



Committee: Committee on Public Safety and Military Affairs
Hearing Date/Time: Thursday, March 24, 2011, 10:30 a.m.
Place: Conference Room 309
Re: Testimony of the ACLU of Hawaii in STRONG OPPOSITION to H.C.R. 208/H.R. 179

Dear Chair Aquino and Members of the Committee on Public Safety and Military Affairs:

The American Civil Liberties Union of Hawaii (“ACLU of Hawaii”) writes in strong opposition to H.C.R. 208/H.R. 179.

As this Committee is undoubtedly aware, there are innumerable problems with the State’s use of private prison facilities.

In 2009, the Legislature adopted House Concurrent Resolution 199, which requested the Auditor to conduct a performance audit of the CCA-Saguaro facility. The Legislature found that “many problems exist at Saguaro Correctional Center, the Corrections Corporation of America multi-level security prison built in Eloy, Arizona, for Hawaii inmates as a program-intensive prison, including lack of programming, poor medical care, and two deaths since August 2008, all of which have increased the State’s liability[.]” HCR 199. In 2009, the Legislature adopted House Concurrent Resolution 199, which requested the Auditor to conduct a performance audit of the CCA-Saguaro facility. The Legislature found that “many problems exist at Saguaro Correctional Center, the Corrections Corporation of America multi-level security prison built in Eloy, Arizona, for Hawaii inmates as a program-intensive prison, including lack of programming, poor medical care, and two deaths since August 2008, all of which have increased the State’s liability[.]” HCR 199.

As this Committee is well aware, a male inmate was recently killed at the CCA-Saguaro facility. The Department of Public Safety recently removed all of Hawaii’s female inmates from CCA’s Otter Creek facility in Wheelwright, Kentucky – but only after an epidemic of sexual assault allegations came to light. As reported in the New York Times:

Hawaii investigators found that at least five corrections officials at the prison, including a chaplain, had been charged with having sex with inmates in the last three years, and four were convicted. Three rape cases involving guards and Hawaii inmates were recently

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turned over to law enforcement authorities. The Kentucky State Police said another sexual assault case would go to a grand jury soon.^[1]

Similarly, as of November 2009, the Eloy Police Department was investigating allegations that a CCA employee sexually assaulted an inmate at CCA-Saguaro.² For these and many other reasons, private prisons must be carefully scrutinized to determine whether they are a wise use of our limited funds. The ACLU of Hawaii's experience with private prisons has been consistently negative, in that we continue to receive hundreds of requests for assistance from Hawaii inmates in CCA facilities.

We have received numerous reports suggesting that CCA is not meeting its most basic of constitutional obligations in housing inmates. We have also received several reports suggesting that CCA may be keeping inmates longer than necessary; because Hawaii pays CCA per inmate per day of incarceration, the longer inmates are held, the more money CCA receives. For example, we have received several complaints of inmates being granted parole by the Hawaii Paroling Authority, then being held for four months or more by CCA (based on vague and unsubstantiated reasons for ignoring the Paroling Authority's orders). We have also received numerous reports that CCA-Saguaro inmates have been written up for spurious rule infractions shortly before their parole eligibility dates – thus making them ineligible for parole pursuant to Hawaii Paroling Authority's rules – even though these inmates have never before received a write-up. One month of additional incarceration at CCA can easily cost the State and the taxpayers nearly \$2,000 – money that is sorely needed for other programs like drug rehabilitation, mental health care, and education – and the Legislature need not (and should not) allow these reports to be ignored.

The mission of the ACLU of Hawaii is to protect the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the U.S. and State Constitutions. The ACLU of Hawaii fulfills this through legislative, litigation, and public education programs statewide. The ACLU of Hawaii is a non-partisan and private non-profit organization that provides its services at no cost to the public and does not accept government funds. The ACLU of Hawaii has been serving Hawaii for over 45 years.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

¹ Ian Urbina, *Hawaii to Remove Inmates Over Abuse Charges*, N.Y. TIMES, August 25, 2009 (available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/26/us/26kentucky.html>).

² November 13, 2009 letter from Tommy Johnson, Deputy Director for Corrections, Department of Public Safety, to Daniel Gluck, on file with the ACLU of Hawaii and available upon request.

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Sincerely,



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