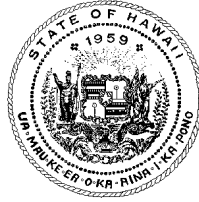


DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
1177 Alakea Street, 6th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

MAX N. OTANI
DIRECTOR

Maria C. Cook
Deputy Director
Administration

Tommy Johnson
Deputy Director
Corrections

Jordan Lowe
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

WRITTEN TESTIMONY ONLY

TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 2091, SENATE, DRAFT 1
RELATING TO EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

by
Max N. Otani, Director
Department of Public Safety

House Committee on Corrections, Military, and Veterans
Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair
Representative Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

Wednesday, March 23, 2022; 9:30 a.m.
State Capitol, CR 430 & Via Videoconference

Chair Ohno, Vice Chair Ganaden, and Members of the Committee:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has reviewed Senate Bill (SB) 2091, Senate Draft (SD) 1, which seeks to establish a comprehensive application process for executive pardons that would add several steps to the current executive pardon process.

The Department respectfully submits comments on this measure based on insights from a background of experience with the executive pardon process. Presently, the executive pardon process begins upon receipt of an application for pardon and/or when an application is referred to the Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) or PSD. Following receipt of an application or referral of an application from the Office of the Governor, the application is reviewed for completeness and the applicant's eligibility to apply for executive pardon.

Providing the applicant otherwise qualifies, the pardon application is assigned to an investigator to gather required information, conduct research into the

applicant's criminal conduct, both in the State of Hawaii and outside of the State, interview the applicant, and complete the pardon investigation.

Following completion of the investigation, the investigation report, with all relevant documents and materials, is forwarded to the Parole Board for review and recommendation, then to the Director of Public Safety for review for recommendation to the Governor. The PSD Director forwards the reviewed application and recommendation to the Department of the Attorney General (DAG), which conducts its own review and submits the completed application and DAG summary to the Governor. The process, as outlined above, is completed in three to four months.

As written, SB 2091, SD 1 would substantially increase the processing timeline for executive pardon applications by adding several more layers of oversight, which may not add value to the process. The Department defers to the HPA for more specific information regarding this measure and the effect it would have on the executive pardon process if it were enacted.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
HAWAII PAROLING AUTHORITY
1177 Alakea Street, First Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

EDMUND "FRED" HYUN
CHAIR

GENE DEMELLO, JR.
CLAYTON H. W. HEE
MILTON H. KOTSUBO
CAROL K. MATAYOSHI
MEMBERS

KEVIN S. REGO
ACTING ADMINISTRATOR

No. _____

**TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 2091, SD 1
RELATING TO EXECUTIVE PARDONS**

by
Edmund "Fred" Hyun, Chairman
Hawaii Paroling Authority

House Committee on Corrections, Military & Veterans
Rep. Takashi Ohno, Chair
Rep. Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

Wednesday, March 23, 2022 – 9:30 a.m.
Via Videoconference

Chair Ohno, Vice Chair Ganaden, and Members of the Committee:

The Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) understands the intent of SB 2091 SD1, which seeks to change the current pardon's process regarding the processing of applications for gubernatorial pardon by including the County Prosecutor of each county and victim(s). The HPA has concerns with some of the proposed changes to the current pardon's process.

It should be noted, the current pardon investigation process is very thorough and there is little, if any, relevant information that the Prosecutor and/or the Court could provide that could be considered meaningful or relevant to the process or the applicant. The process (application, interview, investigation) is set to evaluate remorse, community adjustment after completion of supervision and/or incarceration period, and their current status as a positive contributing member of society, not to adjudicate the case again. Also, the proposed time frame for county prosecutors would most likely cause unnecessary delays in the pardon process which was "streamlined" in 2017.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on SB 2091 SD 1.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
**CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION
COMMISSION**

1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1530
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
Telephone: 808 587-1143
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MARTHA ROSS
Chair

CLIFTON Y.S. CHOY
Commissioner

MARI McCAIG BELLINGER
Commissioner

PAMELA FERGUSON-BREY
Executive Director

TESTIMONY ON SB 2091 SD1
RELATING TO EXECUTIVE PARDONS

by

Pamela Ferguson-Brey, Executive Director
Crime Victim Compensation Commission

House Committee on Corrections, Military, & Veterans
Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair
Representative Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair

Wednesday, March 23, 2022; 9:30 AM
Via Videoconference

Good morning, Chair Ohno, Vice Chair Ganaden, and Members of the House Committee on Corrections, Military, & Veterans. Thank you for providing the Crime Victim Compensation Commission (the "Commission") with the opportunity to testify in support of Senate Bill 2091, SD1. The bill establishes a comprehensive application process for executive pardons.

The Hawai'i State Legislature established the Crime Victim Compensation Commission in 1967 as a safety net for violent crime victims. The Commission's compensation program assists victims of violent crimes with medical costs, counseling costs, lost wages, and funeral and burial expenses not covered by other sources. Many victims would not be able to receive rehabilitation services, counseling services, or bury a loved one without compensation awarded by the Commission. Today, all 50 states have a Crime Victim Compensation Program.

The Commission serves as the chair of the Statewide Automated Victim Notification System ("SAVIN") Governance Committee. The SAVIN program was created by the legislature to provide automated notification to crime victims and survivors. In this capacity, the Commission is aware of how important it is for victims to be notified about and to participate in the criminal justice process.

The current pardon process does not provide for the notification or input of prosecutors and crime victims. This bill corrects that oversight and allows for prosecutors and victims to be able to provide meaningful input on all applications

for pardon so that the Governor can make a better-informed decision and victims are kept up to date on these matters that may deeply affect them.

Thank you for providing the Commission with the opportunity to testify in support of Senate Bill 2091, SD1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

ALII PLACE
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STEVEN S. ALM
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY



THOMAS J. BRADY
FIRST DEPUTY
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

THE HONORABLE TAKASHI OHNO, CHAIR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS, MILITARY & VETERANS
Thirty-first State Legislature
Regular Session of 2022
State of Hawai'i

March 23, 2022

RE: S.B. 2091, S.D. 1; RELATING TO EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

Chair Ohno, Vice Chair Ganaden, and members of the House Committee on Corrections, Military & Veterans, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney of the City and County of Honolulu ("Department") submits the following testimony in **strong support** of S.B. 2091, S.D. 1. This bill is part of the Department's 2022 legislative package, and we thank you for hearing it.

The original language of S.B. 2091 was prepared in partnership with the Hawaii Paroling Authority ("HPA") and the Department of the Attorney General, in 2020. While we understand the current administration now has concerns about codifying *any* procedures for the pardons process, the Department maintains that codification is crucial to ensure that victims are able to provide input—whatever weight their input is given by decision-makers—as future administrations could be less supportive and potentially eliminate victims from the process altogether. In an effort to address the new concerns expressed by HPA, the Department prepared a **Proposed H.D. 1** for the Committee's consideration (attached), which was also shared with HPA and with the Department of the Attorney General.

Currently, county prosecutors and crime victims in Hawaii do not receive advance notice of applications for executive pardons; they only find out after pardons have already been granted. Thus, neither prosecutors nor victims are able to provide any input for the Governor's consideration, as they are currently able to do for furlough, parole, and numerous points prior to an offender's conviction or sentencing.

While a number of Hawaii's laws do address the various effects of an executive pardon, there is very little guidance or requirements regarding the process before a pardon is granted. Article V, Section 5 of the Hawaii State Constitution provides:

The governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, **subject to regulation by law as to the manner of applying for the same.** The legislature may, by

general law, authorize the governor to grant pardons before conviction, to grant pardons for impeachment and to restore civil rights denied by reason of conviction of offenses by tribunals other than those of this State.

Emphasis added. HRS §353-72 does require the Department of Public Safety to assist and advise the Governor upon request, but that is essentially the extent of our statutes on the matter.¹

By comparison, 11 other states (CA, CO, IL, ME, MO, NV, NY, NC, OH, WI, WY) have similar constitutional provisions—stating that the “manner of applying” or “application procedures” may be subject to regulation by law—and nearly all of those states have multiple laws surrounding the application procedure². **At least 8 of the 11 expressly require that notice be given to the prosecutor** (we did not find any requirements for MO, NC or NY); 5 of the 11 (CO, IL, NV, OH, WI) require notice to a relevant judge or court; and one (WI) requires direct notice to victims.³ Based on our research, the scope, magnitude, and specific language of the applicable laws—in the 8 states noted above—varies widely, with no discernable pattern or commonality, and as such, the language found in Section 2 of S.B. 2091, S.D. 1, is not based on any one particular state, but loosely based upon statutory requirements from multiple states.

That said, the Department is not wedded to any particular language, procedure, or timeframe for these matters, and is happy to meet with any stakeholders on this subject. We simply want a consistent and reliable means for prosecutors and victims to be able to provide meaningful input on all applications for pardon, so that the Governor can make a better-informed decision, and victims are kept up-to-date on these matters that may deeply affect them. Naturally, it is always a victim’s choice whether to participate in this process or not, but we feel very strongly that they should at least be given that option.

While the pardoning power granted to the Governor, by our State Constitution, is undoubtedly broad, it should be carried out with the benefit of hearing from all interested stakeholders. We do believe that the current Governor and all past governors have taken this responsibility very seriously, but we also believe that more input would better assist our governors in making these very impactful decisions, and codifying these procedures will ensure that future administrations also give due consideration to the voice of victims who may be deeply affected by these decisions.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney of the City and County of Honolulu **strongly supports** the passage of S.B. 2091, S.D. 1, and submits the attached **Proposed H.D. 1**, for the Committee’s consideration. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

¹ HRS §353-72 provides: “The director of public safety and the Hawaii paroling authority shall consider every application for pardon which may be referred to them by the governor and shall furnish the governor, as soon as may be after such reference, all information possible concerning the prisoner, together with a recommendation as to the granting or refusing of the pardon.”

² The state constitution in 12 other states (AK, AZ, IN, IA, KS, MI, MT, NM, OR, WA, WV) more broadly allows executive pardons to be subject to procedures or regulations “as provided by law,” “as prescribed by law,” or similar.

³ Many other states also require that notice be given to the prosecutor, court and/or victims, but our analysis here focuses on states with constitutional provisions that are similarly restrictive as Hawaii’s.

Page 3

Report Title:

Honolulu Prosecuting Attorney Package; Executive Pardon;
Criminal Procedure

Description:

Establishes a comprehensive application process for executive
pardons.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 28, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by
2 adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read
3 as follows:

4 "§28 - Pardons; reference to attorney general. The
5 Attorney general shall consider and, if requested, investigate
6 every application for pardon referred by the governor to the
7 attorney general and shall furnish the governor, as soon as may
8 be after the reference, a recommendation regarding whether to
9 grant or refuse the pardon."

10 SECTION 2. Chapter 801, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
12 and to read as follows:

13 "§801- Pardons; application process. (a) An application
14 for pardon shall be addressed to the governor and filed with the
15 Hawaii paroling authority. Each application for pardon shall
16 contain:

17 (1) The first, middle, and last name, and all alias used
18 by the applicant;

19 (2) The applicant's date of birth;

- 1 (3) The applicant's state identification number;
2 (4) A brief history of the case or cases for which pardon
3 is being sought;
4 (5) The reason or reasons for seeking pardon; and
5 (6) Any other relevant information that the Hawaii
6 paroling authority may require.

7 Investigation may commence any time after the applicant first
8 submits relevant documents to the Hawaii paroling authority.

9 (b) The governor may refer applications for pardon to the
10 attorney general, department of public safety, and the Hawaii
11 paroling authority for consideration, investigation, and
12 recommendation.

13 For each offense for which an applicant is seeking pardon, the
14 Hawaii paroling authority shall, within thirty
15 (30) days of receiving the applicant's notarized application and
16 notarized character affidavits, provide the prosecuting attorney
17 of the county in which each offense occurred with the following:

- 18 (1) The first, middle, and last name, and all alias used
19 by the applicant;
20 (2) The applicant's date of birth;
21 (3) The applicant's state identification number;
22 (4) A list of convictions for which the applicant is
23 applying for pardon, to include the criminal number,

1 offense or offenses committed, date of arrest and
2 disposition of each offense;

3 (5) The reason or reasons for seeking pardon.

4 (c) Within thirty days of receiving the information
5 required by paragraph (b), the prosecuting attorney of the
6 county in which each offense occurred may submit to the Hawaii
7 paroling authority any relevant information or materials to be
8 added to the application.

9 (d) Within thirty days of receiving the information
10 required by paragraph (b), the relevant prosecuting attorney
11 shall also contact, or make reasonable efforts to contact, any
12 victim, or surviving immediate family members of the victim,
13 involved in each offense for which pardon is being sought.
14 Should any victim or surviving immediate family members choose
15 to provide additional information for consideration, the

16 (1)— victim or surviving immediate family members
17 shall be afforded thirty days, from the date of
18 initial contact from the prosecuting attorney, to
19 submit such information to the Hawaii paroling
20 authority

21 ~~(2)-(1) Prosecuting attorney shall promptly inform the~~
22 ~~Hawaii paroling authority that additional materials~~
23 ~~are forthcoming from the victim.~~

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(f) If an application for pardon is denied by the governor,

~~Investigation may commence any time after the applicant first
submits relevant documents to the Hawaii paroling authority.~~

(g) If an application for pardon is denied by the
governor, the Hawaii paroling authority may not accept a repeat
application for pardon for the same person until two years have
elapsed from the date of the denial. The governor may waive
this two-year requirement at any time. The chairman of the
Hawaii paroling authority if so delegated in writing by the
governor, may waive the two-year requirement if the applicant
offers in writing new information that:

- (1) Was unavailable to the applicant at the time
the prior application was received; or
- (2) The chairman determines the new information to be

1 significant.

2 (g) For purposes of this section, "surviving immediate
3 family members of the victim" or "surviving immediate family
4 members" means surviving grandparents, parents, siblings,
5 spouse, reciprocal beneficiary, children, and any legal guardian
6 of a deceased victim; and "victim" means a person against whom a
7 crime has been committed by an adult or a minor waived by family
8 court, who was subsequently tried and found guilty of the
9 offense as a young adult or adult.

10 (h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit
11 the power of the governor to grant or refuse a pardon
12 pursuant to the state constitution."

13 SECTION 3. Section 353-72, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
14 amended to read as follows:

15 "**353-72 Pardons; reference to paroling authority.** The
16 director of public safety and the Hawaii paroling authority
17 shall consider and, if requested, investigate every application
18 for pardon that may be referred to them by the governor and
19 shall furnish the governor, as soon as may be after the
20 reference, all information possible concerning the prisoner,
21 together with a recommendation as to the granting or refusing of
22 the pardon."

23 SECTION 4. This act does not affect any proceedings or

1 applications received by the paroling authority before its
2 effective date.

3 SECTION 5: If any provision of this Act, or the
4 application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held
5 invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or
6 applications of the Act that can be given effect without the
7 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions
8 of this Act are severable.

9 SECTION 6. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
10 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

11 SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect upon approval.

Rebecca Like
Prosecuting Attorney



Leon J. C. Davenport, III
Second Deputy

Keola Siu
First Deputy

Diana Gausepohl-White
Victim/Witness Program Director

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

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March 22, 2022

S.B. 2091; Relating to Executive Pardons

Chair Ohno, Vice-Chair Ganaden and members of the House Committee on Corrections, Military, and Veterans, the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney of the County of Kauai ("OPA") submits the following testimony in support of S.B. 2091.

This bill establishes a comprehensive application process for executive pardons. Our Office currently does not receive advance notice of applications for executive pardon. Notification is only required when a pardon is granted. Prosecutors and crime victims should have the ability to provide input into executive pardon considerations. Victims and prosecutors have unique insight to provide for the Governor's consideration. Our Office, along with crime victims, regularly provide input when inmates are considered for furlough, parole and other considerations of changes in status. It is critical that we be able to provide our insight in executive pardons as well.

For these reasons, the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney of the County of Kauai supports the passage of S.B. 2091. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.



Committee: House Committee on Corrections, Military, and Veterans
Hearing Date/Time: Wednesday, March 23, 2022 at 9:30 AM
Place: Via videoconference
Re: *Testimony of the ACLU of Hawai'i in opposition to SB2091 SD 2 Relating to Executive Pardons*

Dear Chair Ohno, Vice Chair Ganaden and Committee Members:

The ACLU of Hawai'i is committed to transforming Hawaii's criminal legal system and building a new vision of safety and justice. We advocate for the State to shift spending priorities away from mass criminalization and incarceration that disparately impacts Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders and other people of color and the poor - towards rehabilitation, education, housing, health and human services, and restorative justice in the community.

The ACLU of Hawai'i submits comments in opposition to SB2091 SD2 Relating to Executive Pardons. The proposed bill seeks to change the current pardon process to include the input of prosecutors and victims-survivors of crime. However, this procedural change in process raises fundamental questions about the appropriate role of prosecutors and victims in the pardon process.

The Governor has Broad Authority to Grant Pardons Yet Rarely Uses this Clemency Power

Currently, the Hawai'i Paroling Authority ("HPA") oversees the pardon process. People who have been convicted of felonies and have been discharged from probation, parole or maxed out on their sentences, and have demonstrated over a substantial period of time their ability to continue law-abiding behavior are eligible to file pardon applications. According to Hawaii Paroling Authority's 2020 Annual Statistical Report, the following pardon applications were processed as follows:

| 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 30 | 24 | 36 |

Upon receipt of an application, a parole officer will conduct an investigation and submit a report to include HPA's recommendation through the Department of Public Safety and Attorney General to the Governor. Under the Hawai'i State Constitution, the Governor has the authority to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses. Although this authority is broad, historical records show that Governors in Hawai'i have infrequently granted pardons:

- Governor Neil Abercrombie granted 83 pardons during his tenure from 2011 to 2014.
- Governor Linda Lingle granted 132 pardons in her eight years in office, 55 of which were in her last year (2010).¹
- Governor Ben Cayetano granted 204 pardons in his eight years in office.

¹ See Derrick DePledge, *Lingle's 55 pardons are most in 8 years*, Star Advertiser, Dec. 4, 2010, available at http://www.staradvertiser.com/news/hawaii/news/20101204_lingles_55_pardons_are_most_in_8_years.html.

- Governor Waihee granted 115 pardons in his eight years in office.

A Pardon is An Act of Compassion or Mercy

“Each one of us is more than the worst thing we’ve ever done.” -Bryan Stevenson

Prosecutors and victims have an opportunity to make this case at **earlier stages** of the criminal legal system – charging, plea bargaining, or a trial and sentencing by the Courts. Additionally, in Hawai‘i, prosecutors and victim-survivors weigh in on minimum sentence and parole release decisions by the Hawai‘i Paroling Authority.

In contrast, a person’s suitability for a pardon typically comes up many years and even decades after the crime. Prosecutors are particularly not well suited to determine whether individuals they have not seen in years or decades still pose a threat to community safety.

Pardon decisions should focus on reintegration, second chances, mercy, and ultimately, REDEMPTION - after a person has completed their sentence. Accordingly, deference towards prosecutors on pardon decisions is inappropriate because the only information they have is related to the crime – ***and the most important question for pardon consideration is whether the person has been rehabilitated and undergone transformation.***

The ACLU of Hawai‘i acknowledges that crime leaves lasting impacts on victim-survivors, and strongly advocates for Restorative Justice approaches to addressing harm that works with everyone involved toward true justice, healing, and accountability. This process is an addition and alternative approach to incarceration and punishment and helps to promote a restorative path forward.

Sadly, Restorative Justice programs and practices are limited in Hawai‘i, even though people who have survived harm and abuse who participate in restorative justice typically express higher levels of satisfaction than those whose cases are handled in the traditional criminal legal system. These processes center agency, liberation, dignity, and transformation and involve facilitated dialogue, as well as working one-on-one with victim-survivors on their healing journey, and one-on-one with those who have caused harm and are looking to heal and explore accountability for themselves.

In closing, we ask that you, as policymakers, carefully evaluate whether the proposed changes to the current process align with the purpose of the Governor’s clemency powers– acknowledging the human capacity to fundamentally change. **Please hold this measure.**

Sincerely,

Carrie Ann Shiota

Carrie Ann Shiota
Policy Director
ACLU of Hawai‘i
cshiota@acluhawaii.org

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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 nonprofit 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.

SB-2091-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/21/2022 11:05:06 AM

Testimony for CMV on 3/23/2022 9:30:00 AM

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Testify |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Elizabeth Kent | Individual | Support | Written Testimony Only |

Comments:

Aloha,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of setting up a statutory process for executive pardons. I hope that in addition to the process set forth in this bill, you will consider adding language that allows for public notification of a possible pardon and an opportunity for comment. Name changes require notice to the public. It seems that something as important as granting a pardon would benefit from public input as well.

Respectfully,

Elizabeth Kent



Mothers Against Drunk Driving HAWAII
745 Fort Street, Suite 303
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone (808) 532-6232
hi.state@madd.org

March 23, 2022

To: Representative Takashi Ohno, Chair
Representative Sonny Ganaden, Vice Chair
Members of the Committee on Corrections, Military, & Veterans

From: Kurt Kendro, Chair, Public Policy Committee; Mothers Against Drunk Driving- Hawaii

Re: Senate Bill 2091, SD1- RELATING TO EXECUTIVE PARDONS

I am Kurt Kendro, Chair of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Hawaii's Public Policy Committee and a retired Major from the Honolulu Police Department speaking on behalf of the members of the MADD Hawaii Advisory Board in strong support of SB2091, SD1, Relating to Executive Pardons.

The mission of MADD is to end drunk driving, help fight drugged driving, *support the victims of these violent crimes*, and prevent underage drinking. It is difficult to admit, but the victims and survivors of impaired driver crashes are often forgotten by the media and the members of our community. It is part of the MADD Hawaii.

Currently, MADD Hawaii usually finds out about a pardon after it has already been granted because here is no prior notification that an application was made or being considered. The current process forgets about the victims and survivors and the impact these violent crimes have had on them. This bill will codify a process that ensures the Governor is able to hear and consider the impact a crime has had on the victims or survivors before a pardon is granted. It is the right thing to do.

MADD Hawaii is in strong support of SB 2091, SD1, and urges you to pass this bill to protect the rights and voices of victims and survivors of impaired driver crashes, and all other serious crimes, before a pardon is granted.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.