

**COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS
IN THE SUPREME COURT
CRIMINAL LAW DIVISION
2024/CRI/bail/00250**

BETWEEN

ALDEON MILLER

Applicant

AND

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

Respondent

Before: The Hon. Justice Neil Brathwaite

Appearances: Mr. Murrio Ducille K.C. for the Applicant
Mr. Ashton Williams for the Respondent

Hearing Date: 11th December A.D. 2024

Ruling Date: 21th January A.D. 2025

RULING ON BAIL

[1.] The Applicant stands charged with the offences of Attempted Murder and Possession of a Firearm with Intent to Endanger Life, and seeks bail after having been arraigned in the Magistrate's Court on 29th August 2023. The Applicant has already been arraigned in the Supreme Court, although no indication has been given of a trial date. He states that he is twenty-seven years old and a Bahamian citizen, and indicates that on the date of his arraignment in the Magistrate's Court, he pleaded guilty to separate charges of Possession of an Unlicensed Firearm and Possession of Ammunition, and was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000. He has no other pending matters. The Applicant avers that he is a fit and proper candidate for bail, as he has significant ties to this jurisdiction, and is not a flight risk.

[2.] In seeking to oppose the application, the Respondent filed the affidavit of Tanesha Forbes, Counsel in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, to which a number

of statements are exhibited. Those statements indicate that the Applicant is the boyfriend of the step-daughter of the complainant. The complainant states that the family was embroiled in an acrimonious dispute over property, and that on 22nd August 2023 he arrived home after 4pm and heard his step-daughter's boyfriend pull up in a wrecker. He remembers hearing his step-daughter's voice, and heard her boyfriend banging on the door and asking her to open it, and then the complainant heard the sound of gunshots. He states that he turned and saw a male with a shirt tied over his face pointing a black gun, and that a struggle ensued, after which the complainant was shot several times. The complainant further states that he would be able to recognize the person who shot him, and that he believes the boyfriend of her step-daughter set up the incident, because the shooter looked something like him.

- [3.] The affiant further asks the court to take judicial notice of the fact that a total of twenty-two persons have been killed in this country while being electronically monitored between 14th January 2022 and 17th December 2022, and that since November 2021 a total of fifty-three persons on bail have been killed. The Criminal Records Antecedent Form of the Applicant is also exhibited, and reveals that in addition to the conviction for Possession of an Unlicensed Firearm, the Applicant was also convicted on the same date of Possession of Dangerous Drugs with Intent to Supply.
- [4.] On behalf of the Applicant it is submitted that the evidence is not cogent, as the complainant .
- [5.] identify the Applicant, but says the person who did the shooting looks something like him. Counsel further suggested that it is false to suggest that the Applicant is a flight risk or a danger to the witness. The court was therefore urged to grant bail to the Applicant.
- [6.] In response, the Respondent submits that charges are serious and the evidence cogent, and reveals a sufficient basis to conclude that the Applicant was involved in these offences. It was further noted that the Applicant is not a person of good character, having regard to his convictions. As one of those convictions is for the possession of an Unlicensed Firearm, it was also suggested that the Applicant should be kept in custody for the protection of the public, and for the protection of the complainant, who is known to the Applicant. Finally, the court was urged to consider the fact that as the protagonists are known to each other, the Applicant himself might be in danger.

LAW AND ANALYSIS

[7.] The tensions surrounding an application for bail have been considered in many cases. In **Richard Hepburn and The Attorney General SCCr. App. No 276 of 2014**, Justice of Appeal Allen opined that:

“5. Bail is increasingly becoming the most vexing, controversial and complex issue confronting free societies in every part of the world. It highlights the tension between two important but competing interests: the need of the society to be protected from persons alleged to have committed crime; and the fundamental constitutional canons, which secure freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and serve as the bulwark against punishment before conviction.

6. Indeed, the recognition of the tension between these competing interests is reflected in the following passage from the Privy Council’s decision in *Hurnam The State* [2006] LRC 370. At page 374 of the judgment Lord Bingham said inter alia:

“...the courts are routinely called upon to consider whether an unconvicted suspect or defendant shall be released on bail, subject to conditions, pending his trial. Such decisions very often raise questions of importance both to the individual suspect or defendant and to the community as whole. The interests of the individual is, of course, to remain at liberty unless or until he is convicted of crime sufficiently serious to deprive him of his liberty”. Any loss of liberty before that time, particularly if he is acquitted or never tried, will prejudice him and, in many cases, his livelihood and his family. But the community has countervailing interests, in seeking to ensure that the course of justice is not thwarted by the flight of the suspect or defendant or perverted by his interference with witnesses or evidence and that he does not take advantage of the inevitable delay before trial to commit further offences...”

[8.] At paragraph 11 she further noted that

“The general right to bail clearly requires judges on such an application, to conduct realistic assessment of the right of the accused to remain at liberty and the public’s interests as indicated by the grounds prescribed in Part A for denying bail. Ineluctably, in some circumstances, the presumption of innocence and the right of an accused to remain at liberty, must give way to accommodate that interest.”

[9.] The presumption of innocence is enshrined in Article 20(2)(a) of the Constitution of The Bahamas which states:

“Every person who is charged with a criminal offence – (a) shall be Presumed to be innocent until he is proved or has pleaded guilty”.

[10.] Furthermore, Article 19(1) provides as follows:

“19. (1) No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorized by law in any of the following cases-

(a) in execution of the sentence or order of a court, whether established for The Bahamas or some other country, in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted or in consequence of his unfitness to plead to a criminal charge or in execution of the order of a court on the grounds of his contempt of that court or of another court or tribunal;
(b) in execution of the order of a court made in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation imposed upon him by law;

(c) for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;

(d) upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or of being about to commit, a criminal offence;

(e) in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of his education or welfare;

(f) for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease or in the case of a person who is, or is reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind, addicted to drugs or alcohol, or a vagrant, for the purpose of his care or treatment or the protection of the community;

(g) for the purpose of preventing the unlawful entry of that person into The Bahamas or for the purpose of effecting the expulsion, extradition or other lawful removal from The Bahamas of that person or the taking of proceedings relating thereto; and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, a law may, for the purposes of this subparagraph, provide that a person who is not a citizen of The Bahamas may be deprived of his liberty to such extent as may be necessary in the execution of a lawful order requiring that person to remain within a specified area within The Bahamas or prohibiting him from being within such an area.

(2)...

(3) Any person who is arrested or detained in such a case as is mentioned in subparagraph (1)(c) or (d) of this Article and who is not released shall be brought without undue delay before a court; and if any person arrested or detained in such a case as is mentioned

in the said subparagraph (1)(d) is not tried within a reasonable time he shall (without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him) be released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions, including in particular such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears at a later date for trial or for proceedings preliminary to trial”.

[11.] The relevant provisions of the Bail Act Chapter 103 read as follows:

“4. (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, any person charged with an offence mentioned in Part C of the First Schedule, shall not be granted bail unless the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal is satisfied that the person charged

(a) has not been tried within a reasonable time;

(b)...

(c) should be granted bail having regard to all the relevant factors including those specified in Part A of the First Schedule and subsection (2B), and where the court makes an order for the release, on bail, of that person it shall include in the record a written statement giving the reasons for the order of the release on bail.

(2A) For the purposes of subsection (2) (a) ...

(a) without limiting the extent of a reasonable time, a period of three years from the date of the arrest or detention of the person charged shall be deemed to be a reasonable time;

(b) delay which is occasioned by the act or conduct of the accused is to be excluded from any calculation of what is considered to be a reasonable time.

(2B) For the purposes of subsection (2)(c), in deciding whether or not to grant bail to a person charged with an offence mentioned in Part C of the First Schedule, the character and antecedents of the person charged, the need to protect the safety of the public order and where appropriate, the need to protect the safety of the victim or victims of the alleged offence, are to be primary considerations.”

9. The factors referred to in Part A are:

“PART A

In considering whether to grant bail to a defendant, the court shall have regard to the following factors—

(a) whether there are substantial grounds for believing that the defendant, if released on bail, would-

(i) fail to surrender to custody or appear at his trial;

(ii) commit an offence while on bail; or

(iii) interfere with witnesses or otherwise obstruct the course of justice, whether in relation to himself or any other person;

(b) whether the defendant should be kept in custody for his own protection or, where he is a child or young person, for his own welfare;

(c) whether he is in custody in pursuance of the sentence of a Court or any authority acting under the Defence Act;

(d) whether there is sufficient information for the purpose of taking the decisions required by this Part or otherwise by this Act;

- (e) whether having been released on bail in or in connection with the proceedings for the offence, he is arrested pursuant to section 12;
- (f) whether having been released on bail previously, he is charged subsequently either with an offence similar to that in respect of which he was so released or with an offence which is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year;
- (g) the nature and seriousness of the offence and the nature and strength of the evidence against the defendant.”;

[12.] In an application for bail pursuant to section 4(2)(c), the court is therefore required to consider the relevant factors set out in Part A of the First Schedule, as well as the provisions of section 2B.

[13.] In considering those factors, I note that the Applicant is charged with serious offences, involving the use of a firearm, and resulting in serious injuries to another, which attracts a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

[14.] In the Court of Appeal decision of *Jonathan Armbrister v The Attorney General SCCrApp. No 45 of 2011*, it was stated that:

“The seriousness of the offence, with which the accused is charged and the penalty which it is likely to entail upon conviction, has always been, and continues to be an important consideration in determining whether bail should be granted or not. Naturally, in cases of murder and other serious offences, the seriousness of the offence should invariably weigh heavily in the scale against the grant of bail”.

[15.] I note also paragraph 30 of *Jeremiah Andrews vs. The Director of Public Prosecutions SCCrApp No. 163 of 2019* where it states:

“30. These authorities all confirm therefore that the seriousness of the offence, coupled with the strength of the evidence and the likely penalty which is likely to be imposed upon conviction, have always been, and continue to be important considerations in determining whether bail should be granted or not. However, these factors may give rise to an inference that the defendant may abscond. That inference can be weakened by the consideration of other relevant factors disclosed in the evidence. eg the applicant’s resources, family connections..

[16.] While no direct evidence has been provided that the Applicant will not appear for his trial, the likely penalty that could be imposed upon a conviction in my view raises the issue of the likelihood of not appearing for trial.

[17.] That likelihood must be contrasted with the nature of the evidence against the Applicant. In *Cordero McDonald v. The Attorney General SCCrApp. No. 195 of 2016*, Allen P., at *paragraph 34* stated,

“It is not the duty of a judge considering a bail application to decide disputed facts or law. Indeed, it is not expected that on such an application a judge will conduct a forensic examination of the evidence. The judge must simply decide whether the evidence raises a reasonable suspicion of the commission of the offences by the appellant, such as to justify the deprivation of his liberty by arrest, charge and detention. Having done that he must then consider the relevant factors and determine whether he ought to grant him bail.”

[18.] In considering that evidence, I note the following statement from the Court of Appeal in *Stephon Davis v DPP SCCrApp. No. 20 of 2023*:

“In our view "strong and cogent evidence" is not the critical factor on a bail application. The judge is only required to evaluate whether the witness statements show a case that is plausible on its face. To put it another way, there must be some evidence before the court capable of establishing the guilt of the appellant. In essence, the test is prima facie evidence, comparable to what is required at the end of the prosecution's case in a criminal trial. We can find a useful summary of the strength of the evidence required at the end of the prosecution's case in the headnote to the Privy Council's decision in *Ellis Taibo* [1996] 48 WIR 74:

"On a submission of no case to answer, the criterion to be applied by the trial judge is whether there is material on which a jury could, without irrationality, be satisfied of guilt; if there is, the judge is required to allow the trial to proceed.”

[19.] In considering what has been placed before me, I am concerned that the evidence in this case is somewhat tenuous. The complainant in this matter does not say that the Applicant is the person who fired the shots, but that he believes the Applicant and his girlfriend are responsible for setting up the incident. While the court in a bail application is not required to embark upon a forensic examination of the evidence, and while there certainly may be more evidence that has not been placed before the court, I am not satisfied that the nature of the evidence provided constitutes a sufficient basis to justify the denial of bail

CONCLUSION

[20.] In the circumstances of this case, bail is granted in the amount of \$9,900.00 with one or two sureties. The Applicant is to surrender his passport to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and is to be fitted with an Electronic Monitoring Device. The Applicant is required to report to the Elizabeth Estates Police Station every Monday and Thursday before 6pm. The Applicant is not to interfere with the witnesses either personally or through an agent, and is not to come within 100 Feet of the complainant. Any breach of these conditions will render the Applicant liable to remand.

Dated this 21th day of January A.D., 2025



**Neil Brathwaite
Justice**

