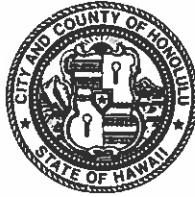


POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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RICK BLANGIARDI  
MAYOR

ARTHUR J. LOGAN  
CHIEF

KEITH K. HORIKAWA  
RADE K. VANIC  
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE MH-SK

March 16, 2023

The Honorable David A. Tarnas, Chair  
and Members  
Committee on Judiciary  
and Hawaiian Affairs  
House of Representatives  
415 South Beretania Street, Room 325  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Tarnas and Members:

Subject: Senate Bill No. 372, S.D. 1, Relating to Government Services Relating to the Law

I am Manuel Hernandez, Major of the Training Division of the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), City and County of Honolulu.

The HPD supports Senate Bill No. 372, S.D. 1, Relating to Government Services Relating to the Law.


The HPD currently has policies and procedures in place that meet those proposed in the bill, specifically to include a duty to intervene with regard to the use of unlawful force, thus supporting the intent of the proposed legislation.


The HPD urges you to support Senate Bill No. 372, S.D. 1, Relating to Government Services Relating to the Law.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

APPROVED:

Sincerely,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
AS Arthur J. Logan  
Chief of Police

  
Manuel Hernandez, Major  
Training Division



STATE OF HAWAII ORGANIZATION OF POLICE OFFICERS  
" A Police Organization for Police Officers Only "  
Founded 1971

March 14, 2023

**VIA ONLINE**

The Honorable David A. Tarnas  
Chair  
The Honorable Gregg Takayama  
Vice-Chair  
House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs  
Hawaii State Capitol, Rooms 442, 404  
415 South Beretania Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Re: **SB 372 SD1 - Relating to Government Services Relating to the Law**

Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice-Chair Takayama, and Honorable Committee members:

I serve as the President of the State of Hawaii Organization of Police Officers ("SHOPO") and write on behalf of our Union in **opposition** to SB 372 SD1. The amendments to this measure in removing language that would have required an officer to intervene if the officer reasonably believes that another is about to use unnecessary or excessive force on an arrestee does nothing to acknowledge the inherent dangers involved with our jobs and the dynamics of making split second life and death decisions under extreme duress. Moreover, the bill also does not account for the existing layers of safeguards in place that already hold each and every county police officer accountable for their individual actions and omissions, both administratively and criminally.

Without a police presence and officers patrolling your neighborhoods, society cannot maintain its civility or its rule of law. Our Hawaii citizens understand and appreciate the protections and law enforcement services provided by our police officers. The community's outpouring of support for our three officers involved in the Sykap case was on full public display at the courthouse.

As police officers, we have a Code of Ethics:

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality, and justice.

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The Honorable David A. Tarnas, Chair  
The Honorable Gregg Takayama, Vice-Chair  
House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs  
March 14, 2023  
SHOPO Testimony Page 2

Re: **SB 372 SD1 - Relating to Government Services Relating to the Law**

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities, or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held as long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.

We are by no means perfect and have never claimed to be. We have the same human frailties as our neighbors and yes some of us do make mistakes. We are no less human than the politicians arrested for drunk driving or who have been caught accepting bribes. However, three recent cases involving our officers who were severely injured in the line of duty should highlight and stand as a stark reminder to you and your committee of the inherent dangers involved with our job. One suspect viciously and critically attacked one of our officers with a crowbar/tire iron while he was responding to a call. Another officer was critically injured while responding to a motor vehicle collision. Yet another officer was severely injured after responding to a call involving a driver who reportedly intentionally ran over an innocent woman pushing a baby in a stroller and then attacked a bystander with a crowbar. These cases flare up and spiral out of control in a matter of **split** seconds leaving our officers with little to no time to react other than relying on their training.

The current law simply states, "In all cases where the person arrested refuses to submit or attempts to escape, such degree of force may be used as is necessary to compel the person to

The Honorable David A. Tarnas, Chair  
The Honorable Gregg Takayama, Vice-Chair  
House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs  
March 14, 2023

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Re: **SB 372 SD1 - Relating to Government Services Relating to the Law**

submission.” This law in its most basic form goes back to the Hawaiian Kingdom and has been on the books since 1869. The current form and language of the law has been in existence since 1985, which is more than three and a half decades. The law as it currently reads keeps the focus on the criminal and limits the use of force to what is necessary to apprehend the suspect. There is nothing broken with this law that has stood the test of time for over 100 years.

The bill under consideration takes the focus off the criminals who are breaking the law, resisting arrest, or trying to escape, and places the focus squarely on our police officers who are doing their best to apprehend and arrest criminals in our communities. Rather than keeping the emphasis on apprehending the criminal suspect, this bill redirects the officer’s attention away from the suspect and directs it toward the other officers at the scene who must now second guess what the other officers are doing relating to the use of force. This may cause an officer to prematurely intervene, thus escalating a situation and making a dangerous situation even more dangerous for the officers involved. Officers will be trying to anticipate what level of force their fellow officers are about to use and whether that anticipated force is reasonable without having all of the relevant information available to them to make such an assessment. Officers will undoubtedly misconstrue what they believe is excessive force because they were unaware the suspect had earlier brandished a gun or knife before the officer arrived at the scene. In performing their duties, the officer’s concentration is on what they immediately need to do to protect the public and keep everyone safe. Each officer is responsible for their own actions. Assessing a highly charged scene with people running around screaming and armed with deadly weapons requires an officer to quickly determine who are the suspects, what type and how many weapons are involved, who may be helping the suspects, what is in the background in the event the officer has to draw and discharge their firearm and evaluate a cascade of other considerations in split seconds to determine what must be done. It is often the case that our officers do not have the luxury of time to figure everything out or carefully prepare a response because we must react instinctively in reliance on our training. That is our reality.

The Sykap Kalakaua shooting ended with the tragic death of a young man who was terrorizing our community. We must also never forget our two officers gunned down at Diamond Head and the many other officers who sacrificed their lives or suffered horrendous injuries to protect our community. These are heartbreaking situations for everyone involved. However, these horrible incidents highlight the life-threatening situations our officers are suddenly thrust into that can rapidly deteriorate in a matter of seconds and escalate into extreme violence and death.

The stated purpose of the bill is to require “greater accountability and transparency” with law enforcement services. After the Kalakaua incident, the three officers had to answer for their

The Honorable David A. Tarnas, Chair  
The Honorable Gregg Takayama, Vice-Chair  
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Re: **SB 372 SD1 - Relating to Government Services Relating to the Law**

actions with HPD's investigators and commanders, the prosecutor's office, a grand jury, and at the end they stood in judgment in a courtroom before a judge who determined that the officers had acted appropriately and within the boundaries of the law.<sup>1</sup> This level of accountability and transparency happened with the system in place and without SB 372 SD1.

SB 372 SD1 also requires an officer involved in a use of force incident to report it to a supervisor. However, that requirement is already in place within our county police departments. Officers who use force in the field or to effectuate an arrest must complete a mandatory use of force report that explains, in detail, the level of force used, why force was used, and the justification for the force. These reports are provided to, reviewed, and signed by a supervisor. Body worn cameras are also widely used by our officers and further document incidents where force was employed. These videos are required to be downloaded and saved as evidence.

There is also a disciplinary reporting component to the bill that will require the disclosure of the department's disciplinary action taken against an officer who used force, **before** the grievance process has concluded. In fairness to our officers and to avoid undermining our officers constitutionally protected collective bargaining right embodied in Article 13 of the Hawaii Constitution, the disclosure of any disciplinary action should be limited to suspensions or terminations and should only be disclosed **after** the grievance process has concluded. This would also be consistent with HRS § 92F-14. The rationale is that if a grievance is sustained, the disciplinary action at issue may be completely overturned and/or modified. Thus, disclosing the discipline before the grievance is final would be premature.

It is not a mere coincidence that our county police departments are suffering serious staffing shortages like we have never seen before. The staffing crisis is downright scary and compromises the community's safety. There is no way to sugarcoat this reality. Rather than support law enforcement, our officers feel they are under constant attack which makes their jobs tenuous, more dangerous, and unnecessarily exposes them to civil liability that enriches criminals and their families. The reality is that this bill is unnecessary, confusing, and discourages women and men in our community from aspiring to be police officers to fill our depleted ranks. The safeguards already in place protect everyone involved without the need for SB 372 SD1.

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<sup>1</sup> There is also Internal Affairs, Professional Standards Office, police commissions, Department of the Attorney General, FBI, and the Department of Justice that provides accountability and transparency. The civil rights laws provide a further check and balance on the use of force by our officers.

The Honorable David A. Tarnas, Chair  
The Honorable Gregg Takayama, Vice-Chair  
House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs  
March 14, 2023  
SHOPO Testimony Page 5

Re: **SB 372 SD1 - Relating to Government Services Relating to the Law**

We thank you for allowing us to be heard on this important issue and we hope your committee will unanimously oppose SB 372 SD1.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT "BOBBY" CAVACO  
SHOPO President



Hawai'i

Committee: House Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs  
Hearing Date/Time: Wednesday, March 16, 2023, 2:00 P.M.  
Place: Via videoconference  
Conference Room 325  
State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street  
Re: Testimony of the ACLU of Hawai'i in Support of S.B. 372 S.D. 1  
Relating to Government Services Relating to the Law

Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Takayama and members of the Committee:

The American Civil Liberties Union of Hawai'i ("ACLU of Hawai'i") writes in support of **S.B. 372 S.D. 1**, which codifies "the duty to intervene" if law enforcement officers believe that other officers are using unnecessary or excessive force on an individual. It also requires the same law enforcement officers to report the incident to a supervisor and requires police departments to submit annual reports to the legislature.

The ACLU of Hawai'i believes that S.B. 372 S.D. 1 is a common-sense bill that is modeled after best practices already in place in police departments both within the state and nationwide. While there is still more work to be done to reform policing beyond this bill, this legislation will help reduce the number of violent and even fatal interactions between police and community members and keep officers accountable to a higher standard after they have sworn to serve and protect us.

An officer's duty to intervene has been around for decades. Since the *Byrd* decision over 50 years ago, federal courts across the United States have increasingly agreed that law enforcement officers have a duty to intervene when fellow officers use excessive force.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, in the *Stevenson* case, the court held that law enforcement officers may be held liable as bystanders when an opportunity to intervene presents itself but they fail to act accordingly.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps a more recent traumatic incident will demonstrate the importance of an explicit duty to intervene. Nearly three years ago in Minneapolis, George Floyd was murdered by four members of the same police force who had sworn to protect that city's residents. While two were clearly more culpable in this incomprehensibly violent incident, two others were prosecuted and convicted under "duty to

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<sup>1</sup> *Byrd v. Brishke*, 466 F.2d 6 (7th Cir. 1972)

<sup>2</sup> *Stevenson v. City of Seat Pleasant, Md.*, 743 F.3d 411 (4th Cir. 2014)

intervene” theories. Making that duty statutory, and explicit, in the laws of the State of Hawai‘i will lead to fewer incidents of excessive force, violence perpetrated disproportionately against people of color, particularly Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islanders, and other BIPOC community members. It will also lead to fewer ruined careers, enhance accountability and oversight for law enforcement agencies in Hawai‘i, and allow those agencies to remediate problematic behaviors, protect officers who are committed to fully constitutional policing, and separate officers who have no business in the profession. There is a reason why prosecutors, police departments, and the ACLU all support this legislation.

Every three seconds a person is arrested in the United States. According to the FBI, of the 10.3 million arrests a year, only 5 percent are for violent offenses.<sup>3</sup> All other arrests are for non-violent offenses — these include minor infractions like money forgery, the alleged crime that the law enforcement officers who killed George Floyd arrived to investigate; or selling single cigarettes without a tax stamp, the crime Eric Garner lost his life for; or for simple possession of marijuana or other drugs.

In these and many other cases, death and violence could have been prevented if those police agencies had either adopted – or their states’ legislatures imposed – duty to intervene policies that would empower law enforcement officers to exercise restraint and autonomy and serve as a collective conscience when their peers used obviously excessive force. Research shows that officers at agencies with stricter use-of-force policies have fewer incidents of fatal police shootings and are less likely to be killed or seriously injured themselves.<sup>4</sup> These are goals that law enforcement leaders, officers, elected officials, and the people most impacted by policing – members of the public – can all support.

The ACLU prefers the original version of this bill and finds use of the term “arrestee” for the victim of excessive force concerning because it is underinclusive. Many of the aforementioned high profile incidents concern either detainees or those who have not yet technically been put into custodial arrests. Constitutionally, the standards for the use of force in these situations are less permissive than in *Graham v. Connor*. We also believe that removing an explicit duty to intervene when an officer reasonably believes that another law enforcement officer’s use of excessive force is imminent dilutes the strength of the obligation. A well-trained law enforcement officer knows where the line is, and should be under an explicit obligation to prevent their peers from crossing it.

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<sup>3</sup> 2018 Crime in the United States, Federal Bureau of Investigations, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/crime-in-the-u.s.-2018/topic-pages/persons-arrested>

<sup>4</sup> Examining the Role of Use of Force Policies in Ending Police Violence, Sintangwe, S., SSRN, 2016 [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2841872](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2841872)



Chair Tarnas and Members of the Committee

March 16, 2023, 2:00 P.M.

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Nonetheless, we believe that S.B. 372 S.D. 1 is a strong and important step in the right direction in keeping both the public and law enforcement officers safe, improving mutual trust between community members and law enforcement, and helping build safe, effective, and fully constitutional police departments statewide.

For the above reasons, the ACLU of Hawai'i strongly requests that the Committee support this measure. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,



Scott Greenwood  
Executive Director  
ACLU of Hawai'i  
sgreenwood@acluhawaii.org

*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.*

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## **HAWAI‘I HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS**

### **HEARING:**

Public Hearing on Senate Bill 372, Mar. 16, 2023

### **DATE OF TESTIMONY:**

Mar. 15, 2023

### **TESTIMONY OF THE POLICING PROJECT AT NYU SCHOOL OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF S.B. 151 AND S.B. 372 AND RECOMMENDING ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS**

The Policing Project at NYU School of Law is an organization that believes that one of the best ways to ensure transparent, effective, and ethical policing is for the public to be democratically involved in setting expectations for police practices *before* police act, instead of *after* something has gone wrong.<sup>1</sup> S.B. 151 and S.B. 372 both align with this fundamental mission: they advance democratic accountability in policing and help set clear expectations of when and how officers may use force. For that reason, we submit this testimony in support of S.B. 151 and S.B. 372 and urge this committee to recommend passage of both bills. While passing these bills as-is would be an important reform for Hawaiian residents and police, we also offer suggestions for strengthening the bills even further.

#### **Comprehensive Use of Force Reform Will Help Hawaiian Communities and Officers**

Police officers are the only government employees tasked with carrying guns and permitted to use force against people in the community. Yet despite the seriousness of this responsibility and the grave consequences that accompany it, many states provide very little direction governing when a police officer may – or may not – use force. This lack of clarity results in a widespread pattern of excessive force by police, which falls most disproportionately on Black and Brown communities. The lack of legislative guidance on when force is permissible hurts officers as well. It creates uncertainty and fosters conditions that lead to violent interactions, which harm officer mental health and wellbeing. The status quo undermines the legitimacy of policing, diminishes community trust, and impedes cooperation between communities and the police.

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<sup>1</sup> As part of its mission to advance democratic accountability in policing, the Policing Project has created a number of model policies, all of which are informed by best practices in existing legislation and vetted by an advisory committee consisting of law enforcement officials, academics, police reform experts, and impacted community members. Our [comprehensive use of force model policy](#) is additionally informed by the American Law Institute’s Principles of Policing on Use of Force.

In Hawai‘i, the need for legislation to provide guidance on use of force for officers is particularly pressing. Existing Hawai‘i statutes lump police and members of the public together when describing when force is permitted to protect people or property, creating a standard that lacks the nuance and specificity that the police need. Although state law does generally describe when police may use force, and to what degree, to effect an arrest,<sup>2</sup> it lacks sufficient guidance for officers, particularly when it comes to the use of non-deadly force. In addition, because the various provisions regulating officer use of force are scattered across the Hawai‘i statutes, it is difficult for officers and the public to know when police have a duty to intervene or report when their fellow officers use excessive force.

### **The Policing Project Supports the Improvements Made by S.B. 151 and S.B. 372**

S.B. 151 and S.B. 372 make big strides in improving the clarity of the state’s use of force standard, setting Hawai‘i on a path to better policing. The bills include many of the provisions that the Policing Project recommends as global best practices. If Hawai‘i enacts these bills, the use of force standards in the state will be among the clearest, strongest, and most effective in the country.

S.B. 151 does the important work of creating a clearer use of force standard. Requiring all law enforcement agencies to have policies requiring de-escalation and alternatives to force when possible, and proportional force only when necessary, significantly improves the clarity of existing use of force law. Clear use of force standards allow police to understand what is expected of them and to act accordingly.

In addition, both S.B. 151 and S.B. 372 clarify officers’ duty to intervene in and report excessive force they witness from other officers, which will go a long way towards reducing excessive force and rebuilding public trust in policing over time.

The reporting requirements set forth in S.B. 372 are also vitally important. Currently, Hawai‘i lacks comprehensive information about police uses of force. Without this information, communities do not have insight into the ways that law enforcement is or is not working for them, and lawmakers cannot create good policy without this kind of data. Requiring that this data be collected and reported annually will ensure that this legislature can create and pass helpful, effective legislation to make communities safer and reduce excessive force incidents.

S.B. 151’s directive that law enforcement agencies develop clear policies about citizen complaints is also important. Procedural fairness is a critical component of police legitimacy.<sup>3</sup> Community members must feel they have a means of redress for misconduct for procedural justice to exist.

These provisions – among others – in S.B. 171 and S.B. 372 make advances in the state’s use of force laws. This committee should recommend passage of the bills.

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<sup>2</sup> See Hi. Rev. Stat. §§ 703-300 - 703-310; § 803-7.

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., Zara Abrams, “What Works to Reduce Police Brutality,” 51 Am. Psych. Assoc. 7 at 30 (Oct. 1, 2020).

## **S.B. 151 and S.B. 372 Could Be Strengthened Further**

Although we encourage this committee to recommend passage of these important bills, we do believe they could be strengthened further with the changes identified below. We are available to assist and suggest specific language on all or any of our suggested revisions.

### Use of Force Standard

Because of the current generality and insufficient guidance in state use of force laws, we believe S.B. 151 could be strengthened by setting forth, as a matter of law, when force and deadly force are authorized. In particular, the statute should make clear that force must not only be *necessary* to overcome the level of resistance (the current standard under 803-7(a)), but also *reasonable* in light of the seriousness of the offense for which an officer is attempting to take someone into custody. S.B. 151 requires agencies to include this in their policies, but it would be stronger to require this as a matter of law statewide as well.

### Specific Requirements for Law Enforcement Agency Use of Force Policies

The requirement in S.B. 151 that law enforcement agencies create use of force policies on particular issues is helpful to both officers and communities. Nonetheless, these policies would be even more effective if the legislature provided more specific guidance about the content of these policies. For example, we would suggest that S.B. 151:

- Specifically articulate when officers are permitted to shoot at a moving vehicle. Some jurisdictions, for example, prohibit such shooting unless the driver poses an imminent risk of death or serious injury to another. Instead of creating uniformity and clarity, the current version of the bill delegates this decision to individual agencies.
- Require that agencies accept anonymous/unsworn/unsigned complaints and complaints submitted by third parties as well as complaints submitted by email, phone, or in-person. The current version of the bill authorizes law enforcement agencies to decide which complaints their policy will deem acceptable, which will likely result in differing complaint policies (and thus different justice) across the state.
- Add specific minimum standards that agency policies must include regarding the deployment of canines (e.g., requiring that officers not permit a canine to bite someone absent that person posing an imminent risk of harm to another) and protests & demonstrations (e.g., prohibiting the discharge of chemical weapons indiscriminately into a crowd).

### Duties to Intervene and Report

While we recognize the advances S.B. 151 and S.B. 372 make in creating a duty to intervene and report excessive force, the provisions in these bills are not entirely consistent with one another and have some slight deficiencies that could be resolved with minimal changes. Both bills should create

both (a) a legal duty to intervene when safe to do so and (b) a legal duty to report, in all instances when an officer reasonably believes that another officer is using or about to use unlawful force.

In their current versions:

- On duty to report, S.B. 151 has it exactly right and we wholeheartedly endorse it. SB 372, by contrast, only applies the duty to use of force on arrestees, which is too narrow, failing to include officer uses force to, for example, protect people or property, or carry out a search.
- On duty to intervene, S.B. 372 almost has the standard exactly right, *except* we suggest (a) applying the duty to *all* officer uses of force, not just uses of force on arrestees, and (b) requiring officers to intervene when they observe another officer who is using or *about to use* excessive force. S.B. 151, by contrast, would only require an officer to intervene when force is *clearly* excessive—a high bar that would make it difficult to prove that an officer violated the duty in all but the most extreme circumstances. It should be changed to mirror the standard set forth in S.B. 372, with the alterations we suggest here.

### **Conclusion**

By creating a clear, workable use of force standard and strong duties to intervene and report when other officers use excessive force, S.B. 151 and S.B. 372 make significant strides towards good front-end accountability for policing in Hawai‘i. These standards could be strengthened further with the recommendations we suggest above, but even without those changes, the bills represent a significant improvement to existing law on police use of force. Accordingly, the Policing Project commends the House Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs Committee for hearing these important pieces of legislation and encourages the Committee to recommend their passage, ideally with the changes suggested above.

**SB-372-SD-1**

Submitted on: 3/14/2023 12:23:01 PM

Testimony for JHA on 3/16/2023 2:00:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Samuel M Mitchell	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Strongly Support SB372 SD-1

Samuel Mitchell Makiki NB-10 & NARFE V.P.

**SB-372-SD-1**

Submitted on: 3/15/2023 6:05:03 AM

Testimony for JHA on 3/16/2023 2:00:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Caroline Azelski	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

In support of SD1. Thank you.

**SB-372-SD-1**

Submitted on: 3/15/2023 7:33:24 AM

Testimony for JHA on 3/16/2023 2:00:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Will Caron	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Without a complete overhaul of the law enforcement and criminal legal system, police violence will continue to plague communities. We need to redefine our system so that it protects public health and wellbeing, not property and wealth. Restorative justice delivers peace and helps people heal after the trauma that crime inflicts.

In the short term, we can strengthen the laws that regulate police conduct and require much tighter oversight. But we need to continue working toward systemic change. SB372 SD1 can work in concert with SB151 SD1 to reduce instances of police brutality and excessive use of force. Together, they represent a significant step in the right direction. Please pass them both.



**SB-372-SD-1**

Submitted on: 3/15/2023 2:11:46 PM

Testimony for JHA on 3/16/2023 2:00:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Abir Amirdash	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I am submitting my testimony in strong support of SB372. It holds the police force accountable for their actions. Hopefully, this bill will reduce the amount of violent & fatal interactions between police and community members.

Mahalo for the opportunity,

Abir Amirdash

**SB-372-SD-1**

Submitted on: 3/15/2023 2:34:14 PM

Testimony for JHA on 3/16/2023 2:00:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Cards Pintor	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

I support this bill.

Mahalo nui,

Cards Pintor

**SB-372-SD-1**

Submitted on: 3/16/2023 7:20:48 AM

Testimony for JHA on 3/16/2023 2:00:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Shannon Rudolph	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Support

**SB-372-SD-1**

Submitted on: 3/16/2023 8:48:32 AM

Testimony for JHA on 3/16/2023 2:00:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Nanea Lo	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Hello Chair Tarnas & Vice Chair Takayama,

My name is Nanea Lo and I am testifying in strong support of SB372 relating to law enforcement.

This is a common-sense bill that is modeled after best practices already in place in police departments both within the state and nationwide. While there is still more work to be done to reform policing beyond this bill, this legislation will help reduce the number of violent and even fatal interactions between police and community members and keep officers accountable to a higher standard after they have sworn to serve and protect us.

Please pass SB372 codifying “the duty to intervene” if law enforcement officers believe that other officers are using unnecessary or excessive force on an individual.

me ke aloha ‘āina,

Nanea Lo, Mō‘ili‘ili