

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

December 26, 2019

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi  
President and Members of the Senate  
Thirtieth State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 409  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Scott Saiki  
Speaker and Members of the House  
of Representatives  
Thirtieth State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 431  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

SUBJECT: REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 205 (2019) & SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 7 SENATE DRAFT 1 (2019) REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, TO WORK WITH THE FAMILY REUNIFICATION WORKING GROUP AND OTHER COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS TO DEVELOP A PLAN TO ESTABLISH VISITATION CENTERS AT ALL STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND JAILS.

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and members of the Legislature,

Attached is the following report submitted in accordance with:

- HOUSE RESOLUTION 205 & SENATE RESOLUTION 7 SENATE DRAFT 1 (2019) REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, TO WORK WITH THE FAMILY REUNIFICATION WORKING GROUP AND OTHER COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS TO DEVELOP A PLAN TO ESTABLISH VISITATION CENTERS AT ALL STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND JAILS.

In accordance with section 93-16, HRS, copies of these reports have been transmitted to the Legislative Reference Bureau Library and the reports may be viewed electronically at <http://humanservices.hawaii.gov/reports/legislative-reports/>.

Sincerely,

Cathy Betts  
Deputy Director

December 26, 2019

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Ecopy only:

Office of the Governor

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Department of Budget & Finance

Legislative Auditor

Senator Russell E. Ruderman, Chair, Senate Committee on Human Services

Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura, House Committee on Human Services & Homelessness

**REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH  
HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE 2020**

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 205 (2019) &  
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 7 SD 1 (2019), RELATING TO VISITATION  
CENTERS AT STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND JAILS**

**DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES**

**Office of the Director**

**December 2019**

## House Concurrent Resolution 205 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 7 SD1

The Department of Human Services submits its report to the 2020 Legislature in accordance with House Concurrent Resolution 205 (HCR 205) and Senate Concurrent Resolution 7 SD 1 (SCR 7 SD1).<sup>1</sup>

HCR 205 and SCR 7 SD1 request that the Department of Human Services (DHS), in consultation with the Department of Public Safety (PSD), work with the Keiki Caucus's Family Reunification Working Group and other community stakeholders to develop a plan to establish children-friendly and family-friendly visitation centers at all State correctional prisons and jails to ensure the wellbeing of children of incarcerated parents and their families.

The resolutions further request that the Department of Human Services submit a report:

- on the status of visitation centers, including any findings, recommendations, and proposed legislation, to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Sessions of 2020 and 2021; and
- include in its reports to the Legislature an assessment of any child accommodations in current visitation areas in prisons and jails and recommendations to address any specific issues.

Six meetings of the HCR 205 work group were convened on June 24, 2019, August 12, 2019, September 23, 2019, October 21, 2019, November 18, 2019, and December 16, 2019. Meetings were accessible by conference call and held in-person at the Capitol. The meetings were primarily to assess the status of visitation between children and incarcerated parents in Hawaii and to exchange information about best practices. The meetings were generally well-attended. See the attendance and participant sheet attached hereto as Exhibit 1. Those listed who did not participate in meetings requested receipt of meeting information by email.

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"[C]hildren affected by parental incarceration are a vulnerable population. Losing a parent to incarceration is traumatic, and the disruption of the parent-child relationship and attachment is considered an adverse childhood experience. Adverse childhood experiences are associated with an increased risk of trauma and the potential for lasting effects such as risky health behaviors, chronic health conditions, and early death." Cramer, L., Goff, M., Peterson, B., & Sandstron, H. (2017). Parent-child visiting practices in prisons and jails. A synthesis of research and practice. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

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<sup>1</sup> There are technical differences between HCR 205 and SR 7 SD1.

## Issues Discussed

### Overview of Visitation Process

The Department of Public Safety, Corrections Administration Policy and Procedures (Policy No. COR.15.04, Effective: January 4, 2019) is found at <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/COR.15.04.pdf>. Additional policies and procedures are located at Chapter 15: Communication, Mail and Visiting, at <https://dps.hawaii.gov/policies-and-procedures/pp-cor/>.

To **become an approved visitor**, the incarcerated parent needs to identify the visitor on their visitor list. The visitor list is first established when the person enters the PSD system; generally, the first visitors are individuals that the incarcerated parent identifies as a person who will contribute funds to the individual's account. Payment is not required to become a visitor. The visitor list is updated every 6 months.

Generally, visitors are immediate family members; adding nephews/nieces/step-children will be driven by the incarcerated individual; there is a background check that security will conduct before the visitor is approved to visit.

Information of **visitation schedules and procedures** are provided for each facility on the PSD website. See the schedule for each facility:

- Halawa Correctional Facility: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/halawa/>;
- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/about/divisions/corrections/about-corrections/hccc/>;
- Kauai Community Correctional Center: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/kccc/>;
- Kulani Correctional Facility: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/about/divisions/corrections/about-corrections/kcf/>;
- Maui Community Correctional Center: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/mccc/>;
- Oahu Community Correctional Center: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/blog/2012/09/18/oahu-community-correctional-center/>;
- Waiawa Correctional Facility: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wc/>; and
- Women's Community Correctional Facility: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wccc/>.

If family members do not have access to the internet, written information is available at the time of entry or by request to the correctional center.

Once an individual is on the visitor list, **to schedule a visit** the visitor needs to call the Facility Visitation Hotline, <https://dps.hawaii.gov/blog/2014/04/08/facility-hotlines/>:

Hawaii Community Correctional Center: (808) 933-0522;  
Kauai Community Correctional Center: (808) 241-3050, ext. 244;  
Maui Community Correctional Center: (808) 243-5101;  
Oahu Community Correctional Center: (808) 832-1633;

Halawa Correctional Facility: (808) 485-5298;  
Waiawa Correctional Facility: (808) 677-6150; and  
Women’s Community Correctional Center: (808) 266-9675.

**Duration of in-person visits** may be up to 30 minutes long. The time is limited to accommodate all requests for visits. Non-contact visits may also be 30 minutes. Special accommodations (additional time) may be made for families who are traveling from another island or state.

**Vision & Mission of the Family Reunification Working Group of the Keiki Caucus**

The Family Reunification Working Group of the Keiki Caucus proposed the following:

**VISION:**

A safe, just, and healthy island society where public health and social challenges are addressed appropriately; where incarceration is reserved for those who present a clear and present danger to the community; where all human beings are treated with respect and dignity; and where individuals are afforded a chance at redemption.

**Mission:**

Develop a model statewide visitation program in Hawai`i’s correctional facilities staffed by community-based social service providers who are trained in supporting the families of incarcerated persons.

**Goals:**

- Develop a list of community-based social service programs;
- Research best practices in designing family-friendly visitation centers;
- Do Needs Assessment for the visitation centers; and
- Engage the larger community – businesses, churches, community groups.

## **Model Programs, Research, and Existing Parent-Child Activities**

Group members identified different models of practice and policy briefs available on the topic.

- The Maryland Governor's Office for Children, Children's Cabinet 2015 Strategic Direction and Implementation Plan was cited as a model program with the goal to reduce the impact of parental incarceration on Children, Families, and Communities. See [https://goc.maryland.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2013/11/CC\\_Strategic\\_Plan\\_FINAL.pdf](https://goc.maryland.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2013/11/CC_Strategic_Plan_FINAL.pdf)

- "Parent-Child Visiting Practices in Prisons and Jails: A synthesis of Research and Practice, April 2017, Urban Institute."<sup>2</sup>

This document summarizes the importance and complexities of maintaining parent-child relationships during the incarceration of a parent, and that parent-child visits should be properly implemented to avoid further traumatization. Appropriate contact visits that are a part of family strengthening programs, that provide emotional preparation and debriefing support, are most beneficial. Children who experience positive contact visits benefit by reconnecting with parents, reduce feelings of abandonment and anxiety, and promote social adjustment to the situation; additional reports are children behave better in school. Positive visits are also seen as motivation to parents to comply with facility rules and to participate in prison programs. Several studies show lower rates of recidivism after release for those parents who received more visits with their children.

- Additional services for women in jail: In a November 12, 2019 interview on KHPR, work group member Monica Espitia of the ACLU described the impact of incarceration of women held in jails. She noted that because many women in jail were mothers of young children, they often plead guilty to the charge so that they would be released sooner, rather than remaining in custody to fight the charges. While this allowed mothers to then attend to their children's needs, they are left with a criminal record with a guilty plea. Ms. Espitia provided the following link to the report Women's Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2019, at <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2019women.html>.
- Keiki Days at WCCC: The Catholic Dioceses of Hawaii and other local service and volunteer groups support "Keiki Days" at WCCC. There are 6 Keiki Days a year, currently only at WCCC. Support and coordination are key; the Dioceses flies in neighbor island family members to participate. The Dioceses has been supporting the efforts for 20 years. See <https://www.kitv.com/story/40844880/some-wccc-residents-reunited-with-loved-ones>.

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<sup>2</sup> See, [https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/89601/parent-child\\_visiting\\_practices\\_in\\_prisons\\_and\\_jails.pdf](https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/89601/parent-child_visiting_practices_in_prisons_and_jails.pdf), full citation:

- Camp Agape is a structured mentoring program to support kids with an incarcerated parent; it is held on the Big Island. Lead by Pastor Roy Yamamoto, the program receives support from other churches and different congregations tithe specifically for Camp Agape services. See <https://campagapehawaii.com/>.
- Camp Grace, Salinas Valley State Prison: Camp Grace at California's Salinas Valley State Prison reconnects inmates with their children for a special summer camp. <https://www.today.com/video/justice-for-all-camp-grace-brings-inmates-together-with-their-kids-68336197952>.
- Maintaining Written Communication: these programs assist families in maintain written communication with incarcerated individuals:
  - CorrLinks, <https://www.corrlinks.com/Login.aspx>;
  - Photo Patch <https://photopatch.org/>.
- Read to Me International: Former First Lady Lynne Waihee has a very successful program, Read To Me International,<sup>3</sup> that involves incarcerated parents recording themselves reading a children's book, and their child is provided with the recording and a copy of the book.

## **Legislation**

- National Conference of State Legislatures  
With the assistance of Senator Karl Rhoads office, a list of legislative examples and resources were provided to the group. See Exhibit 2 attached hereto.  
Comparable to some of the items discussed in the NCSL information, the Hawaii State Legislature has enacted several measures impacting children with incarcerated parents.
- Act 256 (SLH 2008) established the Children of Incarcerated Parents Task Force. The Report to the 24<sup>th</sup> Legislature 2008 In Accordance with the Provisions of Act 256, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006, submitted by the Children of Incarcerated Parents Task Force,<sup>4</sup> is very detailed and comprehensive, and was focused primarily on the population of Hawaii Community Correctional Center, though the findings and recommendations are applicable to the State's correctional facilities and programs. The HCR 205 group did not review whether the Act 256 (2008) recommendations were ever adopted, however, the

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<sup>3</sup> See, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lqVO1IWnVKw>

<sup>4</sup> See, <http://files.hawaii.gov/dhs/main/reports/LegislativeReports/2008Leg/2007%20Act%20256%20Children%20of%20Incarcerated%20Parents%20Task%20Force%20Report.pdf>.



issues appear to remain the same in that: more can be done to coordinate services and efforts to support children and their caregivers when a parent is incarcerated.

- It does appear that one of the recommendations of the Act 256 (2008) report was enacted into law by the 2008 Special Session of the Hawaii State Legislature. **Section 346-14.3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, – Guiding Principles to be used by state agencies when dealing with children of incarcerated parents.**<sup>5</sup> The HCR 205 work group did not review whether any child and family serving agency has incorporated these guidelines in contracts for services or any policies and procedures. The HCR 205 group briefly asked how these principles can be implemented by state agencies
- Further, **section 353H-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes,**<sup>6</sup> requires the director of public safety establish policies or rules in the best interest of the family, including a consideration of the placement of parent to maintain parent-child contact. The section is part of PSD's Re-Entry program. The group asked whether the section has been implemented by PSD; a brief discussion ensued as to whether the department has sufficient resources to implement the provision.
- SB2305 (2018) in its final iteration SB2305 SD1 HD1 would have established a pilot visitation center at one more correctional facilities, with a trauma informed staff to serve as a liaison for incarcerated parents and their minor children, to be operated by a non-profit organization. The initial version SB2305 included an appropriation request for \$300,000. See:  
[https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2018/bills/SB2305\\_HD1\\_.htm](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2018/bills/SB2305_HD1_.htm)

### **Resource Guides and Re-entry Services maintained by the Department of Public Safety**

Amongst other things, the following resource guides are available on the PSD website:

- Community Resource Guide: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/PSD-Community-Resource-Guide-2017a.pdf>
- Inventory of Re-Entry Services, see <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Reentry-Services-Inventory-as-of-12-7-18.pdf>

### **Lived Experiences**

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<sup>5</sup> See, [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol07\\_Ch0346-0398/HRS0346/HRS\\_0346-0014\\_0003.htm](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol07_Ch0346-0398/HRS0346/HRS_0346-0014_0003.htm).

<sup>6</sup> See, [http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol07\\_Ch0346-0398/HRS0353H/HRS\\_0353H-0005.htm](http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol07_Ch0346-0398/HRS0353H/HRS_0353H-0005.htm); this law was enacted in 2007.

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In the four years my father was incarcerated I went to visit him once when I exited foster care and saved up enough money for a plane ticket as he was on a different island. I really enjoyed getting letters from my dad (at least once a month) and the occasional phone call. I was able to let him know everything going on in my life and i got to hear how he was doing. As much as I loved keeping in contact with him I was doing it more for him because I know how important it was to him to receive letters. – Former Foster Youth

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1. HCR Work Group Participant Malia Peters described her lived experience after her ex-husband's arrest.<sup>7</sup> As a witness to the crime, and as a wife and parent, Ms. Peters described how her family's life was turned over, the chaos and turmoil that she experienced when her then husband committed the crime, was arrested, and subsequently incarcerated on the mainland. She described how she relied upon the support of her family to assist with her young child, as she searched for financial and support services. She also described the impact of the arrest and incarceration on her son, and the continuing need for support when her son began to attend school. She described having to learn how to manage her ex-husband's requests from prison, and she described the extraordinary steps and strategies she took to maintain her son's relationship with his father. By writing letters, describing her son's experience, she kept her ex-husband informed of their son's progress; through these letters she maintained weekly phone contact between her son and his father for 10 years. Her ex-husband was incarcerated in a mainland facility that provided regular access to phone calls from the facility. Through letters and weekly phone calls, her son and his father could maintain a relationship; the relationship supported their continuing relationship once father was released.

## 2. Survey of Former Foster Youth

Former foster youth were surveyed on their experiences of having a parent incarcerated. Here is a summary of their responses.

On finding out that their parent was incarcerated:

- I saw them being arrested in front of me. The day that my parents was taken away and I was placed in a temporary home and wasn't told till after a week by a social worker.

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<sup>7</sup> See, Hawaii Storytellers [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9t7BHM\\_j5pQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9t7BHM_j5pQ)

- I have dealt with parents and other family members being incarcerated most of my life. I usually would find out from another family member (sister, etc.) when my parent got incarcerated.

**Describing how they felt when learning about their parents' incarceration:**

- "Scared", "Mad at my parent who was incarcerated", "Mad at my parent who was not incarcerated", "I thought I had done something wrong or could have done something so my parent would not be incarcerated", "Angry at everybody", "I had a lot of questions.", "Worried for myself and my family", "Worried about my parent who was incarcerated"
- "Shocked", "Scared", "Mad at my parent who was incarcerated", "Angry at everybody", "Sad", "Worried for myself and my family", "Worried about my parent who was incarcerated"
- I always thought there was something i could have done to keep them out of jail/prison. I always felt responsible because if I kept better track of them maybe I could have kept them on the right path. I was never really shocked because this was a reoccurring event that happened and there came a point where i thought that it was normal.
- I was not surprised to hear of my dad's arrest. I felt like "ohh.... again... whats new.

**Describing the best part or thing about contact with their incarcerated parent:**

- For me my dad was and still is everything to me. Even physically not here he has always been the person and only person I could talk to about anything
- Knowing that they were okay and doing fine brought me a lot of ease.
- seeing my dad gain weight.

**Describing what could be better about contact with their incarcerated parent:**

- I don't really know, maybe have opportunities to video calls to be available when there is a distance on different islands or mainland. Have extra bodies that would be able to transport kids to visit their parents or support within the system.
- I think the hardest part was him being so far away. With Hawaii's overflowing prisons, we send a lot of our prisoners to Arizona, which was where my dad was. I didn't have the opportunity to have in person visits with him until I exited care and he was flown back over to Hawaii to serve his last year. I wish that the "adults" in my life would have encouraged and supported me more to keep in contact.
- If I was actually allowed to contact my parent. While they were incarcerated my social worker always told me "no" and that it's not good for me. But not knowing how they were hurt me more than anything.
- when visiting for court I think the child and incarcerated parent should take like 10-20 minutes to eat a meal together (if okayed by all aspects). this allows "like old times" to happen. kind of like an incentive to both parent and child. parents may

work harder to get out and get back their child. it would also take them out of the "court" setting and allow for healing.

- Privacy. We weren't allowed to go close or even hug

3. Child Welfare Services provided the following information regarding visitation with children in foster care and a parent who is incarcerated:

Preparation:

The child's social worker and GAL work with the child or youth and the Resource Care Givers regarding preparing for visits and debriefing after the visits. The child's therapist or mental health provider may also assist in processing the child's feelings.

Observations:

There are a lot of variables as each prison runs differently. For cases involving infants, we can bring in a diaper bag, and the bag is searched.

At the women's prison, it would be good if social workers were able to consistently bring a stroller in as the walk is far from the parking; it's hard for some staff to carry a heavy child into the facility. At the WCCC, there is usually a visiting room with toys, books, and other activities. It was clarified that Keiki Hale is on the list of things to get reopened; currently pending are installation of security cameras. Keiki Hale is a place for visitation for moms and their children under 4.

Halawa - there is a glass/window between inmate and child, there is no physical contact, and only a phone for voice contact (like you see in the movies). There is also no chair provided on the visitor's side. Therefore, these visits are usually very short; fathers do try to engage by cooing, making faces, or tries to make their child laugh. There have been some visits held in a room with a metal picnic table with clear walls.

OCCC – for those parents with short-term sentences or who are awaiting trial. The visits occur in a visitation room with everyone else. Families can move off to the side, but the chairs are lined up linearly and cannot be moved.

Process:

DHS and PSD recently developed a process regarding clearance of staff to access facilities for visitation. Child Welfare Service Branch participant Lynne Kazama added that the clearance process is extensive.

Supporting communication and transporting children between island and mainland facilities

More planning and resources should be dedicated to supporting communication and visits between children in foster care, their resource and biological family members

when families are separated by island or when the incarcerated parent is in a mainland facility.

### **Impact of Incarceration on Native Hawaiians**

Though not specifically discussed in during the work group meetings, the issue the impact of incarceration on Native Hawaiians is an important consideration in development of additional services supportive of family members involved in the justice system.

Th 2010 report by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs is still relevant, see: *The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System 17, 68 (2010)*, available at [http://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/ir\\_final\\_web\\_rev.pdf](http://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/ir_final_web_rev.pdf).

- **Family isolation in out-of-state facilities:**
  - This report highlighted how imprisonment on the continent presents uniquely salient trauma for pa’ahao<sup>8</sup> because it disrupts or destroys previously strong family connections as well as ties to community and roots in ‘āina. (p. 13, 36) The Department’s recently enacted policy of no-contact visits at most facilities, especially the largest, Halawa CC, ensures that even pa’ahao imprisoned locally will experience the same sense of dislocation and isolation from their families as their counterparts on the continent do. This report raised concerns that family separation during incarceration results in increased risk of recidivism in the long term. (p. 43)
  - “Imprisoning people from Hawai’i on the continent seems to be the most damaging to Native Hawaiians. It contributes to the growing prison population and exacerbating the disproportionate impact of the system on Native Hawaiians because they are cut off from supportive communities and families that give them a reason to exit prison as soon as possible. Even the absence of familiar surroundings and changes in weather is traumatizing. I went up to the mainland for five years and I lost my family—wife and kids.” (Quote from Former Pa’ahao, Kāne on p. 56. Relevant recommendation on p. 80)
- **Cultural modalities of healing require rehabilitation of family relationships:** The report noted that “Native Hawaiian culture draws strength from community and family building, as well as communication.” It also described the practice of “ho’oponopono, which is a spiritual process of ‘setting to right; to make right; to restore and maintain good relationships among family and family-and supernatural powers[.]’” One of the key recommendations of this report recognized the critical role Hawaiian cultural healing models play in rehabilitating individuals, families and communities. (p. 15) Family relationship rebuilding is a vital component of Hawaiian cultural means of healing.
- **Trauma of incarceration, visitation:**
  - “For Native Hawaiians, the impact of trauma is particularly salient because of strong connections to family, the land and community. Some formerly incarcerated Native Hawaiians voluntarily end visits and contact with their family while they are in prison

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<sup>8</sup> Pa'ahao means prisoner, convict; to be imprisoned.

because they do not want their family to be traumatized by the searches and by seeing their family member in prison.” (p. 55)

- “I remember them suffering when the visit ends and families leave. You see it. They want to go home, especially when children are involved... [But] while they enjoy seeing their children, not all of them feel good about seeing them in prison. When you sit down and talk to them, there is anxiety about children and families coming in...after all, they have to watch their parents and children being searched.” (Quote from a Correctional Official on p. 55)
- **Permanent family separation/loss of custody:** Not only are Hawaiians separated from their families during incarceration, but many will be permanently separated. Hawai'i state law allows family courts to terminate parental rights when a child has been removed from a parent “who is found to be unable to provide now and in the foreseeable future the care necessary for the well-being of the child.” [The best possible support for pa’ahao families would include services that assist the pa’ahao in maintaining parental relationships with their children that are not only emotional but also legal.]
- **The effects of imprisonment on children and families:** This report reiterates that effects of parental incarceration on children “are far reaching and can have lasting negative consequences on families and communities. For example, children whose parents are in prison are also more likely to develop antisocial behaviors, be involved in gangs, delinquent behaviors, or drug use than youth whose parents are not in prison. Research done by National Council on Crime and Delinquency found that children of parents in prison are five to six times more likely to become incarcerated than their peers.” (p.15) Since Native Hawaiians make up the largest percentage of the state prison population, the impacts of parental incarceration on Hawaiian families is widespread across many communities and affects many generations.

See an additional report by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force Report 21 (2012), available at [http://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/2012NHJTF\\_REPORT\\_FINAL\\_0.pdf](http://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/2012NHJTF_REPORT_FINAL_0.pdf).

- **Family isolation in out-of-state facilities:** This report likewise focused on the heavy-handed impacts of out-of-state incarceration on Native Hawaiian families, noting that “Native Hawaiians who are sent to non-state facilities are effectively given an unequal burden in relation to non-Hawaiian prisoners. This burden includes a dislocation from his or her home, connection to the land, culture, family, job prospects, and community support.” (p. 8) [The trauma of this dislocation and disconnection may feel nearly commensurate to that experienced by pa’ahao today who are regulated by new PSD policies disallowing them from having contact with their families during visitation.]
- **Consistency of visitation offered:**
  - Finding: “Prisoners do not get regular and consistent visitation with family members, including extended family members. It is important for an inmate’s rehabilitation that he or she is allowed regular visits with family members and extended family members.” (p. 24)

- Key Recommendation: “Prisoners should be allowed consistent and regular visitation with immediate and extended family members. The Department of Public Safety should make every effort to ensure that adequate staffing is available for consistent and regular visitation.” (p. 11, 29)

### **Pilot: Enhanced Visitation Pilot at Waiawa Correctional Facility**

Blue Print for Change proposed a Family Visitation Center Pilot Program for Waiawa Correctional Facility. See the attached Exhibit 3. The proposal included:

- A 12'x56' Modular Building
- Different zones: 'Ohana visitation room; nursing room; keiki room, office, and lanai-outside area
- Budget: \$380,000, to include contracted social work services

PSD reviewed the proposal for the modular building to facilitate visitation. Staff from PSD and Waiawa Correctional Facility described that prior to being released, all incarcerated individuals either go through Waiawa or Kulani Correctional Facilities. PSD staff discussed the pros and cons of the proposed modular structure. PSD staff also described the current structure of visitation at Waiawa that happens every weekend, and includes special events for Father's Day, Easter, and the Holiday season.

PSD proposed that instead of investing in a modular structure, if funds could be used to improve existing facilities to facilitate additional visitation space. The population at Waiawa could do the actual construction as part of their skills building and preparation for reentry. Additionally, PSD is amenable to having community based social work services on site to provide support and family engagement services with family members to prepare for visits, facilitate and observe visitation, and debrief families following a visit at the facility. PSD agrees that families need additional support once reentry occurs. The work group generally agreed to pilot a project at the Waiawa Correctional Facility.

A draft bill proposal incorporating the visitation proposal was circulated and briefly discussed by the work group. The bill proposal is preliminarily included in bill proposals to be reviewed and considered by Legislative members of the Keiki Caucus.

### **Findings:**

1. Information regarding visitation schedules and processes is provided on-line at the Department of Public Safety's (DPS) website; however, it may not be easy to navigate as each facility has a different visitation schedule and contact information. Also, visitation is conditional upon: available staff, number of inmates requesting visits, and whether the incarcerated individual has included family members, including children, on their visitation list. Additionally, if there are staff shortages, scheduled visits may be cancelled. DPS posts on its website and via twitter if visits will be cancelled.

2. Contact visits are limited to the following facilities:
  - Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC)
  - Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC)
  - Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF)
  - Waiwa Correctional Facility (WCF)
  - Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC)
  
3. The following facilities currently do not have contact visits due to contraband:
  - Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF)
  - Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC)
  - Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC)
  
4. Content of visitation will vary depending upon several factors:
  - a. Depending upon the nature of the crime, duration of the incarceration, distance from the family and the correctional facility, families may need social support to engage in visitation, prepare for visits, debrief following a visit, and maintain regular visitation and communication.
  - b. Many families will need continuing support to maintain contact with an incarcerated parent.
  - c. The relationship of the incarcerated parent and the adult who will be attending the visitation; in some cases, the custodian or other parent may have been a victim of the incarcerated parent, or not have a good relationship with the incarcerated parent, and they may not be willing or able to facilitate visitation between the children and incarcerated parent;
  - d. Children of various ages will need age-appropriate activities or in non-contact situations, incarcerated parents are not able to hold young children which can add to frustration and have a cascading effect on the child's behavior.
  - e. Depending upon the number of children and their ages, half-hour non-contact visits may be more frustrating than satisfying to all involved.
  - f. Transportation to and from facilities may be difficult to secure, as well as transportation to Oahu by neighbor island family members.
  
5. Incarcerated individuals may also require support to prepare and debrief after visits. There are a limited number of PSD social workers who are assigned to assist with scheduling visitation. Social workers are assigned to housing units, and not to incarcerated individuals. Social workers are available to assist the incarcerated individual and not family members. DPS has a workforce crisis, it has difficulty filling these positions for social workers as well as for adult correction officers. This may also impact available services to incarcerated individuals.



6. Research supports maintaining connections with loved ones who are incarcerated. Bans on in-person visits make facilities more dangerous, do nothing to stop the flow of contraband, and strip money from the pockets of families. The US Department of Justice reports, “Traditional in-person visiting is a best practice that should continue in all correctional settings when possible.” Studies have found lower recidivism rates among inmates who have contact with family members while incarcerated. Preventing in-person visitation is not considered a best practice by the American Correctional Association, which says technology should supplement, not replace, in-person visitation. A rigorous Minnesota Department of Corrections study<sup>9</sup> found that a single visit reduces recidivism by 13% for new crimes and 25% for technical violations, and an Ohio Department of Corrections study<sup>10</sup> found that more visits were associated with fewer rule violations. A recent study on traditional visiting’s effect on incarcerated individuals’ behavior in two Ohio prisons (male and female facilities) found that those receiving traditional visits, especially from a parental figure, had fewer behavior infractions compared to those who did not receive visits. This study found that even one visit reduced infractions. Children benefit the most when visits are frequent and consistent.<sup>11</sup> Children benefit from traditional visits with their incarcerated parents in many ways. A visit may: a) provide opportunities for healing, and mitigate the trauma of separation; b) offer opportunities for discussions about a parent’s decision-making and law breaking; c) assure children that incarceration is not their fault; d) dispel children’s fears about the conditions at a facility; e) allow children to maintain a relationship with their incarcerated parents; and f) support an incarcerated parent’s preparation for release, reentry, and family reunification.
7. Most Hawaii jails and prisons do not allow access by incarcerated individuals by email; phone calls are limited and must be initiated by the incarcerated individual. The federal facilities allow access to email.

## Recommendations:

Based upon the information shared, work group makes the following recommendations for the Legislature's consideration:

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<sup>9</sup> St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Corrections, November 2011.  
<http://www.doc.state.mn.us/pages/files/large-files/Publications/11-11MNPrisonVisitationStudy.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> Gary C. Mohr, Columbus, OH: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2012.  
<http://www.asca.net/system/assets/attachments/5101/Mohr%20%20OH%20DRC%20Visitation%20Research%20Summary.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Traditional In-Person Visiting Benefits Corrections, Families, and Communities  
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/029609.pdf>

1. Family Stabilization at time of arrest. Due to the life altering impact that an arrest and incarceration may likely have on a family, navigation, support, and counseling services should be made immediately available to assist with assessment, planning, counseling, and other decision making that family members need to make following the arrest of parent. Funds should be appropriated to either the Department of Human Services or the Department of Public Safety for supportive services that preliminarily should be centrally located and accessible statewide.
2. Maintaining contact while in custody. To facilitate increased ability for those incarcerated in jails and correctional facilities, to maintain contact with their family members and children, the Legislature should evaluate the costs associated with providing access to electronic devices for incarcerated individuals to maintain communication with their family members and maintain regular contact with their children. Mainland and federal institutions allow electronic and regular telephone contact.
3. Pilot a visitation center at Waiawa Correctional Facility to enhance visitation and family support services. To increase and enhance visitation activities and services at Waiawa Correctional Facility, the Legislature should appropriate general funds in the amount of \$100,000 to the Department of Public Safety to plan and improve existing facilities that may be used for additional visitation activities. These funds will be used to purchase construction materials that will all be assembled and built by inmates. Waiawa will teach inmates that will be involved proper construction techniques and further add value to them.
4. Additionally, the Legislature should appropriate general funds in the amount of \$200,000 to the Department of Human Services for the purchase of additional social work and family support services for families at the time of arrest, during incarceration, and for support services once the incarcerated individual reenters the community. Visitation and support services to family members would include additional navigation and advocacy support for family members and legal custodians; funds will also be allocated for evaluation.

HCR 205 (2019)  
Participants & Attendance

Date Participant	Agency	6/24/19 – skype call only	8/12/19	9/23/19	10/21/19	11/18/19	12/16/19
Kathleen Algire	Hawaii Children's Action Network (HCAN)	✓	✓	✓	Regrets	✓	
Cathy Betts	DHS, Deputy Director	✓	Regrets		Regrets		
Toni Bissen	Pua Foundation	Regrets	✓	By phone	By phone	By phone	
Kat Brady	Community Alliance on Prisons	✓	✓	By phone	✓	✓	✓
Jessica Carroll	Peer Link		✓				
Florence Calderon	DHS-CWS	✓	Regrets				
Talia Cardines	Fernhurst YWCA				Regrets		
Darlyn Chen Scovell						✓	
Merton Chinen	OYS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Susie Chun Oakland							
Valerie Crabbe	Alulike						
Conner DeMont							
John Dudoit							
Monica Espitia	ACLU - Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	Regrets	✓	✓
Jessie Faige	Senator Rhoads	✓	Regrets	✓	✓	✓	✓
Janie Gullickson	Mental Health Addiction		✓				

Date Participant	Agency	6/24/19 – skype call only	8/12/19	9/23/19	10/21/19	11/18/19	12/16/19
	Association of Oregon						
Mimari Hall	DHS-Director's Office	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jen Jenkins	OHA-Public Policy					✓	✓
Trisha Kajimura	Mental Health Hawaii - America		✓		Regrets		
Rick Kang	Keiki O Ka Aina						
Lilinoe Kauaihikaua	Blue Print for Change				✓	✓	✓
Karen Kawamoto	Representative Takayama						
Lynne Kazama	DHS – CWS		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shari Kimoto	PSD	Regrets			regrets	✓	✓
Heather Lavoie	Hawaii Children's Action Network			✓	✓		✓
Marci Lopes	Domestic Violence Action Center			✓	✓		
Kamaile Maldonado	OHA	✓			✓	By phone	By phone
Nalani Mattox-Primacio	Keiki O Ka Aina						
Jodie Maesaka-Hirata	PSD, Deputy Director	✓	✓	Regrets	Regrets		
Jamee Miller	KSBE		✓				
Stephen Morse	Blue Print For Change	✓	✓	✓	By phone	By phone	By phone
Sean Ornellas	PSD - Warden	✓				✓	✓
Skye Parker	Adult Friends of Youth Hawaii	✓					
Malia Peters	UH Foundation	Regrets	Regrets	✓		✓	Regrets

Date Participant	Agency	6/24/19 – skype call only	8/12/19	9/23/19	10/21/19	11/18/19	12/16/19
Lavonne Richardson			✓				
Sen. Karl Rhoads	Hawaii State Senate			✓	Regrets		
Cashirot808							
Jordan Smith	HCAN		✓			✓	
Deborah Spencer-Chun	Adult Friends of Youth Hawaii		✓			✓	By phone
Titi Takai	Adult Friends of Youth Hawaii				✓		
Matt Taufetee	Lapfirst						
R. Malia Taum-Deenik	DHS-Director's Office	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rosaline Tupou	DHS-CWS	Regrets	Regrets	Regrets			
Delia Ulima	Epic Ohana						
Kintaro Yonekura	DHS-CWS					✓	
S. Kukunaokalā Yoshimoto	Blue Print For Change	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Deborah Zysman	Hawaii Children's Action Network		✓				

## NCSL Research

### Legislative examples:

Connecticut 2018 [SB 13](#) (enacted): Fair Treatment of Incarcerated Persons

Sec. 4. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2018) The Commissioner of Correction shall establish visitation policies for any inmate who is a parent to a child under the age of eighteen. Such policies shall include, but need not be limited to, rules regarding: (1) Physical contact, (2) convenience and frequency of visits, and (3) access to child-friendly visiting areas.

New Mexico enacted:

- 2003 NM SB 655  
FF. to the corrections department:  
(1) thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for the New Mexico women's correctional facilities child visitation program;
- 2005 NM HB 885  
Section 130. OVERNIGHT FAMILY VISITATION CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND INMATE MOTHERS-- EXPAND PURPOSE AND EXTEND TIME-- SEVERANCE TAX BONDS.--The unexpended balance of the appropriations to the property control division in Subsection A of Section 7 of Chapter 4 of Laws 1996 (1st S.S.) and to the capital program fund in Subsection A of Section 14 of Chapter 118 of Laws 1998 and reauthorized in Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 23, Section 57 for an overnight family visitation center for children and their inmate mothers at the New Mexico women's correctional facility in Grants may also be expended at the Camino Nuevo facility in Bernalillo county. The time of expenditure is extended through fiscal year 2010.
- 2006 NM HB 622  
4. one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to plan, design, construct and equip an overnight family visitation center for children and their inmate mothers, including purchase and installation of a modular facility, at the New Mexico women's correctional facility in Grants in Cibola county;

Oregon introduced House Bill 3033 in 2019 to prioritize assigning inmate with minor child to facility within reasonable distance of minor child. It did not pass, but the language of the bill was:

**SECTION 1.** (1) When assigning an inmate with a minor child to a particular correctional facility, either during the intake process or at any other time a transfer occurs, the Department of Corrections shall prioritize assigning the inmate to a facility within a reasonable distance of the minor child in order to facilitate visitation with the minor child.

(2) The department may adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.

**Attached:** Related legislation introduced but not enacted.

## NCSL Research

### State resources:

- Maryland: [Children and Families Affected by Incarceration](#)
- Connecticut: [News article discussing kids visiting parents in prison.](#); [Children with Incarcerated Parents Initiative](#)
- Washington: [Extended Family Visitation](#)
- Yale Law & Policy Review: [Prison Visitation Policies: A 50-state Survey](#) (2013) (identifies correctional policies rather than statutes)

### Resources:

- Urban Institute: [Model Practices for Parents in Prisons and Jails](#) (July 2019).
- Urban Institute: [Parent-Child Visiting Practices in Prisons and Jails](#) (April 2017).
- Sentencing Project: [Video Visits for Children Whose Parents Are Incarcerated](#) (Oct. 2012)
- [National Institute of Corrections](#): query “visitation”
- Child Welfare Information Gateway: [Supporting Children and Families Affected by Parental Incarceration](#)
- Sesame Street in Communities: [Coping with Incarceration](#): this website has resources for kids when a parent is incarcerated, including a video on visitation.
- Children’s Bureau: [Working with the Correctional System and Incarcerated Parents](#) (Oct. 2016): this podcast includes a discussion about how to remove barriers to visitation.

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Massachusetts

1. **MA S 1379**

**SESSION ADJOURNMENT**

December 31, 2019  
160 Days Remaining

1st Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive

**DOCKET** 2137  
**Author:** [Sonia Chang-Diaz \(D-2nd Suffolk\)](#)  
**Title:** Inmate Visitation  
**Introduced:** 01/22/2019  
**Disposition:** Pending  
**Location:** Joint Committee on Public Safety and Homeland Security  
**Summary:** Strengthens inmate visitation.  
**Status:** 01/22/2019 INTRODUCED.  
 03/01/2019 Filed as Senate Docket 2137  
 03/01/2019 [To JOINT Committee on PUBLIC SAFETY AND HOMELAND SECURITY. Dated 01/22/2019](#)

Maryland

2. **MD H 1032**

**ADJOURNED**

1st Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive

**Author:** [Dan Cox \(R-004\)](#)  
**Title:** Correctional Services  
**Introduced:** 02/08/2019  
**Disposition:** Failed  
**Location:** Withdrawn from further consideration  
**Summary:** Requires the Commissioner of Correction to place an inmate who is a parent of a minor child in a correctional facility that is within 250 Miles from the inmate's permanent address under certain circumstances; requires the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to adopt certain regulations authorizing visitation of an inmate by the inmate's minor children; prohibits use of a physical restraint on a certain inmate who has delivered a baby at a certain time unless certain requirements are met.  
**Status:** 03/14/2019 From HOUSE Committee on JUDICIARY: Reported unfavorably. (21-0)  
 03/14/2019 Withdrawn from further consideration.

Minnesota

3. **MN S 471**

1st Committee	1st Fiscal Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive

**Companion:** [MN H 754](#)  
**Author:** [Dan D. Hall \(R-056\)](#)  
**Title:** Incarcerated Women and Child Bonding Project



**Introduced:** 01/23/2019  
**Disposition:** Pending - Carryover  
**Location:** Senate Judiciary and Public Safety Finance and Policy Committee  
**Summary:** Relates to corrections; establishes the Mama's Bus pilot project to provide parent and child bonding and literacy for incarcerated women and their children; appropriates money.  
**Status:** 01/24/2019 [To SENATE Committee on JUDICIARY and PUBLIC SAFETY FINANCE and POLICY.](#)

### Mississippi

#### 4. **MS H 1422** **ADJOURNED**

1st Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive

**Author:** [Joel Bomgar \(R-058\)](#)  
**Title:** Dignity for Incarcerated Women Act  
**Introduced:** 01/29/2019  
**Disposition:** Failed  
**Location:** Died  
**Summary:** Creates the Dignity for Incarcerated Women Act; defines certain terms as used under the Act; provides that when an incarcerated inmate is giving birth, the use of restraints shall be limited; requires certain care and treatment for women related to pregnancy and childbirth; requires certain care during inmate postpartum recovery; urges the Department of Corrections to place mothers who are parents of a minor child within a certain distance from the mother's permanent address.  
**Status:** 02/05/2019 Died in committee.

### North Carolina

#### 5. **NC H 988** **SESSION ADJOURNMENT** August 27, 2019 34 Days Remaining

1st Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive


**Author:** [Holly Grange \(R-020\)](#)  
**Coauthor:** [Fisher \(D\)](#), [Harrison \(D\)](#), [Hardister \(R\)](#), [Turner \(R\)](#), [Zachary \(R\)](#), [Hall \(R\)](#), [Autry \(D\)](#), [Morey \(D\)](#), [Clemmons \(D\)](#)  
**Title:** Revocation of Drivers Licenses  
**Introduced:** 04/26/2019  
**Disposition:** Pending  
**Location:** House Appropriations, Justice and Public Safety Committee  
**Summary:** Amends the laws governing the revocation of drivers licenses for failure to pay fine, penalty, or costs; promotes the dignity of incarcerated women and to modify prisoner location priorities; requires local confinement facilities to transfer health information with prisoners that are transferred to a state prison facility; orders a study of prisoner medical release and extension of limits of confinement; appropriates funds.  
**Status:** 04/26/2019 INTRODUCED.  
 04/26/2019 [To HOUSE Committee on APPROPRIATIONS, JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY.](#)

New Jersey

6. **NJ A 3979**

**SESSION ADJOURNMENT**

January 13, 2020  
173 Days Remaining

 Slow Moving Bill


1st Committee	1st Fiscal Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Fiscal Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive

**Identical:** NJ S 2540  
**Sponsor:** Yvonne Lopez (D-019)  
**Cosponsor:** Giblin (D), Reynolds-Jackso (D), Speight (D), McKnight (D), Holley (D), Pintor Marin (D), Mosquera (D), Caputo (D), Tucker (D), Jasey (D), Vainieri Huttle (D), Timberlake (D)  
**Title:** Dignity for Incarcerated Primary Caretaker Parents  
**Introduced:** 05/17/2018  
**Last Amend:** 03/18/2019  
**Disposition:** Pending  
**Location:** Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee  
**Summary:** Relates to the Dignity for Incarcerated Primary Caretaker Parents Act.  
**Status:** 06/06/2019 From SENATE Committee on LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY. (5-0)  
06/06/2019 To SENATE Committee on BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS.

7. **NJ A 5600**

**SESSION ADJOURNMENT**

January 13, 2020  
173 Days Remaining

 Very Fast Moving Bill

1st Committee	1st Fiscal Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive

**Identical:** NJ S 2020  
**Sponsor:** Eliana Pintor Marin (D-029)  
**Cosponsor:** Burzichelli (D)  
**Title:** Appropriation State Budget  
**Introduced:** 06/17/2019  
**Disposition:** Pending  
**Location:** ASSEMBLY  
**Summary:** Appropriates funds for the State budget for fiscal year 2019-2020.  
**Status:** 06/20/2019 Substituted by S2020.  
**Private File:** SexOffend

New York

8. **NY S 1341**

**SESSION ADJOURNMENT**

January 08, 2020  
168 Days Remaining

1st Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive

**Sponsor:** Gustavo Rivera (D-033)  
**Cosponsor:** Sepulveda (D)  
**Title:** Pilot Project for Placement of Inmates Close To Home  
**Introduced:** 01/14/2019

**Disposition:** Pending  
**Location:** Senate Crime Victims, Crime and Correction Committee  
**Summary:** Establishes a pilot project for placement of inmates close to home; provides that such project would house inmates who are parents of minor children in the correctional facility located in closest proximity to the primary place of residence of any such inmate's minor child or children.  
**Status:** 01/14/2019 INTRODUCED.  
 01/14/2019 [To SENATE Committee on CRIME VICTIMS, CRIME AND CORRECTION.](#)

**SESSION ADJOURNMENT**

9. **NY A 6818**

January 08, 2020  
 168 Days Remaining

1st Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive

**Sponsor:** [Marcos A. Crespo \(D-085\)](#)  
**Cosponsor** [Lentol \(D\)](#), [McDonough \(R\)](#), [Peoples-Stokes \(D\)](#), [Jaffee \(D\)](#), [Simon \(D\)](#), [D'Urso \(D\)](#), [Wallace \(D\)](#)  
**Title:** Placement of Female Inmates Close to Home  
**Introduced:** 03/20/2019  
**Disposition:** Pending  
**Location:** Assembly Correction Committee  
**Summary:** Establishes a pilot project for placement of female inmates close to home; provides that such project would house inmates who are mothers of minor children in the correctional facility located in closest proximity to the primary place of residence of any such inmate's minor child or children.  
**Status:** 03/20/2019 INTRODUCED.  
 03/20/2019 [To ASSEMBLY Committee on CORRECTION.](#)

**Oregon**

10. **OR H 3300**

**ADJOURNED**

1st Committee	1st Fiscal Committee	1st Chamber	2nd Committee	2nd Chamber	Executive

**Author:** [House Judiciary Committee](#)  
**Title:** In Custody Treatment Study  
**Introduced:** 03/04/2019  
**Last Amend:** 04/19/2019  
**Partial Amendment:** [04/08/2019 House Judiciary Committee, House, Number 1, Offered](#)  
**Disposition:** Failed  
**Location:** Died  
**Summary:** Directs Department of Corrections to conduct study on provision of treatment services to persons in custody of department and present report on findings to interim committees of Legislative Assembly related to judiciary on or before September 15, 2020.  
**Status:** 06/30/2019 In committee upon adjournment.

# Family Visitation Center Pilot Program

Blueprint for Change

EXHIBIT 3



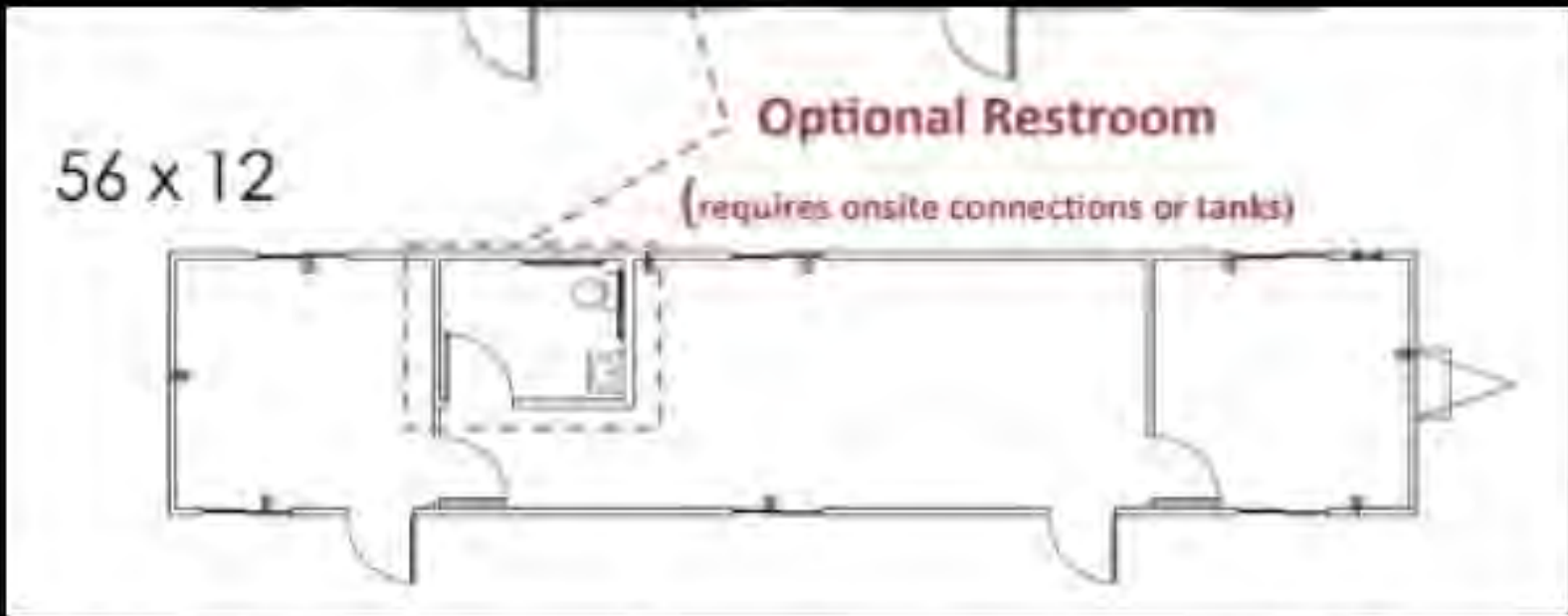
# Budget

- Legislative budget - \$380,000
  - \$36,400 – Annual Unit Rental
    - Willscott Modular Office Space - 56'x12'
    - \$6,620.19 - Opt. Restroom above ground tanks (service)
  - \$1200– Annual Phone & Internet bill
  - \$1200 - Annual Hot Spot
  - \$33,441 - Installation/Provision Solar Unit
  - \$6300 - Program/Office Supplies
  - 2 Staff members - ~\$246,695.36 for salary
    - Coordinator (1FTE)
    - Social Worker IV (2FTE)
    - Social Worker V (1FTE)

# Modular Building

- Specs:
  - 12'x56' per unit (flexible construction)
  - Customizable
    - Office space
    - Can accommodate bathroom area
    - Opt. Nursing room/Keiki room
  - Solar Off Grid system

# 12'x56' - Mobile Office



Keiki/Nursing room

'Ohana visitation room

Office Space



# Zones

- 'Ohana Visitation Room – Main gathering area for visitations. To be used as needed.
- Nursing Room – A private room for nursing mothers.
- Keiki Room – A small room containing toys and keiki stuff to use during visitations.
- Office – Staff office.
- Lanai/Outside Area – Small landing area outside of the main building.



Line Item Budget Justification - Pilot			
Modular Unit Size	10x32	12x44	12x56
<b>PERSONNEL COST</b>			
Coordinator	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
Social Worker V	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
Social Worker IV (2FTE)	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
<b>PERSONNEL TOTAL</b>	<b>\$200,000.00</b>	<b>\$200,000.00</b>	<b>\$200,000.00</b>
<b>FRINGE BENEFITS</b>			
FICA - 7.65%	\$15,300.00	\$15,300.00	\$15,300.00
Social Security - 6.2%			
Medicare - 1.45%			
Unemployment Insurance - 2.01%	\$4,020.00	\$4,020.00	\$4,020.00
403(b) SEP Retirement Plan - 6.00%	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
Health Insurance	\$14,475.36	\$14,475.36	\$14,475.36
TDI/Workers Comp - .45%	\$900.00	\$900.00	\$900.00
<b>BENEFITS TOTAL</b>	<b>\$46,695.36</b>	<b>\$46,695.36</b>	<b>\$46,695.36</b>
<b>CONTRACTUAL:</b>			
Guard training			
Electrician			
<b>CONTRACTUAL / TRAINING TOTAL</b>			
<b>TRAVEL:</b>			
Mileage (\$.58 per/mile)	\$12,296.00	\$12,296.00	\$12,296.00
<b>TRAVEL TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,296.00</b>	<b>\$12,296.00</b>	<b>\$12,296.00</b>
<b>RENTAL/LEASE OF EQUIPMENT:</b>			
Generator Solar			
Installation			
<b>EQUIPMENT TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$33,441.00</b>	<b>\$33,441.00</b>	<b>\$33,441.00</b>
<b>SUPPLIES: Office</b>			
Office Materials (Printing, office supplies, ect.)	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(2) laptop	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Desk / Chairs	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<b>SUPPLIES: PROGRAM</b>			
Games and Toys	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Furniture	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Playground Equip	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Aquaponics	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
<b>SUPPLIES TOTAL</b>	<b>\$26,300.00</b>	<b>\$26,300.00</b>	<b>\$26,300.00</b>
<b>LEAS/RENTAL OF SPACE: MODULAR UNIT</b>			
Lease/Rental of Space (12 month)	\$15,600.00	\$18,000.00	\$20,400.00
Instalation and Removal of unit	\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
ADA compliant ramp (12month)	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00
Instalation and Removal of ramp	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
<b>LEASE/RENTAL OF SPACE</b>	<b>\$30,600.00</b>	<b>\$34,000.00</b>	<b>\$36,400.00</b>
<b>OPTIONAL: RESTROOM</b>			
Restroom w/in Module	\$360.00	\$360.00	\$360.00
Restroom Tank Installation	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Restroom Tank Maintenance	\$6,160.19	\$6,160.19	\$6,160.19
<b>RESTROOOM TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,620.19</b>	<b>\$6,620.19</b>	<b>\$6,620.19</b>

Line Item Budget Justification - Pilot			
<b>OTHER:</b>			
Telecommunications (Cellular)	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Telecommunications (Hot spot)	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Insurance	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Utilities			
<b>OTHER TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,900.00</b>	<b>\$3,900.00</b>	<b>\$3,900.00</b>

Total budget w/o Admin	\$359,852.55	\$363,252.55	\$365,652.55
Total Admin Cost (not to exceed 15%)	\$35,985.26	\$36,325.26	\$36,565.26
Total Direct Costs:			
Indirect Costs/Indirect Rate			
<b>Budget Total</b>	<b>\$395,837.81</b>	<b>\$399,577.81</b>	<b>\$402,217.81</b>