

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

JOSH GREEN
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
www.labor.hawaii.gov

ANNE PERREIRA-EUSTAQUIO
DIRECTOR

JOANN A. VIDINHAR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

February 8, 2022

To: The Honorable Richard H.K. Onishi, Chair,
The Honorable Jackson D. Sayama., Vice Chair, and
Members of the House Committee on Labor & Tourism

Date: Tuesday, February 8, 2022

Time: 9:30 a.m.

Place: Conference Room 312, State Capitol and via Videoconference

From: Anne Perreira-Eustaquio, Director
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR)

Re: H.B. 1760 RELATING TO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS

Chair Onishi, Vice Chair Sayama, and Members of the Committee on Labor and Tourism,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of this measure that appropriates funding to the DLIR's Office of Community Services (OCS) to fund Immigrant Resource Centers.

The DLIR values the OCS' critical work and appreciates the appropriation that will enable them to continue to serve our immigrant community.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

JOSH GREEN
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



ANNE E. PERREIRA-EUSTAQUIO
DIRECTOR

JOANN A. VIDINHAR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

JOVANIE DOMINGO DELA CRUZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
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Email: dlir.ocs@hawaii.gov

IN REPLY, REFER TO:
OCS 22.1029

February 4, 2022

To: The Honorable Richard H.K. Onishi, Chair,
The Honorable Jackson D. Sayama, Vice Chair, and
Members of the House Committee on Labor and Tourism

Date: Tuesday, February 8, 2022

Time: 9:30 a.m.

Place: Conference Room 312, State Capitol & videoconference

From: Jovanie Domingo Dela Cruz, Executive Director
DLIR – Office of Community Services

Re: H.B. 1760 – RELATING TO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS

I. OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

H.B. 1760 would appropriate a sum to be determined to the Office of Community Services (OCS), an agency administratively attached to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, to reestablish Immigrant Resource Centers to address the specific needs of the low-income immigrant population in the State.

II. CURRENT LAW

Currently, there are no appropriations for Immigrant Resource Centers, and OCS does not operate any at present.

III. COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION

OCS is pleased to support this bill. OCS maintained Immigrant Resource Centers (IRCs) in all four counties to provide support services for low-income immigrants from state fiscal years 2014 to 2017. They were funded by State funds at a level of \$700,000 per year.

Besides providing services at the Centers, OCS also had prepared a Hawaii Handbook for Immigrants, which OCS had translated into Ilocano, Chuukese, and Marshallese, and printed and published in English and those languages. The printed copies of the Handbook have all been distributed, but electronic copies in all four languages remain available on the OCS website, <https://labor.hawaii.gov/ocs/>.

OCS would like very much to revive the IRCs. We believe we could make them effective and cost-efficient sources of information and assistance for Hawaii’s immigrants.

Hawaii’s Immigrant Population – Their Strengths and Their Needs

Last year, the Legislature passed HCR 169, to create a Working Group to make recommendations to improve access to government services for immigrants and increase immigrant opportunities to make civic and economic contributions to the community.

The Working Group sent its Report to the Legislature in December 2021. It is available as Dept. Comm. No. 110. The Working Group heavily emphasized the need for a formal Needs Assessment to accurately learn from immigrants themselves what they need from the State, but the Working Group stated, “Currently, there is a lack of resources required to conduct such an assessment.” The Working Group further noted that “A community needs assessment could identify the utility of establishing one-stop centers, websites, and re-establishing Immigrant Resource Centers across the state.” See Report at page 9.

The Working Group reported that, on a per-capita basis, Hawaii has an extremely large immigrant population, compared to other States. According to the 2020 Census, about 270,000 Hawaii residents, who constitute about 18.5% of Hawaii’s total population, are foreign-born. The Report also noted that Hawaii’s immigrants are more likely to be low-income than native-born, immigrants are less likely to have health insurance, but (per 2018 statistics) they generate some \$17.6 billion toward Hawaii’s economy, paying \$1.55 billion in federal taxes and over \$874 million in Hawaii State and county taxes. They contributed \$780 million to the Social Security system and \$195 million to Medicare in 2018, more than 18% of the total contributions to Social Security and Medicare of the entire State population. Hawaii’s immigrants make up 40% of our agricultural workers and 33% of our workers in the tourism, entertainment, and hospitality. See Report at page 3.

These statistics show clearly that Hawaii’s immigrants are hard-working but still needing support in key areas. It is essential for the well-being of the entire population of Hawaii that new immigrants be assimilated into our society as quickly and with as few crises as reasonably possible. Uppermost in this process are the needs for immigrant children to do well in school, for adults to find employment, and for all of them to be well informed about social services and other resources.

Immigrant families tend to face major cultural challenges everywhere – in housing, employment, consumer matters, access to medical services, the criminal justice system, education, and elsewhere. The IRCs were intended to provide new immigrants with the information and basic skills to avoid the most serious pitfalls.

The Services That Our Immigrant Resource Centers Provided

During the time that the Immigrant Resource Centers existed, IRC service providers actively reached out into the immigrant communities, making immigrants aware of the services that are available to them at all levels of government and in the private sector. This included making immigrants aware that the IRCs are there to help new immigrants "navigate the system" of services.

The IRCs also were intended to provide individualized case management for individuals and families with serious unmet needs, providing family-based support, solution-based counseling, acculturation information and referrals when appropriate.

These IRCs were intended to meet what OCS believes is a strong demand for a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to help new immigrants gain access to health, social, employment and educational services.

For these multiple reasons, OCS believes that the IRCs should be revived and given a new opportunity to meet these needs, which are especially critical during the continuing Covid pandemic emergency.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



CRAIG K. HIRAI
DIRECTOR

GLORIA CHANG
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
P.O. BOX 150
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0150

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
HAWAII EMPLOYER-UNION HEALTH BENEFITS TRUST FUND
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH OFFICE
BUDGET, PROGRAM PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT DIVISION
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
OFFICE OF FEDERAL AWARDS MANAGEMENT (OFAM)

WRITTEN ONLY
TESTIMONY BY CRAIG K. HIRAI
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR & TOURISM
ON
HOUSE BILL NO. 1760

February 8, 2022
9:30 a.m.
Room 312 and Videoconference

RELATING TO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS

The Department of Budget and Finance (B&F) offers comments on House Bill (H.B.) No. 1760.

H.B. No. 1760 appropriates unspecified general funds in FY 23 to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Office of Community Services, to restore funding for Immigrant Resource Centers for the purpose of providing staff and resources to assist immigrant and refugee populations throughout the State.

B&F notes that, with respect to the general fund appropriation in this bill, the federal Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act requires that states receiving Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) II funds and Governor's Emergency Education Relief II funds must maintain state support for:

- Elementary and secondary education in FY 22 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for elementary and secondary education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19; and

- Higher education in FY 22 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for higher education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19.

Further, the federal American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act requires that states receiving ARP ESSER funds must maintain state support for:

- Elementary and secondary education in FY 22 and FY 23 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for elementary and secondary education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19; and
- Higher education in FY 22 and FY 23 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for higher education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19.

The U.S. Department of Education has issued rules governing how these maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements are to be administered. B&F will be working with the money committees of the Legislature to ensure that the State of Hawai'i complies with these ESSER MOE requirements.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.



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**Testimony in SUPPORT of HB1760
RELATING TO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS**

Rep. Richard H.K. Onishi, Chair

Rep. Jackson D. Sayama, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON LABOR & TOURISM

Hearing Date: 2/8/2022

Dear Committee Members,

I write to SUPPORT HB1760, which appropriates money to the Office of Community Services (OCS) to restore funding for immigrant resource centers for the purpose of providing staff and resources to assist immigrant and refugee populations throughout the State.

Offices that support foreign-born populations in a state or city are not a novelty. Numerous states including Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Illinois have offices dedicated to immigrant integration, while several dozen cities have created similar offices to support the needs and advancement of their foreign-born populations. Hawai'i created the OCS over 35 years ago, in that time our foreign-born population has increased but our support for this population has waned.

There are Barriers to Access for Immigrants.

There are many barriers to access for immigrants and refugees in Hawai'i. The COVID-19 pandemic emergency revealed the current gaps in the ability of all agencies to provide



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meaningful access to immigrants. For example, it is well documented that state agencies were unable to properly serve LEP communities during the pandemic.¹

Although the COVID-19 emergency exposed these challenges with greater clarity, they have long been a concern. Hawai'i has been cited repeatedly by the federal Department of Justice and the federal court for failure to ensure meaningful access to services by LEP persons.²

In addition to language access, the myriad of federal immigration statuses and documents has created confusion employees and systems, leading to further barriers for immigrants. For example, at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, there initially was a barrier to COFA-status immigrants accessing Unemployment Insurance because the computer system did not allow for I-94 numbers.³ And finally, many groups of immigrants continue to face discrimination here in Hawai'i.⁴

Over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have heard numerous stories of immigrant families unable to access benefits and services that they were entitled to and, just like all working Hawai'i residents, had paid into. Among Hawai'i's working population during the 2012-2016 period, 22% were born in foreign countries. Almost one fourth of foreign-born workers were found in Accommodation and Food Services (22.5%), followed by Retail Trade (12.8%), and

¹ See, e.g., Anita Hofschneider, *Advocates: Lack of Interpreter Services at Unemployment Office is Illegal*, Civil Beat, July 7, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/07/advocates-lack-of-interpreter-services-at-unemployment-office-is-illegal/>.

² Hawai'i Department of Human Services, Consent Decree (2008); Hawai'i Office of Elections, United States District Court for the District of Hawai'i, Settlement Agreement (2010); Hawai'i Department of Transportation, FACE v. DOT, United States District Court for the District of Hawai'i Settlement Agreement (2015); Hawai'i Judiciary, Technical Assistance Agreement (2015); Hawai'i Public Housing Authority, Settlement Agreement with the Hawai'i Civil Rights Commission (2016). Additionally, multiple language access complaints were filed in 2020 against the Hawai'i Department of Labor and Industrial Relations Unemployment Insurance Division for its failure to translate vital documents, including applications for Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA), and its failure to provide interpreters. These complaints remain pending with the federal Department of Labor, Civil Rights Division.

³ Anita Hofschneider, *Hawaii Updates Unemployment Application to Include Pacific Migrants*, Civil Beat, April 14, 2020, at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/04/hawaii-updates-unemployment-application-to-include-pacific-migrants/>.

⁴ Anita Hofschneider, *Report: Battling Discrimination Against Micronesians Requires Policy Changes*, Civil Beat, October 15, 2019, <https://www.civilbeat.org/2019/10/report-battling-discrimination-against-micronesians-requires-policy-changes/>



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Health Care and Social Assistance (11.8%).⁵ Moreover, in Hawai`i's labor force, 37% of all workers, 25 years and older, speak a language other than English at home.⁶

With the proper resources to lower barriers, refugees and immigrants would have opportunities to contribute even more. Overall the state must do better for its immigrant residents.

Office of Community Services Should Provide Immigrant Resource Centers.

This bill is an important step to addressing this problem, as immigrant resource centers can properly connect refugees and immigrants to needed services, benefits, and opportunities. The Office of Community Services (OCS), an administratively-attached agency to DLIR, was established by the Legislature in 1985 to assist low-income individuals and families, refugees, and immigrants so they can live healthier lives, achieve greater economic self-sufficiency, and increase their contributions to the state.

Although OCS's focus and funding for immigrant and refugee communities has eroded over time, OCS's current primary focus and funds are for low-income communities. OCS is responsible for numerous statewide programs and provides millions of federal and state dollars to low-income communities for food, health services, employment services, and more.⁷ OCS's history, legislative purpose, and current responsibilities make it well positioned to implement the much-needed Immigrant Resource Centers for the state.

⁵ Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Hawai`i's Working Population: An Analysis by Industry 2012-2016, (April 2018).

⁶ Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, The State of Hawai`i Data Book 2018, Table 1.45 – Language Spoken at Home, by Educational Attainment and Employment Status: 2013-2017 (2018).

⁷ Here are just a few examples of OCS's staff portfolio:

Federal Food Programs. OCS works with the Hawai`i Foodbank, Maui Food Bank, the Food Basket, and others. OCS facilitates the delivery of free USDA food to hundreds of thousands of Hawai`i residents through The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), and through two other federal food programs – the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

State-funded programs. In Fiscal Year 2020 OCS managed a portfolio of 92 state grants-in-aid totaling more than \$25.6 million, of which approximately \$23.8 million was for capital improvement projects and \$1.8 million was for operating grants. OCS also administers a state-funded employment services program that helps Hawai`i's low-income individuals and legal permanent residents gain employment skills, find, and retain jobs.

COVID-19 programs. OCS's existing federally funded programs received direct funding from the CARES Act. In addition, OCS administered CARES Act funds (appropriated from the Legislature) for food distribution. OCS staff are experienced and needed by the state to administer essential programs aimed to provide a social safety net to low-income, vulnerable, and disadvantaged communities during the COVID-19.



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As we head into the next chapter of the fight to end COVID-19 and recover economically, we will only be successful if services and opportunities include *all* of Hawai`i's residents, including immigrants. This bill is an important step for that goal.

Thank you for your support and consideration,

Catherine Chen, Co-chair, Hawai`i Coalition for Immigrant Rights

Liza Ryan Gill, Co-chair, Hawai`i Coalition for Immigrant Rights



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Testimony in SUPPORT of HB1760 RELATING TO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS

Rep. Richard H.K. Onishi, Chair

Rep. Jackson D. Sayama, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON LABOR & TOURISM

Hearing Date: 2/8/2022

Dear Committee Members,

I write to SUPPORT HB1760, which appropriates money to the Office of Community Services (OCS) to restore funding for immigrant resource centers for the purpose of providing staff and resources to assist immigrant and refugee populations throughout the State.

There are Barriers to Access for Immigrants.

There are many barriers to access for immigrants and refugees in Hawai`i. The COVID-19 pandemic emergency revealed the current gaps in the ability of all agencies to provide meaningful access to immigrants. For example, it is well documented that state agencies were unable to properly serve LEP communities during the pandemic.¹

Although the COVID-19 emergency exposed these challenges with greater clarity, they have long been a concern. Hawai`i has been cited repeatedly by the federal Department of Justice and the federal court for failure to ensure meaningful access to services by LEP persons.²

In addition to language access, the myriad of federal immigration statuses and documents has created confusion employees and systems, leading to further barriers for immigrants. For example, at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, there initially was a barrier to COFA-

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status immigrants accessing Unemployment Insurance because the computer system did not allow for I-94 numbers.³ And finally, many groups of immigrants continue to face discrimination here in Hawai`i.⁴

Over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have heard numerous stories of immigrant families unable to access benefits and services that they were entitled to and, just like all working Hawai`i residents, had paid into. Among Hawai`i's working population during the 2012-2016 period, 22% were born in foreign countries. Almost one fourth of foreign-born workers were found in Accommodation and Food Services (22.5%), followed by Retail Trade (12.8%,) and Health Care and Social Assistance (11.8%).⁵ Moreover, in Hawai`i's labor force, 37% of all workers, 25 years and older, speak a language other than English at home.⁶

With the proper resources to lower barriers, refugees and immigrants would have opportunities to contribute even more. Overall the state must do better for its immigrant residents.

Office of Community Services Should Provide Immigrant Resource Centers.

This bill is an important step to addressing this problem, as immigrant resource centers can properly connect refugees and immigrants to needed services, benefits, and opportunities. The Office of Community Services (OCS), an administratively-attached agency to DLIR, was established by the Legislature in 1985 to assist low-income individuals and families, refugees, and immigrants so they can live healthier lives, achieve greater economic self-sufficiency, and increase their contributions to the state.

Although OCS's focus and funding for immigrant and refugee communities has eroded over time, OCS's current primary focus and funds are for low-income communities. OCS is responsible for numerous statewide programs and provides millions of federal and state dollars to low-income communities for food, health services, employment services, and more.⁷ OCS's

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As we head into the next chapter of the fight to end COVID-19 and recover economically, we will only be successful if services and opportunities include *all* of Hawai`i's residents, including immigrants. This bill is an important step for that goal.

Thank you for your support and consideration,

Catherine Chen, Co-chair, Hawai`i Coalition for Immigrant Rights

Liza Ryan Gill, Co-chair, Hawai`i Coalition for Immigrant Rights

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COVID-19 programs. OCS's existing federally funded programs received direct funding from the CARES Act. In addition, OCS administered CARES Act funds (appropriated from the Legislature) for food distribution. OCS staff are experienced and needed by the state to administer essential programs aimed to provide a social safety net to low-income, vulnerable, and disadvantaged communities during the COVID-19.



Testimony in support of HB 1760
RELATINNG TO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS
Submitted by Hawai`i Friends of Civil Rights,
Co-chairs: Amy Agbayani and Pat McManaman

We strongly support HB 1760 RELATING TO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS which was included in HCR 169. HCR 169 and HB 1760 are supported by the Filipino Legislative Caucus. It should be noted that nearly half of all immigrants to Hawai'i are from the Philippines (46%); Japan (8%), China (8%), Korea (7%), Micronesia (5%), Vietnam (4%), Mexico (2%), Canada (1.5%), and Hong Kong (1.5%). Fifty-seven percent of Hawaii's immigrants are naturalized US citizens and many have US born children.

We thank the legislature for passing HCR 169 requesting DLIR to organize a working group comprised of state offices and immigrant serving organizations to submit a report to the 2022 legislature identifying barriers and recommendations "to improve access to government services for immigrants and increase immigrant opportunities to make civic and economic contributions to the community." I was co-chair with DLIR director for the HCR 169 working group.

HCR 169 and HB 1760 provide some important information about the state's foreign born community and barriers they face: (A) there are over 250,000 foreign born persons in the state; including 145,000 who are naturalized citizens; their participation in Hawaii's economy (40% of agricultural workers, 33% of tourism/hospitality workers and 23% of healthcare

workers; B) barriers many immigrants face include discrimination, cultural misunderstanding, language access to government information and services.

We thank the legislature for establishing the Office of Community Service (OCS) in 1985 by consolidating "four anti-poverty agencies administering state and federal fund and its mission to serve low-income communities, immigrants and refugees. HB 1760 noted that OCS funds for immigrants has been reduced eg. \$700,000 OCS funds for immigrant resource centers has not been available for years. HB 1760 appropriation request is to re-institute funding for Immigrant Resource Centers to provide needed services to immigrants (e.g. orientation, assistance with immigration forms, referrals to government services. Funding for non-profit organizations who have experience working with low-income immigrant limited English speaking persons are needed and will benefit not only immigrants but also our state.

We support HB 1760 to fund and re-instate immigrant resource centers and a staff position. This funding will allow immigrant serving community agencies and OCS address needs of our immigrant communities and will help OCS meet its legislative mandate to serve low-income individuals, immigrants and refugees.

We respectfully urge your support for HB 1760.

Amy Agbayani and Pat McManaman, co-chairs
Hawai`i Friends of Civil Service



February 7, 2022

COMMITTEE ON LABOR & TOURISM
Rep. Richard H.K. Onishi, Chair
Rep. Jackson D. Sayama, Vice Chair
Hearing Date: February 8, 2022, 9:30 a.m.
Via Videoconference; Conference Room 312

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Testimony in Support of House Bill 1760, Relating to Immigrant Resource Centers

Chair Onishi, Vice-Chair Sayama, and Members of the Committee:

The Legal Clinic (“TLC”) submits this testimony in support of HB 1760, which would appropriate moneys to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Office of Community Services, to restore funding for immigrant resource centers.

TLC provides legal and related services to Hawai'i's low- and moderate-income immigrant community. In the course of our work, we have seen that the needs of the State's growing immigrant community have been sorely neglected.

According to the 2020 Census, immigrants (those born outside the United States) make up 19.3% of our population (273,012 of our residents). This is compared to 13.7% of the U.S. population. Moreover, of our foreign-born population, over 41% (112,050) have not naturalized and become U.S. citizens. Hawai'i is also home to another migrant community in need of services, that being the residents from the states comprising the Compact of Free Association (“COFA”) – the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau. These residents are entitled to migrate to the U.S. under the Compact, which has its origins in the United States' use of these countries for nuclear testing and other military purposes. It is estimated that there are approximately 18,500 COFA residents in Hawai'i, and that they are believed to make up the fastest growing portion of our migrant community.

The Covid-19 pandemic has hit the low-income immigrant community particularly hard. They are disproportionately impacted by the loss of jobs, lower rates of health care coverage, higher rates of Covid-19 infection, and less access to unemployment insurance and other public benefits due to language barriers and unfamiliarity with the system.

Passage of HB 1760 will provide a step forward in aiding these communities by increasing the delivery of services to them. We urge you to pass HB 1760 out of committee.

Thank you.

Corey Park
President, Board of Directors
The Legal Clinic

Statement Before The
**SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES
AND
SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, CULTURE AND THE ARTS**

Monday, February 7, 2022

3:05 PM

Via Video Conference and Conference Room 225

in consideration of
SB 2457
RELATING TO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS.

Chairs SAN BUENAVENTURA and TANIGUCHI, Vice Chair IHARA, and Members of the Senate Human Services and Labor, Culture and the Arts Committees

Common Cause Hawaii comments in support of SB 2457, which appropriates moneys to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Office of Community Services to restore funding for immigrant resource centers.

Common Cause Hawaii is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, grassroots organization dedicated to reforming government and strengthening our representative democracy - one that works for everyone.

The recent Decennial Census shows that Hawaii is the most diverse state in the nation with a diversity index of 76.0%. See <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/racial-and-ethnic-diversity-in-the-united-states-2010-and-2020-census.html> (retrieved Jan. 31, 2022). Nearly one in five Hawaii residents is an immigrant and of that number nearly three in five immigrants in Hawaii are naturalized U.S. citizens. See <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/immigrants-in-hawaii> (retrieved Feb. 4, 2022).

For immigrants and our naturalized citizens to be able to fully engage with our government and participate in our democratic society, it is imperative that an agency such as the Office of Community Services has the resources to assist immigrants and others, including low-income individuals and refugees.

For these reasons, Common Cause Hawaii comments in support of SB 2457. If you have questions for me, please contact me at sma@commoncause.org.

Very respectfully yours,

Sandy Ma
Executive Director, Common Cause Hawaii

HB-1760

Submitted on: 2/5/2022 3:54:17 PM

Testimony for LAT on 2/8/2022 9:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Remote Testimony Requested
Thaddeus Pham	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Chair Onishi, Co-Chair Sayama, and LAT Committee Members,

I am writing in support of HB1760, which appropriates money to the Office of Community Services (OCS) to restore funding for immigrant resource centers for the purpose of providing staff and resources to assist immigrant and refugee populations throughout the State.

As a public health professional working with foreign-born people and as the child of Vietnamese refugees, I have witnessed firsthand the desire for our local immigrant communities to contribute to our economies and culture. In the devastating economic fallout of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, this measure would provide resources for communities that would enhance our workforce and civil society. Without it, these communities, and the State, would be less equipped to thrive and grow, both socially and economically.

I fully SUPPORT HB1760.

Thank you for your consideration of this testimony.

Thaddeus Pham (he/him)

HB-1760

Submitted on: 2/6/2022 4:00:51 PM

Testimony for LAT on 2/8/2022 9:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Remote Testimony Requested
Gerard Silva	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Take care of the Hawaii people Frist!!



To: The Honorable Richard H.K. Onishi, Chair,
The Honorable Jackson D. Sayama, Vice Chair, and
Members of the Senate Committee on Labor & Tourism

Re: **HB 1760 – RELATING TO IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS**

Hearing: Tuesday, February 8, 2022, 9:30 a.m., Via Videoconference

Position: **Strong Support**

Aloha Chair Onishi, Vice Chair Sayama, and Members of the Committee on Labor & Tourism:

The Health Committee of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i stands in strong support of HB 1760. This measure appropriates moneys to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Office of Community Services to restore funding for immigrant resource centers.

Hawaii has one of the highest percentages of immigrants as a proportion of the State's total population. Many of them come unprepared and, even when they think they are prepared, they often find themselves bewildered or confronted with unexpected barriers and challenges. When they do not have a strong social network nearby, they can quickly become dependent and despondent.

The Health Committee of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i supports this bill as it will provide funding to the Office of Community Services to assist new immigrants in learning United States and Hawaii laws and culture. The Office of Community Services previously served recent immigrants and naturalized citizens on domestic relations law; landlord-tenant law; employment law, job searching and maintaining employment; income tax law and assistance; obtaining medical insurance and health care; enrolling children in the public school system, and ensuring that the children are being properly treated in school environment; in obtaining a driver's license, and many other government services available to immigrants.



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The Office of Community Services served this community for four years from 2013 to 2017, until funding was no longer available. The immigrant community still requires these services; and the Office of Community Services is ready, willing, and able to revive and provide them with these services. The Office of Community Services just needs the funding to do so, and this measure is the vehicle.

By way of statistics, this community comprises 40% of agricultural workers, 33% of tourism and hospitality workers, and 23% of health care workers in the State of Hawaii. They are a very important force in our agricultural, hospitality and health care industries. They deserve to gain knowledge and access to their rights to government services and benefits, and the Office of Community Services is the prime resource in this regard.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this very important matter. We request that this measure be passed.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Melodie P. Aduja

Chair, Health Committee, Democratic Party of Hawai'i

Contact: legislativepriorities@gmail.com (808) 258-8889