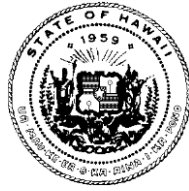


DAVID Y. IGE  
GOVERNOR



RACHAEL WONG, DrPH  
DIRECTOR

PANKAJ BHANOT  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES  
P. O. Box 339  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96808

March 19, 2016

TO: The Honorable Dee Morikawa, Chair  
House Committee on Human Services

FROM: Rachael Wong, DrPH, Director

SUBJECT: SB 2878 SD1 - Relating to Youth Transitioning From Foster Care

Hearing: Tuesday, March 22, 2016, at 10:00 a.m.  
Conference Room 329, State Capitol

**DEPARTMENT'S POSITION:** The Department of Human Services (DHS) supports this administration bill as the Department supports access to higher education by former foster youth in their transition to self-sufficiency and successful adulthood.

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this bill is to extend the application deadline for financial assistance for higher education available to former foster youth; clarify that financial assistance is for related higher education costs; and clarify eligibility and program requirements of the Young Adult Voluntary Foster Care Program.

The Department does not anticipate higher costs for this program if the application time is extended even though the higher education stipends are state-funded, because: 1) youth may use federal funds for higher education from the Young Adult Voluntary Foster Care Program from age eighteen to twenty-one years, and 2) the Higher Education stipends cover from age twenty-two to age twenty-six.

Passage of SB 2878 SD1 will assist former foster youth successfully transition into independent, self-sufficient, and productive adults.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



*The Judiciary, State of Hawai‘i*

**Testimony to the House Committee on Human Services**

Representative Dee Morikawa, Chair  
Representative Bertrand Kobayashi, Vice Chair

Tuesday, March 22, 2016, 10:00 a.m.  
State Capitol, Conference Room 329

By

R. Mark Browning  
Senior Judge, Deputy Chief Judge  
Family Court of the First Circuit

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**Bill No. and Title:** Senate Bill No. 2878, S.D. 1, Relating to Youth Transitioning from Foster Care.

**Purpose:** Extends the application deadline for financial assistance for higher education available to foster or former foster youth, clarifies that financial assistance is for related higher education costs, and clarifies eligibility and program requirements of the Young Adult Voluntary Foster Care Program. (SD1)

**Judiciary's Position:**

The Judiciary supports this bill that recognizes the hurdles faced by foster youth who turn 18 years old without the stability of a loving permanent family.

We respectfully raise concerns about the language found at page 5, beginning at line 16 and line 20. This bill requires a determination that legal guardians and adoptive parents are “no longer willing to provide emotional and financial support.” While other requirements in the current statute and in this bill can be objectively determined, willingness or unwillingness “to provide emotional and financial support” can be quite subjective and could produce unintended barriers for former foster youths. The bill does not specify a process for determining this new requirement. None of the testimony offered thus far appear to provide a basis for this portion of the bill.



Senate Bill No. 2878, S.D. 1, Relating to Youth Transitioning from Foster Care  
House Committee on Human Services  
Tuesday, March 22, 2016 10:00 a.m.  
Page 2

We are also concerned about the reference to “*other* program requirements” found at page 7, line 12 (emphasis added). In comparison, page 6, line 5, refers to “meets the program requirements.” The “program requirements” reference on page 6 is clearly delineated by the statute. The “*other* program requirements” reference is not defined and could lead to youth being subjected to program requirements that fall outside of the statute and for which they have no notice.

In summary:

We respectfully suggest deleting the new language found on page 5, lines 16 to 18, and page 5, line 20 to page 6, lines 1 and 2, so that the original language remains the same as follows:

- (B) A child who was placed in guardianship after attaining the age of sixteen ~~and the legal guardians are no longer willing to provide emotional and financial support;~~ or  
(C) A child who was adopted after attaining the age of sixteen[;.] ~~and the adoptive parents are no longer willing to provide emotional and financial support;~~

We further respectfully suggest the following change on page 7, from line 10:

- (1) The obligation for the young adult to continue to meet the conditions for eligibility described in section 346-395 and ~~other~~ the program requirements for the duration of the voluntary care agreement;

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on this matter.



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Honolulu, Hawaii 96813  
(808) 521-9531

[FamilyProgramsHawaii.com](http://FamilyProgramsHawaii.com)

TO: Committee on Human Services  
Rep. Dee Morikawa, Chair  
Rep. Bertrand Kobayashi, Vice Chair

HEARING: Tuesday, March 22, 2016  
9:00 AM  
Conference Room 329

FROM: Judith Wilhoite  
Family Advocate  
It Takes An Ohana

RE: SB2878 - Relating to Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I am the Family Advocate for Family Program Hawaii's It Takes An Ohana (ITAO) program and a resource caregiver, formerly referred to as foster parent. I, along with my Advisory Committee, strongly support SB2878.

According to the National Working Group on Foster Care and Education, "Success in school can be a positive counterweight to the abuse, neglect, separation and impermanence experienced by children and youth in foster care". Increasing the time for former foster youth to apply for higher education stipends by 4 years may help improve their life chances and *ability to contribute to society as productive adults*.

Foster youth may take longer than their peers to be ready for higher education due to many factors, a few of which are:

- Children in foster care tend to experience high levels of grade retention.
- Children in foster care experience rates of emotional and behavioral problems impacting their education that are higher than their peers who have not been involved in the child welfare system.
- Significant percentages of children in foster care have special education needs
- Children in foster care frequently experience school changes and each time they change schools, they fall farther and farther behind.
- School mobility has negative effects on academic achievement.

As advocates for foster youth, we are extremely excited to see this bill that will make needed changes to improve Imua Kakou, the Young Adult Voluntary Foster Care Program, as well as increase the number of former foster youth who can utilize Hawaii's state of the art Higher Education program. We strongly support SB2878.

We help kids

# HAWAII YOUTH SERVICES NETWORK

677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 904 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Phone: (808) 489-9549

Web site: <http://www.hysn.org> E-mail: [info@hysn.org](mailto:info@hysn.org)

Rick Collins, President

Judith F. Clark, Executive Director

Big Brothers Big Sisters of  
Hawaii

Bobby Benson Center

Central Oahu Youth Services  
Association

Child aCnd Family Service

Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii

Domestic Violence Action Center

EPIC, Inc.

Family Programs Hawaii

Family Support Hawaii

Hale Kipa, Inc.

Hale 'Opio Kauai, Inc.

Hawaii Student Television

Hui Malama Learning Center

Kokua Kalihi Valley

Life Foundation

Marimed Foundation

Maui Youth and Family Services

P.A.R.E.N.T.S., Inc.

Parents and Children Together  
(PACT)

Planned Parenthood of the  
Great Northwest and  
Hawaiian Islands

Salvation Army Family

Intervention Services

Sex Abuse Treatment Center

Susannah Wesley Community  
Center

The Catalyst Group

Uhane Pohaku Na Moku

O Hawai'i

Waikiki Health

March 18, 2016

To: Representative Dee Morikawa, Chair,  
And members of the Committee on Human Services

## **TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB2878 RELATING TO YOUTH TRANSITIONING FROM FOSTER CARE**

Hawaii Youth Services Network, a statewide coalition of youth-serving organizations, supports SB 2878 Relating to Youth Transitioning from Foster Care.

Increasing opportunities to complete college and vocational programs results in higher earning potential over a lifetime. Young adults who have spent time in foster care need the time and supports to succeed in college. Nationally:

- Only 50% of foster youth have completed high school by age 18.
- 84% of foster youth want to attend college.
- Only 2-9% of former foster youth attain a bachelor's degree.

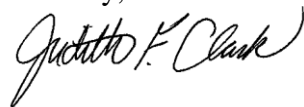
Hawaii's current higher education program for foster youth is improving those statistics, and this bill will increase its success. In the three years after Hawaii extended the enrollment period for college to age 21, the number of Hawaii's former foster youth enrolled in college doubled. Extending eligibility for higher education benefits to age 26 will result in better economic outcomes and reduced homelessness for youth aging out of foster care.

The changes in language that describe the higher education payment as a stipend rather than a room and board allowance will give recipients the flexibility to apply the funds where they are most needed.

HYSN also supports the amendments to the voluntary foster care to 21 program (Imua Kakou).

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,



Judith F. Clark, MPH  
Executive Director

**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services, March 22, 2016**

**From: Brayden Santiago, HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board (Kauai)**

**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT OF SB 2878**

Good afternoon, my name is Brayden Santiago I am 23 years old and I am the vice president of the HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board of the Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative on Kauai. HI H.O.P.E.S stands for Hawaii Helping Our People Envision Success. The HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Boards provide the youth voice for the Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative and serve as the Youth Advisory Council for DHS-Child Welfare Services. Our work involves us advocating for changes within the foster care systems and increased opportunities for young people transitioning from foster care to adulthood.

I would like to submit a testimony in support of Bill 2878. That's raises the age for the higher ed payments to be increased for the foster youth that really aren't ready to go college. This bill also allows Imua kakou participants who are parents to receive payments while their child's case are still open. This also will allow temporary foster youth be allowed the privilege to be eligible for Imua Kakou. Imua Kakou is very important for the youth that needs that assistance to help them get on their feet after they are transitioned from foster care to adulthood.

Even though I have never received any of these assistance from these programs. I know how important it is to find your own independence and to be an adult at the age of 18. I was fortunate to have been reunified with my biological family. But many foster youth don't have that chance to be reunified or have somewhere to go. So even though that you may not even go back to your family you still would need that help and guidance because the world is scary especially the trauma that foster youth go through and it's hard for them to get back into a new routine of being alone. So for those who were temporarily in care should have a chance also to receive these benefits and give them the fair Chance that they deserve in life to succeed. With the right guidance and support these things are possible. So please give these youth a chance to prove that they can succeed with these new laws that we would like to set in place it would really be helpful for the youth because they can develop the skills the guidance and social capital that they need. Sometimes youth after high school in general aren't really for the college life right after graduations they need some time to decide whether what degree or courses they would like to take so it may take months or a year at times. In any case for foster youth they need all the support that they can get to help finance their goal and higher education payments can do that for these youth who are really serious about going to college. Making the payments extended will be greatly appreciated by the youth who can be eligible for this. People between ages 18-20 with low social capital had lower rates of stable housing (55%) compared with young people that had higher social capital.

This bill can help those to get the education and life skills that they need in order to function in society this can also teach them responsibility for their actions with the way they treat the financial and emotional support that they are gonna be receiving. Mahalo for taking the time to read my written testimony for senate bill 2878.



**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services, March 22, 2016**  
**From: Catalina Landon, HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board (Kauai)**  
**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2878**

Hello my name is Catalina Landon and I am the historian on the Kauai HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board (Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative). This is my testimony for Senate Bill 2878. This Bill will improve our life chances and abilities to contribute to society as productive adults. I know extending this bill will be great. “Why?” you may ask? To me personally, I am a slow learner. My head doesn't comprehend a lot of things. My biological mother never read any books to me as a kid and I never had any help with homework growing up. This is just some of what foster kids go through. I know some of my foster brothers and sisters who didn't know what they wanted to be and kept switched majors in college a lot. It just takes some of us longer than others that's all.

Other factors are things like school mobility; school mobility has negative effects on academic achievement. Another factor is children in foster care tend to experience high levels of grade retention. The next would be children in foster care experience rates of emotional and behavior problems impacting their education that are higher than their peers who have not been involved in the child welfare system. In addition, significant percentages of children in foster care have special education needs. Last but not least, children in foster care frequently experience school changes and each time they change schools, they fall further and further behind.

Did you know that twenty five percent of young people formerly in foster care at age 23 and 24 haven't been able to attain a high school diploma or GED compared to only 7% of our peers who have not gone through the child welfare system. Also young people formally in foster care have post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). We are six times more likely than the general population and double the rate of veterans returning from war to get PTSD. Furthermore, 57% of young people formally in foster care do not have medical insurance coverage. This is compared to 78% of the general population. The reason being is the inability to navigate systems to transition to adult insurance options. This is my testimony for bill 2878.



**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services, March 22, 2016**  
**From: Gernani Yutob, Jr., HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board (Oahu)**  
**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2878**

My name is Gernani Yutob, Jr., 25, and I am a former foster youth as well as the president of the O‘ahu HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board and a Youth Circle Facilitator for EPIC ‘Ohana, Inc. I strongly support SB 2878 relating to youth transitioning from foster care. Increasing the age to apply for the Higher Education Board Allowance Payments (Higher Ed) from age 22 to 26 ½ gives young people (another term used for former foster youth) more time to decide whether or not college is for them. There are some young people who emancipate from foster care who do not qualify for Imua Kākou. The requirements for Higher Ed are much stricter as well. Young people MUST attend college as a full-time student every semester (they’re only allowed two semesters where they can attend part-time). As mentioned previously, college is not a first priority for some young people. Some of them enter the workforce to take care of themselves or their families. Some also have other personal struggles that they’re dealing with that make college out of reach at the moment. Increasing the age from 22 to 26 ½ gives them more time to take care of themselves first before considering college and potentially giving themselves better opportunities in the future. I humbly ask your committee in joining me for the support of SB 2878. Thank you.





**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services**  
**From: Karen Hagopian, HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board (West Hawaii/Kona)**  
**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2878**

My name is Karen Hagopian and I am testifying in support of SB 2878, to extend the Age of higher Ed to 26. Extending the eligibility from 22 to 26 would be a great help to extend the 6% of youth that complete a 2 to 4 year college education.

When I aged out of care, I applied for Higher Ed and attended at my community college, which was short lived due to trying to find places to live, my jobs, and helping out my family. Now I have stability in my life, and I want to continue my education and commit to it, sadly I can't without the assistance of higher Ed because I'm now 22.

If higher Ed was extended to the age of 26 it would help transitioning youth and former foster youth figure out what they need to do, become sustainable, and be able to attend a college and complete it without the stress of adulthood.



**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services, March 22, 2016**  
**From: Kaitlyn Anderson, HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board (Kauai)**  
**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2878**

My name is Kaitlyn Anderson. I am 16 years old and I am the secretary of the HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board. HI H.O.P.E.S stands for Hawai'i Helping Our People Envision Success, the HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Boards across Hawai'i provide youth voice for the Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative. Also, our work involves us advocating for changes within the foster care systems and increased opportunities for youth leaving foster care to adulthood to make sure they become successful within their communities.

I would like to submit testimony in support for Senate Bill 2878 which extends the time for foster youth to apply for higher education stipends from age 21 to the age 26 ½. Allowing foster youth to start college at a later time is helpful because it might take them longer than their peers to be prepared for college or a higher education.

As youth in care are moved around a lot they tend to move schools, which have a negative effect on their academic achievement. Having to frequently change schools, foster youth fall behind in the material they are learning. They tend to experience high levels of grade retention. A significant percent of children in foster care have special education needs. Children in care also experience emotional and behavioral problems that impact their education at rates higher than their peers that have not been involved with the child welfare system. If foster youth have this amazing opportunity to have the ability to receive higher education stipends until age 26 ½, they would feel more confident in applying for college and actually go through with it. As a result, there will be a significant increase in our former foster youth's success rate.

In closing, I ask this committee to support the intent of and pass Senate Bill 2878. Thank you very much.



**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services, March 22, 2016**  
**From: KEOLA LIMKIN, HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board (Oahu)**  
**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT OF SB 2878**

Good afternoon distinguished members of the House of Representatives Committee on Human Services. My name is Keola Limkin. I am 24 years old and I am the Vice-President elect of the HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board on O'ahu. HI H.O.P.E.S stands for Hawai'i Helping Our People Envision Success. The HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Boards provides the youth voice for the Hawai'i Youth Opportunities Initiative and serves as the Youth Advisory Council for DHS-Child Welfare Services. Our mission includes advocating for positive changes within the foster care system and to increase opportunities for young people transitioning from foster care to adulthood.

I would like to submit testimony in strong support of Senate Bill 2878. Although the Higher Educational Board Allowance, otherwise known as Higher Ed, provides a great opportunity for former foster youth, the eligibility timeline should be considerably extended. Youth who experience transitional placement during foster care undergo a number of traumatic experiences. Children in foster care also frequently change schools. With every new school, children have to start over with developing their social capital, which may consist of peers, teachers, counselors and coaches. To that matter, they may fall further and farther behind with their academic responsibilities. In addition, these children often experience higher rates of emotional and behavioral problems compared to the general population of young people. This impediment will likely lengthen the time it takes to complete their secondary school or equivalent.

As of now, these young people need to apply for Higher Ed by the age of 22. By extending the deadline to the age of 26 ½ other youth who have later became stable can further their education. These older youth may have needed extra time to find safe and affordable housing, improve their mental health, and develop a stronger network of social capital. With this extension, more young adults would be able to improve their skills and be positive influence in our society.

During my high school years, there was a time in which I would have had to change schools due to an address change. Fortunately I was able to remain at the same high school and continue to have connections with my best friend, school peers, teachers, and coaches. Since my best friend heavily influenced my passion to attend college early, I may not have registered for Higher Ed if I did not have his immediate support. Even though I took advantage of higher education at an early age, remaining a full time student was still a challenge. I had to diligently seek a behavioral mental health counselor to resolve some of my childhood trauma. Fortunately for me, I fully utilized Higher Ed and successfully completed my undergraduate studies. In May 2015, I graduated with my Bachelor's degree in Psychology & Communication from the University of Hawai'i-Hilo. Now I'm among the 3% of foster youth nationally who have obtained a college degree. However, from personal experience I can tell that many other young adults aren't ready for a college program directly after high school.

As I come to a finish, I ask that you support new generations of foster youth by raising the age that former foster youth can apply for Higher Ed Allowances. Let's move forward with creating a stronger community and pass Senate Bill 2878. Thank you very much for your time.



**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services**  
**From: LYU BURDETTE, HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board (Maui)**  
**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2878**

Good afternoon members of the House of Representatives Committee on Human Services. My name is Lyu Burdette and I am 18 years old. I'm the Secretary of the HI H.O.P.E.S of the H.Y.O.I Youth Leadership Board on Maui. HI H.O.P.E.S stand for Hawaii Helping Our People Envision Success and the H.Y.O.I stands for Hawaii Youth Opportunity Initiative. As a Youth Leadership Board, we are the youth voice for the Youth Advisory Council for DHS- Child Welfare Services. We advocate for change within the foster care system to create opportunities for young people transitioning from foster care to adulthood.

I would like to submit testimony in support of the Senate Bill 2878 which expands time for former foster youth ages from 22 to 26 to start higher Ed. So many foster youth are indecisive of their college plans and having the Senate Bill 2878 to be passed will help former foster youth more time to decide their future. I am going to college, but without the support of getting into college, I wouldn't be able to attend. I haven't reached the required age to be in higher Ed, but hearing that this House Bill will be passed inspires me to even continue my degree after 21. Thank you for your time.



**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services**  
**From: NOY WORACHIT, HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board (Oahu)**  
**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2878**

Good afternoon members of the House of Representatives Committee on Human Services. My name is Noy Worachit. I am 22 years old and I am the current Vice-President of the HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board of the Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative on Oahu. HI H.O.P.E.S. stands for Hawaii Helping Our People Envision Success. The HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board provides the youth voice for the Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative. Our work includes identifying needs of transitioning foster youth, educating stake holders and advocating for public will and policy changes.

I would like to submit testimony in support of Senate Bill 2878 which would increase the time for former foster youth to apply for higher education stipends by 4 years.

In Hawaii, 57% of young people formerly in foster care experienced homelessness. At the age of 18, these young people don't even have a safe place to sleep at night and wondering where their next meal is going to come from. Some of these young people have children of their own that live on the streets or in shelters with them. This is the reality for former foster youth who do not have a strong support system when leaving foster care. It is extremely difficult to make higher education a priority through this transition phase when they are just trying to survive. By increasing the time for former foster youth to apply for higher education stipends by 4 years, it gives young people the chance to get on their feet as these things take time and eventually pursue a higher education. With an education, the hope is that it will help to end this vicious generational cycle of poverty.

In closing, I ask that you please give us a fighting chance to be productive and contributing adults in our communities by passing SB 2878. Thank you so much for your time.



**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services, March 22, 2016**

**From: Patricia Duh, HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board (Kauai)**

**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2878**

Good afternoon, my name is Patricia Duh. I am currently 20 years of age and have been in the foster care system for 7 years. I am the president of the HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board of the Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative on Kauai. HI H.O.P.E.S stands for Hawaii Helping Our People Envision Success. The HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Boards provide the youth voice for the Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative and serve as the Youth Advisory Council for DHS-Child Welfare Services. Our work involves us advocating for changes within the foster care systems and increased opportunities for young people transitioning from foster care to adulthood.

I would like to submit testimony in support of Senate Bill 2878 which “extends the deadline for former foster youth to apply to financial assistance for higher education costs from age twenty-two to age twenty-six.” This senate bill also amends pieces from the voluntary foster care agreement to allow parents whose children may be in foster care with an open case to still receive Imua Kakou payments and be a part of the program. It also deems youth in temporary and voluntary foster custody at age 18 to be eligible for Imua Kakou as well. This bill is a great opportunity to allow youth to continue on with higher education if they do not plan on pursuing it right out of high school. It also broadens eligibility to give more youth help who were affected by the foster care system.

As a former foster youth, current Imua Kakou participant, and soon to be receiving higher education assistance again, I can definitely say that these programs are vital to a youth’s well-being and to create a stable and healthy future for oneself. I received higher education payments as soon as I turned 18 up until the Imua Kakou program came out in July 1, 2014. This program has really changed my life especially since I had my daughter. Not only have I been able to receive monthly living assistance payments for myself but I’ve also received them for my daughter which has been a huge help in being able to start a savings account for her. I didn’t have family to turn to once I moved to Kauai but receiving the help from my case manager and D.H.S workers has made me feel cared for and that I wasn’t alone. Being able to have this help offered to me, I feel has made me become more successful in life from obtaining a bigger house for my family to getting a job. I feel that every youth should have the opportunity to get help beyond the age of 18 because in all honesty, a lot of youth in the foster care system simply aren’t ready to take on the world by themselves at 18 and a lot of us don’t have the same support system as our peers do. Extending the age to apply for higher education assistance is another fantastic opportunity because growing up as a foster youth sometimes we don’t do so well education wise. Nationwide, only 60% of 19 year olds in foster care will obtain a high school diploma or G.E.D compared to 80% of the general population. When we don’t do so good in high school sometimes that negativity hinders our judgment on going to college. Extending the age to apply for this assistance will make us feel less pressured to have to jump into something as big as college without having really considered our options and being fully prepared for it.

In closing, I ask that the foster youth be given the same chance and opportunities as their peers. I ask that you support and pass Senate Bill 2878. Thank you for your time.



**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services**  
**From: Rachel Burke, HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board (Kona)**  
**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2878**

My name is Rachel Burke and I am 22 years old. I am testifying to support SB 2878 for raising the age to apply for higher education from age twenty-two to age twenty-six.

When I exited foster care I decided it was important for me to take a year off from school so I could get my life in order. I used this time to establish myself with a job and a place to live. However, I knew that there was a deadline for me to apply for higher education and I decided to go to college at age nineteen. In May 2015 I graduated with my AA in Liberal Arts.

I am very happy that I graduated with my AA in Liberal Arts but while I was going to school full time I was also working two jobs. I felt pressured to start school even though I wasn't ready. I feel as though I think it is very important to raise the age to twenty-six because many foster youth, including myself, have a hard time establishing themselves by the age of twenty-two. For those who want to continue higher education but are not ready by the age of twenty-two will still have the opportunity to get the financial support to further their education later on in life.



**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services, March 22, 2016**  
**From: Samantha U'u, HI H.O.P.E.S Youth Leadership Board (Maui)**  
**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2878**

Good afternoon members of the House of Representatives Committee on Human Services. My name is Samantha U'u and I am 23 years old. I'm the Vice President of the HI H.O.P.E.S of the H.Y.O.I Youth Leadership Board on Maui. HI H.O.P.E.S stand for Hawaii Helping Our People Envision Success and the H.Y.O.I stands for Hawaii Youth Opportunity Initiative. As a Youth Leadership Board, we are the youth voice for the Youth Advisory Council for DHS- Child Welfare Services. We advocate for change within the foster care system to create opportunities for young people transitioning from foster care to adulthood.

I would like to submit testimony in support of the Senate Bill 2878, which expands on increasing the time for former foster youth to apply for higher education stipend by four years. It's an opportunity for former foster youth to be able to obtain their higher education and/or to receive support to improve their chances and ability to contribute to society as productive adults.

I am strongly in support of this senate bill because it not just gives the opportunity to receive support, but it also gives former foster youth a chance at a higher education. Currently, only 6% of former foster youth had actually completed a 2 or 4 year degree. The reason for a low percentage is due to the lack of education about post-secondary education, the emotional and financial support by a parent or a caring adult, and housing option. I was very close to giving up on college because of the process of applying and not having the financial support, but with the help of a caring adult and the higher education stipend support it encouraged me to pursue my education. It gave me the best experience that I could have ever asked for and it gave me a peace of mind.

In closing, I asked that you give the same opportunity to former foster youth to pursue their educational goals and to support the intent of and pass Senate Bill 2878. Thank you for your time.





**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services**

**From: Stephanie Kim, HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board (Oahu)**

**Re: Testimony in SUPPORT OF SB 2878**

Aloha members of the House of Representatives Committee on Human Services,

My name is Stephanie Kim, 21 years old, and I am a former foster youth who was in care for 6 years before emancipating at age 18. I am a board member of the HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board of the Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative on Oahu. HI H.O.P.E.S. stands for Hawaii Helping Our People Envision Success and we are comprised of current and former foster youth between the ages of 14 and 26. Our work includes educating others on the needs of foster youth, collaborating with community partners, and most importantly, advocating for current and former foster youth.

I would like to submit testimony in SUPPORT of Senate Bill 2878, which extends the deadline for former foster youth to apply for Higher Education stipends from their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday to 26 ½ years old. The bill finds that for many former foster youth readiness for higher education comes at a later age than 22 years old, therefore, extending the age to 26 ½ would give them more time to access higher education.

I find this statement in the bill to be very true and the very reason that the deadline for Higher Education to be extended. For many former foster youth, the main priority after aging out of foster care is to find stability. To obtain stability, many former foster youth have to obtain a full-time job in order to secure a place to live and food to eat. Accessing higher education might be the last thing on their mind, so by pushing the deadline, it allows youth to become stable in their lives and pursue a better career and opportunity through higher education.

For me, higher education has always been a part of my plan and I was lucky enough to have supporters in my life that helped me get to where I am today. If I wasn't so determined on pursuing a degree, it would have been nice to know that I could take time to figure out what I wanted to do before going into college without an idea in my head. Other youth should be given the opportunity to better themselves before pursuing future endeavors. That is why this bill will benefit them tremendously.

In closing, I would like to ask that Senate Bill 2878 be passed. This bill will extend the deadline of Higher Education stipends, which will allow former foster youth time to become ready for their future. Thank you.





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**House Committee on Human Services, Tuesday, March 22, 2016**

From: **Delia Ulima, Statewide Initiative Coordinator**

Hawaii Youth Opportunities Initiative, EPIC 'Ohana, Inc.

Re: **In SUPPORT of SB 2878**

Aloha! My name is Delia Ulima and I am a Statewide Initiative Coordinator for the Hawai'i Youth Opportunities Initiative. We are the local site for the national Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative and EPIC 'Ohana is the lead agency for this Initiative in Hawai'i. The Initiative works with systems, such as the Department of Human Services, Child Welfare, Family Court and young people, service providers and partners within the public and private sector to create opportunities and support transitioning foster youth to successfully move into adulthood and become a contributing part of our community.

I would like to submit testimony in strong support of Senate Bill 2878 which expands the time that former foster youth may apply for higher education payments from age twenty-two to age twenty-six. This bill also allows more young people, namely those in temporary or voluntary foster care, to participate in the Voluntary Foster Care program (Imua Kākou) up to age twenty-one. These two amendments will make a big impact on the lives of young people.

Young people in foster care are often placed in a number of foster homes and schools over the course of their time in care. It is common for them to fall behind academically and to be impacted mentally and emotionally because they have experienced abuse, trauma and separation from family. Many leave the foster care system as adults unable to handle the pressures of school, work and having to fend for themselves all at the same time. Only 3% of former foster youth will earn a four year college degree. This is the result of some of the challenges which I've outlined earlier. As young people grow, mature, heal and become more stable in their lives, they are often more ready to attend college at a later point in time. Having the opportunity to receive higher education payment support at a later age would mean the world to so many young people and may increase the likelihood of them earning some type of vocational or academic certificate or degree. This, in turn, can positively impact their career options and earning power.

The second half of SB 2878 expands the eligibility of young people for the Voluntary Foster Care program, which provides monetary, medical and case management support for former foster youth. It would include young people who were in voluntary or temporary care when they turned 18. It would include young people who may have been adopted or in guardianship but whose parents no longer want to take care of them and it includes young people who may have had children as minors in foster care and whose own children were 'taken into foster custody'. This program, referred to now as Imua Kākou, was something that young people advocated for. It is been in effect since July 1, 2014 and has already made a difference in so many lives. It provides extra support during the vulnerable and critical first years of independent adulthood. This support can be a lifeline and assist with housing, transportation and education.

These young people are amongst our society's most vulnerable. They are OUR keiki and deserve the best chance at a good and productive life. For these reasons, I strongly encourage this committee to support the passage of SB 2878. Mahalo nui loa for your time and kōkua.

Aloha! My name is Jamie Kai and I work with Hale Opio Kauai. Hale Opio is dedicated to improving the quality of life, enhancing a sense of belonging, increasing self-awareness, and strengthening Ohana. We do this through residential and community programs for education, prevention, diversions, and treatment. My role at Hale Opio includes managing several different programs that serve current and former foster youth, primarily ages 14-26.

I would like to submit testimony in support of Senate Bill 2878 which raises the age to first apply for Higher Ed payments from 22 to 26 ½. Increasing the time for foster youth to apply for higher education stipends may help improve their life chances and ability to contribute to society as productive adults.

Children in foster care experience rates of emotional and behavioral problems impacting their education that are higher than their peers not been involved in the child welfare system. Recent data shows that young people ages 23 and 24 that were formerly in foster care experience Post Traumatic Stress Disorder at six times the general population rate and double the rate of veterans returning from war. Aging out of the foster care system is tough! It takes time for these young adults to heal and mature, some more time than others. The extra 4 years this bill would allow can be a significant impact for some of these young adults.

During my first year with Hale Opio, I was approached by a former foster youth who wanted to pursue college. He was seeking opportunities and financial assistance as he had a sister who was able to take utilize higher education payments. He told me his story about how he struggled with drugs and the death of a close family member for the first several years of his adult life. He explained how it was always a goal to go to college but he was never physically or emotionally ready until now. It saddened me to tell him he was ineligible to receive higher education payments because he was 24 years old.

In closing, I ask that you support our young adults coming out of foster care by increasing the time for former foster youth to apply for higher education stipends. I ask that this committee please pass Bill 2878. Thank you for your time.

To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services

From: Jared Akau

Re: Testimony in SUPPORT OF SB 2878

My name is Jared Akau. I'm 22 years old and my strongest desire is to create a financially stable home for me and my future family.

A future where my wife doesn't have to work but can nurture our home. I want my future to be full. And the way I see that future happening is through school and deepening my knowledge through education.

Unfortunately I didn't see this sooner and I started working right out of high school. I was making good money. But it wasn't enough. In high school I was taught to always *Kulia I Ka Nu'u* (strive to reach your highest), but that wasn't my highest and I definitely wasn't reaching. But I'm ready to reach. I'm ready to strive. I want to become a counselor. I want to help kids like me who faced struggles and trials at an early age and I want to help them beat the doubters, the statistics, and themselves.

If you pass this bill, the future will become more likely to be achieved. Mahalo for your time.

**To: House of Representatives Committee on Human Services, March 22, 2016**

**From: Sarah Smith**

**Re: In SUPPORT of SB 2878**

My name is Sarah Smith. I'm a former foster youth that aged out of Rhode Island's foster care system, and now, I'm a Hale Kipa Case Manager. I work with young people receiving Higher Ed Board Payments, and those in Imua Kakou. For these reasons, I'm very excited about SB 2878. Extending the age of first use for Higher Ed is crucial in allowing former foster youth the opportunity to be productive, well rounded members of society. Many typical 18 year olds are not ready to go to college – never mind those that aged out of foster care! It is not unusual for an 18 year old foster youth to still be working towards finishing high school. I have multiple youth on my caseload that are over age 18 and do not yet have a high school diploma or GED. Why is this? Youth in foster care change schools and get held back at higher rates than youth in healthy families with no foster care history. Youth in foster care also have so much going on in their lives outside of school that it can be difficult to focus on finishing high school, never mind preparing for college. While the 4 years they currently have between 18 and 22 may seem long to some, in the face of all the adversity these kids face, that time is gone in the blink of an eye. Extending the age of first use for Higher Ed gives those with more obstacles extra time to find their way to college, and gives them the support they need to complete college once they get there.

Letting young adults with active CWS cases remain in Imua Kakou will be a game changer. We all know that former foster youth are having children younger, and at a higher rate, than youth in healthy families with no foster care history. We also know that most people, foster care involved or not, learn their parenting skills from their own parents. It is unfortunate that some former foster youth parent their children the way they were parented – the way that got them removed from their own parents. However, removing services from the young adult with their own CWS history, who also happens to be a parent, goes against the way that CWS is supposed to work. Typically when you have a parent that has their children taken away, what does CWS do? They send a social worker in and give the parent a lot of support and services to try and reunify them with their child. So why are we taking away services when a young adult with their own foster care history ends up in the same position as their parents did? Clearly, this young adult is struggling to safely parent even with the support of Imua Kakou. We should be giving them extra supportive services to help them get their kids back – not being punitive and taking away the only support that they have.

Kadijah Harris

[Klh38@hawaii.edu](mailto:Klh38@hawaii.edu)

March 20, 2016

To: Committee on Human Services  
Representative Dee Morikawa, Chair  
Representative Bertrand Kobayashi, Vice Chair

Re: SB 2878 - Relating to Youth Transitioning from Foster Care, SUPPORT

Hearing Date and Time: Tuesday, March 22, 2016, 10:00 AM  
Hearing Room: Conference Room 329

Chair, vice- chair, and members of the Senate on the committee of Human Services. I am testifying in strong support of Bill SB2878. I am a student at the University of Hawaii at Manoa majoring in Social Work. I am invested in this bill because I want to be an adoption/foster care social worker. I feel that this bill will improve the lives of former foster youth, and enhance their ability and chances to contribute to society as productive adults.

Increasing the time for foster youth to start college is beneficial because it may take them longer to get ready for higher education due to many factors and hardships. As of 2014 nationally, 56-75% of children in foster care have to switch schools upon entering care. Switching schools may set them back due to getting used to a new school environment, and possibly a new school system. 34% of foster youth ages 17-18 have experienced 5+ school changes. It is almost impossible to stay on track while being moved around this much. The average reading level of 17-18 year old foster youth is a 7<sup>th</sup> grade reading level. 50% of foster youth graduate high school by 18. 20% of foster youth attend college and less than 10% attain a bachelor's degree. Children in foster care also receive a higher level of grade retention. They also experience higher rates of emotional and behavioral problems that affect their education. Research has also shown that after exiting the system 50% of youth will become homeless within two years, so how are they supposed to afford college? All of these factors are why higher education stipends should be extended to age 26. These youth need the support, it is nearly impossible for them to be ready by age 22.

The foster youth need more support past age 22 due to all of the factors against them. Once again I am in strong support of Bill SB2878. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

Kadijah Harris

TO: ***Committee on Human Services***  
Representative Dee Morikawa, Chair  
Representative Bertrand Kobayashi, Vice Chair

HEARING: Tuesday, March 22, 2016  
9:00 AM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 329

FROM: Sharla-Ann Fujimoto

RE: In SUPPORT of SB2878 - Relating to Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

My name is Sharla-Ann Fujimoto. I work in the human services field for EPIC 'Ohana, Inc. as a facilitator, coordinator, and recorder. I am also the advisor for the Hawai'i Youth Opportunities Initiative HI H.O.P.E.S. Youth Leadership Board in West Hawai'i, which is a national and local effort to create and support successful outcomes for transitioning foster youth.

I would like to submit testimony in high support of SB2878 and its intent to extend the deadline for former foster youth to apply for a higher education stipend, provide youth in temporary foster custody and voluntary foster custody the right to be deemed eligible to participate in the Young Adult Voluntary Foster Care program (also known as Imua Kākou), and clarify the eligibility requirements for youth in the Imua Kākou program.

For the last seven years, I have been working with youth between the ages of 12 to 26 that are currently in or were formerly in the foster care system, and through this work, I have come to understand the enormous hardships these young people face while they are *in* the foster care system *and* as they transition *out* of the foster care system. Before I begin the "why I feel this is an important issue" portion of my testimony, I would like to start by "painting the picture" of what it's like for a foster youth in high school aging out of the foster care system.

Throughout their time in foster care, most young people are often placed in multiple homes and are often moved between different school districts all the while not having any say or choice in the matter. With the constant moving, most of these youth are unable to maintain the important connections they had *before* they entered foster care (especially if they had to move schools and communities) and are unable to form new connections because they hardly stay in one placement (also known as "foster home") for very long. Youth in foster care often have learning disabilities or have had to endure situations and environments that were not conducive to learning, which may have caused them to fall behind in high school and barely able to pass their classes / graduate from high school. They haven't formed proper study habits and are not focused on their education because they are more focused on maintaining enough stability to make it through the day. They deal with so much anxiety on a daily basis because they are constantly worried and are thinking that they could be moved at a moment's notice against their consent.

Due to the constant instability that being in foster care provides them these youth become more traumatized and are ill prepared to make the transition to adulthood. Upon turning 18, most of these youth are forced out of their foster homes and usually have nowhere to go. So now they are homeless, trying to find housing, trying to figure out how to support themselves, trying to find a job, and trying to deal with even more daily anxiety because now nothing in their life is stable. Upon aging out of the system the youth learn about the different programs they qualify for depending on their "legal status" while aging out of foster care. For youth that are not eligible for the Imua Kākou

program, they will learn that they can receive money every month for going to college (also known as “Department of Human Services (DHS) Higher Education Foster Board Allowance”). When they hear this, they often rush to get into school, even if they don’t feel ready, because they are more desperate for the money they can receive than the education experience.

These youth are not interested or motivated at this time in their life to really pursue higher education because they are focused on survival. They go through the motions because they feel they have no other choice—especially if they are not able to obtain a job. Additionally, they panic because they realize that in order to maintain eligibility for this assistance until their 27<sup>th</sup> birthday, they must receive at least one payment before their 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday as this is what the current statute states. They learn that if they fail to apply and receive that one payment before their 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday, they are cut off from any payments in the future and are also cut off from valuable services such as the EPIC ‘Ohana, Inc. Youth Circle Program. Essentially, due to the way the statute is currently constructed, these youth are often forced to attend college long before they are prepared and long before they are in a state where they could be expected to succeed academically.

When these youth force themselves to go to college to get the money to survive *or* to get the *one payment* before their 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday, they end up with terrible grades in their first semester / first year of college, which lands them on academic probation with the college, which in turn affects their self-esteem and ultimately leads to the young adult to drop out of college. Additionally, even if they *do* have the option to go back to college at a later time since they received that *one* DHS Higher Education Board Allowance Payment before their 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday, they are often faced with the stress of having to pay the school back before they can register for classes. They feel the guilt and pressure from all of their past failures. They end up feeling too overwhelmed, lose hope, and give up entirely on seeking higher education—even if they are now in a place where they *can* focus on school. These former foster youth (and now college drop outs) end up highly dependent on the welfare system, incarcerated, homeless, or pregnant and / or parenting at very young ages, which end up costing the taxpayers millions of dollars over the course of this one person’s lifetime.

Approximately 3% of former foster youth will earn any type of college diploma. Because these youth do not meet qualifications for higher paying jobs and careers, they work minimum wage jobs and remain dependent on the system for financial assistance for most of their lives. However, if we give these youth *more time* upon aging out of the system to find housing and obtain employment to sustain their housing and lifestyle and give them the chance to apply for college at a later age when *they* are ready, then these youth might stand a chance at achieving a college diploma. We all know that college educated individuals are able to find careers that can support themselves and their families without having to apply for additional government subsidy programs. They are productive citizens of our society and they are able to contribute back to our community and economy.

The other part of SB2878 is asking to expand the eligibility for the young people to enter the Voluntary Foster Care Program (Imua Kākou), which currently provides monetary support and case management for youth ages 18 to 21 who have aged out of the foster care system under Foster Custody and Permanent Custody only. Expanding this eligibility to youth who are under Temporary Foster Custody and Voluntary Foster Custody or whose caregivers adopted youth or gained Legal Guardianship over youth, but no longer wish to care for them would be able to give these children the adequate help and support that they need to succeed in life.

There have been many youth I have worked with who were adopted or taken into legal guardianship by an individual who was not related to them that no longer wish to care for the child after they turn 18 or there have been cases where the young person was taken into foster care right



before their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday and have no support from their biological family members upon turning 18, but because they don't have the proper legal status of Foster Custody or Permanent Custody when they emancipate from the system, they are unable to apply for services and programs that will help them if they had aged out under those legal statuses and must try to fend for themselves without support from the system that removed them from their home and they don't get any assistance or support from the dysfunctional home they were removed from prior to turning 18.

The passage of SB2878 would provide support to these extremely vulnerable youth and help give them the cushion of support that they need to become healthy, successful, and well-adjusted adults. Instead of trying to fend for themselves, they will be able to at least have a reliable source of income to get other parts of their life in order such as their housing situation or money to help them pay for a car so they have transportation to get to work.

These youth cannot be expected to do it on their own. I certainly wasn't prepared for life on my own at age 18, but because I wasn't in foster care, I had the help and financial support from my parents, which these youth do not have. These young people are the State's children—they are our responsibility and they deserve to be provided some form of support as these youth are not in foster care because of their own choosing. I strongly encourage the committee to support the passage of SB2878.

With deepest gratitude for your consideration,

Sharla-Ann Fujimoto

To: Chair Dee Morikawa  
Vice Chair Bertrand Kobayashi  
**Committee on Human Services**  
Tuesday, March 22, 2016  
10:00am, Conference Room 329, State Capitol

From: **Brianne Lyn Nagamine**  
Social Work Student at University of Hawaii at Manoa  
President of The Hawaii Foster Youth Coalition Leadership Board  
Re: In Support of S.B. 2878, Relating To Youth Transitioning From Foster Care

Aloha Chair, Vice Chair, Members of the Committee,

My name is Brianne Lyn Nagamine and I am a student at University of Hawaii at Manoa majoring in Social Work. I have been participating in the Hawaii Foster Youth Coalition's leadership board for almost 6 years now. The Hawaii Foster Youth Coalition (HFYC) supports current and former foster youth ages 15-26 years old throughout their transitioning into adulthood. I entered into the foster care system when I was 13 years old and I was adopted by my paternal grandparents right before turning 17 years old. My grandparents are both retired and living on a fixed income. Throughout high school, I never thought I would have the opportunity to attend college but because of the higher education stipend and the higher education support services, I was able to move off the island of Kauai to attend college here on Oahu.

I been in college since August 2012 after graduating high school. There were times throughout college where I wanted to quit because it was too difficult to manage multiple jobs and full-time school in order to support myself but I'm glad that I didn't give up on my education. I am very grateful that I am eligible to receive financial support from the higher education stipend as well as have a wonderful support system from my caseworkers and other services. With all of the support throughout my college career, I am now excited to say that I will be graduating next year May 2017 with my Bachelors in Social Work hoping to pursue something higher.

I support S.B. 2878 because I understand that there are many barriers that foster youth face when transitioning into adulthood. I believe that sometimes foster youth have to wait later on in life to pursue their goals because they have a lot of things going on such as finding housing, obtaining employment, and other independent living tasks. Research shows that only 50% of foster youth graduate from high school meaning that the rest either don't have a diploma or they are working on obtaining a GED. For those who graduate only 10% of them will pursue higher education but out of the 10% only 3% will graduate from college. I believe most former foster rely highly on the higher education stipend and the support services to pursue their college career. In order to be eligible to apply for the higher education stipend you must be under the age

of 22 years old. After exiting out of the foster care system about 50% of foster youth will become homeless within the first two years.

I am very positive that foster youth are not ready to pursue higher education right after exiting out of the foster care system or right after high school because like I mentioned half of them don't graduate high school and half of them become homeless. Pursuing higher education probably would be the last thing foster youth would think about when they have other things on their mind as they transition into adulthood. By extending the age requirement for the higher education stipend application, this will give former foster youth time to prepare and decide, if they want to pursue higher education. Regardless if they go to college right after high school or decided to go when they are 26 years old the support will be available for them. I kindly ask the committee to pass S.B. 2878 to give former foster youth a chance to pursue higher education up until the age 26 years with support which will benefit their transition into adulthood.

Mahalo,

Brianne Lyn Nagamine

**kobayashi2-Jessi**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, March 21, 2016 6:32 AM  
**To:** HUS testimony  
**Cc:** nk20@hawaii.edu  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for SB2878 on Mar 22, 2016 10:00AM  
**Attachments:** Testimony SB2878.pages

**SB2878**

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for HUS on Mar 22, 2016 10:00AM in Conference Room 329

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Nicole Sharp	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments:

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**LATE**

Michael Hinebaugh  
5670 Opihi St. Honolulu 86821  
meh6@hawaii.edu

3/21/2016

To: Representative Dee Morikawa, Chairperson  
Representative Bertrand Kobayashi, Vice-Chairperson

RE: SB 2878, Relating to Youth Transitioning from Foster Care.-SUPPORT

Hearing Date and Time: 3/22/2016

Hearing Room:

Chair, Dee Morikawa, Vice-Chair, Bertrand Kobayashi, I am testifying in **Strong support** of SB 2878

My name is Michael Hinebaugh. I am a Veteran of ten years of service in the United States Marine Corps and I am also a student at the Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Most of us had the benefits of a loving and caring family. These youths face trauma and loss that most of us cannot imagine and these difficulties can last a lifetime. Many of these issues relate to interpersonal relationships and their ability to adjust to society can take years to work through. They may require more time to adjust and in my belief that they deserve this time so that they can get an education and become productive citizens in the community.

Too many of these citizens are processed out as they reach adulthood and lack the direction and guidance and because of this their hardships continue throughout adult life.

With the proper education the experiences they have encountered can put them in a position to be of service to our community in ways that no one else can.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

Michael Hinebaugh