

ACLU People Power Washington

2022 Policing and Public Safety Candidate Questionnaire – State Legislature



[People Power Washington – Police Accountability](#) strives to bring just and equitable public safety to our local communities through relationship building, education and policy reform. We champion policies that divest from police and reinvest in community-based solutions and alternate crisis response, decriminalize non-serious offenses, and implement accountability and enforceable standards for police officers and agencies. Our vision is for public safety in Washington to be community-driven and to meet the needs of all people equitably.

Our group's work advocating for police accountability in our local communities has made us well aware of the important role our local government and elected officials play in driving policy around this issue. Appreciating the impact the Washington State Legislature has on our day-to-day lives, our hope is to empower voters with a non-partisan resource to understand how to vote their values through a lens of police reform and re-imagining of public safety.

Candidate Information

Candidate Name	Shukri Olow
Position Sought	State Representative, 47th Legislative District, Pos 2
Campaign Contact Information	Website: https://www.electshukri.com/ Email: info@electshukri.com

Part I – Yes/No Questions

Yes	✓
No	
Additional Comments	With the danger and trauma these traffic stops can inflict, we need to move towards traffic cameras and similar systems that can keep our pedestrians safe and prevent automotive accidents without endangering BIPOC communities with unnecessary police involvement.

1. Do you support prohibiting traffic stops by armed law enforcement officers for low-level, non-moving violations such as vehicle registration violations and equipment failure?

- Traffic stops are one of the most common ways members of the general public interact with police. For decades, there have been significant racial disparities in traffic stops, particularly for low-level violations, unjustified by the crime-fighting value. This undermines community trust, fairness, and wastes law enforcement resources.
- While there’s a perception that traffic stops are dangerous for police, the reality is that they are far more dangerous for those being stopped, especially if they are people of color.
- As a result, Seattle and other jurisdictions, including Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and the State of Virginia, have restricted or banned traffic stops for low-level traffic violations.

2. Do you support establishing an Independent Prosecutor for cases of criminal conduct arising from police killings?

Yes	✓
No	
Additional Comments	We need increased civilian involvement in our law enforcement overall, and especially here - only civilians can hold police accountable for harms done to civilians.

- Police investigating themselves present an inherent conflict of interest. County Prosecutors work closely with law enforcement and rely on law enforcement for gathering evidence, interviewing witnesses, and providing defense to law enforcement.

- Prosecutors, exercising prosecutorial discretion, often fail to file criminal charges even when unarmed citizens are killed at the hands of law enforcement.

3. Do you support a state law that would remove obstacles, like qualified immunity, when suing police officers for violating a person’s civil rights?

Yes	✓
No	
Additional Comments	The barriers put in place to prevent police accountability are, too often, all but insurmountable. The only way to rebuild trust between law enforcement and our communities is to show that police, themselves, are not above the law.

- Today when someone’s constitutional rights have been violated or they are seriously injured or killed by the police, victims or victims’ families can only sue police or the department under federal law 42 USC 1983.
- This federal law includes the legal principle of qualified immunity, which protects government officials performing discretionary immunity from civil suits unless the plaintiff shows that the official violated "clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known."
- In essence, there are little to no consequences for when law enforcement commits the above actions.
- State legislation could give individuals a legal remedy under state law that does not currently exist.

4. Do you support a state law that would authorize the Attorney General’s (AG’s) Civil Rights Division to investigate a law enforcement department where there are patterns of misconduct?

Yes	✓
No	
Additional Comments	Racial biases are systemic issues, and cannot simply be solved by punishing individual offenses. I would welcome

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	the opportunity to empower the AG to investigate broader issues in our law enforcement.
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- Today, in order to hold a law enforcement department accountable for patterns and practices of misconduct such as discriminatory policing, the US Department of Justice is the only entity that can investigate the department and bring a lawsuit or consent decree to effect change.
- State legislation could authorize the AG’s Civil Rights Division to investigate systemic practices that deprive individuals of rights protected by the Washington Constitution, to address the most harmful practices in a department and ensure a minimum quality of policing across Washington.

5. Do you support strengthening law enforcement accountability by establishing statewide protocols for complaints, investigations, discipline, and disciplinary appeals for serious misconduct?

Yes	✓
No	
Additional Comments	We need more streamlined, predictable systems of accountability. Right now, police accountability is the exception, and our residents need to know that there is a reliable path to justice.

- Holding officers accountable through termination or suspension for serious misconduct at the department-level is important for maintaining public trust and confidence in law enforcement.
- Currently, procedures for administrative accountability are determined separately for each police department or sheriff’s office across the state resulting in inconsistencies and lack of public trust.

6. Do you support ending long term solitary confinement?

Yes	✓
No	
Additional	Solitary confinement is the polar opposite of restorative

Comments	justice - a punitive measure that does intense harm to the incarcerated person, with no redeeming value.
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- The UN Mandela Rules define long term solitary confinement as torture.
- Human beings have a basic biological need to establish and maintain contact with others. The deprivation of human contact causes severe psychological consequences including depression, anxiety, paranoia, PTSD, psychosis, self-harm and even suicide, which interfere with rehabilitation of incarcerated people.
- The use of solitary confinement does not reduce violence or staff assaults in prisons.

Part II – Free Response Questions

What is your idea of public safety? What are tangible ways to measure progress toward this goal?

I am committed to innovation in our approach to public safety, to addressing the biases that have endangered BIPOC communities, and to keeping our youth out of prison. To me, pursuing public safety means solving these problems at their root by investing in our communities through housing, education, and health care. Crimes of poverty cannot be solved by throwing our youth in overstuffed prisons; they must be solved by giving them the tools they need to thrive. To that end, I measure progress by seeing a decrease in those who commit crimes in the first place, through the successes of diversion programs, and the reintegration of formerly incarcerated people into society.

What would you do, as a state legislator, to further your idea of public safety?

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My campaign is deeply opposed to the imprisonment of our youth, and we are committed to building no new youth prisons while I am serving in Olympia. I believe we need long-term solutions to criminality, and the evidence has shown that prison is a short-term solution. The incarceration of youth only serves to trap them in a cycle of poverty and criminality, whereas diversion, education, and mental health services can create healthy, productive habits that will serve them for the rest of their lives.

Are there police reform/accountability measures that are not addressed here that you think would be productive to pursue?

Our police force is simply not trained or equipped to deal with the challenges posed by many emergency situations. I have been heartened by the successes of programs in places such as Denver that allow mental health specialists and social workers to assist people in crisis, and look forward to legislating a more holistic, civilian-centered approach to crisis response in our state.

I affirm that all the information provided in response to this questionnaire is true, complete, and correct to the best of my ability, and that no relevant matter has been omitted.

Signature	SO	Date: 6/27/22
Printed Name	Shukri Olow	