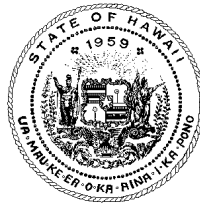


DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

1177 Alakea Street, 6th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

MAX N. OTANI
DIRECTOR

Maria C. Cook
Deputy Director
Administration

Tommy Johnson
Deputy Director
Corrections

Jordan Lowe
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 2373, SENATE DRAFT 1
RELATING TO OFFENDER REENTRY.

by
Max N. Otani, Director
Department of Public Safety

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

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

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) supports the intent of Senate Bill (SB) 2373, Senate Draft (SD) 1, which seeks to appropriate an unspecified amount of funds for the Department of Human Services (DHS) to support a comprehensive post-release program known as, "Project Reset." The project will be administered by the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness, to aid ex-offenders returning to the community.

PSD welcomes the opportunity to work with the Governor's Homelessness Coordinator and DHS to provide assistance to exiting offenders.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony on SB 2373, SD 1.



EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

March 16, 2022

TO: The Honorable Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair
House Committee on Corrections, Military, and Veterans

FROM: Scott Morishige, MSW, Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness

SUBJECT: **SB 2373 SD1 – RELATING TO OFFENDER REENTRY.**

Hearing: Wednesday, March 16, 2022, 10:00 a.m.
VIA VIDEO CONFERENCE
Hawaii State Capitol, Conference Room 430

POSITION: The Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness appreciates the intent of this measure and respectfully offers comments. If this measure proceeds, the Coordinator requests that its passage does not adversely impact priorities indicated in the executive budget request.

PURPOSE: The purpose of the bill is to establish and appropriate funds for a program named Project Reset to help inmates secure post-release housing, in support of reentry, rehabilitation, and employment prospects.

The Coordinator acknowledges the importance of reentry programs that support individuals exiting the jail and prison systems with services including housing and employment. In 2017, as part of the Coordinated Statewide Homelessness Initiative (CSHI), Aloha United Way funded a report, [*Touchpoints on Homelessness: institutional Discharged as a Window of Opportunity for Hawaii's Homeless*](#), that estimated 25-50% of individuals experiencing homelessness have a history of incarceration.¹ The report also recommended that strategies to support successful reentry include providing more comprehensive pre-release assistance from

¹ Report available at: <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Touchpoints-of-Homelessness-Report-Final.pdf>

jail or prison, providing predictability and basic necessities as part of the jail or prison release process, and providing and encouraging jail or prison access for social service providers to work with inmates before release.

According to homeless service providers, it is challenging to locate housing or employment for individuals released from jail and prison because many individuals lack identification documents, such as government-issued identification (ID), birth certificate, or social security card. The 2017 *Touchpoints on Homelessness* report also describes similar challenges. In addition, according to the Department of Public Safety's (DPS) [2021 Reentry Coordination Office Annual Report on Civil Identification Documents](#),² the lack of identification documents continues to be a challenge for individuals leaving jail and prison. For example, the 2021 PSD report shared that between November 30, 2019, and September 30, 2020, 432 individuals exited prison without an ID card, and 246 individuals exited jail without an ID card. Accordingly, there is concern that Project Reset may be unsuccessful without additional focused efforts before release that concentrate on increasing the number of individuals exiting jail and prison with identification documents.

The Coordinator notes that one additional Full Time Equivalent (1.0 FTE) position will be necessary to administer the program.

Further, if this measure proceeds, the Coordinator suggests Project Reset specifically include services provided before release and be in accordance with the DPS Reentry Coordination Office and similar initiatives led by the Judiciary to increase efficiency, minimize duplication of effort, and ensure access to provide services within corrections facilities.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this bill.

² Report available at: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Reentry-Coordination-Report-on-ID-Documents-Act-56-SLH-2017-210421.pdf>

STATE OF HAWAI‘I
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

**Testimony of the Office of the Public Defender,
State of Hawai‘i to the Senate Committee on
Corrections, Military, and Veterans**

March 16, 2022

S.B. No. 2373 SD1: RELATING TO OFFENDER REENTRY

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

The Office of the Public Defender supports S.B. No. 2373 SD1.

An informal group brought together by the Honorable Sharon Y. Moriwaki and identified as the Ending Homelessness Group (“EHG”), representing twenty-plus representatives from eleven state, county, and non-profit agencies (including the Office of the Public Defender), has been meeting since June 2021 to discuss problems and difficulties in ending (or at least reducing) homelessness and in finding solutions to prevent and end homelessness. The EHG came up with many different proposals to meet gaps in housing, enforcement, and treatment/system flow. One such solution is to establish Project Reset.

Project Reset will address a category of homeless which is problematic for the community: inmates released from incarceration. This group can include individuals who were homeless prior to their arrest as well as those who lost their housing while incarcerated. The attorneys at our office know that their homeless clients have the best chance of success when released directly into a treatment program, but not everyone will have access to those resources. There are not enough beds available for every inmate that qualifies for early release to a program. Furthermore, coordinating inmate release to treatment programs has been extremely difficult during the pandemic due to quarantine and social distancing requirements at programs as well as numerous outbreaks at our correctional facilities. Inmates can spend their entire jail sentence waiting for release to a program before simply being released on felony probation.

Although inmates released on parole benefit from the work furlough program prior to release, there is no work furlough program for inmates sentenced to felony probation. There is also no work furlough option for sentenced misdemeanants and

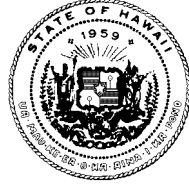
those who serve out their maximum prison term. These unlucky inmates are often released from custody with no money, no identification, no housing, no food, no bus pass, and no phone. Due to the lack of comprehensive programs that focus on transitioning them through the processes of reentry, rehabilitation, employment, and housing, they either immediately join the homeless upon release or shortly thereafter.

Currently, homeless individuals are passed off from specialty to specialty, but there is no one to help them navigate to a stable life in the community. It is a complex process, especially for one incarcerated for an extended period of time; they need help getting a job, getting an identification card to get a job, finding housing, learning new technology, etc. Currently, individuals who leave extended periods of incarceration for parole or time served move immediately to homeless encampments. These individuals need to be supported prior to release to give them the best chance of reentry. Maximizing the pre-release time to get an individual the necessary assistance would reduce the likelihood of them becoming homeless and reoffending.

Reentry programs are the best unused weapon that we have against recidivism. A reentry program would divert the ex-offender from homelessness and reoffending. While there are programs that assist with certain phases of transition, there is no coordination to help incarcerated individuals through the entire complex process. What is missing is a coordinator/guide who will work with the inmate *prior to* and *after* release in creating a plan to guide them into housing and work programs. Such a program would minimize the likelihood of released inmates becoming homeless once released.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



CATHY BETTS
DIRECTOR

JOSEPH CAMPOS II
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 14, 2022

TO: The Honorable Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair
House Committee on Corrections, Military, & Veterans

FROM: Cathy Betts, Director

SUBJECT: **SB 2373 SD1 – RELATING TO OFFENDER REENTRY.**

Hearing: March 16, 2022, 10:00 a.m.
Via Videoconference, State Capitol

DEPARTMENT'S POSITION: The Department of Human Services (DHS) appreciates the intent of the measure, defers to the Department of Public Safety (PSD), offers comments and clarification.

PURPOSE: The purpose of the bill is to establish and appropriate funds for a program named Project Reset to help inmates secure post-release housing, in support of reentry, rehabilitation, and employment prospects. Effective 7/1/2050. (SD1)

The SD1 amended the measure by:

- (1) Changing the appropriation from \$375,000 to an unspecified amount;
- (2) Changing the effective date to July 1, 2050, to facilitate further discussion on the measure; and
- (3) Making technical nonsubstantive amendments for purposes of clarity, consistency, and style.

DHS agrees that more resources are needed to assist individuals with reentering the community after incarceration. DHS will support the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness and work collaboratively with PSD. However, this one-time appropriation may not be enough

to establish a new program though one-time funds may be added to existing programs' capacity to target individuals reentering the community.

Also, to clarify that although the Governor appoints the Coordinator, the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness is a part of the Director's Office of the Department of Human Services. During Governor Ige's administration, the Coordinator and staff are physically located with the Governor's staff at the capitol. As the Coordinator is already a part of the Department, a new program does not need to be administratively attached to the Department.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.



Chamber of Commerce HAWAII

The Voice of Business

**Testimony to the House Committee on Corrections, Military, & Veterans
Wednesday, March 16, 2022, at 10:00 A.M.
Conference Room 430 & Via Videoconference**

RE: SB 2373 SD1 Relating to Offender Reentry

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

The Chamber of Commerce Hawaii ("The Chamber") **supports** SB 2373 SD1, which Appropriates funds for a program named Project Reset which will help prisoners with reentry, rehabilitation, employment, and housing post-sentence.

The Chamber is Hawaii's leading statewide business advocacy organization, representing about 2,000+ businesses. Approximately 80% of our members are small businesses with less than 20 employees. As the "Voice of Business" in Hawaii, the organization works on behalf of members and the entire business community to improve the state's economic climate and to foster positive action on issues of common concern.

Project Reset and other reentry programs are vital to the success of recently released people in our state. Obtaining post-release housing, transportation, and other assistance is needed to have the chance to obtain employment. By obtaining employment, recently released individuals are not only helping themselves get back on their feet, but helps their families, their community, and the economy of the state.

One of the biggest roadblocks to employment of recently released individuals is that they do not have the necessary support to even think about obtaining employment and bettering their lives. By passing this bill and supporting Project Reset, the state is taking a step in the right direction to ensuring that recently released people have the support they need to reenter society and contribute to making their community a better place.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



CRAIG K. HIRAI
DIRECTOR

GLORIA CHANG
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
P.O. BOX 150
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0150

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
HAWAII EMPLOYER-UNION HEALTH BENEFITS TRUST FUND
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH OFFICE
BUDGET, PROGRAM PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT DIVISION
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
OFFICE OF FEDERAL AWARDS MANAGEMENT (OFAM)

WRITTEN ONLY
TESTIMONY BY CRAIG K. HIRAI
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS, MILITARY, & VETERANS
ON
SENATE BILL NO. 2373, S.D. 1

March 16, 2022
10:00 a.m.
Room 430 and Videoconference

RELATING TO OFFENDER REENTRY

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

Senate Bill No. 2373, S.D. 1, establishes the Project Reset Program, under the administration of the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness and administratively placed under the Department of Human Services (DHS), to oversee the development and implementation of comprehensive post-release housing programs to assist offenders who are transitioning back into the community. This bill also appropriates an unspecified amount of general funds to DHS for FY 23 to implement and administer the program.

B&F notes that, with respect to the general fund appropriation in this bill, the federal Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act requires that states receiving Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) II funds and Governor's Emergency Education Relief II funds must maintain state support for:

- Elementary and secondary education in FY 22 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for elementary and secondary education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19; and

- Higher education in FY 22 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for higher education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19.

Further, the federal American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act requires that states receiving ARP ESSER funds must maintain state support for:

- Elementary and secondary education in FY 22 and FY 23 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for elementary and secondary education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19; and
- Higher education in FY 22 and FY 23 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for higher education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19.

The U.S. Department of Education has issued rules governing how these maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements are to be administered. B&F will be working with the money committees of the Legislature to ensure that the State of Hawai'i complies with these ESSER MOE requirements.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS, MILITARY & VETERANS
Rep. Takashi Ohno, Chair
Rep. Sonny Ganaden, Vice chair

HEARING DATE: Wednesday, March 16 2022
TIME: 10:00 AM, Via Videoconference

SUPPORT FOR SB2373.SD1: RELATING TO OFFENDER REENTRY

The Women's Prison project supports, with recommendations, this bill which will provide comprehensive programs to assist inmates through the process of reentry, rehabilitation, employment, and housing. We know that the lack of safe affordable housing is a significant barrier to successful reentry into the community for both men and women transitioning from incarceration to the community.

While this bill emphasizes housing, comprehensive programs for women require a comprehensive gender responsive assessment of their needs and an array of services to support successful reentry. Rehabilitation for some may require residential treatment for substance use disorders prior to housing. For women, there is often also a need for services to address trauma, including domestic violence, and support for reunification with children. Child care is a necessity for transitioning mothers who must enter the workforce and lack family support to provide safe care for young children. In addition to much needed housing, there is a need to assist transitioning offenders in navigating the many systems with which they must interact in order to obtain needed services.

Women's Prison Project recommends that the funding of this project should be sufficient to include the addition of dedicated "Navigator" positions within the Department of Human Services who would initiate services prior to individuals' release dates in coordination with Department of Public Safety personnel. Accomplishing the SB2373.SD1's stated goals of supporting transitioning individuals through reentry, rehabilitation, securing housing and employment will be a complex process, but one which holds the promise of successful rehabilitation and reduced recidivism.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify and for considering our thoughts on SB2373

Linda Rich for Women's Prison Project



HAWAII SUBSTANCE ABUSE COALITION

SB2373 SD1 Project Reset Offender Housing Reentry

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS, MILITARY, & VETERANS

Rep. Takashi Ohno, Chair

Rep. Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

Wednesday, Mar 16 2022: 10:00 am : Videoconference

Hawaii Substance Abuse Coalition Supports SB2373 SD1:

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

HSAC supports and recommends adding valid screening and assessments to guide the development of reentry plans that would include various levels of treatment and address criminality issues.

HSAC hopes that the services will become more comprehensive for Project Reset, which will provide comprehensive programs to assist inmates through the process of reentry, rehabilitation, employment, and housing.

1. **For offenders with lower substance use** and either low or high functioning, it is preferable to start with housing and add services especially case management if needed for any behavioral health issue such as substance misuse or mental health disorders. Any needed substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder treatments would be best to include programming that addresses criminality issues. Medication management would be considered.
2. **For offenders with heavy use substance use** and either low or high functionality, abstinence-based treatment is essential for what works according to research from the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM), the definitive body of science for levels of care. The more chronic substance abuse, especially for addiction, would be best to start at residential or if less severe, start at outpatient treatment. Treatments would also address criminality and include medications if needed.
 - a. If residential, start first and then move to housing.
 - b. If outpatient, then start at housing and include outpatient.
3. **Using nationally standardized screening and assessment tools are essential to develop appropriate reentry plans to determine an integrated approach for reentry:**

- a. that incorporates residential or outpatient treatment as part of housing or
- b. if substance abuse treatment is not needed, then integrate recovery-oriented services as part of housing, such as case management or medication management.
- c. Vocational is key for long-term rehabilitation.
- d. It is important that parole and probation are involved in every step with service providers.

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

COMMUNITY ALLIANCE ON PRISONS

P.O. Box 37158, Honolulu, HI 96837-0158

Phone/E-Mail: (808) 927-1214 / kat.caphi@gmail.com



COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS, MILITARY, & VETERANS

Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair

Representative Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

Wednesday, March 16, 2022

10:00 AM

SUPPORT - SB 2373 SD1 - PROJECT RESET - HELPING RETURNING CITIZENS

Aloha Chair Ohno, Vice Chair Ganaden and Members of the Committee!

My name is Kat Brady and I am the Coordinator of Community Alliance on Prisons, a community initiative promoting smart justice policies in Hawai`i for more than two decades. This testimony is respectfully offered on behalf HD1 of the more than 4,008 Hawai`i individuals living behind bars¹ under the “care and custody” of the Department of Public Safety on any given day. We are always mindful that 1,110 of Hawai`i’s imprisoned people are serving their sentences abroad -- thousands of miles away from their loved ones, their homes and, for the disproportionate number of incarcerated Kanaka Maoli, far, far from their ancestral lands.

Community Alliance on Prisons appreciates this opportunity to lend our support to SB 2373 SD1. Project Reset aims to assist returning citizens to successfully reintegrate with their communities. This is so important, especially now, when work furlough programs have been shut down due to the coronavirus and its mutations. Although inmates released on parole benefit from the work furlough program prior to release, there is no work furlough program for inmates sentenced to felony probation. There is also no work furlough option for sentenced misdemeanants and those who serve out their maximum prison term. These unlucky inmates are released from custody with no money, no identification, no housing, no food, no bus pass, and no phone.

Due to the lack of comprehensive programs that focus on transitioning them through the processes of reentry, rehabilitation, employment, and housing, they either immediately join the homeless upon release or shortly thereafter.

Hawai`i can reduce the challenges one faces after release by passing legislation like this that assists the whole human being in finding their way home.

¹ Department of Public Safety, Weekly Population Report, March 7, 2022.

<https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Pop-Reports-Weekly-2022-03-97.pdf>



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Ph: (808)-464-4003 / Fax: (808) 464-4288
email:goinghomehawaii@gmail.com
www.goinghomehawaii.org

TO: Committee on Corrections, Military & Veterans

Hearing: Wednesday, March 16, 2022, at 10:00 AM

RE: **Strong Support of SB 2373 SD1**

Dear Chair and Committee Members,

Going Home Hawai'i strongly supports SB 2373 SD1, that appropriates funds for a program named Project Reset to help inmates secure post-release housing, in support of reentry, rehabilitation, and employment prospects.

The mission of Going Home Hawai'i (GHH) is to assist justice involved Hawai'i Island men, women, and youth with reintegration into community life through employment, education, housing, and appropriate services. GHH successfully operates *Reentry & Recovery Housing* programs in both East and West Hawai'i Island, with a total capacity of 84 beds in three apartment buildings in Kailua-Kona and three houses in Hilo. Our housing program services are provided in a well-managed, structured, clean and sober environment. All our referrals come to us through the criminal legal system.

Based on our extensive experience providing direct community reintegration services, we understand what works best in community-based settings. These funds will provide critically necessary resources needed to provide comprehensive post-release programs to assist justice-involved homeless persons through the process of reentry, housing, rehabilitation, employment, education, and training, and are critical to the successful transition from incarceration to community.

Over 80% of individuals served through GHH Reentry and Recovery Housing programs were either homeless upon arrest, homeless and/or at-risk of homelessness when released, or experienced homelessness in the past year. In 2017, as part of the Coordinated Statewide Homelessness Initiative, Aloha United Way funded a report, Touchpoints on Homelessness: Institutional Discharge as a Window of Opportunity for Hawaii's Homeless, that an estimated **25-50% of individuals experiencing homelessness have a history of incarceration. An estimated 30% of released inmates exit to homelessness.**

Additionally, individuals released directly from a period of incarceration are much less likely to enter into permanent supportive housing and under HUD rules, people who have stayed in an institutional setting for 90 days or more do not qualify as homeless and are not eligible for homeless services upon release.

In sum, successful reentry is extremely important to public safety and the welfare of the families and communities of justice involved persons. Community reentry plays a crucial role in bridging the gaps in services that make the difference between success and failure for justice involved persons. *Reentry services is one of the smartest investments we can make, and successful reintegration is one of the most important crime-prevention tools our communities have!*

Thank you for the opportunity to provide written testimony in support of SB2373 SD1.

Les Estrella, President & CEO

SB-2373-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/16/2022 12:46:54 AM

Testimony for CMV on 3/16/2022 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Carrie Ann Shirota	ACLU of Hawai'i	Comments	Remotely Via Zoom

Comments:

Aloha Chair Ohno, Vice Chair Ganaden and Committee Members:

The ACLU of Hawai'i supports the intent of SB2373 SD1 that establishes and appropriates funds for a program called Project Reset to help individuals secure post-release housing, in support of reentry, rehabilitation, and employment prospects.

The ACLU advocates for data driven decarceration strategies and investments in housing, education, employment, health care, human services and restorative justice in our communities.

We fully support appropriations for reentry support services, including housing assistance, within the Department of Human Services. Rather than creating a new "Reset" program, we recommend that DHS serve as a pass through agency and contract with community-based non-profit providers with experience in providing comprehensive reintegration support services through a "reach-in" model." These community-based non-profit providers would reach into jails and prisons and start re-entry planning processes six months to one year before a person's release.

This reach in model allows community based re-entry providers to build trust with individuals exiting jails and prisons and allows for ample time to obtain identification, health care insurance 30 days prior to release, housing and employment assistance, bus passes, etc. Two local examples of the reach in model include Waikiki Health Center's Pu'uhonua Prison Project and Maui Economic Opportunity's BEST Reintegration. They have been successful in providing comprehensive reentry support and reducing recidivism rates. However, these programs require additional funding to sustain comprehensive reentry support services and serve more people exiting our jails and prisons.

Alternatively, if Project Reset is created within the Department of Public Safety, the ACLU recommends that DHS collect demographic data of its participants and outcome data to measure the project's effectiveness in comparison to re-entry programs operated by the Department of Public Safety and community based reentry service providers such as Waikiki Health Center's Pu'uhonua Prison Program, MEO's BEST Reintegration Program, YWCA Fernhurst, Going Home, Men of Pa'a, etc. This would provide policy makers with critical data points to inform future public policies relating to reentry and appropriations.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on SB2372 SD1.

Sincerely,
Carrie Ann Shirota

ACLU Policy Director

Mahalo,
Carrie Ann Shirota

SB-2373-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/12/2022 4:12:51 PM

Testimony for CMV on 3/16/2022 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Dara Carlin, M.A.	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Stand in Support.

SB-2373-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2022 5:26:31 PM

Testimony for CMV on 3/16/2022 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Carolyn Eaton	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha, Chair Ohno, Vice Chair Ganaden and members of the Committee,

My name is Carolyn Eaton and I support this bill. Mahalo for your work for the betterment of the State, in particular, its correctional system. It is work, research shows, which benefits the entire community.

SB-2373-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2022 11:24:12 AM

Testimony for CMV on 3/16/2022 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Carla Allison	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I strongly support SB2373 and ask CMV members to do the same.
Thank you.

SB-2373-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2022 11:26:49 AM

Testimony for CMV on 3/16/2022 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Diana Bethel	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

SB2373 SD1 Description:

Establishes and appropriates funds for a program named Project Reset to help inmates secure post-release housing, in support of reentry, rehabilitation, and employment prospects.

What options does a person have if they have no money, no support network, nowhere to live and no job? Together with barriers to housing and employment for convicted offenders, the odds are stacked against their successful reentry into society and it is not surprising that reoffending is a natural consequence.

SB2373 SD1 would level the playing field and give those returning to society a fighting chance to succeed on the outside. As an added bonus, reducing recidivism lowers costs to taxpayers and increases public safety.

Please pass SB2373 SD1.

SB-2373-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/15/2022 11:18:09 AM

Testimony for CMV on 3/16/2022 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Wendy Gibson-Viviani	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

TO: House of Representatives, The Thirty-First Legislature Regular Session Of 2022

Committee On Corrections, Military, & Veterans

FROM: Wendy Gibson-Viviani RN/BSN

RE: SB2373 (In Support)

Dear Chair Ohno Vice-Chair, Ganaden, and Members of the Committee,

Please support this bill. We have a lot of work to do to improve our criminal justice system.

Passing this Prisoner Rehabilitation; Homelessness: Employment and Housing bill is an important step towards this goal.

Thank you,

Wendy Gibson-Viviani RN/BSN

Kailua

(Oahu Resident for 29 years)



The Institute for Human Services, Inc.
Ending the Cycle of Homelessness

TO: Honorable Rep. Nadine K. Nakamura,
Chair, House Committee on Housing

Honorable Rep. David A. Tarnas,
Chair, House Committee on Water & Land

FROM: Connie Mitchell MS, APRN, BC, Executive Director
IHS, The Institute for Human Services

SUBJECT: S.B. 2373,SD1 – RELATING TO OFFENDER REENTRY

HEARING: March 17, 2022, 11:00 am Via Videoconference, State Capitol Conf. Room 423

POSITION: IHS supports the passing of S.B. 2373, SD1.

IHS, the Institute for Human Services, supports the intent of S.B. 2373,SD1. This bill is meant to bring housing assistance and supportive services to the population of formerly incarcerated people that do not qualify for the Housing First program for "chronically homeless" individuals.

The Project Reset program will be a comprehensive, wrap-around service to assist formerly incarcerated individuals in securing "post-release housing, including transitional housing and permanent housing, as necessary, to support the offender's reentry, rehabilitation, and employment prospects." This will make a significant impact on ensuring the success of these individuals because housing stability reduces the tendency towards recidivism. IHS has seen through its reentry houses that steady employment and housing are the key drivers of long-term success in this population.

The continuity of case management and services utilized will be necessary to the success of "Project Reset" clients. IHS and other agencies have begun to provide pre and post-tenancy services funded by the DHS's Medicaid Community Integration Services (CIS). This could be a good funding source to pair with the program for the supportive service needs of participants in the Reset Program.

This measure should include an appropriation of at least \$375,000 to fund the wrap-around services described. If Project Reset is to accompany bail reform, which increases the outflow of pretrial individuals who are homeless or those needing housing while awaiting fitness evaluation, the appropriation will need to reflect an increase to accommodate these additional numbers.

Thank you.

