Aloha,

You are receiving this candidate questionnaire because you are a candidate for the Hawai‘i State House or State Senate in the 2020 election.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information on candidates’ positions on important civil rights and civil liberties policy issues that affect the lives of Hawai‘i residents. This questionnaire was sent to every candidate running for Hawai‘i State House and State Senate in the 2020 election. By responding to this questionnaire, you give permission for your responses to be made available to the public.

Responses will be published on ACLU of Hawai‘i’s website, acluhi.org, sometime after June 18, 2020. Your responses will be published exactly as you write them and while formatting of the questionnaire may change when published to the website, the substance of both the questions and your responses will not be altered in any way. Candidates will not have the opportunity to make changes to their responses once submitted.

Questions are organized by topic. For most questions, candidates should provide a response to the question by selecting YES, NO, or PREFER NOT TO ANSWER. Candidates then have the option of elaborating on their position in the text box below each question. The questionnaire is extended to Monday, June 29, 2020. No responses will be recorded after June 18. In publishing the results of this questionnaire, the ACLU of Hawai‘i will note if a candidate did not respond to the questionnaire.

The intent of this questionnaire is for the sole purpose of producing and disseminating informational or educational communications and is not intended to influence the outcome of an election, question, or issue on a ballot.

The American Civil Liberties Union of Hawai‘i is a 501(c)(4) nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. We do not support or oppose candidates for elected office. The mission of the ACLU of Hawai‘i is to protect the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the U.S. and state constitutions.

Candidate Information

Name:

Boyd Ready

Office/District for which you are running:

State House of Representatives, District 47

PLEASE READ THE STATEMENT BELOW AND THEN ANSWER THE TWO QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW

A recent study by the National Institute of Standards and Technology found that the majority of facial recognition technology programs exhibited disproportionate rates of error when analyzing the faces of women and people of color. In 2018, the ACLU tested Amazon’s facial recognition technology software by running the photographs of sitting members of Congress against an arrest database. Twenty-eight false matches came
Q1. Do you support legislation ending government use of facial recognition technology?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q1a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

It is inevitable in law enforcement but needs strict civil liberties and privacy-protection oversight.

Q2. Do you support legislation limiting private entities' use of facial recognition technology without the clear, written consent of the subject?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q2a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Q3. Do you support legislation establishing a uniform policy for law enforcement use of body cameras?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q3a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.
Hawai‘i law allows law enforcement to seize—and keep—personal property without ever charging the property owner with a crime. This is done through a process called civil asset forfeiture. The Legislature passed—and Governor Ige vetoed—a bill in 2019 reforming Hawaii’s civil asset forfeiture law by prohibiting civil asset forfeiture except where the property owner had been convicted of a felony connected to that piece of property.

Q4. Do you support this reform?

Yes ☐  No ☐  Prefer not to answer ☐

Q4a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

This reform is long past due.

Hawai‘i law provides special protections for the disclosure of police disciplinary records.

Q5. Do you support legislation repealing such special protections and disclosing the disciplinary records of all law enforcement officers in Hawai‘i?

Yes ☐  No ☐  Prefer not to answer ☐

Q5a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Only those pertaining to egregious misbehavior and dismissal from the force should be public, but oversight by police commission should include any and all disciplinary records for consideration in executive session.
The Legislature passed a law establishing a Law Enforcement Standards Board in 2018. To date, this board has met on two occasions and has not set any standards for law enforcement.

Q6. Do you support legislation to strengthen the board's independence, increase citizen oversight, set deadlines, and provide the board additional resources?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to answer

Q6a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Evidence shows that school suspensions and school-based arrests lead to further contacts with the juvenile justice system and adult criminal legal system, as well as higher dropout rates and lower academic performance. Currently, students are being suspended for up to 92 days—over half of the school year—for even smelling like cannabis.

Q7. Do you support further limiting the number of days that schools can suspend students?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to answer

Q7a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

But suspensions of high frequency or long duration should be implemented by referral to another educational program suitable to misbehaving youth.

Q8. Do you support ending the use of school resource officers (i.e., police officers permanently placed in certain schools)?
Q8a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Q9. Do you support eliminating status offenses for youth, such as truancy?

Q9a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

But home schooling students should not be subject to truancy laws without specific standards.

INTRO8. Economic Justice

Please read the statement below and then answer the question that follows

Only seventeen percent of workers nationwide have access through their employers to paid family leave to care for and/or bond with a new child, or to care for a sick or injured family member. The availability of paid family leave has been shown to increase workers’ loyalty to employers, decrease employee turnover, and has been linked to decreased infant mortality rates and decreased reliance on public assistance. Eight states and Washington D.C. have passed laws that guarantee paid family leave to workers. In December 2019, Congress passed and President Trump signed the Federal Employee Paid Leave Act extending 12 weeks of paid parental leave to most federal employees.

Q10. Do you support legislation to guarantee 12 weeks of paid family leave to Hawaii's workers through the establishment of a social insurance program?

Q10a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.
If it is funded by an insurance program similar to unemployment insurance.

INTRO9.
PLEASE READ THE STATEMENT BELOW AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT FITS

Hawaii law does not guarantee any paid, short-term sick leave to workers.

Q11. Do you support legislation to guarantee paid sick days to Hawaii’s workers?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q11a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

If paid days off, like ‘vacation days’ for any reason can be used for sick days, I'm for it.

INTRO10.
PLEASE READ THE STATEMENT BELOW AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT FITS

Half of Hawaii’s families cannot afford to meet basic needs. A recent study found that four in ten adults do not have access to $400 at any given time, making them one emergency—or court-ordered fine—away from financial ruin. Studies have found that scaling fines based on affordability increases the likelihood that fines will be paid in full and increases revenue.

Q12. Do you support legislation that would require courts to scale fines based on an individual’s income?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q12a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Many people have undeclared cash income that would not be counted - instead fines overall should be lowered and other forms of ‘punishment’ such as recompense for damages be implemented.
State law punishes nonpayment of traffic and parking tickets by placing a “stopper” on a person’s driving or vehicle record that prevents them from renewing or obtaining a driver’s license or vehicle registration until they’ve paid the ticket in full, plus a 21% fee assessed by the state’s contracted, Texas-based collection agency. Those who cannot afford their ticket and therefore cannot renew their license may be forced to choose between driving without a valid license (a traffic crime punishable by up to a $1,000 fine or up to one year in jail) and losing their job or taking their child to the doctor. In recent years, several jurisdictions have either moved away from or completely stopped suspending licenses for nonpayment of traffic and parking tickets. In Hawai‘i, there are approximately 350,000 outstanding license and registration stoppers.

Q13. Do you support legislation that would end the use of “stoppers” for nonpayment of traffic and parking fines?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q13a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Need more information to evaluate this.

Q14. Would you support a traffic ticket amnesty program to ease the economic burden that traffic tickets place on the working class in Hawai‘i?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q14a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Traffic tickets can be avoided by driving in accord with the rules of the road.
Q15. Do you support legislation decriminalizing possession of small amounts of dangerous drugs, and reinvesting the savings in effective, community-based drug treatment?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q15a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Q16. Do you think substance use should be treated as a matter of public health?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q16a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Need more information about the question.

Q17. Do you support legislation to promote transparency in county prosecutors’ offices by requiring increased data tracking and disclosure?

Yes  No  Prefer not to answer

Q17a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Prosecutors are possibly the most influential player in the criminal legal system, yet there is little publicly-available information about how prosecutorial decisions are made.
Q18. Do you support increasing funding for re-entry services for those who are released from incarceration?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to answer ☑️

Q18a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Depends on who performs, and how effectively such services.

Q19. Do you support measures to decrease barriers to employment for formerly incarcerated individuals?

Yes ☑️ No ☐ Prefer not to answer ☐

Q19a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

If employers who employ former inmates get some measure of release of liability for wrongdoing in the course of the employee’s service.

Q20. Do you believe that Hawaii’s criminal legal system is working?

Yes ☐ No ☑️ Prefer not to answer ☐

Q20a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.
Hawai‘i has one of the highest houselessness rates in the country. The number of unsheltered people has exploded in the past decade even though we have had low unemployment and a relatively strong economy. With COVID-19’s harm to the Hawai‘i economy, the number of people experiencing houselessness is likely to grow.

Q21. What do you believe is working and is not working about Hawaii’s approach to houselessness?

Please explain your thinking in the space below.

Zoning and building codes interfere with low cost housing, dormitory-style or rooming-house-type accommodations. Mentally ill not able to be restrained and cared for. Defiant sojourners too easily occupy public property without interference. Payment systems should be linked to physical addresses to encourage regular habitation. Large landholders need tax inducements to utilize land instead of ‘banking’ it. A regular industry of homeless service providers gradually develops a vested interest in not solving the problem.

Q22. Do you support legislation establishing a homeless bill of rights?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to answer ☐

Q22a. Please write any comments you might have in the box provided below.

Q23. How do you plan to address houselessness in Hawai‘i in the short, medium, and long term?

Please explain your thinking in the space below.
Move legislation to lower the cost of housing and incentivize landowners and property owners to develop or adapt existing structures for low-cost housing uses. Emphasize provision of sanitary facilities wherever houseless individuals congregate. Examine sit-&-lie laws, changes to past vagrancy or loitering laws, and State and City land management practices that currently enable regularly sleeping rough (as the Brits call it). Consider modifying adverse possession laws to incentivize better property management, especially by government land owners who chronically ignore unpermitted occupations. Increase the amount of land zones as available for housing. Examine why in-fill development is so slow in many underutilized parts of the city, make policy changes. See what works elsewhere.

END.

Mahalo for your participation.

Please select the 'Submit survey' button to submit your answers.

Aloha!