

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



CHIYOME LEINAALA FUKINO, M.D.  
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

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

In reply, please refer to:  
File:

## House Committee on Finance

### HB 3377, RELATING TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

Testimony of Chiyome Leinaala Fukino, M.D.  
Director of Health

February 22, 2008, 10:45 a.m.

1 **Department's Position:** The Department of Health supports the intent of this ignition interlock bill  
2 with one recommended amendment. We are particularly concerned about Section 11, subsection (b) and  
3 (c) (page 38 and 39), which designates the DOH as the lead agency to establish standards and  
4 procedures for the certification of interlock devices and for the certification for vendors who install and  
5 maintain ignition interlock devices. We recommend the language in HB 3201 (section 286H-8, page 6)  
6 instead, which requires the ignition interlock system to be certified by the Underwriters Laboratory Inc.  
7 or an equivalent nationally recognized certification organization. These laboratories have been  
8 approved by U.S. Department of Transportation and have the expertise and infrastructure needed and to  
9 insure that the interlock systems perform and meet National Highway Traffic Safety Administration  
10 guidelines and standards. The Department of Health defers to the Department of Transportation as the  
11 lead agency for the implementation of the ignition interlock bill.

12 Ignition interlocks are an effective way of increasing the safety of all road users by mechanically  
13 preventing convicted drunk drivers from operating a vehicle with alcohol in their system.

14 **Fiscal Implications:** Appropriates general funds for FY 2008-2009 for the purpose of supporting the  
15 work of an ignition interlock implementation task force staffed by DOT. Also sets up an ignition

interlock special fund administered by the director of DOT for indigents. The special fund is funded by a surcharge that is assessed when the ignition interlock is installed. All other violators pay for their own ignition interlock installation and maintenance.

**Purpose and Justification:** States that have enacted interlock legislation have shown a drop in recidivism rates by 50 to 95 percent. Hawaii is one of only 5 states without an ignition interlock law.

Alcohol related traffic fatalities remain tragically high in Hawaii; in 2006, 41 percent (58 drivers) of all drivers involved in traffic fatalities tested positive for alcohol. Among drivers involved in fatal crashes, those who tested positive for alcohol were at least 3 times (6% vs. 2%) more likely than other drivers to have had a previous conviction for DUI (Fatal Analysis Reporting System, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration - NHTSA). In 2006 there were over 6,729 DUI arrests in Hawaii. Based on a study conducted in 2005 by the City and County of Honolulu, over one fourth (28%) of DUI arrestees have been previously arrested for a DUI. NHTSA and Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conclude, when installed and in use, ignition interlocks are effective for reducing alcohol related arrests and crashes.

HB 3377 addresses the key recommendations that were made by the Interlock Working Group which was established after the legislature passed resolution HCR 28, H.D.1 in 2007 requesting the Department of Transportation study the feasibility of requiring vehicle ignition interlock devices for convicted drunk driving offenders. Recommendations from that working group include creating interlock laws with mandatory sentencing for all convicted impaired driving offenders, a varying sentence length dependant on the offender's compliance and establishing penalties for tampering and circumvention of interlock devices.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



## TESTIMONY OF THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE, 2008

---

**ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:**

H.B. NO. 3377, RELATING TO HIGHWAY SAFETY.

**BEFORE THE:**

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

**DATE:** Friday, February 22, 2008 **TIME:** 10:45 AM

**LOCATION:** State Capitol Room 308  
*Deliver to: committee clerk, Room 306, 2 copies*

**TESTIFIER(S):** Mark J. Bennett, Attorney General  
or Mark K. Miyahira, Deputy Attorney General

---

Chair Oshiro and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Attorney General appreciates the intent of this measure, but is concerned about certain provisions within the bill.

The purpose of this bill is to require installation of an ignition interlock device on the vehicle of a person arrested for operating a vehicle under the influence of an intoxicant that will prevent the person from starting or operating the vehicle with more than a minimal alcohol concentration while the person's case is pending and the person's license is revoked pursuant to chapter 291E, Hawaii Revised Statutes. This bill will also provide for certification of these devices and vendors and creates an indigent fund to pay for the installation and operation of these devices in vehicles of the indigent. The bill will also establish a task force to plan for the implementation of the ignition interlock device program.

The Department appreciates the intent of this measure to establish an ignition interlock implementation task force and a 2010 effective date. These provisions will permit the task force and the Legislature to resolve a number of outstanding issues prior to the implementation of the ignition interlock device program.

The Department is concerned about certain provisions currently within the bill.

In section 5, on page 9, lines 17-19, the bill amends the revocation period of a respondent, whose records shows three or more prior alcohol or drug enforcement contacts during a ten-year period from a lifetime revocation to a maximum revocation of ten years. The bill also shortens the time period when the prior alcohol or drug enforcement contacts may occur from ten years to five years.

The Department opposes these changes as these individuals pose the greatest risk to the safety of the community. If the three or more prior alcohol or drug enforcement contacts during the five years preceding the notice of the current administrative revocation are the result of three or more convictions for operating under the influence of an intoxicant within a five-year period, this individual would be currently facing a charge of habitually operating a vehicle under the influence of an intoxicant, a class C felony. A person convicted under this felony charge would be facing a mandatory license revocation for a period of not less than one year but not more than five years and would not be permitted to drive during this period of revocation in any vehicle, not even a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device. Therefore, this amendment could directly conflict with concurrent criminal sanctions. As such, there seems to be no logical reason to downgrade the administrative penalty for these cases from a lifetime revocation to a maximum ten-year revocation.

In section 7, the bill amends section 291E-61, Hawaii Revised Statutes, to permit an individual to operate a vehicle, equipped with an ignition interlock device, during the period of license revocation. However, the ability to operate a vehicle will, in many cases, be hampered by section 287-20, Hawaii Revised Statutes, which prohibits an individual, whose license has been suspended or revoked pursuant to part III of chapter 291E or upon conviction of any offense pursuant to law, to operate a motor vehicle, unless and

until the person has furnished and thereafter maintains proof of financial responsibility.

Under the current law, section 287-20, does not apply in circumstances where a license is suspended pursuant to section 291E-61(b)(1), which includes a first-time offense, or any offense not preceded within a five-year period by a conviction for an offense of operating a vehicle under the influence of an intoxicant or for an offense under section 291E-4. However, as the proposed amendment would revoke the license of a person convicted pursuant to section 291E-61(b)(1), section 287-20, would be applicable. The amendment would prevent an individual from operating a vehicle, equipped with an ignition interlock device, during the one-year period of revocation, until proof of financial responsibility had been furnished.

In section 7, the bill amends section 291E-61, by increasing the period of license revocation. Therefore, for example, a first time highly intoxicated offender would be facing a six-month to one-year license revocation under the administrative driver's license revocation process but would be facing a two-year license revocation pursuant to a criminal conviction. However, section 291E-61(c)(3), states in part that "No license and privilege suspension or revocation shall be imposed pursuant to this section if the person's license and privilege to operate a vehicle has previously been administratively revoked pursuant to part III for the same act." Therefore, an increase in the period of a license revocation pursuant to 291E-61 will have little effect if the person has already been ordered to serve a shorter administrative revocation.

In section 7, the bill also amends section 291E-61, to authorize a court to place a criminal defendant on probation. However, section 706-624.5(2)(a), Hawaii Revised Statutes, states that as a further condition of a sentence of probation, a defendant may be sentenced to serve "five days in petty misdemeanors cases." Therefore, placing a defendant on probation would clearly conflict

with the sentencing scheme in section 291E-61(b)(4)(C), where a defendant must be sentenced to serve no less than ten days but not more than thirty days of imprisonment. A sentence of probation may also conflict with the sentencing scheme in section 291E-61(b)(3)(B)(ii), where a defendant may be sentenced to serve no less than five days but not more than fourteen days of imprisonment.

In section 9, this bill amends section 804-7.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, to require the court to order a defendant, as a condition of bail, to install an ignition interlock device within 15 days, on any vehicle that the defendant will operate during the defendant's release on bail. There are two minor issues that should be clarified. The amendment may be read to apply only in cases where the defendant has been released on bail instead of also applying to cases where the defendant was released on recognizance or supervised release. The amendment also authorizes the court to issue a permit that will allow the defendant to drive a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device during the "revocation period." This appears to be a mistake as we assume that the author of the bill intended the defendant to be allowed to drive only while the criminal case was pending.

Therefore, the Department recommends that section 9, on page 32, lines 12 through 22, be amended to have subsection (c) of section 804-7.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, read as follows:

"(c) In addition to the conditions in subsection (b) and except as provided in subsection (d), when the defendant is charged with an offense under section 291E-61, the court shall order as a condition of release on bail, recognizance, or supervised release that, within fifteen days, the defendant install an ignition interlock device, as defined in section 291E-1, on any vehicle that the defendant will operate during the defendant's release on bail, recognizance, or supervised release. Upon proof that the defendant has installed an ignition interlock

device in the defendant's vehicle, the court shall issue an ignition interlock permit that will allow the defendant to drive a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device during the period of defendant's release on bail, recognizance, or supervised release."

The Department appreciates the intent of this measure to establish an ignition interlock implementation task force so long as the funding does not replace or adversely impact priorities as indicated in the Executive Supplemental Budget Request.



*The Judiciary, State of Hawaii*

**Testimony to the Twenty-Fourth State Legislature, 2008 Session**

House Committee on Finance  
The Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro, Chair  
The Honorable Marilyn B. Lee, Vice Chair

Friday, February 22, 2008, 10:45 a.m.  
State Capitol, Conference Room 308

by  
Ronald Sakata  
Chief Adjudicator  
Administrative Driver's License Revocation Office

**WRITTEN TESTIMONY ONLY**

---

**Bill No. and Title:** House Bill No. 3377, Relating to Highway Safety

**Judiciary's Position:**

The Judiciary takes no position on the substantive amendments proposed by this measure but offers the following concern and comments.

The Judiciary is very concerned with the provision in this bill which authorizes the court to place a criminal defendant on probation. This provision would require the supervision of an estimated 3,000 additional adult offenders, which would strain the court's already overburdened personnel and resources, necessitating an increase in staff and funding.

The Judiciary supports the intent of this measure to establish an ignition interlock implementation task force and will be pleased to participate to assist in the mission and objectives of the task force. We are currently analyzing the impact of this measure on the operation of the Administrative Driver's License Revocation Office for future comment.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our comments on this measure.





STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
869 PUNCHBOWL STREET  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097  
February 22, 2008

IN REPLY REFER TO:

TESTIMONY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

HOUSE BILL NO. 3377

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

We support this bill with amendments.

According to the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), there were 79 alcohol-related fatalities in 2007, representing 49.1 percent of Hawaii's traffic fatalities. Only three other states have higher percentages than Hawaii. Our state's high incidence of individuals who repeatedly drive under the influence, poses a danger to the health and safety of the public.

Our current laws have not been sufficient in preventing the high number of DUI-related injuries and deaths. Hawaii is one of only five states without an ignition interlock statute. The ignition interlock system would provide an economical and technically feasible solution to help reduce alcohol-related injuries and deaths. We believe implementing this ignition interlock system will keep our roads safer, by deterring individuals from driving impaired.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) understands that this measure will allow for a Task Force to address any concerns. We respectfully request that the following proposed legislation be considered as part of this bill or during discussions by the Task Force:

1. For a **first offender**, suspend all driving privileges for a period of not less than 15 days followed immediately by a period of not less than 75 days of a restricted, provisional or conditional license, if such license restricts the offender to operating only vehicles equipped with an ignition interlock. A restricted, provisional or conditional license may be issued only to permit the offender to operate a motor vehicle to and from employment, school, an alcohol treatment program or an interlock service facility; **AND**
2. For a **repeat offender**, suspend or revoke all driving privileges for a period of not less than one year, or not less than 45 days followed immediately by a period of not less than 320 days of a restricted, provisional or conditional license, if such license restricts that offender to operating only vehicles equipped with an ignition interlock. A restricted, provisional or conditional license may be issued only to permit the offender to operate a motor vehicle to and from employment, school, an alcohol treatment program or an interlock service facility; **AND**
3. For **first offenders** and **repeat offenders**, the suspension and revocation shall take effect not later than 30 days after the date on which the individual refused to submit to a chemical test or received notice of having been determined to be driving under the influence of alcohol.

The inclusion of the above provisions will help ensure the DOT continues to receive Section 410 federal funding (Alcohol-Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grant) from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Last year Hawaii received \$429,000 to fund alcohol countermeasures statewide including overtime enforcement for county police departments.

TESTIMONY BY GEORGINA K. KAWAMURA  
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
STATE OF HAWAII  
TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
ON  
HOUSE BILL NO. 3377

February 22, 2008

RELATING TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

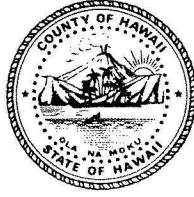
Among other provisions, House Bill No. 3377 creates an ignition interlock special fund to be administered by the director of transportation. Moneys in the special fund would be expended by the director of transportation to fund the cost of installing and operating ignition interlock devices in the vehicles of persons who are required to install the device but who are indigent. The bill provides a definition of indigent.

The ignition interlock special fund would consist of amounts collected from:

- A surcharge assessed of persons required to install an ignition interlock device.
- A certification fee paid by vendors who sell or install ignition interlock devices.

As a matter of general policy, we are against the creation of any new special fund and revolving fund that does not meet the requirements of Sections 37-52.3 and 37-52.4, Hawaii Revised Statutes. Special and revolving funds should: 1) reflect a clear nexus between the benefits sought and charges made upon the users or beneficiaries of the program; 2) provide an appropriate means of financing for the program or activity; and 3) demonstrate the capacity to be financially self-sustaining. It is unclear if the ignition interlock special fund would be self-sustaining.

**Harry Kim**  
Mayor



**Dixie Kaetsu**  
Managing Director

**Barbara J. Kossow**  
Deputy Managing Director

## County of Hawaii

25 Aupuni Street, Room 215 • Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4252 • (808) 961-8211 • Fax (808) 961-6553  
KONA: 75-5706 Kuakini Highway, Suite 103 • Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i 96740  
(808) 329-5226 • Fax (808) 326-5663

February 20, 2008

The Honorable Marcus Oshiro  
Chair, Committee on Finance  
Hawai'i State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Chair Oshiro and Committee Members:

Re: HB 3377

I would like to express my support for HB 3377, which would require the installation of ignition interlock devices on vehicles of people who are arrested for driving under the influence.

The idea of ignition interlocks is not new. In the past, the Legislature has been reluctant to go down this road, primarily because the ignition interlock systems were not considered entirely reliable. My understanding is that, now, the technology has advanced to the point where the systems are dependable. Given the carnage on our roads that can result from people driving under the influence, I hope you will agree that it is time to use these devices as a way of saving lives and preventing tragedies.

I hope you will approve HB 3377.

Aloha,

Harry Kim  
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

ALII PLACE  
1060 RICHARDS STREET, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813  
AREA CODE 808 • 527-6494

PETER B. CARLISLE  
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY



DOUGLAS S. CHIN  
FIRST DEPUTY  
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

**THE HONORABLE MARCUS OSHIRO, CHAIR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
Regular Session of 2008  
State of Hawaii

February 22, 2008

**RE: H.B. 3377; RELATING TO HIGHWAY SAFETY.**

Chair Oshiro and members of the House Committee on Finance, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney of the City and County of Honolulu submits the following testimony in support of the intent of H.B. 3377.

The purpose of this bill is to create a statutory framework for the imposition of an ignition interlock device upon vehicles owned or driven by person arrested for impaired driving.

We are in strong support of the use of ignition interlock devices which prevent a person from operating a vehicle when the person has measurable amounts of alcohol in their system. While community education, increased enforcement and stiffer sanctions for impaired driving have made some impact, Hawaii still has an unacceptably high number of alcohol related fatal crashes. We believe that technologies which would prevent people from driving drunk need to be examined and tried in order to reduce traffic fatalities.

Although we have concerns with some aspects of this bill, such as the elimination of an administrative lifetime revocation of license for persons with three or more prior alcohol or drug enforcement contacts and the reduction of the period of time the prior enforcement contacts must occur from the present offense, we understand this bill to be a framework or starting point for further discussions. So if further opportunities are offered to discuss these issues as well as fix, amend or fine tune the bill prior to the 2010 effective date, we will support the passage of H.B. 3377. We fully support the portion of the bill which establishes the Hawaii ignition interlock task force which brings the various stakeholders and constituencies together for further discussion and to address specific issues relating to the implementation of an ignition interlock program and we are willing to sit on the task force and assist the work of the task force.

In closing, we would like to thank the legislature for the opportunity to sit on the Ignition Interlock Working Group established by H.C.R. 28, H.D. 1 of 2007. The Working Group was able to identify and reach consensus on several major features that an ignition interlock law should have as well as identifying issues which required further discussion.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813  
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 · INTERNET: www.honolulu.police.org

MDFI HANNEWMANN  
MAYOR



BOISSE P. CORREA  
CHIEF

PAUL D. PUTZULU  
MICHAEL D. TUCKER  
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE RL-LC

February 22, 2008

The Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro, Chair  
and Members  
Committee on Finance  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Oshiro and Members:

Subject: House Bill No. 3377, Relating to Highway Safety

I am Major Susan Dowsett of the Traffic Division of the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), City and County of Honolulu.

The HPD strongly supports House Bill No. 3377, relating to highway safety. This bill introduces the ignition interlock to be installed in vehicles of drivers convicted of driving under the influence of an intoxicant.

The HPD believes that the interlock device will prevent drinkers from driving and thus reduce the risks of deaths or injuries. It addresses most of the issues that will make this bill a success. The implementation date will give the necessary time for the agencies involved to complete their rules and procedures for a better implementation.

The HPD urges your committee to pass House Bill No. 3377, as it will help the drinking driver to remain off of the roadways and reduce the risks to other drivers.

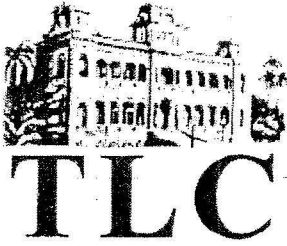
Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

SUSAN DOWSETT, Major  
Traffic Division

APPROVED:

For: BOISSE P. CORREA  
Chief of Police



# THE LEGISLATIVE CENTER

820 MILILANI STREET, SUITE 810  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-2938  
PHONE: (808) 537-4308 • FAX: (808)533-2739

February 22, 2008

Testimony To: House Committee on Finance  
Representative Marcus R. Oshiro, Chair

Presented By: Tim Lyons, Legislative Liaison  
Anheuser Busch Companies

Subject: H.B. 3377 – RELATING TO HIGHWAY SAFETY.

Chair Oshiro and Members of the Committee:

I am Tim Lyons, Legislative Liaison for Anheuser Busch Companies and we generally support this bill.

Ignition interlocks are the wave of the future and it is only a matter of time before all cars will have some type of alcohol testing built into the operational aspect of the car. Recently, a system was demonstrated in Japan which has sensors in the headrest which samples the drivers breath and others have included a mechanism in the seatbelt buckle that test for alcohol.

We do not believe that ignition interlocks should be provided for first time offenders but rather for repeat offenders and for those who test at abusive levels such as .15.

For the Committee's information, as of late 2007, there are only four (4) states out of approximately forty (40) that mandate ignition interlock systems for first time offenders and we feel this is because other states are going with this technology but they are going with it cautiously. While we realize that there are individuals that need to be caught, there are also a good number of individuals that do get caught, have caused no accidents or other problems, and as a result of the process, never drive drunk again. We think that it is important to remember that it is not illegal to have a drink; it is illegal to drink too much and drive.

Based on the above, we support this bill but would like to see it redirected in the area we mentioned above.

Thank you.





Mothers Against Drunk Driving HAWAII  
700 Bishop Street, Suite 1111  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
Phone (808) 532-6232  
Fax (808) 532-6004  
[www.maddhawaii.org](http://www.maddhawaii.org)

February 22, 2008

To: Representative Marcus Oshiro, Chair, Committee on Finance; Representative Marilyn Lee, Vice Chair; and members of the Committee

From: Arkie Koehl – Public Policy Chair, MADD-Hawaii

Re: HB 3377 – Relating to Highway Safety

---

I am Arkie Koehl testifying on behalf of the membership of Mothers Against Drunk Driving – Hawaii, in strong support of HB 3377.

A Working Group was established by the Legislature last year to study ignition interlock and make recommendations leading to legislation. This measure was in response to our state's increasingly alarming alcohol-related traffic fatality rate: 52% in 2006, the highest in the nation. It also recognized the need to look at innovative preventive measures beyond those traditionally in use. Finally, it acknowledged that other states are now using ignition interlock to save lives.

The Working Group comprised many stakeholders, led by the Department of Transportation and MADD: representatives of the insurance industry, the auto industry, the Department of Health, the Judiciary, the Department of the Attorney General, county prosecutors, county police departments, the Public Defender, several members of the Legislature including members of these committees, representatives of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and other community groups

The Working Group met several times during 2007, reaching consensus on a score of key provisions deemed crucial for effective interlock legislation. The Group's findings were submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House on Dec. 21<sup>st</sup>. MADD is gratified to note that virtually all the key findings from the Working Group have been incorporated into HB 3377.

Since a number of important issues in the implementation of an effective ignition interlock program in Hawaii will require further discussion, HB 3377 wisely calls for the establishment of a Task Force to present recommendations for additional legislation prior to the 2009 session. The bill specifies the composition of the Task Force, and calls for state funding "for the purpose of supporting the work of the ignition interlock implementation task force."

As such funding will be required from the time HB 3377 becomes law (July 1, 2008), and as no dollar amount is heretofore specified in the body of the bill, MADD and Department of Transportation Highway Safety staff have developed a budget for the 2008/2009 fiscal year. This budget covers estimated costs for: inter-island transportation for neighbor island Task Force members named in the

MADD-Hawaii

HB 3377 FIN

2

bill; six meetings during the year; subcommittee meetings; and one-day-a-week clerical and support staffing. The estimate totals \$32,000. We urge the Committee to authorize this modest outlay.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

GOODSILL ANDERSON QUINN & STIFEL

A LIMITED LIABILITY LAW PARTNERSHIP LLP

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS TEAM:

GARY M. SLOVIN, ESQ.  
CHRISTOPHER G. PABLO, ESQ.  
ANNE T. HORIUCHI, ESQ.  
MIHOKO E. ITO, ESQ.  
JOANNA J. H. MARKLE\*  
LISA K. KAKAZU\*\*

\* Government Relations Specialist  
\*\* Legal Assistant

ALII PLACE, SUITE 1800 • 1099 ALAKEA STREET  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

MAIL ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 3196  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

TELEPHONE (808) 547-5600 • FAX (808) 547-5880  
info@goodsill.com • www.goodsill.com

INTERNET:

gslovin@goodsill.com  
cpablo@goodsill.com  
ahoriuchi@goodsill.com  
meito@goodsill.com  
jmarkle@goodsill.com  
lkakazu@goodsill.com

February 20, 2008

TO: **The Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro, Chair**  
House Committee on Finance  
State Capitol, Room 308  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Via Email: [FINtestimony@Capitol.hawaii.gov](mailto:FINtestimony@Capitol.hawaii.gov)

FROM: Joanna Markle

RE: H.B 3377 - Relating to Highway Safety

Hearing Date: Friday, February 22, 2008 @ 10:45 a.m., Room 308

---

Dear Chair Oshiro and Members of the Committee on Finance:

I am Joanna Markle testifying on behalf of the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers. The Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers ("Alliance") is a trade association of 10 car and light truck manufacturers, including BMW Group, Chrysler LLC, Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Mazda, Mercedes Benz USA, Mitsubishi Motors, Porsche, Toyota and Volkswagen.

The Alliance supports H.B. 3377. The Alliance served as a member of the Ignition Interlock Working Group, which was established pursuant to H.C.R. 28, Session Laws of 2007, and we are pleased that this bill includes many of the working group's recommendations. Ignition interlock has proven effective in battling drunk driving such as in New Mexico, West Virginia, and Ohio where the recidivism rates have decreased 50 to 90 percent. We urge you to support this bill.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to submit testimony.



February 19, 2008

Representative Marcus Oshiro, Chair  
Representative Marilyn Lee, Vice Chair  
Committee on Finance  
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 308  
Honolulu, HI 96813

**RE: HB3377 Relating to Highway Safety**

Dear Chair Oshiro, Vice Chair Lee and Members of the Committee:

Miller Brewing Company has long supported responsible drinking and supports your proposal embodied in this bill to require a vehicle ignition interlock system

This system should not be viewed as a "cure bill" as it should be part of an overall rehabilitation effort designed by professionals. This tool should be used by the judicial system for repeat offenders and for those even the first time offenders with an alcohol content .15 or higher. The court should have the discretion to have it as a tool for those even between .08 and .14.

We support this bill as another step in the right direction to fight drunk driving.

Respectfully Submitted,

Lance Hastings  
Western Regional Director  
State Government Affairs