HB-1780

Submitted on: 2/2/2022 11:58:49 AM

Testimony for CMV on 2/4/2022 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Remote Testimony Requested
JoAnn Farnsworth	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Research has shown the mothers who enter substance abuse treatment with their child has a higher rate of completion of substance abuse treatment. And the child does not experience the trauma of out of home placement.

thank you



The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

Testimony to the Thirty-First Legislature, 2022 Regular Session

House Committee on Corrections, Military, & Veterans

Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair Representative Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

Friday, February 4, 2022 at 10:00 a.m. Via Videoconference

by

Brook M. Mamizuka
Probation Administrator, First Circuit Court

WRITTEN TESTIMONY ONLY

Bill No. and Title: House Bill No. 1780, Relating to the Judiciary.

Purpose: Appropriates moneys for residential programs that allow minor children to remain with their mothers, to reduce the risk of trauma and multigenerational incarceration, including community-based furlough programs, residential drug treatment programs, therapeutic community programs, and mental health programs.

Judiciary's Position:

The Judiciary supports this bill as it would appropriate monies to support mothers who are engaged in treatment. Although the number of programs that allow minors to remain with their mothers while in treatment is limited, there is a need for these programs. These programs have limited bed space which results in wait lists for mothers seeking treatment. Funding of these programs will provide a resource for these programs to increase operations and bed space, which will in turn result in a greater number of mothers that can be served.

Additionally, the availability of funding may encourage existing programs who do not allow minors to remain with their mothers in treatment, to expand and include this component to their program.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on House Bill No. 1780.

HB-1780

Submitted on: 2/3/2022 7:32:45 AM

Testimony for CMV on 2/4/2022 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Remote Testimony Requested
Kat Brady	Community Alliance on Prisons	Support	No

Comments:

Community Alliance on Prisons supports keeping mothers and minor children together. This helps the mother and the child. We have known of many women who, after release, had a difficult time reuniting with their children. Building that bond early on helps everyone!

Mahalo for this opportunity to testify!

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS, MILITARY, & VETERANS

Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair

Representative Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

HEARING DATE: February 4, 2022

TIME: 10AM, Via Videoconference

SUPPORT FOR HB1780 RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY

The Women's Prison Project STRONGLY SUPPORTS HB1780 which would

appropriate moneys for residential programs that allow minor children to remain with

their mothers while participating in the program. This is in keeping with the

recommendations from the HCR45 Task Force report to the Legislature in 2019 to

transition to a more effective and sustainable correctional system that focuses on

rehabilitation and to expand community-based treatment programs as an alternative to

incarceration.

In a recent review of women in the state's prisons and jails, the Judiciary's Criminal

Justice Research Institute (CJRI) found that women comprise a higher percentage of the

state's incarcerated population than in any other state. Also, approximately 75% of

women in Hawaii's correctional facilities are mothers, and approximately 60% had minor

children living with them prior to incarceration.

Incarceration of mothers that results in separation from their children has been well-

documented to have negative developmental and emotional effects on children. Early and

secure attachment to a primary caregiver is the foundation of infant mental health and is essential for the development of the capacity to form healthy relationships. Children of incarcerated mothers often enter the foster care system, which is costly to the State and often traumatic for children. Research indicates that children of incarcerated mothers are at high risk for increased health problems, developmental delays, attention deficit disorder and for problem behaviors. Incarcerated mothers may suffer depression and anxiety due to the trauma of separation from their children, making them less able to benefit from rehabilitative services.

Meeting the Needs of Women in California's County Justice Systems: A Toolkit for Policymakers and Practitioners (B. Bloom, 2015) reported that "By the nature of their lower-level offenses, women pose less of a threat to public safety than men and they often are more amenable to community-based programming than men." Data from CJRI indicates that only a small percentage of Hawaii's incarcerated women have been convicted of a violent felony.

The majority of incarcerated women in Hawaii are incarcerated for drug offenses, including property crimes that were drug related, and may be more effectively rehabilitated through community-based programs that address women's common pathways to crime and recidivism, including addiction, childhood trauma and abuse, poverty, interpersonal abuse, lack of job skills and employment, low levels of education, and lack of access to safe affordable housing, mental health care, addiction treatment and physical healthcare.

The courts can continue to hold women accountable while they participate in needed community-based services that allow them to keep their minor children with them. This would reduce trauma for children and mothers, lower risk of recidivism and help break the intergenerational cycle of incarceration.

The Women's Prison Project strongly supports the state's investment in programs that would allow women to be diverted or released from prison into programs that could preserve the parent-child bond while engaging women in therapeutic and rehabilitative programs. Ideally these programs will also provide parenting support and identify and address any developmental needs of the children. The appropriation should also include funds for childcare while women are engaged in treatment work activities.

Implementation of this bill will result in decreased rates of incarcerated women and reduced recidivism. It would also reduce trauma and its costly consequences for women, children, and our communities.

Thank you for considering our thoughts related to the Women's Prison Project's strong support for HB1780 RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY.



COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS, MILITARY, & VETERANS Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair Representative Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

HEARING DATE: February 4, 2022 TIME: 10AM, Via Videoconference

SUPPORT FOR HB1780 RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY

The Hawai'i Friends of Restorative Justice **STRONGLY SUPPORTS HB1780** which would appropriate moneys for residential programs that allow minor children to remain with their mothers while participating in the program. This is in keeping with the recommendations from the HCR45 Task Force report to the Legislature in 2019 to transition to a more effective and sustainable correctional system that focuses on rehabilitation and to expand community-based treatment programs as an alternative to incarceration.

In a recent review of women in the state's prisons and jails, the Judiciary's Criminal Justice Research Institute (CJRI) found that women comprise a higher percentage of the state's incarcerated population than in any other state. Also, approximately 75% of women in Hawaii's correctional facilities are mothers, and approximately 60% had minor children living with them prior to incarceration.

Incarceration of mothers that results in separation from their children has been well-documented to have negative developmental and emotional effects on children.

Early and secure attachment to a primary caregiver is the foundation of infant mental





health and is essential for the development of the capacity to form healthy relationships.

Children of incarcerated mothers often enter the foster care system, which is costly to the

State and often traumatic for children. Research indicates that children of incarcerated mothers are at high risk for increased health problems, developmental delays, attention deficit disorder and for problem behaviors. Incarcerated mothers may suffer depression and anxiety due to the trauma of separation from their children, making them less able to benefit from rehabilitative services.

Meeting the Needs of Women in California's County Justice Systems: A Toolkit for Policymakers and Practitioners (B. Bloom, 2015) reported that "By the nature of their lower-level offenses, women pose less of a threat to public safety than men and they often are more amenable to community-based programming than men." Data from CJRI indicates that only a small percentage of Hawaii's incarcerated women have been convicted of a violent felony.

The majority of incarcerated women in Hawaii are incarcerated for drug offenses, including property crimes that were drug related, and may be more effectively rehabilitated through community-based programs that address women's common pathways to crime and recidivism, including addiction, childhood trauma and abuse, poverty, interpersonal abuse, lack of job skills and employment, low levels of education, and lack of access to safe affordable housing, mental health care, addiction treatment and physical healthcare.





The courts can continue to hold women accountable while they participate in needed community-based services that allow them to keep their minor children with

them. This would reduce trauma for children and mothers, lower risk of recidivism and help break the intergenerational cycle of incarceration.

The Women's Prison Project strongly supports the state's investment in programs that would allow women to be diverted or released from prison into programs that could preserve the parent-child bond while engaging women in therapeutic and rehabilitative programs. Ideally these programs will also provide parenting support and identify and address any developmental needs of the children. The appropriation should also include funds for childcare while women are engaged in treatment work activities.

Implementation of this bill will result in decreased rates of incarcerated women and reduced recidivism. It would also reduce trauma and its costly consequences for women, children, and our communities.

Please contact Lorenn Walker at lorenn@hawaiifriends.org for more information about out support of this bill.

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
HAWAI'I EMPLOYER-UNION HEALTH BENEFITS TRUST FUND

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

STATE OF HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

P.O. BOX 150 HONOLULU. HAWAI'I 96810-0150 CRAIG K. HIRAI

GLORIA CHANG DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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 CORRECTIONS, MILITARY, & VETERANS
ON
HOUSE BILL NO. 1780

February 4, 2022 10:00 a.m. Room 430 and Videoconference

RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY

The Department of Budget and Finance (B&F) offers comments on this bill.

House Bill No. 1780 makes an unspecified general fund appropriation in FY 23 to the Judiciary for residential programs that allow minor children to remain with their mothers while participating in programs, including community-based furlough, residential drug treatment, therapeutic community, and mental health programs.

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.



STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

1177 Alakea Street, 6th Floor Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 MAX N. OTANI DIRECTOR

Maria C. Cook Deputy Director Administration

Tommy Johnson Deputy Director Corrections

Jordan Lowe Deputy Director Law Enforcement

TESTIMONY ON HOUSE BILL 1780
RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY.
by
Max N. Otani, Director

Department of Public Safety

House Committee on Corrections, Military, and Veterans Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair Representative Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

Friday, February 4, 2022; 10:00 a.m. State Capitol, Room 430 & Via Videoconference

Chair Ohno, Vice Chair Ganaden, and Members of the Committee:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has reviewed House Bill 1780, which seeks to appropriate funds for residential programs that allow minor children to remain with their mothers, to reduce the risk of trauma and multigenerational incarceration, including community-based furlough programs, residential drug treatment programs, and therapeutic community programs, and mental health programs.

The Department offers the following comments regarding this measure. Specifically, at present, some programs allow for mothers with children to have their children with them while in the program. However, PSD cannot be responsible for the health, safety, and/or welfare of children of incarcerated individuals while the individual is participating in community-based work furlough, residential drug treatment, therapeutic community, and/or mental health programs in various locations. The Department cannot risk the exposure to potential legal liability and costly litigation that could result from this measure.

Thank you for the opportunity to present comments regarding HB 1780.



HB1780 Funding for Women and Babies programs for Women Offenders

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS, MILITARY, & VETERANS

Rep. Takashi Ohno, Chair

Rep. Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

Tuesday, Feb 4 2022: 10:00 am: Videoconference

Hawaii Substance Abuse Coalition Strongly Supports HB1780:

ALOHA CHAIR, VICE CHAIR AND DISTINGUISHED COMMITTEE MEMBERS. My name is Alan Johnson. I am the current chair of the Hawaii Substance Abuse Coalition (HSAC), a statewide organization for substance use disorder and co-occurring mental health disorder treatment and prevention agencies.

Drug Treatment coupled with work furlough programs helps women and their children to stop the intergenerational cycle of alcohol and drug dependency:

- Women have special needs that are more relationship oriented and that includes supporting their children,
- Counseling helps women and children in recovery by rebuilding relationships with their children and loved ones,
- Residential and outpatient programs tailor to gender responsive treatment approaches within an environment that addresses their spiritual, physical, cultural and emotional needs,
- Recovery includes supporting self-sufficiency by establishing work or educational goals,
- Following treatment, housing and furlough programs can help women and their children by practicing recovery, rebuilding family connections, and transitioning into independent housing through learning about daily living skills, educational classes on parenting and health as well as vocational training.

This bill is important because according to the 2017 National Institute of Justice report¹, children of offenders are the "hidden victims" facing a host of challenges and difficulties, stresses, and strains:

- Research demonstrates that the strength of the parent-child bond in healthy ways can play significant roles in the child's ability to overcome these challenges.
- About 11% of children have a parent who was or is involved with criminal justice,
- Moreover, on the average, the mother is the primary support for the child,

¹ National Institute for Justice: 2017: Hidden Consequences: The Impact of Incarceration on Dependent Children: https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/hidden-consequences-impact-incarceration-dependent-children

• Children of incarcerated parents are 6 times more likely to be incarcerated themselves.

It is critical for our families that we ensure a safety net for the child and successful reentry for the incarcerated mother.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide testimony and are available for further questions.

HB-1780

Submitted on: 2/3/2022 11:07:46 PM

Testimony for CMV on 2/4/2022 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Remote Testimony Requested
Ann S Freed	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Chair and members,

Strong support. Reduction of recidivism not institutionalization should always be the goal. As noted elsewhere the 2006 Hawaii State Legislature mandated through Hawaii Revised Statutes §367D-2 that the Department of Public Safety (PSD) foster a gender responsive environment by providing model gender-responsive programs for female offenders that are responsive to statewide needs.

Mahalo,

Ann S. Freed

Life-time Feminist in Mililani