

## *Hawaii's Opioid Settlements*

The United States is in the midst of a crisis on its streets and in its communities as overdoses, homelessness, and disorder reach record levels. Yet settlement proceeds secured by the State of Hawaii present an unprecedented opportunity for generational investment in treatment capacity for chronic substance abuse (CSA) and severe mental illness (SMI).

Hawaii is set to receive **more than \$160 million** (\$161,572,193.62) in opioid settlement funds—equal to nearly a sixth of the state's share of the monumental Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement.<sup>1</sup> With twenty separate settlements and payments spread out over decades, the funds are **at risk of being squandered** through ad-hoc allocations to **diffuse and disorganized efforts**.

The state must ensure that this opportunity for treatment investment is not underutilized. **Hawaii can make targeted investments in treatment capacity** that will **honor those who suffered** in the opioid crisis and **ensure accessible care** for decades to come.

Hawaii reserves 85 percent (\$137,161,940.04) of funds for use by the state, and the remainder is allocated to subdivisions.<sup>2</sup> It appears that the Department of Health (DOH) is responsible for allocating the state's share of funds, with advice provided by the Hawaii Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee and oversight exercised by the Behavioral Health Services Administration.<sup>3</sup> Although DOH maintains a distribution dashboard, granular information is lacking to determine if settlement funds are being spent responsibly.<sup>4</sup>

**Hawaii should ensure funds are spent responsibly by passing an allocation statute and vesting disbursement of opioid funds from the state's share in the state legislature.** With this change, Hawaii can start prioritizing investment in priorities that will have the largest impact. For example, Hawaii has distributed more than \$2.5 million to Harm Reduction measures without any specific information as to how that money is being utilized.<sup>5</sup> Passing an allocation statute would ensure accountability and oversight as to how the funds are being distributed.

The state must rein in the misallocation of these funds and prioritize investments in comprehensive treatment networks. **Three priorities** (Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics, secure psychiatric beds, and community SMI/CSA response) **will ensure these funds have the largest impact** on Hawaii.

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<sup>i</sup> With the exception of the McKinsey and Publicis settlements, in which the state controls 100 percent of funds.

### ***Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs)***

CCBHCs, designed to ensure access to coordinated comprehensive behavioral health care, have stable funding and are supported by all recent presidential administrations. CCBHCs are a key response to the opioid crisis and can augment other services such as police crisis response teams, homelessness outreach and services, and outpatient psychiatric commitment services.

- **Fund the development and expansion of CCBHCs.**
  - Expand the CCBHC footprint with an emphasis on a team-based approach to co-occurring disorders.
  - Create a stepped approach to SMI/CSA treatment with services provided by the CCBHCs.
  - Require CCBHCs to offer specific care pathways to meet the needs of individuals with co-occurring disorders.

### ***State Psychiatric Hospitals***

Inpatient beds in secure facilities are critical for serving the highest-acuity psychiatric patients. Hawaii currently has **0 state psychiatric beds** per 100,000 people available for civil (i.e., non-criminal) patients, as all beds are designated for forensic (i.e., criminal) patients.<sup>6,7</sup> Treatment Advocacy Center recommends a rate of 30-60 beds per 100,000. Even counting non-public secure psychiatric beds, Hawaii barely meets the minimum.<sup>8</sup> Secure beds are a costly but necessary expenditure to protect patients with severe psychiatric disorders and the public at large.

- **Solution: Fund the expansion of civil psychiatric beds.**
  - Invest in expanding state hospital capacity.
  - Move forensic commitments to a jail-based restoration facility.
  - Apply for one of several Section 1115(a) waivers to expand Medicaid reimbursement for institutions for mental diseases (IMDs).

### ***Inpatient Stabilization Centers and Mobile Crisis Teams***

Emergency departments (EDs) are supposed to be a last resort for times of true emergencies, but are increasingly used for all types of immediate-need medical care. This is especially true for low- to medium-acuity mental health crises. In order for CCBHCs and state psychiatric bed expansions to have the largest impact, there must be an immediate triage of low-acuity patients from higher-need patients, or else investments in these facilities will be drowned out, overburdened, and underutilized by those that need them most, just like emergency departments.

- **Solution: Fund community-based mental health response resources.**
  - Expand community-based recovery centers, including voluntary short-term respite housing, especially for young adults.
  - Leverage CCBHC resources to develop comprehensive mobile crisis response teams in conjunction with police crisis intervention teams (CIT).

- Support integration of community resources with crisis networks such as the Lifeline to support those in need or provide guidance for concerned loved ones.

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<sup>1</sup> KFF. “Actual Tobacco Settlement Payments Received by the States (in millions).” Accessed 8 September 2025. <https://www.kff.org/health-costs/state-indicator/tobacco-settlement-payments>.

<sup>2</sup> “Memorandum of Agreement between the State of Hawai’i and Local Governments on Proceeds Relating to the Settlement of Opioid Litigation.”

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gfroC1UhrQrBUCZOO1eA\\_KZh2yYMBdsz/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gfroC1UhrQrBUCZOO1eA_KZh2yYMBdsz/view?usp=sharing).

<sup>3</sup> Hawaii Opioid Settlement Project. <https://osp.hawaii.gov/opioid-settlement-project/>.

<sup>4</sup> Hawaii Opioid Settlement Project, “Opioid Settlement Fund Data Dashboard.” <https://osp.hawaii.gov/payment-schedule-dashboard/>.

<sup>5</sup> Hawaii Opioid Settlement Project, “Opioid Settlement Data Dashboard.” <https://osp.hawaii.gov/payment-schedule-dashboard/>.

<sup>6</sup> Treatment Advocacy Center, “Hawaii Psychiatric Beds Report.” 2023. <https://www.tac.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/HawaiiBedsInformation.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> United States Census Bureau, “2023 American Community Survey – Total Population.” [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2023.B01003?q=population&t=Population+Total&g=010XX00US\\$0400000](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2023.B01003?q=population&t=Population+Total&g=010XX00US$0400000).

<sup>8</sup> Silver, Shanti, “Estimating Psychiatric Bed Need in the United States,” p. 2-4. Treatment Advocacy Center Office of Research and Public Affairs. January 2024. [https://www.tac.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/TAC\\_ORPA\\_ResearchSummary1.24.pdf](https://www.tac.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/TAC_ORPA_ResearchSummary1.24.pdf).