

SB2755

Measure Title:	RELATING TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING BOARD.
Report Title:	Law Enforcement Employment Standards and Training Board; Establishment; Law Enforcement Officers; Firearms; Law Enforcement Employment Standards and Training Board Special Fund; Appropriation (\$)
Description:	Establishes a law enforcement employment standards and training board responsible for developing statewide standards for employment and training for county and state law enforcement officers who carry firearms and wear a badge. Provides for a public comment period during the development of employment standards and training, with an implementation date of July 31, 2019. Appropriates funds by establishing a special fund.
Companion:	
Package:	None
Current Referral:	PSM/CPH, JDL/WAM
Introducer(s):	ESPERO, BAKER, DELA CRUZ, GALUTERIA, GREEN, HARIMOTO, IHARA, INOUYE, KIDANI, NISHIHARA, RUDERMAN, SHIMABUKURO, L. THIELEN, WAKAI, Kim, Kouchi, Riviere

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII





STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

Testimony of SUZANNE D. CASE Chairperson

Before the Senate Committees on PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS and COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND HEALTH

Thursday, February 11, 2016 8:30 AM State Capitol, Conference Room 229

In consideration of SENATE BILL 2755 RELATING TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING BOARD

Senate Bill 2755 proposes to establish a Law Enforcement Employment Standards and Training Board. The Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) supports this measure.

The Department believes that this measure will provide important standards that will provide a common core of knowledge and training for state and county law enforcement officers statewide. The establishment of a Law Enforcement Standards and Training Board will assist in establishing these important standards.

SUZANNE D. CASE CHAIRPERSON BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

> KEKOA W. KALUHIWA FIRST DEPUTY

JEFFREY. T. PEARSON, P.E. DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT ENGINEERING FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE HISTORIC PRESERVATION KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION LAND STATE PARKS

Testimony by: FORD N. FUCHIGAMI DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors JADE T. BUTAY ROSS M. HIGASHI EDWIN H. SNIFFEN DARRELL T. YOUNG

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:

February 11, 2016 8:30 a.m. Conference Room 229

S.B. 2755 RELATING TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING BOARD

Senate Committee(s) on Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs & Commerce, Consumer Protection and Health

The Department of Transportation (DOT) **supports the intent** of S.B. 2755 to establish a law enforcement employment standards and training board responsible for developing standards for employment and training for state and county law enforcement officers who carry firearms and wear a badge.

However, the DOT has some concerns regarding the requirement of having private, government vendors or contractors having to comply with the same type of employment standards and training requirements for law enforcement officers. Standards that shall include, but not limited to, age requirements, physical ability tests, and other areas necessary to become a law enforcement officer, should not apply to private contractors who often hire previously trained and qualified law enforcement officers.

Standards and training requirements placed on private, government vendors would place a hardship on their recruitment process and may jeopardize their ability to fulfill the contract requirements with DOT.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

WRITTEN ONLY

WESLEY K. MACHIDA DIRECTOR

RODERICK K. BECKER DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH OFFICE BUDGET, PROGRAM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION OFFICE OF FEDERAL AWARDS MANAGEMENT (OFAM)

TESTIMONY BY WESLEY K. MACHIDA DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE TO THE SENATE COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC SAFTEY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS AND COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION AND HEALTH ON SENATE BILL NO. 2755

> February 11, 2016 8:30 a.m.

RELATING TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING BOARD

Senate Bill No. 2755 establishes the Law Enforcement Employment Standards and Training Board, under the Department of the Attorney General, to develop statewide standards for employment and training for county and State law enforcement officers who carry firearms and wear a badge. Senate Bill No. 2755 creates the Law Enforcement Employment Standards and Training Board Special Fund that would generate revenues through legislative appropriations, fees, private contributions, and interest earnings. The bill appropriates an unspecified sum of general funds for FY 17 for deposit into the new fund that would be used to defray board expenses.

The Department of Budget and Finance takes no position on the establishment of an employment standards and training board for statewide standards and training for law enforcement officers. As a matter of general policy, the department does not support the creation of special funds which do not meet the requirements of Section 37-52.3, HRS. Special funds should: 1) serve a need as demonstrated by the

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STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

P.O. BOX 150 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0150

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR

purpose, scope of work and an explanation why the program cannot be implemented successfully under the general fund appropriation process; 2) reflect a clear nexus between the benefits sought and charges made upon the users or beneficiaries or a clear link between the program and the sources of revenue; 3) provide an appropriate means of financing for the program or activity; and 4) demonstrate the capacity to be financially self-sustaining. In regards to this bill, it is difficult to determine whether the special fund meets the criteria to establish a special fund.



JOHN D. KIM Prosecuting Attorney

ROBERT D. RIVERA First Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY COUNTY OF MAUI 150 S. HIGH STREET WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793 PHONE (808) 270-7777 • FAX (808) 270-7625

CONTACT: PETER HANANO Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Appellate, Asset Forfeiture and Administrative Services Division

TESTIMONY

ON

SB 2755 - RELATING TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING BOARD

February 11, 2016

The Honorable Clarence K. Nishihara Chair The Honorable Will Espero Vice Chair and Members Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Miliary Affairs

The Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker Chair The Honorable Michelle N. Kidani Vice Chair and Members Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

Chairs Nishihara and Baker, Vice Chairs Espero and Kidani, and Members of the Committees:

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui, STRONGLY OPPOSES SB 2755 - Relating to a Law Enforcement Employment Standards and Training Board. SB 2755 seeks to establish a law enforcement employment standards and training board.

We oppose this measure for several reasons. First, the establishment of such a board is redundant. Indeed, county police departments such as the Maui Police Department (MPD), already undergo rigorous review by an independent agency. In fact, since 1996, the MPD has received national accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

Second, all of the police departments within the State of Hawaii are now accountable to their respective police commissions. Creating a statewide board such as the one proposed will undoubtedly cause confusion and conflict as to which organization has greater authority over the other. Accordingly, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui, STRONGLY OPPOSES the passage of this bill.

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

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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

KIRK CALDWELL MAYOR



LOUIS M. KEALOHA CHIEF

MARIE A. MCCAULEY CARY OKIMOTO DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE GS-SK

February 11, 2016

The Honorable Clarence K. Nishihara, Chair and Members Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs The Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair and Members Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health State Senate Hawaii State Capitol, Room 229 415 South Beretania Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chairs Nishihara and Baker and Members:

SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 2755, Relating to a Law Enforcement Employment Standards and Training Board

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

The HPD opposes the passage of Senate Bill No. 2755, Relating to a Law Enforcement Employment Standards and Training Board. We believe that the HPD currently meets the highest standards possible for a law enforcement agency.

Since 2003, the HPD has been accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. In order to be accredited, the HPD must prove that The Honorable Clarence K. Nishihara, Chair and Members Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs The Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair and Members Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health February 11, 2016 Page 2

it follows the best practices of law enforcement agencies throughout the United States, including standards in the area of hiring and training new employees. The HPD must also prove that its employees receive updated certification and training to maintain these standards as law enforcement officers.

The officers of the HPD receive over 1,100 hours of initial recruit training. This training is among the longest and stringent in the nation, even among other major city police departments.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

Gordon Shiraishi, Major Training Division

APPROVED:

Louis M. Kealoha

<u>SB2755</u>

Submitted on: 2/9/2016 Testimony for PSM/CPH on Feb 11, 2016 08:30AM in Conference Room 229

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rachel L. Kailianu	Ho`omana Pono, LLC	Oppose	Yes

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted <u>less than 24 hours prior to the hearing</u>, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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S.B No.2755

Aloha, my name is Paulo O.J Paulo. I am a scholar in the criminal justice field. I've been studying criminal justice in Honolulu for about 3 years now. We've been talking, studying and analyzing the dysfunctional and broken HPD system ever since I came out of high school (2013). These things I wasn't aware of was happening right in front of me, now I'm aware of and have knowledge of the situation. I want to do something to help promote this bill.

I fully support this bill proposal for the better future of our community.

Absence of a standard board for the police department is one of the many issues we stress as criminal justice experts in our in-class discussions. Creating a standard board will help overseeing and managing our police department, and also holding them accountable for their misconduct and misleading actions. Also, adding experts of criminal justice to the standard board will help out with some insight of how criminal justice works. Only state without a standard board in the country.

Policy 2755

Hello my name is John Figueroa. I've been living in Honolulu for 4 years, and I'm a Criminal Justice academic at Remington College. I fully support this bill because Hawai'i is the only state that doesn't certify their police officers. There are many professions that require certifications, why not certify the men and women in blue that carry firearms and have the power to arrest people. Standards boards also do more than training and hiring standards, it runs the LEO – Independent review board and police database.

My name is Jessica Agonias and I am a Criminal Justice academic at Remington College. I am in support of SB2182. Hawaii is the only state that doesn't certify police. Police carry guns and arrest people, so why not certify them? Standards board do more than training and hiring.

<u>SB2755</u>

Submitted on: 2/5/2016 Testimony for PSM/CPH on Feb 11, 2016 08:30AM in Conference Room 229

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alan Urasaki	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please support. Thank you.

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Hawaii State Legislature Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs Testimony

Aloha Chair Nishihara, Vice Chair Espero, and other distinguished committee members

Thank you for allowing me to testify on behalf of this proposed amendment. My name is Aaron Hunger and I am a doctoral researcher at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, a former police officer in Florida and California, and a criminal justice instructor for a private college in Honolulu. I have been honored to be engaged in doctoral research involving the Honolulu Police Department, and its oversight mechanisms since 2010. Together with my teaching, I have over 24 years of police experience. Currently, I am engaged in research with the University of Hawaii at Manoa that (among other issues) seeks to understand the unique structure of the criminal justice institutions on Oahu. Based on the unique composition of local policing organizations, one of many questions being answered is what effect (if any) does the absence of critical systemic oversight mechanisms (or their dysfunctionality) produce and how often. Based on the work and research that I have been privileged to be a part of, I would support Senate Bill 2755 (Statewide Law Enforcement Standards and Training Board).

After speaking with top Criminologists and Justice Administration experts at the University of Hawaii, most agree that if this year's Public Safety legislation involving police reform could be prioritized, this bill (and its companion SB2325) would rank among the top in terms of "urgent need of action." While many of the Public Safety legislative bills appear to be remedies to major systemic problems with police services, unfortunately none of them rise to the level of needing priority legislative attention as does this bill (and its companion SB2325.) This conclusion is based on the evidence and testimony collected during University of Hawaii Human Studies Project (UH-HSP) #23221, which has been ongoing since the APEC summit, and has focused on Honolulu Police and its oversight systems.

Among the data revealed during UH-HSP#23221 is the fact that a critical state level governmental checkand-balance mechanism whose responsibilities include overseeing policing services (and its agents) thought the state, is missing. Although 49 other states have recognized the importance that this agency plays in the monitoring and overseeing of police service delivery (statewide), Hawaii has failed to legislatively enact such a body.¹ The results of this oversight void has drawn national and international attention pointing to Hawaii being the fifth deadliest state (per capita) as a result of police violence.² The failure of the state government to set minimum performance, hiring, training, operations, or policy standards or guidelines for policing agencies operating throughout the state has resulted in a growing number of cases being uncovered involving corrupt activities (or gross policy violation) by police officers in all jurisdictions statewide.³

¹ (Grube, 2014 (ST)) (Grube, 2015 (NB)) (Grube, 2013 (WO))

² (Grube, Hawaii Police Have Killed More People Per Capita Than Most of the U.S., 2015 (KMP))

³ (Daysog, 2015) (Daysog, 2014) (Hawaii News Network, 2013) (Kawano, 2014 (BCND)) (Kerr, 2013) (Kerr, 2014)

Other states have addressed systemic police corruption and unprofessionalism by creating state level Standards and Training Agencies⁴ whose function includes a number of administrative and managerial responsibilities that collectively translate into state oversight of all law enforcement agencies operating throughout a state's jurisdiction. These include issues such as setting hiring standards for potentially new law enforcement candidates, administrators, and managers throughout the state, as well as performing independent background checks that are distinct and independent from the local hiring agencies. This duel layer of oversight is necessary given the authority and 'power of the state' that will be entrusted with the individual. It also includes hiring standards and pre-employment screenings for those who laterally transfer into a law enforcement agency located within the state from another agency (either intra or interstate.) This certification database is similar to the system being proposed in SB-2304. Nationally, these individual state level standards boards are interconnected by a network overseen by the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST)⁵, which maintain a national database of officers who have been de-certified or fired.⁶ This allows state Standards Boards to be aware of individuals that were dismissed or fired from other law enforcement agencies (nationally) prior to allowing a local agency to offer employment, thereby ensuring they are not employable throughout the state by withholding state certification or licensing.

It is important to note that without authority to hold individual policing agencies (and their actors) accountable through licensing or certification, this agency will not be able to fill the absence of state level oversight. While each Hawaiian county is constitutionally empowered to create and operate a unique system of check-and-balances over their individual policing services, the growing number of police misconduct cases that involve violence towards the public (statewide) has provided ample evidence that public safety is currently jeopardized by the structure of the current county oversight systems. This public safety issue now demands state legislation to unify standards and policy for all policing agencies operating throughout the state. Additionally, the establishment of state minimal guidelines and standards does not diminish the ability of individual county police agencies or governments to demand policing candidates be additionally trained, thereby tailoring them to their respective agencies and communities.

State licensing should also not be seen to interfere with individual county chiefs' or mayors' ability to uphold their local county charters and empower individuals with localized policing powers, unless the individual does not possess a state license or certificate prior to their being sworn into a local position (i.e. not meeting the minimum state qualifications.) This is similar to bus drivers and other commercial motor vehicle operators who are mandated to be independently licensed by (both) the state and the county they work in, while additionally being mandated to attend additional policy training by their employers.

⁴ These are known as: State Department's of Law Enforcement (DLE), Law Enforcement Standards and Training Boards (LEOSTB), Peace Officer Standards and Training Commissions (POST), Peace Officer's Standards and Training Boards (POSTB), or Police Officer Standards and Training Boards (PSTB).

⁵ (International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training, 2014)

⁶ (Formerly known as P.O.C.I.S., now known as the National Decertification Index) (IADLEST, 2016)

Most state licenses for police are divided into basic, intermediate, and advanced certificates, differentiated by educational background, skill possession, and managerial ability.⁷ Law Enforcement managers and supervisors are not exempt from state licensing, and must possess the proper level of license prior to applying or accepting a position as a departmental manager or supervisor. This ensures that ongoing standards and training for managers is not overlooked, and that national best practices are constantly being updated by department heads. This has had the effect of allowing local agencies to make constant policy and training recommendations to their state Standards agencies based on community feedback to police services.

As a cost-savings measure, some states have taken the additional step of relieving individual police agencies from having to provide and fund academy training, instead integrating all state police certification training into their community college system. ⁸ One cost savings measure is created by allowing individuals wishing to become police officers to seek certification as a method of pre-employment screening. Police agencies then have the ability to either recruit officer candidates prior to their police academy training, or wait until individuals prove they will successfully complete training prior to initiating costly background investigations. Additionally, land necessary for training police and athletics is similar, which saves on having multiple large institutions dedicated to the same purpose.

Two of the most successful police/college integration programs are in California and Florida, where the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and the California Peace Officer's Standards and Training (POST) oversee the programs. In these states, community colleges are the sites for police academies that train (pre-employed and free-agent) officers candidates (together) to meet the state minimum standards and receive state certification prior to dispersing to their local agencies (should they have been hired.)⁹

This Standards and Training model does not diminish the ability of independent policing agencies throughout the state to set their own unique standards, provided they exceed those established as minimally necessary by the state. Contrarily, these state Standards agencies are active in working with each department to set educational incentives and develop better service strategies based on identifiable weaknesses. Changes in training standards are also partially based on data the state Standards and Training Boards continuously collects and analyzes (as proposed in SB-2195, and SB-2197).

Some state Standards and Training agencies are also empowered to investigate all police agency shootings independently from the responsible agency as a matter of building public trust (as proposed in SB-2196), set or recommend legislative or policy guidelines surrounding service distribution statewide (as proposed in SB-2182, SB-2191, SB-2193, SB-2712, SB-2364 and SB-2321), collect and consolidate uniform crime reporting (UCR) data (as proposed in SB-2194), and act as an agency of last resort in cases involving officer misconduct where the police agencies and their police commissions disagree.

⁷ IADLEST has a minimum standard for all states who seek to be included in the network. See: (IADLEST, 2016)

⁸ Los Medanos Community College police academy is an example. (Los Medanos College, 2016)

⁹ (Los Medanos College, 2016) (Miami Dade College, 2016)

Although the name of these state agencies would indicate a limited or narrow focus as to what responsibilities have been empowered to them, most models used in other states empower them to act as central law enforcement clearinghouses, operating within the State Attorney General's Office. As the states "top cop" the Attorney General in Hawaii is positioned correctly (bureaucratically) to oversee this critical oversight component once created by the legislature. Criminologists and other policing experts are necessary in management positions due to this agency's importance in ensuring public safety, maintaining governmental stability, and developing public trust. Without the passage of this bill creating a state mechanism centralizing all data (currently being legislatively proposed) that is requested of police agencies statewide, service delivery or policy adherence may not improve.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate what I stated at the beginning of this testimony, if one public safety bill was chosen to have the largest impact on the total ability of the legislature to begin to adjust policing services statewide; it is this bill and its companion (SB- 2325). However, I also recommend that amendments are made to this bill (and SB-2325) to ensure they are correctly empowered and structured to meet the current needs of the state and local law enforcement agencies.

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My name is Kenneth Wayne Clark; I am a criminal justice academic in Honolulu. I have studied the unique police oversight and policing model that exists on Oahu. Understanding the current structure of the Police Commission on Oahu.

I support bill number 2755 for the Standards Board. Hawaii is the only state that does not certify their police officers. Police officers with armed guns and that can arrest people needs to be certified that are properly trained on how and when to react to someone who has violated the law. The Standards Board do more than training and hiring standard as mention bill number 2196 with the use of the police database. One percent of the accidents that has occurred in the past has been with guns making it too much as well as the one percent of the accidents that has occurred that does not involve guns. My name is Timothy Baker. I am a criminal justice academic residing in Honolulu, and I've been studying the Honolulu criminal justice system for over 2 years. I am writing in support of bill (SB) 2755. As of today, Hawaii is the only state that does not certify police. With all the responsibility and authority police officers have over the public, there is no reason why they should not be licensed to perform their job. A Standards Board does more than provide the training and hiring standards. It would also serve as the Law Enforcement Officer Independent Review Board.

My name is Roy Lovell. I am a Criminal Justice academic in Honolulu. I support SB2755 (Statewide LEO Standards and Training Certification Board.) Hawaii is the only state that does not certify police. Police should be certified to carry guns and issue arrests. Standards boards do more than training hiring standards.

Aloha everyone,

My name is William Moore and I am a criminal justice academic. I lived in the Honolulu area for the past five years. I currently study the policies and laws of Hawaii and how those laws impact the people of the state.

SB2755

I am submitting this testimony in an effort to support item SB2755 which allows for a standards and training board. According to the laws of this state every person in security guards, medical doctors, hair stylist, mechanics and etc. must have a license and be certified to work in this state. The big question is why not the police officers, who carry the deadliest of weapon arsenal and operate in a public setting. Allowing this only says out load that police are not responsible for who they shoot, spray or taser. People such as drunk drivers, hikers, or Sheldon Haleck.

From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To:	PSMTestimony
Cc:	leuluniuotineru@yahoo.com
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for SB2755 on Feb 11, 2016 08:30AM*
Date:	Tuesday, February 09, 2016 9:26:46 AM

<u>SB2755</u>

Submitted on: 2/9/2016 Testimony for PSM/CPH on Feb 11, 2016 08:30AM in Conference Room 229

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
leuluniu otineru	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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<u>S.B 2755</u>

Greetings my name is Lucky Lotu and I'm an enrolling student here at Remington College. We have been going through this bill as a class and so far we concluded to add a few adjustments.

I am in full support of proposing this bill (2755) not only for the better of our community but as well as a greater future for our upcoming younger generation.

It is not a surprise that we are the only state that doesn't have certified police. Additionally, they are the ones who are carrying guns and making arrest on a daily basis. If this is the case, then there is a limited probability that there performance is not in accordance with procedure and policy standards. And these standards do more training as hiring standards (Leo-IRB) police database. In conclusion, I am in full support of this bill.

S.B. 2755

My name is Robert Ford. I am here today to write on behalf of the student caucus of the Remington criminal justice program, I am here in full **Support** of bill S.B. 2755: Relating to Law Enforcement Employment Standards and Training Board.

Out of the 50 states, Hawaii is in fact the only state without a state standards board, which makes this the ONLY state that does not certify its police officers. Security officers, armed and unarmed, are required to have a certified license in order to be employed, and to perform security like duties. The Law Enforcement officers in the state of Hawaii carry guns, and have the power to arrest and take away the freedoms of any citizen they place in handcuffs. None of them are certified or have some form of certified license. Why not certify? This states standards board would do more than training and hiring police officers, it could also strengthen and support Bill S.B. 2196: Independent Review Board.

SB No. 2755

Greetings, my name is Lorentina Te'i and I am a criminal justice academic residing in Nanakuli. I have been studying the Honolulu criminal justice system for about two years on going at Remington College. Living on the west side of Oahu has its ups and downs. We have been observing and analyzing the HPD and their interactions with the public as part of my studies, also being aware of the dysfunctional and corrupt system here in Hawaii.

I am writing in support of the bill (2755), in hopes to better and create a safer environment for our community.

Absence of a standard board for the police department is one of the many issues we stress as criminal justice experts in our in-class discussions. Creating a standard board will help overseeing and managing our police department, and also holding them accountable for their misconduct and misleading actions. Also, adding experts of criminal justice to the standard board will help out with some insight of how criminal justice works. Only state without a standard board in the country.

<u>SB2755</u>

Submitted on: 2/9/2016 Testimony for PSM/CPH on Feb 11, 2016 08:30AM in Conference Room 229

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Teri Heede	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From:	Kenneth Lawson
To:	PSMTestimony
Subject:	SB2755
Date:	Wednesday, February 10, 2016 7:11:11 AM

I support this bill as it is long overdue. Having a board that is responsible for developing standardized training for county and state law enforcement officers who carry firearms and wear a badge will allow the police department to have objective policies and procedures to guide them in training and re-training officers on the force. This will better enable the rank file officers to better understand what is expected of them while on patrol and it will allow those in supervisory positions a way to assess each officers strengths and weaknesses when attempting to identify what areas each officer may or may not need in the way of further training. Obviously, better training will lead to less citizens complaints and foster a positive relationship between the police department and the community they serve.

Kenneth Lawson

Associate Faculty Specialist, William S. Richardson School of Law and Interim Co-Director of the Hawaii Innocence Project 808-542-7978