

**IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS  
IN THE SUPREME COURT  
CRIMINAL LAW DIVISION**

**2024/CRI/bail/00241**

**BETWEEN**

**TRACEY RUSSELL**

**Applicant**

**AND**

**DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS**

**Respondent**

**Before:** The Hon. Justice Neil Brathwaite

**Appearances:** Ms. Cassie Bethel for the Applicant  
Ms. Jacklyn Burrows for the Respondent

**Hearing Date:** 11<sup>th</sup> February A.D. 2025

**Ruling Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> March A.D. 2025

**RULING ON BAIL**

[1.] The Applicant is a twenty-four year old Bahamian male who was arraigned in the Magistrate's Court on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2024 on charges of Murder, Attempted Murder, and Possession of a Firearm with Intent to Endanger Life. In the affidavit in support, he claims to have no other pending matters, and no previous convictions. Prior to his incarceration, he was employed as a carpenter, and claims to be a father of two children. The Applicant claims to suffer from seizures, and avers that if denied bail, he will be disadvantaged in his ability to prepare his defence and support his family.

[2.] In opposing the application, the Respondent proffered the affidavit of Calnan Kelly, Counsel in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The documents exhibited to that affidavit allege that on Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> July 2024 two men were involved in an argument at a local night club. One of the males left and returned with a handgun, with which he shot the male with whom he had been arguing, inflicting fatal injuries. Another male was

also shot, perhaps inadvertently, during the incident. The Applicant, who was detained at the scene by bystanders, has been identified as the person who fired the shots. A firearm was also recovered by police.

- [3.] Counsel on behalf of the Applicant relies on the presumption of innocence and the right to liberty, and submits that there is no evidence to support any inference that the Applicant is a flight risk, or that he will re-offend. The ties of the Applicant to the community were also emphasized, as well as the medical condition of the Applicant, so that the contention is that the Applicant would be better served by being at liberty pending trial, and would not flee.
- [4.] In response, the Respondent submits that bail should be refused, as the Applicant has been charged with serious offences on cogent evidence, involving the use of a firearm, and raising the issue of the risk of flight. Counsel further noted that one of the alleged victims was an innocent bystander, and that having regard to the facts, the Applicant poses a serious threat to public order and safety, and should be denied bail.

## LAW AND ANALYSIS

- [5.] 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...”

[6.] 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.”

[7.] 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”.*

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

**“19. (1) No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorised 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”.**

[9.] 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.”;

[10.] 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.

[11.] In considering those factors, I note that the Applicant is charged with serious offences involving the use of a firearm. I am mindful that this is not a free-standing ground for the refusal of a bail application, yet it is an important factor that I must consider in determining whether the accused is likely to appear for trial.

[12.] 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”.*

[13.] 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..”*

[14.] The offences with which the Applicant is charged, and the possible penalty attached to those offences, are sufficient to raise the issue of the likelihood of flight. That likelihood of flight 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.”*

[15.] In reviewing what has been placed before me, while I bear in mind that the court is not to embark on a trial of the matter on the papers, I am satisfied that the evidence rises to the level of a strong prima facie case, as the Applicant has been identified by an eyewitness as the person who inflicted fatal injuries on the victim in this case, and injured another in the process. I further consider that the cogency of the evidence again raises the likelihood that the Applicant will not appear for trial.

[16.] With respect to the issue of public order and safety, I bear in mind that the offence occurred in a public place. While the Applicant is entitled to the presumption of

innocence, the court must bear in mind that there is cogent evidence of the Applicant's involvement in what appears to be a deliberate killing in circumstances which brought harm to another, and the risk of harm to others, and all following an argument, when the Applicant is alleged to have left and retrieved a firearm and returned. I also bear in mind the high incidence of gun crimes in this community. I am therefore satisfied that the Applicant poses a serious risk to public order and safety.

[17.] In this case the Applicant avers in his affidavit that he suffers from seizures. No medical evidence has been provided, and there has been no indication that this condition is exacerbated in any way by incarceration, or that the treatment received by the Applicant is inadequate. In my view the mere existence of a medical condition is not a sufficient basis to grant bail, as medical conditions are quite common. I therefore do not find that this medical condition is a basis to grant bail.

## CONCLUSION

[18.] In all the circumstances of this case, given the nature and cogency of the evidence, and the seriousness of the offences, I am not persuaded to exercise my discretion to grant bail at this time. I am satisfied in all the circumstances that no conditions could be put in place to ameliorate the risk to public order and safety. Bail is therefore refused.

**Dated this 19<sup>th</sup> day of March A.D., 2025**



**Neil Brathwaite  
Justice**

