

Despite rising crime, Michelle Vallejo would put dangerous criminals back on the streets. She'd end mandatory minimum sentencing and cash bail.

Crime is up drastically; in Hidalgo County, murders were up 400% and domestic violence calls 30% from 2019-2020 and nationally, violent crime is up in many major cities in 2022 compared to 2021:

- **In Hidalgo County, murders were up 400% and domestic violence calls were up 30% from 2019 – 2020.** “The year 2020 was deadly, not just in hospital rooms, but in everyday homes and cities across the Rio Grande Valley. COVID-19 isn’t just killing people through the virus, it’s also playing a part in violent murders across the Rio Grande Valley. A KVEO special report uncovered a massive increase in domestic violence homicides across South Texas. ‘Our murder rate is up 400 percent,’ said Hidalgo County Sheriff Eddie Guerra... And it isn’t just murders going up, Guerra says it’s all domestic violence calls. ‘Our domestic disputes went from 511 in 2019 to 664 in 2020, so it’s a 30% increase,’ said Guerra.” (Sydney Hernandez, “SPECIAL REPORT: Hidalgo County homicides increase 400% in 2020,” [Valley Central](#), 1/28/21)
- **Across major cities in the U.S. throughout the first few months of 2022, violent crimes have increased anywhere from about 5% to 40% compared to 2021.** “Fox News Digital examined crime data from Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, Seattle and Washington, D.C., and found violent crimes have increased anywhere from nearly 5% to up to 40% compared to the same time frame in 2021. Violent crimes are typically defined as reports of rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault and murder.” (Emma Colton, “Violent crimes on the rise in 2022, following previous unprecedented spike in murders,” [Fox News](#), 5/18/2022)

Vallejo supports ending cash bail and mandatory minimum sentencing:

- **She supports ending cash bail, mandatory minimum sentencing.** “We must end mandatory minimum sentencing, cash bail, solitary confinement, private prisons, qualified immunity, and prioritizing investing in mental health resources and services for our community.” (Michelle’s Priorities, “Justice Reform,” [Michelle Vallejo for Congress](#), Accessed 6/27/2022)

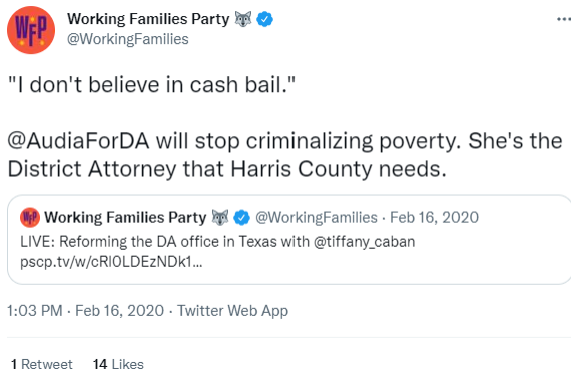
Michelle Vallejo is endorsed by the Working Families Party, which supports the elimination of cash bail and has solicited donations for a group that bails out individuals accused of violent crimes:

- Vallejo is endorsed by the Working Families Party.



(@WorkingFamilies, [Twitter](#), 6/1/2022)

- The Working Families Party supports the elimination of cash bail.



(Working Families Party, [Twitter](#), 2/16/20)


- The Working Families Party solicited donations for a group that bails out individuals accused of violent crimes.



Demands and donation links via [@BLMLouisville](#) [#JusticeForBreonnaTaylor](#)

Louisville Community Bail Fund: bit.ly/LouCommBailFund
BLM General Fund: bit.ly/BLMLou
Anti Eviction Fund: bit.ly/evictionfund
Healing for Louisville: bit.ly/502healing

1. IMMEDIATELY FIRE AND REVOKE THE PENSIONS OF THE OFFICERS THAT MURDERED BREONNA.
2. DIVEST FROM LMPD AND INVEST IN COMMUNITY BUILDING.
3. IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION (OR IMPEACHMENT) OF MAYOR GREG FISHER.
4. METRO COUNCIL ENDS USE OF FORCE BY LOUISVILLE METRO POLICE DEPARTMENT. -POLICE SHOOTINGS ARE GUN VIOLENCE.
5. A LOCAL, CIVILIAN COMMUNITY POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY COUNCIL THAT IS INDEPENDENT FROM THE MAYOR'S OFFICE AND LMPD WITH INVESTIGATION AND DISCIPLINE POWER #CPAC.
6. THE CREATION OF POLICY TO ENSURE TRANSPARENT INVESTIGATION PROCESSES.



6:15 PM · Sep 23, 2020 · Twitter Web App

(Working Families Party, [Twitter](#), 9/20/20)

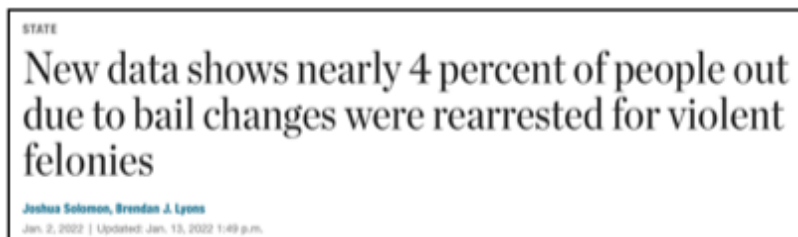
Editor's Note: The [Louisville Community Bail Fund](#) bails out individuals accused of violent crimes.

Bail reform laws release individuals accused of crimes back onto the streets, including those with violent criminal histories:

- As a result of bail reform, in Cook County, IL, “the number of released defendants charged with committing new crimes increased by 45%” and “the number of pretrial releasees charged with committing new violent crimes increased by an estimated 33%.” “Recently bail reform issues have been in the news across the country, as concerns about fair treatment of defendants and possible public safety risks from expanding pretrial release have collided. These issues involve important empirical questions, including whether releasing more defendants before trial leads to additional crimes. An opportunity to investigate this public safety issue has developed in Chicago, our nation’s third largest city. There, the Office of the Chief Judge of the Cook County Courts adopted new bail reform measures in September 2017 and reviewed them empirically in May 2019. Cook County’s Bail Reform Study concluded that the new procedures had released many more defendants

before trial without any concomitant increase in crime. This article disputes the Study's conclusions. This article explains that, contrary to the Study's assertions, the new changes to pretrial release procedures appear to have led to a substantial increase in crimes committed by pretrial releasees in Cook County. Properly measured and estimated, after more generous release procedures were put in place, the number of released defendants charged with committing new crimes increased by 45%. And, more concerning, the number of pretrial releasees charged with committing new violent crimes increased by an estimated 33%. In addition, as reported by the Chicago Tribune, the Study's data appears to undercount the number of releasees charged with new violent crimes; and a substantial number of aggravated domestic violence prosecutions prosecutors dropped after the changes, presumably because batterers were able to more frequently obtain release and intimidate their victims into not pursuing charges. These public safety concerns call into question whether the bail "reform" measures implemented in Cook County were cost-beneficial. And because Cook County's procedures are state-of-the-art and track those being implemented in many parts of the country, Cook County's experience suggests that other jurisdictions may similarly be suffering increases in crime due to bail reform." (Paul Cassell and Richard Fowles, "Does Bail Reform Increase Crime? An Empirical Assessment of the Public Safety Implications of Bail Reform in Cook County, Illinois," [University of Utah Law Faculty Scholarship](#), 2/2020)

- **Because of New York's bail reform law "the number of pretrial defendants who are being released, often without conditions and without allowing judges to consider the risk that a defendant poses to the public" has resulted in "repeat and serious offenders—some with violent criminal histories—being returned to the street."** "After enacting a sweeping bail reform, New York lawmakers have drawn the ire of constituents who are troubled by the many stories of repeat and serious offenders—some with violent criminal histories—being returned to the street following their arrests. In the state's biggest city, the public's growing concerns are buttressed by brow-raising, if preliminary, crime data, amplifying calls for amending or repealing the bail reform. The operative provisions of New York's bail reform severely limit judicial discretion in pretrial release decisions, increasing the number of pretrial defendants who are being released, often without conditions and without allowing judges to consider the risk that a defendant poses to the public. New York is now the only state that does not allow judges to consider public safety in any pretrial release decisions." (Rafael A. Mangual, "Issue Brief: Reforming New York's Bail Reform: A Public Safety-Minded Proposal," [Manhattan Institute](#), 3/5/20)
- **HEADLINE: "New data shows nearly 4 percent of people out due to bail to changes were rearrested for violent felonies"**



(Joshua Solomon and Brendan J Lyons, “New data shows nearly 4 percent of people out due to bail changes were rearrested for violent felonies,” [Albany Times Union](#), 1/2/22)

- **HEADLINE: "The worst NYC crimes committed in 2021 are thanks to shaky bail reform law"**



(Jorge Fitz-Gibbon, “The worst NYC crimes committed in 2021 are thanks to shaky bail reform law,” [New York Post](#), 12/28/21)

- Because of New York’s bail reform law, in 2021 “a slew of violent criminals landed back on the streets – only to reoffend.” “The year 2021 brought a hefty serving of junk justice to the Big Apple. Between lenient judges and liberal state bail reform laws, a slew of violent criminals landed back on the streets – only to reoffend. The soft-on-crime statute, passed by state lawmakers in 2019 and tweaked in 2020, stripped judges of discretion by barring them from setting bail on nearly all misdemeanors and non-violent felonies.” (Jorge Fitz-Gibbon, “The worst NYC crimes committed in 2021 are thanks to shaky bail reform law,” [New York Post](#), 12/28/21)

In 2021, there were “nearly 100,000” cases in which people were released under New York’s bail reform law; “nearly one-third” of cases of those released were rearrested for other crimes “while their initial cases were pending,” and some of the cases of those who were released and ended up being rearrested were rearrested on “alleged violent felony charges”:

- In 2021, there were “nearly 100,000” cases in which people were released under New York’s bail reform law. “In the first full year after New York banned detaining people on a vast number of criminal charges, there were nearly 100,000 cases in which adults were released after being charged with offenses for which judges previously could have set bail or ordered them held in custody.” (Joshua Solomon and Brendan J Lyons, “New data shows nearly 4 percent of people out due to bail changes were rearrested for violent felonies,” [Albany Times Union](#), 1/2/22)
- In 2021, “nearly one-third” of the cases in which people were released under New York’s bail reform law, led to new arrests for other crimes “while their initial cases were pending.” “Overall, of the 98,145 cases in which individuals were released on charges for which they can no longer be held in custody, nearly one-third led to a new arrest while their initial cases were pending, according to the data. A majority of the new offenses were misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies.” (Joshua Solomon and Brendan J Lyons, “New data shows nearly 4 percent of people out due to bail changes were rearrested for violent felonies,” [Albany Times Union](#), 1/2/22)

- In 2021, “about 4 percent” of the cases of those released under New York’s bail reform law while their initial cases were pending “went on to be arrested again for alleged violent felony charges” and “about 1 percent” of the cases involved individuals “arrested again on violent felony charges involving a firearm while their initial cases were pending.” “Among the cases, those released went on to be arrested again for alleged violent felony charges about 4 percent of the time, according to a Times Union analysis of newly published state data. In about 1 percent of the cases, the individuals released were arrested again on violent felony charges involving a firearm while their initial cases were pending. Those percentages are generally low values, but given the sheer volume of individuals released statewide, they translate into thousands of instances of people being released from custody only to allegedly commit violent felonies soon after.” (Joshua Solomon and Brendan J Lyons, “New data shows nearly 4 percent of people out due to bail changes were rearrested for violent felonies,” [Albany Times Union](#), 1/2/22)