criminals in the target site, based on White House-identified priorities. This has meant that more than 100 drug dealers from Kalihi-Palama and Chinatown have been arrested and charged in federal court. More than 40 of the drug dealers have been convicted thus far, and the rest are awaiting trial (two chose to go to trial and were convicted in approximately 15 minutes, and the rest have pleaded guilty).

All those convicted (and all have been so far) are serving a minimum of one year in federal prison on the Mainland, with an average sentence of 30 months. Additionally, once they get out, they will have a geographic restriction placed on them and will be barred from the site for six additional years. This will mean a seven- to eight-year break for the residents from their destructive activities.

A key Weed & Seed goal is to provide swift and sure con-

See WEED, B4

Steven S. Alm is U.S. Attorney, District of Hawaii.

Weed: Program to clean up neighborhood twofold

FROM PAGE B1

sequences to lawbreakers.

This is now happening in state, as well as in federal court. On May 3, the state Weed & Seed Courtroom opened, with Judge Fa'auuga To'oto'o presiding. Judge To'oto'o has strong roots in the Weed & Seed site. He is on the board of Palama Settlement and has done extensive volunteer work with youth from Mayor Wright Homes.

All state-handled cases from the Weed & Seed site are being funneled into Judge To'oto'o's courtroom. He will handle all felony initial appearances, misdemeanor arraignments and trials, and all misdemeanor revocations of probation and contempt charges.

Those placed on probation (typical for most misdemeanor charges) will find themselves facing the same judge, Judge To'oto'o, if they violate any of the terms of probation.

To fulfill the Weed & Seed goal of swift, sure consequences, both police and city prosecutors have developed new systems relating to bail and screening to expedite the Weed & Seed cases. In addition, all of the supervising agencies at the state and federal level (pretrial, probation and parole) have collaborated to ensure that their supervision efforts will be as coordinated and, thus, as effective as possible.

The seeding

As important as the Weed portion is, and it is the necessary first step, the long-term success of the Weed & Seed Program is going to depend on the Seed initiatives. Again, it involved the collaboration of the more than 30 state, federal, nonprofit and private social service agencies that impact the site working with area businesses and residents to prevent crime, intervene in the lives of area youngsters and adults, and to work toward economic revitalization and true neighborhood restoration.

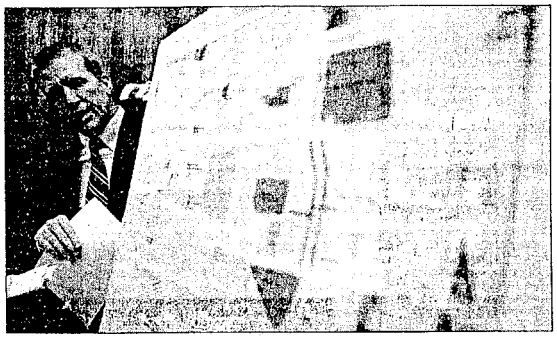
There have been a number of significant successes in the neighborhoods, often building on the good programs already in place. A good example of that of collaboration at Princess Kaiulani Elementary School. Principal Charlotte White has built a caring team of staff, parents and community volunteers (including the Rotary Club and two Pearl Harbor submarine crews) to create a nurturing, supportive and learning-centered environment for neighborhood kids.

Bernard Louis, the head custodian at Kaiulani Elementary, started an after-school sports program a couple of years ago to provide safe and structured activities during the high-risk, after-school hours for kids who couldn't afford the A-plus program.

Kaiulani's relatively low-income population base includes 54 students from the Institute for Human Services homeless shelter.

A gap existed between the time Kaiulani students were released for the day and when Bernard got through work for the day. With all of the parties at the table and communicating, Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center weighed in and provided funds to pay for tutoring for students on campus every day after school during that time period. The Sports Authority store pitched in with gloves, balls and bats. Sid Fernandez even conducted a baseball clinic. Now these kids finish school, go to tutoring, and then participate in Bernard's sports program, which is now bigger than A-plus at Kaiulani.

Collaboration takes many forms. The Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (formerly Hawaii Housing Authority) gave up a two-bedroom unit at Mayor Wright Homes, next to Pua Lane, to be the Weed & Seed Community House. It is now a safe haven where neighborhood kids can do their homework, work on computers, and socialize in a safe, secure setting. It is also the base of operations for the Weed & Seed community police officers and a number of other neighborhood activities.



ADVERTISER LIBRARY PHOTO • June 1999

U.S. Attorney Steven Alm shows a map of Weed & Seed area. More than 100 drug dealers from Kalihi-Palama and Chinatown have been arrested and charged in federal court.

Head Start

Similarly, Kukui Gardens has made available a four-bedroom unit to begin a Head Start Program. In addition to helping to provide a great place for child care and free up young mothers to enter the work force, it will provide job training opportunities on site in the early childhood care field.

Drug dealing and drug use were identified by area residents as their chief law enforcement concerns. In addition to removing drug dealers, it is important to help those with drug abuse problems fight their addictions.

Through the Weed & Seed Program, the state judiciary's successful Drug Court program received a $299,000 federal grant to double the size of its program. That means 125 new clients will be added, all from the Weed & Seed Site. They in turn will do community service work back in the site.

Collaborating partners are pitching in time, money and supplies for Family Nights at Mayor Wright Homes and other neighborhood activities. Residents, feeling safer, go out and about more and are getting more involved in community activities.

This increased citizen presence then serves to discourage people from criminal behavior to begin with.

Serving as a key link between many Weed & Seed efforts and between the various government agencies and the area residents are the Weed & Seed sergeant and the three officers from the Honolulu Police Department. These community policing officers are at the site in uniform every day.

Highly visible, either on foot or on bicycles, they know residents and business owners by name. They are well liked by the kids in the neighborhood and are terrific role models.

Initially suspect, they are now trusted by area residents to help solve area problems. Their efforts have been recognized by HPD, as well. Weed & Seed Sgt. John Kauwenaole, along with Sgt. Teddy Chun, the Crime Reduction Unit supervisor from Kalihi who led the Pua Lane investigative efforts, were recently named co-officers of the year by HPD.

Through everyone's efforts, law enforcement, residents and businesses, crime is down throughout the site and down 45 percent in the Mayor Wright Homes area. Residents can take their early morning walks, and the students go to and from school every day without having to run the drug dealer gauntlet. Area employees feel safer parking their cars during the day and walking to and from work. Area residents are out and about in their community more, knowing they are safer, and that their partners, the police, are a phone call away.

Listing all of the good things that are happening in Kalihi, Palama and Chinatown would fill the newspaper. Efforts such as Weed & Seed are trying to be a part of the solution, trying to help residents and businesses take control of their neighborhood.

The weeding

The Weed efforts will continue throughout the entire site as needed, arresting and prosecuting in federal and state court those who are bent on degrading the neighborhood through their activities and in appropriate cases, forfeiting those buildings whose owners knowingly allow these activities to take place.

The key to Weed & Seed's success thus far has been true collaboration. We all have to look beyond the confines of our own agency missions and look to working with each other to solve problems. When all of the players in a community start working together, both among themselves and with area residents, to solve resident-identified needs and problems, there really is little that can't be achieved.

There is more that needs to be done, but a lot has already been accomplished. The future looks bright.

WEED & SEED NEWS

Vol. I, No. 1 Honolulu, Hawaii December 1998

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS FROM WEED & SEED

The holiday season is a time to reflect on the many things for which we are thankful -- our families, friends, neighbors, and co-workers. The Weed & Seed Steering Committee and staff is grateful for your enthusiastic support of this program. A year ago, Project Weed & Seed was just a dream. Today, only three months after we officially kicked-off our first Weed & Seed site in Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown with Aloha United Way's Day of Caring on September 3, 1998, positive changes have been happening in the neighborhood. A joint law enforcement task force has been formed to "weed" out crime. To date, 33 drug dealers arrested in the site have pled guilty or been convicted in federal court, and crime rates in the Pua Lane area have fallen by about 45%. More than 30 government, private and non-profit social service providers and community groups are working together with residents to plan and implement "seed" strategies to strengthen families, support our schools, create job opportunities, and revitalize our neighborhoods. Working together, I know that we can make Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown a better, safer place to live, work and raise our children.

On behalf of Project Weed & Seed and all of its partners, I wish you and your loved ones a safe and happy holiday, and a prosperous 1999.

STEVEN S. ALM
United States Attorney

HELP WANTED: The purpose of this newsletter, THE WEED & SEED NEWS, is to share what is going on in our site, to celebrate community successes, and to announce new projects that are being planned so that you can join us and share your ideas, talents, and enthusiasm. If you have any projects or events that you would like to publicize, want to send out a request for help, or are interested in writing an article for the newsletter, please call Maile at 543-2216.

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INTRODUCING MAILE KANEMARU . . .

For those of you who haven't yet met our new Weed and Seed Coordinator, MAILE KANEMARU, you're in for a treat! Maile is senior executive from the YMCA OF HONOLULU and is on loan to Weed & Seed to facilitate and coordinate our community building efforts. You can reach Maile at:

Project Weed and Seed
200 North Vineyard Blvd., Suite. 700
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
Telephone: 543-2216
Facsimile: 543-2222

Special thanks to ALOHA UNITED WAY for donating space and support for the Weed & Seed office.

COMMUNITY POLICING: THE BRIDGE BETWEEN THE WEED AND THE SEED EFFORTS

Community oriented policing is a philosophy that encourages creative problem solving and recognizes the value of community partnerships in developing crime reduction and prevention strategies. The Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown Weed & Seed site is fortunate to be served by two excellent teams:

- **HPD DISTRICT 5 (KALIHI) WEED & SEED TEAM:** SGT. JOHN KAUWENAOLE and OFFICERS AARON AGMATA, RAPHAEL HOOD and DARNET SENE can be reached at 845-1220.
- **DISTRICT 1 (CHINATOWN) COMMUNITY POLICING TEAM:** SGT. LESTER HITE and OFFICER DARRIEN THORNLEY can be reached at 529-3695, or at their office at Kukui Gardens, 1305 Liliha Street.

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ALOHA UNITED WAY'S DAY OF CARING LAUNCHES WEED & SEED'S FIRST SITE

ALOHA UNITED WAY, a leading member of the Weed & Seed Steering Committee, dedicated its annual Day of Caring to serve as the official Weed & Seed kick off event. On September 3, 1998, more than 900 volunteers and residents performed service projects to clean up, beautify and improve the Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown site. Projects included cleaning, painting and food preparation at homeless shelters, the installation of bike racks at Kaiulani Elementary school, grading work to improve Palama Settlement's parking lot, painting of walls, stairwells and the guard shack at MWH and planting trees, graffiti paint-overs, and stream and storm drain cleaning.

HCDCH'S WEED & SEED COMMUNITY HOUSE

The HAWAII COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII (formerly the Hawaii Housing Authority), another principal partner on the Weed & Seed Steering Committee, has donated a two-bedroom unit (along Pua Lane) at Mayor Wright Homes for the purpose of opening the Weed & Seed Community House. HPD's D-5 Weed & Seed Team will be staffing and equipping the Community House for use by residents, the MWH Tenants Association, the MWH Citizen Patrol, and other community activities. The Community House will be officially opened with a blessing and celebration in late January 1999. If you have any questions about the Community House or would like to help in planning the opening celebration, please call Maile at 543-2216 or HPD Sgt. John Kauwenaole at 845-1220.

THANKSGIVING FAMILY NIGHT AT MAYOR WRIGHT HOMES A ROARING SUCCESS!!

On Tuesday, November 24, 1998, the MAYOR WRIGHT HOMES TENANT ASSOCIATION held a Thanksgiving Family Night at its Community Hall. More than 70 families participated in the fun, which included a potluck dinner, Bingo, Wheel of Fortune, and door prizes. The event was co-sponsored by the HAWAII COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF HAWAII (formerly the Hawaii Housing Authority), the QUEEN LILIUOKALANI CHILDREN'S CENTER, the PALAMA SETTLEMENT, the IMMIGRANT CENTER, the KALIHI YMCA, HAWAII LITERACY, the HAWAII DANCE ALLIANCE, and Weed & Seed. Thanks to all of the organizations and individuals who worked so hard to make the evening a success. Special mahalos to HCDCH Tenant Relations Worker MICHI KANOURA-HATAE for cooking all that extra rice and to the MWH TENANT ASSOCIATION BOARD for handling the clean up. Everyone had a great time -- let's do it again!!

"WEED" EFFORTS ARE MAKING A DIFFERENCE

- **Drug Task Force:** Since July 1998, the Joint Weed & Seed Drug Task Force has arrested 48 drug dealers in the site. Of those, 40 have been charged in federal court and 33 have been convicted or pled guilty.

- **Crime Rates Drop:** Based on a comparison of HPD statistics for January-December 1997 and January-October 1998, the crime rates in the Pua Lane area dropped more than 45%. Calls for service (911 calls) dropped 45%. Residents and businesses are noticing a difference!

CREATING SAFE AND DECENT COMMUNITIES

On September 22-23, 1998, a state-wide conference for community policing officers and public and government-assisted housing managers was sponsored by the U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, the HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT, and the U.S. DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. Mainland and local experts covered topics such as the Weed & Seed philosophy, building community partnerships, tenant screening procedures, the eviction process, drug recognition, and crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED).

HEAD START PROGRAM AT KUKUI GARDENS

Thanks to the generosity of the KUKUI GARDENS CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS and the support of resident manager CELINE TAKAHASHI and MARK WEST of LOYALTY ENTERPRISES, LTD., a new Head Start program will be established at the Kukui Gardens Project on Liliha Street by the HONOLULU COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, INC. (HCAP) and the CITY'S DEPT. OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL RESOURCES (DCSR). The Kukui Gardens Corporation is donating a four-bedroom unit to house the program. Head Start is a nationally recognized day care program for children between the ages of 3-5 years. The Kukui Gardens Head Start program will provide quality care for 25 children, with priority for placement given to Kukui Gardens families. HCAP and DCSR also will be developing a program to train parents in child care so that they can take over operation of the Kukui Garden program. Additional Head Start sites are being sought. If you have any questions about the Kukui Gardens Head Start program or other Head Start sites, please call Roland Gella at 847-2400.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT WEED & SEED, CALL MAILE KANEMARU AT 543-2216.

☆ SPOTLIGHT ON KAIULANI ELEMENTARY ☆

Weed & Seed is a community building strategy based on cooperation and collaboration. Principal CHARLOTTE WHITE and her staff exemplify thatstrategy and are experts at establishing partnerships. Here are just a few examples:

WORK DAY: Saturday, October 24, 1998, was MAKE A DIFFERENCE DAY -- and what a difference more than 150 volunteers made! Parents, students, teachers, residents, businesses, and volunteers from the ROTARY CLUB OF METROPOLITAN HONOLULU, the crew of the nuclear submarine U.S.S. CHICAGO, and the Weed & Seed community partnership cleaned the campus and planted greenery and flowers. Many thanks to HCDCH and the CITY'S DEPT. OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT for providing manpower and equipment to power-wash bathrooms and the front walls of the school. A big mahalo to the QUEEN LILIUOKALANI CHILDREN'S CENTER for providing lunch, which was cooked by the cafeteria staff and faculty. Music was provided by the talented HPD SGT. KAUWENAOLE and his cousin.

BERNARD LOUIS, AN EXTRAORDINARY VOLUNTEER: BERNARD LOUIS, the school's head custodian, spends hours of his free time organizing and running athletic programs for the kids at Kaiulani Elementary. This year, QUEEN LILIUOKALANI CHILDREN'S CENTER provided a grant to staff a study hall where kids can do their homework before the sports activities begin. Way to go, BERNARD!!

BLUE RIBBON AWARD: On November 6, 1998, Kaiulani Elementary was picked as one of Hawaii's three Blue Ribbon schools that will compete for national recognition. Congratulations and thank you for all your great work! We'll keep our fingers crossed!!

HAWAII DRUG COURT WEED & SEED TRACK

In partnership with Weed & Seed, the HAWAII STATE JUDICIARY obtained a $299,983 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to expand the Hawaii Drug Court program. The Hawaii Drug Court provides a treatment-based alternative to incarceration for non-violent drug offenders. Under the grant, a Weed & Seed track will be created to treat up to 125 drug offenders from the site. For more information about drug court, call Rachel Moriyama at 541-1826.

STUDENTS SWORN IN AS JUNIOR FBI AGENTS

On November 25, 1998, MYRON FULLER, head of the FBI's Honolulu Office and a Weed & Seed Steering Committee member, swore in 78 new "agents" as part of the FBI's "JUNIOR G-MEN PROGRAM" at Kaiulani Elementary School. Every Wednesday, FBI Training Technician, SHERRI OKAMOTO, will be organizing classes for the fifth grade that will cover the federal government, the duties of an FBI agent, a physical fitness test, drug recognition, fingerprint analysis, gangs, problem-solving, and anger management. Volunteer mentors from the FBI have been paired with 16 students to meet on a one-on-one basis each week.

THE W&S GRAPEVINE: DID YOU KNOW . . .?

- **D.C. CONFERENCE:** Hawaii was well represented at the National Crime Prevention Conference in Washington, D.C., by PAT HAMAMOTO, McKinley High, PENNY TOM, Central Middle School, CHARLOTTE WHITE Kaiulani Elementary, LARI KOGA, Dept. of the Attorney General, DAVE NAKADA, the Boys & Girls Club of Honolulu, HPD's MAJOR HENRY LAU, LT. ART LEDWARD, and SGT. LEROY FUJISHIGE, and MAILE.

- **NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE GRANT:** Thanks to AUW and COUNCILMAN MUFI HANNEMAN, a $20,000 NFL grant was awarded to PALAMA SETTLEMENT to improve its football field.

- **LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE:** HPD ASST. CHIEF BARBARA WONG and MAILE served as panelists at a Weed & Seed conference held in Phoenix, Arizona. Deputy Prosecutor LARRY GREAN and Asst. U.S. Attorney CHRIS THOMAS also represented our Weed & Seed program at the conference.

- **FIRE SAFETY CLASS:** Mahalo to Principal GWENDOLYN LEE, AUW and MAILE for arranging a fire safety class for Kauluwela Elementary School parents. The class was presented by the HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT and the AMERICAN RED CROSS passed out free smoke detectors.

- **ZOO DAY:** On Saturday, November 28, 1998, HPD and the Weed & Seed program organized a picnic at the Honolulu Zoo for Kaiulani Elementary School students and their parents. Thanks to AUW for providing lunch and to the HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD for providing a bus and driver. The kids and the police officers had a wonderful time!

SEASON'S GREETINGS

FROM THE WEED & SEED COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

Project Weed & Seed
200 North Vineyard Blvd., Suite 700
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

WEED & SEED NEWS

Vol. I, No. 2 Honolulu, Hawaii May 1999

Community House Opens With Celebration

The doors to Honolulu's first Weed & Seed Community House were opened with over 500 people enjoying song, dance, keiki activities, special visitors, food and lots of information-sharing.

The House, located in Unit 3D at Mayor Wright Housing, was dedicated at a January 30th ceremony and Community Celebration. Augie T. and Councilman Jon Yoshimura served as emcees, introducing many local performers and speakers.

Entertainment was provided by Kaiulani Elementary fifth-graders, Kalihi YMCA Club 21, Word of Life Hula Halau, Central Middle and McKinley High School students, Immigrant Center Young Achievers and Word of Life Church Men of W.A.R. - The Peacemakers.

Celebrities Chris Maafala of the Pittsburgh Steelers and Nia Tuitele of the Hawaii Pacific NCAA Championship volleyball team autographed pictures for children. As residents of Mayor Wright Homes, both are good role models for the young residents.

Guests also lined up at the HPD barbe-que wagon for hot dogs cooked by the officers.

One major highlight of the day was Joe Onosai pulling a 40,000-pound fire truck on Pua Lane! (See photo on back page).

Other activities included health screenings for high blood pressure and cholesterol, early childhood developmental screening, making luggage tags and bookmarks, job training information, Keiki ID and kindergarten registration.

Since the opening, Bank of Hawaii and the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development have donated computers, and Tesoro Hawaii has donated a television, VCR, four file cabinets and a couch. Clients from Drug Court are working with HPD's Weed & Seed officers to set up a computer center at the Community House.

The House is great place to do homework, stop by for a snack or hold a meeting. Agencies and service providers are invited to use the House to provide services. To arrange for a time, call Weed & Seed Coordinator, Maile Kanemaru at 543-2216. Stop by for a visit!

Many thanks to planning committee members from Aloha United Way, City and County of Honolulu, Dept. of the Attorney General, Hawaii National Guard, Honolulu Police Dept., Housing and Community Development Corp. of Hawaii, Immigrant Center, Kaiulani Elementary School, Kalihi YMCA, Mayor Wright Tenants Association, Kalihi-Palama Health Center, Palama Settlement-Family Service Center, Parents and Children Together and Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center.

Mahalo!

We wish to thank Becky Huffman of Parents and Children Together (PACT) for assisting with this edition of the newsletter.

From the Steering Committee

I am so excited about all of the positive activities in the Weed and Seed site. Drug dealers continue to be convicted in federal court and are being sentenced to an average of just under two years in federal prison on the Mainland. When they are released, they are banned from the site for six additional years. This way, the community will really get a break from the dealers, and it sends a strong message to them and others that drug dealing will not be tolerated.

On Monday, May 3, the Weed and Seed Courtroom opened in Honolulu District Court with The Honorable Fa'au'uga To'oto'o presiding. The Honolulu Prosecutor's Office and the Honolulu Police Department have set up procedures to immediately charge all Weed and Seed cases and to ask for high bail and geographic restrictions from the Weed and Seed site for all defendants.

For each criminal "weeded" out, more and more residents and businesses are stepping in to "seed" the neighborhood with positive efforts and programs. The Community House is now open and donated equipment and labor are fast making it a valued resource for residents of all ages.

Let's keep all the good work going!

STEVEN S. ALM

Service Providers, Can You Help?

The Mayor Wright Homes Tenant Association has made an appeal to service providers to help at the Youth Center. Supervisors are needed after school (3-6 pm) at the community hall.

Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center has donated funds to purchase a ping pong table and foosball machine, as well as other sports equipment. Kalihi YMCA is providing staff twice a week for tutoring.

If you can help, please call Maile at 543-2216.

Congratulations, Bernard!

Bernard Louis, Head custodian at Kaiulani Elementary School, recently received the *Ola Pono Award.*

Louis, a Farrington High School graduate, grew up in the lower Kamehameha IV Road area, and knows what it's like to grow up poor with nothing to do after school. He has dedicated himself to keeping kids away from drugs and gangs.

The award was presented from Hawaii Medical Services Association, Department of Education, Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawaii, Department of the Attorney General, NBC Hawaii News 8 and Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate's Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Program.

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Weed & Seed Officers On the Road

Weed and Seed HPD Officers have been getting around lately! They recently helped Kaiulani School with Drug Free Day, displaying their fleet vehicle and the bicycles that they use.

In February, they took 43 students to Kaneohe Marine Base for a football clinic, hosted by the National Football League and No Hope in Dope. They also volunteered, along with several parents, to accompany 53 students to the NFL and Pro Bowl Experience at the Card Show at the Blaisdell Exhibition Hall.

Students from Likelike, Kauluwela and Kaiulani Elementary, Central Middle and McKinley High Schools participated in kicking exhibitions and running, blocking and football catching booths. Thank you, Aloha United Way, for making this activity possible!

Our Wish List

These items would be appreciated for the Community House:

**Surge protectors for computers*
**Curtains for the rooms*
**Paper products for children's snacks: napkins, paper cups, snack baggies*

To donate, please call Maile Kanemaru, 543-2216.

Weed & Seed Panel Presents at HCC

Over 100 Honolulu Community College students, faculty and staff, as well as neighbor-hood business folks, attended a February Weed & Seed presentation at HCC.

Mayor Jeremy Harris made introductory remarks before the panel discussion. Speakers were Steve Alm, U.S. Attorney; John Peyton, Assistant U.S. Attorney; Lowell Kalapa, Tax Foundation of Hawaii president and chairman of the Seed Committee; Irving Lauber, Aloha United Way president; Mike Flores, Housing and Urban Development community builder; Bob Agres, City & County Housing & Urban Development Branch; Theresa Cummings, Mayor Wright Tenant Association president; and Maile Kanemaru, Weed and Seed coordinator.

Break-out groups at the end of the presentation paired speakers with audience members to brainstorm about HCC involvement in the Weed and Seed effort.

Labor Joins Seed Effort With Spring Project 1999

More than 50 volunteers were involved in Labor's April 1st Spring Project 1999 at Kauluwela School. The project, organized to promote literacy, contribute to the community and demonstrate what unionized workers do, featured story hour, crafts and "show-and-tell" for 90 kindergarten students.

An electrical lineman (IBEW 1260), carpenter (Hawaii Carpenters Union), fire fighter (HHFA) and police officer (SHOPO) appeared in uniform for "show and tell."

Volunteers participated in story-telling, coloring Easter eggs and making bunny headbands. Each student received a goodie bag full of books, school supplies and healthy snacks. Other participating unions include American Postal Workers Union, HGEA, HSTA, Hawaii Teamsters, Hawaii State AFL-CIO, ILWU Local 142, Laborers' International Union of North America local 368, Glaziers' Union local 1889 and IBEW local 1357.

Drug Court Update

- Ten Drug Court clients helped with Honolulu Community Action Program's government surplus food distribution.
- Six clients are participating in HCAP's job readiness workshop.
- Drug Court staff is working with HPD's District V and I to set up geographical boundaries for clients.
- Gwen Palmer, nurse at the Public Health Division of Lanakila Health Center, sits in on case reviews with Drug Court staff on Mondays.
- Clients are working with Weed & Seed officers to build a computer center and set up computer programs at the Community House.

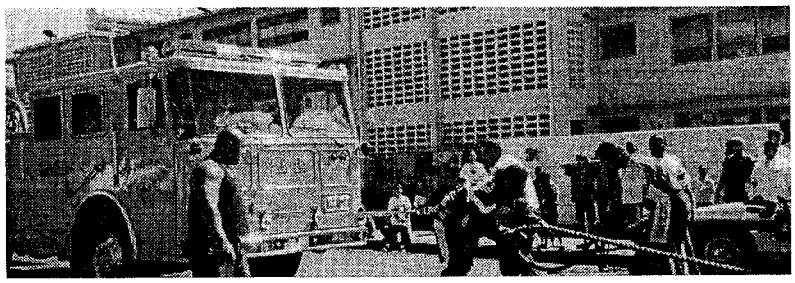
Palama Settlement Celebrates Easter

Palama Settlement's Annual Easter Celebration attracted 400 children and their families for an Easter bonnet contest, egg hunt, and an appearance by Mr. Bunny.

Prizes for the Easter bonnet contest were provided by co-sponsor, St. Peter and Paul Church. Kalihi YMCA provided transportation for families from Homeless Solutions and Institute for Human Services. Palama staff provided dinner for these families.

The event also included a Free Store of donated clothing and household items. Families were able to take whatever they needed.

Weed & Seed
200 North Vineyard Blvd., Ste. 700
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817



Joe Onosai pulls the 40,000-pound truck from HFD Engine 4, Ladder 4 Battalion #1 on Pua Lane! When he's not pulling trucks, Joe is an assistant pastor at Word of Life Church and a frequent speaker at area schools.

Roving Reporter:

How has the Weed and Seed effort affected your quality of life?

"It's real nice over here now since last year; there's been a lot of improvement. There used to be guns, violence...everything over." **Mr. Bruno Lat**

"There are less bad people and trouble coming around. Now there's people coming around teaching kids. A lot of parents who used to do drugs now help out people. People are not afraid to call the police; I really see difference." **John Requilman**

"There's less gang members, the place looks better, and people don't party at night that much. Before, there were beer bottles on the ground." **Ricky Cheng**

"The bad guys that used to be here are not here anymore. We feel safer." **Looan Troung**

"It's way better for the kids; we don't have to worry about drive-by shootings. Drug use is way down and kids are not afraid. It's much safer now. We're not afraid to come outside and sit on the porch at night. Before, we couldn't do that." **Herman Pang**

"There's a big difference now days. These days it's really calmed down. Looks like things are going to be alright. Now it's just small problems. Traffic coming into the Housing used to be heavy; we saw different faces. We didn't know who those people were." **Cathryn Tuitele**

WEED & SEED NEWS

Vol. I, No. 3 Honolulu, Hawaii October 1999

Weed and Seed Recognized as Best of the Best

Housing and Urban Development Secretary Andrew Cuomo announced Honolulu's Weed and Seed initiative as one of the 100 "Best of the Best" Practice award winners at a special ceremony on July 24, 1999 in Kansas City, MO. Honolulu's Weed and Seed initiative, recognized for its outstanding and innovative use of community resources to better serve families and communities, was selected from over 3,000 Best Practices submitted from across the country. Accepting the award on behalf of the Weed and Seed partners were US Attorney Steve Alm and Honolulu Managing Director, Benjamin Lee. Maile Kanemaru, Weed and Seed Coordinator, and Sgt. John Kauwenaole of the Honolulu Police Department, also attended the conference and shared information on Honolulu's program with participants visiting the Best Practices exhibits.

HUD Deputy Secretary Saul Ramirez presents Best Practice Award to US Attorney Steve Alm, HPD Sgt. John Kauwenaole, Weed and Seed Coordinator Maile Kanemaru, and Honolulu Managing Director Benjamin Lee for the Honolulu Weed and Seed Initiative.

"Best Practices Awards are HUD's equivalent of the Academy Awards, given for an outstanding performance in service of the American people," Cuomo said. "The award winners can serve as models to groups in other communities working to build affordable housing, spark economic development, create jobs, fight housing discrimination, expand homeownership, and help homeless people become self-sufficient."

Gordan Furutani, Senior Community Builder in HUD's Hawaii State Office, said, "This is an outstanding award for Honolulu. It is testimony to what a community is able to accomplish when people and organizations come together to make something happen. It is an excellent example of the power of collaboration."

Weed and Seed Looking to Waipahu as Second Site

United States Attorney Steven Alm announced recently that the Hawaii Weed and Seed Steering Committee has decided to apply to the United States Department of Justice for an official Weed and Seed designation for the Waipahu area for the year 2000. Alm said, "We are really looking forward to working with the residents, businesses, and non-profit and government entities that live and work in the Waipahu area to learn what they consider to be the chief problems there and see if we can work together to come up with some solutions."

The current effort in Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown will continue as well in hopes of building on the successes that have been achieved thus far. "More and more partners continue to join with area residents and businesses to drive the criminals out and to bring the positive changes to Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown," Alm said. Different communities often have different problems requiring different solutions. "Waipahu has a long and proud history. We need to work with the Waipahu community to build on the successful efforts currently in place there and to make it as positive and safe a community as possible for residents to live, work, and raise their families."

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT WEED & SEED, CALL MAILE KANEMARU AT 543-2216.

From the Steering Committee

It has been a great summer for Weed and Seed. Through all of the partner's efforts, crime continues to be down and good programs are starting. These efforts are being noticed, as well.

Congratulations to Sgts. John Kauwenaole and Teddy Chun for their Officer-of-the-Year Awards. Congratulations, as well, to the whole Weed and Seed Family for the HUD "Best Practice" Award. In addition, Kaiulani Elementary School received national "Blue Ribbon" recognition. Great job by Charlotte White, her committed faculty, staff, and parents, and great group of super learners.

Every week new partners join us in this great effort to get crime out of Kalihi-Palama and Chinatown and to develop new programs and strategies to make the area the best place possible to live and raise our families. Tesoro has opened a new gas station on Vineyard across from Palama Settlement. They have a training center in the back, and all of the new employees will be coming to this station for training. The Tesoro employees have spoken very positively of the warm reception they have received from the community. Tesoro has been a big supporter of Weed and Seed and Palama Settlement, and the community is laying out the welcome mat for them, as well. Keep up the good work!

STEVEN S. ALM
United States Attorney

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

HPD Honors Weed and Seed Area Officers

Two police officers from District 5 - Kalihi were honored recently by the Honolulu Police Department as officers of the year. Sgt. John Kauwenaole, a mainstay in the community policing effort of the Federally-recognized Weed and Seed initiative, was recognized by Chief Lee Donahue for his efforts in reducing in the Mayor Wright Homes-Palama-Chinatown area violent crime by 46 percent and property crime by 39%. Sgt. Kauwenaole and his community policing team play a key role in linking the weeding effort that among other things has cleared the area, primarily along Pua Lane, of all drug dealing and the seeding effort that is underway to engage the residents and business owners in revitalizing the community to prevent the criminal element from returning.

In 1998, Sgt. Theodore Chun coordinated the "Big Bang" drug bust targeting the drug dealers in the Mayor Wright Homes area. The operation resulted in 32 arrests, 13 federal indictments, and the seizure of 17 vehicles. Sgt. Chun's Crime Reduction Unit was also instrumental in stopping a crime ring involving credit card fraud, auto theft and mail theft. His unit also cracked a series of armed robberies of taxicab drivers.

AUW Day of Caring

The annual Aloha United Way Day of caring was held this year on August 25. Over 270 volunteers worked in seven projects in the Weed and Seed site. Volunteers cleaned debris along the Kapalama Canal, cleaned and swept the Sun Yat-Sen Park, prepared an area at Central Middle School for planting, painted the interior and exterior of the Community Hall at Mayor Wright Homes, cleaned the stairwells, repainted the curbs and re-striped the parking lot at Kalanihuia Elderly housing, removed broken tables and benches and painted the restrooms at Aala Park, and weeded the garden at Likelike Elementary School. Thank you, Aloha United Way, for sponsoring this great event and for designating the Weed and Seed site as a primary Day of Caring area.

Honors for Kaiulani 5th Graders

Several neighborhood students were honored at the 5th grade graduation ceremony of the Princess Victoria Kaiulani Elementary School on June 9. Those receiving awards for their accomplishments were:

Ashlyn Flores - Essay Contest winner "Why I am Proud to be a 5th Grader at Princess Victoria Kaiulani Elementary School"

Reynard Ababa - FBI essay contest winner "What it Means to Me to be a Junior Special FBI Agent"

Ann Tran - Winner of Hawaii Education Association Poem Contest

Chellisa Faletor, Ann Tran, and Carrie Ann Agag - Liliha/Palama Business Association Award for outstanding 5th graders. Award presented by Cyrus Tamashiro of Tamashiro Market.

To close the graduation ceremony, the 5th graders dedicated and sang "You'll Always be a Part of Me" to their teachers.

Another event enjoyed by the 5th graders was a class tour of the Federal Building as part of the Junior G-Men Program. The tour included visiting the courtroom of Judge Susan Oki Mollway and checking out the offices and facilities of the U.S. Marshals and the FBI. Training Coordinator Sherri Okamoto arranged the tour.

New Playground Dedicated at Mayor Wright Homes

Responding to a need identified by the residents of Mayor Wright Homes, the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) unveiled on May 19, 1999, a brand new playground for toddlers and younger children which features state of the art playground equipment including three slides, bridges, decks, climbing areas, trapeze rings, poles and a tic-tac-toe panel. The playground was funded through the 1996 Public Housing Drug Elimination Program grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to HCDCH and signifies a collaborative effort on the part of the residents, HCDCH, the Weed and Seed initiative, and the surrounding community to provide a safe and fun area for the children to gather and play. Yet another outstanding example of community building.

"Communities of the New Millennium"

"Communities of the New Millennium" was the theme of the National Weed and Seed Conference held in Houston, TX on August 1-4, 1999. Over 1,500 representatives of weed and seed sites across the country learned new strategies and networked with each other to bring new ideas back to their communities. The Honolulu Weed and Seed was given special recognition as it was one of only 20 out of 205 sites showcased in the video collage presented at the conference. Honolulu was well represented with a delegation headed by US Attorney Steve Alm and included Tom Helper, and Gerwin Miyamoto from the US Attorney's office; Gerry Silva from the Office of the Managing Director; Lt. John Lum and Officer Rafael Hood from the Honolulu Police Department; Hannah Eliapo from Mayor Wright Homes; Carol and Jason Anzai from Kukui Gardens; Vernetta Chan, Neal Ceberano and Darin Kawazoe from Drug Court; Maj. Randall Tom from the Hawaii National Guard; and Maile Kanemaru of the Honolulu Weed and Seed.

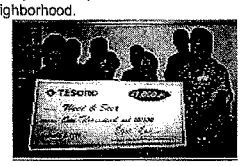
Honors for Kaiulani School

The Princess Victoria Kaiulani Elementary School celebrated its 100th birthday on April 24 with a Centennial Luau held on the school lawn. Over 1,000 people feasted on the food prepared by Kaumakapili Church and Tamashiro Market and enjoyed the entertainment provided by the talented students of Kaiulani School. The celebration was made even more memorable by Kaiulani School receiving the Blue Ribbon Schools Award from the US Department of Education's National Elementary School Recognition Program. The Blue Ribbon School Award is one of the most prestigious awards in the nation that can be awarded to a school. Kaiulani School is only one of 266 elementary schools in 37 states and Puerto Rico to be given this distinction. Esther Palimo'o, a cafeteria worker at Kaiulani School said her 5th grade granddaughter "comes home excited about her school projects." "Students learn important lifelong values", she said. "The school teaches children kindness, respect, self-esteem, and cooperation." Congratulations, faculty, staff, students, parents and of course, principal, Mrs. Charlotte White!

Welcome Tesoro Hawaii and St. Francis Healthcare System!

The list of Weed and Seed partners continues to grow with the addition of a business and a service agency to the community.

On August 21, Tesoro Hawaii invited the neighborhood residents to help celebrate the grand opening of its new station on Vineyard Boulevard. Great entertainment provided by the folks at Palama Settlement, free keiki ID, and lots of popcorn and other goodies. Tesoro Hawaii donated $1,000 to the Honolulu Weed and Seed as a show of its support for the community. Thank you, Tesoro Hawaii and welcome to the neighborhood.



The St. Francis Healthcare System of Hawaii held an Open House and dedication of its new Community Center in Kukui Gardens on August 23. The Community House will be staffed with a case manager and a community health nurse. They will provide health screenings and other services to the residents of Kukui Gardens. Thank you, St. Francis Healthcare System of Hawaii, Catholic Charities, and the owners of Kukui Gardens.

Drug Court Clients Give Back to the Community

The success of Honolulu's Drug Court can be measured in many ways, but the most visible is the contribution of the Drug Court clients in helping to improve the community. Every day, Drug Court clients can be seen doing community service: assisting HCAP with the food surplus distribution, building shelving for the Community House computers and helping install the computers, assisting HCDCH staff in the cleanup of Mayor Wright Homes and Kamehameha Homes, cleaning along the shores of Kapalama Canal along Kokea Street during the AUW Day of Caring, and assisting with the Honolulu Community College May Day Program. Drug Court and the community service performed by the clients are an excellent alternative to sending the minor offenders to prison.

Weed & Seed
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Honolulu, HI 96817

Steven Alm, U.S. Attorney
U.S. Attorney's Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Ste. 6100
Honolulu, HI 96850

Weed and Seed Court

A Weed and Seed Court has been created to serve the Weed and Seed site exclusively. The advantage of this site specific court is that one judge gets to process all arrests made in the site enabling the judge to not only keep better track of what is going on in the community but to keep better track of repeat offenders. Judge Fa`auuga To`oto`o presides over this court where he has mandated swift and severe consequences, including geographic restrictions, for those convicted of offenses committed in the neighborhood. Needless to say that the dedicated court has been very effective in curbing crime in the target area.

Mahalo!!

We wish to thank Claudine Allen and Mike Flores, from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, for co-editing this edition of the newsletter.

Planting the Seed

- Congratulations to the staff of the US Attorney for a successful book drive. The Weed and Seed Community House, Hawaii Literacy, and Likelike Elementary School were the recipients of the 275 books collected. Mahalo to Mei Wine and the caring staff at the US Attorney's office. Great job!.
- 50 volunteers from the Liliha Business Association, HPD, churches, Kaiulani School, and Drug Court clients helped paint out graffiti on Vineyard Boulevard, Kanoa Street, Dillingham Boulevard, and Liliha Street as part of the Graffiti Paint Out held on June 26. The Filipino Council of Hawaii, Cagayan Valley Association of Hawaii and the Famar-Layte Association provided lunch. Good going to all the volunteers!
- Free shaved ice was the big hit with the children at the Mayor Wright Homes Cultural Fair on July 10. Educational materials and games for the children and free blood pressure checks. Thank you, Council Chair Jon Yoshimura, for the shaved ice and thank you, HPD, for supplying the sound system for the entertainment.
- Family Fun Day on Saturday, August 7 was the end of summer blast for the residents of Mayor Wright Homes. From 3-7 pm, residents enjoyed a summer barbecue complete with the HPD barbecue wagon, hot dogs and other food brought by the residents. What an enjoyable way to spend a summer day!

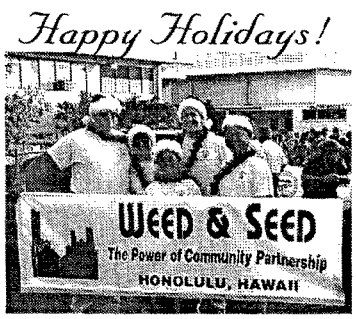
WEED & SEED NEWS

Vol. I, No. 4 Honolulu, Hawaii December 1999

Weed & Seed Countdown 1999
by Maile Kanemaru
Weed & Seed Coordinator

As we draw to the end of the year, many around us are wondering just where did the time go? That is especially true of Weed and Seed where there was much to keep track of and many things to do.

Although it may take some getting used to, the Immigrant Center celebrated its 25 years of services to the community with a name change. To symbolize Hawaii's strategic location to both East and West, the center will now be known as **Pacific Gateway**. Marking the event with a large banquet on September 9, 1999, Pacific Gateway looks forward to many more years of helping Hawaii's newly arrived immigrants to make the transition to a new lifestyle in a new community. Entertainment at the banquet reflected the multitude of diverse cultures that have become a part of Hawaii's ethnic quilt. Weed and Seed's own Sgt. John Kauwenaole contributed to the panoply of entertainment that evening.



John Peyton, Sharyn Miyashiro, Rachel Moriyama, Steve Alm, Lowell Kalapa.

Kokua for the children of the Weed and Seed project came in the form of donated books collected through two federal agencies. Sherri Okamoto and Sueann Whikoff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation undertook a book drive within their agency and collected nearly five dozen exciting books for kids to read. Across the way at the Immigration and Naturalization Services, staffers collected 87 books for the kids throughout the Weed and Seed project area.

Making sure our keiki have a great place to live, the community turned out in force on October 23, 1999 - National Make A Difference Day to spruce up the grounds of Kaiulani Elementary School. Nearly 200 volunteers weeded, painted, scrubbed, and cleaned the exterior of the school campus and the neighboring grounds.

Of course, my report of activities would not be complete without recognizing the participation of the Executive Committee of Weed and Seed in the annual Liliha Christmas Parade. Held the day after Thanksgiving, U.S. Attorney Steve Alm led the contingent along with John Peyton, Rachel Moriyama and Gervin Miyamoto also from the U.S. Attorney's office; Sharyn Miyashiro from HCDCH; and Lowell Kalapa from the Tax Foundation of Hawaii. Leading his crew from District 5, Sgt. John Kauwenaole rode in one of the classic Corvettes followed by the Honolulu Police Department bus and community policing officers. Of course, Santa and his helpers were there to share sugary treats with the children of Liliha, Palama, and Kalihi.

Speaking of the FBI, the Honolulu Weed and Seed Committee received the Director's

Continued on back page

Mahalo from the Weed Committee

A big thank you to all the agencies that participated in planning and implementing the "weed" strategies for the Kalihi-Palama/ Chinatown W&S site this past year, including the Honolulu Police Department, the FBI, the DEA, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, the federal judiciary, the state judiciary, and all of the state and federal agencies that supervise offenders on pretrial release, probation and/or parole. Your efforts -- which included the reassignment of staff, changes in internal agency procedures, the creation of a W&S Drug Court track, and the opening of the first W&S court in the Honolulu District Court -- have had a tremendous impact on reducing crime in the W&S site and streamlining the prosecution of W&S cases. With your continued assistance and cooperation, we hope to improve and expand our "weeding" efforts in the Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown community in the coming year.

John Peyton, Chair
Weed Committee

✧✧✧

the activities of the community in which they live. Youthful participation in positive projects leads to preventive ways to avoid crimes.

Voluntary participation in community projects, such as collecting canned foods for the needy, gives our youths the challenging opportunities to serve their fellow citizens.

Val Mariano of the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Department of the Attorney General noted that the Hawaii contingent not only had an opportunity to learn from delegates, but they also were able to share what is happening in Honolulu's Weed and Seed site. The conference also provided networking opportunities, being able to talk one on one with others who are engaged in the same struggles and discovering new solutions to implement in Hawaii.

Viewing the conference agenda from the law enforcement perspective, **Lt. John Lum** noted that:

The emphasis was on collaboration and building relationships. Understanding each other's cultural differences and building upon each other's strengths. Everyone's needs are the same; we need to show respect to develop lasting relationships.

+ +

Mayor Wright Homes HOPE VI Project
by Sharyn Miyashiro

The Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH) is preparing an application for up to $35 million in federal grant funds for the reconstruction of Mayor Wright Homes under the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) HOPE VI program.

If approved by HUD, this grant will enable the HCDCH to rehabilitate, reconstruct and/or replace the 364 existing units at Mayor Wright Homes. In order to compete effectively for these funds, the community-at-large, including public and private partnerships, must commit to and undertake a very substantial and creative local effort that will convince HUD officials in Washington, D.C. that investment of HOPE VI grant funds will indeed help to substantially transform physically-distressed public housing developments, such as Mayor Wright Homes, into socially, economically and physically viable communities.

This effort is expected to include both cash and in-kind contributions toward the rehabilitation, reconstruction and/or replacement of the Mayor Wright housing units, together with efforts toward improving the surrounding neighborhood as well as the economic self-sufficiency of residents who live in public housing. Many community organizations have already or will soon be contacted by HCDCH for assistance. Ideas and initiatives that integrate HOPE VI with Weed and Seed, Empowerment Zone and Kalihi-Palama Vision Team efforts are welcomed.

HCDCH has contracted Senia Development Services, Inc. to develop the application. Several focus groups have been held to secure community input on this critical project.

Anyone interested in learning more about HOPE VI, wanting to share ideas on how to revitalize Mayor Wright Homes and the surrounding community or in improving the quality of life in the neighborhood, may contact the HCDCH office at 587-0543.

Welcome Partner!

Welcome to Joyce Henna, faculty at Honolulu Community College, as the staff liaison to the Weed and Seed strategy. Provost Ramsey Pederson has committed the resources of the Honolulu Community College to be an active partner in the current site. Welcome HCC!

"Respecting Cultural Diversity" Provides Bridge to Understanding

While Hawaii has been described as a cultural "melting pot," we sometimes overlook the cultural differences which makes each of us so special here in Hawaii. Often the lack of sensitivity to cultural differences creates more problems than necessary.

That's where a cultural sensitivity training workshop helped nearly 200 participants to cross that bridge to a better understanding of the communities they serve. The early December workshop was sponsored by the U.S. Attorney's Office, Department of the Attorney General - Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Honolulu Police Department, Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), Pacific Gateway Center and Weed and Seed.

With representatives from the community policing teams statewide, agencies which serve immigrants and refugees, housing personnel in public and private projects, and special agents from various federal agencies, the conference offered the opportunity to learn about the special practices and relationships imbedded in the cultures of those who arrive in Hawaii from distant Asian and Pacific Rim countries.

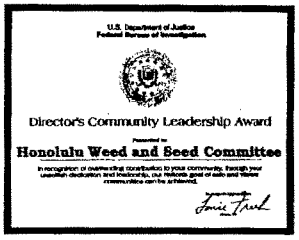
Continued on back page

Weed & Seed
200 north Vineyard Blvd., Suite 700
Honolulu, HI 96817

Steven Alm, U.S. Attorney
U.S. Attorney's Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Ste. 6100
Honolulu, HI 96850

Continued from front page

Community Leadership Award. The award is given in recognition of outstanding contributions made to one's community through "unselfish dedication and leadership." The award recognizes the national goal to achieve "safe and vibrant communities." The plaque, which now hangs in the office of the U.S.



Attorney for Hawaii, is signed by FBI Director Louie Freeh.

And don't forget, if you have any questions or concerns about our community here in Kalihi, Palama, and Chinatown - our Weed and Seed area - don't hesitate to call me - Maile Kanemaru - at 543-2216.

Finally, I want to say thank you to all of the agencies that have been consistent and committed to the Weed and Seed effort. For those that have attended the meetings and were part of the implementation of the strategies on the "weed" as well as "seed" side, I commend you for all the hard work in doing things differently and making things happen. Thank you for your true spirit of collaboration in contributions of staff time and your agency resources to better serve the residents of the Weed and Seed Site. Happy New Year to all of you!

Continued from previous page

Panel presentations focused on "Myths and Realities" of the Pacific Island and Asian Cultures which allowed participants to explore the differences in attitudes and perceptions of different cultures. The lunch break provided a unique opportunity for housing and agency personnel to "Talk Story" with law enforcement and community policing officers.

The afternoon allowed participants to engage in roundtable discussions on the Samoan, Hawaiian, Tongan, Filipino, Vietnamese, Chinese, Laotian and Cambodian Cultures. There were scenario enactments where there was an opportunity to understand the culture of "law enforcement."

Overall those who had the opportunity to attend this workshop found it to be helpful in broadening their understanding of the different cultures and practices of the clients they serve. A Majority believed that what they learned was applicable to their work and/or community and that the training met their expectations in learning to work with immigrants and refugees.

The training helped to foster the establishment of working in partnership with law enforcement officers, immigrants, and refugees in creating safe communities. The training was also a good start in the development and recommendations for "next steps" to better coordinate services and programs for immigrants and refugees.

Sponsors of the conference look forward to organizing another similar conference if there is sufficient interest. If you are interested in participating in such a conference, call Maile Kanemaru at 543-2216.

COMMUNITY POLICING: THE BRIDGE BETWEEN THE WEED AND THE SEED EFFORTS

Community oriented policing is a philosophy that recognizes the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in formulating and implementing strategies for change. The problem solving approach used in community policing allows for greater coordination with other city departments, public and private social service agencies, businesses and residents to enhance the quality of life in a neighborhood.

The Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown Weed & Seed site is fortunate to be served by two excellent community policing teams from the Honolulu Police Department:

- The District 5 (Kalihi) Weed & Seed Team can be reached at 845-1220.
- The District 1 (Chinatown) Community Policing Team can be reached at 529-3695, or at their office in the Kukui Gardens Project, located at 1305 Liliha Street

TO GET INVOLVED IN WEED & SEED, CALL OUR PROGRAM COORDINATOR:

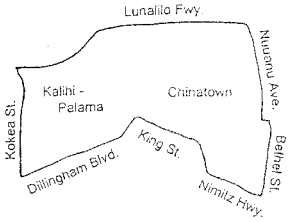
MAILE KANEMARU
Project Weed & Seed
200 North Vineyard Blvd., Suite 700
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
Telephone: (808) 543-2216
Facsimile: (808) 543-2222
E-mail: maile @ auw.org

SOME OF THE WEED & SEED COMMUNITY PARTNERS

United States Attorney's Office
Office of the Mayor, City & County of Honolulu
Honolulu Police Department
Department of the Prosecuting Attorney
Housing & Community Development Corporation of Hawaii
Department of Community & Social Resources, City & County of Honolulu
U. S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii
Aloha United Way
Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center
YMCA of Honolulu
The Immigrant Center
Parents & Children Together
Palama Settlement
Honolulu Community Action Program, Inc.
Department of Education, State of Hawaii
Honolulu Community College
Department of Human Services, State of Hawaii
Hawaii Community Foundation
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Drug Enforcement Administration
United States Customs Service
Hawaii National Guard
Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation
Hawaii State Judiciary
Hawaiian Airlines
Mayor Wright Homes Tenant Association
Kalihi-Palama Health Center
Department of Health, State of Hawaii
Kukui Gardens Corporation
Tax Foundation of Hawaii

Kalihi-Palama Chinatown Weed & Seed

A Collaborative Strategy for Revitalization and Growth



WEED & SEED: A STRATEGY FOR GROWING OPPORTUNITIES

Weed & Seed is a United States Department of Justice program that is administered locally by the United States Attorney's Office. Initiated in 1992, the program currently includes 170 Weed & Seed sites in more than 150 cities across the country. Weed & Seed is a collaborative strategy that partners federal, state and city law enforcement and social service agencies with private businesses, non-profit service agencies, community-based organizations and residents to reclaim, restore and rebuild our neighborhoods. The Weed & Seed strategy is based on a two-pronged philosophy: to "weed out" the criminal element in the chosen community, while at the same time, "seeding" the community with prevention, intervention and treatment activities and economic revitalization programs. The four key elements of the Weed & Seed strategy are:

- Law Enforcement
- Community Policing
- Prevention, Intervention & Treatment Programs
- Neighborhood Restoration

In order to properly target and coordinate services, and to establish a successful and sustainable community-based program, the people who live and work in the Weed & Seed site must be involved in identifying the needs of their community and in designing and implementing the strategies and programs to address those problems.

THE POWER OF COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

In early 1998, the Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown area of downtown Honolulu was designated as Hawaii's first official Weed & Seed site. To obtain that designation, the community was required to demonstrate a commitment of resources from businesses, State and City government agencies, private and non-profit social service providers and residents that could successfully bring about lasting change.

By combining the resources of all stake holders in the Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown community, positive changes have occurred. Collaboration between residents, businesses, schools, human service providers and government agencies has lead to an environment in which crime and criminal behavior are not tolerated. Weed & Seed is helping to make the site a safe and decent place to live, work and raise a family.

Coordinated efforts by federal, state and city law enforcement agencies, under the leadership of the United States Attorney, Mayor for the City and County of Honolulu, Honolulu Police Chief , Honolulu Prosecutor, and FBI Special Agent-in-Charge, have led to a dramatic reduction in crime. Through joint investigations and coordinated prosecutions, Weed & Seed has sent a clear message: commit a crime in our site and you will be swiftly prosecuted, convicted, and incarcerated.

The importance of economic development is well understood by residents, businesses and government agencies in the Weed & Seed site. The Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown Economic Empowerment Task Force has led the way in formulating a strategic community plan for growth.

WEED & SEED: MAXIMIZING ASSETS AND RESOURCES

The Weed & Seed philosophy encourages the coordination and enhancement of available resources and existing community building efforts. Rather than focusing on the needs of a community, the strategy identifies the assets of the area and creates a vision for lasting change by building upon those existing resources.

The Weed & Seed philosophy encourages creative thinking and innovation to address needs in new and better ways. The Weed & Seed program is not aimed at reinventing the wheel. Instead, it seeks to coordinate, link, and strengthen existing agencies and services so that citizens can be served in more efficient, effective and comprehensive ways.

WEED & SEED PRIORITIES INCLUDE:

- Vigorous Law Enforcement
- Crime Prevention Programs
- Intervention & Treatment Programs
- Economic Development
- Improved Housing & Home Ownership
- Enhanced Opportunities for Youth
- Community Empowerment
- Support for Schools and Education
- Leadership Training

Mr. MICA. At this time I will recognize Ms. Patrick Hamamoto, deputy superintendent, the State of Hawaii Department of Education.

Welcome, and you are recognized.

STATEMENT OF PATRICIA HAMAMOTO, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Ms. HAMAMOTO. Good morning, Representative Mica, Representative Mink, members and staff of the House Committee on Government Reform, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources, colleagues and guests.

Dr. LeMahieu was unable to be with you this morning and sends his apologies and regrets. However, we welcome this opportunity to present testimony before your subcommittee on matters relating to the drug problem in Hawaii.

1997 Youth Risk Behavior Survey [YRBS] results for Hawaii high school students indicate modest gains in the number of students: Who have consumed alcohol in the last 30 days; had five or more drinks on one or more occasion in the past 30 days; ever used inhalents; ever tried to quit smoking; used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days; used smokeless tobacco on school property in the past 30 days.

Although these statistics indicate that we are experiencing some success, there is need to increase our prevention efforts.

Recent data from the 1999 Hawaii Kids Count Data Book indicate that 72 percent of Hawaii high school students have tried alcohol, 67 percent have tried cigarettes, and 46 percent have tried marijuana at some point.

When experimentation becomes regular usage, there are serious impacts to health, educational achievement, personal relationships and increased potential for violence. Alcohol is a major factor in half of all homicides, suicides and motor vehicle accidents, these being the leading causes of death among teenagers.

Nicotine addiction is the most common form of drug addiction and brings with it a tremendous impact on health care and causes more serious health problems than all other types of addictions combined. Over 75 percent of all adult smokers started as teens.

Increased drug use is mirrored by increasing violence, abuse and neglect. Arrest rates for violent crimes committed by juveniles have increased from 38 percent from 1990–1997. The increases in methamphetamine use in both adult and adolescent populations have resulted in increased violence in the home and workplace.

Marijuana remains the drug of choice other than alcohol and tobacco. We continue to see an increase in the number of students that try marijuana before the age of 13. Departmental statistics indicate that there was a total of 665 incident reports filed in school year 1998–99 for possession of marijuana, 24 for possession of drugs other than marijuana, 156 for possession of alcohol or intoxicating compounds, and 209 for possession of drug paraphernalia.

Although these statistics show a decline in drug-related offenses since 1995, there continues to be a shortage of treatment programs for adolescents both on and off campus. The 1998 Hawaii student alcohol and drug use survey indicates that 3 percent of 6th graders,

10 percent of 8th graders, 22 percent of 10th graders and 29 percent of 12th graders are in need of treatment for some type of substance abuse. This correlates to roughly 16,701 public and private school students in Hawaii or approximately 16 percent of all students in grades 6 through 12. We need to provide accessible treatment programs and services to these adolescents.

Any amount of drug use in the school or community by adults or adolescents is unacceptable. The decline in parental involvement, the lack of meaningful and purposeful after-school, especially for students in the middle schools, and the overall decline of student self-worth are contributors to student alcohol and other drug use. Given the etiology of this issue, it should come as no surprise that drug problems beset Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders disproportionately more so. Recognizing this, the Department's prevention efforts focus on helping students achieve to high standards and academics and character. Only through achievement can students take pride in themselves. We recognize that this can only be achieved in an atmosphere that is conducive to learning and free of drugs and violence. To this end the Department is concentrating its prevention efforts and funds in primary prevention strategies and in developing and implementing programs that build resiliency in students.

At the present time, all public schools in Hawaii and approximately 75 private schools participate in the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program. However, we recognize that the Department of Education cannot fight this battle alone. We have formed partnerships with other Federal, State and local and private agencies to spread the message and strive to reach the goals of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities program. These agencies include the: Office of the U.S. Attorney; Office of the Attorney General; Department of Health; Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawaii; Hawaii Medical Service Association; Kamehameha Schools-Bishop Estate's Native Hawaiian; Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program; and the city and county governments of Kauai, Honolulu, Maui, and Hawaii.

It is through partnerships with these agencies that we have seen a coordinated effort to achieve common goals. We have reduced to duplicity of effort and have filled the gaps in services to the extent possible.

There needs to be a balance between prevention and treatment. We must provide treatment programs for students that despite our best prevention efforts manage somehow to become involved in illicit drug use as they get older.

As I am sure you are aware, measuring the impact of prevention is difficult at best. Research has demonstrated that programs that are implemented over time are more effective than those that are "one shot" in nature. We are in it for the long haul and will not rest until our schools and communities are indeed safe and drug free. Our succusses have begun to indicate the validity of our efforts. However, the Federal support that we have received is what

has made these efforts possible. They must be maintained and redoubled if we are going to realize satisfactory success in this war.

Thank you for this opportunity to share with you.

Mr. MICA. Thank you for your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Mr. LeMahieu follows:]

Testimony on "Responding to Drug Challenges in Hawai`i"
United States House Committee on Government Reform
Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources
March 20, 2000
Honolulu, Hawai`i

Submitted by:

Paul G. LeMahieu, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Education
Hawai`i Department of Education

Good morning, Representative Mica, Representative Mink, members and staff of the House Committee on Government Reform's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources, colleagues and guests.

I am Paul LeMahieu, Superintendent of the Hawai`i Department of Education. I welcome this opportunity to present testimony before your Subcommittee on matters relating to the drug problem in Hawai`i.

The 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) results for Hawai`i high school students indicate modest gains in the number of students:

- who have consumed alcohol in the last 30 days;
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Although these statistics indicate that we are experiencing some success there is need to increase our prevention efforts.

Recent data from the 1999 Hawaii Kids Count Data Book indicate that 72 percent of Hawaii high school students have tried alcohol, 67 percent have tried cigarettes, and 46 percent have tried marijuana at some point. When experimentation becomes regular usage, there are serious impacts to health, educational achievement, personal relationships, and increased potential for violence. Alcohol is a major factor in half of all homicides, suicides, and motor vehicle accidents, these being the leading causes of death among teenagers. Nicotine addiction is the most common form of drug addiction, and brings with it a tremendous impact on health care and causes more serious health problems than all other types of addictions combined. Over seventy five percent of all adult smokers started as teens.

Increased drug use is mirrored by increasing violence, abuse and neglect. Arrest rates for violent crimes committed by juveniles has increased by 38 percent from 1990-1997. The increases in methamphetimine use in both the adult and adolescent populations has resulted in increased violence in the home and workplace.

Marijuana remains the drug of choice other than alcohol and tobacco. We continue to see an increase in the number of students that try marijuana before the age of 13. Departmental statistics indicate that there were a total of 665 incident reports filed in SY 1998-99 for possession of marijuana, 24 for possession of drugs other than marijuana, 156 for possession of alcohol or intoxicating compounds, and 209 for possession of drug-paraphernalia. Although these statistics show a decline in drug related offenses since 1995, there continues to be a shortage of treatment programs for adolescents both on and off-campus. The 1998 Hawaii Student Alcohol and Drug Use Survey indicates that 3 percent of sixth graders, 10 percent of eighth graders, 22 percent of tenth graders, and 29 percent of twelfth graders are in need of treatment for some type of substance abuse. This correlates to roughly 16,701 public and private school students in Hawaii, or approximately 16% of all students in grades 6 through 12. We need to provide accessible treatment programs and services for adolescents.

Any amount of drug use in the school or community by adults or adolescents is unacceptable. The decline in parental involvement, the lack of meaningful and purposeful after-school programs especially for students in the middle schools, and the overall decline of student self worth are contributors to student alcohol and other drug-use. Given the etiology of this issue, it should come as no surprise that drug problems beset Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders disproportionately more so. Recognizing this, the Department's prevention efforts focus on helping students achieve to high standards in academics and character. Only through achievement can students take pride in themselves. We recognize that this can only be achieved in an atmosphere that is conducive to learning, and free of drugs and violence. To this end, the department is concentrating its prevention funds in primary prevention strategies, and in developing and implementing programs that build resiliency in students.

At the present time, all public schools in Hawai`i, and approximately 75 private schools participate in the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program. However, we recognize that the Department of Education cannot fight this battle alone. We have formed partnerships with other federal, state, local and private agencies to spread the message and strive to reach the goals of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program. These agencies include the:

- Office of the United States Attorney,

- Office of the Attorney General,
- Department of Health,
- Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawai`i,
- Hawai`i Medical Service Association,
- Kamehameha Schools-Bishop Estate's Native Hawai`ian Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program,
- and the City and County governments of Kauai, Honolulu, Maui and Hawai`i.

It is through partnerships with these agencies, that we have seen a coordinated effort to achieve common goals. We have reduced the duplicity of effort, and have filled the gaps in services to the extent possible.

There needs to be a balance between prevention and treatment. We must provide treatment programs for students that despite our best prevention efforts, become involved in illicit drug use.

As I am sure you are aware, measuring the impact of prevention is difficult at best. Research has demonstrated that programs that are implemented over time are more effective than those that are "one shot" in nature. We are in it for the long haul, and will not rest until our schools and communities are indeed safe and drug-free. Our successes have begun to indicate the validity of our efforts. However, the federal support that we have received is what has made efforts possible. They must be maintained and redoubled if we are going to realize satisfactory success in this war.

Mr. MICA. I will now recognize Dr. Bruce Anderson, director of the State of Hawaii Department of Health.

We recognize you.

STATEMENT OF DR. BRUCE ANDERSON, DIRECTOR, STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Mr. ANDERSON. Chairman Mica, Congresswoman Mink——

Mr. MICA. You might pull that mic up as close as you can. Thank you.

Mr. ANDERSON. Good morning again. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. Before I begin, I'd like to recognize Elaine Wilson, who is chief of our drug and alcohol abuse division, and who will be able to answer any questions you might have.

I have a fairly lengthy written testimony that I would like submitted into the record.

Mr. MICA. Without objection the entire statement will be made as part of the record.

Mr. ANDERSON. And with that in mind I will keep my comments shorter if that's all right.

Mr. MICA. Go ahead.

Mr. ANDERSON. I wanted to reiterate some of the points that have already been made; that is, that substance abuse is a serious problem, reaching epidemic proportions here in Hawaii. Our department's primary goal and focus is to assure that the people suffering from substance abuse have the appropriate treatment services they need.

We have rather limited resources to accomplish this and the Federal funds provided by the Substances Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant have greatly assisted our efforts. We certainly appreciate the support provided by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration.

Let me speak a little bit about the problem generally.

As of course all of you know it's a serious problem that affects everyone. Every man, woman and child in America spends over a $1,000 per year aiding for substance abuse problems. Looking at how this translates to Hawaii, the cost of alcohol and drug abuse is estimated to be over $730 million with costs due to alcohol approximately $440 million and other drugs over $290 million. Those costs include not only the direct medical costs but of course costs associated with illnesses and death, motor vehicle crashes, crime and incarceration and other related costs.

Substance abuse in Hawaii touches the lives of many families, practically every family in Hawaii. Each delivery of a new child that's complicated by chemical addiction results in an expenditure between 48,000 and $150,000 in maternity care, physicians' fees and hospital charges. Addictive substances have the potential for destroying a person who is addicted, their family, and other relationships. Fetal alcohol syndrome, for example, is a condition that is 100 percent preventable. Infants would not be born with irreversible physical and mental damages if this issue were addressed.

Approximately 65 percent of emergency room visits are drug and alcohol related. We have also seen the link between domestic violence and substance abuse. We know that 25 to 50 percent of men

who commit acts of domestic violence also have substance abuse problems.

As Congresswoman Mink indicated, ice is probably one of the greatest challenges we face today. It is a major crime prevention problem, as Mr. Alm has pointed out, and it is a health problem. Ice causes brain damage and can make the abusers psychotic, paranoid and schizophrenic.

In December, the Department of Health in conjunction with the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, sponsored the first regional methamphetamine conference to increase knowledge, strategies and treatment for those addicted to ice. Over 400 people attended this conference. One of the presenters, a Dr. Rawson, remarked that, "If Hawaii was in Arlington, Virginia, this would be a national emergency story in the extent to which it has affected the community here. It's certainly a very significant public health problem." The conference was followed by a town meeting where overflowing crowds, mostly people in recovery or currently in treatment, filled the State capitol auditorium and made clear that family and community problems are attributed to ice. There was one woman, probably in recovery, who told her story at town hall by saying,

> Ice seduced both me and my children. I was a construction worker for 15 years and did drugs for 12. I lost my granddaughter who was stillborn because my daughter was on ice. I hate this drug even though it was my first love. I want to be a strength to the community, not a menace. I went to a short-term program but it didn't work. I went loaded every day to work because I was an alcoholic and addict. But long-term treatment works.

Ice in Hawaii has become a multigenerational problem, since first introduced in 1985 and contributed to the increased demand and need for treatment.

Mr. Ted Sakai is one of the panelists I know you have before you, and I won't go into a collaborative that we're working on with them to look at diversion programs for the criminal justice population. But I would like to focus on a couple of other areas of high risk.

And Ms. Hamamoto has also mentioned this, but let me cite a few statistics that I think should be repeated. The Department of Health in a student alcohol and drug use survey, surveyed over 25,000 students in various grades and found that more than 14 percent of Hawaii's sixth graders have used at least one illegal drug in their lives. By 12th grade, 50 percent have used at least one illegal drug. Alcohol is still the largest substance abuse problem for our youth, but what is of great concern is that almost twice as many of Hawaii's 8th and 10th graders report drinking alcohol on a daily basis as compared to youth on the mainland.

Again, Ms. Hamamoto covered many of these statistics, but 26 percent of Hawaii's 8th graders, 43 percent of the 10th graders and 50 percent of the 12th graders have used illegal drugs at least once.

Inhalents are the second-most illicit drug after alcohol. And let me finally add that one of the most disturbing statistics in the 1998 survey is that 8 percent of Hawaii's 12th graders have used crystal methamphetamine compared to 5 percent of the 12th graders on the mainland. Clearly we have more of a problem here in Hawaii than on the mainland.

Let me talk a bit about treatment needs. In Hawaii there has been increased demand for both adult and adolescent drug treatment services resulting in a daily wait list for the residential treatment of between 150 and 300 clients. Access to drug treatment does not meet the current need for services.

I do have some charts here today; incidentally, the tables of these charts are in my testimony so there is no need to reproduce the charts, but let me illustrate and highlight a couple of significant points.

As we look at treatment needs, the cahrts indicate that among young adults, there are over 89,000 adults in Hawaii who need treatment. That's 10 percent of the adult population.

I've a got a better pointer here.

I wanted to also highlight that the Department has resources to treat only 2,500 of those 89,000 people. That's less than 3 percent of the population in need. When we look at the youth, the second chart down here, we can see that the total youth needing treatment amounts to 16,718. Again that's consistent with Ms. Hamamoto's numbers. That's 16 percent of our youth.

While Hawaii's youth abuse alcohol and other drugs in similar patterns to the mainland, the daily use, defined as using drugs 20 out of the last 30 days in Hawaii, is twice the Nation's rate for marijuana and alcohol. The Department of Health provides treatment for about 1,500 of these 1,600 youth, which is less than 9 percent of those who need treatment.

In our testimony we covered what we do in terms of treatment services, and I won't go through those, but I do want to emphasize the effectiveness of treatment. It not only helps to reduce rates of abuse, but it also reduces healthcare costs, crime, HIV and AIDS, and complicated pregnancy costs and Welfare costs. Studies indicate for every $1 invested in treatment, over $7 are saved by reductions in health costs.

I have some other charts here that I'll just touch on briefly.

During the State fiscal year 1999 we have listed here some of the outcomes from treatment services. As you can see, for example, looking down this list almost 83 of the those who were treated had no arrests since they were discharged. And I won't read through all the numbers here, but the effectiveness of treatment is very clear for the adults.

We also have some good statistics that relate to adolescents.

As I mentioned before, 83 percent of those who were treated had no arrests.

Similarly we have very good statistics for the youth who have been treated. While drug treatments have been proven to work, Hawaii's public treatment system can serve only approximately 12 percent of adults in severe need of treatment. An even greater problem exists with the thousands of youth at vulnerable age needing treatment.

And finally let me touch on prevention.

The age at which children and adolescents initiate their use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs shapes the pattern of abstention or abuse during youth and adulthood. Research has shown that youth exposed to various risks for substance abuse are responsive to prevention efforts.

The Department's prevention programs focus on reducing the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse, improving individual and family functioning through specific skill building strategies, and heightening personal and community awareness of risk and protective factors for substance abuse.

A typical youth prevention program such as The Boys And Girls Clubs' "Smart Moves" or our Native Hawaiian "E Ola Pono" curriculum, stresses the teaching of refusal skills, dealing with peer pressure, increasing awareness of the harm of alcohol and drugs, providing HIV and AIDS education, and developing decisionmaking skills, healthy choices, and life enhancing skills. There are sufficient resources for only 10 program sites throughout the State, enough to provide an effective program to some of our youth yet very few.

I have mentioned in my testimony some other prevention initiatives, but in rality, there are only one or two of these programs across the State. We have also started a mentoring initiative and working with our first lady Vicky Cayetano on the problem of underage drinking.

There is a great deal of prevention work to do. Effective models are being implemented in Hawaii. However, to make a difference to all of our children and our families we need more resources for this.

In closing, let me say that Hawaii, like most States, has many individuals and communities in need of substance abuse prevention treatment. The lack of adequate resources available results in a population of underserved or unserved individuals and tragedies for many of our families.

We do appreciate this committee's interest and commitment to address the new challenges we face, and I thank you for the opportunity to present some of this information to you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Anderson follows:]

U.S. House of Representatives
Government Reform Committee
Sub-Committee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources

Testimony of Bruce S. Anderson, Ph.D., M.P.H.
Director of Health

March 20, 2000
Honolulu, Hawaii

Good morning. The Department of Health appreciates the opportunity to testify about the drug problem in Hawaii. Substance abuse is a persistent problem facing Hawaii that has reached the point of being a crisis. The awesome impact of substance abuse on families, public safety, employment and productivity is well documented.

Although many agencies are involved, the department's focus and goal is to reduce the severity and disability effects related to alcohol and other drugs by assuring that an effective, accessible system of treatment and prevention strategies and treatment services is in place. The department has limited resources to accomplish this goal. Certainly, the federal funds provided by the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant have greatly assisted our efforts. We are very appreciative of continued support provided by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration Services.

THE PROBLEM -- GENERAL IMPACT

Substance abuse is a national health problem that affects millions of people with enormous financial and social burdens on society. The Center for Substance Abuse treatment (CSAT) has documented that every man, woman and child in America pays nearly $1,050 each year to cover the $226 billion total national costs of untreated substance abuse. In the State of Hawaii, for 1990, the total cost for alcohol and drug abuse was $731.2 million with costs due to alcohol dependence at $439.5 million and other drugs at $291.7 million. These costs included lost productivity due to illnesses and death, health care including treatment and other related diseases, motor vehicle crashes, crime and incarceration, and other related costs.

More than one-fourth of Americans over the age of 15 has a physiological dependence on at least one addictive substance. As a result, addictive substances cause 25% of all deaths in the United States and approximately 40 million illnesses and injuries each year are due to addiction. The 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse estimates that 27.8 million Americans need substance abuse treatment, and only three million persons are admitted for services in any year. The data strongly suggests untreated substance abuse is the nation's number one health problem and a major economic problem as well.

Nationally, $77.6 million (1995 data) was expended in substance abuse costs of Federal welfare programs, including Medicare, Medicaid, Food Stamps and Unemployment Compensation. Medical costs associated with injuries to women by their partners total over $44 million annually, and 50% of domestic batterers are believed to have addiction problems, while 80% of all child abuse cases are believed to involve parental substance abuse.

Substance abuse in Hawaii touches the lives of many families. We estimate that almost 100% of our Child Protective Services population abuses one or more substances. Each delivery of a new child that is complicated by chemical addiction results in an expenditure of between $48,000 to $150,000 in maternity care, physicians' fees and hospital charges. Addictive substances have the potential for destroying the person who is addicted, their family and other relationships. Fetal alcohol syndrome is the leading known and preventable cause of mental retardation. If a woman, who was addicted to alcohol, could receive proper treatment, fetal alcohol syndrome for her baby would be 100 % preventable. Infants would not be born with irreversible physical and mental damage.

Approximately 65% of emergency room visits are drug and or alcohol related. We have also seen the link between domestic violence and substance abuse. We know that 25-50% of men who commit acts of domestic violence also have substance abuse problems.

CRYSTAL METHAMPHETAMINE

One of the biggest challenges facing Hawaii is the growing crystal methaphetamine, or

"ice" problem. "Ice" appeared in Hawaii in 1985 and has established itself as a major accessible drug, resulting in tragedies for individuals and many families in Hawaii. "Ice" causes brain damage and can make abusers psychotic, paranoid and schizophrenic.

In December 1999, the department, together with the federal Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, sponsored the first Hawaii Regional Methamphetamine Conference to increase knowledge, strategies and treatment for people addicted to "ice". Over 400 people attended the conference. One of the presenters, Dr. Richard Rawson, director of UCLA's Drug Abuse Research Center, remarked that, "If Hawaii was in Arlington, Va., this would be a national emergency story in the extent to which it ["ice"] has affected the community here. It's a very significant public health problem." The Conference was followed by a Town Hall Meeting where overflowing crowds, mostly people in recovery or currently in treatment, filled the State Capitol auditorium and made clear the family and community problems attributable to "ice" use and the absolute necessity for adequate treatment programs. There was one woman in recovery at the Town Hall who told her story, saying, "Ice seduced both me and my children. I was a construction worker for 15 years and did drugs for 12. I lost a granddaughter who was stillborn because my daughter was on ice. I hate this drug even though it was my first love. I want to be a strength to the community not a menace. I went to a short-term program but it didn't work. I went loaded every day because I was an alcoholic and an addict. But long-term treatment works." "Ice" use in Hawaii has become multi-generational and contributes to the increased demand and need for treatment.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE POPULATION AND TREATMENT

There has been an increasing problem associated with drugs and the criminal justice population. Seventy percent of those entering Hawaii's criminal justice system have a substance abuse problem. Eight-five percent of incarcerated men and women have a history of drug abuse. The burglaries, assaults, thefts, rapes and murders committed by addicted defendants are closely connected to their alcohol and drug problems. Offenders not treated will ultimately be released

into society, still addicted and still dangerous. Offenders entering the criminal justice system are in the perfect place at the perfect time to be assessed for addiction and referred to treatment.

The department is working with the Hawaii Department of Public Safety, and with The Judiciary, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority, to develop a collaborative proposal to address delivery of drug treatment services to this population. There are no drug treatment services for most of this population. A proposal is under consideration by the Hawaii Legislature and targets expanded treatment capacity for pre-trial diversion, probation, parole and incarceration populations. The model focuses on an integrated case management service system that will link substance abuse treatment with all phases of the criminal justice system and provide a single point of accountability which is responsible for the continuity of communication, care and follow-up services for substance abusing offenders.

YOUTH POPULATION

The 1998 Hawaii Student Alcohol and Drug Use Survey, which surveyed over 25,000 students in grades six, eight, ten and twelve, reveals that more than 14% of Hawaii's sixth graders have used at least one illegal drug in their lives. By twelfth grade, 50% have used at least one illegal drug.

Alcohol is still the most prevalent substance among our youth. Fifty-three percent of eighth graders, 72% of tenth graders and 81% of twelfth graders have used alcohol. Twenty percent of eighth graders, 41% of tenth graders and 55% of twelfth graders report having been drunk at least once. What is of great concern is that almost twice as many of Hawaii's eighth and tenth graders report drinking alcohol on a daily basis as youth on the mainland.

Twenty-six percent of Hawaii's eighth graders, 43% of tenth graders and 50% of twelfth graders have used an illegal drug at least once. Hawaii's continued increase in any illicit drug

use by tenth and twelfth graders is largely due to marijuana use. By the twelfth grade, nearly half of the students have tried marijuana.

Inhalants are the second most popular illicit drug with 10% of sixth graders, 13% of eighth graders, 10% of tenth graders, and 8% of twelfth graders reporting use of inhalants at least once in their lifetime.

Monthly or more regular use of any illicit drug occurs for 15% of Hawaii's eighth graders, 24% of tenth graders and 25% of twelfth graders. The 1998 rates for monthly prevalence reports for alcohol and any illicit drug use are still higher than reports in 1993. One of the most disturbing statistics in the 1998 survey is that 8% of Hawaii's twelfth graders have used crystal methamphetamine compared to 5% of twelfth graders on the mainland.

TREATMENT NEEDS

In Hawaii, there has been an increased demand for both adult and adolescent drug treatment services resulting in a daily wait list for residential treatment of between 150 and 300 clients. Access to drug treatment does not meet the current need for services. There are not sufficient resources to treat addiction and to prevent the health and social problems that stem from addiction. With funds awarded from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, the department has conducted, through a contract with the University of Hawaii, three major needs assessment studies: an adult household survey, a student alcohol and drug use survey, and a survey of women of childbearing age.

The Hawaii 1998 Adult Household Survey, just being completed, indicates that approximately 10% or 89,718 adults in Hawaii meet the criteria for needing treatment for alcohol, drugs, or alcohol and drugs. The following chart describes the needs.

HAWAII ADULTS – TREATMENT NEEDS

	% OF ADULTS	# OF ADULTS
Adults needing treatment for alcohol	7.7%	68,926
Adults needing treatment for drugs	1.6%	13,954
Adults needing treatment for drugs and alcohol	.76%	6,838
TOTAL ADULTS NEEDING TREATMENT	10.06%	89,718

The department has sufficient resources to treat 2,500 or less than 3% of the population in need. Most of the adults needing treatment are polydrug users and many also have an alcohol problem. The primary drugs used by adults meeting the criteria for treatment are marijuana, hallucinogens, heroin, crystal methamphetamine and cocaine.

The Hawaii 1998 Student Alcohol and Drug Use Survey indicated that 16% or 16,718 of Hawaii's youth in grades six through twelve are in need of treatment for alcohol, drugs, or alcohol and drugs. The primary drugs used by youth are marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens and crystal methamphetamine. The following chart describes the needs.

HAWAII YOUTH – TREATMENT NEEDS

	% OF YOUTH	# OF YOUTH
Youth needing treatment for alcohol	3.9%	4,091
Youth needing treatment for drugs	4.2%	4,380
Youth needing treatment for drugs and alcohol	7.9%	8,247
TOTAL YOUTH NEEDING TREATMENT	16.0%	16,718

While Hawaii's youth abuse alcohol and most other drugs in similar patterns to the mainland, daily use (defined as using drugs 20 out of the last 30 days) in Hawaii is twice the nation's rate for marijuana, and alcohol. There are approximately 16,000 youth abusing alcohol and drugs in Hawaii. The department provides treatment for approximately 1,500 youth, less than 9% of those who need treatment.

In 1996, the department conducted a "Blind Study of Substance Abuse and Need for

Treatment Among Women of Childbearing Age," at prenatal clinics statewide. Key findings of the study revealed that 50% of the women tested positive for pregnancy confirmed by urinalysis. Of the women who were not pregnant, 15.7% tested positive for the use of one or more illegal drugs within the previous 48 hours to the testing. Of the women who were pregnant, 12.7% tested positive for use of one or more illegal drugs within the 48 hours prior to testing.

Hawaii's Child Protective Services estimates that approximately 100% of its 3,800 active clients are regularly abusing drugs and in need of treatment. Most need specialized treatment programs that would provide an array of services such as early identification and screening, outpatient and intensive outpatient services, specialized residential treatment programs and therapeutic living programs designed for the mother-child dyad, and aftercare services. Linkage to prenatal care, primary health care for mother and child, child care and child development services, educational, legal and vocational services are also necessary. Treatment services for women and children with child protective issues are extremely limited in Hawaii. The department has resources to provide specialized treatment to 201 or fewer than 6 % of these women.

TREATMENT SERVICES

The department has implemented, within available resources, a treatment system based on various critical components: a comprehensive assessment of each patient; matching each patient with the appropriate level of treatment as specified in the American Society of Addiction Medicine Patient Placement Criteria; providing comprehensive treatment services including behavioral therapy and counseling, cognitive restructuring, life skills training, anger management, HIV/AIDS/TB screening, partner abuse and sexual assault screening and linkages with primary health care; relapse prevention; and accountability to determine program effectiveness and outcomes produced by treatment. Support services are provided or arranged for and include educational, legal, mental health, housing, transportation, childcare and vocational services.

The complete range of comprehensive treatment services needed is not currently available in Hawaii, especially on our Neighbor Islands. The island of Hawaii lacks detoxification services, acute care beds, adult and adolescent residential treatment and day treatment. Kauai lacks adult and adolescent residential treatment, as well as day treatment, therapeutic living programs, methadone or LAAM treatment, and has severely limited detoxification services. Maui lacks therapeutic living programs and methadone or LAAM treatment. The island of Molokai has one treatment program for adults and minimal services for adolescents. On the island of Lanai, we are currently building treatment services with clinical supervision from Oahu.

TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS/OUTCOMES

Research has demonstrated that substance abuse treatment is effective. It not only helps reduce the rates of abuse, it reduces health care costs, crime, HIV/AIDS, and complicated pregnancy costs and welfare costs. Studies indicate that for every $1 dollar invested in treatment, $7.14 dollars are saved by reductions in health costs, violence and crime, lost work and productivity, and social services costs including child abuse/neglect and foster care.

During state fiscal year 1999, six-month after treatment follow ups from the department's Treatment Episodes Data System indicate the following treatment outcomes for adults:

MEASURE	PERFORMANCE OUTCOME ACHIEVED 6 -MONTH (%)
Employment/School/Vocational Training	51.5
No Arrests Since Discharge	83.2
No Substance Use in 30 Days Prior to Follow Up	79.0
No New Substance Abuse Treatment	79.7
No Hospitalizations	87.1
No Emergency Room Visits	86.4
Participated in Self-Help Groups	52.3
No Psychological Distress Since Discharge	78.3
Stable Living Arrangements	86.9

During state fiscal year 1999, Hawaii's outcomes for adolescents are similar. Six-months after completion of treatment, the following outcomes were achieved:

MEASURE	PERFORMANCE OUTCOME ACHIEVED 6- MONTH (%)
Employment/School/Vocational Training	97.8
No Arrests Since Discharge	88.6
No Substance Use in 30 Days Prior to Follow Up	54.8
No New Substance Abuse Treatment	85.8
No Hospitalizations	95.6
No Emergency Room Visits	95.9
No Psychological Distress Since Discharge	82.9
Stable Living Arrangements	93.7

While drug treatment has been proven to work, Hawaii's public treatment system can serve only approximately 12% of the adults in severe need of treatment. An even greater problem exists with the thousands of youth at vulnerable ages needing treatment. Without adequate treatment and community-based prevention services, adolescents are at high risk for drug addiction.

PREVENTION – THE NEED

Early involvement with any drug is a risk factor for later drug use and criminal activity. The more severe the early involvement, the greater the risk that anti-social behaviors will emerge in the future. Early use of alcohol and other drugs has been linked clearly to later substance abuse. Thus, young people, a particularly vulnerable at-risk population, are a key target for prevention efforts. Many of our youth begin to experiment with alcohol and drugs at very early ages, although not all that try drugs one or twice continue to use them.

The use of alcohol and other drugs by children and youth is a serious problem both nationally and in Hawaii. Alcohol and other drug use by our youth are often accompanied by academic failure, a high rate of school dropout, and early sexual activity with increased

probabilities of teen pregnancy or AIDS. Although the direct causality among these harmful conditions may not be fully understood, the search for interventions that will prevent our youth from engaging in such self-destructive behavior is one of the department's priorities.

PREVENTION SERVICES

The age at which children and adolescents initiate the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs shapes patterns of abstention or abuse during youth and adulthood. Research has shown that youth exposed to various risks for substance abuse are responsive to prevention efforts. Among the more successful interventions are those which tend to have a strong interactive curricular format featuring life skills; substance abuse refusal skills; decision-making skills and media literacy skills, to name only a few of the characteristics.

The department has extremely limited resources for substance abuse prevention. The federal funds from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant are the department's only source of prevention dollars, except for general state funds used for tobacco inspections.

The department's prevention programs focus on reducing the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse, improving individual and family functioning through specific skill building strategies, and heightening personal and community awareness of risk and protective factors for substance use and abuse. Our prevention programs are built upon four basic premises:

1) Prevention strategies must be comprehensively structured to reduce individual and environmental risk factors and to increase resiliency factors to attain individual and community wellness; 2) Community involvement is a necessary component of an effective prevention strategy; 3) Prevention must be intertwined with the general health care and social service

delivery systems within the community; and 4) Prevention approaches and messages that are tailored to different population groups are most effective. We have focused our efforts on scientifically proven prevention programs that have the best chance of making a difference.

A typical youth prevention program, such as The Boys and Girls Club "Smart Moves" or our Native Hawaiian "E Ola Pono" curriculum, stresses the teaching of refusal skills, dealing with peer pressure, increasing awareness of the harm of alcohol and drugs, providing HIV/AIDS education, developing decision-making skills and healthy choices, and developing and enhancing life skills. There are sufficient resources for only ten program sites throughout the state, enough to provide an effective program to our youth, but to a very limited number of youth.

Together with the Department of Education, we have initiated a program targeting parents of fourth to seventh graders which focuses on family skill building and teaching parents how to keep their youngsters alcohol and drug free. The research-based curriculum teaches parents how to develop a family position on alcohol and drugs, how to teach children refusal skills, and how to manage family conflict and strengthen family bonds. The program will reach approximately 400 parents per year. There are thousands more waiting to be reached.

The department also offers a gender appropriate girls' prevention program, but only in one elementary school. We have a magnificent Native Hawaiian agricultural based prevention program that reaches every student in grades kindergarten to sixth grade, but only in one elementary school. We have started a mentoring initiative and are working closely with our First Lady on the problem of underage drinking.

There is a great deal of prevention work to do. Effective models are being implemented in Hawaii. However, to make a difference and build healthy children and families will require

additional resources.

In closing, Hawaii, like most states, has many individuals and communities in need of substance abuse prevention and treatment services. We have very limited resources available. The lack of adequate resources results in a population of unserved or underserved individuals and tragedies for so many of our families. The gap between need and capacity places increased pressure on criminal justice, emergency medical care, psychiatric care, and other high cost systems.

We appreciate this committee's interest and commitment to addressing this challenging issue. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Mr. MICA. I'd like to thank all of our witnesses for their testimony, and I will start with several questions.

First of all, for the U.S. Attorney, tell me again what percentage of crime you see in Hawaii related to illegal narcotics?

Mr. ALM. Well, like I said, I think given our extremely high property crime rate I think the vast majority of that is associated with drug use. In Federal court we prosecute all of the bank robberies and virtually all of the bank robbers are doing it to buy drugs.

Mr. MICA. It appears that there is a meth epidemic here. Different parts of the country have different problems. We were in California, northern California all the way down to San Diego, has similar meth problem. I come from an area that is ravaged by heroin.

Your HIDTA, your High Intensity Drug Traffic Area that you've designated, have you chosen one specific narcotic, illegal narcotic to go after? Some of them do concentrate in their overall planning to target a particularly difficult problem.

Mr. ALM. Well, initially the biggest thrust would be setting up the intelligence center so that all narcotics investigations will be aided by the intelligence base. And the big initiative initially will be a more complete comprehensive interdiction program at all four airports that we now have that have direct flight capability.

So we have direct flights coming in to not only Honolulu International Airport, but Kauai, Maui and the Big Island. And getting the interdiction efforts up on the neighbor islands and increasing the efforts here on Oahu will cut access for all the drugs. We have initiatives that we do not think that will be funded. The first year there won't be money because setting up the intelligence center and setting up the interdiction program that will probably take virtually all the money. But we have a methamphetamine task force and a black tar heroin task force that we will hopefully be able to fund along those lines.

Mr. MICA. Have you submitted your request or prepared your request for funding for the 2000–2001 year?

Mr. ALM. Yes. And we're working with the——

Mr. MICA. And how much is that?

Mr. ALM. The five new HIDTAs they were hoping to get at least $2½ million more per year. We didn't even make that. We got $1.4 million for the current year and we are told at least it's flat funding. We hope to get more.

But as you know the expense of procuring space and the computer capability, a lot of that is going to get taken up. We have had very good response from all of the law enforcement entities about assigning people to the HIDTA project. We are trying to run it as lean as possible so only the very basic folks end up getting hired that are recommended by ONDCP, and otherwise it's going to be staffed by many of the people you see here with Drug Enforcement Administration, with the Honolulu Police Department and with our office.

Mr. MICA. Well, it appears in addition to meth which is increased at least from seizures—and actually it looks like your seizures are down from 1998 to 1999, but it appears you have a substantial problem with meth, according to at least what they are catching

and then almost a doubling since 1997, over a doubling of heroin and you say that's black tar heroin coming out of Mexico?

Mr. ALM. Yes.

Mr. MICA. And the meth is also related to Mexican gangs, you said, who were involved and Mexican production.

Mr. ALM. Yes. Often the precursor chemicals are coming over the border. Most of the labs are in central and southern California.

Mr. MICA. And that is coming in from the mainland through the airports. So that's your major area of concentration of enforcement.

Mr. ALM. Yes.

Mr. MICA. How would you describe—and certainly the U.S. Customs is Federal responsibility. Do we have inadequate coverage as far as Customs at these points of entry.

Mr. ALM. No. I think Customs has been doing a good job. The number of seizures is certainly down over what it used to be. I think that is more of a reflection of the traffickers. Even if the end product is going to be here in Hawaii they are sending it to the mainland and then back domestically so they can avoid the Customs searches. But Customs has been a real player in HIDTA and looks forward to bringing, I think, especially some of the technology they have developed and some of the cooperation they have developed, bringing that table.

Mr. MICA. What's the size of the DEA operation here?

Mr. ALM. Michele Leonhart is the special agent in charge and she's here specifically——

Mr. MICA. I think she's on the next panel. But do you feel that their staffing is adequate to keep up with the amount of traffic?

Mr. ALM. I think their staffing could be improved. And I think one thing that has been a real difficulty for all of the Federal law enforcement agencies is that with the high cost of living in Hawaii it's extremely difficult for them to be able to attract mid career agents who are the most effective, they've been seasoned, they've got experience, but to have folks come out here as agents with families and kids, the cost of living just scares them away. We have a lot of first-office agents at all of the Federal law enforcement agencies. They have got a tremendous amount of enthusiasm but they are just learning the trade.

And I think, again, you folks have joked about it yourself, that coming to Hawaii, we hear the same thing, that this is Paradise, you can't have real crime problems. And the idea of giving a supplement or bonus for a Federal to be assigned to Hawaii—I realize they have been trying to do that for Puerto Rico which has its own tremendous crime problems, but it sounds like it's a hard sell.

We have tried to communicate that with all of the Federal law enforcement agencies, that their agents need more money to attract the best agents. They are doing a good job now and they are working extremely close with other Federal agencies and the Honolulu Police Department, but I think that that's an area that can be improved.

Mr. MICA. You also advocated to the panel that drug treatment for prisoners is an important program. We visited yesterday one program. Is that the only program that you have or are there other programs?

Mr. ALM. I know Ted Sakai is going to be here. I think that is the premiere program for the State prison system. They are also doing an educational program at Halawa, the main State medium security facility. All of the people that get arrested in Federal court and are sent to the mainland for Federal prison have access to drug treatment there. And we're trying to work as in the Weed and Seed program. We are arresting and sending the dealers to Federal prison on the mainland.

Mr. MICA. The prison that's being built now, I think you advocated having a treatment program.

Is that a State or Federal facility.

Mr. ALM. It's a State facility. It's not being built now. It's supposed to be built now. They are still in the throes of finding a community to accept it. They were looking at the mainland, even building a prison on the mainland. I think the current focus through the legislature is location on the Big Island.

Mr. MICA. Ms. Hamamoto, the Federal Government in the last several years has authorized and approved funding for a million dollar media campaign, education campaign which spent about a third of a billion, I think, in 1 year. That is also supplemented by at least an equal amount through donated time or services for effort.

Are you aware of that program and what's your opinion of what we have been doing so far?

Ms. HAMAMOTO. Let me call our staff person Wendell——

Mr. MICA. Well, no, I'm interested in what you have to say.

Have you seen anything that we have done?

Ms. HAMAMOTO. Yes, I have. Now that he needs to refresh my memory.

Mr. MICA. Some of this is television ads——

Ms. HAMAMOTO. Yes, I have seen them. Do I think——

Mr. MICA. We want your candid assessment of what we are doing. It's the biggest program we have probably done in the history of Congress. Our job is to oversee that program. Is it successful? What do you think of it? Does it have any impact? Or maybe we should use the money in some other way.

Ms. HAMAMOTO. I think it has a tremendous impact on the young people. It makes them think; it challenges them to see what is out there.

As an educator, as well as a former high school principal, I know that since these ad campaigns have come out, we've had more students that have come to us requesting help, for themselves and their friends. And it's not something that the kids try to hide. It's something that they bring out and they want help for.

So I believe that what the drug campaigns have done is given students an avenue, from by which they can express their feelings, and seek help, which is better than not talking about it and keeping it bottled up.

Mr. MICA. If you were going to direct additional Federal resources to complement what you're doing how would you proceed?

Ms. HAMAMOTO. I would like to see resources put into more drug treatment programs for youngsters. Presently the Department of Education is primarily into prevention, and we refer out for the

treatment. We have more referrals for treatment for kids who need it than there are agencies that can support them.

One of the things that I would like to see is for every student on campus involved in any kind of drug violation, regardless of whether it's paraphernalia or use or just possession, included in those violations that these students have some type of drug counseling, drug treatment, something that we could through policy insist that these students get help on. I would like to see Federal dollars go—if we could help more of these type of treatments, not only on campus but with agencies that would support us as partners.

Mr. MICA. Dr. Anderson, one of the questions, debates in Congress is block grants versus continuing the program that we have now of a combination of block grants and then discretionary grants from the Federal Government.

Some of the preliminary information we did in looking at the State of Florida—I'm not certain about Hawaii, I'd like to get the information if we could—is we found in review, first of all, that 11 percent of the SAMHA, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administrative costs are used to disburse 89 percent of the funds; 89 percent of the funds are given in block grant program. We end up with 89 percent of the balance of the resources being spent administrative costs to disburse the remaining 11 percent. The discretionary grant overhead is very expensive.

In my review of Florida we found that many that are receiving the discretionary grants are also receiving State grants. We have had Federal money from grants going to these programs and we are spending 100—or 89 percent of $129 million to administrative program and gift money in discretionary grants to folks that are already going through the process and being eligible for block grant money through the States.

Why don't we just block grant all the funds?

Mr. ANDERSON. Without knowing all the——

Mr. MICA. Let me change the question. It sounds like Hawaii is sort of at the short end at getting some of these discretionary funds.

How much do you get in discretionary funds?

Mr. ANDERSON. I would have to ask our program staff to describe that. Let me say we are also at a disadvantage when it comes to receiving discretionary funds given the lack of resources in the State to even apply for those. We don't have anyone—we don't have grant writers in our State. I think many States are faced with the same thing. What has to happen is someone like Elaine Wilson behind me or someone else must spend a weekend, or two, or three, or more writing for grants, which is very difficult.

Personally, without knowing the circumstances here, I'm often troubled with block grants just because I think categorical grants to be much more targeted and often much easier to administer. If there is a clear problem, those work best. There is always the temptation to say with a block grant: Well, we have given you money that you can use for that purpose if you want to.

Having said that, would you like more specific——

Mr. MICA. If you could I would like you to submit for the record a list of all—any discretionary grants you get, the total amount of

money you get in discretionary grants, and then the amount you get in block grant money.

We hear the common theme. We have held hearings on SAMHA discretionary and also block grant program and we have heard the call for more flexibility with the block grants. And also we have imposed reporting requirements and accountability requirements which now sometimes duplicate what States are doing and have also—of course, we had testimony at one of our hearings that one of the providers said that they spend 4 days a week providing treatment and 1 day filling out forms and reporting. And we're not sure even where those forms go or who is looking at them, if they make any difference.

Are you finding the same type of problem from some of the reporting requirements?

Mr. ANDERSON. Certainly. I think it's perhaps the need that tends to sometimes overwhelm the program because it lacks administrative support.

Again, I would have to defer to our program staff, with regard to the specifics of any time allotted to meeting those reporting requirements. But generally I would say that we'd like to have a minimal number of reporting requirements particularly with discretionary grants and block grants as well and be able to focus more on program delivery.

Mr. MICA. One of the problems—I will just close with this—is that we found as we increase Federal funding to States we find legislatures decreasing the amount of funding for treatment and in particular prevention programs.

I'm not sure if that's the case in your State. We can go back and look at it historically. But again we find giving more Federal money ends up having a decrease in what the State (inaudible) is what kind of increases have you had in your funding over the past several years from the State legislature for these programs?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think over the last several years we have had no increase in State funding whatsoever.

Let me add that our treatment is helping only a very small percentage of those persons in need. For adults 3 percent; for youth about 9 percent I think is the numbers that I recall.

This year we're talking about using some of the tobacco settlement moneys for drug treatment. In fact there is a bill going through the legislature that would allocate up to 25 percent of the moneys the State's receiving from tobacco, for drug and alcohol abuse treatment.

Clearly it's a significant problem here given the scarcity of State resources and our economic situation. A commitment of this amount of money to drug abuse treatment is indicative that this is perceived as a problem. Our State has not had the luxury of having a lot of uncommitted funds over the last few years. We have been struggling to make balance. In fact this year we looked at a significant reduction in funding, despite the fact that the rest of the Nation is doing very well.

So we haven't had the discretionary State funding to put toward substance abuse or any other program for that matter. Any Federal support would be welcomed, not necessarily supplanting general funds, State general funds or other funds. I think we would be able

to use that money to supplement the limited State resources we have. So I would not worry about that problem, especially if the money were targeted toward substance abuse.

Mr. MICA. Thank you. Yield to the ranking member, Mrs. Mink.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to submit a number of questions to the three witnesses——

Mr. MICA. Without objection.

Mrs. MINK [continuing]. And their responses be inserted in the record.

Mr. MICA. Without objection.

Mrs. MINK. The testimony is very interesting and yields to a large number of questions. And I know we don't have time to go into many of these areas since we do have two other panels.

I think that what needs to be said at this hearing, and hopefully we have other hearings in the future, at least from my vantage point the reason I'm here is that I wanted to emphasize to my colleagues in the Congress and to the Nation as a whole as they look at the drug problems that we here in Hawaii have a very very serious problem.

Having said that it's also, I think, disturbing to realize that our State government and our local governments have not really put this at the top of their list in terms of State and local priorities in dealing with these problems.

Law enforcement is one thing; that's going to continue. And we may have disagreements as to law enforcement efforts. But from my perspective the area of treatment and prevention is the key. We're going to have a HIDTA to develop intelligence so we can interdict these drugs as they are coming in to the State. But once the drugs are here we have to do something about the demand and to try to limit it, try to educate, particularly our young people. And if they should fall victim to these drugs we need to have in place a wide variety of treatment programs that could be made available.

And it's disturbing to hear you, Dr. Anderson, say that we only have about 10 percent of our young people in treatment programs, if I heard you correct, and that there is almost none in the State school system in terms of treatment. You find a youngster who is abusing drugs and there is very little you can do within the school system. You have to refer that individual to either law enforcement or to the Department of Health.

State Senator Chumbley sent me responses to questions that he propounded to all State agencies who have anything to do with drug treatment, drug prevention, asking them what State dollars were use ub their program and what the Federal contributions were. And over all I was quite shocked to see the very, very limited amount of State assets that were going into some of these very, very important areas.

And so my one question that I wanted to ask the three witnesses is, is this drug problem one which only the Federal Government needs to pay attention to and is it the primary source for concern for funding, for direction, for initiatives, or how do you split this responsibility? Is it a State responsibility? And if it is, what can we do from the Federal end to encourage States to do more? Do we need matching programs? Do we need to direct the energies of the

States in certain kinds of preventive treatment programs? Do we have to illustrate what works and try to encourage States to go down that path?

What can we do as Federal legislators to bring to bear obviously limited resources at the State level but to create a much greater awareness of the State and local responsibility to help the Nation do something about this very, very terrible problem?

Mr. ALM. Well, I think Federal funding that is targeted as was mentioned that can only be used for treatment or can only be used for prevention and perhaps requiring a match, by targeting those funds is a way to go.

And I think for the kids it's supporting programs like the A-Plus program and other programs for kids so that if they're active and they're busy and they're engaged otherwise they are less likely to get involved in this kind of activity to begin with. So encouraging those kinds of efforts. And as we described, the heros like Bernard Lewis at Kaiulani Elementary School, people on their own doing things if they get some encouragement to set up programs so kids can be kept active, kept busy in doing other things. And I think there is a long way, if those programs were expanded throughout the State, we would go a long way toward giving kids other things to do so they wouldn't go down this path to begin with.

Mrs. MINK. So if I understand your answer you're saying when we look at the prevention area you're listing A-Plus as a part of the program for prevention, so you would include that as part of the total expenditure for the State?

Mr. ALM. Yes.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you.

Ms. HAMAMOTO. I thought about what you said and I'd like to say all of the above that you mentioned: Matching funds, efforts to expand, to encourage what are the best practices. For the Department of Education if it's a national priority and we keep it in front of the system as a whole that drug prevention treatment and the problems that we have with the misuse and abuse of drugs is a priority that needs to be addressed, then it filters into all the systems that we have as far as education. I think the Federal Government keeping it at a priority level is important. I also believe that the funding, when it's leveraged or matched with our funds also allows us to expand programs.

And like Steve Alm said, what happens is, if we take our programs that we presently have and we look at the flexibility and how we can somehow tie in the use of those funds to ensure that as we do academic (inaudible) we also include the idea of drug prevention and drug awareness, we would have much better results. So I would like to see it in all areas.

Mr. ANDERSON. Let me just add I have no difference of opinion with either of the other witnesses here.

I think, Congresswoman Mink, the point you made to focus on prevention activities is so important. The treatment needs are so overwhelming here that unless you have targeted grant moneys, they are going to be moneys sucked up in treatment services. I think we have something like $80 million of expected treatment needs here that are not being met. And given the benefit of prevention, for every $1 we are spending on prevention we are potentially

saving $7 or more in treatment. I think that, to get the biggest bang for the bucks, with money targeted toward prevention activities, we ultimately are going to be saving ourselves much more expense down the line. And I would suggest that at least some of the Federal moneys if targeted toward that purpose, would help.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MICA. Thank you. The problem we have found at the Federal level in supporting public treatment programs is that there is a very high rate of recidivism. Even in the program that we visited yesterday, I think they were only averaging 30 or 40 percent success rate.

What can we do to support effective programs and what do you consider most effective programs, Dr. Anderson?

Mr. ANDERSON. Actually I'm now working with the Department of Public Safety on focusing, not only on the population of individuals who are incarcerated but also those people on probation and parole. We are trying to see what we can do about getting a comprehensive treatment program in place for the entire justice population to help stop that revolving door.

We're now actually looking at jacking up some alcohol and cigarette taxes to help pay for some of those programs. Politically I'm not sure how viable it is here, but I would say a comprehensive program similar to the program Arizona has in place, which I think focuses primarily on persons on parole, but a program to focus on a continuum care and support for those individuals is critical.

One thing that I have noted with the recidivism problem is that short-term treatment doesn't work. You can't just put someone in a treatment program for a few weeks or months, or whatever, and then expect them to be OK.

To have a program that works you need to provide continual support for that individual and be able to track them, and continue that support after the treatment is over.

A comprehensive case management approach with a case manager, supporting that individual as they move, say out of the prison system, into treatment programs and then into community, I think is going to be critical toward assuring that those individuals don't commit crimes again or have other problems. So we are working to see if we can get such a model in place. Of course it takes money, it takes staff to build up such an effort, but perhaps with some Federal support maybe looking at Hawaii as a model we could make this program work.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Alm, yesterday I think you described to me the problem you have with people who are going through the State system of their delays, they're back on the street. It is a tough regimen as there is at the Federal level and your tougher cases you try to get into the Federal system. Yet there is a call now for doing away with minimum mandatory sentencing. And that is something you also have cited as being a tool that you can use for prosecution and tough enforcement.

What should we do about minimum mandatory, leave it, change it?

Mr. ALM. I think there may be some problems that certain communities in the neighborhood had with perceived disparity on how those have been applied. I don't think that's been the case here.

When we are doing cases in Federal court it's for couriers who are all part of drug organizations, and those are the guys who are primarily getting hit with the mandatory minimums. I think it's a very useful tool. We have to get other people in those organizations and the mandatory sentences provide the impetus for them to do that.

I think the best dollar would be spent on the programs you've—like the Kash Box program. That is something that's working, plus the followup when they get out. We know those guys are criminals who are committing crimes, who are committing the burglaries, who are committing the auto theft break-ins. We're not speculating about those guys. Every single one of those guys we can get off of drugs for when they move back out, it's going to save the State thousands of dollars in future crimes that can be avoided.

And I think one of the reasons the Federal system is able to work is we deal with a smaller number of people. And so the penalties are higher. I think by us going after the traffickers, that's good use of that Federal dollar.

Mr. MICA. I think we will have additional questions for the panelists, the witnesses who are here this morning, the first panel. And I think we have already had some questions to which we are seeking answers and we will leave the record open for 2 more weeks for responding. So we ask for your cooperation in providing responses to submitted questions as some have been raised here at the hearing this morning.

I do want to thank all three of you again for your professionalism, for your efforts in trying to assist with a very difficult societal problem and one that has particularly impacted the State of Hawaii.

There being no further questions I will dismiss this panel and call the second panel this morning.

The second panel consists of Major Susan Dowsett. She is the narcotics/vice division of the Honolulu Police Department with that division.

And Mr. Ted Sakai; he is the Director of the State of Hawaii Federal Safety Department.

Mr. Nat Aycox; he is the Port Director of the U.S. Customs Service.

Next witness is Ms. Michele M. Leonhart, and she is the special agent in charge of the Los Angeles field division of the DEA, Drug Enforcement Administration.

The final panelist is Major Randall Tom, and he's the counterdrug coordinator for the Hawaii National Guard.

(Inaudible) This is an investigation and oversight subcommittee of the House of Representatives.

I will swear in the witnesses if you would all please stand.

[Witnesses sworn.]

Mr. MICA. The witnesses have answered in the affirmative.

I'd also inform the panel that we will add lengthy statements upon request to the record and also additional materials that you would like to see made part of this congressional hearing.

With that I'm pleased to recognize Major Susan Dowsett. She is with the narcotics/vice division of the Honolulu Police Department.

Welcome and you are recognized.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR SUSAN DOWSETT, NARCOTICS/VICE DIVISION, HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

Major DOWSETT. Good morning. Dear Chair Mica, I'm going to basically discuss some of the drug challenges which face the Honolulu Police Department.

Highly pure crystal methamphetamine remains the dominant drug problem in Hawaii. Although the drug is expensive and costs approximately $100 to $200 per gram on the street, its highly addictive nature and its abundant supply have made it the most problematic drug being abused in Hawaii today. Crystal methamphetamine use has frequently been associated with violent crimes and has contributed to the increase in property crimes.

As with most other drugs entering our State, it is estimated that 90 percent of methamphetamine is imported by air. It is believed that the bulk of the methamphetamine entering Hawaii is manufactured in Mexican-based clandestine laboratories and then transported to California for distribution to Hawaii and other destinations.

Cocaine use and distribution remains prevalent, with crack cocaine being preferred among users. While cases and arrests have declined slightly, seizures at the airport have increased.

Heroin use in Hawaii is relatively low in comparison to methamphetamine and cocaine. However, the recent influx of Mexican black tar heroin is a matter of continual concern for law enforcement. Approximately 90 percent of all heroin coming to Hawaii arrives from Mexican sources and is controlled by Mexican-based organizations with a corps of runners or couriers operating between southern California and Hawaii.

Marijuana has long been popular in Hawaii and is only now surpassed by crystal methamphetamine. Marijuana addiction is the—and there is a correction there, instead of "second" it should be "third"—marijuana is the third most common primary drug problem among treatment admissions for adults, and is the No. 1 primary drug for juvenile treatment admissions.

The majority of the marijuana supply in Hawaii is locally produced, high grade, and very potent. It is in demand worldwide by marijuana connoisseurs. Despite the abundant locally produced marijuana, there has been a dramatic increase in seizures occurring at the airport over the past 2 years.

And to a lesser extent we have seen other drugs such as ecstasy, 6HB, and LSD come back in popularity especially among the teens and the young adults and military personnel who frequent the "rave" clubs, the "rave" scene.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Mr. MICA. Thank you for your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Major Dowsett follows:]

MM-JL March 20, 2000

The Honorable John L. Mica, Chair
and Members
Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy,
and Human Resources
House of Representatives
2157 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-6143

Dear Chair Mica and Members:

Subject: Drug Challenges in Hawaii

Highly pure crystal methamphetamine remains the dominant drug problem in Hawaii. Although the drug is expensive and costs approximately $100 to $200 per gram on the street, its highly addictive nature and its abundant supply have made it the most problematic drug being abused in Hawaii today. Crystal methamphetamine use has frequently been associated with violent crimes and has contributed to the increase in property crimes. As with most other drugs entering our state, it is estimated that 90 percent of methamphetamine is imported by air. It is believed that the bulk of the methamphetamine entering Hawaii is manufactured in Mexican-based clandestine laboratories, then transported to California for distribution to Hawaii and other destinations.

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Heroin use in Hawaii is relatively low in comparison to methamphetamine and cocaine. However, the recent influx of Mexican black tar heroin is a matter of continual concern for law enforcement. Approximately 90 percent of all heroin coming to Hawaii arrives from Mexican sources and is controlled by Mexican-based organizations with a corps of "runners" or couriers operating between southern California and Hawaii.

Marijuana has long been popular in Hawaii and is only now surpassed by crystal methamphetamine. Marijuana addiction is the second most common primary drug problem among treatment admissions for adults and is the number one primary drug for juvenile treatment admissions.

The majority of the marijuana supply in Hawaii is locally produced, high grade, and delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) potent; and it is in demand worldwide by marijuana connoisseurs. Despite the abundant locally produced marijuana, there has been a dramatic increase in seizures occurring at the airport over the past two years.

To a lesser extent, we have seen other drugs such as ecstasy, gamma hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), and d-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) being distributed and used in Hawaii. These drugs are popular among teens, young adults, and military personnel who frequent Honolulu's "rave" scene.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

SUSAN DOWSETT, Major
Narcotics/Vice Division

APPROVED:

_____
LEE D. DONOHUE
Chief of Police

The presenter is Susan Dowsett, Major of the Narcotics/Vice Division, Honolulu Police Department.

Mr. MICA. We will now recognize Mr. Ted Sakai. And he is the director of the State of Hawaii Public Safety Department.

STATEMENT OF TED SAKAI, DIRECTOR, STATE OF HAWAII PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARMENT

Mr. SAKAI. Thank you very much, Chairman Mica and Representative Mink. Thank you for the opportunity of testifying before you this morning on this very important topic.

The Department of Public Safety has two arms: One is the law enforcement, we are responsible for the State sheriffs as well as the narcotics enforcement division of the State of Hawaii. We also operate the correctional system in Hawaii. Given the ample representation that you have this morning on the law enforcement side I thought I'd focus my thoughts on the correction side.

Our department, unlike most other States has a comprehensive correctional system. By this, I mean we are responsible, the State of Hawaii is responsible for its prisons and jails. In most jurisdictions you will see a split. The prison system is run by the State government, and the jail system by the county government. In Hawaii we have a comprehensive system where our department is responsible for both sides.

Drugs have had a profound impact on the correctional system in Hawaii. We have had a tremendous growth in our inmate population. The focus of our rehabilitative efforts have shifted dramatically in the past 10 years because of drugs. And finally, the health needs of inmates has shifted dramatically because of drugs.

As it regards population growth, the information I have provided you indicates that our prison population has increased by about 64 percent in the past 5 years, most of this is attributable to drugs. Drug-related offences has increased by 221 percent in this period.

Since 1996, we have had mandatory sentencing for the possession of crystal methamphetamine which has been referred to this morning as the No. 1 problem in Hawaii. The number of inmates admitted due to felony convictions for possession of ice has increased from 6.4 percent in 1995 to 10.3 percent in 1999.

Our prison population has increased to such an extent that we are currently housing about 1,200 inmates on the mainland. And this is a significant number because our department is responsible for a total of 4,700 inmates, prison and jail. In other words, about 25 percent of the people under our care and custody are housed in Oklahoma, Tennessee and Minnesota, not in the State of Hawaii, simply because we have run out of room, and we have chosen this means to avoid litigation based on conditions of confinement.

Regarding the drug problems, the last time we were able to do a formal study was in 1991 and at that time the study indicated that 53 percent of the offenders in the correctional system committed their offenses while under the influence of drugs. I would not be surprised if that number has increased since 1991. That study also indicated that 85 percent of the incarcerated population have serious substance abuse problem that require treatment interventions.

Regarding the health problem, our health care staff has found that substance abuse is directly related to serious medical problems that drain our resources, such as hepatitis A, B and C, liver dis-

ease, HIV and AIDS, organic brain damage, and psychosis. This was something I was not really aware of, but they also reported to me that tuberculosis is also related to use of drugs, which is unexpected.

Drugs is also closely related to the high rate of mental illness in our correctional facilities. We estimate that more than 20 percent of our correctional population suffers from some sort of mental health problem. In 1999 we suffered from a rash of suicides in our system. We had seven suicides in our correctional system in Hawaii in calendar year 1999. In all seven cases the victims were serious drug users.

The problem that is emerging in our consciousness, is a problem we call dual diagnosis. We recently conducted a survey just last fall and we found that 24 percent of the women and 9 percent of the men have what we call co-occurring diagnosis, mental illness accompanied by substance abuse. And this is a problem that we're trying to formulate a strategy for right now.

Some of the systemic treatment type problems that we see in our correctional system, No. 1, lack of common assessments among the various agencies in the criminal justice system. We need to coordinate better among probation, parole and the incarcerated populations; second, the lack of trained substance abuse professionals available for treatment for our population. And the third, perhaps the most serious, the lack of continuity of services for offenders exiting correctional facilities.

As regards to this third point, I would like to point out that we surveyed in State fiscal call year 1999 about 1,000 probation and parole violators returned to our system. Of the 600 parole violators who returned 150 or 25—I'm sorry, 600 probation violators, about 150 or about 25 percent were technical violators whose technical violation was drug use. In other words, they came back to prison simply because of drug use.

But the parole statistics are even worse. About 40 percent of the 430 parole violators who returned to incarceration returned purely because of drug use.

So as you can see the need for treatment for people exiting the correctional system is very important.

Chairman Mica, with your permission I would like to just correct a number that you stated earlier. I believe the statistics for our Kash Box program which you visited yesterday—and thank you very much for doing so—indicate that 30 to 40 percent of the Kash Box graduates fail on treatment. I think the statistics will indicate that about 70 percent of the serious drug users who do not go to treatment will return to incarceration.

In our testimony, I further layout some of the programs that we have. They are very limited. Besides the Kash Box program we have a very small program for the women which is limited to 15 beds and we certainly could use more. We have a 30 bed transition program on Oahu for Kash Box graduates who are returning to the community and we believe that this should be expanded.

As regards our additional needs, the biggest area of need as I indicated would be for programs in the community for probationers and parolees to help them stay out of prison, and to assist them in making useful lives.

I think treatment is an absolute necessity. But only through well thought out, coordinated and effective treatment is the State going to address its long-term prison overcrowding problem, which can really become very costly.

Thank you very much.

Mr. MICA. Thank you for your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sakai follows:]

THE IMPACT OF DRUGS ON THE INCARCERATED POPULATION IN HAWAII

Ted Sakai, Director
Department of Public Safety

Prepared for Hearing on "Responding to Drug Challenges in Hawaii"
By
The Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources

Monday, March 20, 2000
9:00 a.m.
Federal Courthouse Building
Honolulu, Hawaii

General Information

- Prison population has increased by 64.5% in the past five years, from 1538 as of 12/31/94 to 2530 as of 12/31/99.

- Commitments for drug related offenses has increased by 221% in the same period – 170 inmates admitted in FY 94-95 had a drug offense as their lead charge compared to 546 admissions in FY 1998-99.

- Mandatory sentencing for possession of crystal methamphetamine (ice) was passed by the Hawaii State Legislature and became effective in 1996. Since that time, the number of inmates admitted due to a felony conviction for possession of ice has increased from 6.4% in 1995 to 10.3% in 1999.

- 1991 study, by two UH professors, found that 53% of offenders in the correctional system at that time had committed their offenses while under the influence of drugs.

- Based on PSD substance abuse assessments, 85% of the incarcerated population have a serious enough substance abuse problem that requires treatment interventions

- Substance abuse is directly related serious medical problems that drain correctional resources, such as Hepatitis (A, B, C), liver disease, HIV/AIDS. Organic brain damage, psychosis (paranoia) and tuberculosis.

- All seven inmates who committed suicide in Hawaii correctional facilities in 1999 were self reported drug users.

- Dual diagnosis is a major problem, with 24% of the females and 9% of the males identified as having mental illness and a substance abuse disorder.

Problems

- Lack of common assessments among various agencies in the criminal justice system
- Lack of trained substance abuse professionals
- Lack of continuity of services for offenders exiting the correctional facilities

Need for Treatment

Current Resources

- Level 3: therapeutic community, with male beds = 200 (50 for PVs); female beds = 15 (all services provided by PSD staff)

Level 2: 423 treatment slots, distributed between males and females, provided by private contractor; additional 32 treatment slots available at HCF, services provided by PSD staff

- Project Bridge: transitional substance abuse treatment program at OCCC, with 32 male beds, services funded by RSAT federal grant

Proposed Expansion

- 15 additional treatment beds for women at WCCC
- 15 treatment slots for women returning to the community from incarceration
- 20 additional Level II treatment slots at HCCC
- 20 to 30 treatment slots at MCCC

- 32 additional Level III slots at OCCC
- 415 short term treatment slots for jail inmates
- Addition of mental health staff to address problem of co-occuring diagnoses
- 175 treatment slots for the Hawaii Paroling Authority

Mr. MICA. I will recognize now Mr. Nat Aycox. He's the Port Director the U.S. Customs Service. Welcome and you are recognized, sir.

STATEMENT OF NAT AYCOX, PORT DIRECTOR, U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

Mr. AYCOX. Thank you, Chairman Mica, Representative Mink.

I am Nat Aycox. I'm the Port Director for the combined Customs ports for the State of Hawaii. I'm also representing resident agent-in-charge Larry Burnett of the Honolulu Customs Office of Investigations. Thank you for inviting me to speak this morning.

In the past 5 years, the dynamics of drug smuggling have been changing dramatically. Hawaii continues to be assaulted, however, by an influx of drugs from outside our borders, both internationally and domestically.

In its long history as a conduit for drugs headed from Southeast Asia to the mainland, Hawaii has seen many significant heroin seizures by Customs at Honolulu Airport.

In the past decade methamphetamines and designer chemicals have been added to the shopping list of illegal drugs. With the notable exception of opium smuggling, international drug shipments to Hawaii are now as likely to come from Canada or Mexico as they are from Asia.

Recently, inspectors at our air cargo station discovered 8 kilos of marijuana and 290 grams of designer MDMA known as ecstacy from Canada. Customs special agents arrested three individuals associated with the shipment. Earlier this month Customs special agents arrested two men in Waikiki after a controlled delivery of 21 pounds of BC buds that were discovered by inspectors in Danville, WA. BC buds are British Colombian hot-house grown marijuana that tested 33 percent TAC content.

The emergence of Colombia as America's principal heroin supplier has turned that market upside down. Mexico also serves as a supplier and conduit of illegal drugs. Today Hawaii is not only a destination for drugs, but has also become a transit point for Mexican and South American drugs destined for Australia, Guam, the South Pacific islands and Asia. Asia continues to be a threat, however, with intelligence still reporting significant trafficking groups to Thailand and the Philippines. We anticipate some of these new patterns will again reverse themselves as Asia rebuilds its economy and China enters both tourism and the illicit narcotics marketplace.

For the 5-years, the Honolulu Customs mail facility is (inaudible) up an average of 235 pounds of opium each year in parcels and Laos.

Shifts in trafficking patterns are normal for drug smuggling operations which continue to change and evolve to take advantage of any weaknesses detected in law enforcement efforts. Of all drugs coming in to Hawaii, the one of greatest concern to us in Customs and here in the community, is crystal methamphetamine. Virtually unknown a decade or so ago crystal methamphetamine known on the street as ice is a crystallized form of what was known as "speed" in the 1960's. This odorless, colorless drug originally began arriving in Hawaii from the Philippines and Korea.

As people can tell you, users who smoke this drug for 24 to 48 hours without sleeping become desperately paranoid. Mixed with firearms, the drug becomes lethal and has resulted in numerous armed hostage situations, domestic violence scenes and armed police standoffs. Most recently, and sadly, Dominick Kealoha shot and killed himself in Nanakuli after an ice field stand-off with police. We join U.S. Stephen Alm in applauding the Honolulu Police Department for their outstanding handling of this and other recent tragic agent.

It's anticipated that synthetic chemical drug smuggling will increase as these drugs become more popular and available. We have already seen an increase in the implementation of steroids, tranquilizers and prescription drugs through the postal system and the express consignment operators as more and more Web sites in foreign countries are offering to send these items over the internet.

Honolulu Customs continues to work diligently with local law enforcement agencies and other Federal agencies and the National Guard in a unified effort to suppress the importation of illegal drugs. We are very aware of the opportunities now available, since Hawaii's destination as a high intensity drug trafficking area.

Our cooperation is extended overseas and was exemplified in the 1998 operation at Norita Airport in Japan to study the potential for that key Asian hub to be a transit point for southeast Asian narcotics. Our study revealed that Norita has a high potential for being a transit point for drugs into major American cities.

U.S. Customs has an aggressive community outreach program. For example, we send our K9 enforcement officers into schools to educate our island children on the dangers of illegal drugs. K9 enforcement officers and their drug detector dogs provide an antidrug program for over 2,000 island school children last year.

Customs also takes a multilateral approach to attacking drug smuggling in Hawaii. We work very closely with the Coast Guard and Customs services of Australia and New Zealand to monitor maritime trafficking in and out of the islands. We also monitor air and sea cargo, mail and express courier operations, and air passenger traffic.

Honolulu is the seventh largest international airport in terms of foreign passenger arrivals. We are the fourth; it has dropped because of the Asia crisis.

We remain on the lookout for drugs both entering and leaving the United States. We also monitor currency entering and leaving the United States that may have been used in drug transactions.

In two recent cases the mail facility seized money being mailed from Guam to the West Coast to pay for crystal methamphetamine.

Mr. Chairman, I know that you and the other members of the subcommittee have been very supportive of Customs Service. I wish you continued success in your efforts. And we know that you are working to secure funding for Customs through the pending Colombia supplemental procreation bill. In another area Customs could also use some assistance in closing the loophole that allows drug traffickers and money launderers to avoid Customs inspection for shipments that move in transit or through outbound mail. We believe the mail can be and is being used to export illegal drug proceeds.

The men and women of the Customs Service who serve as guardians of the Nation's borders appreciate your concern and continued support on this very serious matter.

I'll be happy to answer any of your questions.

Mr. MICA. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Aycox follows:]

Testimony of Nat H. Aycox, Port Director, Honolulu, Hawaii
March 20, 2000
Before the Government Reform Committee
Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources

Chairman Mica and Members of the Subcommittee, good morning.

I am Nat Aycox. I am the Port Director for the combined Customs ports of the State of Hawaii. I am also representing Resident Agent-in-Charge Larry Burnett of the Honolulu Customs Office of Investigations. Thank you for inviting me to speak this morning.

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But in the past 5 years, Methamphetamines and designer chemicals have been added to heroin, cocaine and cannabis in the shopping list of illegal drugs. With the notable exception of opium smuggling, international drug shipments to Hawaii are now as likely to come from Canada or Mexico as they are from Asia.

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Asia continues to be a threat however, with intelligence still reporting significant trafficking groups in Thailand and the Philippines. We anticipate that some of these new patterns will again reverse themselves as Asia rebuilds its economy and China enters both the tourism and illicit narcotics marketplace.

For the past 5 years the Honolulu Customs Mail Facility has intercepted an average of 235 pounds of opium each year in mail parcels from Laos. Shifts in trafficking patterns are normal for drug smuggling organizations, which are continually changing and evolving to take advantage of any weaknesses they detect in law enforcement efforts.

Of all the drugs coming into Hawaii, the one of greatest concern to us at Customs and in the community is Crystal Methamphetamine. Virtually unknown a decade or so ago, Crystal Methamphetamine, known on the street as "Ice", is a crystallized form of what was known as "speed" in the 60's. This colorless, odorless drug began arriving in Hawaii from the Philippines and Korea.

As police can tell you, users who smoke this drug for 24-48 hours without sleeping become desperately paranoid. Mixed with firearms, the drug becomes lethal and has resulted in numerous armed hostage situations, domestic violence scenes and armed police standoffs. Most recently, Dominic Kealoha shot and killed himself in Nanakuli after an Ice-fueled standoff with police. We join U.S. Attorney Steve Alm, in applauding the Honolulu Police Department for their outstanding handling of this and other recent tragic events.

It is anticipated that additional synthetic chemical drug smuggling will increase as these drugs become more popular and available. We are already seeing an increase in the importation of steroids, tranquilizers and prescription drugs through the postal system and express consignment operators as more and more websites in foreign countries are offering to sell these items over the Internet.

Honolulu Customs continues to work diligently with local law enforcement agencies and other federal agencies in a unified effort to suppress the importation of illegal drugs. We are very excited about the opportunities now available since Hawaii's designation as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

Our cooperation has also extended overseas and was exemplified in a 1998 operation at Narita Airport in Japan to study the potential for that key Asian hub to be a transit point for Southeast Asia narcotics. Our study revealed that Narita has a high potential as being a transit point for drugs into major American cities. U.S. Customs has an aggressive community outreach program. For example, we send our Canine Enforcement Officers into schools to educate island children on the dangers of illegal drugs. Canine Enforcement Officers and their drug detector dogs provided anti-drug programs for over 2,000 island school children last year.

Customs also takes a multilateral approach to attacking drug smuggling in Hawaii. We work closely with the U.S. Coast Guard and the Customs Services of Australia and New Zealand to monitor maritime traffic in and out of the islands. We also monitor air and sea cargo, mail and express courier operations and air

passenger traffic. Honolulu is the 7th largest international airport in terms of foreign passenger arrivals.
We remain on the lookout for drugs both entering and leaving the United States. We also monitor money entering and leaving the U.S. that may have been used in drug transactions. In two recent cases, the Honolulu International Mail Facility seized money being mailed from Guam to the West Coast to pay for Crystal Methamphetamine.

It is our belief that there are considerable amounts of drugs and drug related currency being mailed out of the United States.

Mister Chairman, I know that you and the other Members of this Subcommittee have been very supportive of the Customs Service. Your work to help secure additional resources for Customs is well known and much appreciated. I wish you continued success in your efforts and know that you are working to secure additional funding for Customs through the pending Colombia Supplemental Appropriation Bill. In another area, you and the Members could also help Customs by working to clarify our authority to inspect OUTBOUND mail parcels leaving the United States. We believe the mail can be, and is, used to export illegal drug proceeds. Customs is seeking to have the same authority to examine outbound mail that it has to examine inbound mail.

The men and women of the Customs Service who serve as the guardians of our nation's borders appreciate your concern and support on this very serious matter.

I will be happy to answer any of your questions.

Mr. MICA. We will hear next from Michele M. Leonhart. And she is the special agent in charge of the Los Angeles Field Division of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Welcome and you are recognized.

STATEMENT OF MICHELE M. LEONHART, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION, DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Ms. LEONHART. Thank you. Chairman Mica, Congresswoman Mink and members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear here today to discuss drug-related issues facing the State of Hawaii. I would first like to thank the subcommittee for its continued support of the Drug Enforcement Administration and overall support of drug law enforcement. My testimony today will provide you with an objective assessment of the law enforcement issues surrounding the drug threat throughout the State of Hawaii.

Hawaii's position in the national drug market is unique, due primarily to its location and its isolation from the mainland. Illicit drugs, like other commodities here in Hawaii, command a premium price within the State. Drug trafficking organizations have found it extremely profitable to establish distribution outlets here in Hawaii. With profit margins in excess of 300 percent from those on the mainland, traffickers are willing to take the risks associated with drug trafficking.

I will give you an example. A pound of methamphetamine in the State of California goes for between $10,000 and $15,000. That same pound will sell here in Hawaii for between $30,000 and $35,000.

Throughout the State of Hawaii all types of drugs are available. Most drugs are smuggled into the area from the mainland United States, principally California. Recently even marijuana which is cultivated here in abundance has been intercepted in transit from Canada destined for Hawaii.

Since Hawaii is an island State surrounded by water, the threat for introduction of drugs by means of vessel is always present. And historically preferred method has been by way of commercial air travel. The drugs are either concealed in accompanying baggage, hand carried, or what we call body carried.

The most alarming trend is the fact that the quantities of drugs entering Hawaii or accessible in Hawaii are increasing at a rapid rate. This is not only true on Oahu but on the neighbor islands as well. Methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine are among the most popular drugs brought into the State.

I would now like to discuss these drugs in greater detail.

Since early 1999, Hawaii retail and wholesale prices for crystal meth which we are calling "ice" have remained stable following an abrupt increase experienced in 1997. During the past 10 to 12 months we have noticed an increased involvement by Hispanic drug traffickers in all facets of drug trafficking here in Hawaii. Previously, Mexican or Hispanic drug traffickers occupied the positions of sources and supply for the meth coming into Hawaii. Local drug trafficking groups, utilizing local networks, distributed the drugs once they got into Hawaii. It appears, however, that the

Mexican and Hispanic trafficking groups have moved into the distribution aspect of the drug business as well.

Up until late 1998 the labs seized were relatively small and restricted to the conversion process, i.e., converting methamphetamine to ice. The potential for a fully functional ice production lab was realized in late 1999 when a clan lab site was located and dismantled on the island of Maui.

In Hawaii, as well as at the national level, meth abuse and meth-related criminal activity has continued to increase over the past 2 years. The latest drug treatment made available indicates that methamphetamine was the primary drug reported by subjects seeking voluntary drug rehabilitation treatment in Hawaii. All too often parental use of ice results in instances of serious child abuse.

Today, similar to methamphetamine, Hawaii faces an increase of black tar heroin use. The drug, manufactured in Mexico, is readily available throughout Hawaii. Hispanic trafficking groups working in concert with relatives and associates on the mainland and in Mexico control the distribution of heroin from entry point to street sales. The black tar heroin is smuggled into Hawaii in multi-ounce and multi-pound quantities primarily from the Los Angeles area via commercial air courier or through parcel services. Hispanic and Mexican nationals involved with the heroin trafficking trade in Hawaii are rotated frequently between the islands and back and forth to the mainland and to Mexico. The traffickers do this to maintain low profiles within the community to confuse law enforcement efforts.

Although heroin-related deaths on the mainland have decreased over the past 2 years, it should be noted that the heroin user population is increasing and that the new users are a younger age. Street dealers actually recruit new customers by soliciting around schools and/or nearby drug treatment centers. This methodology was initiated by Mexican traffickers operating in Hawaii. The quality of street heroin available in Hawaii is extremely high, usually between the 50 to 70 percent range. Considering this factor, addiction may occur much more rapidly, and the probability of an accidental overdose will be greater for the inexperienced user.

Cocaine in kilo quantities is readily accessible throughout the State. The use and street sales of crack cocaine, which is cocaine base, has remained stable over the past year. Cocaine does not have the popularity of ice in Hawaii but it is readily available from heroin or ice dealers. It is often used in combinations with other drugs or alcohol and is less expensive than ice.

Marijuana production continues to be a significant problem within the State of Hawaii. Hawaii has always had the dubious distinction of supplying some of the best marijuana to the world. Marijuana is another drug of choice among Hawaii residents, unfortunately including many middle and high school children.

Marijuana cultivators, active on all major Hawaiian islands, pose an ever-changing menace to the environment and public domain. Growers utilize both public and private lands to further their industry with little regard for others. And in fact often intimidate visitors, hikers and hunters who inadvertently trespass onto their grow sites.

New drugs such as MDMA, GHB, Rohipnol and steroids are available in Hawaii and are used and distributed in fitness and dance clubs frequented by the late teen or early 20's crowd. GHB and Rohipnol are also known as "date rape" drugs. Several GHB clan labs were actually seized in the State of Hawaii during the last 2 years.

The DEA Honolulu office acknowledges that in order to effectively identify, target and dismantle organizations responsible for trafficking these drugs, they must work with other Federal, State and local agencies. As a result, the Honolulu district of the DEA has a close working relationship with all four county local law enforcement departments as well as the State and other Federal agencies engaged in drug law enforcement. It would be virtually impossible for the DEA to effectively pursue the majority of its investigations in Hawaii and the Pacific area without this cooperative effort.

One such example of cooperative effort, you heard from U.S. Attorney Alm, is the Weed and Seed program managed by his office.

Due to an intense effort by the Honolulu PD over 100 arrests were made in a recent Weed and Seed task force operation. The majority of the defendants were prosecuted federally. Several businesses were seized as a result of the drug trafficking activity that was condoned by the owners.

In fiscal year 2001 there is a Weed and Seed initiative, I am told, that will focus on another area of Oahu that has a high incidence of drug abuse, poverty and criminal activities.

In 1999 the State of Hawaii was designated as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, otherwise known as HIDTA, which again provides for cooperative law enforcement approaches to the drug situation throughout the State. HIDTA funding should provide a much needed shot in the arm for State, local and Federal drug enforcement units in Hawaii. These additional resources will enable the four county police departments and the State and Federal agencies with drug interdiction programs to combine their efforts and focus their resources to make the greatest impact on the drug trafficking problem that faces Hawaii today.

As I have already stated, the primary threat that Hawaii faces in our ability to attack the traffickers at the point they are most vulnerable, is at the airports. Drug traffickers are aware of the success of the drug interdiction program that has been in place at the Honolulu International Airport for several years and have moved their operations to airports located on neighboring islands. The HIDTA executive committee is aware of this shift in the trafficking pattern and is taking steps to ensure that this threat is addressed, as soon as the HIDTA is fully functional. We at DEA will be an aggressive partner and we fully support the HIDTA initiative by providing manpower, expertise in airport operations and interstate communications network to provide drug transportation intelligence rapidly. We plan to actively participate in the intelligence center and be available to assist the four county police departments and State agencies with the development of their individual initiatives. If we are successful in this endeavor the drug traffickers will be forced to find another means of smuggling their illegal drugs into the State of Hawaii.

Ladies and gentlemen, as we speak the Honolulu district office is conducting two major drug trafficking initiatives targeting drug trafficking groups operative throughout Hawaii. These enforcement efforts are being made in concert with the Honolulu PD, the Maui PD, the Hawaii Police Department, the Kauai Police Department, the Honolulu office of the FBI, ATF, U.S. Immigration, U.S. Customs and IRS. These types of investigations demanding the participation of multiple agencies will become the norm rather than the exception in the months and years to come.

Congressman Mica and Congresswoman Mink, I thank you for providing the opportunity to address the subcommittee and look forward to answering any questions you have.

Mr. MICA. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Leonhart follows:]

Remarks by

Michele M. Leonhart

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles Field Division
Drug Enforcement Administration
United States Department of Justice

Before the

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources

Regarding

"Responding to Drug Challenges in Hawaii"

March 20, 2000
9:00am
4th Floor Kupono Courtroom
Honolulu, Hawaii

NOTE: This is the prepared text and may not reflect changes in actual delivery

Statement of
Michele M. Leonhart
Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles Field Division
Drug Enforcement Administration
Before the
House Subcommittee on Criminal Justice,
Drug Policy, and Human Resources
Honolulu, Hawaii
March 20, 2000

Responding to Drug Challenges in Hawaii:

Chairman Mica, Congresswoman Mink and Members of the Subcommittee: I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you today and discuss the drug-related issues facing the State of Hawaii. I would first like to thank the Subcommittee for its continued support of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and overall support of drug law enforcement. My testimony today will provide you with an objective assessment of the law enforcement issues surrounding the drug threat throughout the state of Hawaii.

Hawaii's position in the national drug market is unique due primarily to its location, and it's isolation from the mainland United States. Illicit drugs, like other commodities here in Hawaii, command a premium price within the state. Drug trafficking organizations have found it extremely profitable to establish distribution outlets here. With profit margins in excess of 300% from those on the mainland, traffickers are willing to take the risks associated with drug trafficking. For example, a pound of Methamphetamine can be purchased for $10,000 to $15,000 in California. That same pound will sell for $30,000 to $35,000 here in Hawaii.

Throughout the State of Hawaii, all types of drugs are available. Most drugs are smuggled into the area from the mainland United States. Recently, even marijuana, which is cultivated here in abundance, has been intercepted in transit from British Columbia, Canada, destined for Hawaii. Since Hawaii is an island state

surrounded by water, the threat for introduction of drugs by means of vessel is always present. Historically, however, the preferred method has been by way of commercial air travel. The drugs are either concealed in accompanying baggage, hand carried baggage or "body carried".

The most alarming trend is the fact that the quantities of drugs entering Hawaii, or accessible in Hawaii are increasing at a rapid rate. This is not only true on Oahu, but on the neighbor islands as well. Methamphetamine, heroin and cocaine are among the most popular drugs that are brought into the State.

The Methamphetamine Challenge:

Methamphetamine which in its crystallized form, is called "ice", remains the principal drug of choice in Hawaii. Historically, Mexican organizations operating clandestine Methamphetamine laboratories and drug distribution networks based in California were the primary sources for Methamphetamine entering Hawaii.

Since early 1999, Hawaii retail/wholesale prices for crystal Methamphetamine have remained stable following an abrupt increase experienced in 1997. During the past ten to twelve months, we have noticed an increased involvement by Hispanic drug traffickers in all facets of drug trafficking here in Hawaii. Previously, Mexican, or Hispanic drug traffickers occupied the positions of "sources of supply" for the Methamphetamine coming into Hawaii. Local drug trafficking groups, utilizing local networks, distributed the drugs once they got to Hawaii. It appears however, that the Mexican/Hispanic trafficking groups have moved into the "distribution" aspect of the drug business as well.

As I've said, both Methamphetamine powder and the more refined crystal "ice" are brought into the State. There is however only limited use of powdered Methamphetamine in Hawaii. Most users prefer the "ice" form of the drug, which is ingested by smoking. This preference for "ice" has created a new problem for drug enforcement officers in Hawaii. The conversion of Methamphetamine into "ice" requires some type of clandestine laboratory activity, from the very crude to the somewhat sophisticated. The emergence of these clandestine laboratories here in Hawaii poses a very real threat to the safety of the community.

Up until late 1998, the laboratories seized were relatively small and restricted to the conversion process, i.e., converting powdered Methamphetamine to crystal "ice." The potential for a fully functional Methamphetamine/Ice production laboratory was realized in late 1999, when a clandestine laboratory site was located and dismantled on the Island of Maui.

Regardless of its size, any laboratory activity can prove lethal to those who work in it, as well as those who live near by. The lack of proper ventilation and temperature controls at a clandestine laboratory creates a potential for fires, explosions and harmful chemical exposure to people. All persons, but particularly children and infants, are susceptible to permanent health damage resulting from inhalation of chemical fumes.

(As an example of the potential for disaster, in late 1999, a subject was arrested in a Waikiki hotel after he caused the fire alarm to activate. Security personnel found the hallway leading to the suspect's room fully engulfed in smoke. The room itself was also filled with smoke. This individual had been converting powder Methamphetamine to "ice" in a hotel room that had a kitchenette. Although this situation was contained, it could easily have escalated into a major emergency.)

For each pound of Methamphetamine produced, an estimated five to six pounds of toxic waste is generated. Although conversion laboratories (Methamphetamine to ice) result in a lesser amount of leftover toxic materials, that waste is never disposed of properly. Once these by-products are introduced into the environment via "dump sites", contamination, explosions, chemical fires or other hazardous conditions may occur. Residential properties that are used for clandestine production and/or dumpsites can be declared "contaminated" by the Environmental Protection Agency, thereby making any future use or sale of such property impossible without incurring huge "clean up" costs.

In Hawaii, as well as on the national level, the incidences of Methamphetamine abuse and Methamphetamine-related criminal activity has continued to increase over the past two years. The latest drug treatment data available indicates that methamphetamine was the primary drug reported by subjects seeking voluntary drug rehabilitation treatment in Hawaii. All too often, parental use of "ice" results in incidents of serious child abuse.

- Among Hawaii State and federal parolees testing positive for drugs, 51% and 37% (respectively) used Methamphetamine. (May 1999 Report prepared by University of Hawaii and the Hawaii State Attorney General's Office).

- Many other crimes committed in Hawaii show a direct relationship to the use and trafficking of Methamphetamine, including homicides, armed robberies, domestic violence, and property crimes.

The Heroin Challenge:

Today, Hawaii faces an increasing threat of "Black Tar" heroin use. The drug, which is manufactured in Mexico, is readily available throughout Hawaii. Hispanic trafficking groups, working in concert with relatives and associates on the mainland, and in Mexico, control the distribution of heroin from entry point to street sales. The "Black Tar" heroin is smuggled into Hawaii in multi-ounce and multi-pound quantities primarily from the Los Angeles area, via commercial air courier or through parcel services. Hispanic and Mexican Nationals, involved with the heroin trafficking trade in Hawaii are rotated frequently, between the islands, and back and forth to the mainland and Mexico. The traffickers do this in order to maintain "low profiles" within the community, and confuse law enforcement efforts. When encountered by local police, these traffickers claim to not speak any English, and thereby thwart efforts by the police to identify them.

Although Heroin-related deaths on the mainland have decreased over the past two years, it should be noted that the heroin user population is increasing, and that new users are of a younger age. Street dealers actually recruit new customers by soliciting around schools and or near drug treatment programs. This latter methodology was initiated by Mexican traffickers operating in Hawaii. The quality of street heroin available in Hawaii is extremely high, usually in the 50-70% range. Considering this factor, addiction may occur more rapidly, and the probability of an accidental overdose will be greater for the inexperienced user.

The Cocaine Challenge:

Cocaine in kilogram quantities is readily accessible throughout the State. The use and street sales of "crack" cocaine, which is cocaine base, has remained stable over the past year. "Crack" is a drug commonly encountered among "street people", including prostitutes and the homeless. The means of ingesting "Crack cocaine" is by smoking, whereas cocaine powder is snorted or injected. Cocaine does not have the popularity of "ice" in Hawaii, but is readily available from heroin or "ice" dealers. It is often used in combination with other drugs or alcohol, and it is less expensive than "ice".

The Marijuana Challenge:

Marijuana production continues to be a significant problem within the State of Hawaii. Hawaii has always had the dubious distinction of supplying some of the most potent marijuana in the world. Marijuana is another drug of choice among Hawaii residents, which unfortunately includes many middle and high school students.

Marijuana cultivators, active on all the major Hawaiian Islands, pose an ever-changing menace to the environment and public domain. Growers utilize both public and private lands to further their industry with little regard for others, and, in fact, often intimidate hikers and hunters who inadvertently "trespass" onto their "grow sites".

- The Honolulu Prosecutor's Office reported that one-half of the drug-related traffic offense convictions in 1999 pertained to marijuana usage.

Other Drugs, The Challenge:

MDMA, GHB, Rohypnol and steroids are available in Hawaii, and are used and distributed at fitness and dance clubs frequented by the late teen/early twenties crowd. GHB and Rohypnol are known as "date rape" drugs. Several GHB clandestine laboratories were seized in the State during the last two years.

DEA's Counter-Drug Strategy, State of Hawaii:

The DEA Honolulu office rarely conducts any unilateral investigations. The Honolulu District Office of the DEA has close working relationship with all four local county police departments as well as the State and other federal agencies engaged in drug law enforcement. It would be virtually impossible for DEA to successfully pursue the majority of its investigations in Hawaii, and the Pacific area without this cooperative effort.

The Honolulu District Office participates in the "Weed and Seed" program, managed by the United States Attorney's Office. This is another example of successful joint efforts between federal, state and local authorities. In 1998 and 1999, two downtown Honolulu areas, Chinatown, and a housing project, were selected for intense penetration by the multi-agency "Weed and Seed" task force. Due to an intense effort by the Honolulu Police Department, over 100 arrests were made. The majority of the defendants were prosecuted federally. Several businesses were seized as a result of the drug trafficking activity that was being condoned by the owners. The FY 2001, the "Weed & Seed" initiative, I am told, will focus on another area of Oahu that has a high incidence of drug abuse, poverty and criminal activities affecting the quality of life for the residents in the area. The "Weed and Seed" program not only brings law enforcement together, but other state and federal agencies as well.

In 1999, the State of Hawaii was designated as a "High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)", which again provides for cooperative law enforcement approaches to the drug trafficking situation throughout the state. HIDTA funding should provide a much-needed "shot in the arm" for state, local and federal drug enforcement units in Hawaii. These additional resources, will enable the four county police departments, and the state and federal agencies with drug interdiction programs, to combine their efforts and focus their resources to make the greatest impact on the drug trafficking problem that faces Hawaii today.

As I've already stated, the primary threat that Hawaii faces is its inability to attack the traffickers at the point that they are most vulnerable, which is at the airports. Drug traffickers are aware of the success of the drug interdiction program that has been in place at the Honolulu International Airport for several years, and have moved their operations to the airports located on the neighboring islands. The HIDTA Executive Committee is aware of this shift in the

trafficking pattern and is taking steps to insure that this threat is addressed as soon as the HIDTA is fully functional. We at DEA will be participating and supporting this HIDTA initiative by providing manpower, expertise in airport operations, and an interstate communications network to provide drug transportation intelligence rapidly. We plan to actively participate in the Intelligence Center that the HIDTA is creating and be available to assist the four county police departments and state agencies with the development of their individual Initiatives. If we are successful in this endeavor, the drug traffickers will be forced to find another means of getting their illegal drugs into the State of Hawaii.

We continue to work with local police and state agencies at the county level to continue to identify, infiltrate, and disrupt clandestine laboratory activity in all four of the counties in Hawaii. We will direct our intelligence sources to be on the lookout and report immediately any type of clandestine laboratory activity. We will continue to provide Clandestine Laboratory Site clean up funds whenever they are available to assist Hawaii with the expensive task of disposing of the precursor chemicals and hazardous waste products that the clandestine laboratories create.

We recently provided Clandestine Laboratory training to three Honolulu Police Department officers and two State Narcotics Enforcement Division agents back at our training center in Quantico, Virginia. Our Honolulu District Office is always on the alert to offer these training opportunities whenever they are available.

The Honolulu District Office will continue to initiate drug investigations targeting the highest level traffickers within the State of Hawaii. We will continue to use our very successful "undercover" techniques, as well as financial and electronic investigative techniques that have improved vastly over the past year.

The Honolulu District Office will continue to coordinate and manage the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program. We will continue to plan, help execute, and fund operations directed at eradicating domestically grown marijuana. We will continue to perform this function in coordination with the four counties within the State of Hawaii, and make our resources available to them as they are needed.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as we speak, the Honolulu District Office is conducting two major drug trafficking initiatives targeting drug trafficking groups operating in Hawaii. These enforcement efforts

are being made in concert with the Honolulu Police Department, the Maui Police Department, the Hawaii Police Department, the Kauai Police Department, the Honolulu Office of the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Internal Revenue Service, and the United States Customs Service. This type of investigation, demanding the participation of multiple agencies, will become the "norm" rather than the "exception" in the months and years to come.

Chairman Mica, I thank you for providing the opportunity to address this Subcommittee and I look forward to taking any questions you may have on this important issue.

Mr. MICA. We'll hear from our final witness Major Randall Tom.

STATEMENT OF RANDALL TOM, COUNTERDRUG COORDINATOR, HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD

Major TOM. I'm Randall Tom, the Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug Coordinator. I am here to provide testimony on our program efforts in responding to drug challenges in Hawaii.

Over the past 10 years, the Hawaii National Guard has increased its emphasis on counterdrug activities as concerns about illicit drug use in the United States have grown. In 1997, the Hawaii National Guard was the first in the Nation to utilize National Guard personnel to provide support to drug law enforcement agencies with Operation Green Harvest. The focus of that operation was directed at marijuana eradication; that continues to be the primary criteria for our funding to this day.

Our support to law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations are sanctioned and approved by the Governor, State Adjutant General, State Attorney General, and the National Guard Bureau under the provisions of Section 112, Title 32, United States Code. Each year we develop the Governor's Counterdrug Support Plan that delineates the support requirements established by local law enforcement and community-based organization. The three State leaders mentioned earlier certify that Hawaii National Guard soldiers and airmen can support counterdrug activities complying with State Law and Section 2012(d), Title 10, United States Code to meet the requirements of each fiscal year's Defense Authorization Act.

Presently, the fiscal year 2000 plan provides Hawaii National Guard personnel services and equipment to support the drug law enforcement agencies mission of not only eradicating domestically grown marijuana, but also interdicting illicit drugs entering Hawaii, and providing drug demand reduction training and resources to community-based prevention organizations.

National Guard members have significantly participated in this effort as I will elaborate further in my testimony. Our support covers a wide range of activities including, but not limited to, aerial and ground reconnaissance, intelligence analysis, and cargo inspections at ports of entry. The operations also include administrative and logistics support to release commissioned law enforcement personnel to perform their duties on the street.

Our counterdrug organization consists of 63 Hawaii National Guard personnel. The agencies that we support include the Federal Bureau of Investigations, U.S. Attorney, U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Marshals, Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, the Department of Public Safety State Narcotics and the four county police departments.

We provide intelligence analysis and investigative case support to the FBI's Narcotics Vice Airport Detail, the Western States Intelligence Network, and the county police departments' criminal intelligence units. We actively participate in reviewing and analyzing collected information and provide legal, paralegal and auditing assistance that optimizes law enforcement agents to perform drug enforcement duties. We also provide communications support in establishing, operating and maintaining equipment for counterdrug

operations. We've used Hawaii National Guard equipment to detect crack houses, to clear gambling huts and shacks and dog pits and chicken fighting areas where drugs were prevalent.

We also provide transportation support to enhance the law enforcement agencies and community organizations. Our support constituted mass movement of sheriffs to conduct prison raids and provided vehicles for tactical tracking in Hilo. In addition, our equipment has been utilized to participate in search and rescue missions and assist with security requirements during events and conferences. We transported over 400 of the 34,000 during the Millennium's Young People's Congress in October 1999, and provided administrative and logistical support for the "Ready to Learn" program that delivered school supplies to more than 30,000 children statewide.

We utilized both Hawaii Army and Air National Guard CH–47, C–26 and C–130 assets to assist in missions such as transporting the State Department of Public Safety during prison shake-downs combating drug trafficking on neighbor islands, working with the Maui Police Department during community policing, vice narcotics and special operations, and assisting State narcotic agents in completing their drug investigations. We collaborated with the Department of Education in assisting Sam Choy, one of Hawaii's nationally renowned chefs, to conduct cooking presentations and promote drug free awareness through his "Forget the Crime, Cook the Grinds" vignettes. We have been a team player with the HPD's gang detail and DARE contingencies to fostering drug awareness through their "Teen Dances" and "No Hope in Dope" programs, and airlifted FBI and DEA surveillance personnel and vehicles for counterdrug missions.

Our personnel at the U.S. Customs Service inspect 100 percent foreign mail, all inbound international luggage and randomly check domestic luggage, perform 100 percent inspection on foreign ships and cargo, and assist in random inspections of domestic and international planes.

We provide training in the form of safety observed familiarization for law enforcement agents authorized to sit in the OH–58A helicopter front seat in Operation Wipeout—marijuana eradication—issues. In January 2000 we provided Power Point presentation classes for Western States Intelligence Network personnel to enhance case agents' capabilities to share critical information for ongoing investigations. In our efforts to address the employment and quality of life issues with the Waimanalo community, our counterdrug members have provided computer training to adults and eventually expanded this training to the children. Likewise, we have trained our guard members in computer, clerical, research and various administrative skills to better serve the law enforcement agencies.

As part of our drug demand reduction efforts, we have instituted various training venues. Parent to Parent Training empowers parents and guardians to confront critical issues concerning drugs, gangs, sex, violence and values. Safe Passage Training is phase two of our parent training that emphasizes nonviolence and positive role modeling.

Na Koa Ku Makani—The Warrior Who Stands Against The Wind—is a drug free day promoting family activities done in partnership with Housing and Community Development Corp. of Hawaii for community and National Guard parents and children with informational booths and games. Throughout the years we have supported children and youth day programs, community action seminars that mobilize communities to take action in preventing crimes in their neighborhoods, Department of Education's Elementary School Attendance Program, recently a new program that assists parents of elementary school children improve school attendance through a mandated program. Our training to youth challenge program participants have been a positive influence to high school "at-risk" students.

Our funding has grown from $159,000 in 1989 to $1.9 million in 1997. However, it has decreased by $200,000 each year since then. In our efforts to stabilize the budget, we enlisted congressional support and received additional funding through a plus up in congressional appropriation based on Hawaii's rating as the premiere State in outdoor marijuana eradication. As a result, our budget has increased to a total of $4 million in fiscal year 2000.

Without congressional support Reconnaissance and Interdiction Detachment [RAID] Mission would cost approximately $1 million, and thus any additional support to law enforcement or community-based organizations would be minimized or terminated. The Hawaii National Guard's RAID program is the only military resource available to address the State of Hawaii's unique challenges of marijuana cultivation.

In summary, the Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug Program is a proud and rich heritage in providing for the defense of our communities. We have been and continue to be staunch supporters of our law enforcement organizations in their valiant efforts to minimize and eventually eradicate illicit drug productions, trafficking and use in Hawaii. Our drug awareness programs have been successful in developing and fostering drug free environments for parents, children and neighborhood communities.

In addition to supporting our efforts to stabilize the Hawaii National Guard's $4 million budget, we also solicit your support for the National Guard's 4,000 soldier/airman end strength and $192 million budget for fiscal year 2001. This will ensure the continued support of the Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug program for Hawaii's law enforcement agencies and community organizations.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide you an insight into the Hawaii National Guard's contribution to the counterdrug efforts.

Mr. MICA. Thank you for your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Major Tom follows:]

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

TESTIMONY ON
RESPONDING TO DRUG CHALLENGES IN HAWAII

PRESENTATION TO THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, DRUG POLICY,
AND HUMAN RESOURCES

BY

MAJOR RANDALL TOM
COUNTERDRUG COORDINATOR

MARCH 20, 2000

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

I am Randall Tom, the Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug Coordinator. I am here to provide testimony on our program efforts in responding to drug challenges in Hawaii.

Over the past ten years, the National Guard has increased its emphasis on counterdrug activities as concerns about illicit drug use in the United States have grown. In 1977, the Hawaii National Guard was the first in the nation to utilize national guard personnel to provide support to Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) with Operation Green Harvest. The focus of that operation was directed at marijuana eradication that continues to be the primary criteria for our funding to this day.

Our support to law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations are sanctioned and approved by the Governor, State Adjutant General, State Attorney General, and the National Guard Bureau under the provisions of Section 112, Title 32, United States Code. Each year, we develop the Governor's Counterdrug Support Plan that delineates the support requirements established by local law enforcement and

community organizations. The three State leaders mentioned earlier certify that Hawaii National Guard soldiers/airmen can support counterdrug activities complying with State Law and Section 2012(d), Title 10, United States Code to meet the requirements of each fiscal year's Defense Authorization Act.

Presently, the Fiscal Year 2000 plan provides for Hawaii National Guard personnel, services and equipment to support the drug law enforcement agencies' mission of not only eradicating domestically grown marijuana, but also in interdicting illicit drugs entering Hawaii, and providing Drug Demand Reduction training and resources to community-based prevention organizations. National Guard members have significantly participated in this effort, as I will elaborate further in my testimony. Our support covers a wide range of activities including, but not limited to, aerial and ground reconnaissance, intelligence analysis, and cargo inspections at ports of entry. The operations also include administrative and logistics support to release commissioned law enforcement personnel to perform their duties on the street.

Our counterdrug organization consists of 63 Hawaii National Guard personnel. The agencies that we support include the Federal Bureau of Investigations, U.S. Attorney, U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Marshals, Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, the Department of Public Safety State Narcotics, Honolulu Police Department, Kauai Police Department, Maui Police Department, and Hawaii County Police Department.

We provide intelligence analyst and investigative case support to the FBI's Narcotics Vice Airport Detail, Western States Intelligence Network, and the county police departments' criminal intelligence units. We actively participate in reviewing and analyzing collected information and provide legal, paralegal and auditing assistance that optimizes law enforcement agents to perform drug enforcement duties. We also provide communications support in establishing, operating and maintaining equipment for counterdrug operations. We've used Hawaii National Guard equipment to detect crack houses, to clear of gambling huts and shacks and dog pits and chicken fighting areas were drugs were prevalent.

We also provide transportation support to enhance the law enforcement agencies and community organizations. Our support constituted mass movement of sheriffs to conduct prison raids and provided vehicles for tactical tracking in Hilo. In addition, our equipment has been utilized to participate in search and rescues missions and assist with security requirements during events and conferences. We transported over 400 of the 34,000 youth during the Millennium's Young Peoples Congress in October 1999, and provided administrative and logistical support for the "Ready to Learn" program that delivered school supplies to more than 30,000 children statewide.

We utilized both Hawaii Army and Air National Guard CH-47, C-26 and C-130 assets to assist in missions such as transporting the State Department of Public Safety during prison "shake downs" combating drug trafficking on neighbor islands, working with the Maui Police Department during community policing, vice narcotics and special operations, and assisting state narcotic agents in completing their drug investigations. We collaborated with the Department of Education in assisting Sam Choy, one of Hawaii's nationally renowned chefs, to conduct cooking presentations and promote drug free awareness through his "Forget the Crime, Cook the Grinds" vignettes. We have been a team player with HPD's Gang Detail and DARE contingencies to fostering drug awareness through their "Teen Dances" and "No Hope in Dope" programs, and airlifted FBI and DEA surveillance personnel and vehicles for counterdrug missions.

Our personnel at the U.S. Customs Service inspect 100% of foreign mail, all inbound international luggage and randomly check domestic luggage, perform 100% foreign ships and cargo inspection, and assist in random inspections of domestic and international planes.

We provide training in the form of safety observer familiarization for law enforcement agents authorized to sit in the OH-58A front seat during Operation Wipeout (marijuana eradication) missions. During January 2000, we provided power point presentation classes for HPD's Western State Intelligence Network personnel to enhance case agents' capabilities to share critical information for on-going

investigations. In our efforts to address the employment and quality of life issues with the Waimanalo community, our counterdrug members have provided computer training to adults and eventually expand this training to the children. Likewise, we have trained our guard members in computer, clerical, research and various administrative skills to better serve the law enforcement agencies.

As part of our drug demand reduction efforts, we have instituted various training venues. Parent to Parent training empowers parents and guardians to confront critical issues concerning drugs, gangs, sex, violence and values. Safe Passage Training is Phase II of our Parent training that emphasizes nonviolence and positive role modeling. Na Koa Ku Makani (The Warrior Who Stands Against The Wind) is a drug free day promoting family activities done in partnership with Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii for community and National Guard parents and children with informational booths and games. Throughout the years, we have supported Children and Youth Day programs, Community Action Seminars that mobilize communities to take action in preventing crimes in their neighborhoods, Department of Education's Elementary School Attendance Program – recently a new program that assists parents of elementary school children improve school attendance through a mandated program. Our training to Youth Challenge Program participants has been a positive influence with high school "at risk" students.

Our funding has grown from $159,000 in 1989 to $1.9 million in 1997, however, it has decreased by $200,000 each year since then. In our efforts to stabilize the budget, we enlisted congressional support and received additional funding through a plus up in congressional appropriations based on Hawaii's rating as the premier state in outdoor marijuana eradication. As a result, our budget was increased to a total of $4 million in Fiscal Year 2000. Without congressional support, the Reconnaissance and Interdiction Detachment (RAID) mission would cost approximately $1 million, and thus any additional support to law enforcement agencies or community-based organizations would be minimized or terminated. The Hawaii National Guard's RAID program is the

only military resource available to address the State of Hawaii's unique challenges of marijuana cultivation.

In summary, the Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug Program has a proud and rich heritage in providing for the defense of our communities. We have been and continue to be staunch supporters of our law enforcement organizations in their valiant efforts to minimize and eventually eradicate illicit drug productions, trafficking and use in Hawaii. Our drug awareness programs have been successful in developing and fostering drug free environments for parents, children and neighborhood communities.

In addition to supporting our efforts to stabilize the Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug Program's $4 million budget, we also solicit your support for the National Guard's 4,000 soldier/airman end strength and $192 million budget for Fiscal Year 2001. This will ensure the continued support of the Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug Program for Hawaii's law enforcement agencies and community organizations.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide you an insight into the Hawaii National Guard's contribution to the counterdrug effort.

Mr. MICA. I thank all the witnesses on the second panel.

I have some questions. First, Dr. Sakai, you describe the prison population that's dramatically increasing and most of them got there because of some drug-related offense.

Describe the type of offenses—you also—and I think I believe I got this correct. You have a combined sort of local jail and State prison system?

Mr. SAKAI. That's correct.

Mr. MICA. Sometimes I hear this, that the people behind prison in these large numbers are there for minor marijuana personal use or offenses. Is that the case with your prison population? Describe what kind of offenses that your prison population and your increase in prison population are there for.

Mr. SAKAI. Our prison population consists of about 26 percent violent offenders, 11½ percent sex offenders, 16 percent property offenders and about 18 percent drug offenders. In addition there is 17½ percent consisting of probation and parole violators. Unfortunately, our information does not yield the crime that they committed.

Mr. MICA. The drug offenses which account for 18 percent, would that be primarily trafficking? What would be the breakdown?

Mr. SAKAI. I don't have that breakdown.

Mr. MICA. Can you guesstimate? I mean are these people there for possessing a small amount of marijuana or are they there for violation of trafficking laws and quantities?

Mr. SAKAI. I don't want to guesstimate. I would prefer to see if I can get back and get better numbers.

Mr. MICA. Would you provide us with that?

Mr. SAKAI. Yes, I can. But, Chairman Mica, if I can say, I believe that the majority almost all of them are there for trafficking, or if they're there for small amounts, they are there because they are repetitive drug users who failed—they were given the opportunity to get treatment in the community.

And it is my impression that the court and parole systems in the State of Hawaii are fairly liberal. I have spoken to the heads of probation and parole and both have indicated to me that their policy is to not return a violator to prison until, perhaps, their third violation. So if they are there for a small amount they are there because they are repeat offenders.

Mr. MICA. Major Dowsett, you are seeing these people on the streets. What are you arresting them for as far as it relates to drug offenses? Possessions, and what kind of possession, trafficking, felonies committed under the influence of narcotics?

Major DOWSETT. All kinds, actually. We have the one Weed and Seed area and of course any violation or even seen in the Weed and Seed area would subject them to an arrest. Possession, distribution, primarily. And that would pattern what Mr. Sakai was saying.

Normally before they actually get to jail they have had a whole lot of other options. We have drug court. The prosecutors don't always include the meth language when we go to court so we can circumvent the mandatory sentencing there. We really do see a variety.

Mr. MICA. Of that property crimes, it sounds like property crimes were the biggest percentage, Dr. Sakai; is that correct?

Mr. SAKAI. Actually violent crimes.

Mr. MICA. Violent?

Mr. SAKAI. Violent.

Mr. MICA. Was that 16 percent?

Mr. SAKAI. That was 26 percent; 16 percent was property.

Mr. MICA. 26 percent were violent?

Mr. SAKAI. That's correct.

Mr. MICA. And what are you seeing with the violent crimes, Major Dowsett, are they drug related?

Major DOWSETT. Virtually all of them are drug related in one respect or another.

Mr. MICA. Property crimes.

Major DOWSETT. Yes. (Inaudible.) Even your misdemeanor offenses a lot of them are drug related, you know, petty thefts to get money for drugs.

Mr. MICA. On the correction side, Dr. Sakai, you said—you gave us a couple of figures here; 95 percent of those in prison have a substance abuse problem, was that——

Mr. SAKAI. 85 percent.

Mr. MICA. 85. I want to make sure I get those numbers correct.

And how would you break that down between alcohol and narcotics?

Mr. SAKAI. It is my impression that what we are dealing with is addictive personalities where ice happens to be the drug of choice. I think virtually all of them will use alcohol if that's what it takes to get high.

I have been in the system for about 30 years and that's the biggest change I have seen in the makeup of the criminal population. When I started we couldn't identify the type of person who used marijuana versus the type of person who might have used heroin. My impression today is that a drug user will use whatever drugs becomes available until he or she gets addicted to the drug, and alcohol is a factor.

Mr. MICA. The program I visited had about 200 folks in it, Kash Box. That's your major program in Hawaii?

Mr. SAKAI. That's correct.

Mr. MICA. And you said you had a small one for female population?

Mr. SAKAI. At our women's facility we have a program for about—we have a maximum capacity of about 15.

Mr. MICA. In your State prison what kind of drug treatment programs——

Mr. SAKAI. We have a small counseling program, and we have three staff at our prison.

Mr. MICA. I didn't get the budget for the program yesterday but do you know what the Kash Box annual budget is?

Mr. SAKAI. I would have to go back.

Mr. MICA. If you could provide that for the record I would like to see that because it seemed like it served a large, fairly significant population for a small amount of money. You don't know what it cost per day?

Mr. SAKAI. No. Treatment programs in prison tend to be a little less expensive than in a community because the inmate spacing

needs are already taken care of through the correctional budget; their care, shelter, and food.

Mr. MICA. But if the figures I got are correct, and I'm not sure what it does cost you to incarcerate someone in the State system behind bars in a secure facility as opposed to treatment programs there, it seemed like it was actually less per head for the treatment program than it was for doing hard time.

Is that correct?

Mr. SAKAI. It would depend on the treatment program.

Mr. MICA. Well, you've got that one treatment program.

Mr. SAKAI. Well, let me get the figures for you.

Mr. MICA. If you could. Because if that's the case and again I heard some figures yesterday and I haven't had them substantiated, but it looked like it was fairly reasonable to put them in that program, and it seemed like it also takes a burden off the State to put more people in that program as opposed to doing hard time.

We also had commentary from those who participated in the program. One of the comments from one of the prisoners was that the hard time they came in and left even more hardened, inclined to have criminal skills as a result of the time in the tougher prison.

And of course you can't shift everybody into these programs, but if it's cost effective it might be something we would want to encourage supporting (inaudible).

Mr. SAKAI. I will get you the figures.

Mr. MICA. I appreciate that.

Mr. Aycox, how many full-time Federal slots does Customs have here?

Mr. AYCOX. In the port of Honolulu I have a total of 185 people.

Mr. MICA. Chronologically in the past few years, has it increased, decreased, stable?

Mr. AYCOX. It has in the last, say year or so, dropped a little bit.

Mr. MICA. Dropped a little bit. And is that just this location, or I'm not sure if there are other assignments in Hawaii? Are you taking all of Hawaii or just Honolulu.

Mr. AYCOX. The number I quoted referred to the uniform contingent. The group I supervise—my counterpart Larry Burnett supervises a group of investigative agents and they have decreased staffing somewhat over in the last couple years as well.

Mr. MICA. We had testimony from Major Dowsett that 90 percent of the stuff is coming in by air. I think that was your testimony.

What are we missing with Customs to not be able to catch more? Do we not have the enforcement power, or the technical capability, or just the sheer volume.

Mr. AYCOX. Well, I think the statement was made 90 percent by air that included domestic and international air. And I think that the available intelligence indicates that the majority of it is coming in domestically, which of course we are not empowered to deal with except in support of the other agencies.

Mr. MICA. (Inaudible) coming through from the mainland, DEA, is that more their responsibility than yours?

Mr. AYCOX. It's a function of the task force which we supplement by HIDTA as well.

Mr. MICA. So you think that would have a better coordinated effort utilization of (inaudible) or at least detect coming through the airport.

Is there something missing at the airport on domestic flights that we aren't doing?

Mr. AYCOX. I would defer on that to the other agencies because I believe that's their question to answer.

Mr. MICA. Leonhart.

Ms. LEONHART. I would say we are doing a very good job with the limited resources we have.

Mr. MICA. How many do you have?

Ms. LEONHART. Currently at the airport we have eight task force officers and we have three special agents working cases with one DEA supervisor. Those numbers have been stable for over the last 3 or 4 years.

What we are really lacking is increases in our personnel on the other islands because you've heard testimony, that we are very concerned about traffickers now using the airports on the other islands.

Our relationship with Honolulu PD in these interdiction efforts is outstanding, and what we are finding, the more we are working together on the air threat, the more intelligence we are actually passing from Los Angeles on these trafficking organizations to the airport detail and the more arrests we are able to make, I see the HIDTA as a great supplement here. If DEA were to get additional resources for Honolulu I would be looking at beefing up the airport and putting additional resources on the outer islands.

Mr. MICA. It appears the package transport mail, Fed Ex, UPS, DHL, or other package services also seems to have an increased trafficking in illegal narcotics. Is that the case, is that something you have seen?

Mr. AYCOX. Yes. We are seeing both the courier services throughout the Nation and the mail conditions across the Nation with increased interdiction, not only in the traditional drugs, but in the newer designer drugs, and now in the prescription drugs and steroids.

Mr. MICA. Are you getting any of the ion scanning equipment that we've ordered?

Mr. AYCOX. We have one ion scanner here that we use on a regular basis. And in addition I believe the National Guard has one that we share on a regular basis.

Mr. MICA. Thank you. Mrs. Mink.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much. I'd like to put some of these documents that I received into the record and make reference to it.

[The information referred to follows:]

Intelligence Division
Domestic Intelligence Section A
Domestic Strategic Unit

March 2000

The Drug Situation in Hawaii

The drugs most prevalent in Hawaii are methamphetamine, marijuana, and black tar heroin. Hawaii is primarily a destination and consumption area for these drugs, as well as a transit point for Asian source methamphetamine. Data from the Federal-wide Drug Seizure System indicate that approximately 2.7 kilograms of heroin was seized in 1999, while cocaine seizures have increased significantly. DEA seizures of methamphetamine have ranged from 14 to 22 kilograms over the three-year period.

Drugs Seized in Hawaii: 1997 – 1999

	1997	1998	1999*
Heroin in kilograms	1.2	.9	2.7
Cocaine in kilograms	5.3	23	32.1
Marijuana in kilograms	6.9	4.0	42.5
Methamphetamine in kilograms	14.3	21.8	16.2

Sources: Heroin/Cocaine/ Marijuana: Federal-wide Drug Seizure System * 1999 data through September – Methamphetamine: STRIDE (DEA seizures only)

Methamphetamine:

DEA's Honolulu District Office (HDO) reports that the trafficking and abuse of crystal methamphetamine continue to be the major drug law enforcement issues in the State of Hawaii. High-purity methamphetamine, also referred to as "ice, glass, shabu, or crystal meth," is a colorless, odorless form of smokeable methamphetamine resembling fragments of glass, rock candy or ice shavings. Both Asian criminal organizations/gangs and California-based Mexican drug traffickers continue to utilize express mail services and body carriers to smuggle ice to Hawaii. Although pound quantities of crystal methamphetamine/ice have always been readily available on Oahu, similar quantities are now accessible through distribution outlets on the Big Island and Maui.

Los Angeles-based traffickers smuggle ice in multi-gram and kilogram amounts, principally via commercial air courier, from Southern California to Hawaii, where it can be sold for a higher price; proceeds from the sale of ice are returned to the Los Angeles metropolitan area. In addition, traffickers continue to smuggle ice from Southeast Asia, via Guam and the Philippines to the state.

The ready market for methamphetamine has encouraged in-state manufacturing. Several areas of Hawaii, including Maui, the Big Island, or Oahu, provide a remote and

secure environment for laboratory activities. Data from the El Paso Intelligence Center clandestine laboratory data base indicates that Hawaiian State authorities seized 12 methamphetamine labs in 1997 and 20 in 1998. Moreover, DEA agents seized 3 methamphetamine labs in 1997, 1 in 1998, and 2 labs in Hawaii in 1999.

Black Tar Heroin:

The HDO reports black tar heroin, trafficked by Mexican groups/cells, remains readily accessible and that use, while low, may be increasing. Couriers, as well as express mail shipments, are utilized to smuggle the heroin into Hawaii. The HDO also reports that cells of Mexican trafficking organizations operate on all the Hawaiian Islands, possibly with the exception of Lanai and Molokai; furthermore, each cell concentrates in one specific locale. Local residents (often heroin users) are recruited to assist the Mexican traffickers in setting up their business. These "facilitators" obtain vehicles, property rentals, telephones, pagers, etc. In payment, they receive heroin and possibly a small remuneration. Several shipments of black tar heroin were intercepted in Hawaii in 1999. Four of these seizures, totaling over four pounds, were directly attributable to an extensive organization based in Los Angeles.

Cocaine:

The HDO reports that cocaine is trafficked by poly-drug groups and is widely available in quantities ranging from ounce to multi-ounce amounts. Crack, the smokeable form of cocaine, also is readily available and is most commonly encountered among "street persons." Cocaine is smuggled into Hawaii in powder form and then converted to crack on an as-needed basis.

Marijuana:

Hawaiian-grown marijuana, sold under such names as "Kona Gold" and "Maui Wowi," has long been favored by cannabis users. While significant cultivation continues, cannabis eradication efforts in Hawaii have reduced marijuana availability in the islands and impelled traffickers to smuggle marijuana from the mainland. Growers along the Pacific Coast and from as far away as Wisconsin reportedly ship marijuana to Hawaii. Moreover, two shipments of high quality, indoor-grown marijuana that originated in British Columbia seized in Hawaii during late 1999, were reportedly to be marketed as grown in Hawaii.

The HDO reported that under the auspices of the DEA-sponsored Domestic Cannabis Eradication/ Suppression Program (DCE/SP), nearly 630 thousand cultivated marijuana plants were eradicated during calendar year 1999. Of the plants seized, 1,489 were cultivated indoors and 627,823 were cultivated outdoors. Asset seizures totaled over $300,000 while 1,100 individuals were arrested during the course of DCE/SP operations.

DCE/SP Data for Hawaii

	1997	1998	1999
Cultivated Outdoor Plants	599,551	628,174	627,823
Cultivated Indoor Plants	2,610	3,058	1,489
Total Plants Eradicated	602,161	631,232	629,312

starbulletin.com

Wednesday, December 15, 1999

Isles due $1 million for drug war

The federal aid is aimed at helping crack down on methamphetamine traffickers in the islands

By Susan Kreifels
Star-Bulletin

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Hawaii will receive more than $1 million in federal aid next year to help crack down on methamphetamine traffickers who have raised drug abuse to epidemic proportions here.

The state was one of five areas added to a list of 26 places nationwide that will share more than $190 million. U.S. Attorney Steve Alm, attending a conference today in Washington for drug-control leaders, said the money will be used to set up a statewide intelligence center investigating drug-trafficking operations. It will involve all local, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

"This provides some additional dollars to get us organized in a way no one agency could do on its own," Alm said in a telephone interview. The intelligence will be shared with state and national law enforcers. Much of Hawaii's drug supply comes from Mexico and California.

"Ice is causing a tremendous amount of damage to the state," Alm said. "The only way to fight it is with a really comprehensive program."

The federal Office of National Drug Control Policy presented a report today describing the government's war on drugs in 31 battlegrounds called High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. From the Mexican border to the streets of New York, these areas have been selected during the last decade as regions with serious drug problems that also harm other areas of the country.

The report said Hawaii is a logical planning, staging and transit point for drug-trafficking

between the continental United States, Canada, Asia and the Pacific region, with most drugs coming into the state through Honolulu Airport.

"No other United States jurisdiction is better positioned geographically to collect and analyze international and regional intelligence ... and to develop a coordinated, proactive response," the report said.

The report said Hawaii's position in the national drug market was unique because of its location and that drugs, "like other commodities, command a premium price within the state; therefore, trafficking organizations have found it extremely profitable to establish distribution outlets here.

Many of the groups operating within Hawaii are comprised of members from the same ethic background or family associations.

"As Honolulu is a principal, financial center for the Pacific Rim and often serves as the initial entry for Asian wire transfers, money-laundering activities are likely to increase."

Law enforcement agents fought a surge in methamphetamine trafficking and use across the Midwest in 1999 by seizing hundreds of secret drug labs, deflating the image of drugs as only an urban problem, according to the Associated Press.

In the first half of this year, local and federal law enforcement seized 238 meth or "speed" labs in Kansas, 242 in Iowa and 223 in Missouri, according to a report released today detailing the government's anti-drug efforts across the nation.

"We do not just have a national drug problem. What we really have is a series of local drug epidemics," said Barry McCaffrey, the administration's drug policy chief.

In the high trafficking areas, local, state, federal and military law enforcement agencies work together on various projects to oppose illegal drug use and distribution.

After starting with a federal investment of $25 million shared among five regions in 1990, the program will divide more than $190 million in 2000.

Area law enforcement agencies have turned high-tech in recent years, creating a computer network containing photographs of every person arrested on state or federal charges in New York City and Westchester and Nassau Counties.

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Wednesday, February 16, 2000

Doctor, patient, spouse all back marijuana as medicine

Two bills are in the state Legislature for legalizing pot for medical purposes

Big Isle activist sues county, prosecutors

By Leila Fujimori
Star-Bulletin

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Doctors prescribed the strongest painkillers to Lynn Foster after cancer of the stomach spread to her bones. She was so drugged, she couldn't communicate, said Scott Foster, her husband. So they turned to marijuana.

With marijuana, Foster could reduce his wife's prescription of intravenous drugs.

"It was a synergy with the marijuana and the IV drugs -- she was always sharp mentally," Foster said, noting he hopes the drug's high cost will be lowered by legalization. "It gave us another four months when her quality of life was good." Lynn Foster died in 1995.

Now Scott Foster supports two bills in the state Legislature for the legalization of marijuana for medical purposes. He attended a panel discussion sponsored by the Drug Policy Forum of Hawaii, featuring a Washington physician who helped get an initiative to pass in 1998 permitting the medical use of marijuana.

Rob Killian, whose Seattle practice has mostly HIV-positive patients, said he doesn't like the idea of his patients smoking anything. But "when somebody is throwing up or is acutely nauseated, instant relief is preferred," he said. Smoking marijuana gets it into the bloodstream immediately, whereas drugs in pill form take time to absorb, and drugs by injection may be difficult to administer.

Killian has spoken with the chairmen of the Senate and House Judiciary committees and expects support for legislation favoring the right of patients suffering from a terminal or debilitating disease to use marijuana medicinally.

Brian Issell, professor of medicine at the University of Hawaii's Cancer Research Center of Hawaii and John A. Burns School of Medicine, said he wants "to see research centers do careful, tedious studies" before legislation is passed.

He said studies are needed to provide evidence on who can be helped by marijuana.

Forum attendees questioned Issell as to why other illegal drugs are allowed for medical treatment and commented that no study would be able to foresee who could be helped by the drug.

Issell said a national study would be necessary to test a group large enough to get valid results. Studies that have been done, he said, have selected only those experiencing a beneficial effect. Cynthia Linet, 61, didn't wait for legalization. Linet, a Hilo attorney who suffered from non-Hodgkins lymphoma, said she used marijuana for loss of appetite, nausea and anxiety. As a "health nut," Linet said it was frightening when her legs went numb.

The marijuana relieved her anxiety and helped with loss of appetite. She only used small amounts of the drug for 25 weeks during which she underwent chemotherapy.

"When it was over, I stopped using it," Linet said. "I had no desire for it, but I was glad it was there."

Big Isle activist sues county, prosecutors

Star-Bulletin staff

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HILO -- Big Island hemp activist Aaron Anderson has filed a lawsuit in state court saying

county officials violated his rights when they prosecuted him for marijuana possession after seizing sterilized hemp seeds he legally ordered.

The action follows the decision of federal Judge David Ezra last month to permit claims of monetary damages by Anderson in a federal lawsuit but to bar civil rights claims there.

Anderson's lawyer Steven Strauss said there was nothing in Ezra's ruling to prevent a suit in state court.

In 1991, Anderson ordered 25 pounds of the seeds from North Dakota. The seeds are generally used as bird feed but are also suitable for people to eat, Anderson said.

U.S. Customs and Drug Enforcement Administration officials said the seeds were legally imported from China.

Anderson's state suit alleges Deputy Prosecutor Kay Iopa lied to a grand jury to indict him, saying some of the seeds germinated. A state Department of Agriculture report said none of the seeds germinated. Anderson's criminal trial ended with a hung jury.

The suit names Iopa, now in private practice, Prosecutor Jay Kimura for allegedly knowingly failing to supervise Iopa properly, and Hawaii County.

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Thursday, December 10, 1998

State ranks high in prep school graduates

A growing problem with student marijuana use also is noted in a national report

By Crystal Kua
Star-Bulletin

Hawaii is among the highest-performing states when it comes to high school completion and teacher education but is experiencing a worsening problem with student marijuana use and the availability of illegal drugs on campus, according to a national report released today.

The 1998 National Education Goals Report also found that the nation as a whole -- including Hawaii -- is not likely to meet eight education goals set for the year 2000, although some states are making progress.

The National Education Goals Panel was formed in 1990 to assess and report on state and national progress toward achieving the following:

- All children start school ready to learn.
- The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.
- All students will become competent in challenging subject matter.
- Teachers will have access to professional development.
- U.S. students will be the first in the world in mathematics and science achievement.
- Every adult American will be literate.
- Every school will be free of drugs, violence and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol.

- Every school will promote increased parental involvement.

The annual goals report uses 26 national and 33 state-level indicators to measure 10-year progress made toward reaching the goals to boost student achievement.

The report found that Hawaii is one of 15 states that have already met the goal of a high school graduation of at least 90 percent. Hawaii's is 93 percent.

Hawaii is also a top performer in the percentage of public school teachers who participate in in-service or professional development programs with 88 percent.

Violence on Hawaii school campuses is low. Six percent of public high school students reported that they were threatened or injured with a weapon on campus and the same percentage reported that they carried a weapon on school property. Those who reported being in a physical fight came to 13 percent.

In the goal of students being ready to learn, Hawaii saw a reduction of infants born with one or more health risks and an increase in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care. Also, more children with disabilities have been enrolling in preschool.

In student achievement, Hawaii saw an increase in the percentage of public school eighth graders who were proficient in math, from 12 percent in 1990 to 16 percent in 1996.

Progress in some of the goals has been significantly declining.

Fewer minority and female college students have been earning degrees in math and science.

The number of public high school students who reported using marijuana increased from 17 percent in 1993 to 24 percent in 1997 while more public high school students have reported that someone offered, sold or gave them an illegal drug on campus.

More secondary school teachers reported that student disruption interfered with their teaching – 49 percent in 1991 compared with 62 percent in 1994.

Several education officials contacted yesterday were either unavailable or declined to comment on the report. Joan Husted of the Hawaii State Teachers Association said the teachers union is supportive of the national goals.

"Our youngsters are going to be youngsters of a global world and they must compete in the global world," Husted said. "We want our kids to be full participants."

When informed of the report's findings, Husted said the results pertaining to teacher issues were not surprising.For example, a 1995 survey conducted by the union showed that teachers lost 25 percent of instructional time to disciplining students, she said.

"If a teacher is disciplining a student, that means there are other students not getting the instructional time they deserve. That has been a very serious problem for us," she said. Schools, however, are making an effort to change the classroom atmosphere, she said.

Husted also said Hawaii has always been on top when it comes to in-service training and professional development. "Hawaii probably has the best educated teachers in the country," she said. "That has been a long-standing tradition."

A Health Department spokesman said the numbers on infant health risks and student drug use appear to coincide with department information.

Some of the national findings coincide with Hawaii's results including a decrease in the percentage of infants born with health risks, a fall in the number of students reporting being threatened or injured at school, a rise in student drug use and the availability of drugs at school and an increase in classroom disruptions.

A look at the bright side of Hawaii's schools

Hawaii was among the best-performing states on several measures of progress:

- Percentage of infants born with one or more of four health risks (24 percent).
- High school completion rate among 18- to 24-year-olds (93 percent).
- Percentage of public schoolteachers reporting that they participated in in-service or professional development programs (88 percent).
- Percentage of public schoolteachers with training to teach limited-En

glish-proficient students (41 percent).

- Percentage of public schoolteachers who received support from a master or mentor teacher during the first year of teaching (33 percent).
- Percentage of public high school students who said that on school property they:
- Were threatened or injured with a weapon (6 percent).
- Carried a weapon (6 percent).
- Were in a physical fight (13 percent).

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Current Events -- Law

Backers of Industrial Hemp Lobby for Legalization

Dateline: 03/16/99

Industrial hemp is a non-hallucinogenic strain of marijuana with a myriad of potential commercial, yet socially responsible, uses. Trouble is, it has been illegal in the U.S. since the 1930s.

Advocates of hemp production point to claims of its environmental friendliness (needing little or no chemical pesticides), ease of cultivation (grows easily in a variety of conditions), profitability (end products include cosmetics, beer, plastics and paper) and social responsibility (good alternative for tobacco farmers).

These advocates have been seen, however, as counterculture zealots connected with the legalization of marijuana and other political movements opposing the government's War on Drugs. This may be changing as the movement to legalize industrial hemp production gains mainstream support.

News wires are reporting that Virginia and Montana have officially called for an end to the federal ban on industrial hemp, the Minnesota Senate has passed a bill permitting experimental hemp production, and the Hawaii House last week voted to have the state grow a 10-acre test crop.

New Hampshire, North Dakota, New Mexico and Tennessee are at various stages of similar considerations.

Former CIA Director James Woolsey was hired recently by the North American Industrial Hemp Council to lobby for repeal of the ban. Woolsey counters the argument that marijuana growers can hide their

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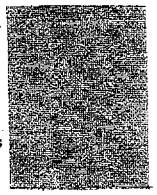
Woolsey counters the argument that marijuana growers can hide their product in industrial hemp fields by pointing out that the plants will cross-pollinate and effectively weaken the psychoactive component of the marijuana.



Canada began allowing hemp production last year, after having a similar ban.

Last year in the U.S., farmers and a growers cooperative in Kentucky sued the government over its ban of hemp production, but the suit was recently dismissed by a federal judge.

Discuss this article

Articles of Interest:

- Current Industrial Hemp Bills for 1999 - Collected by Hempseed.com.
- The Latest Buzz on Hemp - U.S. Farmers Want the Ban on Cultivating the Plant Lifted - *US News & World Report*, March 15, 1999.
- 'Industrial' Hemp Gaining Favor as a Cash Crop - *Chicago Tribune/AP*, March 14, 1999.
- Pot for Paper: The Hemp Movement - About.com's Forestry Guide Steve Nix provides a history of hemp, as well as summaries of arguments for and against hemp as an agricultural commodity.
- Why is it Still Illegal? - The tongue-in-cheek answer from a hemp advocate.
- Fact Sheet On Industrial Hemp And The Environment - From Kenex Ltd., a Canadian company which was set up specifically for research, production and processing of industrial hemp.
- Industrial hemp isn't an evil weed - Opinion from *The Des Moines Register* May 7, 1998.
- Kentucky Hemp Growers Cooperative Association - "Industrial Hemp. Good for farming. Good for the environment. Good for Kentucky."
- Small Family Farmers Hoping to Grow Hemp Seek Ruling From Federal Court - Background on the lawsuit in Kentucky.
- Ag Official Lobbies for Hemp as Cash Crop of the Future - *AP*, January 25, 1999 (Illinois).
- In Direct Violation Of Ban, Hemp Beer Served Aboard Air Force One - Not to be out-done, the Drudge Report published the allegation that recently aboard Air Force One, stewards passed out HEMP GOLDEN BEER to the president, members of Congress and the press and other personnel.

Mr. MICA. One is the drug situation?

Mrs. MINK. Yes, the drug situation.

Mr. MICA. By the intelligence division of DEA?

Mrs. MINK. That's correct.

Mr. MICA. That's without objection, so ordered.

Mrs. MINK. Trying to get a handle on the total presence of these drugs in Hawaii, and I'm looking at this first chart on page 1 of this document talks about drugs seized in Hawaii, 1997, 1998, and 1999. In heroin in kilograms, 2.7; cocaine in kilograms, 32.1; marijuana in kilograms, 42.5; methamphetamines in kilograms, 16.2.

Reference again those figures to drugs seized. What would be the estimate of, in each of these four categories, of the total presence of drugs in Hawaii say in that last recorded year 1999? We see the figure of the amount seized. What would be the total figure of heroin as it is available in Hawaii? Cocaine as available, marijuana, methamphetamine.

Ms. LEONHART. I'd be happy to answer that by saying that with the designation of Hawaii or Honolulu as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, and the funds that will come with that; set up an intel center, we will have a better idea. One of the frustrations of running the Los Angeles field division is in Los Angeles we have had, over 10 years now, had an intel center set up that can give you good estimates.

There is really no place to go in Honolulu or in Hawaii to find good estimates. So we look at the trends; we look at what has the DEA seized; we go and look at State seizure numbers. But I don't feel comfortable, I would say, that that's where we're hoping HIDTA fits in. I don't feel comfortable that we know the numbers that we have not seized. I can also tell you that the numbers are a little bit deceiving because the use of—like Congressman Mica said—the use of the parcel, the UPS, the Fed Ex, we are seizing great quantities in Los Angeles and southern California that are destined for Honolulu which don't show up in these numbers, and we are also through airport interdiction, especially at LAX Airport, we are able to interdict those drugs before they ever get on the flight to go to Honolulu. So those numbers really only represent the drugs that were seized by DEA and sent to DEA laboratories.

Mrs. MINK. Could we have those figures of the drugs that are seized on the West Coast that were bound for Hawaii so we can get a better view of the interdiction and the potential traffic that at least has been stopped on the West Coast?

Ms. LEONHART. What I can do—we started looking at it, because there is a trend as the Mexico based organizations have moved over to Honolulu, we are keeping track of what we can. There are no statistics; we haven't been keeping them for a long period of time. We recognize that this is a trend to watch.

I will try to come up with some numbers for you or some anecdotes or cases where this has occurred and you will see where we see the trend going.

Mrs. MINK. Now, on the last page you have the data on marijuana. And it is the table which shows the amount of plants that were seized, outdoor plants, 627,000, indoor plants, 1,489. Total plants seized/eradicated 629,000.

What would be the percentage—what would that constitute as a percentage of the total amount of marijuana plants in existence in cultivation in Hawaii today?

Ms. LEONHART. Again, what I would have to do is go and find out what the estimates are. I know that we have probably the most successful of the domestic canvas eradication programs running in Honolulu. I would have to go to that program and find out for you the estimates on what is grown that we don't eradicate.

Mrs. MINK. Now, of the marijuana that you interdict leaving Hawaii in all the different channels that are available, what is the total amount that is actually found or interdicted leaving Hawaii in all the different ways that it could possibly leave, postage express, air travel, whatever.

Do you have any figures there?

Ms. LEONHART. I don't have figures with me. I would be glad to look to see if those numbers are kept and provide you with that. I can tell you, because I handle Los Angeles, that we are still seeing bulk shipments of marijuana coming from Honolulu to the mainland. However, there are active growing sites in California. We're still seeing importation of Mexican marijuana into southern California as well as Canadian marijuana. So it would not be a large percentage but there still is marijuana that is being transported to the mainland.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Aycox, in your testimony on the last page you said you were hoping the members could clarify your authority to inspect outbound mail parcels.

Could you elaborate on that.

Mr. AYCOX. Yes. There is a continuing long-term difference in the interpretation of the existing statute as to whether or not Customs has the authority to examine outbound mail. We believe, and our counsel advises us, that the existing statute gives us that authority. The counsel and the managers of the U.S. Postal Service have a different interpretation.

Mrs. MINK. So does that mean you do not inspect outbound parcels?

Mr. AYCOX. That's correct, on a regular basis we do not. The only time we would do so would be on a special task force, where we would work with the Postal Service and they would get a warrant on each and every package to be examined.

Mrs. MINK. So does that need to be clarified by a statute, an enactment by Congress or this is just internal interpretations and we would need to bear down on the Postal Service?

Mr. AYCOX. I believe it needs to be clarified to make it very clear that we have the authority——

Mrs. MINK. By statute.

Mr. AYCOX. Well, I do want to say that we have a very good working relationship with the Postal Service across the Nation.

Mrs. MINK. This interpretation applies nationwide, not just to the activity here in Hawaii?

Mr. AYCOX. Correct, it's nationwide.

Mrs. MINK. Now, with respect to inbound parcels, you have authority and capacity to inspect all inbound?

Mr. AYCOX. Yes, we do.

Mrs. MINK. Both the express mail and UPS as well as the postal.

Mr. AYCOX. We have that authority. However, here in Hawaii there is no express consignment hub; most of that examination is done in Memphis or in Cincinnati or one of the other hubs where Fed Ex or UPS, or in Miami.

Mrs. MINK. So when it lands here you make no inspection?

Mr. AYCOX. Typically, no, because it comes in as a domestic shipment.

Mrs. MINK. So what percentage do you think comes in here with no inspection at all.

Mr. AYCOX. From the other——

Mrs. MINK. For the western sites since there is no inspection.

Mr. AYCOX. Well, there are Customs officers at each one of those locations and they target the shipments and inspect them if necessary for examination.

Mrs. MINK. Isn't that inconsistent when you say you don't have outbound authority?

Mr. AYCOX. No, I don't understand.

Mrs. MINK. This is outbound coming to Hawaii and you're saying your officials have the task to inspect outgoing parcels before they get here.

Mr. AYCOX. I misspoke. What I meant to say was that these are international shipments that arrive in the United States at one of the other hubs in those cities, such as: Memphis, Miami, Cincinnati—which are some of the other locations. So they are inbound international shipments which are inspected by Customs at that time and then they are shipped here as part of a later continuing journey as domestic cargo.

Mrs. MINK. How about domestic trans-shipments then from West Coast or other points not international cargo?

Mr. AYCOX. We don't have any authority to examine domestic cargo.

Mrs. MINK. You have no authority to investigate incoming and outgoing, both ways.

Mr. AYCOX. Domestic cargo, correct.

Mrs. MINK. So the seizures that are made by Customs extensively relate to what types of situations if it's not the express or the Postal Service?

Mr. AYCOX. Our seizures throughout the Nation and specifically here in Hawaii are related to inbound international people, vessels, aircraft, cargo, merchandise—whatever it may be—that's entering that particular location for the first time. And we also examine outbound cargo people, vessels that are going direct outbound from the site as well.

Mrs. MINK. That is travelers as well as parcels?

Mr. AYCOX. Yes.

Mrs. MINK. That are leaving the State you have authority to inspect?

Mr. AYCOX. Correct, if they are going internationally.

Mrs. MINK. But not domestic.

Mr. AYCOX. Not domestic.

Mrs. MINK. Dr. Sakai, on your treatment programs, apparently the facility that we visited yesterday with the 200 beds is basically the totality of your extensive long-term treatment program for the inmates in your prison system.

Mr. SAKAI. Pretty much so.

Mrs. MINK. And this 200 bed facility is only recent, about a year?

Mr. SAKAI. The program actually started with Federal funds about 10 years ago, but was very small until about a year ago when we were able to expand it to 200.

Mrs. MINK. Was that because of Federal funds or because the State gave you more money?

Mr. SAKAI. The State did give us more money in response to the overcrowding problem. The Governor and the legislature supported our proposal to expand the Waiawa facility by 200 beds.

Mrs. MINK. Are there any Federal funds in there now?

Mr. SAKAI. No. However, we use Federal funds to support our Bridge program which is a transitional program for Kash Box graduates.

Mrs. MINK. Now, is the Bridge program which is transitional after they leave prison, after going through Kash Box, is that adequate to service all of your inmates that have been released from prison after having gone through Kash Box? Because we heard differently yesterday, that it was inadequate.

Mr. SAKAI. It certainly is not adequate. We don't have enough slots, only 30 slots there.

Mrs. MINK. Who pays for Bridge, is that State or is that Federal?

Mr. SAKAI. That's federally funded right now. And Bridge is actually located within our jurisdiction. It's a work release program.

Mrs. MINK. They have not really been discharged from the system.

Mr. SAKAI. That's correct. The real need—I believe we could use at least twice as many beds as we have now.

Mrs. MINK. So you're saying that you could use 400 instead of the 200 you now have?

Mr. SAKAI. No. I was speaking of Project Bridge.

Mrs. MINK. What would be the maximum size of your Kash Box facility if you had the funds to expand it, what would you consider to be a reasonable size program?

Mr. SAKAI. I would, rather than expanding Kash Box I would like to see if we can replicate similar programs in our Halawa prison or the new prison we are proposing to build.

Mrs. MINK. At Halawa why can't you replicate it there at Halawa? They're already there; they're already incarcerated, you don't have all the costs for residential expenses as you would normally if the person is outside. A treatment program outside is very expensive because the individual has to be kept as a residential patient for a considerable length of time, 6 months and plus. But in the prison situation they are there so you have no costs attributable to the residents and all the other facilities. So why can't you just sort of take a part of Halawa and dedicate it to drug treatment?

Mr. SAKAI. There are two reasons. First of all, we don't have the staffing to run the program for the treatment component. And second, because of overcrowding, it's difficult for us to dedicate any portion of Halawa. Halawa was designed to hold 586 inmates and we are currently holding about 1,200 inmates. So it's very difficult for us to carve out (inaudible) and dedicate it to——

Mrs. MINK. But then you answered my question. Instead of increasing Kash Box from 200 to 400, you said you would rather have a similar facility in Halawa. So what specifically were you talking about doing in Halawa?

Mr. SAKAI. The reason I mention that is because Kash Box is for inmates who qualify for minimum security. And many inmates who need treatment are not in that level of security classification, and we would be reluctant to put them in Halawa because they pose a risk, not only to the management of the facility, but also to the community.

Mrs. MINK. So are you saying that there are none who would qualify for Kash Box beyond the 200 you now have because of the security aspects of it?

Mr. SAKAI. No, I'm not saying that. What I'm saying is that the greater need would be for high-level security inmates, that also need treatment.

The other factor for us, Congresswoman Mink, is that we have 1,200 inmates on the mainland including about 1,100 men. And unfortunately, some of our best candidates for treatment have been shipped off to the mainland because of certain qualifications for inmates to be shipped off to prisons out of State, which was established in our contracts. Unfortunately some of our best inmates, our prime candidates, are there.

Mrs. MINK. I don't understand. What do you mean your prime candidates have been shipped off?

Mr. SAKAI. Inmates who are most amenable to treatment.

Mrs. MINK. Are they getting treatment in their mainland facilities?

Mr. SAKAI. There is some treatment going on, but it's very limited and because we don't constitute the entire population. (Inaudible) need for treatment slots for inmates from other States.

This is why we are proposing to build a new facility in Hawaii to bring all of these people home. We would like to make the treatment intensive and to dedicate substantial portions of our new facility to that treatment.

Mrs. MINK. Why do you feel you have to ship out of Hawaii your best candidates if you are sending them to a facility that has no treatment program?

Mr. SAKAI. Because the contracts that we have allow the contractors to select the particular inmates that they're going to have. So we allow them to take a look at the inmates who are candidates for transfer, and many of the inmates who remain back in Hawaii present particular kinds of problems—security problems, health problems or mental health problems—which makes them difficult to handle.

The first consideration we had when we set up these contracts and selected the facilities, was to relieve overcrowding.

As I indicated, Halawa is still more than double it's design capacity, and it's sort of the first relief that we need to bring upon our system is simple total relief from overcrowding.

Mrs. MINK. Now, with reference to Kash Box and the inmates that have gone through it and have been released and are outside the prison system, the chairman asked you some questions about recidivism. It's a very important element for our consideration in

terms of the validity of investment and treatment programs. You want to see some evidence that it is working. And I realize that the transition is not really fully in place, but given your experience in the last say 5 years with Kash Box, what is the recidivism of these individuals that have gone through Kash Box? How many of them have had to come back in?

Mr. SAKAI. I believe the number is somewhere between 30 to 40 percent.

Mrs. MINK. Have returned.

Mr. SAKAI. That's correct. But we are dealing with people that have serious drug problems. And my understanding is that without treatment the return rate is somewhere in the vicinity of around 70 percent. So we believe there is a substantial effect.

Mrs. MINK. Have you had the opportunity to examine what you're doing with Kash Box as compared to what other prison institutions in other States are doing? And how does it compare in terms of recidivism?

Mr. SAKAI. We never really formally studied or had a formal evaluation of Kash Box. I think it's very important that we do so. The numbers that I have used is based simply on our tracking of inmates that have gone through the Kash Box program. I think it is important for us to take a look at what's being done in other States. We are in contact with other jurisdictions, and I believe the prevailing research would indicate that treatment is effective as long as there is continuing care in the community.

Mrs. MINK. The inmates we spoke to yesterday pointed out, that they felt that while they were sure they had benefited from the program while they were there, there is still an element of uncertainty as to what they will face when they get out; can they get a job and all of those things. So the transition issue, I think, is very, very vital.

Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, before I conclude my questioning, I have to tell the Public Safety Director that they made one request of me yesterday as I went to meet the inmates who were out there in the lawn. They want a basketball court.

So I have transmitted their request to you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MICA. I want to thank each of our witnesses this morning for their contribution.

As I have said before we will leave the record open. We have asked some questions which we would like your response, and we may be submitting additional questions.

Mrs. MINK. One more request. I received in the mail a very fine report from the National Guard on their drug program. I would like to ask unanimous consent that that report be placed in the record together with his testimony.

[The information referred to follows:]

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The State of Hawaii submits their Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 Governor's Counterdrug Support Plan. All operations and activities contained herein are based upon a verified threat and valid requests from law enforcement agencies and/or community based organizations supported by law enforcement agencies.

The Hawaii Adjutant General hereby certifies that all counterdrug operations included in the plan will be conducted at a time when the personnel involved are not in Federal service. The Adjutant General further certifies that participation by National Guard personnel in those operations is service in addition to training required under section 502 of Title 32 U.S. Code.

The Hawaii Attorney General hereby certifies that the use of the National Guard of this State for the activities proposed under the plan is authorized by, and is consistent with, State law.

The Hawaii Governor hereby certifies that he has determined that any activities included in the plan that are carried out in conjunction with Federal law enforcement agencies serve a State law enforcement purpose.

The Hawaii Adjutant General, the Hawaii Attorney General and the Hawaii Governor hereby certify that soldiers/airmen supporting counterdrug activities are in compliance with Section 2012d of Title 10, to meet the requirements of the 1998 Defense Authorization Act.

Edward V. Richardson
Major General
The Adjutant General, Hawaii

Margery S. Bronster
Attorney General
State of Hawaii

Benjamin J. Cayetano
Governor
State of Hawaii

THE HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD FY 1999 COUNTERDRUG SUPPORT PLAN

1. GENERAL: The purpose of this plan is to set forth specific guidance for the operation of the FY 1999 Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug Program. The plan parallels the national strategy as outlined by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Counterdrug Support Planning Guidance and the National Guard Bureau (NGB).

a. The Hawaii National Guard role is to provide counterdrug and drug demand reduction (DDR) support as requested by local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and community based organizations (CBOs). LEA Support: Honolulu-Kauai-Maui-Hawaii Police, FBI, DEA, U.S. Customs, U.S. Marshals, State Narcotics Enforcement, Department of Land and Natural Resources. DDR Support: Refer to attached.

b. Guidance: Hawaii National Guard personnel are authorized to conduct counterdrug support in accordance with Federal law, regulations, National Guard Regulation (NGR) 500-2/Air National Guard Instruction 10-801, dated 27 October 1997, State law, approved plans and applicable policy.

c. Participation status.

(1) All Hawaii National Guard personnel participating in Federally funded counterdrug duty as outlined in this plan will be in a Title 32 status.

(2) Hawaii National Guard personnel participating in drug demand reduction activities in a paid status will be in a Title 32 status. National Guard volunteers participating in DDR activities in a non-paid status may be on orders without pay or may participate in a traditional volunteer status.

(3) Hawaii National Guard personnel attending IDT/IAD or Annual Training (AT) may perform counterdrug duties incidental to this training if such activities are synonymous with the training originally planned for these training periods. Funding for counterdrug duty incidental to training will be paid for using normal National Guard IDT/IAD or AT training funds and not counterdrug appropriations.

d. All personnel on counterdrug, drug demand reduction, and substance abuse support duty in the State of Hawaii will be employed in accordance with (IAW) NGB (AR) 500-2/ANGI (AF) 10-801. All support operations carried out in accordance with this plan will be conducted at a time when the personnel involved are not in Federal service.

e. Participation by Hawaii National Guard personnel in the counterdrug activities outlined in this plan is service in addition to training required under section 502 of Title 32 U.S. Code.

f. Operations conducted out of the Hawaii will be pursuant to a memorandum of agreement with the applicable second state.

g. Assistance that is provided by an individual Guard member must involve tasks directly related to the specific Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) of the member. This is IAW the provision of the FY98 Defense Authorization Act that the requirements of Section 2012(d) of Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 2012(d)) will apply in determining the drug interdiction and counterdrug activities that units and personnel of the National Guard may perform.

2. HAWAII STATE THREAT:

a. Statistical Data: Among the 54 states and territories, the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication Surpression Program (1998) lists Hawaii as the # 1 state in outdoor marijuana eradication, with seizures of more than 622,655 plants. Drug Counselors assert teenage use of Marijuana is the "gateway" to harder drugs. Since 1980, the Western Information Network

(WISIN) listed Hawaii as one of the lead states in crystal methamphetamine in the "Ice" form. Hawaii now compares to San Diego as the high "baseline" for "Ice" abuse, (Oct 94 Methamphetamine Report NIDA). Hawaii's airports are "open doors" to drug couriers who arrive on the same flights as our 23 million annual visitors. Hawaii receives maritime commerce from 46 countries, such as, China and Thailand to include the West Coast. These areas are listed as source areas for ephedrine (U.S. Justice-DEA Oct 95), the precursor essential to process Crystal Methamphetamine "Ice".

b. Geography: The State of Hawaii consists of SIX major geographically separated islands, accessible by air and marine transportation. When funding is considered this "island separation" sets Hawaii apart from any other state. Hawaii has a population of 1.8 million residents, located on the islands of Maui, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai and Hawaii, all host considerable drug problems.

c. Ports of Entry: Maui, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, and the Big Island (Hawaii) all have ports of entry, and annually receive cargo including 68,000 shipping containers from 48 countries.

(1) Maritime Routes: Maritime assets from China, Thailand, Philippines, and the West Coast constantly dock in harbors throughout Hawaii. Commercial Liners such as, "American Cruises," "Crystal Cruises," Matson, Seafarers, and Norwegeian Cruises along with 48 countries maintain maritime routes to Hawaii and transport visitors and thousands of cargo containers.

(2) Ground Routes: Hawaii is accessible only by sea and air transportation.

(3) Air Routes: Hawaii receives more than 23 million visitors annually, utilizing more than 101 international and domestic flights daily. Direct West Coast domestic flights to Maui, Kauai, Honolulu, Hawaii County, makes courier detection limited by LEA's. Drug Couriers carrying methamphetamines, cocaine and black tar heroin into Hawaii, remains the prevailant method of trafficking into Hawaii. Traffickers know that detection is limited due to minimal detection by law enforcement on Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii County.

(4) Commercial Routes: Forty-eight countries provide maritime commerce.

d. Gang Related Violence: Hawaii lists 106 different Youth Gangs, with a membership of 827 known members. Byrne Grant Statistics from the Islands of Kauai, Maui, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai and Hawaii, assert that 16,861 juveniles were arrested. There were 120 arrests for Aggrevated Assault, Forcible Rape 16 arrests, 288 for Robbery, 573 for Burglary, 2,927 arrests for Theft related incidents. There is always a prevailant concern of West Coast drug distribution and West Coast driven gang violence.

e. Emergency Room Drug Related Admissions: Hawaii Emergency Episode Data Project for the State of Hawaii reported 1998, 3,035 annual admissions for drug related episodes. Alcohol and Crystal Methamphetamine were main contributors to these hospital admissions.

3. **HAWAII STRATEGY:** According to the Drug Enforcement Administration's /Domestic Marihuana Surpression/Eradication Unit, Hawaii LEADS the nation in Outdoor Marihuana. Hawaii's Reconnasaince Air Interdiction Detachment remains law enforcements backbone in all four county police departments, in the suppression of marihuana. We intend on positioning two OH-58A aircraft in Oahu to support Maui-Kauai-and Oahu, with three OH58-A station in Hawaii County. This strategy requires increased funding. Hawaii has established a "benchmark" in cooperation between County-State-Federal law enforcement on the islands of Oahu, Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. The working cooperation between the Adjutant General, Police Chiefs, and Federal Law Enforcement is unprecedented. We intend on establishing a Hawaii HIDTA (High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area) to enhance Intelligence Cells and Funding.

4. We will continue to involve ourselves by attending meetings with the Governor's Commission on Crime, Western Information Network Meetings, Inter-County Intelligence Conferences, and periodic meetings with State Narcotics, FBI, DEA, U.S. Customs, ATF and the U.S. Attorney's Office. Since Hawaii is the LEADING source state of outdoor marijuana. With the cooperation of New Mexico, Hawaii has received a Light Armored Vehicle to enhance "protection measures" for Hawaii's law enforcement. We intend on increasing support to the counties of Maui, Kauai, Oahu, and Hawaii.
5. DDR remains the "engine" in preventing drug abuse for future generations. Drug prevention awareness, coalition development, and community based programs such as the HING's "unprecedented" Na Koa Crime Watch, involvement of Hawaii National Guard personnel in the principles of Neighborhood Security Watch and Community Policing must be financially supported.

4. HAWAII GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

a. The overall objective of the Hawaii National Guard Counterdrug Support Program is to provide comprehensive and high quality support to LEAs and CBOs upon request. Hawaii's goals and objectives compliment the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.

b. The following are Hawaii's Counterdrug Support Goals and Objectives:

Goal # 1: Provide premier support to drug LEAs at all levels, with focus on the airports, seaports, private parcel-postal operations, and the eradication of marijuana, through increased technology, aircraft, and personnel on ALL six islands.

Goal # 2: Assist law enforcement in the reduction of drug related crimes by increasing the Governor's "unprecedented" Na Koa Crime Watch which involve members of the Hawaii National Guard. This program is based on the concept of Neighborhood Security-Community Policing, by expanding the "eyes and ears" capability of local police has exponentially increased police response to crime.

Goal # 3: Expand the development of coalitions on all islands and provide support to community based programs focused on our youth. Enlist the support of HING Commander's in providing Drug Prevention Awareness Workshops on all islands and focused emphasis on Internal Prevention Control.

5. HAWAII MISSION PRIORITIES: This plan is a projection of our support to local, state and Federal LEAs and CBOs. Due to the constantly changing circumstances associated with this real world mission, funding and priorities may have to be adjusted throughout the FY. Any adjustment will be limited to the missions listed below. (Reference NGR 500-2/ANGI 10-801 paragraph 2-1.a.(1)) Based on the previously listed drug threat and the State goals and objectives, the State of Hawaii sets the following counterdrug support mission priorities: (As management is considered an inherent program requirement, do not include mission 1a in your priorities.)

a. Priority # 1: Mission 3a. General Support-Domestic Cannabis Suppression-Eradication Program: Provide air, ground, equipment, personnel and operational support to DEA-DCE Program.

b. Priority # 2: Mission 3d. Cargo and Mail Inspections: Provide resources to confront drug trafficking with Hawaii National Guard personnel, technology, air, and ground support to DEA, U.S. Customs, U.S. Postal, and county police (Maui, Kauai, Oahu and Hawaii), to monitor our ports of entry, airports, and private parcel carriers.

c. Priority # 3: Mission 6a. Community Base Support to community activities to prevent drug abuse among Hawaii's youth, by supporting DARE, No Hope in Dope, Positive Awareness, Gang Education (P.A.G.E.), Adult Friends for Youth, Boys and Girls Club, Scouts of America, City Parks and Recreation, Weed and Seed, State Community Drug Prevention, Na Koa

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Priority # 3 (continued) Crime Watch, Hawaii Housing Authority, Teen Aloha Run, and Passage Group's Pride Parent Training

d. Priority # 4: Mission 1a. Program Management: Continue to plan, coordinate and interact with federal, state, and county drug law enforcement, demand reduction coalitions, liaisons, and other community organizations. Support will include resources, personnel and equipment for counterdrug and DDR operations.

e. Priority # 5: Mission 3b. Transportation Support: Includes air and ground transportation in support of LEA personnel/equipment, persons in LEA custody, seized contraband, to, from, or as part of counterdrug operations, or when security or other special circumstances reasonably necessitate Hawaii National Guard support and when there is a counterdrug nexus. Provide ground transportation of youth, adults and associated equipment and supplies for community/state demand reduction program activities.

f. Priority # 6: Mission 5b. Aerial Support: Provide reconnaissance/observation of airspace, maritime, or surface areas for illegal drug activities, but not limited to cultivated marijuana, drug airstrips, waterways and missions approved by authority.

g. Priority # 7: Mission 5a. Surface Support: Introduction of the Light Armored Vehicle to provide a "protective platform" during drug investigations. Reconnoiter or perform area obervation by land or water to detect and report illegal drug activities to include but not limited to cultivated marijuana, drug airstrips, drug labs, drug corridors and suspicious motor vehicles.

h. Priority # 8: Mission 6c. Informational Support: Provide speakers and enlist speakers for the purpose of providing information about drug abuse and related programs. To provide National Guard musicians within our educational instutitions and community based organizations.

i. Priority # 9: Mission 2c. Operational Support/Investigative Support: Provide assistance to LEA's in developing investigations, and cases for prosectuion. Activities include inputing data, analyzing information, and providing paralegal and auditing assistance.

j. Priority # 10: Mission 6b. Educational Support: Community based support that focuses on educational institutions, to educate, train or otherwise prevent youth drug abuse. This support includes tutoring, mentoring, after-school support, drug free activities, and sports-drug awareness program.

k. Priority # 11: Mission 4. Training: Train LEA/Military personnel in military subjects, skills, useful in conducting counterdrug activities, or in the operation of said equipment. Assist in hosting training elements in Hawaii.

l. Priority # 12: Mission 2b. Intelligence Analyst Support: Assist LEA's in the establishment of counterdrug analysis systems, data bases and provide link analysis support.

m. Priority # 13: Mission 2d. Communications Support: Provide personnel to establish, operate, and maintain communications stations, bases, equipment, in support of LEA counterdrug operations.

n. Priority # 14: Mission 6e. Coalition Development: Assisting in the interaction, coordination and development of drug free coalitions in the State of Hawaii such as: CADCA, Weed and Seed, coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii, U.S. Attorney's Office, and the Attorney General's Crime-Prevention, Hawaii State Law Enforcement Officials Association, county police departments, the Hawaii National Guard's Na Koa Crime Watch and the Governor's Commission on Crime.

o. Priority # 15: Mission 2e. Engineer Support: Provide engineer support to LEAs and community organizations, where the project has a counterdrug nexus.

p. Priority # 16: Mission 2a. Linguist Support: Transcription/Translation of audio/video tapes seized documents, and other information media.

q. Priority # 17: Mission 6d. Leadership Development: Support Boy and Girl Scout Camps, Explorers Scouts, Boys and Girls Clubs, Police Activities League, Eagles Basketball-Project Lokahi Basketball, DARE, No Hope in Dope, Adult Friends for Youth, Men of War, Juvenile Services Division HPD, Passage Group's Pride Parent Training.

r. Priority # 18: Mission 3b. Maintenance/Logistical Support: Provide maintenance/logistical support of LEA vehicles, and equipment to enhance the counterdrug effectiveness of the supported agency.

s. Priority # 19:

6. HAWAII COMMITMENT STATEMENT:

The Hawaii National Guard is committed to providing professional and cost-effective counterdrug and drug demand reduction support as requested by local, state and federal law enforcement agencies and community based organizations with a counterdrug nexus. The Hawaii National Guard provides the full range of support services, as permitted by law and regulation, and its activities are restricted to support services and demand reduction programs only.

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9. HAWAII PROJECTED FUNDING SUMMARY IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY:

GOAL	AMOUNT	PERCENT
GOAL 1: EDUCATE AND ENABLE AMERICA'S YOUTH TO REJECT ILLEGAL DRUGS AS WELL AS ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO. Objective 1: Educate parents or other care givers, teachers, coaches, clergy, health professionals, and business and community leaders to help youth reject illegal drugs and underage alcohol and tobacco use. Objective 2: Pursue a vigorous advertising and public communications program dealing with the dangers of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use by youth. Objective 3: Promote zero tolerance policies for youth regarding the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco within the family, school, workplace, and community. Objective 4: Provide students in grades K- 12 with alcohol, tobacco, and drug prevention programs and policies that have been evaluated and tested and are based on sound practices and procedures. Objective 5: Support parents and adult mentors in encouraging youth to engage in positive, healthy lifestyles and modeling behavior to be emulated by young people. Objective 6: Encourage and assist the development of community coalitions and programs in preventing drug abuse and underage alcohol and tobacco use. Objective 7: Create a partnership with the media, entertainment industry, and professional sports organizations to avoid the glamorization of illegal drugs and the use of alcohol and tobacco by youth. Objective 8: Support and disseminate scientific research and data on the consequences of legalizing drugs. Objective 9: Develop and implement a set of principles upon which prevention programming can be based. Objective 10: Support and highlight research, including the development of scientific information, to inform drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention programs targeting young Americans.	$74,000	10%
GOAL 2: INCREASE THE SAFETY OF AMERICA'S CITIZENS BY SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCING DRUG-RELATED CRIME AND VIOLENCE. Objective 1: Strengthen law enforcement – including federal, state, and local drug task forces - - to combat drug-related violence, disrupt criminal organizations, and arrest the leaders of illegal drug syndicates. Objective 2: Improve the ability of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) to counter drug trafficking. Objective 3: Help law enforcement to disrupt money laundering and seize criminal assets. Objective 4: Develop, refine, and implement effective rehabilitative programs – including graduated sanctions, supervised release, and treatment for drug-abusing offenders and accused persons – at all stages within the criminal justice system. Objective 5: Break the cycle of drug abuse and crime. Objective 6: Support and highlight research, including the development of scientific information and data, to inform law enforcement, prosecution, incarceration, and treatment of offenders involved with illegal drugs.	$608,000.00	43%

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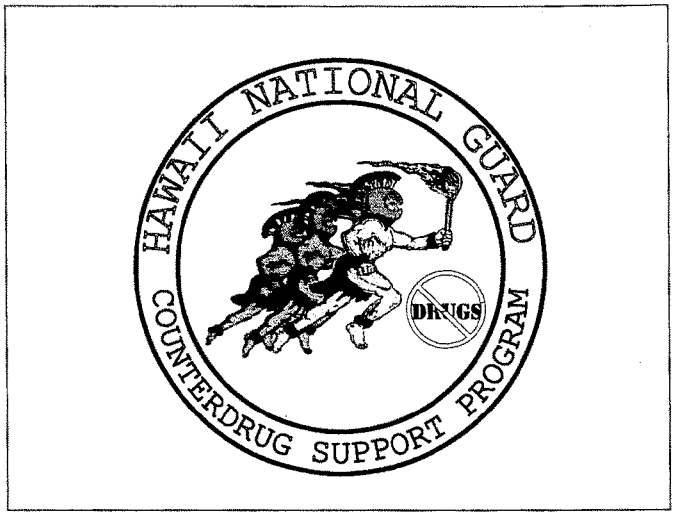
9. HAWAII PROJECTED FUNDING SUMMARY IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY (continued).

GOAL	AMOUNT	PERCENT
GOAL 3: REDUCE HEALTH AND SOCIAL COSTS TO THE PUBLIC OF ILLEGAL DRUG USE. Objective 1: Support and promote effective, efficient, and accessible drug treatment, ensuring the development of a system that is responsive to emerging trends in drug abuse. Objective 2: Reduce drug-related health problems, with an emphasis on infectious diseases. Objective 3: Promote national adoption of drug-free workplace programs that emphasize drug testing as a key component of a comprehensive program that includes education, prevention, and intervention. Objective 4: Support and promote the education, training, and credentialing of professionals who work with substance abusers. Objective 5: Support research into the development of medications and treatment protocols to prevent or reduce drug dependence and abuse. Objective 6: Support and highlight research and technology, including the acquisition and analysis of scientific data, to reduce the health and social costs of illegal drug use.	$50,000	4%
GOAL 4: SHIELD AMERICA'S AIR, LAND, AND SEA FRONTIERS FROM THE DRUG THREAT. Objective 1: Conduct flexible operations to detect, disrupt, deter, and seize illegal drugs in transit to the United States and at U.S. borders. Objective 2: Improve the coordination and effectiveness of U.S. drug law enforcement programs with particular emphasis on the southwest border, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Objective 3: Improve bilateral and regional cooperation with Mexico as well as other cocaine and heroin transit zone countries in order to reduce the flow of illegal drugs into the United States. Objective 4: Support and highlight research and technology – including the development of scientific information and data – to detect, disrupt, deter, and seize illegal drugs in transit to the United States and at U.S. borders.	$241,000.00	17%
GOAL 5: BREAK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUG SOURCES OF SUPPLY. Objective 1: Produce a net reduction in the worldwide cultivation of coca, opium, and marijuana and in the production of other illegal drugs, especially methamphetamine. Objective 2: Disrupt and dismantle major international drug trafficking organizations and arrest, prosecute, and incarcerate their leaders. Objective 3: Support and complement source country drug control efforts and strengthen source country political will and drug control capabilities. Objective 4: Develop and support bilateral, regional, and multilateral initiatives and mobilize international organizational efforts against all aspects of illegal drug production, trafficking, and abuse. Objective 5: Promote international policies and laws that deter money laundering and facilitate anti-money laundering investigations as well as seizure of associated assets. Objective 6: Support and highlight research and technology, including the development of scientific data, to reduce the worldwide supply of illegal drugs.	$402,000.00	25%


HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD
DRUGS
COUNTERDRUG SUPPORT PROGRAM

Agenda

- Funding
- Organization
- Current supported Agencies
- Approved Missions
- Additional Duties
- Open Issues

The purpose of this briefing is to provide an overview of the Counterdrug Support Office

- Funding Levels
- Organization
- Missions approved by NGB and the Governor's State Plan
- Additional Duties performed by the Counterdrug Office
- Open Issues and projects currently being worked on.

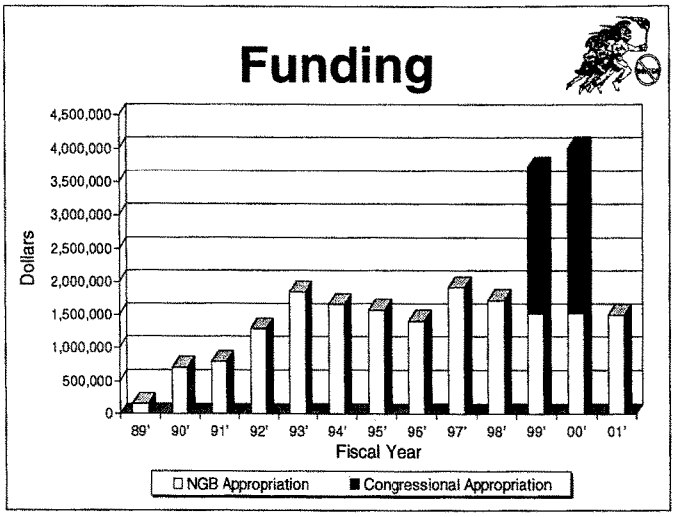
Funding

FY89	$ 159,000	
FY90	$ 708,000	
FY91	$ 791,000	
FY92	$ 1,283,900	
FY93	$ 1,845,000	
FY94	$ 1,653,322	
FY95	$ 1,564,000	
FY96	$ 1,408,000	
FY97	$ 1,918,511	
FY98	$ 1,718,488	
FY99	$ 3,721,000	($2.2M Congressional Appropriation)
FY00	$ 4,015,200	($2.5M Congressional Appropriation)

1. Counterdrug Coordination, Liaison, and Management

- Funding has traditionally gone down by $200,000 since 1996. We enlisted congressional support in FY98 due to:
  - No equity in funding distribution at NGB-CD level.
  - Without congressional support, the Counterdrug program would be broken.

- IMPACT Without congressional support the RAID program costs $1.00 Million. All other Counterdrug programs would become non-existent.
  - Reasons:
    - Pull out of 25th ID (absorbed all TDY costs)
    - Must maintain a minimum of one pilot/one mechanic per airframe. We currently possess three airframes.



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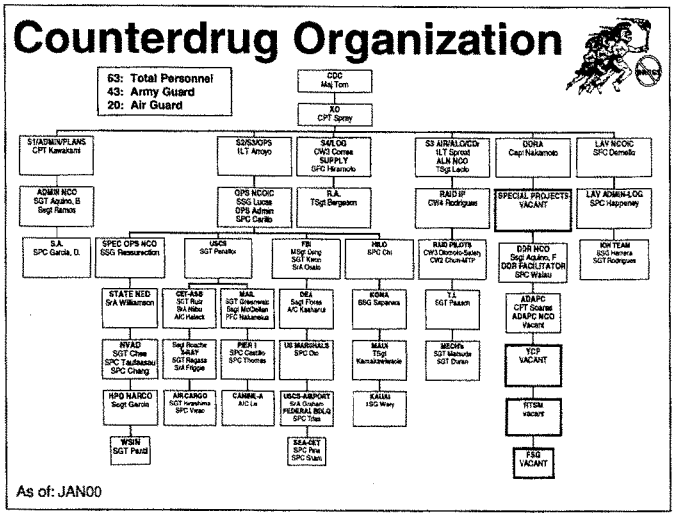


1. Counterdrug Coordination, Liaison, and Management

- The Counterdrug Office organization consists of 63 Hawaii National Guard personnel as stated.
  - Staff support personnel and administrative duties are carried out by our staff personnel listed on the left.
  - Our Operations support covers areas throughout the Law Enforcement Agencies as annotated; I.e., FBI with 3 personnel; HPD - 3, US Customs - 16; US Marshals - 1; DEA - 2, and one to each of Maui, Hilo, Kona and Kauai County Police Departments
  - The RAID consists of 8 personnel
  - Drug Education and awareness is worked and accomplished by 2 personnel.
  - And finally the LAV team consisting of 2 personnel with the ION Scanning teaming-up with 2 personnel

Supported Law Enforcement Agencies

- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Drug Enforcement Agency
- US Customs
- US Marshals Service
- US Attorney
- Narcotics Enforcement Division
- WSIN
- All County Police Departments

FBI (3) - Initially requested 5

Drug Enforcement Agency (3) - Initially requested 5

US Customs (19) - Once requested 40

US Marshals Service (1) - Requested 1

US Attorney (Support will be provided as requested) zero provided - requested 6.

WSIN (1) - Requested 2

Maui County Police Department (1) requested 1

Hilo County Police Department (1) requested 1

Kona County Police Department (1) requested 1

Kauai County Police Department (1) requested 1

These agencies are supported in conjunction with Approved missions established by NGB and the Governors State Plan

Approved Missions

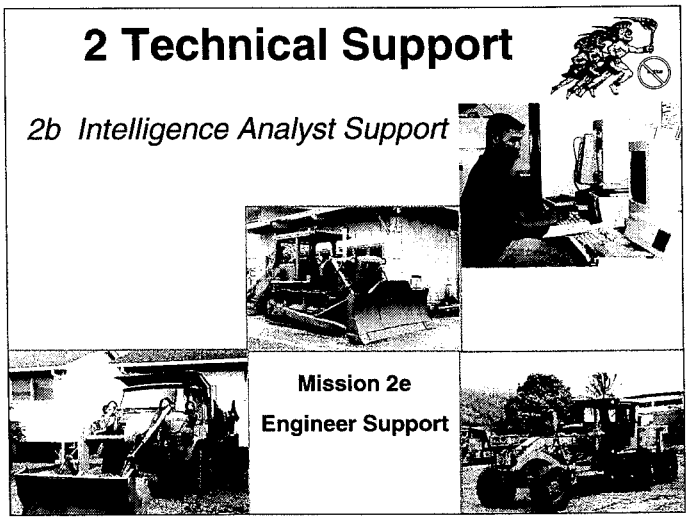
Mission #1

Counterdrug Coordination, Program Management,and Liaison

1. Counterdrug Coordination, Liaison, and Management

- Counterdrug Program Liaison, Coordination and Management
  - Policy Management
  - Budget Requirement/Finance Execution
  - Procurement
  - CMIS reporting
  - Future Planning

- Note: NGB guidance <= 15% spent on mission 1.
  - CDC/XO/S1/S4/RA/CMIS/orders-supply NCO
  - Currently at 11%



2a. *Linguist Support* (Translator)/ indirectly provide names for Agency Contracting

2b. *Intelligence Analyst Support* - Assist LEAs in the establishment of counterdrug intelligence systems/data bases and provide intelligence analysis support. All intel activities must be conducted in accordance with appropriate DoD regulations

2c. *Operational/Investigative Case Support* - Provide assistance to LEAs in developing investigations and cases for prosecution. Activities include, but are not limited to, inputting, reviewing, and analyzing collected LEA info, and providing legal, paralegal, auditing assistance. Operational support to LEAs is designed to enhance the effective ness of the supported agency and release law enforcement officers for drug enforcement duties.

2d. *Communications Support* - Provide personnel to establish, operate, and maintain communications stations, bases, and equipment in support of LEA counterdrug operations.

2e. *Engineer Support*. Used to destroy Crack Houses/ Clearing of Gambling Huts and Shacks and drug infested areas/ Tearing down Dog Pits and Chicken Fighting areas where drugs are prevalent.

Note: Though approved by NGB, we do not perform mission 2f Subsurface/ Diver Support. (No National Guard unit exists to support this mission.)

3 General Support

Mission 3a Cannabis Eradication

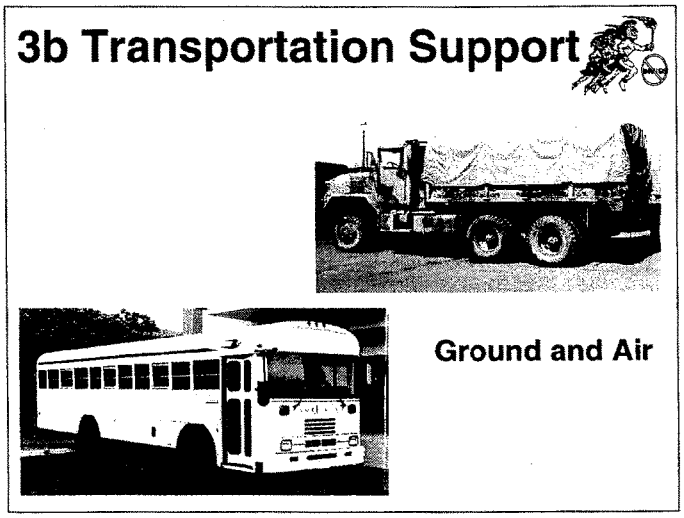
Honolulu Police Department
"Grass Detail" Section

Hawaii's plants consist of the highest THC concentrate.

Mission 3 General Support encompasses:

3a. *Cannabis Eradication*. Tetra-Hydro-Cannabinol - highest concentrate found in Hawaii

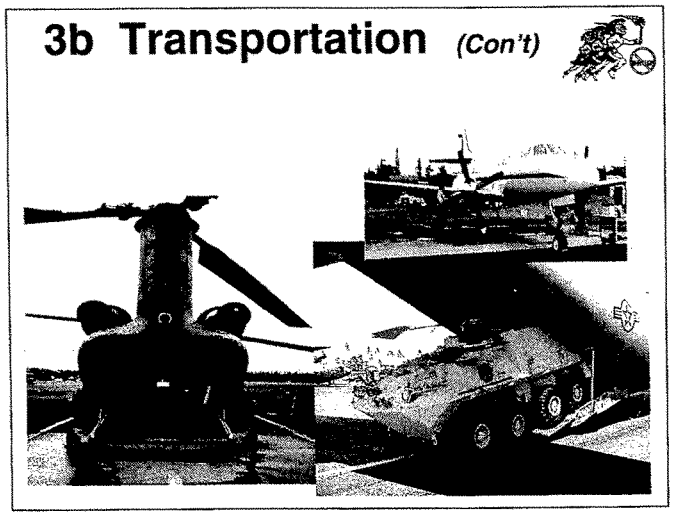
Note: Hawaii ranked # 1 by Department of Justice in Outdoor Marijuana cultivation and Eradication. Currently supports 40 one-week missions throughout the State of Hawaii during each Fiscal Year.



- Transportation has been provided in tactical and administrative moves when Operational security is a factor.

  - Mass movement of Sheriffs to conduct Prison Raids
  - Tactical tracking in Hilo
  - Ground search and rescue missions
  - Law enforcement for security/conferences/ events
  - DDR events such as, the millenium conference

We've also support air movement utilizing all Army Guard and Air Guard Assets.



- 3b. Transportation Support Both Ground and Air

C-130, CH-47 and C-26 Support:

- Department of Public Safety, Prison "Shake-Downs" on outer islands (Drug Trafficking)

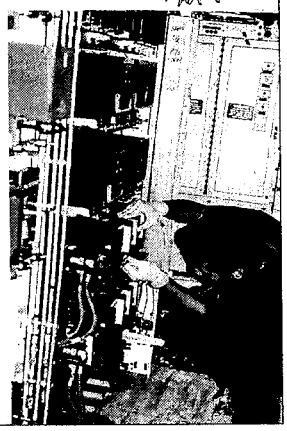
- Maui PD, Community Policing, Vice Narcotics, Special Operations on the island of Molokai.

- State Narcotics, drug investigations on the outer islands. C-130

Support:

- Sam Choy's "Forget the Crime, Cook the Grinds"
- HPD's Gang Detail "Teen Dances"
- FBI Surveillance Vehicles/ DEA Surveillance Vehicles
- DARE Vehicles to Kauai and Maui to participate in "DARE Day"

3d Cargo/Mail Inspection



- 19 personnel assigned to US Customs Service
- Cover all ports of entry
- 100% inspection of foreign mail
- 100% inbound international luggage and random domestic luggage
- 100% foreign ships and cargo inspection
- Random inspection of domestic/international planes

- Counterdrug Training in the past has consisted of:

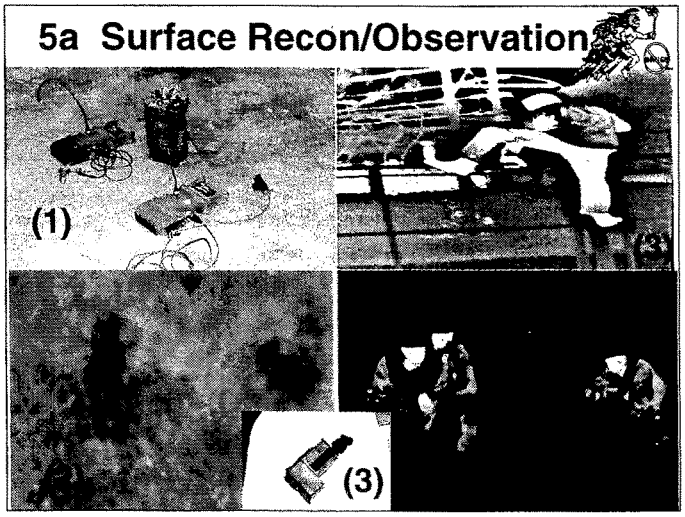
  - Safety Observer Training
    - - To afford LEAs the authorization to sit in the OH-58 front seat as observers during Operation Wipeout Missions.

  - Computer Training
    - - Recent training conducted for HPD's WSIN, January 19-20, 2000.
    - - Ongoing training at Bellows AFS, Waimanalo, for the Community as well as the guardsmen.

  - Light Armored Vehicle Training (Seen in this Slide)
    - - Public Safety and Tactical Training - four training missions thus far.
    - - HPD's, Specialized Service Division, Familiarization Training, Koko Head Shooting Complex, October-November 1999.

  - Intel Analyst Training
    - - Training guardsmen in computer, clerical, research and various administrative skills to better serve the LEAs they have been assigned to support.

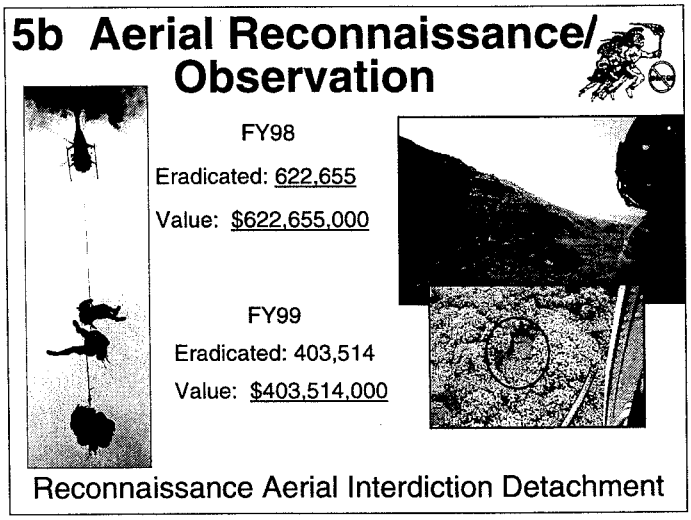
  - Facilitate Rappel training/instructor coordination



- Surface Reconnaissance and Observation

Utilize the latest military Technology

- Surveillance of Staking out Marijuana Patches/land parcels
- REMBASS - remotely emplaced battlefield sensor system (magnetic/ seismic/acoustic/IF heat) **(1)**
- Night Vision Goggles (NVG) **(2)**
- TIS (Handheld and Air) - thermal imaging system **(3)** marijuana indoor/clandestine Meth labs

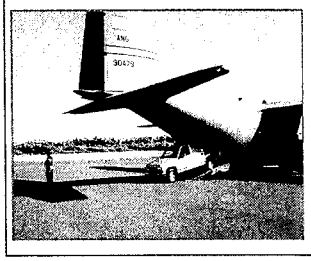


The Reconnaissance and Interdiction Detachment (RAID)

- Primary support for Air Missions
  - Searching for marijuana cultivation throughout the islands.
  - Control drug buys, assisting with aerial tracking of suspects movement.
- Flying hours funded at 750 hours per year
- Member of Domestic Cannabis Eradication/ Suppression (DCE/SP)
- NOTE: FY99 fell short of eradicated objective when all OH-58s were grounded for faulty fuel controls
- Currently flying 3.5 missions/month - 90 flying hours/mo
- Projected to fly allocated program by May 00 - need to work with the National Guard Bureau for additional flying hours

Drug Demand Reduction

6a - Community Based
6b - Educational Institutions
6c - Informational



- ✔ **Parent to Parent**
- ✔ **Safe Passage Training**
- ✔ **Na Koa Ku Makani**
- ✔ **Learn to Cook the Grinds**
- ✔ **GANG Detail Dances**
- ✔ **Project Lokahi**
- ✔ **Nature Link**

Parent to Parent. Empowers parents and guardians to confront the critical issues, such as, drugs, gangs, sex, and violence and values.

Safe Passage Training. This second series of Parent Training focuses on nonviolence and positive role modeling.

Na Koa Ku Makani. *"The Warrior Who Stands Against The Wind"* Drug Free Day. Festivties for Community and Guard held on Oahu, Maui, Kauai and in Kona. Basketball and volleyball tournaments to include children's games and informational booths encompassing recruiters, No-Drug displays, HPD's SWAT and Gang Detail teams, and much more.

Learn to Cook the Grinds. Sam Choy visits schools throughout the State demonstrating cooking as he encourages students to stay away from drugs.

GANG Detail Dances. One of many programs HPD sponsors at intermediate schools encouraging children the importance of staying drug free.

Project Lokahi. Basketball tournaments for children throughout the islands. These tournaments are usually held at an Armory and facilitated by the Hawaii Army National Guard.

6d Leadership Development
6e Coalition Development

✔**Children and Youth Day**
✔**Community Action Seminars**

- ✔ **Elementary School Attendance Programs**
- ✔ **Youth Challenge Programs**
- ✔ **HPD, No Hope in Dope**
- ✔ **School Dances**
- ✔ **Weed and Seed, etc...**

Children and Youth Day. An annual event held usually on the 1st Sunday in October

Community Action Seminar. Designed to mobilize communities to take action in the prevention of crime in their neighborhoods.

ESAP. Parent training designed to assist parents of elementary school children succeed in school by improving their school attendance through a mandated program.

Youth Challenge Program. Youth program that targets the national and state problem with high school "at-risk" students ranging from ages 16 to 18 years old.

HPD, No Hope In Dope. Guest speakers support HPD officers by participating in different schools throughout the State. Encourages students to be drug free and provide the bad effects of drugs.

School Dances. HING provides use of facilities to hold drug and gang free dances for various events (i.e. Project Graduation).

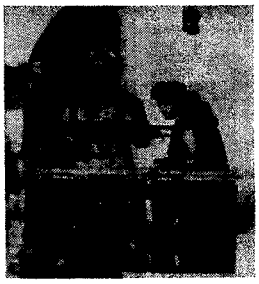
Weed and Seed. A program where a wide array of community organizations, city and county officials, and law enforcement agencies meet to discuss issues of how to fight drugs and crime in the community. Simultaneously, to provide preventive ways to keep our community free from drug free.

Additional Duties

Wayman Kaua

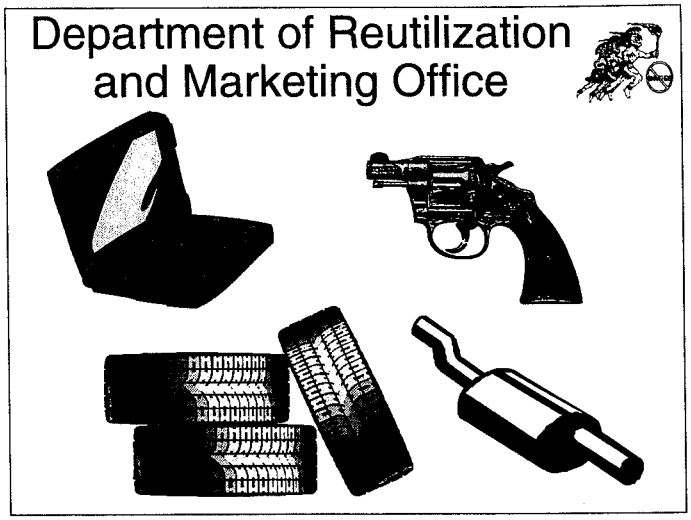
An addict of Crystal Methamphetamine Oct 98

. . .a 22 hour standoff paralyzes a 2,000 home subdivision that ended yesterday with a single bullet as a police sharpshooter felled the suspect as he held a rifle to his wife.



Additional Duties Include:

- Search and Rescue - RAID TIS capability
- Hostage Evacuation Situation - MSCA/500-2 allows CD personnel to perform non-CD duty in ADSW status for up to 72 hours without utilizing another fund cite
- TAG Driver Detail (rotational)
- TAG Escort Duty to NGB
- VIP security/protocol support
- Threatcon Alpha security support



- Additional Duty detailed from the Governor

- 1033 Program: Enables Law Enforcement Officers with an anti-drug and anti-terrorism m mission to obtain excess government property, free of charge, to be utilized on the street.

Open Issues/Projects

- Mar 00 Strategy Meeting for Governor's State Plan
- Congressional Funding
- Move to Building 300
- NGB-CD Survey on Combat Readiness (MOS/AFSC compatibility).
- LAV Maintenance
- Hiring Practices

- **Strategy Meeting with LEA/CBO to develop FY01 plan.**
- **Congressional Funding.** Need Senator Inouye's assistance for additional funding.
- **Move to Building 300.** Contingent on 29 SPT BN Relocation Plan.
- **NGB-CD Survey on Combat Readiness (MOS/AFSC compatibility).** Need POTO Support. In addition Soldiers/Airman refuse to go to NCOES
- **LAV Maintenance.** Staffing with G4. Who best suited to attend LAV Repairman's Course.
- **Hiring Practices.** Currently following HRO AGR/Tech hiring practices. **Based on performance and LEA manpower requirements. Develop a list of eligibles through HRO.**

Questions?

Please feel free to contact either Captain Rusty Spray, Counterdrug Executive Officer or Captain Tamah-Lani Nakamoto, Drug Demand Reduction Program Administrator at (808)737-9450.

Thank You!

HAWAII NATIONAL GUARD
COUNTERDRUG SUPPORT PROGRAM

Mr. MICA. Without objection, so ordered.

Again, I thank each of the witnesses for their testimony today. At this time I will excuse this panel and call our third panel.

Our third panel today consists of two individuals. One is Sara Cunningham, Hawaii State Student Council. The other one Chris Taketa; is that correct?

Mr. TAKETA. Taketa.

Mr. MICA. And he is also with the Hawaii State Student Council.

And as I have informed the other panelists, this is an investigation. It's an oversight panel of Congress and I'm going to swear you in, if you would please stand.

[Witnesses sworn.]

Mr. MICA. I would like to welcome each of you.

Mr. MICA. We will recognize first Sara Cunningham, again, from the Hawaii State Student Council.

STATEMENT OF SARA CUNNINGHAM, HAWAII STATE STUDENT COUNCIL

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. Good morning, Chairperson Mica and Representative Mink. I'm Sara Cunningham and I'm a sophomore at Hilo High School located on the Big Island. And I'm a representative to the Hawaii State Student Council.

There is a question that parents always use to describe peer pressure: "If your friends were to jump off a bridge, would you jump too?" Peer pressure is no longer that simple. Instead, parents should be asking their children: "If your friends were trying to push you off a bridge, would you try to stop them?".

Peer pressure is no longer just a force upon your decisions. It has become a way of thinking and acting. Weekend partying, for example, has become a way of life for many teenagers in my home town of Hilo. At these parties, one will always find alcohol and cigarettes, and on occasion illegal drugs like marijuana. The actual parties themselves are not as detrimental as the effects of them. When the new school week begins, I often hear stories of those who have gotten drunk over the weekend. People brag about how much alcohol they have consumed and act as though they have just won a competition for having been the most drunk.

Those students who have yet to experiment with alcohol or drugs are tempted by the stories told by those who have already tried drugs and reported their findings in a lighthearted manner. The problem lies in the lighthearted manner in which the stories are told. Who would ever believe the detriments of weekend partying told in a joking manner? The answer is: hardly anyone.

In elementary school, we are taught to "just so say no to drugs." And there it is rare for students to ever have to use that line because drugs seldom exist at that point in our lives. In intermediate school, we have the same phrase running through our heads as we see the first use of drugs by our classmates. I remember walking home behind students who were smoking cigarettes and trying to get away from them so I didn't have to smell that smoke. Yet in high school the elementary drug education is truly tested. Although when you were in elementary school, saying no to your friends in role playing was so easy, denying your friends when they now stick a beer in your hand and they say, "That's yours" is not. Somehow

all the information that you gained as a child is no longer applicable to your life. And because it makes little sense to you now, what is the harm in letting yourself try, just once.

Drug prevention programs, such as DARE, are excellent tools for elementary school students to learn about drugs and alcohol and why to stay away from them. However, there is little or no maintenance of students' drug education as they become older. The one time teach-them-and-they-will- remember-forever program is no longer working. As drugs become more readily available, the idea that drugs are bad for you is not reinforced.

We understand that there are a shortage of funds for drug prevention and limited ways in which the money can be spent. However, we propose that money should be diverted from elementary programs to intermediate and high schools so that drug education is spread over more years, rather than compacted into a few months.

Survey numbers support the idea of increasing high school drug prevention programs. There have been numerous surveys conducted. The following survey cited is the 1999 Hawaii State Student Council and State Student Conference Legislative Committee survey, taken at the student leadership workshop, August 4, 1999. The students surveyed were student leaders from elementary through high school, so they are answering based on what they see on their campus. The survey revealed that 112 of 166 students reported that they knew of an illegal drug problem on campus. 147 of 166 students surveyed stated that there is a smoking problem at their school.

When asked if there were any preventative measures being taken at their school, 117 of 166 students responded that there are programs in their school. However, of those 117, 86 replied that those preventative measures do not work.

I have just learned that the Department of Health in correspondence with the Department of Education has 29 treatment programs set up in different schools which does not cover the entire State, but at least there are a few programs.

In other surveys taken by students from across the State, the Millennium Young People's Congress Survey revealed that drug education is a top priority for the new millennium. According to the national survey administered by the Educational Testing Service [ETS], in 1998, one of every five Hawaii eighth graders reported that their school had a drug problem.

It may seem as though there is a drug epidemic in Hawaii. But I do not see it that way. There are problems, there is no denying that. But these problems hardly exist in a physical state, but more often a psychological one. The jokes about using drugs and alcohol are the main culprits in this epidemic. Just as mathematics is being taught and built upon in elementary through high school, drug prevention also needs to be reinforced, maintained, and/or retaught throughout a student's career.

The question of the bridge is raised again except this time I ask you: Can you teach me not to jump off a bridge? Can you teach me to avoid drugs and alcohol so in turn I will try to convince my friends not to throw me off that bridge?" But most importantly, can you teach us all not to be tempted to go near the bridge?

And I'd like to thank the people who have helped me prepare my testimony. I've had very little experience with drugs and alcohol—none—except for religious education regarding reasons for alcohol. And so I had the help of my principal, students from across the State, my State student council and students from my own school who helped me to put together this testimony so that I had a full view of what was happening with students from across the State.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Cunningham follows:]

Monday, March 20, 2000

To: Honorable Chairperson John Mica
Members of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources

From: Sara M. Cunningham, Hawaii State Student Council

Re: Responding to Drug Challenges in Hawaii
March 20, 2000 9:00am
Federal Courthouse Building, 4th Floor Kupono Courtroom

There is that question that parents always use to describe peer pressure: "If your friends were to jump of a bridge, would you jump, too?" Peer pressure is no longer that simple, instead parents should be asking their children: "If your friends were trying to push you off a bridge, would you try to stop them?"

Peer pressure no longer is just a force upon your decisions; it has become a way of thinking and acting. Weekend partying, for example, has become a way of life for many teenagers in my hometown of Hilo. At these parties one will always find alcohol and cigarettes and, on occasion, illegal drugs such as marijuana. The actual parties themselves are not as detrimental as the effects. When the new school week has begun, I often hear stories of those who have gotten drunk over the weekend. People brag of how much alcohol they have consumed and act as though they have just won competition for becoming the most drunk. Those students who have yet to experiment with alcohol and drugs are tempted by the stories told by those that have already tried drugs and reported their findings in a light-hearted manner. The problem is the light-hearted manner in which stories are told, who would ever believe the detriments of weekend partying told in a joking manner? The answer is hardly anyone.

In elementary school we are taught to "just say no to drugs." And in elementary school, it is rare for students to every have to use that line, because drugs will seldom exist in their lives. In intermediate school we have that same phrase running through our heads as begin to see the first use of drugs by our classmates. I remember walking home behind students smoking cigarettes trying to get away from them so that I did not have to smell the smoke. Yet, in high school, the elementary drug education is truly tested. Although when you were in elementary school, saying "no" to your friends in role playing was so easy, denying your friends when they now stick a beer in your hand and say, "that's yours," is not. Somehow, all that information that you gained as a child is no longer applicable to your life. And because it makes little sense to you now, what is the harm in letting yourself try, just once.

Drug prevention programs such as D.A.R.E are excellent tools for elementary school students to learn about drugs and alcohol and why to stay away from them. However, there is little or no "maintenance" of students' drug education as they become older. The one time teach-them-and-they-will-remember program is not working. As drugs become more readily available, the idea that drugs are bad for you is not reinforced. We understand that there is a shortage of funds in drug prevention and limited ways in which the money that is available can be spent. However, we propose that money

should be diverted from elementary programs to intermediate and high schools so that drug education is spread over many years, instead of compacted into a few months.

Survey numbers support the idea of increasing high school drug prevention programs. There have been numerous surveys conducted, the following survey cited is the 1999 Hawaii State Student Council and State Student Conference Legislative Committee Survey taken at the Student Leadership Workshop, August 4, 1999. The survey revealed that 112 of 116 students reported that they knew of an *illegal* drug problem at their school. 147 of 166 students surveyed stated that there is a smoking problem at their school. When asked if there were any preventative measures being taken at their school 117 of 166 students responded that there are programs in their schools. However, of those 117, 86 replied that those preventative measures do not work. In other surveys taken by students from across the State, the Millennium Young People's Congress survey for the State revealed that "Drug Education" is a top priority for the new millennium. According to the National Survey administered by the Educational Testing Service in 1998, one of every five Hawaii eight-graders reported that their school had a drug problem.

It may seem as though there is a drug epidemic in Hawaii, but I do not see it that way. There are problems, there is no denying that, but these problems hardly exist in a physical state, but more often in a psychological state. The joking about the consequences of using drugs and alcohol are the main culprit in this "epidemic." Just as mathematics is taught and built upon in elementary through high school, drug prevention also needs to be reinforced, maintained or re-taught throughout a student's school career.

The question of the bridge is raised again, except this time, I ask you, can you teach me to not jump off the bridge? Can you teach me to avoid drugs and alcohol, so in turn I will try to convince my friends to not throw me off the bridge? But most importantly, can you teach all of us to not be tempted to go near the bridge?

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Sara M. Cunningham

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Hilo, Hawaii 96720

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Fax: (808) 935-6550

E-mail: SaraCunningham@aol.com

Mr. MICA. The next witness is Chris—is that Taketa? I have messed it up twice now.

Mr. TAKETA. Taketa.

Mr. MICA. Taketa, very good. And he is with the Hawaii State Student Council also.

Welcome and you are recognized.

STATEMENT OF CHRIS TAKETA, HAWAII STATE STUDENT COUNCIL

Mr. TAKETA. Thank you, Chairman Mica and Representative Mink. My name is Christopher Taketa. I'm a senior at Castle High School and I'm testifying on behalf of Loni Takeoka who is a senior at Konawaena High School on the Big Island.

Today, high school is hardly what it was 10 years ago. Every day students come face to face with obstacles such as violence, drugs, and endless amounts of peer pressure. Although people don't realize it, drug abuse is a huge problem in high schools all over Hawaii. I speak from personal experience, after 4 years of attending high school, I have seen students smoking in restrooms, student parking lots, campus hallways and the list goes on. The problem is so common that most students don't find drug abuse much of a big deal. Even drug dealing is a very common sight on campus. And it doesn't stop there. Students are grossly exposed to drugs outside of school through parties or other social activities.

Drugs and drug use are everywhere and students like myself are being exposed to it every day. I have attended numerous conferences and student workshops where time and again my attention was called to the drug problem that exists in Hawaii's schools. Surveys taken show that most students are aware of a drug problem in their school and know people who are using drugs, such as friends or siblings.

The prevention programs I had in elementary such as DARE were great. They gave us free stickers and they told us things like "If you smoke you will croak" which really scared me and taught us not to do those things. And they also taught us to deal with peer pressure. But what about high school? Drug abuse is where it happens in high school. And for those who don't know, the class of 2000 is no longer smoke free. You may think the students who are smoking and dealing with drugs are mostly juniors and seniors. But the kids who don't seem to be the least bit worried about these problems are the freshman and sophomores. They see what others are doing and they don't see anything wrong with it.

I strongly believe that drug programs for the Hawaii high schools should be implemented if they are ever going to take steps to solve our problem. If there were drug programs for high school students, they don't exist for every school and are not effective. I understand that funding for the programs such as DARE are scarce, and perhaps we need to reevaluate our existing programs and find out why they aren't effective and fix the problem. Students spend most of the time during the day at school, so why not concentrate solving the problems in school for the students on campus. Therefore, those who can't get help outside of school and don't want to tell their parents can find help after school. Kids like freshmen and sophomores

who can't drive to abuse centers can get help right on campus and become educated.

Most of the information I have given you is from personal experience. And I have had friends who have used and abused drugs and paid dearly for it. And the number of students I see suffering from drugs seems to increase year after year. I truly hope you have taken this into consideration and to heart, and maybe 1 day we will stand proud and say we are drug free.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Takeoka follows:]

TO: Honorable Chairperson John Mica
Members of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources

FROM: Loni Takeoka

DATE: March 16, 2000

RE: Drug problem in Hawaii's schools

Hi my name is Loni Takeoka and I'm currently a senior at Konawaena High School on the Big Island. I would like to testify on behalf of the drug problem, which exist in Hawaii's public schools.

High school today is hardly what it was ten years ago. Everyday, students are put face to face with obstacles such as violence, drugs, and endless amounts of peer pressure. Although people don't realize it, drug abuse is a huge problem in high schools all over Hawaii. I speak from personal experience, after four years of attending high school I've seen students smoking in student restrooms, school parking lots, campus hallways, and the list goes on. The problem is SO common that most students don't find drugs that big of a deal. Even drug dealing is a very common sight on campus and it doesn't stop there. Students are grossly exposed to drugs outside of school through parties and other social activities. Drugs and drug use are everywhere and students like myself are being exposed to it everyday. And the problem is not only happening at Konawaena. I've attended numerous conferences and student workshops. Where time and time again my attention was call to the drug problem, which exists in Hawaii's schools. Surveys taken show that most students know of a drug problem in their school and know of people (friends, siblings, etc...) who are using drugs.

Don't get me wrong, the prevention programs I had in elementary such as D.A.R.E were great. They gave us stickers, which told us things like "If you smoke you'll crock!" and they taught us how to deal with peer pressure. But what about high school? Isn't this where drugs are most abundant and easiest to come by? Oh, and for those of you who don't know, the Class of 2000 is no longer smoke-free! You may think that the students who are smoking and dealing drugs are juniors and seniors, students too old for any kind prevention. Well, you're wrong! Most of the students I see smoking and doing marijuana in school are freshmen and sophomores. Kids who don't seem the least bit worried about what the drugs are doing to them or what will happen if they continue using them. They see others doing it and figure there's nothing wrong.

I strongly believe that drug programs for the high school level need to be implemented in Hawaii if we are ever going to take steps to solving our drug problem. If there are drug programs presently for the high students, they don't exist at every school and or are not effective. I understand that the funding for drug programs such as D.A.R.E is scarce and

perhaps what we need to do is reevaluate our existing programs and find out why they aren't effective and fix the problem. Fact, students spent most their time during the day at school, so why not create drug abuse programs, which can be available for high students on campus? Those who can't get help outside of school and don't want to tell their parents can find help in school. And kids like freshmen and sophomores who can't drive to a drug abuse center, can get help right on campus and become educated.

Most of the information I have given you is from personal experience. I've had friends that have used and abused drugs and have paid dearly for it and the number of students I see suffering seem to increase year after year. I truly hope that what I have said has been taken to heart and I hope that one-day Hawaii will have a class that can stand proudly and say, "We are drug free!"

Sincerely yours,
Loni Takeoka

Address: P.O. Box 524
Kealakekua, HI 96750
Ph#: (808) 323-2533

Mr. MICA. Thank you both for your testimony. What level are you both in school, seniors or juniors?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. I'm a sophomore.

Mr. TAKETA. I'm a senior.

Mr. MICA. Both in public school?

Mr. TAKETA. Yes.

Mr. MICA. Are drugs readily available in the school you attend?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. If I wanted to get drugs, I could very easily.

Mr. MICA. What kind of drugs?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. Marijuana, (inaudible) because it's grown heavily in many areas where students that attend my school come from.

I don't know too much about the other drugs. I could possibly get cocaine.

Mr. MICA. What about meth?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. I don't know too much about meth. Meth is not talked about too heavily at our school, because our administration cracks down heavily on it. But marijuana and cocaine.

Mr. MICA. What about your school?

Mr. TAKETA. Mostly marijuana and alcohol.

Mr. MICA. You said you knew students had who had been victims of illegal narcotics?

Mr. TAKETA. I'm sorry, that was on Loni's behalf.

Mr. MICA. You're reading his testimony?

Mr. TAKETA. Yes. But most of what——

Mr. MICA. What about you?

Mr. TAKETA. No, I haven't.

Mr. MICA. Have either of you seen the national ad campaign or narcotics ads on television.

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. TAKETA. Yes.

Mr. MICA. What's your opinion?

Mr. TAKETA. I think they are really effective. I don't do any of that either, so it works.

Mr. MICA. What about you?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. I have seen some ads, but I don't know exactly which ones you are talking about because there are many different ads out there, dealing with peer pressure.

Mr. MICA. But you have seen ads?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. I have seen ads.

Mr. MICA. What's your evaluation of their effectiveness?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. I think they are effective for some students, but for others, watching a TV ad and having it tell you "Don't do drugs" is rather trivial; they think its a big joke. That's how it's taken, as a big joke.

But for many students the ads are very effective because they see it along with programs that they enjoy watching. But others who need the person physically standing in front of them telling them that they need to stay away from drugs in a classroom.

Mr. MICA. And the only drug prevention program that either of you participated in in school was the DARE program?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. I actually participated in the AGE program which is an anti-gang program, but they also discussed drugs because of the relation between the two.

Mr. MICA. Is that required or voluntary?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. In eighth grade it was required for health class, but your parents could sign you off if they did not wish you to participate in certain segments.

Mr. MICA. Nothing since then?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. Nothing since then.

Mr. MICA. How about you? Nothing since DARE?

Mr. TAKETA. Nothing.

Mr. MICA. Did you have DARE?

Mr. TAKETA. Yes, I had DARE.

Mr. MICA. Thank you. Mrs. Mink.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much. You're both members of the student council representing your schools in a State environment?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. We are representing our districts.

Mrs. MINK. Your district in a State council?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mrs. MINK. How often does that council meet?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. Once a month.

Mrs. MINK. And you have special interest in this drug area?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, we do. We work very closely with the State Student Conference which is where Loni Takeoka is from. And in that conference there was a resolution that was brought up about drug prevention and treatment programs. And with our survey results, it has been a major concern students feel we need to address; because that's what we do.

Mrs. MINK. So when you adopted this resolution it was specifically to ask the legislature to provide more moneys for student programs that would carry on the message that you all received in fifth grade. Is that the essence of your resolution?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. There were two resolutions. One was—basically the combination of both—prevention and treatment. Prevention as a continuation of our fifth grade education becoming more sophisticated as we get older. And a treatment program for all schools and students at different levels. Because we see that although there are treatment programs in 29 of the schools, which is not all the schools of Hawaii, there are more than that.

Mrs. MINK. Recently you testified before the legislature?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, I have.

Mrs. MINK. On that particular—how was it received.

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. We had not testified in front of that legislature for that particular resolution because it did not pass.

Mrs. MINK. It did not pass?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. Did it?

Mrs. MINK. The student council did not pass the resolution on drugs?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. No, no. We do not have any control over what is passed at the State Student Conference. And I think it was brought up; it did pass the State Student Conference which means that the State Student Conference planners can continue to pursue it with the State legislature. And they did. Unfortunately I do not believe that—I know it was heard once in house education, but unfortunately it was tied up in house finance because of money reasons that we do not have——

Mrs. MINK. Is that this year or last year?

Ms. CUNNINGHAM. This year.

And so we do not have enough funding to pursue it, although they did tell us that it was a wonderful idea. We need to find another way to get the funding for it.

Mrs. MINK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MICA. I want to thank both of our panelists in our last panel for coming forward and providing us with testimony today.

I would like to thank all of those who participated in the hearing today from various State, local, Federal agencies for providing their testimony. Hopefully it will help us as we go back and try to do a better job in trying to direct our resources and Federal attention to this problem facing not only Hawaii but the entire Nation.

I'm particularly grateful to Mrs. Mink, not only for her asking and helping to coordinate this hearing and her persistence in trying to bring resources not only to Hawaii but the whole country effective drug treatment and prevention and education enforcement programs.

But also thank her for her leadership on our subcommittee. We are a very active subcommittee of Congress with a number of areas of jurisdiction including national drug policy, oversight of the Department of Justice, Department of HHS, HUD, international trade issues and also the Department of Education, certainly a broad area to conduct oversight and investigations. And without her leadership that would be impossible to be effective in that charge.

So I thank her, again, for her work with me. We do that in a very bipartisan manner in the House of Representatives and I in the interest of all the people of the country.

Again, thank you, Mrs. Mink. Thank you for again the warm hospitality. Next time I hope when I come to Hawaii I don't have to go to prison, to jail, the police and station and to Weed and Seed programs so I can enjoy myself with my wife and family. I have been here a number of times before. But this has been a very productive 48 hour visit for me. And I thank you for accommodating me.

Mrs. MINK. I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman for your agreement to come. I know that it really interrupted your regular schedule to make this long trip out here and for such a short time. Less than 48 hours.

Mr. MICA. That's right.

Mrs. MINK. Like a 39 hour trip. I really appreciate it and the time that you took to do the two field investigations yesterday in particular.

I hope that the record that we have made today will help our colleagues understand the enormity of the problem that we have here. And I hope I can get hundreds of copies of the hearings record, and together with our students and others, prevail upon the State to do a much more aggressive job in the area of prevention and treatment, which clearly is the area that we have to spend our time and money in.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MICA. Thank you.

And having completed the other half of my 20 hours of travel, I may submit your name along with others who represent this area for congressional medals just for the endurance of traveling back

and forth to our Nation's capitol. I honestly don't know how you do it, but I admire you and look forward to seeing you on the floor tomorrow morning after we both arrive.

There being no further business to come before the subcommittee this meeting is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

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