

# **SB 943**

Measure Title: RELATING TO PUBLIC HOUSING.

Report Title: Criminal Trespass; Public Housing Project

Description: Broadens criminal trespass in the first degree to include a person who enters or remains unlawfully in or upon the premises of a public housing project after a reasonable request or warning to leave by housing authorities or a police officer. Excludes an invited guest, unless the guest is violating a law or rule.

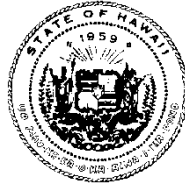
Companion:

Package: None

Current Referral: HMS/PSM, JDL

Introducer(s): WAKAI

NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
GOVERNOR



HAKIM OUANSAFI  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**STATE OF HAWAII**  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES  
HAWAII PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY  
1002 NORTH SCHOOL STREET  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

**BARBARA E. ARASHIRO**  
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Statement of  
**Hakim Ouansafi**  
Hawaii Public Housing Authority  
Before the

**SENATE COMMITTEES ON HUMAN SERVICES AND  
PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

February 7, 2013 1:00 P.M.  
Room 016, Hawaii State Capitol

In consideration of  
**Senate Bill No. 943**  
**Relating to Public Housing**

Honorable Chairs and Members of the Senate Committees on Human Services and Economic Development, Government Operations and Housing, thank you for the opportunity to provide you with comments regarding Senate Bill (S.B.) No. 943, relating to state low-income public housing.

The Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) **strongly supports** enactment of this measure which amends criminal trespass in the first degree to include public housing projects. The HPHA continues to make improvements to security measures at many of our high risk housing projects, including additional fences, security fences, and photo IDs for tenants. Enactment of this measure will significantly improve the ability of the HPHA to ensure a secure, livable community for our residents. HPHA will continue to work with local law enforcement and security personnel to refine our policies and procedures to effectively apply the provision, along with other necessary security improvements.

The HPHA appreciates the opportunity to provide the Senate Committees on Human Services, and Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs with the agency's position regarding S.B. No. 943. We respectfully request the Committee to pass this measure favorably, and we thank you very much for your dedicated support.



Committee: Committees on Human Services and Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs  
Hearing Date/Time: Thursday, February 7, 2013, 1:00 p.m.  
Place: Conference Room 016  
Re: Testimony of the ACLU of Hawaii in Opposition to S.B. 943, Relating to Public Housing

Dear Chairs Chun Oakland and Espero and Members of the Committees on Human Services and Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs:

The American Civil Liberties Union of Hawaii (“ACLU of Hawaii”) writes in **opposition** to S.B. 943, which seeks to broaden criminal trespass in the first degree to include a person who enters or remains unlawfully in or upon the premises of a housing project after a reasonable request or warning to leave by housing authorities or a police officer, for the following reasons:

**S.B. 943 is unnecessary because the police already have the authority to physically arrest those charged with Simple Trespass.**

House Stand. Comm. Rep. No. 330-08 (2008) states that “HPD indicated that public housing projects are considered a quasi-private area, which has prevented arrests for public consumption of liquor and trespassing. This measure would allow arrests to be made.”

This proffered justification for this bill (which is similar to that proposed for Act 50 of 2004) is patently false. First, the offense of simple trespass as set forth in H.R.S. § 708-815 applies to “premises” which is defined as any building or real property and includes public housing projects. Second, H.R.S. § 803-6(b) specifically authorizes the optional use of a citation by the police in lieu of an arrest where the offense involved is “a misdemeanor, petty misdemeanor or violation.” For over 25 years, it has been clear that §803-6(b) allows police to physically arrest an individual for a violation.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, in enacting §803-6(b), the Legislature intended to “provide for an optional use of the citation in lieu of arrest. The police officer could still make a physical arrest if the situation necessitated such an action.”<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> State v. Kapoi, 64 Haw. 130, 637 P.2d 1105 (1981) (holding, inter alia, that physical arrest for simple trespass was authorized by §806-3(b)).

<sup>2</sup> House Stand. Comm. Rep. No. 712 (1975), House Journal, at 1303 (emphasis added).

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### **Extending the Criminal Trespass Statute to public housing poses grave constitutional concerns similar to those of Act 50 of 2004**

Extending the current criminal trespass law to quasi-public property poses grave constitutional concerns similar to those of Act 50 of 2004. As some members may recall, in 2004, to combat the “squatting” problem, the legislature proposed an amendment to H.R.S. § 708-814 that simply inserted the words “public property” two times into an existing criminal trespass statute that had applied to commercial premises only. Act 50 of 2004 amended H.R.S. § 708-814 (hereinafter referred to as “Act 50” or §”708-814”) to transform it into a vaguely worded law sweeping in its scope. By its very terms, §708-814 provided that anyone could be banned from public property for up to one-year simply by being given a written trespass warning “stating that the individual’s presence is no longer desired on the property.”<sup>3</sup>

Although Act 50 of 2004 was proposed to the Hawaii legislature as a necessary tool to combat the homelessness problem, Act 50 was nothing less than a return to the street-sweeping laws of America’s past and no different in substance than those constitutionally infirm laws.

On September 7, 2004, the ACLU of Hawaii filed a lawsuit challenging the validity of Act 50 as to public property on the grounds that it was unconstitutional and gave public officials overly broad powers to ban individuals from using public spaces such as beaches, streets or sidewalks. The lawsuit was based on over six decades of U.S. Supreme Court precedent that condemned the inherent vagueness of laws like the challenged statute. The lawsuit was additionally premised on settled principles of due process as well as the fundamental right to move freely (which is protected under both the U.S. Constitution and Article I, § 2 of the Hawaii Constitution) and traditional First Amendment freedoms.

In 2005, the Legislature, mindful of the sweeping and unintended impact of Act 50, recognized the call to repeal Act 50 and did so for the benefit of all residents and visitors to Hawaii.

### **S.B. 943 Is Potentially More Dangerous Than Act 50 of 2004**

Given the nature of public housing projects, the proposed bill may pose even greater dangers than Act 50. For example, it is possible that the grounds of a particular public housing development should be treated as a public forum. Restricting access to these areas (which are public in nature) would overextend trespass statutes and may very well violate the free speech and association rights of both tenants and visitors.

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<sup>3</sup> H.R.S. § 708-814(1)(b) (2004).

Chairs Chin Oakland and Espero and HMS/PSM Committee Members  
February 7, 2013  
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If passed, S.B 943 will make entering and remaining unlawfully in state and federal low-income public housing punishable by criminal trespass in the first degree and will result in overly harsh punishments, over-incarceration and wasted state money. This unnecessary, misguided and potentially unconstitutional measure does not accurately reflect sound public policy. We strongly urge this committee to oppose S.B. 943.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,  
Laurie A. Temple  
Staff Attorney  
ACLU of Hawaii

*About the American Civil Liberties Union of Hawaii*

*The American Civil Liberties Union of Hawaii (“ACLU”) has been the state’s guardian of liberty for 47 years, working daily in the courts, legislatures and communities to defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties equally guaranteed to all by the Constitutions and laws of the United States and Hawaii.*

*The ACLU works to ensure that the government does not violate our constitutional rights, including, but not limited to, freedom of speech, association and assembly, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, fair and equal treatment, and privacy.*

*The ACLU network of volunteers and staff works throughout the islands to defend these rights, often advocating on behalf of minority groups that are the target of government discrimination. If the rights of society’s most vulnerable members are denied, everyone’s rights are imperiled.*

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