



The Judiciary, State of Hawai‘i

**Testimony to the
House Committee on Finance**
Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
Representative Scott Y. Nishimoto, Vice Chair

Wednesday, April 6, 2016, 2:00 p.m.
State Capitol, Conference Room 308

by
Tom Mick
Policy and Planning Department Director

Bill No. and Title: Senate Bill No. 2102, S.D. 1, H. D. 1, Relating to the Judiciary.

Purpose: To provide supplemental operating and capital improvement appropriations for FY 2017.

Judiciary's Position:

The Judiciary strongly urges your support of Senate Bill No. 2102, S.D. 1, H.D. 1, which reflects the Judiciary's resource requirements for FY 2017.

The Judiciary recognizes that in spite of recent increases in general fund revenues, there are many competing demands for the limited resources available. Accordingly, the Judiciary has tried to be very prudent in its supplemental budget request and focus only on those items where we felt there was a pressing, demonstrated need to better serve the public, our employees, and our clients. Specifically, with these factors in mind, our general fund supplemental budget request for FY 2017 is for 24 new permanent positions and \$2.2 million in additional funding, an increase of just 1.4% over our current budget base.

The need for additional essential staffing is a major concern for the Judiciary, especially as workload continues to increase, and as additional demands and requirements are placed on judges and staff. This concern especially relates to Courts of Appeal which is requesting additional Staff Attorney and Appellate Court Clerk positions; to First Circuit which is requesting additional funding for an already authorized Family Court judge and three support staff positions; and to Second and Fifth Circuits which are requesting positions and funding for a District Court judge



and a District Family Court judge, respectively, as well as related support staff. The Courts of Appeal request is for \$152K for a Staff Attorney position and an Appellate Clerk position for the Intermediate Court of Appeals (ICA). The number of appeals and motions filed has been increasing, as has the complexity and fundamental importance of the appeals, which together impose greater demands on judicial resources and the need for additional positions. Indeed, since the restructuring of the appellate court system in 2006, the ICA's appeals caseload has almost doubled and its motions caseload has increased by more than ten times.

Funding of \$312K is being requested by First Circuit for a District Family Court judge and related staff positions provided by the 2007 Legislature. This would help address the heavy Family Court workload and the continual increase in the number and complexity of Family Court cases, as well as the backlog and delays in scheduling/hearing cases. This judge and staff would be assigned to the Domestic Division where litigants currently must wait four months for a hearing for settlement and trial settlement conferences, and an additional five months for trial. The current three Domestic Division judges were responsible for 6,668 cases in FY 2014 and 7,357 cases in FY 2015, an increase of 10%.

Second and Fifth Circuits are requesting an additional District Court judge and District Family Court judge, respectively, along with staff to address workload issues, case complexities, delays in scheduling and hearing cases, and the additional time required to handle the increasing numbers of self-represented litigants. For Second Circuit, the last District Court judge was added in 1982, more than 33 years ago, and the population in Maui County has more than doubled from 77,000 to 163,000 since then. New criminal filings in Maui County have increased from about 2,900 in FY 2011 to 4,200 in FY 2015, and traffic filings from 21,700 to 23,300. A new judge would also help address the growing needs and case numbers of the rural communities (Hāna, Lāna'i, Moloka'i). Fifth Circuit has only one District Court judge and one District Family Court judge, with the last judge being added in 1984. Compared to the second and third circuits, the current Fifth Circuit Family Court caseload per judge is much higher; specifically, the one District Family Court judge in Fifth Circuit was responsible for more than 6,700 cases in FY 2015 as compared to 2,400 and 2,800 cases per District Family Court judge in second and third circuits, respectively.

Three supplemental budget requests relate to our specialty courts/programs in the First Circuit. Specifically, funding and two positions each are being requested to sustain the Driving While Impaired (DWI) Court and the Hawai'i Zero to Three Program as permanent programs within the Judiciary, as grant funding is ending in summer 2016 for both of these. The DWI Court currently has 20 participants and 17 successful graduates to date, and was recently honored with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's top national award for public service at its 2015 Lifesavers Conference. The Hawai'i Zero to Three Program focuses on the unique needs of infants and toddlers who have been removed from parental custody due to abuse and/or neglect.



Time is of the essence in these cases since the children are developing so quickly. Since 2008 when the program began, 63 families and 80 infants/toddlers have been served, and there are currently 14 active clients. Lastly, three positions are being requested to create a mental health unit in First Circuit, and for additional funding for mental health assessments and related client services. This unit would allow expansion of the Mental Health Court from 40 clients to the originally envisioned 60, and would provide services and intensive supervision to not only Mental Health Court clients but also conditional release clients with severe mental illness and other general population clients that are dual diagnosed with mental health and drug addiction issues. The overall goals are to bring more stability to our partnerships with other agencies involved in this area, increase our client referrals and population served, reduce recidivism, increase public safety, and decrease dollars spent on incarceration and hospitalization.

Another two requests are security related, that is, one for two additional contract security guards in Second Circuit and one for two additional bailiffs in Third Circuit. In 2013, the National Center for State Courts conducted a comprehensive security assessment of the courts on Maui. Based on that assessment and its recommendations, one additional contract guard is needed to enhance security and public safety at a central entry point to Hoapili Hale, the main court and administrative operations building on Maui. A second guard is needed for the Adult Client Services Branch which is located in an unguarded separate building with 32 employees of which 28 are social worker probation officers who routinely meet with clients, some of whom have serious felony convictions. For Third Circuit, one bailiff position is needed for Kohala/Hāmākua and another for Hilo Family Court which currently has only one bailiff to serve two Family Court judges. Bailiffs help with court security and with processing cases in court, among other things. Currently, bailiffs assigned to Hilo or Kona must make a two hour round trip to Kohala/Hāmākua whenever court is in session. Not only is this unproductive time, but additional mileage costs are incurred by the Judiciary, and other clerks in Hilo and Kona have to help absorb some of the bailiffs' duties when they are gone. It should be noted that the bailiff position in Kohala/Hāmākua was authorized in 2008 but was cut due to funding reductions during the recession.

The Judiciary also has two budget requests in the extremely important area of client services. The first is for three additional social worker positions at the Office of Public Guardian (OPG) to allow it to establish an intake unit for new clients and more effectively service its existing clients. As of December 31, 2014, OPG's ten social workers acted as court-appointed guardians for 715 incapacitated clients statewide and managed finances for 263 of these. More than 50% were developmentally disabled and 11% had severe mental illness. National Guardianship Association standards indicate that a caseload should allow a minimum of one visit per month for each client and regular contact with all service providers, a standard which is very difficult to achieve considering the caseload of each social worker (for example, the seven social workers on O'ahu currently average 85 clients each). The second request is to cover significantly increased costs for legal counsel services in Second Circuit and thereby comply with all laws and fulfill its



Senate Bill No. 2102, S.D. 1, H.D. 1, Relating to the Judiciary
House Committee on Finance
Wednesday, April 6, 2016, 2:00 p.m.
Page 4

obligation to ensure the rights of parents in child protective proceedings. During the last four years, the budget allocation for legal counsel each year was \$125K, yet average annual expenditures over this period were \$292K leading to an average deficit of \$167K annually. In FY 2012, there were 65 legal counsel appointments; in FY 2015, there were 103.

The Judiciary has two final supplemental budget requests, one related to judges' training and one for a no-cost position conversion in the Third Circuit. The training request for judges is for funding for an annual two day judicial conference to especially focus on bias and cultural awareness and barriers to access to justice, in addition to new and revised laws, amended court rules, sentencing/treatment options, trends in criminal/civil/family law, federal and state court decisions that may impact the Judiciary, and innovative courtroom practices. The other request is for a no-cost conversion of a fiscal account clerk position in Kona from temporary to permanent. This position is important in filing and entering cases and financial transactions into the Judiciary Information Management System; collecting monies and tabulating monies received; and assisting with information requests. However, the temporary nature of this position has resulted in it being vacated seven times since 2006 with vacancies ranging from 63 to 193 days.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP) requirements continue to be a major item of concern as the Judiciary's infrastructure continues to age and deteriorate, and as the population served and corresponding demand for services provided by the Judiciary keep increasing. To that end, CIP funding totaling \$13.7 million is being requested to upgrade the fire alarm system to meet current codes and requirements, to begin elevator replacement, and to repair significant basement leaks at the Circuit Court Building in Honolulu; to replace an outdated fire suppression system at the Judiciary data center in the District Court Building in Honolulu; to repair the roof and exterior walls at the Līhu'e Courthouse; and for lump sum CIP monies to cover both emergency and emerging CIP needs.

We are very appreciative of House Committee on Judiciary's restoration of funding and positions that were deleted in Senate Bill 2102, S.D. 1, and its approval of our entire operating and CIP supplemental budget package. The House Committee on Judiciary also increased the \$600,000 provided for civil legal services by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means in Senate Bill 2102, S.D.1, to more than \$2.1 million in Senate Bill 2102, S.D. 1, H.D. 1. **It is important to note** that there is an inconsistency in the bill as Section 3.1 provides for \$2,159,632 for civil legal services while Section 3.2 still refers to \$600,000 for these services.

The proposed supplemental budget is the Judiciary's best estimate of the resources necessary to maintain the integrity of the courts and to fulfill our statutory, constitutional, and public service mandates. The Judiciary respectfully requests your support of Senate Bill No. 2102, S.D. 1, H.D. 1, the Judiciary's supplemental budget request.



Senate Bill No. 2102, S.D. 1, H.D. 1, Relating to the Judiciary
House Committee on Finance
Wednesday, April 6, 2016, 2:00 p.m.
Page 5

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.



**Office of the Public Defender
State of Hawaii
Timothy Ho, Chief Deputy Public Defender**



**Testimony of the Office of the Public Defender,
State of Hawaii to the House Committee on Finance**

April 6, 2016, 2:00 p.m.

S.B. No. 2102, HD1: RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY

Chair Rhoads and Members of the Committee:

I am writing in support of Judiciary's supplemental budget package. We support the Judiciary Committee's restoration of the Judiciary's initial budget request, and restoration of their original request to establish three judgeships.

We also seek restoration of the Judiciary's request for permanent funding for the Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Court. This program, which is based on the national drug court model, has proven to be effective on reducing recidivism by the repeat intoxicated and alcohol dependent drivers.

Coincidentally, SB 612, HD1, which would allow the court to impose a probationary term for individuals convicted of Operating a Vehicle Under the Influence of an Intoxicant (OVUII), was passed unamended out of the Judiciary Committee on the same day SB 2102 was heard. On the one hand, legislating probation for OVUII cases, and on the other hand, not funding the DWI court is akin to buying a fleet of buses and not providing money for gasoline and bus drivers.

The Oahu DWI court, a pilot project, works with repeat offenders, most of whom are clinically diagnosed with alcohol dependency. Through intense supervision, clinical treatment, and regular, mandatory court appearances, the participants have found success, not only by reducing recidivism, but also by addressing and conquering their alcohol and/or substance abuse. The DWI court graduates have had a zero percent recidivism rate. There is no other court program that I am aware of that has a one hundred percent (100%) success rate. This program should be expanded, and offered in all of the judicial circuits.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on this matter to this committee.



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SOCIETY OF HAWAII

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Jodi S. Yamamoto, Esq.
President, Board of Directors

M. Nalani Fujimori Kaina, Esq.
Executive Director

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB2102 SD2 HD1 – RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY.

Committee on Finance - Room 308

Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
Representative Scott Nishimoto, Vice-Chair

April 6, 2016 at 2:00 p.m.

The Legal Aid Society of Hawaii submits strong testimony in support of SB2102 SD2 HD1 – Relating to the Judiciary.

We strongly support the passage of the Judiciary budget bill which includes \$2,159,632 in “A” funds to purchase civil legal services for low-income and moderate-income families in fiscal year 2016-2017. We ask for further consideration that this request become a recurring line item in the Judiciary budget.

This funding would go to restoring general revenue funding for civil legal services. Civil legal services are critical in that they can provide real world solutions to help families in crisis find stability and hope. The recommendation for this funding was the result of an off-session working group established by HR12 which requested the Hawaii Access to Justice Commission to Assemble Various State and Community Entities to Determine which Agency or Organization should Administer Funding for Civil Legal Services to the Low- and Moderate-Income.

The Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i has provided civil legal services to the community for over 65 years. Through our ten offices which include one on each of the major Hawaiian islands, our staff assist residents of Hawai'i to navigate and solve basic issues which require legal interventions. In 2015, our staff of 100 closed over 8,500 cases and opened almost 9,800 in legal areas ranging from family, housing, consumer, foreclosure, public benefits, elder law, homelessness, immigration, language access, and child welfare. In most of these cases, we are only able to provide legal counsel and advice or provide brief services which includes assisting with the completion of court forms and explaining the court process. Because of our limited resources, we were only able to assign an attorney or paralegal for representation in 13.25% of these cases or 1,248 cases. The provision of this funding for the purchase of additional civil legal services will go a long way to increasing the number of people in the community that we are able to assist.

As members of the Committee on Finance, we ask for your support on this measure as it will help to increase our community's ability to bring civil legal services to those most in need.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony.

Sincerely,

M. Nalani Fujimori Kaina
Executive Director



www.legalaidhawaii.org
A UNITED WAY AGENCY



VOLUNTEER LEGAL
SERVICES HAWAII

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 2102 SD1 HD1- RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY

House Committee on Finance

Wednesday, April 6, 2016 at 2:00 p.m. - Conference Room 308

CHAIR LUKE, VICE CHAIR NISHIMOTO, AND MEMBERS OF THE FINANCE
COMMITTEE:

Volunteer Legal Services Hawaii supports passage of SB 2102, SD 1, HD1.

I am the Executive Director of Volunteer Legal Services Hawaii ("Volunteer Legal"). Volunteer Legal has been providing civil legal services to the low- and moderate-income community in the State of Hawaii for 35 years. It does so in partnership with volunteer attorneys who donate their personal time and professional skills to ensure that the people who live in poverty or near poverty have meaningful access to legal services.

Each day, Volunteer Legal staff speak with individuals and families experiencing a legal crisis affecting very basic aspects of their lives: housing, financial stability, ability to maintain relationships with their children, and the ability to care for a vulnerable family member. Those who qualify for our services have limited personal resources to obtain legal representation. Through a variety of direct services: outreach, education, legal advice and counseling, guidance for self-representation, and full-representation, staff and volunteer attorneys are able to provide quality assistance to those with civil legal needs.

Dedicated funds for civil legal service to Hawaii's indigent community is critical in ensuring that everyone benefits from the judicial system in as fair a manner as possible. Civil legal services that address basic living needs in Hawaii such as housing, receiving benefits, financial stability, protection from domestic violence, and the ability to maintain family relations, and care for vulnerable family members does not just achieve peace of mind for those individuals, but provides a safety net for our community, and in the long-run ensures that our legal system is accessible to all and not just to those who can afford it.

Volunteer Legal Services Hawaii respectfully requests funding for civil legal services either through SB 2102, or in the alternative HB 2121 in the amount of \$2,159,632 for fiscal year 2016-2017 for the judiciary to purchase civil legal services for low-and moderate income persons. This amount is requested in addition to the Judiciary's supplemental budget.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony.

Sincerely,


Michelle D. Acosta

TESTIMONY

House Committee on Finance

Hearing: Wednesday, April 6, 2016 @ 2:00 P.M.

TO: The Honorable Sylvia Luke, Chair
The Honorable Scott Nishimoto, Vice-Chair

FROM: Jodi Kimura Yi
President, Hawaii State Bar Association

RE: SB2102 SD1 HD1 Relating to the Judiciary
Appropriate funds to the Judiciary for FY 2016-2017

Chair Luke, Vice Chair Nishimoto and Members of the House Finance Committee, this testimony is submitted with the unanimous approval of the Board of the Hawaii State Bar Association in **STRONG SUPPORT** of the Judiciary's 2016 supplemental budget CIP requests;

- Kaahumanu Hale (Oahu Circuit Court) Fire Alarm & Elevator Systems Upgrade \$5,905,000
- Kaahumanu Hale (Oahu Circuit Court) Water Infiltration Remedial Improvements \$3,419,000
- Kaahumanu Hale (Oahu Circuit Court) Sheriff Security Station Upgrade & Improvements \$200,000
- Kauikeaouli Hale (Oahu District Court) Main Data Center Fire Suppression System Replacement \$560,000
- Kauai Judiciary Complex Exterior Remedial Improvements \$600,000
- Alterations, Upgrades & Improvements to Judiciary Facilities Statewide \$3,000,000

The requests submitted are basic “no-frills” upgrades and maintenance construction projects necessary to keep the Judiciary facilities in good working condition to ensure the safety of the litigants, court staff, attorneys and members of the public who must conduct business in court rooms and meeting areas every day. A statewide network of safe and clean Judiciary facilities is essential to the delivery of court services.

In addition, it is in the State's best interest to properly maintain state buildings to ensure the longevity of these facilities as originally planned.

Hawaii's Lawyers Serving Hawaii's People

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Before closing, I would like to express the HSBA Board's sincere appreciation for this Committee's support of the Kona Judiciary Complex which overcame its last funding hurdle last year. Third Circuit Administrative Judge Ronald Ibarra attended a Hawaii County Bar Association meeting earlier this year and reported that a construction contract is scheduled to be awarded in the spring of 2016 with groundbreaking this fall. A completion date in the summer of 2019 is forecasted.

HSBA volunteer Self-Help Center attorneys at the current Kona Court facility were ecstatic to receive this information, and are eagerly looking forward to moving from the Kona Self-Help DESK in the former hospital morgue to a real Self-Help Center to assist members of the public seeking legal information.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments in **STRONG SUPPORT** of the Judiciary's supplemental CIP budget.



Mothers Against Drunk Driving HAWAII
745 Fort Street, Suite 303
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone (808) 532-6232
Fax (808) 532-6004
hi.state@madd.org

April 6, 2016

To: Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair — House Committee on Finance;
Rep. Scott Nishimoto, Vice Chair, and members of the Committee

From: Carol McNamee and Arkie Koehl - MADD Hawaii

Re: Senate Bill 2102 SD1 HD1 – Relating to the Judiciary

The Hawaii Chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving strongly supports permanent funding for the successful DWI Court Program. The program is voluntary, primarily targeted at offenders with prior OVUII convictions. It includes regular court appearances before a designated DWI Court Judge, coordination by a Case Manager, alcohol and drug testing, group counseling and regular attendance at self-help meetings.

Since the program began over three years ago, the Court has successfully graduated twenty participants, with a **zero percent recidivism** rate for subsequent OVUII arrests among graduates. The DWI Court Program was also the recipient of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Public Service Award in March 2015 in recognition of the collaborative efforts to reduce traffic fatalities due to alcohol impaired driving.

MADD Hawaii is proud to have played an active role in the Court since its inception. We applaud the State for its support this program, which we believe has turned around the lives of its participants, and moved us toward MADD's vision of "No More Victims."

All our lives and property have been made safer by this innovative program. It needs to continue. MADD Hawaii urges passage of Senate Bill 2102 SD 1 HD 1.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony.

Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
Representative Scott Y. Nishimoto, Vice Chair

SB2102, SD1, HD1

Wednesday, April 6th, 2016
2:00pm
Conference Room 308

To House Finance Committee Chair, Vice Chair & Members:

My name is Michelle Kawasaki and I am writing to provide testimony **in support of the DWI Court Program** (SB2102, SD1, HD1).

My brother-in-law was driving while under the influence in 2013 and his passenger/girlfriend was killed. Last month, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison for negligent homicide. I do not know the details of his legal history, but I know that this was not his first DWI offense. I wonder if he had gotten assistance from a program like DWI Court if there would have been a different outcome for everyone involved.

I urge legislators to approve funding to support this important program!

Sincerely,

Michelle Kawasaki, Ph.D.
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April 5, 2016

Committee on Finance
House of Representatives
Rep. Sylvia Luke, Chair
Rep. Scott Y. Nishimoto, Vice Chair

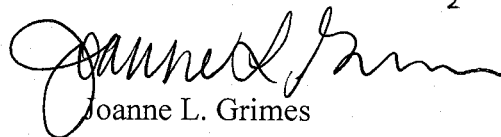
Re: S.B. 2102, SD1, HD1 - Relating to the Judiciary

Dear Chair, Vice Chair and Members of the Committee:

I write to support the passage of the Judiciary budget bill which includes \$2,159,632 in "A" funds to purchase civil legal services for low-income and moderate-income families in fiscal year 2016-2017. Please also consider this item as a recurring line item in the Judiciary budget, to restore general revenue funding for civil legal services. Civil legal services are critical to providing practical solutions to help families in crisis find stability and hope.

As Vice-President of the Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i ("LASH"), I have first-hand knowledge of the vital roles that LASH and similar organizations provide to our community in ensuring that the most vulnerable members of our society have access to quality legal services to address basic needs such as food, shelter, and physical safety. My law firm, Carlsmith Ball LLP, recently received LASH's prestigious Leadership Circle Recognition Award in recognition of our firm's robust community involvement and its longtime support of LASH, particularly on Oahu, Maui, and the Big Island where our offices are located. Private contributions are not enough, however. Limited resources impair LASH's ability to provide these services to all who need them. Through the passage of S.B. 2102, additional funding will be available to increase the reach of LASH and enable LASH to assist more members of our community with their basic needs.

Very truly yours,



Joanne L. Grimes

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2016 10:03 PM
To: FINTestimony
Cc: justinhenson@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB2102 on Apr 6, 2016 14:00PM

SB2102

Submitted on: 4/4/2016

Testimony for FIN on Apr 6, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 308

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Justin Henson	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Hello, I am writing to voice my support for the Driver While Impaired Court Program. This program has been successful in addressing the DWI problem here on Oahu and it's continuation is necessary to help keep all drivers of Hawaii safe on public roads. Please continue the funding for the vital program.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov

April 4, 2016

Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
Representative Scott Y. Nishimura, Vice Chair
Committee on Finance

Re: SB 2102, SD1, HD1 (HSCR1289-16) – Relating to the Judiciary
Hearing Date: Wednesday, April 6, 2016
Hearing Time: 2:00 p.m.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is Kristi Lyn Suzuki and I am a current employee of the Judiciary of the State of Hawaii. However, I am submitting testimony as an individual private citizen in support of SB 2102, SD1, HD1; specifically regarding the funds that are related to the DWI Court Program.

The DWI Court Program is administered through the Honolulu District Court. I am a former District Court Clerk, who had the honor and privilege of working closely with the DWI Court Program staff and participants from its beginning in January 2013 until September 2015 when I transferred to First Circuit Court. In fact, I was present when the very first participant entered into the program in January 2013 and since then I have been able to observe not only program growth, but more importantly, the success of its participants.

During my tenure at District Court, I was designated as the “DWI Court Clerk” and I was assigned to all DWI Court sessions that were held twice a month. I absolutely loved the assignment because DWI Court is very special. I was able to observe participants when they first entered the program – sullen, shy, angry, wary, unhappy, etc. – and over time, with the support of the DWI Court Program staff and fellow participants, people would make miraculous changes! Upon graduation, every single participant was a completely different person: happy, engaged, thankful, and basically loving their lives. Every time a participant reached a milestone, they were asked to speak to the audience. That was my favorite part because you could hear how important the DWI Court Program was to the participants and how much it helped them change for the better. There were many times that I had to wipe away tears when listening to how the participants struggled through the program, but in the end they were overjoyed and thankful because the program gave them their lives back. The DWI Court Program helped them beat their addictions. Family members spoke on how different the participants were – parents and spouses, so grateful to have their loved ones back from the grips of addiction.

Although I am now at Circuit Court and unable to be the designated “DWI Court Clerk”, I will be forever grateful to have been a part of a program that is not only helping individuals but families as a whole, and ultimately our community. Each successful DWI Court graduate continues to help others who are struggling with addiction which creates a positive impact on our community. To date, the program has successfully graduated 20 participants with a 0% recidivism rate for subsequent DUI arrests among those graduates. Additionally, in March 2015, the DWI Court Program was nationally recognized and received the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Public Service Award in recognition of the collaborative efforts to reduce traffic fatalities due to alcohol impaired driving.

Your consideration of permanent funding for the DWI Court Program would be greatly appreciated. Although the program is small, I believe that every person that has been helped will create a ripple effect in our community. When it comes to preventing driving while under the influence, every little bit helps, and this program is a HUGE help. The DWI Court Program actually addresses the underlying problem of DWI/DUI – helping people actually cure their addictions and change their lives.

If it were still possible for me to be the designated “DWI Court Clerk”, I would relish the opportunity, as I was so proud to be a part of a program that has changed people so significantly and in such a positive way.

Very truly yours,

Kristi Lyn Suzuki
808-280-1909

To: The Honorable Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
The Honorable Representative Scott Nishimoto, Vice Chair
and the members of the Committee on Finance

From: Naomi C. Fujimoto

Re: Testimony in Support of S.B. 2102, S.D. 2, H. D. 1 Relating to the Judiciary
Hearing on April 6, 2016, at 2:00 p.m. in Room 308

Thank you for hearing this bill. I have served on the Board of the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii for over 15 years. I strongly support this bill, which includes \$2,159,632 in "A" funds to purchase civil legal services for low-income and moderate-income families in fiscal year 2016-2017. This \$2,159,632 will restore funding for civil legal services as recommended by the group formed by the Hawaii Access to Justice Commission pursuant to HR 12. I respectfully request that you support this bill and that this amount become a recurring line item in the Judiciary budget.

Despite the hard work and commitment of people who provide civil legal services to those in our community who cannot afford to pay for a private attorney, the needs of our community members for assistance with even basic civil legal issues outweigh our limited resources. The Legal Aid Society of Hawaii provides legal assistance for family, housing, consumer, foreclosure, public benefits, elder law, homelessness, immigration, language access and child welfare issues. This increase in funding will make a significant difference in the number of people who will receive legal assistance and in the extent of the legal services that can be offered. In many cases, being able to resolve a basic legal issue prevents the escalation of the issue into one that affects not just the individual but our broader community. For example, if a low or moderate income person could receive legal assistance with a housing or foreclosure or public benefits issue and the issue can be resolved, it may prevent that person from becoming homeless. The increased funding is a very worthwhile investment in helping to protect the especially vulnerable members of our community who have low or moderate incomes, who may be elderly or may be children or may have language access barriers or who have other barriers to navigating our civil legal system and would also be an investment in increasing the stability of our overall community.

April 4, 2016

Committee on Finance
Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
Representative Scott Nishimoto, Vice-Chair

Writer's Direct Dial: (808) 540-4503
Writer's Email: jjyamamoto@ychawaii.com

Re: **SB 2102 SD2 HD1 – Relating to the Judiciary**

Dear Chair Luke, Vice-Chair Nishimoto and Members of the Committee:

I am writing to express my strong support for SB 2102 SD2 HD1 relating to the judiciary, which bill includes \$2,159,632 in "A" funds to purchase civil legal services for low and moderate income families in fiscal year 2016-17. Further, I strongly encourage consideration that this request become a recurring line item in the Judiciary budget.

I am privileged to serve as the President the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii ("LASH") where I have been a member of the board since 2004. LASH and other organizations like it are vital to our community. They help to ensure that the most vulnerable members of our society have access to quality legal services to ensure their most basic needs including food, shelter, and physical safety. However, limited resources impair LASH's ability to provide these services to all who need them. Through the passage of SB 2102 SD2 HD1, additional funding will be available to increase the reach of LASH and enable LASH to assist more members of our community with these basic needs.

I strongly urge you to support SB 2102 SD2 HD1.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony and for your careful consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,

Jodi S. Yamamoto

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2016 1:58 PM
To: FINTestimony
Cc: gao808@outlook.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2102 on Apr 6, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2102

Submitted on: 4/5/2016

Testimony for FIN on Apr 6, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 308

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Grant Ogata	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov

LATE

Hawaii DWI Court

A Pilot Program



Revision of preparation by Angela Gough, DO
Submitted in support of Legislative action
by William Haning, MD

Objectives

- * Discuss national and local drunk driving statistics and trends.
- * Contrast the effectiveness of punishment vs. rehabilitation in reducing DWI recidivism
- * Discuss the effectiveness of DWI courts on the mainland U.S.
- * Describe the structure and preliminary outcome measures of the DWI court pilot program in Hawaii
- * Identify the next steps for Hawaii's DWI court

Terminology

- * DWI vs DUI?
 - * Depends on the jurisdiction
- * In Hawaii: OVUII
 - * “Operating a Vehicle Under the Influence of an Intoxicant”
- * For the purpose of this discussion, DWI = DUI = OVUII



National and Local Drunk Driving Trends

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DWI Fatalities

- * In 2012, over 10,300 people died in car crashes involving alcohol-impaired driving
- * 1 fatality every 51 minutes
- * Of the 10,300 who died, 6688 (65%) were the impaired driver
 - * 239 of the people who died were children age 14 and under
 - * Of those 239 children who died, 124 were riding in the car with the intoxicated driver

Who drives drunk, and when?

- * Alcohol-impaired drivers in fatal crashes were almost twice as likely to be male than female.
- * In fatal crashes, the highest percentage of legally drunk drivers was for those ages 21-24 (32%), followed by ages 25-34 (29%), and then 35-44 (25%).
- * In 2012, the rate of alcohol impairment among drivers in fatal car crashes was almost 4 times higher at night than in the day, and twice as high on the weekends as on weekdays.

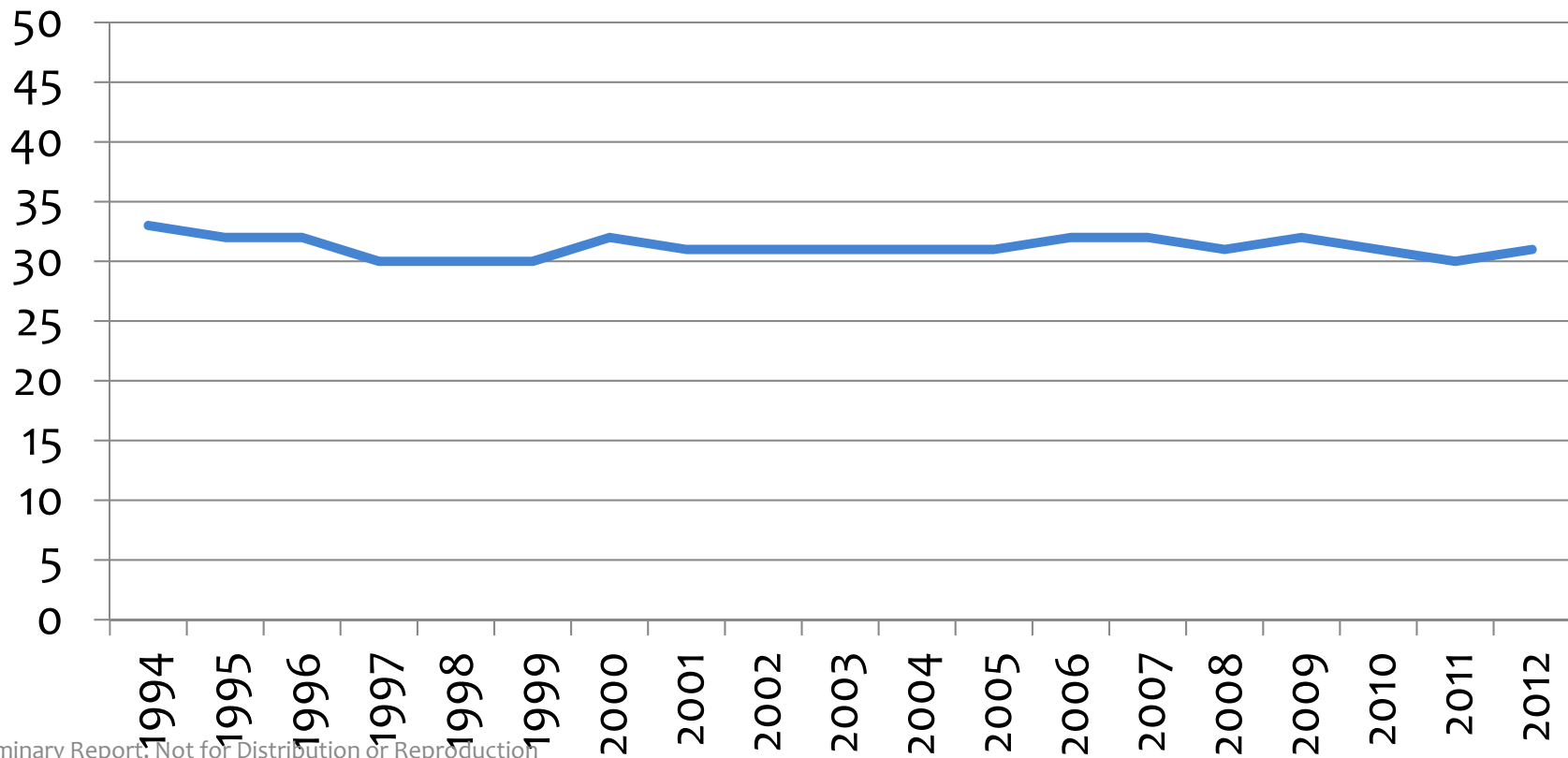
Repeat Offenders

- * In fatal car crashes, drivers who were legally drunk were 7 times more likely to have been convicted of a prior DWI than drivers with no alcohol.
- * About 1/3 of drivers arrested or convicted of DWI are repeat offenders
- * ***On average, a “first-time” DWI offender has already driven drunk 80 times prior to his first arrest***

Societal Costs

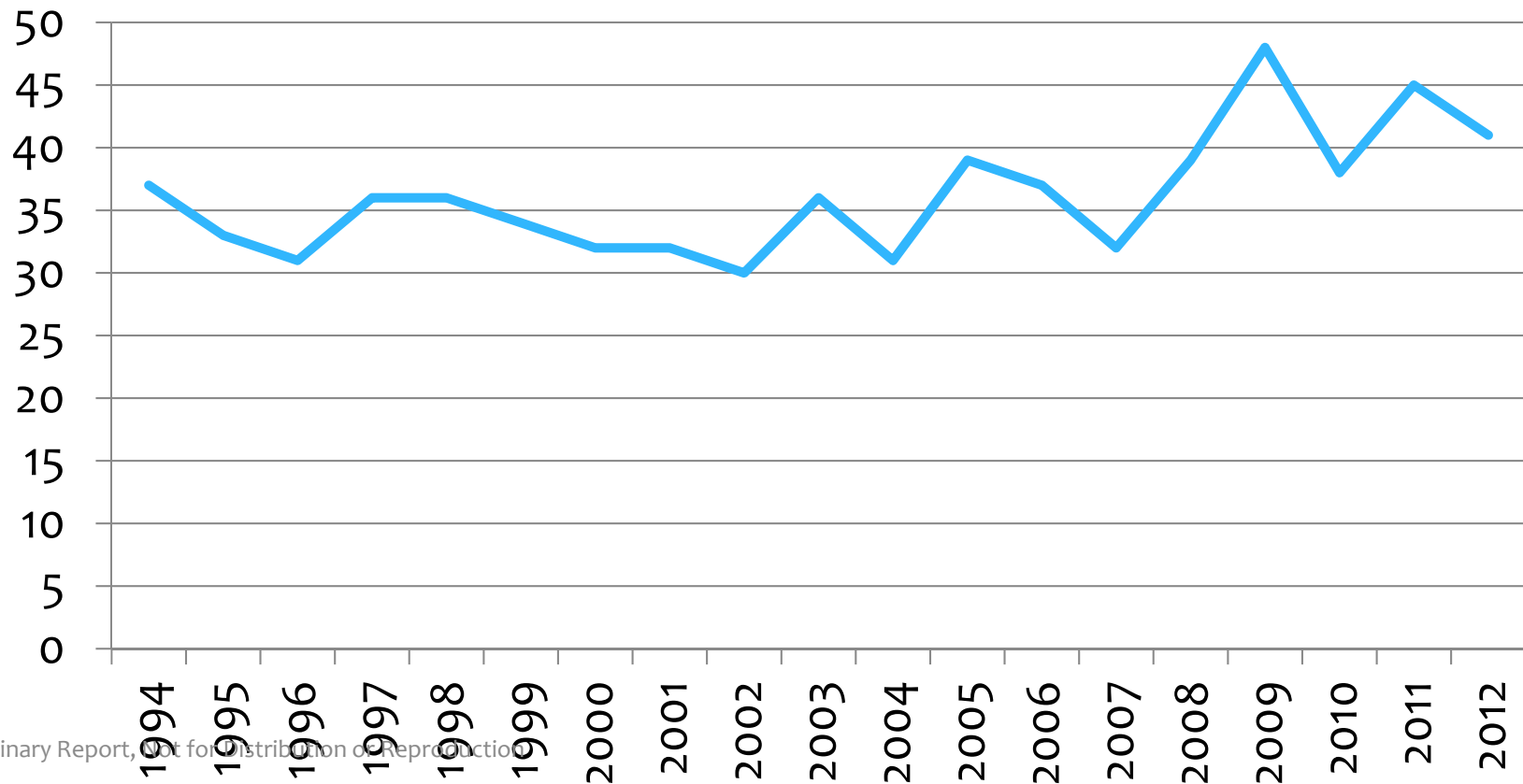
- * Drunk driving costs the United States roughly \$199 billion each year in comprehensive societal costs
 - * crashes directly caused by alcohol
 - * cost includes:
 - * medical/emergency services
 - * market productivity
 - * household productivity
 - * workplace costs
 - * insurance costs
 - * legal costs
 - * property damage
 - * traffic congestion costs
 - * quality-adjusted life year costs

Percentage of Traffic Fatalities Involving Legal Intoxication of Driver: Nationwide



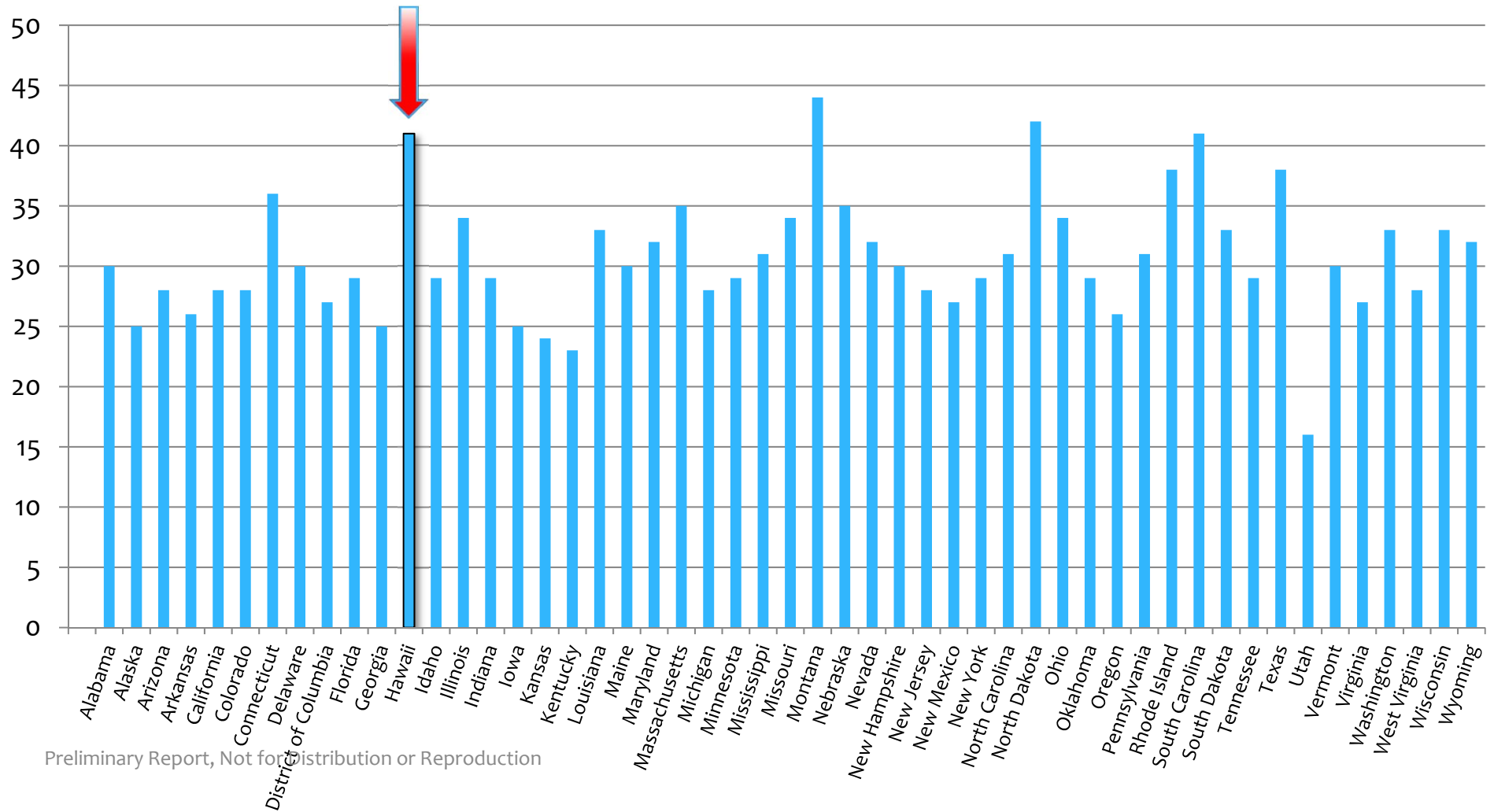
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Percentage of Traffic Fatalities Involving Legal Intoxication of Driver: Hawaii



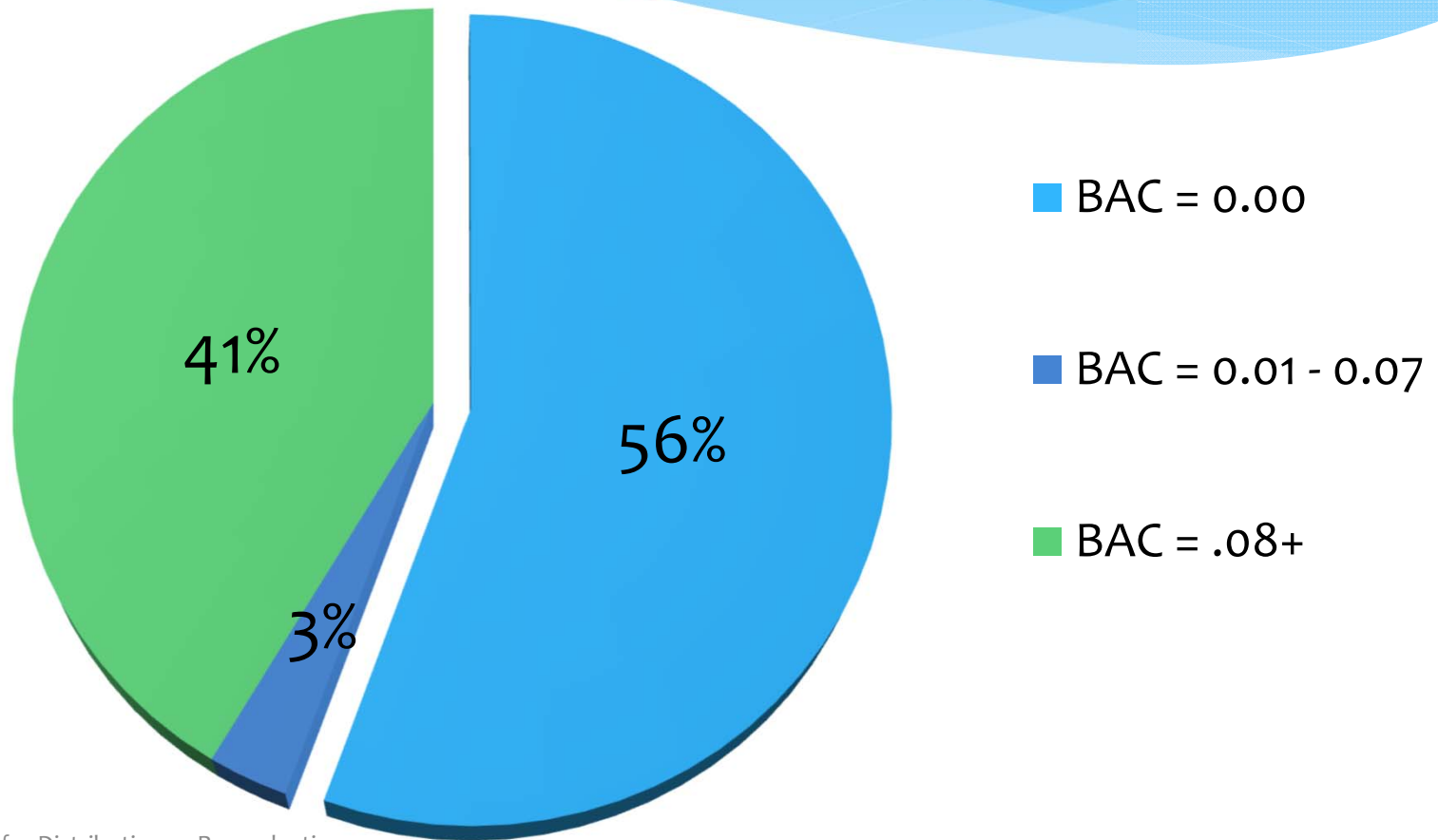
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Percent of Traffic Fatalities Involving Legal Intoxication of Driver by State



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Percentage of Traffic Fatalities in Hawaii by BAC in 2012





Strategies for Reducing Drunk Driving Recidivism

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Punishment vs. Rehabilitation

- * Two strategies for reducing recidivism:
 - * Punishment/Sanctions: fines, jail, license suspension
 - * Logic: humans use reason to make decisions and will be deterred by negative consequences
 - * Rehabilitation: treatment
 - * Logic: DUI offenders with alcohol use disorders are unable to use reason to make decisions about their drinking, and treating the underlying alcoholism will reduce drunk driving instances

Yu Study on Recidivism after Sanctions

- * Surveys administered to 521 individuals in New York state who had at least one prior DUI:
 - * How many total DUIs
 - * Frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption
 - * Completed short version of Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test
 - * Types of sanctions with each reported DUI
 - * Fines: how much
 - * Jail time
 - * License suspension/revocation: how long

Yu Study on Recidivism after Sanctions

- * Results:

- * None of the sanctions – fines, jail time, or license suspension – had any impact on total number of DUIs
 - * Punishment did not reduce recidivism
- * Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test had strongest impact on total number of DUIs
 - * Alcohol problems were the best predictor of recidivism
- * Quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption had no impact

Taxman & Piquero study

- * Analysis of 3671 drunk driving conviction cases from the Motor Vehicle Administration in Maryland
- * Rehabilitation variables:
 - * AA meetings
 - * Abstinence requirement
 - * Alcohol education
 - * Treatment
- * Punishment variables:
 - * Intensive supervision
 - * Fine
 - * Jail
 - * License suspension
 - * Probation
- * Followed for 3 years, noted any DWI reconvictions

Taxman & Piquero study

- * Results for ALL offenders :
 - * None of the punishment variables had any statistically significant impact on recidivism
 - * Most punishment strategies had a relative risk of > 1 , suggesting an increase in risk of DUI reconviction
 - * Alcohol education and alcohol treatment significantly reduced the risk of recidivism
 - * Alcohol education: 22% less likely to be reconvicted
 - * Alcohol treatment: 17% less likely to be reconvicted
 - * Abstinence requirement and AA each had no impact

Taxman & Piquero study

- * First-time offenders:
 - * No rehabilitation strategies had any statistically significant impact on recidivism
 - * A more lenient sentence of probation had less risk of recidivism than a more strict sentence
 - * Authors theorize that the shame of the DUI may be a more powerful deterrent for these 1st time offenders than strict punishment
 - * First-time offenders were also 28% less likely than repeat offenders to be reconvicted

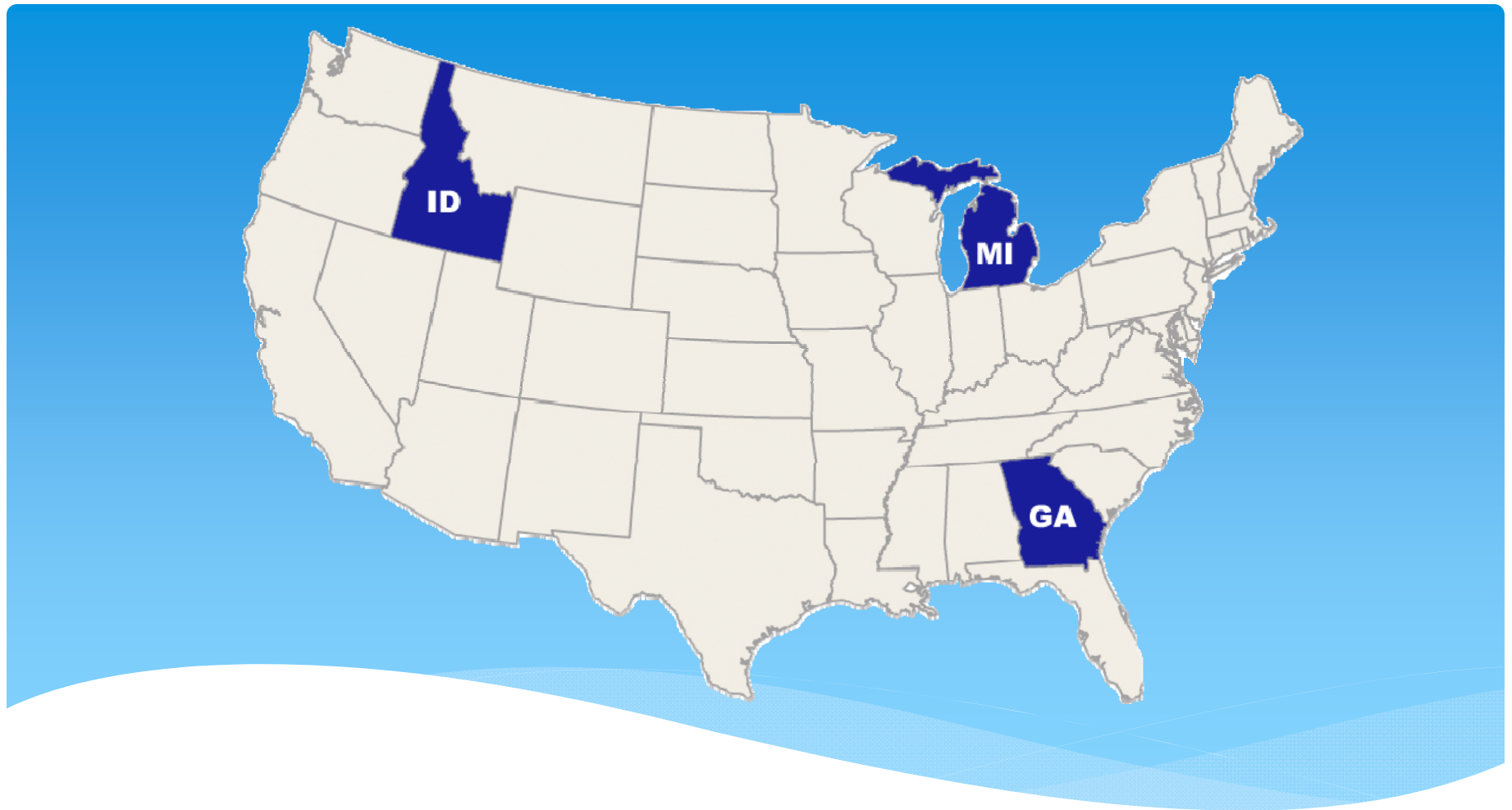
What is a DWI Court?

- * National Center for DWI Courts:
 - * "DWI Court is an accountability court dedicated to changing the behavior of the hardcore DWI offenders. The goal of DWI Court or DWI/Drug Court is to protect public safety by using the highly successful Drug Court model that uses accountability and long-term treatment to address the root cause of impaired driving: alcohol and other substance abuse."
- * First DWI Court established in 1995 in New Mexico
- * As of December 2011, there are 192 DWI Courts nationally, and an additional 406 hybrid DWI/Drug Courts

"The Ten Guiding Principles of DUI Courts"

- National Center for DUI Courts

- 1) Determine the population
- 2) Perform a clinical assessment
- 3) Develop the treatment plan
- 4) Supervise the offender
- 5) Forge agency, organization, and community partnerships
- 6) Take a judicial leadership role
- 7) Develop case management strategies
- 8) Address transportation issues
- 9) Evaluate the program
- 10) Ensure a sustainable program



DUI Courts on the Mainland U.S.

Idaho, Georgia, and Michigan

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Idaho DUI Court Study

- * 4 DUI court sites across Idaho
- * DUI court group: n=216
- * Control group: n=200
 - * accepted into DUI court but declined to enter
 - * matched for age, gender, location
- * Followed participants over 4.5 years
- * Recidivism defined as any new charges resulting in a guilty verdict

Idaho DUI Court Study

* Results:

Group	Recidivism Rate
DUI Court participants	23%
- Graduates	18%
- Terminated individuals	38%
Comparison Group	37%

- * Those in the comparison group were 1.6 times more likely to recidivate than DUI court group

Georgia DUI Court Study

- * 3 DUI courts across Georgia
- * 3 groups:
 - * Intent-to-treat group, n~600
 - * graduates + terminated offenders
 - * Contemporary group, n~400
 - * matched offenders from similar counties which do not have DUI courts
 - * Retrospective group, n~300
 - * matched offenders from the same counties as the DUI courts before the DUI courts were in existence
- * Program structure:
 - * weekly treatment groups, AA meetings, random drug/alcohol testing, DUI school, regular court appearances
- * Followed participants for 4 years

Georgia DUI Court Study

- Graduate Group:
 - 65.1% lower recidivism than the Terminated Group
 - 63.5% lower recidivism than the Contemporary Group
 - 79.3% lower recidivism than the Retrospective Group

Group	Recidivism Rate
Intent-to-treat	15%
- Graduates	9%
- Terminated offenders	26%
Contemporary	24%
Retrospective	35%

** DUI courts prevented an estimated 47-112 repeat arrests during the 4-year period*

Michigan DUI Court Study

- * In 2011 there were 27 DUI courts in Michigan
- * > 3000 cases followed over a 2 year period,
> 2000 cases followed over a 4 year period
- * Each participant paired to a standard probationer with similar demographics, location, and criminal history
- * Adhere to "Guiding Principles"
- * Noted DWI reconvictions, as well as any new convictions

Michigan DUI Court Study

Group	Recidivism at 2 years		Recidivism at 4 years	
	Any new conviction	Drug/alcohol conviction	Any new conviction	Drug/alcohol conviction
DUI court	5.13 %	2.83 %	11.75 %	7.14 %
Comparison	15.67 %	10.04 %	21.98 %	15.15 %

- * Other improvement measures:

- * 44% of graduates improved employment status

- * 18% of participants improved level of education

- * Graduates averaged 349 consecutive days of sobriety at graduation



Can a DUI Court work in Hawaii?

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Hawaii DWI Court

- * Began in March 2012
- * First participants were enrolled beginning in January 2013
- * Goals:
 - * Reduce recidivism
 - * Reduce financial burden to society
 - * Protect the public

Funding

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration



Hawaii Department of Transportation



Hawaii State Judiciary



DWI Court

Hawaii DWI Court team

- * DWI Court Coordinator: Lisa Lum, JD
- * DWI Court Judge: District Judge David Lo
- * Principle Investigator and Medical Advisor: William Haning, MD
- * Co-Investigator and Evaluator: Jeanelle Sugimoto-Matsuda, DrPH
- * Co-Investigator and Case Management Advisor: Michael Fukuda, MSW
- * Program Manager and Case Manager: Tina Hamayasu, MPA
- * Case Manager and Research Associate: Janine Bumanglad, BS

Hawaii DWI Court

- * Voluntary program
- * Non-violent offenders only
- * Must enter guilty/no-contest plea
- * Sentence is stayed until completion of the program
- * Regular court appearances before designated DWI court judge
- * On graduation, sentence reduced to the minimum allowed by law

Sentencing for DWIs: 1st offense

- * Minimum 14 hours substance abuse treatment
- * 1 year revocation of drivers license
- * Any one of the following:
 - * 72 hours community service
 - * 2 – 5 days jail
 - * \$150 – 1000 fine

Sentencing for DWIs: 2nd offense

- * Revocation of drivers license for 18 months – 2 years
- * \$500 – 1000 fine
- * Either one of the following:
 - * A minimum of 240 hours community service
 - * 5 – 30 days jail

No treatment requirement.

Sentencing of DWIs: 3rd offense

- * Revocation of drivers license for 2 years
- * \$500 – 2000 fine
- * 10 – 30 days jail

No treatment requirement.

Target Population

- * Offenders with 2 prior OVUII convictions within 10 years
- * Offenders with 1 prior OVUII conviction AND high BAC (≥ 0.15)
- * Offenders with 1 prior OVUII conviction AND concurrent driving with a suspended or revoked license charge
- * Offenders with 1 prior OVUII conviction AND a concurrent leaving the scene of an accident OR minor motor vehicle accident charge

Exclusion Criteria

- * Prior conviction of violent crime
- * Felony conviction of sex crime
- * Felony conviction of sale of a controlled substance
- * Prior felony prison term
- * Extensive criminal record
- * Possession of a firearm at the time of the OVUII arrest
- * Previous participation in DWI court
- * Profound disability that would prevent full participation

How do participants enter the program?

- * Referrals come from
 - * District court judges
 - * Public defender's office
 - * Honolulu Police Department
 - * Private attorneys
 - * government offices, e.g. Hawaii Driver Education Program
- * Referrals are pre-screened by DWI Court Coordinator, and individuals and their attorneys file a petition for entry into the program
- * Participants then undergo case management and clinical screening

Treatment

- * Individualized treatment program
 - * Regular meetings with DWI court case manager
 - * Periodic drug/alcohol testing
 - * AA meetings
 - * Individual and/or group therapy: outpatient or IOP
 - * Hina Mauka
 - * Kaiser
 - * McKenna group
 - * Residential treatment if needed (Hina Mauka)
- * Three phases
 - * Minimum of 12 months, depending on treatment needs

Orientation

- * 30 days
- * Court appearance: biweekly
- * Case manager meetings: weekly
- * Self-help meetings: at least 3 / week
- * Random alcohol testing: 0-3 / week
- * Alcohol monitoring: SCRAM bracelet

Alcohol Monitoring: SCRAM

- * Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor
- * Automatically measures transdermal alcohol concentration every 30 minutes, 24/7
- * Data is automatically uploaded and viewed remotely by the case manager.
- * Required for a minimum of 30 days

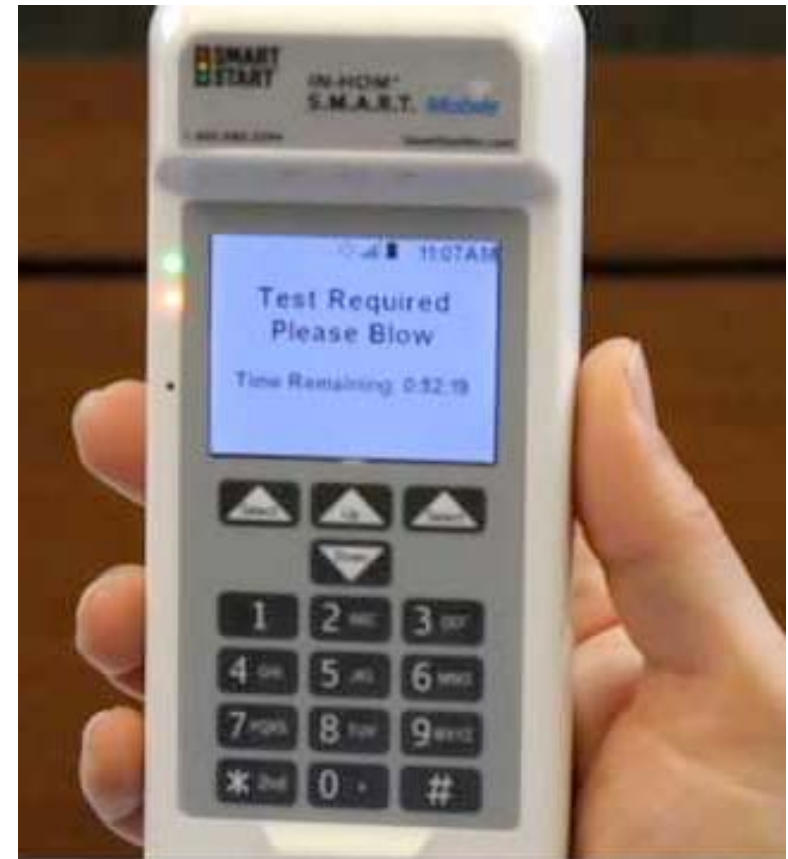


Phase 1: Treatment Plan Development

- * 90 days
- * Court appearance: biweekly
- * Case manager meetings: weekly
- * Self-help meetings: at least 3 / week
 - * AND get a sponsor
- * Random alcohol testing: 0-3 / week
- * Pre-GED testing; employment or vocational training
- * Goal of stable housing
- * Alcohol monitoring: IN-HOM device

Alcohol Monitoring: IN-HOM

- * Portable remote breathalyzer
- * Automated notifications for testing reminders
- * Photo identification
- * Data automatically uploaded and viewed remotely by case manager
- * Required for a minimum of 60 days after SCRAM bracelet



Phase 2: Ongoing Treatment

- * 120 days
- * Court appearance: every 4 weeks
- * Case manager meetings: biweekly
- * Self-help meetings: at least 3 / week
- * Random alcohol testing: 0-3 / week
- * Schedule and take GED; stable employment
- * Stable housing

Phase 3: Stabilization/Graduation

- * 120 days
- * Court appearance: every 6 weeks
- * Case manager meetings: biweekly
- * Self-help meetings: at least 3 / week
- * Random alcohol testing: 0-3 / week
- * Pass GED; stable employment
- * Stable housing

Requirements for Graduation

- * Spent at least 120 days in Phase 3
- * Completed substance abuse treatment programs or other services as directed by the court
- * Minimum of 120 days sobriety
- * No missed alcohol tests for at least 120 days
- * Maintain stable housing
- * Maintain stable employment (or involvement in educational or vocational program)
- * Obtained GED (for those who did not received high school diploma)

Termination

- * Warrants or new arrests
- * Pattern of missing scheduled drug/alcohol tests, and/or positive drug/alcohol tests
- * Altered drug/alcohol tests
- * Failure to cooperate with case managers or treatment providers
- * Violence or threat of violence towards DWI Court team, treatment staff, other participants, or other clients of treatment providers

Failure to appear in court

- * May result in:
 - * Increased frequency of DWI Court meetings
 - * Phase demotion
 - * Increased time on SCRAM or IN-HOM device
 - * Termination from program
 - * Bench warrant and jail time

Hawaii DWI Court Participants

- * Between January 2013 and March 2015:
 - * 198 individuals referred to DWI Court
 - * 95 individuals (48%) were deemed eligible
 - * 48 individuals (50%) declined participation prior to screening
 - * 8 individuals (8%) declined participation during or after screening
 - * 39 individuals (42%) chose to enroll
- * As of March 2015:
 - * 23 current participants
 - * 11 graduates
 - * 8 withdrew

Demographics of Participants

Male	96%
Average age	36
Single	62%
Married	21%
Divorced	8%
With children	41%
Full-time employment	74%
Unemployed	18%
More than 1 job	8%

Demographics of Participants

Education Level (highest achieved)	
Some college	38%
High School diploma	18%
Bachelor's degree	13%
Associate's degree	8%
GED	8%
Some high school	5%
Vocational/trade school	3%
Certification/licensed	5%

Demographics of Participants

Ethnicity	
mixed	46%
Micronesian	13%
Filipino	10%
Samoaan	10%
Caucasian	8%
Native Hawaiian	5%
Hispanic	3%
Japanese	3%
Tongan	3%

Substance Use History of Participants

- * Average age at first use of alcohol = 15.5 years old

At time of initial screening...	
Ever overdosed on alcohol, illicit drugs, or prescription drugs	15%
Ever received detox services	15%
Ever been in residential treatment	5%
Ever been in outpatient treatment	36%
Ever attended AA, NA, 12-step, or other support groups	54%
Are currently in treatment	8%

Medical/Psychiatric History of Participants

At time of initial screening	
Have health insurance	87%
Been diagnosed with a mental illness	5%
Been hospitalized for treatment of mental illness	0
Have a treating psychiatrist	10%
Take mental health medications	3%

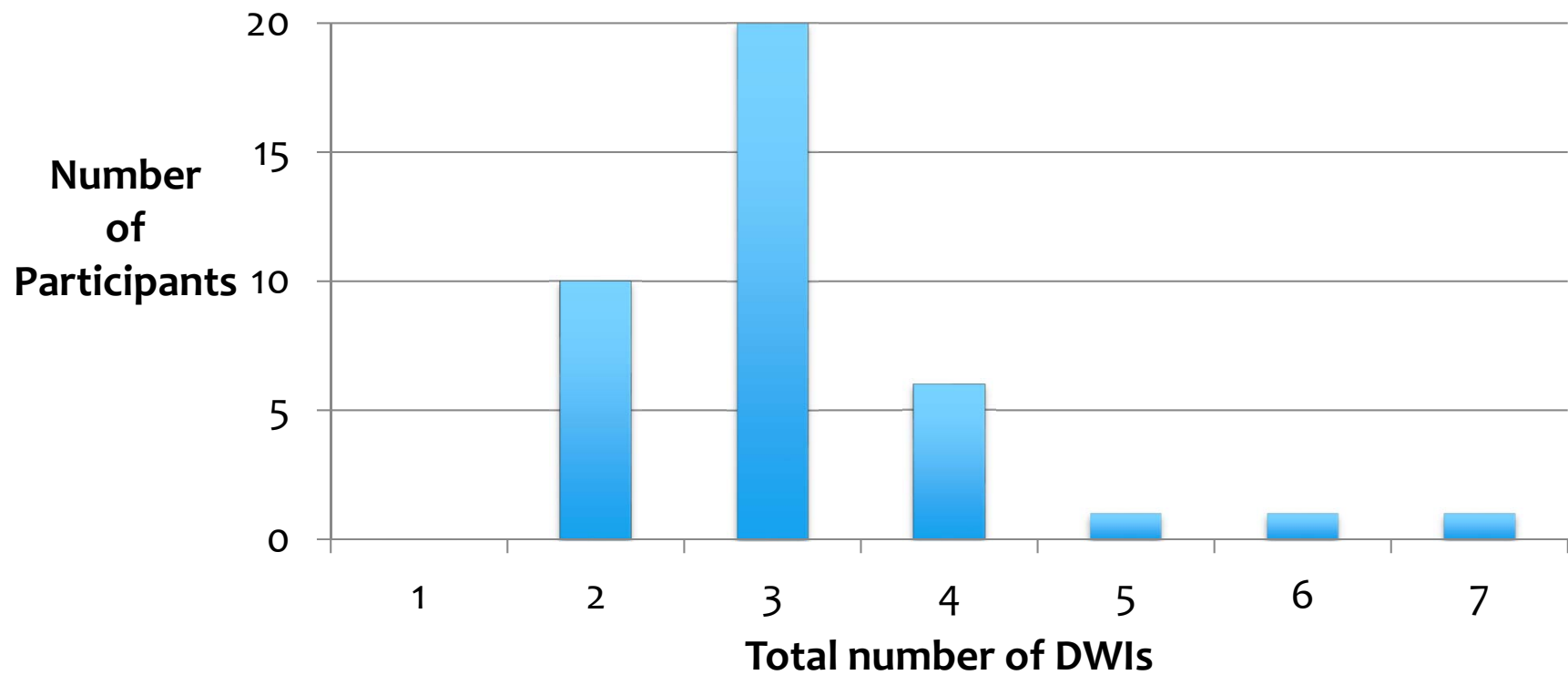
Family history of participants

At time of initial screening	
Ever had a family member in prison	41%
Currently have a family member in prison	8%
Currently have a family member on parole or probation	10%

Criminal History of Participants

At time of initial screening	
Ever been charged with domestic assault	0
Ever been convicted of domestic assault	0
Ever spent time in jail or prison	95%
Have any pending charges other than this one	26%

Number of Total DWIs



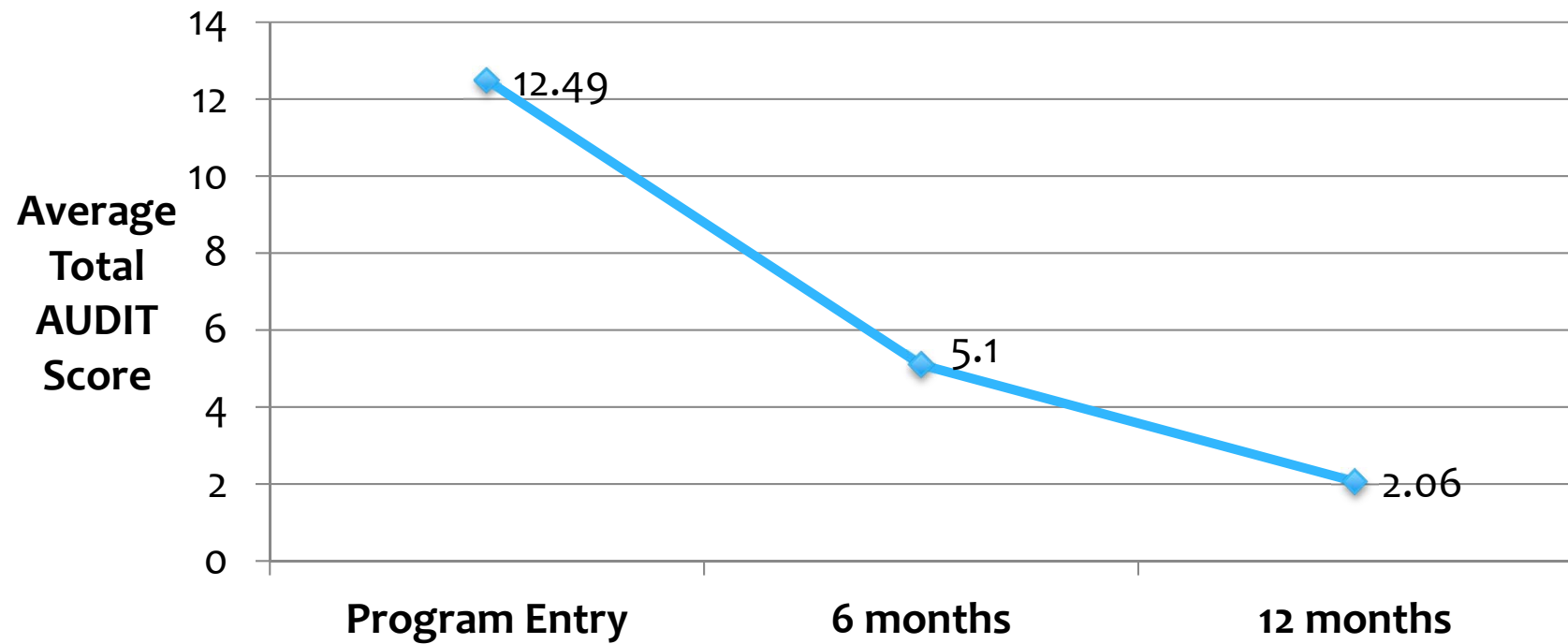
Attitudes of Participants

At time of initial screening	
Believe that their use of drugs or alcohol has affected their life in a negative way	74%
Believe that they could benefit from substance abuse treatment	82%
Want substance abuse treatment	77%

Assessment Tools

- * Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)
 - * Created by World Health Organization (WHO)
 - * Used to screen for pattern of harmful drinking
 - * 10 questions, regarding experiences “in the past year”
 - * Each question with a response range 0-4
 - * Score of ≥ 8 suggestive of “hazardous and harmful alcohol use”
 - * Administered on entry to program, 6 months, and 1 year

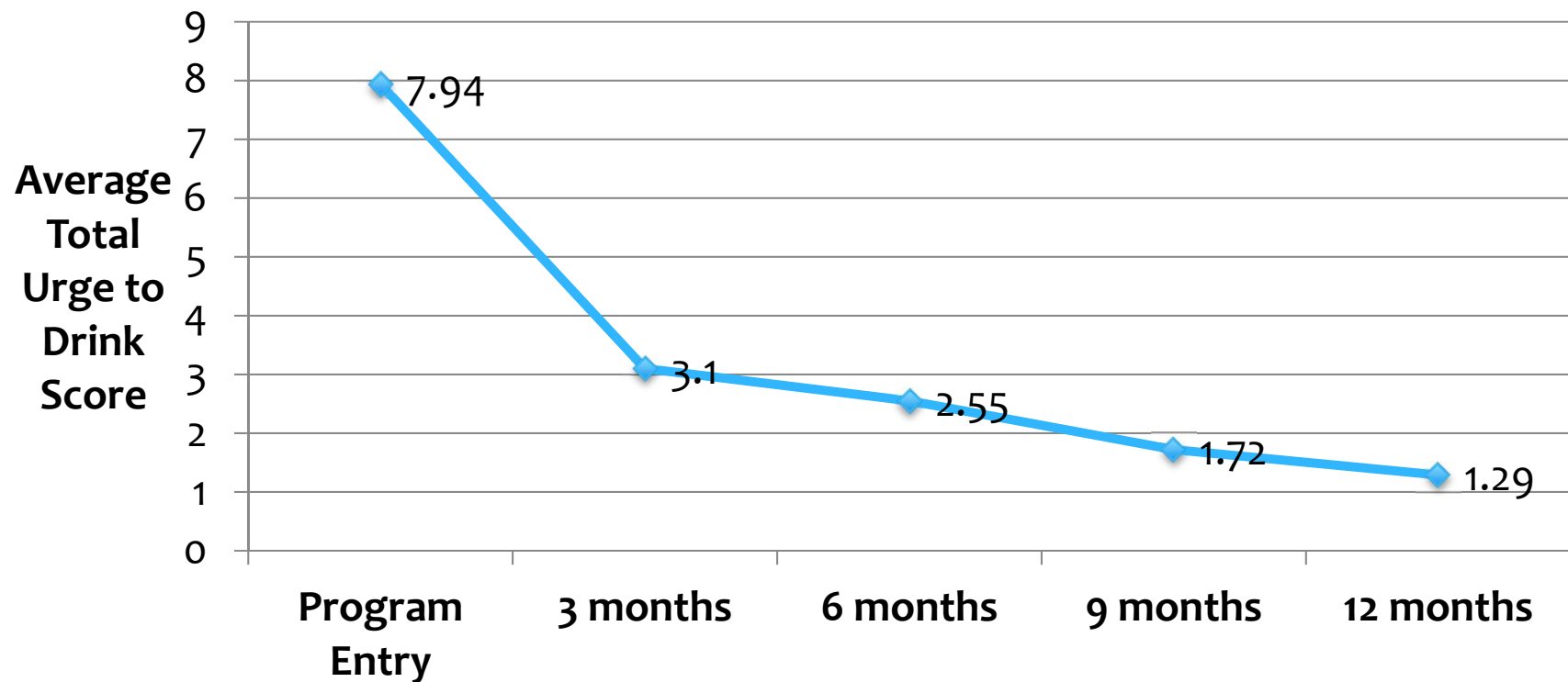
AUDIT Scores



Assessment Tools

- * Urge To Drink scale
 - * Modified from the Penn Alcohol Craving Scale
 - * Assesses urge to drink alcohol
 - * 5 questions, regarding experiences “in the past week”
 - * Each question response range 0-6
 - * No established “cutoff” level, but scores ≥ 10 have been associated with an increased risk of relapse
 - * Administered on entry to program and every 3 months thereafter up to 1 year

Urge to Drink Scale Scores



Recidivism Measures

	Total days of monitoring	# of True Positive Readings (percent)
SCRAM	1738	6 (0.35 %)
IN-HOM	3224	12 (0.37%)

- * As of 3/31/15, none of the participants have been re-arrested for OVUII while in the program

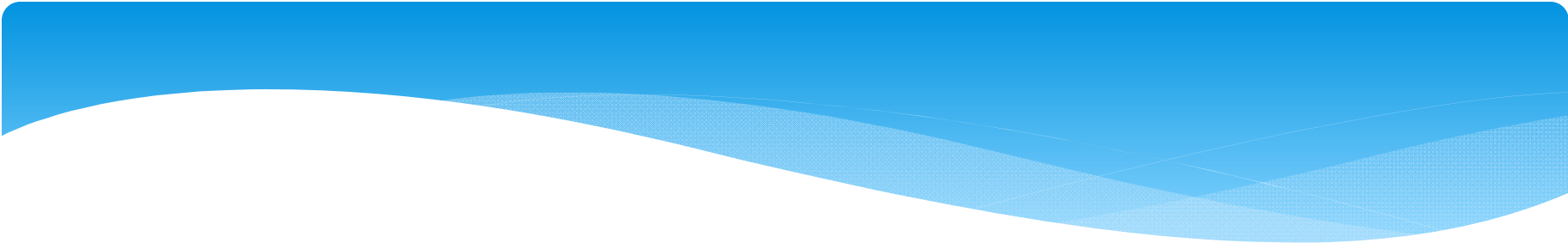
Next Steps

- * Gathering data for control group
 - * Comparing recidivism (DWI arrests) of individuals not participating in DWI Court
- * Long-term sustainability of funding and operations
 - * Judiciary leadership is working to include DWI Court costs in the judiciary budget
- * Advocacy for legislation
 - * DWI Court's Steering Committee is working on drafting legislation that would allow the judge more discretion for graduates of the program
- * Additional treatment and social services options
 - * e.g. vocational training, job placement services



Quotes from Actual Participants

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- 
- * “Changed my life fully; it’s a support system that gets you through until I can on my own.”
 - * “Helped me realize a lot of things in my life, to focus on myself, open my eyes towards the future career-wise; I’m going back to college, never would have thought that if I wasn’t in the program; made me look back and realize time wasted on drinking and drugs.”
 - * “Without it I would not have given sobriety a chance; it’s been good, keeping me straight; think about my future more.”
 - * “When I was drinking every day I didn’t know a way out; but since I’ve been in this program I can walk a straight line.”
 - * “In the beginning I got into the program kicking and screaming, didn’t want to participate, didn’t think I had a problem... Now I realize how bad my drinking was and I don’t want to go there anymore.”

MAHALO

- * Jeanelle Sugimoto-Matsuda, DrPH
- * Tina Hamayasu, MPA
- * Deborah Goebert, Dr.PH
- * William Haning, MD
- * Lisa Lum, JD
- * Hon. David Lo

PARK & KIM

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LATE

April 6, 2016

VIA ELECTRONIC-DELIVERY

Sylvia Luke, Chair
And Committee Members
House Committee on Finance
State Capitol, Room 308
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Re: Letter in Support for Senate Bill 2102: DWI Court Program Funding

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter as my enthusiastic and utmost support for your continued efforts in funding the Hawaii Judiciary's DWI Program ("Program").

As an attorney, whose client is currently participating in the Program, I am so pleased and impressed by the Program staff's hard work and dedication in positively changing the lives of its participants. Equally, I am very delighted by how the participants have responded to the Program with inspiration, determination, and motivation to live a sober and productive life for not only themselves, but for their families and their community. I humbly ask that you continue to support this unique Program. Simply put, it is working and making a positive difference we can see.

Very truly yours,


Brian S. Kim
Attorney at law

LATE

House Finance Committee

Bill number SB2102, SD1, HD1

Wednesday, April 6, 2016

2:00 p.m. in Conference Room 308 at the Hawaii State Capitol

My name is Shay Rego.

I am testifying in support of restoring the DWI Court Program funding.

I strongly support the DWI Court Program because it is a beneficial program that has experienced successful outcomes such as:

- graduating 20 participants since the program began in January 2013
- recipient of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Public Service Award in March 2015
- continuance of striving toward their goal in providing positive results

With these reasons, I support funding the DWI Court Program.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Shay Rego