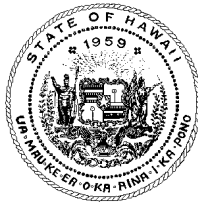


DAVID Y. IGE
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TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 2349, SENATE DRAFT 1
RELATING TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

by

Nolan P. Espinda, Director
Department of Public Safety

Senate Committee on Judiciary
Senator Karl Rhoads, Chair
Senator Jarrett Keohokalo, Vice Chair

Monday, February 24, 2020; 12:00 p.m.
State Capitol, Conference Room 016

Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair Keohokalo, and Members of the Committee:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) opposes Senate Bill (SB) 2349, Senate Draft (SD) 1, and respectfully requests that it be deferred, based on the following comments.

SB 2349, SD 1 seeks to mandate contact visitation for inmates of correctional facilities, providing each inmate with a minimum of two contact visits per week, and allow the use of video or other types of electronic communication technologies to supplement, not replace, contact visits. The Department recognizes the importance of the positive impacts that result when incarcerated individuals maintain meaningful connections with family members, especially as a critical element in inmates' rehabilitation. PSD further believes that contact visitation extended to family members, particularly children, can help to strengthen the parent-child relationship, while reducing the trauma that children may experience when separated from a parent. The Department agrees that contact visits between inmates and their children is a best practice that should continue in all correctional settings whenever possible.

However, the introduction of illegal contraband into correctional facilities in Hawaii and across the country is a serious, ongoing problem that jeopardizes the safety, control, and good governance of the facility. PSD's records show that facilities with contact visitation experience more frequent incidents than facilities with non-contact visitation. For this reason, the Department's policies and procedures relative to visitation, authorize facilities to restrict contact visits by allowing visits with a glass pane between the inmate and visitor. This method has produced impressive results – the trafficking of illegal contraband into the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Halawa Correctional Facility, and the Maui Community Correctional Center, via visits, has been reduced to almost zero.

Therefore, it is critical for PSD to maintain its discretion to restrict contact visits and provide a range of alternative options, including a designated non-contact visit area; contact visits through a glass pane; contact visits between incarcerated individuals and their children, under the custody of Child Protective Services (CPS); and contact visits between inmates and their terminally-ill family members.

The Department is also deeply concerned with the measure's requirement for two or more visits to be offered to each and every inmate at correctional facilities statewide, especially without the provision of additional funding for positions, facilities construction, and other resources. Despite taking aggressive steps to recruit staff, PSD continues to be short-staffed, and the facilities would be significantly overburdened by the requirement of an additional visit each week for every inmate. Moreover, current visitation areas require infrastructure expansion to accommodate the increased number of visitors per week. Such a policy would lead to substantially increased overtime and ultimately, unsettled conditions in the facilities and less stability for the staff.

The Department respectfully requests that SB 2349, SD 1 be deferred for the reasons stated above. Instead, PSD reiterates its support for the passage of SB 2345, SD 1 – Relating to Children and Family of Incarcerated Individuals, which seeks to establish a pilot visitation and family resource center at the Waiawa Correctional Facility

(WCF), as a manageable and sensible first step in creating a model visitation program that may be replicated at other facilities. The Department was an active participant over the summer in a Department of Human Services (DHS)-led working group, collaborating with multiple community partners, as directed by HCR 205/SCR 7, passed in the 2019 Legislative session, to address this long standing and important social issue. PSD strongly supports the pilot project proposed for WCF, an outgrowth of the working group's efforts summarized in its Report to the 2020 Legislature:

<https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Visiting-Centers-at-all-State-Correctional-Facilities.pdf>, with the whole-hearted intent to expand similar visitation and family resource centers at correctional facilities statewide.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.

SB2349 SD1
RELATING TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Ke Kōmike 'Aha Kenekoa o ka Ho'okolokolo

Pepeluali 24, 2020

12:00 p.m.

Lumi 016

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) **SUPPORTS** SB2349 SD1, which would require all state correctional facilities to provide a minimum of 2 one-hour contact visits for inmates and their families. Contact visitation is necessary to repair and improve relationships between inmates and their families and to reduce the trauma and collateral consequences suffered especially by young children of incarcerated parents; **maintaining bonds with close family while incarcerated is critical to improving inmate rehabilitation, family stabilization, successful reintegration, and the safety of our communities.**

Addressing the unique needs of pa'ahao, and their children and families, is of particular concern to the Native Hawaiian community. The HCR85 Task Force on prison reform recently reported that Native Hawaiians comprise 37 percent of the adult incarcerated population, while they account for just 18 percent of the general adult population in the state.¹ Other OHA research has further demonstrated that Native Hawaiians are more likely to have children in their households than other state households.² Accordingly, given the disproportionate number of Native Hawaiians in the prison system, and the high likelihood that they may have children, there may be a significant number of Native Hawaiian 'ohana, and especially children, being immensely and negatively impacted by the incarceration of their parents.

OHA notes that a growing body of national research demonstrates that children whose parents are incarcerated may experience great trauma as a result of their parents' incarceration. For example, such children may struggle with challenges including separation from their families, displacement from their homes, social stigmas, emotional isolation, and a lack of financial and other resources. Consequently, children with incarcerated parents often suffer from emotional distress, developmental challenges, poor academic performance, aggressive behavior, and truancy. These children are three times more likely to suffer from depression or behavioral problems and twice as likely to suffer from learning disabilities and anxiety than the average American child.³ Moreover, in the long-term, these children may also be much more likely to enter the criminal justice system themselves.

Regular contact visits may be one means of mitigating the trauma felt by children with incarcerated parents, and reducing the harms of our criminal justice system on the Native

¹ HCR85 TASK FORCE ON PRISON REFORM, FINAL REPORT: SUMMARY AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS 2 (2019) available at <https://19of32x2yl33s8o4xzgaOgfl4-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/HCR85-web.pdf>.

² THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS DATA BOOK, Native Hawaiian Housing Data Table 2.05 (2019), http://www.ohadatabook.com/go_newtables.19.html.

³ Kristin Turney, *Stress Proliferation Across Generations? Examining the Relationship Between Parental Incarceration and Childhood Health*, 55

JOURNAL OF HEALTH, CARE, AND BEHAVIOR 902 (2014).

⁴ JOURNAL OF HEALTH, CARE, AND BEHAVIOR 902 (2014).

⁵ JOURNAL OF HEALTH, CARE, AND BEHAVIOR 902 (2014).

Hawaiian community. Contact visits provide comfort to children, by allowing them to see that their parents are safe and healthy while in prison, and momentarily enjoy the sense of closeness to which they are accustomed.⁴ Parents and children spending time together can also help mitigate children's feelings of abandonment and anxiety, while enabling them to strengthen or establish new bonds, and repair strained relationships. What's more, the maintenance of a parent-child and other close familial relationships can also contribute to the emotional stability of the incarcerated parent, contributing to their rehabilitation.

High-quality visitation not only ensures better outcomes for inmates and their families, it *improves* prison safety and security. The largest and most comprehensive study of prison visitation policies, published by the Yale Law & Policy Review, cited substantial empirical evidence to conclude that "frequent, high-quality visitation can reduce prison violence, maintain family bonds, break the intergenerational cycle of incarceration, and smooth the reentry process, thereby reducing recidivism rates." One study in Ohio found that visitation had a positive impact on prisoner behavior and prison safety.⁵ Moreover, a study of over 16,000 ex-inmates from Minnesota's correctional system showed that, when controlling for numerous other factors, prisoners with regular visitation were substantially less likely to recidivate or have their parole revoked.⁶ The Yale Law & Policy Review study surmised that, "[in] short, smart visitation policies make prison personnel and prisoners safer, decrease crime, save money, and mitigate the damage incarceration wreaks on families and communities."⁷ In recognition of this mounting national data, the HCR85 Task Force implored the State to expand inmate visitation, and specifically contact visitation, as vital to inmates' family stability, rehabilitation, and successful reentry.⁸

Although it has been argued that *all* contact visits for *all* inmates and families should continue to be prohibited out of concern for prison safety and security, contact visitation is critical to inmates' family stability, rehabilitation, and successful reentry, and there are less restrictive ways to achieve these fundamental benefits while also addressing safety concerns. The American Bar Association, in its "Standards on Treatment of Prisoners", urges that contact visits, especially with minor children, should always be prioritized "absent an individualized determination that a contact visit between a particular prisoner and a particular visitor poses a danger to a criminal investigation or trial, institutional security, or the safety of any person."⁹ Accordingly, tailored restrictions and processes can be put into place to address safety and

⁴ Duwe, *infra* note 6, at 1-2; Melinda Tasca et al., *Families Coming Together in Prison: An Examination of Visitation Encounters*, PUNISHMENT AND SOCIETY (2016).

⁵ Gary C. Mohr, *An Overview of Research Findings in the Visitation, Offender Behavior Connection*, OHIO DEP'T OF REHAB. & CORR. (2012), available at <http://www.asca.net/system/assets/attachments/4991/OH%20DRC%20Visitation%20Research%20Summary.pdf>. This Ohio study found a statistically significant relationship between increased visitation and decreased rule infractions, with even one visit found to have a positive correlation, and visits from parents or guardians found to be particularly significant.

⁶ Grant Duwe & Valerie Clark, *Blessed Be the Social Tie that Binds: The Effects of Prison Visitation on Offender Recidivism*, 24 CRIM. JUST. POL'Y REV. 271, 277, 289 (2013). Tracking over sixteen thousand prisoners released from Minnesota prisons between 2003 and 2007, this study showed that, when controlling for numerous other factors, prisoners who received visits were thirteen percent less likely to be reconvicted of a felony after release and twenty-five percent less likely to have their probation or parole revoked.

⁷ Chesla Boudin, Trevon Stutz, & Aaron Littman, *Prison Visitation Policies: A Fifty-State Survey*, YALE LAW & POL'Y REV. 151-52 (2013) available at https://law.yale.edu/sites/default/files/area/center/iman/document/prison_visitation_policies.pdf.

⁸ HCR85 TASK FORCE ON PRISON REFORM, FINAL REPORT: CREATING BETTER OUTCOMES, SAFER COMMUNITIES, 88-89 (2018) available at https://19of32x2yb33s8o4xza0gff4-upengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/HCR-85-Task-Force-on-Prison-Reform_Final-Report_12.28.18.pdf. "While incarcerated, each inmate should be provided the resources and opportunity to build and maintain family relationships, strengthening the support system available upon release." The Task Force indicated that this would require, "comfortable, friendly space for contact visits with family."

⁹ American Bar Association, *Standards on Treatment of Prisoners, Part VIII: Rehabilitation and Reintegration*, 23-8.5(e), (2010) available at https://www.americanbar.org/groups/criminal_justice/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_treatmentprisoners/.

security to limit the rights of the few who may actually threaten the safety of the facility or to address risks of contraband.

For these reasons, OHA urges the Committee to **PASS** SB2349 SD1 Mahalo piha for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

COMMUNITY ALLIANCE ON PRISONS

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COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Sen. Karl Rhoads, Chair

Sen. Jarrett Keohokalole, Vice Chair

Monday, February 24, 2020

12:00 PM – Room 016

STRONG SUPPORT for SB 2349 SD1 - CONTACT VISITATION AT ALL HAWAII FACILITIES

Aloha Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair Keohokalole 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 of the families of **JAMES BORLING SALAS, ASHLEY GREY, DAISY KASITATI, JOEY O'MALLEY, JESSICA FORTSON AND ALL THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE DIED UNDER THE "CARE AND CUSTODY" OF THE STATE**, including the eleven (11) people that we know of, who have died in the last six (6) months. We also remind the committee of the approximately 5,200 Hawai'i individuals living behind bars or under the "care and custody" of the Department of Public Safety on any given day, and we are always mindful that more than 1,200 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.

SB 2349 SD1 requires all state correctional facilities to allow family members to engage in contact visitation with inmates at any state correctional facility during official visiting hours. Provides that the correctional facility shall provide each inmate with the opportunity for a minimum of two in-person, contact visits per week, with each visit lasting at least one hour.

Community Alliance on Prisons is in strong support of this important bill. This bill is part of the Keiki Caucus package that was voted on by the large group of community folks and organizations that are active advocates for Hawai'i's children.

The data and research show that keeping families and loved ones connected does reduce recidivism. Let's stop the intergenerational incarceration in Hawai'i noted by the Department of Justice when they came here in 1998. Of the eight jurisdictions they visited, they found that Hawai'i had more intergenerational incarceration than any other jurisdiction they visited.

Civil Beat¹ recently spoke with the Urban Institute about ways to improve jail and prison visits and learned that:

¹ Three Hawaii Correctional Facilities Ban Contact Visits Despite Potential Benefits, Studies suggest non-contact visits can be harmful for families, especially children, By Yoohyun Jung, Wednesday, January 15, 2020.

<https://www.civilbeat.org/2020/01/three-hawaii-correctional-facilities-ban-contact-visits-despite-potential-benefits/>

“In other jurisdictions, jails partner with community-based nonprofits. For instance, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, nonprofit staff pat down children to check for contraband instead of jail staff, making it less intimidating.

Another example is Harris County, Texas, where the jail system is training volunteers as “ambassadors” in the lobby of the facility to help families navigate the visitation system and they’ve started offering books and coloring sheets in the lobby for children.

Prisons and jails could also host activities in the visitation rooms, such as worksheets, coloring books or providing the same book to both the incarcerated parent and children on the other side of the plexiglass, she said.

The physical environment could also be made more welcoming.

*However, at the end of the day, provided the families are ready, **contact visits still are the best option.**”*

Children of Incarcerated Parents, a Shared Sentence The Devastating Toll of Parental Incarceration on Kids, Families and Communities

By the Annie E. Casey Foundation

April 18, 2016

<https://www.aecf.org/resources/a-shared-sentence/>

Children of incarcerated parents – like all children – need strong, supportive families and communities. Making smart investments in them, their families and the places where they live can help ensure they have solid support systems.

RECOMMENDATION 1: *Ensure children are supported while parents are incarcerated and after they return.*

RECOMMENDATION 2: *Connect parents who have returned to the community with pathways to employment.*

RECOMMENDATION 3: *Strengthen communities, particularly those disproportionately affected by incarceration and reentry, to promote family stability & opportunity.*

The confinement of a parent should not doom a child to a lifetime of closed doors. Our hopes and dreams for children of incarcerated parents should be no different from the limitless horizon we seek for all of our children. They too deserve a blank page in our nation’s great storybook – and the chance to shape their part of the tale as it continues to unfold for themselves, their future families and our whole country.

A key takeaway from a study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation was the number of children who have had a parent in jail or prison at some point in their childhood.

Key Parental Incarceration Takeaway

Children Who Have Experienced Parental Incarceration: 2011-2012

Nationally, the number of kids who have had a parent in jail or prison at some point in their childhood hovers around 5.1 million – a conservative estimate. Children with incarcerated parents are significantly less likely to live in neighborhoods that are able to be supportive of

families. The chart shows that seven (7) percent of U.S. children have experienced parental incarceration. Among states, the percentage varies dramatically, from only 3% in New Jersey to 13% in Kentucky. Hawai'i's correctional facilities are disproportionately populated by Kanaka Maoli and the chart shows that 5% of our keiki have experienced parental incarceration, translating to 16,000 of our people experienced parental incarceration during their childhood.

The Effects of Prison Visitation on Offender Recidivism

https://mn.gov/doc/assets/11-11MNPrisonVisitationStudy_tcm1089-272781.pdf

Minnesota Department of Corrections (St. Paul, MN) 2011

Visitation has a significant effect on recidivism. "Any visit **reduced the risk of recidivism by 13 percent for felony reconvictions and 25 percent for technical violation revocations**, which reflects the fact that visitation generally had a greater impact on revocations. The findings further showed that more frequent and recent visits were associated with a decreased risk of recidivism" (p. 27).

Inmate Social Ties and the Transition to Society Does *Visitation Reduce Recidivism?*

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.865.9780&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

William D. Bales, Daniel P. Mears - Florida State University

...Consonant with the few extant empirical studies of the topic (e.g., Adams and Fischer 1976; Holt and Miller 1972; Ohlin 1951), **any visitation and more frequent visitation were both associated with a lower likelihood of recidivism.** Additional, more nuanced analyses conveyed similar findings, such as the notion that visitation over many different months exerts a greater effect than visits over fewer months. **Visitation was also associated with delaying the onset, or timing, of recidivism.**

Blessed Be the Social Tie That Binds: The Effects of Prison Visitation on Offender Recidivism

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0887403411429724> - Grant Duwe and Valerie Clark, December 2011

...we found that **visitation significantly decreased the risk of recidivism**, a result that was robust across all of the Cox regression models that were estimated. The results also showed that visits from siblings, in-laws, fathers, and clergy were the most beneficial in reducing the risk of recidivism, whereas visits from ex-spouses significantly increased the risk. The findings suggest that revising prison visitation policies to make them more "visitor friendly" could yield public safety benefits by helping offenders establish a continuum of social support from prison to the community.

Community Alliance on Prisons urges the committees to pass this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to share our research and to testify!

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/22/2020 9:42:14 AM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lorenn Walker	Testifying for Hawai'i Friends of Restorative Justice	Support	No

Comments:

The Hawai'i Friends of Restorative Justice (HFRJ) strongly supports this bill. Personal visits with physical contact for the incarcerated with their loved ones promotes positive relationships, which are one of the most powerful variables for desistance from crime and substance abuse. Please see professor Shadd Maruna's seminal book about desistance: [Making Good: How Exconvicts Reform and Rebuild Their Lives](#). HFRJ's reentry planning circle process for incarcerated people who meet with loved ones also includes personal visits. The reentry circle model has been independently evaluated and shown to significantly reduce repeat crime:

Restorative Justice Reentry Planning for the Imprisoned: An Evidence-Based Approach to Recidivism Reduction

Walker, L. & Davidson, J., 2018. Restorative justice reentry planning for the imprisoned: An evidence-based approach to recidivism reduction. In Gavrielides, T., (Ed.) *The Routledge International Handbook of Restorative Justice*, New York, NY: Routledge (free membership to SSRN allows access to draft paper here: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3291843)

The reentry circles also have been evaluated and shown to increase healing for children in Hawai'i whose incarcerated parents have had reentry circles:

Benefits of Restorative Reentry Circles for Children of Incarcerated Parents in Hawai'i

Walker, Tarutani & McKibben, International Perspectives and Empirical Findings on Child Participation: From Social Exclusion to Child-Inclusive Policies, (Eds. Gal & Duramy), Oxford University Press, 2015

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2666828).

We must work to improve our justice and corrections systems by providing visitation, which helps to rehabilitate and bring healing to those harmed by crime and social injustice. Please support this bill.

Please contact me if you have any questions about our support:
lorenn@hawaiiifriends.org. Mahalo for your public service!

Lorenn Walker, JD,MPH

Director, HFRJ

LATE

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/23/2020 11:45:44 PM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Carrie Ann Shirota	Testifying for Hawaii Justice Coalition	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha,

I am writing in support of SB 2349 SD 1 that requires all state correctional facilities to allow family members to engage in contact visitation with inmates at any state correctional facility during official visiting hours.

The Department of Public Safety has repeatedly provided their rationale for non-contact visits. Evidence based research, however, confirms that the potential gains are far outweighed by the costs of eliminating contact visits.

For example, the Vera Institute of Justice's research found that "in-person visits increases outcomes both pre- and post-release." In addition, the Criminal Justice Policy Review demonstrates that in-person visits decrease recidivism.

In an effort to decrease recidivism and to give meaning to our professed family/'ohana values in Hawai'i, we should be moving toward more human contact, not less.

Eliminating contact visits is cruel and unusual punishment against individuals serving their time and against their families and loved ones - who have not been charged, nor convicted of any crimes.

Please pass SB2349 SD 1 and reinstate contact visitation as a reflection of our professed values and as a matter of human dignity.

Mahalo for the opportunity to submit testimony on this measure

LATE

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/24/2020 9:32:48 AM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mandy Fernandes	Testifying for ACLU of Hawaii	Support	Yes

Comments:

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/22/2020 9:03:12 AM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alan Urasaki	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/22/2020 1:20:03 PM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
E. Ileina Funakoshi	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/22/2020 3:44:47 PM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Steven Costa	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

LATE

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/23/2020 5:05:06 PM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Carla Allison	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I strongly support SB2349 SD1. Maintaining connections with loved ones has been a proven strategy to reduce recidivism. The Effects of Prison Visitation on Offender Recidivism, Minnesota Department of Corrections 2011. https://mn.gov/doc/assets/11-11MNPrisonVisitationStudy_tcm1089-272781.pdf Visitation has a significant effect on recidivism. "Any visit reduced the risk of recidivism by 13 percent for felony reconvictions and 25 percent for technical violation revocations, which reflects the fact that visitation generally had a greater impact on revocations. Please restore contact visits at all Hawaii facilities.

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LATE

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/23/2020 11:06:45 PM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Diana Bethel	Individual	Comments	No

Comments:

Aloha Senator Rhoads, Senator Keohokalole, and Members of the Committee,

I am writing in strong support of SB2349. Research shows that contact visitation reduces recidivism. Yet three of Hawaii's correctional facilities have eliminated contact visitation.

Contact visitation is especially important to children of incarcerated parents. It is well known that children are negatively impacted by the incarceration of a parent and may, in time, end up in prison themselves. Maintaining strong family ties avoids these negative outcomes.

The Department of Public Safety is going in the wrong direction. By ending contact visitation, the PSD is enabling an increase in recidivism which then contributes to making our communities less safe. Perhaps it is lucrative for some companies to sell the state the sound equipment for video visitation. But that does not benefit the incarcerated, it just enriches the corporations.

Mahalo for your consideration.

Diana Bethel

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/23/2020 11:44:41 PM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

LATE

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kristine Crawford	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I strongly support this bill. Not allowing contact visitation is inhumane. Contact visitation reduces recidivism and helps people who are imprisoned and their loved ones.

LATE

SB-2349-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/24/2020 8:04:16 AM

Testimony for JDC on 2/24/2020 12:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mary Lacques	Individual	Support	No

Comments: