



LATE

Committee: Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs
Hearing Date/Time: Tuesday, January 30, 1:15 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 229
Re: Testimony of the ACLU of Hawai'i with comments concerning S.B. 2860, Relating to Pretrial Release

Dear Chair Nishihara, Vice Chair Wakai, and Members of the Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs:

The American Civil Liberties Union of Hawai'i writes to **support with amendments** S.B. 2860, which addresses fundamental, constitutional flaws with the current bail system in Hawai'i. S.B. 2860: 1) enacts a statutory presumption that individuals charged with a bailable offense be released on their own recognizance or unsecured bond unless the court makes the determination explained in a written order that the individual is unlikely to appear at trial; 2) requires the implementation of a court appearance reminder system; 3) prohibits the use of bail schedules and the ordering of substance abuse treatment or testing for those who have not been charged with a drug-related crime; and 4) establishes minimum standards for any adoption and use of pretrial risk assessment tools.

Pretrial incarceration is one of the major drivers of overcrowding in Hawai'i's jails. Currently, around 1,100 men and women in Hawai'i – around half of the individuals jailed in Hawai'i's correctional facilities – have not been convicted of any crime and are merely awaiting trial, most often because they cannot afford the amount of bail set in their case.¹

To better understand why so many people, who are innocent in the eyes of the law, are being jailed pretrial in Hawai'i's jails, the ACLU of Hawai'i recently conducted an in-depth study of the state's bail setting practices. Our study reviewed all cases filed between January and June 2017 (about 2,000 cases) on the circuit court's electronic filing system, e*court Kookua. The findings were unsurprising, but still shocking.

Our research revealed that circuit courts heavily rely on the use of money bail to secure court appearances instead of individualizing the process. The ACLU of Hawai'i found that circuit courts set financial conditions to release in 88% of the cases in our study, meaning that other forms of bail such as release on recognizance or supervised release were rarely assigned even if these options were more appropriate for arrestees. Moreover, the courts assigned bail at amounts without regard to an individual's financial circumstances but rather solely based on the crime charged. Indeed, the average bail amount on Oahu for a single class C felony was over \$20,000. This is despite the lack of any serious inquiry into someone's ability to pay or specific risks of

¹ State of Hawai'i Dep't of Pub. Safety, End of Month Population Report (Dec. 31, 2017).

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flight or danger to the community. Given these large amounts, it was not a surprise when we learned that only 44% of arrestees had been able to post bail at the time of our study. By enacting a statutory presumption of release on recognizance or unsecured bond, while also placing the burden on the State to show the court with clear and convincing evidence why more conditions, non-financial or financial, are necessary, courts will be required to further honor an individual's due process rights by treating liberty as the norm, and detention the exception as required by the U.S. and Hawai'i constitutions.² Additionally, by requiring courts to document in writing the reasons for additional conditions of release, we will be ensuring that courts are not treating bail hearings as perfunctory routines, but rather as a carefully considered and individualized process.

The ACLU of Hawai'i's recommended changes extend these same statutory and due process protections to not only those who pose a flight risk but also to those who may be a threat to public safety. At the same time, our recommendations maintain the court's discretion to deny bail when deemed appropriate based on individualized and specific risks.

Our findings also showed that courts fail to individualize the bail setting process as required by the U.S. Constitution and Hawai'i Revised Statutes. This is because courts routinely fix bail based on the charge-based amounts as set by the guidelines adopted by the circuit courts, or by setting blanket and inappropriate conditions of release. The Supreme Court of Hawai'i has found the use of bail schedules to be an abuse of judicial discretion and beyond the scope of legislative authority.³ Nevertheless, courts rely heavily on them. For example, we found that on Oahu, judges set bail at either \$11,000 or \$15,000 for 125 arrestees charged with a single class C felony out of 243. That is over 51% of the time. By placing a statutory ban on bail schedules, S.B. 2860 would preserve judicial discretion in the bail setting process while also honoring the language of Section 804-9, which requires considering one's ability to pay and not rendering the right to bail "useless to the poor."⁴ Additionally, by limiting the assignment of substance abuse testing and treatment to only those who have been charged with a drug-related crime and who are deemed in

² *US v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 755 (1987) ("In our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited exception."). See also *Huihui v. Shimoda*, 62 Haw. 527, 532 (holding that not allowing individualized inquiries violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and Art. 1 § 12 of the Hawai'i Constitution).

³ *Pelekai v. White*, 75 Haw. 357, 367 (1993) ("In striking down the sentencing guidelines [in *State v. Nunes*, 72 Haw. 521, 824 (1992)], we held that where the legislature vested the trial courts with discretion to impose a sentence, rigidly adhering to sentencing guidelines promulgated without legislative authority was an abuse of discretion. . . . Like the trial judge in *Nunes*, the trial judge in the instant case had the discretion to reset bail. . . . By rigidly following the Bail Schedule, the trial judge substituted the Bail Schedule for the discretion vested in her [in HRS § 804-5], and in doing so, abused her discretion.")

⁴ Haw. Rev. Stat. § 804-9 ("The amount of bail . . . should be so determined as not to suffer the wealthy to escape by the payment of a pecuniary penalty, nor to render the privilege useless to the poor. In all cases, the officer letting to bail should consider the punishment to be inflicted on conviction, and the pecuniary circumstances of the party accused.").

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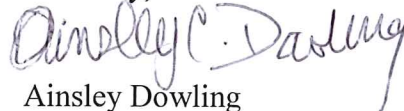
need of such treatment, the courts can ensure that the assignment of bail is further individualized and only as restrictive as reasonably necessary to ensure court appearance and public safety.

Finally, S.B. 2860 addresses some of the deep concerns the ACLU of Hawai'i has with the current risk assessment process in bail determinations. Risk assessment tools are often imperfect measurements of risk, and even the most well-crafted tools can raise serious due process and equal protection concerns if not properly or consistently implemented. The ACLU of Hawai'i cautions the courts against using risk assessment tools at all during bail determinations. If, however, a tool is to be used, the ACLU of Hawai'i believes that the standards established in S.B. 2860 for risk assessment tools can aid in lessening the problematic effects these tools can have on the bail setting process. For example, by requiring the entire completed risk assessment tool to be provided in Intake Services' bail report, the parties can have a better understanding of the arrestee's circumstances, leading to a more individualized bail setting process that addresses an individual's specific risks.

For these reasons, the ACLU of Hawai'i supports S.B. 2860, with our proposed amendments.⁵ Hawaii's pretrial system is ripe for reform. With the passage of S.B. 2860 and our proposed amendments, the state of Hawai'i can begin to address overcrowding in its jails while also making it a more individualized system that is in line with constitutional and fairness principles. This can be done without compromising public safety, just as many other states have been doing with positive results on the mainland.⁶

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,



Ainsley Dowling
Legal Fellow
ACLU of Hawai'i

The mission of the ACLU of Hawai'i is to protect the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the U.S. and State Constitutions. The ACLU of Hawai'i fulfills this through legislative, litigation, and public education programs statewide. The ACLU of Hawai'i is a non-partisan and private non-profit organization that provides its services at no cost to the public and does not accept government funds. The ACLU of Hawai'i has been serving Hawai'i for over 50 years.

⁵ See Appendix. Included in the Appendix are only those sections of the bill for which the ACLU of Hawai'i would like to amend, with changes highlighted in yellow. If a section of the bill is not included in the Appendix, it means that the ACLU of Hawai'i supports the section as written.

⁶ See Pretrial Justice Inst., *Where Pretrial Improvements are Happening* (October 2017).

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Appendix

Recommended changes:

SECTION 2. Chapter 601, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding two new sections to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

§601-_____ Risk Assessment. (a) Any risk assessment tool used by the judiciary in determining whether to release a person pursuant to chapter 804, shall:

(1) Be locally validated and regularly revalidated to assess the tool's appropriateness for Hawaii and to evaluate its impact on racial and ethnic disparities;

(2) Have minimal or no impact on racial and ethnic disparities;

(3) Be transparent about the data collected and scoring system;

(4) Not replaced individualized determinations of release;

(5) Clearly and unequivocally define the risk factors and assessment terms used to ensure consistent evaluation and, if possible, distinguish between willful and non-willful failures to appear and between arrests for acts that pose a danger to the community and those that do not;

(6) Separate all risk factors and assessments;

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(7) Provide statistical analysis for comparisons between similarly situated persons;

(8) If possible, avoid using a person's likelihood of future arrest as a basis for establishing dangerousness; and

(9) Be subject to independent and community review, including review by researchers and stakeholders who do not have proprietary interests in the tool's success.

SECTION 4. Section 804-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

Section 804-3 Pretrial release;ailable offenses.

(a) For purposes of this section, "serious crime" means murder or attempted murder in the first degree, murder or attempted murder in the second degree, or a class A or class B felony, except forgery in the first degree and failing to render aid under section 291c-12, and "bail" includes release on one's own recognizance, supervised release, conditional release, and unsecured bonds.

(b) Any person charged with a criminal offense shall be ordered released by a court of competent jurisdiction on the person's personal recognizance or on the execution of an unsecured bond, unless, upon motion by the State, the court

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determines by clear and convincing evidence that unconditional release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person when required or the safety of any other person or community, provided that bail may be denied where the charge is for a serious crime, and:

(1) There is serious risk that the person will flee;

(2) There is a serious risk that the person will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice or therefore, injure, or intimidate, or attempt to thereafter, injure, or intimidate, a prospective witness or juror;

(3) There is a serious risk that the person poses a danger to any person or the community; or

(4) There is a serious risk that the person will engage in illegal activity.

The State shall bear the burden of proof of establishing that release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person when required or the safety of any other person or community.

The court shall issue a written order documenting its reasons for denying any person's release under this subsection.

(c) If, after a hearing the court finds that the release described in subsection (b) will not reasonably assure the

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appearance of the person when required or the safety of any other person or community, the court may order the release of the person subject to any of the conditions authorized under section 804-7.1.

(d) If, after a hearing the court finds that the release described in subsection (b) or (c) will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person when required or the safety of another person or community, the person shall be bailable by sufficient sureties.

(e) If, after a hearing the court finds that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person when required or that release will not reasonably assure the safety of any other person or community, bail may be denied pursuant to subsection (b). For purposes of this subsection, "bail" includes release on one's own recognizance, supervised release, an conditional release.

(f) Defendants charged with a bailable offense may appeal the court's pretrial bail decisions. The appeal shall be heard in an expedited manner. The defendant's assigned bail by the court shall remain pending the disposition of the appeal.

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SECTION 5. Section 804-7.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

Section 804-7.1 Conditions of release on bail, recognizance, or supervised release.

(b) Upon the defendant's release on bail, recognizance, or supervised release, [~~however,~~] the court may enter an order:

(1) Prohibiting the defendant from approaching or communicating with particular persons or classes of persons, except that no such order should be deemed to prohibit any lawful and ethical activity of defendant's counsel;

(2) Prohibiting the defendant from going to certain described geographical areas or premises;

(3) Prohibiting the defendant from possessing any dangerous weapons, engaging in certain described activities, or indulging in intoxicating liquors or certain drugs;

(4) Requiring the defendant to report regularly to and remain under the supervision of an officer of the court;

(5) Requiring the defendant to maintain employment, or, if unemployed, to actively seek employment, or attend an education or vocational institution;

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(6) Requiring the defendant to comply with a specified curfew;

(7) Requiring the defendant to seek and maintain mental health treatment or testing, including treatment for drug or alcohol dependency, or to remain in a specified institution for that purpose;

(8) Requiring the defendant to remain in the jurisdiction of the judicial circuit in which the charges are pending unless approval is obtained from a court of competent jurisdiction to leave the jurisdiction of the court;

(9) Requiring the defendant to satisfy any other condition reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required and to assure the safety of any other person or community;

(10) Requiring the defendant receive court notifications from Intake Services by either phone-call, text message, or mail reminding the defendant of upcoming court dates; or

(11) Imposing any combination of conditions listed above [] ;
provided that any condition(s) be imposed at no cost to the defendant and provided that no defendant shall be required to

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submit to substance abuse testing or treatment as a condition for release unless the court finds that such testing and treatment is necessary and the defendant is charged with a crime involving possession or use, not including to distribute or manufacture as defined in section 712-1240, of any dangerous drug, detrimental drug, harmful drug, intoxicating compound, marijuana, or marijuana concentrate, as defined in section 712-1240, methamphetamine trafficking as provided in section 712-1240.7, or involving possession or use of drug paraphernalia under section 329-43.5; provided further that the court shall order the least restrictive condition or combination of conditions that the court determines will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant when required or the safety of any other person or community.

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Dedicated to safe, responsible, humane and effective drug policies since 1993

TO: Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs
FROM: Carl Bergquist, Executive Director
HEARING DATE: 30 January 2018, 1:15 PM
RE: SB2860, Relating to Pretrial Release, **SUPPORT**

Dear Chair Nishihara, Vice Chair Wakai, Committee Members:

The Drug Policy Forum of Hawai'i (DPFHI) **strongly supports** this measure to reform Hawai'i's bail system. As we work together to reduce our prison population by reforming our laws, e.g. drug paraphernalia reform as enacted in 2017 and investing in pre-arrest diversion programs like LEAD (Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion) and efforts like the Community Outreach Court, it is crucial that we make fundamental reforms to the bail system. With our cash bail system, posting bail is out of the reach for many who are in no way, shape or form threats to public safety. In fact, keeping such offenders detained awaiting trial will cost society not just due to the daily \$160 bed expense, but also due to the impact on families when a job is lost and housing or a vehicle is lost. This reform is also essential due to its obvious impact on plans to build a new prison here on Oahu.

We are very open to many of the amendments proposed by the ACLU of Hawai'i, the Community Alliance on Prisons and others. In addition, we would like to flag the proposed drug tests as onerous and overbroad (section 5 – revising HRS §804-7.1 to require drug tests as a condition for anyone being released on bail pursuant to the changes in this bill *if charged* with a drug offense). It is particularly curious to see drug paraphernalia, which the legislature just decriminalized and cannabis (“marijuana”), a petty misdemeanor, listed here. We would suggest stripping this language, and allowing drug testing as an exception, and on a voluntary basis, rather than required and as the norm.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

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SB-2860

Submitted on: 1/29/2018 11:19:06 PM

Testimony for PSM on 1/30/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sophia Mendoza	808RAN	Support	No

Comments:

I support bail reform! Let's add equal justice to the justice system, instead of holding our people for ransom. Rich or poor, bail reform is needed because the present system is detrimental to our community as a whole.

Cash bail is meant to get a person to court. Judges have many options beyond "money bail." With Hawai'i lockups bursting at the seams and the subject of an ACLU DOJ Complaint, now is the time to act! Jail overcrowding is driven by money bail. Statewide, almost half of detainees in our jails are accused but not convicted, many because they cannot afford money bail! The conditions are inhumane, the cost is great and about to become greater for the taxpayers in the from a new and much larger jail--of which no one wants more than people who believe throwing money at politicians will keep them safe and much to the delight of those invested in "For-Profit-Incarceration facilities" including a Hawaii senator who appears to be slicking the rails for it to be built.

Bail is too high and set up to fail. With an average bail for the lowest felony over \$11,000, and onerous release conditions unrelated to the charges, the system unfairly disfavors the working class and the unhoused, furthering our "homelessness" challenge and costing taxpayers increasing amounts of money to fix something the Justice System is significantly contributing to. Honestly, how does the current bail system even make sense to anyone who is involved in growing the economic health of the Hawaii constituency?

Bail Reform must look completely different than it looks now, which is biased (maybe even racist) because it is causing may other problems! In Hawai'i, about 88% of the time you MUST pay cash or bond to be released. This creates a two-tiered system of release: the wealthy walk free, while the working poor sit in jail. Also, between cookie cutter "risk assessment tools" that are stacked against the poor and people of color, unconscionable long detention periods, and a pattern of prosecutorial objection to bail *until* a person pleads guilty, serious civil rights concerns abound, and similar concerns have driven change in other states. The change in other states, looks like this: Kentucky and the District of Columbia have all but eliminated cash bail in favor of alternatives, such as simple court reminders via phone or text, and have the same (or better) rates of appearance.

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Bail should be achievable! By making release without onerous conditions the default, everyone has an equal chance to participate in their defense, and to keep their jobs, custody of their children, and housing.

In 2018, we have a chance to right these wrongs! Frankly, whoever can see the wisdom of Bail Reform will reduce the real harm done to our communities by the side effects of "out of control" bail practices and when the praise of the constituency and all stakeholders, by also taking a bold step to cut wasteful spending on pre-trial incarceration and begin to confront the biases in our local criminal justice system.

Thank you for your kind attention to my testimony.

Respectfully,

Sophia Mendoza

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**HAWAII
JUSTICE
COALITION**

Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs
Tuesday, January 30, 1:15 p.m.
Conference Room 229
Re: S.B. 2860, Relating to Pretrial Release - Support with Amendments

Dear Chair Nishihara, Vice Chair Wakai, and Members of the Committee:

Hawai'i Justice Coalition is a grassroots education and advocacy coalition comprised of organizations and individuals. We are united in our work to reduce the number of people incarcerated in Hawai'i's jails and prisons. We seek to shift the state's spending priorities away from mass criminalization and incarceration towards rehabilitation, education, restorative justice, health and human services. We believe that comprehensive long term investments in criminal justice reform makes fiscal sense, and builds strong, safe and healthy communities.

When analyzing proposed criminal justice related bills, HJC will evaluate from a systems thinking approach with two overarching principles in mind:

- ▶ **Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in jail and prison population.**
- ▶ **Other states have proven that it is possible to substantially reduce the incarcerated population without compromising public safety.**

Based on data generated by the Council of State Government's Justice Center as part of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative in Hawai'i, the Department of Public Safety, and more recently outlined in HCR 85 Task Force's Interim Report, **pretrial incarceration is one of the major drivers of overcrowding in Hawai'i's jails.**

Currently, around 1,100 men and women in Hawai'i – around half of the individuals jailed in Hawai'i's correctional facilities – **have not been convicted of any crime.** These men and women are merely awaiting trial, most often because they are too poor to post bail, thereby thwarting the coveted principle in our legal system that a person is innocent until proven guilty.

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Despite a lack of evidence that financial release options improves pretrial outcomes, we continue to rely on a bail system that creates two criminal justice systems: one for those with money, and one for those without. See, *Bail Fail: Why the U.S. should end the practice of using money for bail*, Justice Policy Institute, September 2012. And, if we look further at the demographics of “who” is locked up, study after study confirms that Native Hawaiians are overrepresented at EVERY stage of the criminal justice system. In effect, we are relying on money as a proxy for risk and race/ancestry in the pretrial process.

We support SB 2860 as it aims to directly address one of the prime drivers in the pretrial population by the doing the following:

- Enacts a statutory presumption that individuals charged with a bailable offense be released on their own recognizance or unsecured bond unless the court makes the determination explained in a written order that the individual is unlikely to appear at trial;
- Requires the implementation of a court appearance reminder system;
- Prohibits the use of bail schedules and the ordering of substance abuse treatment or testing for those who have not been charged with a drug-related crime; and
- Establishes minimum standards for any adoption and use of pretrial risk assessment tools

We concur with the amendments suggested by the ACLU of Hawai'i - as they have conducted the seminal research on this issue in Hawai'i to date.

Please keep in mind that you will hear many scare tactics from those who benefit from the for-profit bail industry. Ultimately, we are relying upon our Legislators to sift through the evidence and rhetoric, and make policy decisions that improve our justice system.

For these reasons, we support SB 2850 with amendments.

Sincerely,

Carrie Ann Shirota, JD
Hawai'i Justice Coalition
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SB-2860

Submitted on: 1/30/2018 4:47:23 PM
Testimony for PSM on 1/30/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Richard K. Minatoya	Maui Department of the Prosecuting Attorney	Oppose	No

Comments:

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui, OPPOSES SB 2860, Relating to Pretrial Release. The Department believes that this measure is premature because the task force formed pursuant to HCR 134 is still working on its report, which is due twenty days prior to the 2019 regular session. The findings and recommendations of the task force should be considered prior to taking any action on the issue of pretrial release. Accordingly, the Department requests that this measure be HELD.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to provide this testimony.

SB-2860

Submitted on: 1/29/2018 9:58:33 PM

Testimony for PSM on 1/30/2018 1:15:00 PM



Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Raelyn Reyno Yeomans		Support	No

Comments:

My name is Raelyn Reyno Yeomans and I am submitting testimony in support of SB 2860.

Hawaii's jails and prisons are terribly overcrowded which leads to severely inhumane and unsafe conditions for the people who are incarcerated in our state. In particular, OCCC is filled with a population that is approximately 50% pre-trial, which means they have not even been convicted of a crime!

I support this bill as it will begin to address the problems with our state's criminal pre-trial practices which unfairly targets and punishes those who cannot afford to buy their freedom with money bail. We must make sure that pre-trial detention is not the default in our system if you are poor. This bill will be a big step in making sure that individuals are not being held against their will just because they are poor or do not have the same access to money bail as more wealthy individuals.

This over- reliance on money bail does not make our communities safer. In fact, studies show that pre-trial incarceration often ruins lives and harms families, making our communities less safe! In addition, taxpayer funds are wasted by our high rates of pre-trial incarceration. Incarceration of pre-trial detainees in Hawaii costs \$150 per day, per person! What a waste!

BAIL REFORM works as has been proven in other US jurisdictions. It is time for Hawaii to change its direction and enact Bail Reform! This bill (SB 2860) is the right first step!

Thank you!

Raelyn Reyno Yeomans

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SB-2860

Submitted on: 1/29/2018 7:20:17 PM

Testimony for PSM on 1/30/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Devin Wolery		Oppose	No

Comments:

You need to make a 3 strikes law and get rid of repeat offenders. Not catch and release. This is not fishing.

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SB-2860

Submitted on: 1/29/2018 8:01:03 PM

Testimony for PSM on 1/30/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Darrell Tanaka	individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

you not supposed to help the criminals, you supposed to protect the innocent.

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SB-2860

Submitted on: 1/29/2018 11:15:52 PM
Testimony for PSM on 1/30/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Aubrey Aea		Oppose	No

Comments:

There is no statistical evidence that this has been successful in other states. We need to be tougher on criminals and this allows for further victimization to happen from repeat offenders.

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SB-2860

Submitted on: 1/30/2018 12:02:05 PM
Testimony for PSM on 1/30/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jason Pierce		Oppose	No

Comments:

The recent increase in crime on Oahu should direct the legislature to set more firm guidelines, not more lenient ones. If it is someone's first offense, then it is reasonable to release them on their own recognizance. If the suspect is a multiple offender, he/she should not be released into the public until their trial. We are continuing to see too many crimes, in the news and posted to social media, committed by suspects who are awaiting trial for a prior offense.

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SB-2860

Submitted on: 1/30/2018 3:21:10 PM

Testimony for PSM on 1/30/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lisa Cates		Oppose	No

Comments:

The most committed crime in Hawaii is property crime; it affects everyone. As a victim of an attempted burglary in the 1st degree back in 2011, I can honestly say that I am still affected by that crime today. I was at home during the day when I found a man trying to climb into my window. Over six years later, I am still afraid to take a shower when home alone. If I am awoken by a noise in the middle of the night, I am struck with immediate panic and anxiety and cannot go back to sleep. Whenever I leave the house for more than an hour, I hide all of our valuable electronics (iPads, laptops, cameras) before I leave.

Bail should not be reserved for violent criminals. Many criminals that commit property crimes are repeat or habitual offenders with serious substance abuse issues. Simply releasing them without bail will encourage their criminal behavior. Don't further victimize the public by passing this bill.

Thank you,

Lisa Cates