

HB 2490

RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE.

Enhances the juvenile justice system by concentrating secure bed space on serious juvenile offenders. Strengthens disposition, adjustment, diversion, and services available for juvenile offenders to ensure family court judges, court staff, departmental staff, and service providers have the tools needed to keep youth safely and effectively in their communities. Increases interagency collaboration. Establishes a temporary Juvenile Justice Oversight Advisory Council.

Effective July 1, 2030. (HB2490 HD2)



**TESTIMONY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE, 2014**

ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:

H.B. NO. 2490, H.D. 2, RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE.

BEFORE THE:

SENATE COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND
MILITARY AFFAIRS AND ON JUDICIARY AND LABOR

DATE: Monday, March 17, 2014

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

LOCATION: State Capitol, Room 016

TESTIFIER(S): David M. Louie, Attorney General, or
Blair Goto, Deputy Attorney General

Chairs Espero and Hee and Members of the Committees:

The Department of the Attorney General supports this bill, but notes a constitutional problem.

The purpose of the bill is to improve the juvenile justice system by requiring use of evidence-based practices such as case plans, reentry plans, risk and needs assessments, diversion and informal adjustment, earned discharge from probation, training of probation officers on best practices, and limiting commitments to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. The bill would also establish a juvenile justice interdepartmental cluster to coordinate services for high-need youth, require reporting of outcomes to a temporary juvenile justice oversight advisory council, and repeal chapter 321D, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS).

Article III, section 14, of the Hawaii Constitution provides: "No law shall be passed except by bill. Each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title. . . ." The title of this bill is "relating to juvenile justice." All of the sections of the bill deal with various aspects of the juvenile justice system except section 15 on page 42, lines 13-14. Section 15 of the bill would repeal chapter 321D, HRS. Chapter 321D, HRS, establishes the statewide interdepartmental cluster (cluster) for services to children having severe emotional and developmental problems. Although some children being served by the cluster are involved with the juvenile justice system through the judiciary, many children are not. As a result, the section 15 repeal of chapter 321D, HRS, would affect a topic wider than "juvenile justice" and would

violate article III, section 14, of the Constitution. Accordingly, we recommend that section 15 of the bill be deleted and placed in another bill with a suitable title.

There is also a typographical error in the bill. Section 16 of the bill begins on page 42, line 15, and creates the juvenile justice oversight advisory council. On page 47, lines 7-10, the bill contains a second section 16 that addresses impairment of contracts. If section 15 of the bill is deleted as recommended above, the first section 16 of the bill on page 42 could be renumbered to section 15, and the remaining sections 16-19 of the bill could then retain their current numbering.

As to the remainder of the bill, evidence-based practices are those that have been shown by research to be likely to reduce delinquency and recidivism. By integrating these evidence-based practices into how it supervises, places, and treats youth, Hawaii's juvenile justice system will be poised to benefit from the positive experiences of other juvenile justice systems that have implemented similar practices. If other systems' successful experiences can be realized here, these practices are likely to reduce delinquency in Hawaii and, in so doing, result in increased efficiency and improved outcomes in Hawaii's juvenile justice system.

If section 15 of the bill can be deleted and the first section 16 renumbered, we believe that the remainder of the bill creates no constitutional or legal problems and respectfully ask the Committees to pass this bill with the requested amendments.



The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

Testimony to

The Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs

The Honorable Will Espero, Chair

The Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker, Vice Chair

The Senate Committee on Judiciary and Labor

The Honorable Clayton Hee, Chair

The Honorable Maile S. L. Shimabukuro, Vice Chair

Monday, March 17, 2014, 10:00 a.m.

State Capitol, Conference Room 016

By

R. Mark Browning

Deputy Chief Judge, Senior Family Judge

Family Court of the First Circuit

Bill No. and Title: House Bill No. 2490, House Draft 2, Relating to Juvenile Justice.

Purpose: To improve and enhance Hawaii's juvenile justice system. (HD2)

Judiciary's Position:

The Judiciary strongly supports passage of House Bill No. 2490, House Draft 2. The Preamble of this bill thoroughly explains the history, work, and conclusions of the Hawaii Juvenile Justice Working Group that was established in August of 2013 by Governor Neil Abercrombie, Chief Justice Mark Recktenwald, Senate President Donna Mercado Kim, and House Speaker Joseph Souki.

This testimony will not repeat the information already found in the Preamble. We respectfully note that this bill addresses recommendations listed in the Final Report of the Working Group, including:



House Bill No. 2490, House Draft 2, Relating to Juvenile Justice
Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs
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- Recommendation 7: Clarify the Criteria Used to Release Youth from HYCF (13).
- Recommendation 8: Require the Creation of Offender Reentry Plans (13).
- Recommendation 9: Provide Clear Diversion Authority for Youth Who Do Not Need Justice System Interventions (14).
- Recommendation 10: Standardize Criteria for Informal Adjustment (14).
- Recommendation 11: Codify Current Administrative Monitoring Practices (14).
- Recommendation 12: Provide for a Risk and Needs Assessment to Assist Judges in Disposition Decisions (15).
- Recommendation 13: Use Risk and Needs Assessments to Drive Supervision (15).
- Recommendation 14: Create Case Plans to Focus Probation on Successful Outcomes (15).
- Recommendation 15: Require at Least One Home Visit for Probated Youth (16).
- Recommendation 16: Provide Annual Training for Probation Officers (16).
- Recommendation 17: Create Graduated Sanctions and Incentives for Probated Youth (16).
- Recommendation 18: Invest in Proven Practices to Reduce Reoffending (16-17).
- Recommendation 19: Establish a System of Earned Discharge for Youth to Incentivize Success (17).
- Recommendation 21: Provide a Pathway to Earlier Referrals and Access to Mental Health Services (17-18).
- Recommendation 22: Enhance Interagency Collaboration (18).
- Recommendation 23: Implement a System of Performance and Outcome Measures (18-19).
- Recommendation 24: Empower an Oversight Committee to Monitor Reforms and Report Outcome Measures (19).

The Working Group's Final Report clearly connects the dots between public safety, restricting HYCF to serious offenders, developing a continuum of services, expanding local alternatives based on evidence-based practices, and saving public monies by smart reinvestment. In particular to House Bill No. 2490, House Draft 2, besides mandating specific best practices, care is taken to develop data that will inform future practices. Building on the data, the bill creates a system of reporting from the executive agencies and the family court. An oversight committee is created to receive, review, and act upon the generated reports and data.

The Working Group has performed a remarkable and tangible service for this state—not just for youthful offenders and their families—but for everyone. Everyone benefits when public



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safety can be strengthened and when children are given the tools to reach healthy and productive futures.

The Judiciary strongly supports the passage of House Bill No. 2490, House Draft 2.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on this bill.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. Box 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

**Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs
Senate Committee on Judiciary and Labor
HB2490, HD2,**

**Testimony of Linda Rosen, M.D., M.P.H.
Director of Health**

March 17, 2014, 10:00 a.m., Room 016

1 **Department's Position:** Support with **RESERVATIONS** and **AMENDMENTS**.

2 **Fiscal Implications:** Amount of fiscal impact unknown

3 **Purpose and Justification:** The purpose of this bill is to enhance the juvenile justice system by
4 concentrating secure bed space on serious juvenile offenders; strengthen disposition, adjustment,
5 diversion and services available for juvenile offenders; increase interagency collaboration and establish
6 a temporary oversight committee.

7 The department of health supports the work of, and appreciates serving on, the Hawaii Juvenile
8 Justice Working Group which helped develop this and other measures to implement the Working
9 Group's recommendations.

10 We support this proposal if it includes a revenue stream to expand access to mental health and
11 substance abuse services and does not replace or adversely impact priorities indicated in the Executive
12 Budget.

13 The department respectfully recommends that Section 15 be stricken. Through its foresight, in
14 1987 the Hawaii State Legislature established an interdepartmental cluster for services through Hawaii
15 Revised Statutes §321D. This interdepartmental cluster, called the HI SYNC (Hawaii Interagency State

1 Youth Network of Care), is currently in operation and meets regularly to coordinate services for children
2 with emotional and behavioral challenges. There is active participation by the Judiciary, Office of
3 Youth Services, Department of Education, Department of Human Services, and the Developmental
4 Disabilities Division, Early Intervention Section and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division of
5 the Department of Health. Maintaining the Chapter 321D, Hawaii Revised Statutes, interdepartmental
6 cluster is necessary for those youth who are not involved in the justice system.

7 Section 3 proposes to establish an interdepartmental cluster. The department respectfully
8 recommends that Section 3 be stricken and that the Judiciary utilize the existing Chapter 321D
9 interdepartmental cluster to coordinate services between the judiciary and the child and adolescent
10 mental health division. Establishing a second interdepartmental cluster is unnecessary and redundant.

11 Section 13 proposes that youth be referred to the department of health for an eligibility
12 determination. The department welcomes referrals for mental health evaluation and treatment, if
13 appropriate, provided additional funding for this population is provided through legislative
14 appropriation. The department has an array of mental health and substance abuse services, including
15 evidence based programs and services.

16 Section 16 proposes the establishment of a temporary juvenile justice oversight advisory council,
17 and specifies that two members of the child and adolescent mental health division of the department of
18 health serve on the advisory council. The department welcomes participation on the council and will
19 support its work. The department appreciates the Working Group's foresight in including
20 representatives from school based behavioral health and special education of the department of
21 education on the advisory council.

22 We thank you for the opportunity to testify.

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR



PATRICIA McMANAMAN
DIRECTOR

BARBARA A. YAMASHITA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Will Espero, Chair
Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military
Affairs

The Honorable Clayton Hee, Chair
Senate Committee on Judiciary and Labor

FROM: Patricia McManaman, Director

SUBJECT: **H.B. 2490, H.D.2 - RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE**

Hearing: Monday, March 17, 2014; 10:00 a.m.
Conference Room 016, State Capitol

PURPOSE: The purpose of this bill is to enhance the juvenile justice system by concentrating secure bed space on serious juvenile offenders; strengthen disposition, adjustment, diversion, and services available for juvenile offenders to ensure family court judges, court staff, departmental staff, and service providers have the tools needed to keep youth safely and effectively in their communities; increase interagency collaboration; and establish a temporary Juvenile Justice Oversight Advisory Council.

DEPARTMENT'S POSITION: The Department of Human Services (DHS) supports H.B. 2490, H.D. 2, which will institute the system changes recommended by the Hawaii Juvenile Justice Working Group. The Working Group was tasked to make policy recommendations that will move Hawai'i toward a more effective, equitable and efficient juvenile justice system.

These changes are intended to reduce juvenile delinquency recidivism through evidence-based practices and mental health and substance abuse treatment programs.

H.B. 2490, H.D. 2, includes the system changes proposed by the Working Group that will improve our juvenile justice by enhancing services at the "front end" of our juvenile justice system and thereby reducing recidivism.

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

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



LINDA ROSEN, M.D., M.P.H.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

STATE COUNCIL ON MENTAL HEALTH
P.O. Box 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File: DOH/ADAD

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EX-OFFICIO:

Lynn N. Fallin
Deputy Director for
Behavioral
Health Administration

**TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB2490.HD2: RELATING TO
JUVENILE JUSTICE**

TO: Senator Will Espero, Chair; Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Vice
Chair and Members, Committee on Public Safety,
Intergovernmental and Military Affairs

Senator Clayton Hee, Chair; Senator Maile S. L.
Shimabukuro, Vice Chair and Members, Committee on
Judiciary and Labor

FROM: G. Mike Durant, Chairperson State Council on Mental Health

Hearing: Monday, March 17, 2014; 10:00 AM; CR 016

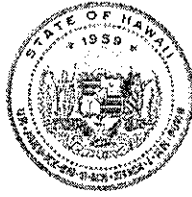
The State Council on Mental Health passed a resolution in support of HB 2490 at its January meeting. Members of the Council are appointed by the Governor and include mental health consumers, family members, providers, several state agencies and representatives from all counties.

The Juvenile Justice system in Hawaii has been in a state of constant reform and restructuring for the past decade. Various administrators and proponents of juvenile justice reform have led the strategic planning and activities in Hawaii through a grass roots implementation process. Those activities have reduced the census at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, provided more integrated care, and developed a process for access to mental health services. At this time it is imperative that the HB2490 provide a better legal framework around the initiatives that are currently in process through the Office of Youth Services, Family Court, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division, and other service providers around the state. These initiatives will ensure that youth involved in the juvenile justice system are provided the services and sentences that best fit the needs of the youth. More serious juvenile offenders will be placed in the system,

rather than our current commitment trends which are more status offenders, i.e. probation violations, truancy, runaways/elopements, or failure to comply with court orders. This bill will require a risk and needs assessment to be conducted on each youth entering into the system, allowing for screening and further referrals to services that youth may need help/treatment with. It also reconvenes the establishment of the Cluster paradigm, to provide coordinated services within the family court system. Finally, a juvenile justice oversight advisory council will be established.

Youth in the juvenile justice system in Hawaii are often struggling with substance use, academic failure, complex trauma, disruptive behaviors, and family discord. Locking them up without preventive services exacerbates the issues and does not solve the underlying problems with the youth, family, and community. Keeping youth in a correctional facility more much of their adolescent life, for status offenses, inhibits their development at all levels. Without juvenile justice reform, we are transitioning youth from one correctional system to the next and without the necessary life skills to become successful adults. The importance of this Senate Bill is in the legal framework that will enhance the work that is currently being done, and provide a more opportunities for youth to become successful adults in the community and provide more integrated care for our youth that are serious offenders.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in support of HB2490.HD2.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES
707 Richards Street, Suite 525
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

March 14, 2014

TO: The Honorable Will Espero, Chair
Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs

The Honorable Clayton Hee, Chair
Senate Committee on Judiciary and Labor

FROM: David Hipp, Executive Director

SUBJECT: H.B. 2490, HD 2 – Relating to Juvenile Justice

Hearing: Monday, March 17, 2014; 10:00 a.m.
State Capitol, Conference Room 016

PURPOSE: The purpose of H.B. 2490, HD 2 is to enhance our state's juvenile justice system by concentrating secure bed space on serious juvenile offenders. Furthermore, there are several recommendations related to juvenile justice reform, including:

- Strengthening juvenile probation to ensure judges have sentencing options such as informal adjustment that keep youth safely and effectively in their communities
- Requiring a risk and needs assessment to be conducted for each minor prior to disposition
- Enhancing interagency collaboration by establishing performance measures and a statewide juvenile justice interdepartmental cluster to provide coordinated services to certain youth within family court, and
- Establishing a juvenile justice oversight advisory council.

OFFICE'S POSITION: OYS strongly supports H.B. 2490, HD 2. On December 13th, a report was released to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Judiciary, which outlined several key data findings within our juvenile justice system that identified areas for improvement, and

two dozen policy recommendations to increase the return on the investment Hawaii makes in its juvenile justice system.

The Working Group which issued this report was a 20-member bipartisan inter-branch group with stakeholders from every facet of juvenile justice, including the judiciary, law enforcement, prosecution, public defense, and community service providers. There were also 5 legislators, including the chairs from both the House and the Senate of the committees for public safety and human services, who served on the group.

The Working Group found that limited community-based options, particularly insufficient access to mental health and substance abuse treatment, often leaves family courts with few options short of confinement at HYCF. A growing body of research indicates that, for many youth, residential placement generally fails to produce better outcomes than evidence-based alternatives in the community, and in some cases may actually increase the risk of reoffending. While taking steps in the right direction, Hawaii has the potential to achieve even better outcomes at less cost through a new set of policies and budget priorities.

Based on its findings, the Working Group's policy recommendations include targeted juvenile justice policy reforms including:

- concentrating HYCF bed space on serious juvenile offenders by making misdemeanor youth ineligible for placement in HYCF
- reinvesting savings from diverting lower-level offenders and increase state funding to strengthen local alternatives, including critical mental health and substance abuse treatment
- ensuring judges and court staff have access to alternatives to secure placement along with the tools and sentencing options they need to help put youth back on the right track
- strengthening probation across the state, including requiring the use of a validated risk and needs assessment, case planning for each youth on probation, a system of sanctions and incentives, and the opportunity for earned discharge, and

- enhancing interagency collaboration, establishing performance measures, and implementing an oversight committee to continually improve juvenile justice practice and ensuring accountability.

In anticipation of questions that may be asked regarding this bill, the following additional information is provided:

- *Does this legislation shift placements within the juvenile justice system without adequate services, programs, and supports in place?*

Public safety is a paramount concern throughout the juvenile justice system. Therefore, this legislation does not release youth or move youth out who are already placed in HYCF. Rather, this legislation emphasizes the need to ensure that appropriate community-based services, programs, and supports are in place for youth, not just at the time of implementation of this legislation, but also as a permanent fixture in our juvenile justice system.

In order to do this, House Bills 2489, HD 2 and 2490, HD 2 provide for 1) an infusion of upfront funding to immediately increase capacity and access to critical treatments and services; 2) a reinvestment of savings from the HYCF budget to the communities to further enhance opportunities for effective rehabilitation and supervision, and 3) new investments in mental health and substance abuse treatment, and other proven practices, to increase access to the most effective methods of reducing reoffending in youth.

These shifts in funding priorities and investments will, during the first fiscal year, be focused on expanding access and availability of already existing services and programs designed to effectively rehabilitate and treat youth in their communities. In addition, this legislation does not limit flexibility on the part of the family court to place youth in the treatment or facility required in each case. In fact, House Bills 2489, HD 1 and 2490, HD 1, taken together, would expand the options and resources judges have to respond quickly and effectively to delinquent behavior. Because of this increase in flexibility, the Judiciary is one of many agencies and organizations supporting the legislation.

- *Is HYCF an effective source for mental health and substance abuse services?*

HYCF is the only fully secure facility in the state where youth can also receive mental health or substance abuse services. While HYCF is indeed the only fully secure correctional facility in the state, I strongly believe it is best used for this purpose—secure confinement—and is not the best option for many youth in need of critical treatments.

Research clearly indicates that secure facilities are an appropriate supervision option for certain youth with a high risk of reoffending. However, research also suggests that alternatives to secure confinement, in the form of an array of proven and promising strategies and programs, can produce sizeable reductions in recidivism. For many youth, residential placement generally fails to produce better outcomes than community-based alternatives, and in some cases may actually increase the risk of reoffending.

Therefore, in order to rehabilitate more of our youth in the juvenile justice system, we must increase access to mental health and substance abuse treatment and other programs proven to reduce delinquency outside of HYCF and ensure HYCF is used for its most effective purpose, securely confining serious juvenile offenders.

- *Will the validated risk and needs assessment be the only factor used to make decisions in the juvenile justice system?*

I cannot overstate the value of a validated risk and needs assessment. This “best practice” in the field of juvenile justice provides a scientific means to estimate the extent to which a youth is a risk to public safety, identify risk factors, and provide comprehensive information about a youth to a judge or other stakeholder in the juvenile justice system.

However, other information and context invariably are necessary in disposition, placement, and treatment decisions. The legislation specifically addresses this by saying:

“Supervision levels, frequency of contacts with probation officers and the court, and referrals to treatment and programs under section 571-31.4(c) (7) shall be established using, *among other factors*, the results of the risk and needs assessment conducted pursuant to section 571-45; . . .”

House Bill 2490, page 6, line 18. Emphasis added.

Further, the bill recognizes that the risk and needs assessment shall be used as one of many factors considered by the judge:

“The results of the risk and needs assessment and any social studies required by this section shall be presented to and considered by the judge prior to making disposition[.] pursuant to section 571-41(d).”

House Bill 2490, page 30, line 16.

This legislation includes the risk and needs assessment as a process that must be conducted prior to disposition, and ensures it is admissible in court, because of the value it adds to the decision-making process, while allowing for additional information and context to be considered at the same time.

- *Does this legislation change the intake process or add judicial responsibilities at intake?*

House Bill 2490 clarifies Hawaii Revised Statutes chapter 571-31.2 by specifically enumerating the diversion authority the courts already have as one of the actions the court may take. Intake officers across Hawaii already have this authority and exercise it. However, the Working Group identified this authority as a source of confusion between the courts and law enforcement in some discrete areas. By clarifying this authority, in statute, this legislation codifies current practice and permits tracking and analysis of the diverted cases.

- *How will the system of earned discharge work?*

House Bill 2490 implements a system of earned discharge for youth who are compliant with their probation terms and conditions. This will allow probation officers to focus their time and resources on youth in need of more intensive supervision and rehabilitation, while incentivizing good behavior for youth on probation.

The timing of the awarding earned discharge credits, as well as the process for taking away credits for certain offenders, must be addressed in judiciary policy and practice. The bill states:

“(c) The judiciary shall adopt policies and procedures for the awarding of earned credits for discharge from probation.”

House Bill 2490, page 12, line 1.

This procedure should be outlined in agency policy and practice to allow for detailed procedures and rapid revision in response to changing needs.

- *Does a requirement that probation be stated in set terms eliminate the family court's flexibility?*

This legislation creates a standard for court orders placing a youth on probation that each order must set an initial term of probation, stated in months or years. This will allow for more deliberate case planning and create clear expectations for youth.

The need for flexibility and modifications to this term is explicitly recognized. The bill states:

"An order by the court placing a child on probation under subparagraph (A) shall include a definite term of probation stated in months or years, subject to extension or modification by the court pursuant to section 571-50."

House Bill 2490, page 33, line 4. Emphasis added.

Hawaii Revised Statutes chapter 571-50 states that "any decree or order of the court may be modified at any time." This allows a judge to modify, extend, or decrease a set probation term at any point in time. Contrary to the testimony your committee received, this section in no way changes a judge's authority to end a probation term once a juvenile offender has met the terms and conditions of probation or shown sufficient compliance with rehabilitation goals, or to extend a probation term for youth in need of additional supervision or interventions.

- *Are the parole criteria in HB 2490 to be considered by the director of OYS an exhaustive list?*

House Bill 2490, HD 2 codifies the criteria currently used within HYCF to order the release or parole of a youth. The legislation lays out criteria that the director is required to consider. Based on standard rules of statutory interpretation, stating the factors which shall be considered does not imply an exhaustive list of factors. In fact, the factors to be considered when granting parole actually far exceed what is currently in statute, and this bill simply codifies what the "best practices" tell us should be in place. Furthermore, the completion of a

The Honorable Will Espero
The Honorable Clayton Hee
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program is a non-factor as programs are ongoing, and are expected to be continued as youth transition back to their communities.

In conjunction with H.B. 2489, HD 2, we are confident that through these bills that our state can make both significant and long overdue strides in the field of juvenile justice by enhancing services at the "front end" of our juvenile justice system and thereby accelerating reductions in the state's use of secure confinement for lower-level juvenile offenders while reducing recidivism, protecting public safety, and improving outcomes for our troubled youth and their families.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
**CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION
COMMISSION**

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Chair

THOMAS T. WATTS
Commissioner

ABELINA SHAW
Commissioner

PAMELA FERGUSON-BREY
Executive Director

TESTIMONY ON HOUSE BILL 2490 HOUSE DRAFT 2
RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE

Pamela Ferguson-Brey, Executive Director
Crime Victim Compensation Commission

Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military
Affairs

Senator Will Espero, Chair
Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Vice Chair

Senate Committee on Judiciary and Labor
Senator Clayton Hee, Chair
Senator Maile S.L. Shimabukuro, Vice Chair

Monday, March 17, 2014; 10:00 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 016

Chairs Espero and Hee, Vice Chairs Baker and Shimabukuro, and Members of the Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs and the Senate Committee on Judiciary and Labor:

Thank you for providing the Crime Victim Compensation Commission ("Commission") with the opportunity to testify before you today. The Commission strongly supports with amendments the passage of House Bill 2490, HD2, Relating to Juvenile Justice. House Bill 2490, HD2, improves and enhances Hawai'i's juvenile justice system.

The Commission was established in 1967 to mitigate the suffering and financial impact experienced by crime victims of violent crime by providing compensation to pay un-reimbursed crime-related expenses. Many victims of violent crimes could not afford to pay their medical

bills, receive needed mental health or rehabilitative services, or bury a loved one if compensation were not available.

The Commission supports the goals of House Bill 2490, HD2, however, the Commission is concerned that the proposed legislation does not address the needs of the victims of the juvenile offenders. House Bill 2490, HD2, is based on the recommendations of the Hawai'i Juvenile Justice Working Group. The victim community was not represented on the Juvenile Justice Working Group. Prior to the issuance of the Hawai'i Juvenile Justice Working Group's final report, the Pew Charitable Trusts asked the Commission and members of the victim community to provide comments on issues involved in the juvenile crime justice system. None of the comments and suggestions were included into the final report or in House Bill 2490, HD2. The Hawai'i Juvenile Justice Working Group's Final Report made only a passing, non-substantive reference to victims (page 11) and makes only one reference to restitution (on page 13). The report recommended that the juvenile reentry plan include restitution. House Bill 2490, HD2, does not specifically require that the reentry plan address restitution.

Restitution has been established as a factor in reducing recidivism amongst juveniles. See e.g. Butts, Jeffrey A. & Snyder, Howard "Restitution and Juvenile Recidivism" *Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (September 1992); Zehr, Howard "Restitution Reduces Recidivism", *Crime and Justice Network Newsletter* (Oct. 1990-March 1991); Ruback, R. Barry "Restitution in Pennsylvania: A Multimethod Investigation" *Final Grant Report Submitted to Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency* (August 2002). For this reason, the Commission recommends that House Bill 2490, HD2, be amended to 1) make restitution mandatory for juvenile offenders, 2) include restitution as an issue that must be addressed in the reentry program, and 3) reestablish a Juvenile Monetary Restitution Project (JMRP) in the Judiciary. JMRP would be an employment assistance/workforce development program that helps juvenile offenders find and maintain employment which will, in turn, improve their ability to pay restitution. JMRP would include data collection to identify barriers to restitution payments and track the impact of restitution payment and employment on recidivism.

In addition to addressing restitution, the Commission requests that this bill be amended to include the recommendations made to the PEW Charitable Trust by representatives of the statewide victim community. In addition to making restitution mandatory and creating JMRF, the victim community recommended that any juvenile justice legislation address: 1) restorative justice programming, 2) confidentiality issues, and 3) data collection regarding payment of restitution. Restorative justice programming provides a structured opportunity for juvenile offenders to apologize to their victims through the development of an “apology class” and to understand the harm their actions have caused to their victims, and to the community, through attendance at “victim impact panels”. The United States Department of Justice created an “Impact of Crime on Victims” curriculum that was positively evaluated for effectiveness with both adult and juvenile offenders that can be adapted to Hawai‘i.

Confidentiality issues have prevented victims of juvenile offenders from obtaining justice. While the confidentiality of juvenile cases is important, it must be balanced against the needs of the victims. In the following instances, limited information should be provided to the victims:

- Compensation -- Provide victims of juvenile offenders meaningful access to crime victim compensation by providing the victim witness advocate programs within the county prosecutors’ offices with timely access to the police reports. Allow the advocates to provide case identifying information to the Commission so the Commission can pay compensation (police reports are required for payment of compensation by the Commission).
- Protective Orders/Restraining Orders - Provide victims meaningful access to protective/restraining orders by providing them with the information necessary to file a restraining order (name of offender and offender’s parents and their address).
- Victim Notification - provide notification to victims/surviving family members when juvenile offenders are released from a secure custody setting.
- Civil Suit to Recover Crime Related Expenses - Provide victims with access to information necessary to file a civil suit to recoup their crime related expenses.

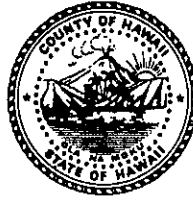
The creation of a data driven approach to restitution and assessment in all juvenile offender cases is necessary to ensure an evidence based approach to improving rights for and services of victims

of juvenile offenders. A significant percentage of cases involving juvenile offenders are informally adjusted. It is currently unknown whether the victims of juvenile offenders are receiving restitution in these cases. Likewise, no data on formally adjudicated juveniles is available. The documentation of data about the enforcement of the statutory rights of victims of juvenile offenders – particularly victim restitution, notification and safety – requires person-power to collect and analyze data to insure an evidence-based approach to improving rights for and services to the victims. The data elements of evaluating the success of this legislation in Hawai'i *must* include data specific to the collection of victim restitution, victim notification, and victim safety measures ordered, maintained and/or violated.

The bill with the proposed amendments will be a victim centered approach to juvenile criminal justice and will benefit both juvenile offenders and victims.

Thank you for providing the Commission with the opportunity to testify in strong supports with amendments of House Bill 2490, HD2.

William P. Kenoī
Mayor



Walter K.M. Lau
Managing Director

Randall M. Kurohara
Deputy Managing Director

County of Hawai'i Office of the Mayor

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March 17, 2014

The Honorable Will Espero, Chair
and Members of the Senate Committee on
Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs
The Honorable Clayton Hee, Chair
and Members of the Senate Committee on
Judiciary and Labor
Hawai'i State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 016
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

RE: House Bill 2490, HD 2 RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE

Aloha, Chair Espero, Chair Hee and Committee Members:

Mahalo for the opportunity to offer my strong support of House Bill 2490, HD 2 that will enhance the juvenile justice system by among other things, strengthening juvenile probation, enhancing interagency collaboration and establishing a temporary juvenile justice oversight advisory council.

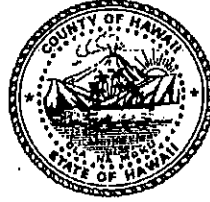
These types of programs will support our most vulnerable and challenged youth and provide them with the direction and skills they need to develop into strong adults that make positive contributions to our society.

Aloha,

Wally Lau,
MANAGING DIRECTOR

MITCHELL D. ROTH
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

DALE A. ROSS
FIRST DEPUTY
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY



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OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 2490 HD2

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY,
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

Senator Will Espero, Chair
Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND LABOR

Senator Clayton Hee, Chair
Senator Maile S.L. Shimabukuro, Vice Chair

Monday, March 17, 2014, 10:00 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 016

Honorable Chairs Espero and Hee, Vice Chairs Baker and Shimabukuro, and Members of the Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs and the Committee on Judiciary and Labor, the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Hawai'i submits the following testimony in support of House Bill No. 2490 HD2.

This measure enhances the juvenile justice system by concentrating secure bed space on serious juvenile offenders. Strengthens disposition, adjustment, diversion, and services available for juvenile offenders to ensure family court judges, court staff, departmental staff, and service providers have the tools needed to keep youth safely and effectively in their communities. Increases interagency collaboration. Establishes a temporary Juvenile Justice Oversight Advisory Council.

Efforts have to be made to reduce juvenile recidivism and this bill is a necessary investment the State must make. These types of programs will support our most vulnerable and challenged youth and will provide them with the direction and skills they need to develop into strong adults that make positive contributions to our society.

The Office of the Prosecuting Attorney of the County of Hawai'i supports the passage of House Bill No. 2490 HD2. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Roth", written in a cursive style.

Mitchell D. Roth
Prosecuting Attorney
County of Hawai'i

Justin F. Kollar
Prosecuting Attorney

Kevin K. Takata
First Deputy



Rebecca A. Vogt
Second Deputy

Diana Gausepohl-White, LCSW
Victim/Witness Program Director

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

County of Kaua'i, State of Hawai'i

3990 Ka'ana Street, Suite 210, Lihu'e, Hawai'i 96766

808-241-1888 ~ FAX 808-241-1758

Victim/Witness Program 808-241-1898 or 800-668-5734

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF
H.B. NO. 2490, HD2
A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE

Justin F. Kollar, Prosecuting Attorney
County of Kauai

Senate Committees on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs
and Judiciary and Labor

Monday, March 17, 2014
10:00 a.m., Room 016


Honorable Chairs Espero and Hee, Vice-Chairs Baker and Shimabukuro, and
Committee Members:

The Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Kauai submits the following
testimony in **support** of H.B. 2490, HD2, Relating to Juvenile Justice, along
with its companion measure, H.B. 2489, HD2.

As grounds therefore, we cite to the reasons provided in the testimony of David
Hipp from the Office of Youth Services, dated February 24, 2014.

For these reasons, we **support** H.B. 2490, HD2, as written. We ask the
Committees to **pass** the bill. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this
matter.

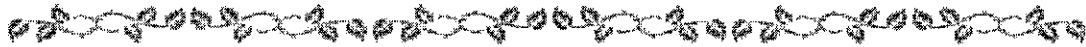
Respectfully,


Justin F. Kollar
Prosecuting Attorney
County of Kaua'i

COMMUNITY ALLIANCE ON PRISONS

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

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



COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

Sen. Will Espero, Chair

Sen. Rosalyn Baker, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND LABOR

Sen. Clayton Hee, Chair

Sen. Maile Shimabukuro, Vice Chair

Monday, March 17, 2014

10:00 a.m.

Room 016

SUPPORT FOR HB 2490 HD2 - JUVENILE JUSTICE

Aloha Chairs Espero and Hee, Vice Chairs Baker and Shimabukuro and Members of the Committees!

My name is Kat Brady and I am the Coordinator of Community Alliance on Prisons, a community initiative promoting smart justice policies for more than a decade. This testimony is respectfully offered on behalf of the 5,800 Hawai'i individuals living behind bars, always mindful that approximately 1,500 Hawai'i individuals are serving their sentences abroad, thousands of miles away from their loved ones, their homes and, for the disproportionate number of incarcerated Native Hawaiians, far from their ancestral lands.

HB 2490 HD2 enhances the juvenile justice system by concentrating secure bed space on serious juvenile offenders and strengthens disposition, adjustment, diversion, and services available for juvenile offenders to ensure family court judges, court staff, departmental staff, and service providers have the tools needed to keep youth safely and effectively in their communities. It increases interagency collaboration and establishes a temporary Juvenile Justice Oversight Advisory Council. Effective July 1, 2030.

Community Alliance on Prisons supports this measure.

We have been working on adult justice issues for almost two decades. When we read Dr. Marilyn Brown's dissertation called *Motherhood on the Margins* (2003) that found 36% of the women on parole at the time of the research started in the juvenile justice system, this was a clarion call to Community Alliance on Prisons and we started working on juvenile issues to shut down the pipeline of youth entering the adult system.

Representing Community Alliance on Prisons, I am a member of the Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee of the federally funded Juvenile Alternatives to Detention Initiative (JDAI); serve as an Advisory Board member to Films By Youth Inside (FYI), a program at HYCF that helps our youth tell their stories through production of short films they write, film, and for which serve as the cast and crew; serve on the Board of `Opio Haku Mo`olelo (Youth writing stories; youth making meaning); and assist a girl's filmmaking program called Making Media That Matters.

Research on better ways of addressing youthful offenses clearly shows that **incarcerating juveniles is not the most effective way of helping our youth** and does nothing to help us achieve better outcomes for all of our communities.

Neuroscientists, using advanced brain-scanning technology, are getting a better view of how the human brain develops than ever before. And what they've found is that in most people, **the prefrontal cortex and its links to other regions of the brain are not fully formed until age 25** – much later than anyone had realized. These areas are the seat of “executive decision making” – the parts of the brain that allow people to think through the likely consequences of an action, weigh the risks and benefits and stop themselves from acting on impulse. In other words, the stuff that makes you a mature person.¹

Brian Wilcox, a psychologist at the University of Nebraska said, *“There’s been a growing recognition that most of our earlier law in how we treat adolescents and young adults was chaotic and not tied to any empirical rationale. When many of these laws were established, there really wasn’t research on which they could be based.”*

It is no secret that Native Hawaiians, Samoans and Filipinos are over-represented in Hawai'i's justice system.² This is shameful and points to a real deficiency in our society. We *can* change this.

The Hawai'i Juvenile Justice Working Group found that in 2012, 41% of youth were committed for nonviolent offenses. They also found that Hawai'i's violent offense arrest rates are below the national average and our property offense arrest rates are above the national average.

We know that 80% of the youth in the First Circuit are in need of substance abuse treatment yet there is only one residential treatment facility to serve this desperate need.

Community Alliance on Prisons is so grateful that the bill includes a reentry plan for youth. This has been the weak link in the juvenile system, just as it has been in the adult system. We also support **instituting intermediate sanctions** for the most common probation violations as an important step in helping our youth understand the consequences of their actions.

¹ What is the Age of Responsibility? By Alan Greenblatt, October 2009. <http://www.governing.com/node/4018>

² Why So Many Hawaiian, Samoan And Filipino Youth In Justice System? Civil Beat, By Chad Blair October 24, 2012. <http://www.civilbeat.com/articles/2012/10/24/17448-why-so-many-hawaiian-samoan-and-filipino-youth-in-justice-system/>

Including **earned discharge** from probation is an important step in restoring hope to a youth who has broken the law. It gives youth something to focus on in order to reach their fullest potential. If a young person feels that there is no way out of the system, it can lead to more offenses as he or she may feel they have been labelled.

Adopting a **parole plan with services** is vital to successful reentry so that our youth achieve the results for which we all hope.

These elements are all so important. Please understand that if we don't invest in our youth, we are all doomed. Let's see each child in our communities as a precious gem. Let's do everything we can to help them understand the facets of life and help them work through the rough spots. Be a mentor! Be a champion! Please support our keiki and youth by passing this bill.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

"Children are the living messages we send to a time we will not see."
John W. Whitehead, founder, Rutherford Institute

HAWAII YOUTH SERVICES NETWORK

677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 702 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Phone: (808) 531-2198 Fax: (808) 534-1199

Web site: <http://www.hysn.org> E-mail: info@hysn.org

Daryl Selman, President

Judith F. Clark, Executive Director

Aloha House

American Civil Liberties Union of Hawaii

Bay Clinic, Inc.

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Honolulu

Big Island Substance Abuse Council

Blueprint for Change

Bobby Benson Center

Catholic Charities Hawaii

Child and Family Service

Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii

Courage House Hawaii

Domestic Violence Action Center

EPIC, Inc.

Family Programs Hawaii

Family Support Hawaii

Hale Kipa, Inc.

Hale 'Opio Kauai, Inc.

Hawaii Behavioral Health

Hawaii Student Television

Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies Coalition

Hina Mauka Teen Care

Hui Malama Learning Center

Kaanalike

Kahi Mohala Behavioral Health

KEY (Kualoa-Heeia Ecumenical Youth)

Project

Kids Hurt Too

Kokua Kalihi Valley

Life Foundation

Marimed Foundation

Maui Youth and Family Services

Palama Settlement

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

Parents and Children Together (PACT)

Planned Parenthood of Hawaii

REAL

Salvation Army Family Intervention Svcs.

Salvation Army Family Treatment Svcs.

Sex Abuse Treatment Center

Susannah Wesley Community Center

The Catalyst Group

The Children's Alliance of Hawaii

Waikiki Health Center

Women Helping Women

YWCA of Kauai

March 12, 2014

To: Senator Will Espero, Chair
And members of the Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and
Military Affairs

Senator Clayton Hee, Chair
And members of the Committee on Judiciary and Labor

Testimony in Support of HB 2490 HD 2 Relating to Juvenile Justice

Hawaii Youth Services Network (HYSN), a statewide coalition of youth-serving organizations, supports HB 2490 HD 2 Relating to Juvenile Justice.

Youth who enter a juvenile prison are more likely to experience continued involvement in the juvenile and adult criminal justice system.

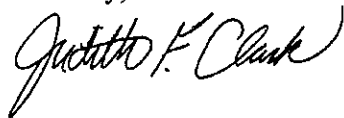
Most juvenile offenders in Hawaii are arrested for non-violent crimes. Half of all arrests are for status offenses, such as running away from home, curfew violation, or truancy from school. These young people are not a danger to the community. Their offenses are often the result of a troubled family life – domestic violence or child abuse – or due to the youth's need for mental health or substance abuse treatment services.

By increasing assessment and treatment options in the community, we can redirect these youth into safe, healthy, and productive activities and prevent future police and court involvement.

Funds that are currently used to incarcerate our youth can more productively be used to expand community-based options. We support initiatives currently under consideration by the Hawaii Legislature, such as the Safe Places for Youth Network and increased resources for substance abuse and mental health treatment for juvenile offenders.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,



Judith F. Clark, MPH
Executive Director

Board of Directors

JEAN ADAIR-LELAND, PH.D.,
PRESIDENT
JOHN ZABRISKIE,
TREASURER
KATHERINE WATANABE
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PRESIDENT, MAUI
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MYA MOE HLA, M.D., PH.D.
MELINDA MULLIS
BETH NAHOLOWA'A MURPH
STEVEN NAGATA, J.D.
SHERRY KING NIETHAMMER
LINDA TAKAI, M.ED.
SCOTT WALL
MARY PAT WATERHOUSE

Pro Bono Attorney

PAUL ALSTON,
ALSTON HUNT FLOYD &
ING

Staff

MARYA GRAMBS,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ANTONIA ALVAREZ,
L.M.S.W, DIRECTOR,
STOP YOUTH SUICIDE &
BULLYING PROJECT
JERE MEDEIROS,
OPERATIONS MANAGER
ROBERT COLLESANO,
DIRECTOR, MAUI BRANCH



Helping Hawai'i Live Life Well

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DATE: March 12, 2014

TO: Senator Will Espero, Chair, and members, Senate Public Safety,
Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs Committee; and Senator Clayton
Hee, Chair, and members, Senate Judiciary and Labor Committee

FROM: Marya Grambs, Mental Health America of Hawaii

RE MEASURE #: HB 2490,

HD2http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2014/Bills/SB2211_SD2_.pdf

HEARING AT: 3/17/14 @ 10 a.m.

STRONG SUPPORT

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on HB2490. Mental Health America of Hawai'i is the oldest mental health organization in Hawaii. We are in **STRONG SUPPORT** of this bill, which will enhance the juvenile justice system, strengthen juvenile probation, enhance interagency collaboration and establish a juvenile justice oversight advisory council. The youth being targeted by this bill and HB2489 are those who should not be criminalized; they should be helped and supported.

They are our most vulnerable and challenged youth who often come from violence, abuse, or neglect at home or bullying at school; they may have personal problems that they are not equipped to deal with on their own. These programs will provide them with the mental health support, direction and skills so that they can develop into strong adults.



HAWAII SUBSTANCE ABUSE COALITION

HB2490 HD2 RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS: Senator Will Espero, Chair; Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Vice Chair

SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY AND LABOR: Senator Clayton Hee, Chair; Senator Maile S.L. Shimabukuro, Vice Chair

- Monday, March 17, 2014 at 10:00 a.m.
- Conference Room 016

HSAC Supports HB2490 HD2:

Good Morning Chairs Espero and Hee, Vice Chairs Baker and Shimabukuro; and Distinguished Committee Members. My name is Alan Johnson, Chair of the Hawaii Substance Abuse Coalition, an organization of more than twenty treatment and prevention agencies across the State.

The Hawaii Substance Abuse Coalition fully supports implementation of the recommendations of the Hawaii Juvenile Justice Working Group to strengthen Hawaii's juvenile justice system through the following improvements:

- Mandating a personalized reentry plan for all youth committed to the HYCF.
- Standardizing probation supervision requirements.
- Promoting use of graduated sanctions and positive incentives such as an earned discharge from probation program to encourage probation compliance.
- Requiring standardized risk/need assessments for all youths prior to disposition.
- Establish a juvenile justice oversight advisory council.
- Implementation of the other recommendations of the Working Group.

HSAC supports increased resources for evidence-based substance abuse and mental health treatment for juvenile offenders. Through increased community assessment and treatment options, juvenile offenders can be redirected into healthy and productive activities resulting in reduced recidivism.

Passage of House Bill 2490 HD2 will help to enhance the efficiency of Hawaii's juvenile justice system and directly benefit juvenile offenders and their families.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit written testimony.



The Salvation Army

Family Intervention Services

"To provide youth with skills for a healthy life, and instill purpose, hope and vision to youth and their families."

Founded in 1865

March 14, 2014

William Booth
Founder

Andre Cox
Governor

James Knaggs
Territorial Commander

John Chamness
Divisional Commander

Pauline Pavao
Administrator

Roxanne Costa
Director of Operations

Michael Chung
Administrative Services Director

Denise Pacheco
*Program Director
Prevention/Transitional
Living Skills*

Kaiulani Enos-
Balidoy
*Program Manager
Kaunahani
Maui
(Boys Safe House)*

Annette Honda
*Program Manager
Ke Kama Pono
Captain Cook
(Boys Safe House)
Pu'uhonua Na Opio
Kailua-Kona
(Shelter)*

Brandee Okinaga
*Program Manager
Ke Kama Pono
Honokaa
(Girls Safe House)*

Glenn Taka
*Program Coordinator
Alo Ka'i Na Opio
Hilo
(Residential Programs)*

Senator Will Espero, Chairman
Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Vice Chairman
Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs

Dear Senators,

The Salvation Army-Family Intervention Services is in full support of HB 2490 HD 2. We currently provide three (3) Safe Houses to The Office of Youth Services, eight (8) beds per Safe House, located in Maui, Kona and Honoka'a – 2 Safe Houses for boys and 1 for girls accepting referrals statewide. This is an effort to deter placements into the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility and providing in-community placements. We support HB 2490 HD 2 to further provide funding to Safe Houses to continue to enhance the much needed services of our juveniles in the community.

Thank you for this opportunity. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (808) 896-0228 or by email at Roxanne.Costa@usw.salvationarmy.org

Sincerely,

Roxanne E. Costa
Director of Operations

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2014 11:13 AM
To: PSMTestimony
Cc: breaking-the-silence@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2490 on Mar 17, 2014 10:00AM*

HB2490

Submitted on: 3/12/2014

Testimony for PSM/JDL on Mar 17, 2014 10:00AM in Conference Room 016

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dara Carlin, M.A.	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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

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