### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE, 2024 STATE OF HAWAII

## H.B. NO. <sup>1735</sup> H.D. 1

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO OFFENDER REENTRY PROGRAMS.

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that House Concurrent 2 Resolution No. 85, H.D. 2, S.D. 1 (2016), requested the 3 convening of a task force to make recommendations to the 4 legislature on ways to improve Hawaii's correctional system. 5 The final report of the task force was submitted to the 6 legislature in December 2018. According to the 2018 report, 7 "the State's correctional system is not producing acceptable, 8 cost-effective, or sustainable outcomes and needs immediate and 9 profound change." Prison populations have risen noticeably 10 since the 1980s, with Hawaii experiencing an eight hundred and 11 seventy per cent increase in the prison population between 1980 12 and 2018. This increase has had a disproportionate impact on 13 Native Hawaiians, with the task force finding that Native 14 Hawaiians make up forty per cent of the prison population but 15 only twenty per cent of the overall population in the State. 16 Additionally, prisons are failing to correct unwanted behavior, 17 leading to higher rates of recidivism.

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1 The legislature further finds that the 2019 Recidivism 2 Update to the 2002 Hawaii Recidivism Baseline Study shows that nearly fifty-four per cent of criminals in Hawaii are repeat 3 4 offenders. The state correctional system's high rate of 5 recidivism, and the corresponding overall increase in prison 6 populations since the 1980s, places a serious financial burden 7 on local communities. A 2020 study evaluating the corrections 8 system in Hawaii estimates that it costs the State approximately 9 \$72,000 to incarcerate an inmate for one year. By lowering 10 recidivism rates, the State could save significant amounts of 11 money that it could invest into other programs, such as 12 education, infrastructure, or social services.

13 The legislature further finds that offering extensive and 14 high-quality educational and vocational programs to inmates is 15 effective in reducing rates of recidivism and the overall cost 16 of the correctional system.

17 The legislature further finds that inmate participation in 18 mentorship reentry programs translates to higher rates of 19 employment and lower rates of recidivism. According to a 20 Public/Private Ventures study, inmates who participated in 21 mentorship programs were more than twice as likely to find a job



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1 after release than inmates who did not. The same study found 2 that one year after release, participants who were mentored were 3 thirty-five per cent less likely to recidivate than inmates who 4 were not mentored.

5 The purpose of this Act is to:

6 (1)Encourage inmates to participate in correctional 7 educational programs and vocational training; 8 (2) Increase the quality and quantity of correctional 9 mentorship, counseling, educational, and vocational 10 training programs available to interested inmates; 11 (3) Allow inmates to earn an income and engage in 12 supervised apprenticeship training to obtain licensure 13 and increase marketability and work-force-readiness 14 upon the completion of their sentencing; and 15 (4) Appropriate funds to expand model programs to include 16 more quality educational and vocational programs. 17 SECTION 2. Section 353H-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 18 amended to read as follows:

19 "[+]\$353H-4[+] Model programs; department of corrections
20 and rehabilitation. Subject to funding by the legislature, the
21 department of corrections and rehabilitation shall enhance the



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State's comprehensive offender reentry system by developing
 model programs designed to reduce recidivism and promote
 successful reentry into the community. Components of the model
 programs shall include but are not limited to:

| 5  | (1) | Earn and learn programs. The department shall expand   |
|----|-----|--|
| 6  |     | existing career training opportunities and work        |
| 7  |     | furlough programs to include earn and learn programs.  |
| 8  |     | For purposes of this paragraph, "earn and learn        |
| 9  |     | programs" means programs that allow eligible offenders |
| 10 |     | to participate in supervised apprenticeships to allow  |
| 11 |     | offenders to work toward licensure while earning an    |
| 12 |     | income;  |
|    |     |  |

13 [-(1)] (2) Highly skilled staff who are experienced in 14 working with offender reentry programs;

15 [(2)] (3) Individualized case management and a full
16 continuum of care to ensure successful reentry;
17 [(3)] (4) Life skills development workshops, including
18 budgeting, money management, nutrition, and exercise;
19 development of self-determination through education;
20 employment training; special education for the
21 learning disabled; social, cognitive, communication,



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| 1  |                    | and life skills training; and appropriate treatment    |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 2  |                    | programs, including substance abuse and mental health  |
| 3  |                    | treatment;   |
| 4  | [ <del>(4)</del> ] | (5) Parenting and relationship building classes. The   |
| 5  |                    | department shall institute policies that support       |
| 6  |                    | family cohesion and family participation in offenders' |
| 7  |                    | transition to the community, and, where possible,      |
| 8  |                    | provide geographical proximity of offenders to their   |
| 9  |                    | children and families; [and]                           |
| 10 | [ <del>(5)</del> ] | (6) Ongoing attention to building support for          |
| 11 |                    | offenders from communities, community agencies, and    |
| 12 |                    | organizations[+];                                      |
| 13 | (7)                | Programs that encourage offenders without a high       |
| 14 |                    | school diploma or equivalency certificate to obtain a  |
| 15 |                    | high school equivalency certificate while incarcerated |
| 16 |                    | by matching offenders with an advisor, mentor, or      |
| 17 |                    | guidance counselor to support the offenders'           |
| 18 |                    | understanding of incarceration's impact on family,     |
| 19 |                    | emotions, society, and the self;                       |

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| 1  | (8)  | Programs that encourage eligible offenders to attend   |
|----|------|--|
| 2  |      | community college or university by teaching offenders  |
| 3  |      | the benefits of a college education;                   |
| 4  | (9)  | Programs that shift the focus of career training       |
| 5  |      | programs to relevant and useful opportunities,         |
| 6  |      | highlight job prospects and benefits that offenders    |
| 7  |      | can obtain after completion of specific career         |
| 8  |      | training programs, and teach offenders about the       |
| 9  |      | benefits of stable employment beyond incarceration and |
| 10 |      | its benefits on themselves, family, and society;       |
| 11 | (10) | Programs that work with non-profit organizations and   |
| 12 |      | the business community to secure job positions for     |
| 13 |      | offenders that have completed necessary career         |
| 14 |      | training programs and have the required                |
| 15 |      | qualifications; and                                    |
| 16 | (11) | Programs that compel offenders convicted of a felony   |
| 17 |      | to undergo emotional, academic, and behavioral         |
| 18 |      | mentoring or counseling by recommending that offenders |
| 19 |      | be granted parole or early release upon completion of  |
| 20 |      | the program."  |

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1 SECTION 3. In accordance with section 9 of article VII, of 2 the Constitution of the State of Hawaii and sections 37-91 and 3 37-93, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the legislature has determined that the appropriations contained in this Act will cause the 4 5 state general fund expenditure ceiling for fiscal year 2024-2025 6 to be exceeded by . The reasons for the exceeding of 7 the ceiling are that the appropriation made in the Act is 8 necessary to serve the public interest and to meet the need 9 provided for by this Act. 10 SECTION 4. There is appropriated out of the general 11 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so 12 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2024-2025 for 13 the department of corrections and rehabilitation to expand 14 existing model programs to provide more educational and 15 vocational training opportunities for interested offenders. 16 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of 17 corrections and rehabilitation for the purposes of this Act. 18 SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed 19 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

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SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 3000.



#### Report Title:

Minority Caucus Package; Recidivism; Offender Re-entry Programs; Appropriation; Expenditure Ceiling

#### Description:

Expands programming and training for the comprehensive offender reentry program under the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to reduce the rate of recidivism and increase inmate marketability and work-force-readiness. Appropriates funds. Effective 7/1/3000. (HD1)

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