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
back, including those of six Congressional Black Caucus members. Multiple jurisdictions across the U.S. have instituted bans and/or moratoriums on government use of this technology.

**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.**

**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.**

**INTRO3. Police Reform**

**PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION**

**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.

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.
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.

I support legislation to strengthen the board's independence, increase citizen oversight, set deadlines, yet I do not support the additional resources coming from the taxpayers.

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.

Decriminalize ALL consensual ("victimless") crimes. Such as drugs, alcohol, gambling, smoking, prostitution, pornography, homosexual acts, bigamy/polygamy and adultery. Instead concentrate and prosecute victim crimes; rape, murder, theft and vandalism.

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.

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

Hawai'i 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.

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

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.
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.

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.

Under Hawai‘i law, it is a felony to possess any amount of a drug that has been classified as dangerous, which is essentially every drug except cannabis. Even the possession of small amounts is punishable by up to five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.
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.

Also decriminalize ALL dangerous drugs, alcohol, gambling, smoking, etc.

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.

No! A person should be able to consume any substance without the treat of legal action. Provided the person's actions does not harm a non-consenting other person. Things such as drunk driving AND operating a motor vehicle DOES harm non-consenting others.

INTRO13. PLEASE READ THE STATEMENT BELOW AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT follows.

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.

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.
Please answer the following three questions.

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.

Nope, not at tax-payers expense.

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.

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 Hawai‘i’s approach to houselessness?

Please explain your thinking in the space below.

Unsure.

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.
Let it run its course.

END.

Mahalo for your participation.

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

Aloha!