

**Justice For Massachusetts  
2022 DA Candidate Questionnaire**

Justice for Massachusetts is a wide coalition of community organizations and progressive political action organizations across the Commonwealth that have come together to run joint endorsement and political work on District Attorney races. Our member organizations represent directly impacted communities and their allies. Please note that this questionnaire will be shared initially only within our movement but following endorsement will be made public.

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In 2022, it is clearer than ever that our criminal legal system is damaging the lives and life chances of individuals and communities, especially individuals and communities of color. It is doing so at the expense of real community safety and at huge expense in public resources. Big change is needed if we are to have a system that truly serves justice. We believe DAs have a central role to play in making that change happen--both in setting policies for prosecution and in advocating for laws to reform our criminal legal system.

*The following sections will be made public following endorsement:*

## **General Questions**

- 1) What experience do you have that will prepare you to reshape the criminal legal system through the DA's office?

I believe our government works best when it includes a diversity of voices.

I am a product of Boston Public Schools. I am the son of a BPS teacher whose union benefits provided my healthcare. I was taught from a very early age that no one of us is as effective as all of us, and that we all share a communal responsibility to improve the lives of others. I made a decision to attend law school to become a public defender because I was called to fight against the scourge of mass incarceration and laws that were created and implemented in ways that disparately affected people of color and women while criminalizing poverty, mental illness, and addiction.

I have experience working in partnership with our most disenfranchised populations and advocating successfully in systems heavily stacked against them. As a public defender I fought everyday against systems that attempted to dehumanize my clients. In that work, I was able to help stabilize and connect people to the resources necessary to give them a chance to break cycles of inequity and oppression. I struggled with the limitations that role had in effecting change at the macro level. It was that understanding that compelled me to run for city council in 2019, and I have continued my advocacy for these communities in my time on the council and that now call me to run for Suffolk County District Attorney.

During my first term in office, I sponsored and passed the Surveillance Oversight Ordinance, the Facial Recognition Ban, the Office for Police Accountability and Transparency, and an ordinance limiting how BPD can use crowd control techniques such as rubber-covered bullets and tear gas. I led the fight to declare racism a Public Health Crisis in Boston and to reallocate public safety dollars to programming for mental health, rehabilitation, and violence prevention.

I believe the only way to create a Boston that works for all of us is to work in partnership with our communities on holistic solutions that address the intersections of poverty, housing, education, and to address the policies that cause harm to so many directly at their root. I believe my

professional and personal experiences have uniquely prepared me for this role.

- 2) What is your philosophy of community safety and justice and the role of the DA in delivering on this vision?

I am running for Suffolk County District Attorney to help build a justice system that protects the safety and dignity of all people and am committed to a system that reduces racial and class disparities and holds people accountable while offering healing and restoration for victims. Mass incarceration has not and will not be the answer to our problems. Incarceration should be reserved for violent offenders who jeopardize community safety. Research has proven that the root causes of many non-violent property crimes and crimes of desperation—addiction, mental illness, and poverty—are the actual problems, and we can address those issues with diversion, services, and restorative justice practices. As DA, I will allocate resources into community-based alternatives and programs that increase positive outcomes and foster both short- and long-term safety for the community.

- 3) What would your three top priorities be for your first term as District Attorney?

Using data to continue and potentially expand DA Rollins do not charge list of non-violent offenses which has longer term impacts of increasing public safety while also providing resources and diversion to those most in need of them and allowing the office to focus on violent crime.

Recruitment and retention of diverse ADAs who are committed to a model of justice that respects the dignity and humanity of all who interact with our courts.

Reforming cash bail by implementing bail reform in Suffolk County by both advocating with the legislature and also no longer seeking cash bail on nonviolent offenses in Suffolk County.

- 4) Name two current or former DAs whom you most admire for their approach to the office, and why?

District Attorney Rachael Rollins created the foundation for the type of District Attorney I would like to be and the policies I would like to continue and build upon. District Attorney Harrington in Western MA has also championed reform and I look forward to working with her in the advancement of justice.

- 5) What is the size of the largest office or staff you have managed? What managerial experience do you have that makes you qualified to lead the office you are seeking?

As a Councilor, I've managed an office of seven staffers mixed between full and part time. Serving as a Public Defender in our criminal courts nearly every day for half a decade has allowed me to understand how all of the bureaus of the office work and can work more humanely in the interest of justice. District Attorneys are barred from speaking with defendants who have counsel, and it often prevents them from understanding the intricacies of those before the Court and how best to serve their communities. As a former Public Defender, I am very cognizant of those

needs and able to craft policy and hire like-minded personnel for implementation. I also believe that my experience as an elected official, and the relationships I have built in that role will help facilitate the changes I am seeking legislatively and internally with personnel.

- 6) Prison and jail populations are declining, many in the prison population are of advanced age and ailing, and some of our prisons are in terrible condition. Recent lawsuits and investigative reports have shown that people in state DOC custody are being neglected and abused. Reports from MassINC show that the number of people in state custody has plummeted while funding to DOC has increased. Should prison and jail funding be reduced? Redeployed? Are you in favor of a prison and jail construction moratorium?

Yes, prison and jail funding should be redirected to violence prevention programming, including anti-poverty, education, and mental health funding. I support a moratorium on prison and jail construction.

- 7) Recognizing that DAs have no direct power over DOC or the state budget, what changes in the prison/HOC system would you like to see? What changes would advance your mission?

I would like to see DOC increase educational opportunities, end solitary confinement, adopt no-cost calls, implement uniform standards that reduce the use of force and violence by corrections officers, increase visitation rights, ensure access to civic engagement, and ensure access to healthcare, including for substance use and mental health.

- 8) What is your view on the legacy of the War on Drugs, and how will you use your office to rectify the intergenerational impact of these policies and disrupt ongoing continuation of the War on Drugs?

The “war on drugs” was and is an abject failure. It has fueled mass incarceration and racial + class disparity in our system and it has been a colossal waste of money for all levels of government. I will use my office to advocate for the end of mandatory minimums, increased expungement, redirecting dollars from the war on drugs to community funding, and continuing the Do Not Charge list which moves to not prosecute many offenses that fall within those advanced by war on drugs policy.

- 9) In your first term, do you commit to making your staff reflective of the racial, ethnic, gender, and socioeconomic characteristics of your county? Do you commit to hiring staff that speak the multiple languages that are spoken in your county?

My Spanish language skills were crucial for many of my clients as a Public Defender, and I am committed to hiring a more diverse staff that reflects our county, including to reflect the languages spoken by our communities. Our recruitment efforts will span the country, and I will change our employment offer deadline to earlier in the year to make sure our office is competitive with other counties and with law firms.

- 10) What efforts will you take to increase language access for immigrants beyond the right to a court interpreter? What will you do to reduce language barriers between your staff and the witnesses, victims, and others they serve or interact with?

It will be a priority for my administration to respond to victims, witnesses, and other people we interact with positively and respectfully, in a timely fashion, and allocate resources to ensure that we can provide services in their native language. All staff will receive training in serving diverse communities and racial backgrounds, immigrants both documented and undocumented, the LGBTQIA+ community, and people with disabilities as well as trauma-informed training in issues related to domestic violence, family violence, hate crimes, and childhood sexual abuse.

- 11) What will you do to ensure that the community stays up to date on the changes you have made as District Attorney? How do you propose that the community should hold you accountable for the commitments you make during your campaign?

Transparency from my office on our work is crucial for accountability from the community and from independent organizations that work to promote just prosecution. I will seek resources for comprehensive data collection on our work, which will be available to the public at all times.

#### **Alternatives to prosecution and incarceration:**

- 1) What specific types of programs will you implement or expand to deal with issues of mental illness? Please give examples of programs in other jurisdictions that you would seek to replicate or adapt.

I will look for existing programs, including the DMH Rental Subsidy program. The DMH rental subsidy program combines rental vouchers with community-based wrap-around support to make tenancies a success for at-risk people.

- 2) What steps will you take to minimize the involvement of youth in the criminal legal system? How will you address disparities among municipalities across the district in handling school-related incidents involving students?

As a Councilor, I wrote and passed legislation that minimized the amount of information sharing between Boston Public Schools and the Boston Police Department. I have also been publicly against police in schools and will continue to be. My focus will be on intervention, diversion, and minimizing sustained contact with our criminal justice system for all youth. I am also a public advocate for raising the age so that more youth are kept in our juvenile system and not charged as adults.

- 3) What role, if any, do you think there is for SROs and the police in our schools? What changes, if any, would you advocate for?

I 100% oppose SROs in schools.

- 4) How do you plan to implement the new law protecting student confidentiality? What additional steps would you take, if any, to limit the disclosure of information about students to law enforcement?

I will make sure my ADA's are trained on the law and address violations appropriately. As a Councilor, I moved to limit information sharing and I see this as imperative to addressing the school to prison and school to deportation pipeline.

- 5) Will you commit to diverting or dismissing all simple possession drug cases? What are your beliefs about pretrial services and the role of your office? Which services do you plan to expand or develop?

Yes I have committed to this. I helped write the Do Not Charge List that DA Rollins implemented, and it also includes possession cases. I believe we as an office should be helping those who are before us receive the treatment and services they are seeking. That includes using the money that is in our budget for community programming to expand those services.

- 6) Do you plan to establish pre-arraignment diversion? If not, what specific steps will you take to create avenues for defendants to be diverted away from criminal prosecution?

Yes. Once in office I will work with other agencies, nonprofits, and treatment centers to ensure we have and are fostering an operational capacity for this.

- 7) What percentage of your budget will you commit to establishing and supporting community-vetted alternatives to prosecution?

The current budget of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office is \$24,000,000. I fully intend to dedicate a significant portion of available dollars to this but cannot state a specific percentage without a more in depth understanding of that budget and how it is currently allocated which is not publicly available in full.

- 8) Will you commit to diverting cases for possession of firearm charges in situations where the person charged is not an active shooter, is carrying for personal safety, and is facing a mandatory minimum sentence? If not, under what circumstances would you provide for pre- or post-arraignment diversion?

I certainly believe diversion will be an option in some gun cases however I will not have a blanket diversion policy for possession of a firearm charges. In instances where we can determine individual circumstances, including their prior record, their willingness to engage in diversion, whether they were an active shooter and a variety of factors tailored to the individual cases before us, we will proceed with diversion pre or post arraignment accordingly. I understand the impact and importance that diversion can have on lives and the goal is to use that power as often as circumstances allow and justice requires.

- 9) Do you commit to never requesting financial sanctions of any kind as a penalty on people who have been determined to be "indigent" by the court and who are represented by court-appointed counsel? Additionally, if you see the court attempting to impose financial sanctions, including statutorily required fees and fines, will you require your staff to object as a matter of office policy?

I believe there should never be debtor prisons and we should not create them through unwieldy fines. There may be instances where it is appropriate where people are asked to pay what they are able to financially afford, which may be a very small amount, but that serves the purpose of restorative justice. My staff will never ask the court to request court associated fines and fees.

### **Charging/Pre-Trial:**

- 1) Do you support the elimination of cash bail? If not, under what circumstances do you think cash bail is appropriate?

Yes. Pre-trial detention should be limited to only those cases where public safety is at risk. Too often the outcome of a case is determined by the ability to pay bail. We will work to abolish the cash bail system and instead invest in services to support people in coming back to court as needed—including court reminders, free or subsidized transportation to court, childcare assistance, and referrals to social services and community-based organizations—while addressing root causes of criminal justice involvement.

- 2) Will you commit to looking at disparities in pretrial dangerousness hearings? Under what circumstances would you utilize dangerousness as a designation?

Yes. People should not be held in jail before a trial except for in the rarest of circumstances. I will only use dangerousness hearings where the evidence is overwhelming that the defendant, in fact, committed a violent crime and/or is a legitimate risk to public safety.

- 3) Under what circumstances will you call for home confinement?

Home confinement exacerbates class and race disparities. I believe that diversion is a more equitable approach than home confinement in most cases, and would utilize home confinement in instances where it's the least restrictive way to ensure someone is not a flight risk or risk to the safety of the community and the individual.

- 4) Do you commit to creating a multidisciplinary charging unit including but not limited to members that are public health professionals, substance use and mental health professionals, violence prevention professionals, education professionals, trauma professionals, and other non-legal professionals, to make charging and case-planning decisions alongside prosecutors? In what kinds of cases do you think such a multidisciplinary charging unit is appropriate or inappropriate?

Yes. I believe in cases where mental illness and substance use disorder are key

factors a multidisciplinary charging unit would be appropriate for.

- 5) Under what circumstances, if any, do you believe that a juvenile should be charged as an adult?

I do not believe it's ever appropriate based on the science and best practices available to us.

- 6) Will you decline to charge contraband-based offenses resulting from pretextual stops—investigatory stops lacking reasonable suspicion or probable cause premised on a civil motor vehicle infraction?

Yes.

- 7) Do you support eliminating gang databases? If not, what use would your office make of gang databases?

I support eliminating the gang database and have publicly advocated for that as a Boston City Councilor. At a City Council hearing last year, I asked the Director of the Boston Regional Intelligence Center (BRIC) to name one instance in which police used information from the database to solve a single murder. He could not. I have had clients who were on gang databases despite not being gang-affiliated. In an immigration-related ruling from earlier this year, Justices of the U.S. First Circuit Court of Appeals said the gang database is flawed and relies “on an erratic point system built on unsubstantiated inferences.”

- 8) Do you support expanding the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system for youth past age 17? If so, to what age do you support increasing the jurisdiction of the juvenile system?

Yes and I've publicly advocated as a Councilor to raise the age to 21 years old.

- 9) Will your office commit to reducing the number of non-dangerous misdemeanor offenses charged in cases where there is no threat to public safety? What else will your office do to limit unnecessary criminal prosecution for those accused of minor non-dangerous offenses?

Yes, especially for non-dangerous misdemeanor offenses for first-time offenders. The evidence shows that not charging people for first-time offenses reduces crime by keeping people out of the criminal justice system. Maintaining the Do Not Charge list and eventually expanding it will also help address this issue.

- 10) In many cases a minor criminal charge can have devastating immigration consequences. What will you do to work with our immigrant populations to ensure they are not exposed to additional punitive consequences? Would your office commit to considering immigration consequences as part of the prosecution decision? Additionally, what steps would you institute to avoid extreme immigration penalties (i.e., deportation)?



Yes. We will create an immigration impact unit similar to the unit that CPCS has to assess immigration consequences of prosecution decisions.

- 11) Will your office create and share clear policies that detail when and why you will or will not use sentencing enhancements?

Yes, we will work to institute and create these policies because building a culture of just and accountable prosecution requires written policies.

- 12) How will you take mandatory minimums into account in charging decisions? In what circumstances will your office avoid pressing charges that carry mandatory minimum sentences?

Mandatory minimums stop judges from considering individual circumstances, create racial disparities, and do not promote community safety because prison time increases the risk of future crime. Long sentences make it more difficult for people to reintegrate into society, and our overreliance on prisons makes us less safe by diverting resources from other critical public safety needs. I oppose mandatory minimum sentencing.

- 13) Do you commit to honoring a plea offer that was made previously in a case for the duration of the case, and pledging not to increase penalties or pursue enhancements if people exercise their right to trial?

Yes, no offers will ever be contingent on surrendering their constitutional rights such as challenges to the 4<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> amendment.

- 14) The Suffolk County District Attorney's Office implemented a Decline to Prosecute Policy that included 15 categories of crimes. Do you commit to continuing or adopting a similar policy in your first six months in office? Would you abandon or modify that policy? Why and how?

As an original contributor to the creation of Rachael Rollins's Do Not Charge list, I strongly support its continuation. The Do Not Charge List creates a rebuttable presumption that the listed offenses will not be charged. Rather than prosecute people for these non-violent offenses, we should provide them with supportive services and offer community service, restitution, community engagement, or other restorative justice options. Research has shown that the decision to not charge a defendant with a nonviolent misdemeanor significantly reduces their probability of future criminal legal contact and as a result lowers crime.

- 15) Would you commit to never charge an emerging adult (up to and including age 21) with a charge carrying a mandatory or maximum penalty of life without the possibility of parole?

I support an Act to End Mass Incarceration, which would end all LWOP sentences. However, I cannot commit to never charging first-degree murder, which currently

carries an LWOP sentence.

- 16) Do you plan to end the use of statutory enhancements? If not, which enhancements do you plan to use and in which circumstances?

No, there are some statutory enhancements for example like subsequent offense sexual assault or sexual assaults on children that are appropriate. I cannot commit to never using statutory enhancement but will only ever use them when I believe that it is what justice requires.

### **Administrative:**

- 1) In many prosecutor's offices, prosecutor performance is measured by their conviction rates. How would you go about creating a culture in which doing justice is esteemed and rewarded and "winning" is devalued as the key criterion of prosecutorial excellence?

Conviction rates will not be tied to promotion and advancement which will disincentivize that kind of culture. Over many years, I will seek to hire, train, and retain prosecutors who are committed to principles of redemption, restorative justice, and ending racial disparities in our criminal justice system.

- 2) Will you commit to collecting and sharing data with the public in multiple languages? Would your office commit to collecting and publishing de-identified demographic data (e.g., race, gender and sexual orientation) about who is charged, what they are charged with, whether bail is recommended, whether pre-trial detention (including a "dangerousness" hold or bail revocation) is recommended, what plea is offered, and what the case outcome is?

Yes, I will share data with anyone who seeks it.

- 3) Do you commit to:
- a) creating an open data portal and making raw data accessible to researchers? **YES**
  - b) creating a data dashboard for the public showing at minimum case and charge filings, dispositional outcomes, and recidivism (rearrest/reconviction within 3 years)? **YES**
  - c) pledging to preserve all prior years of paper case files and not destroying any until all of the file jackets and documents inside have been scanned and digitized? **YES**
  - d) sharing data with partner agencies per the 2018 CJR Bill passed by the MA Legislature? **YES**
  - e) lobbying the EOPSS (Executive Office of Public Safety and Security) and the EOTSS (Executive Office of Technology Services and Security) and the Legislature until data is being shared electronically per the statute? **YES**
  - f) committing to bringing in academic research partners to evaluate new and old policies and publish results publicly? **YES**

- 4) Will you commit to making the raw data mentioned above available to the public (excluding personally identifying information)? **YES**

### **Evidence & Plea Deals:**

- 1) In what circumstances would you encourage a defendant to plea?

That's up to the defendant and their counsel.

- 2) Would your office commit to an open-file discovery policy that provides defendants with information about their prosecution as early as possible?

Yes with the exception that I would preserve some confidentiality for victim privacy when necessary but obviously everything related to Brady would be shared.

### **Wage Theft:**

- 1) Wage theft is often left to civil enforcement by attorneys general instead of being prosecuted as theft. Do you think that is appropriate? Why or why not? In what circumstances, if any, would you approve prosecution of employers who do not pay full wages to their employees?

Where necessary, I would prosecute wage theft as a criminal violation in cases in which the conduct is repetitive, the employer has the resources to pay, and civil penalties are insufficient. As a Councilor I have proposed a Wage Theft Ordinance addressing this very issue.

### **Civil Forfeiture:**

- 3) In what, if any, circumstances will your office seek civil forfeiture?

Until the Special Commission on Asset Forfeiture's recommendations are codified into law, I will not seek civil forfeiture. Seeking forfeiture against a defendant without counsel based on a probable cause standard is inconsistent with justice.

- 4) Do you think it is appropriate for forfeited assets to be given to law enforcement? Why or why not?

No, consistent with the Special Commission on Asset Forfeiture's recommendations forfeited funds should go to the General Fund.

- 5) Do you agree to hold yourself to a higher standard for civil asset forfeiture than that required by law, i.e., to increase the standard of seeking forfeiture from a preponderance of evidence to beyond a reasonable doubt, and only after a conviction has occurred in the case in which the office is eligible to seek forfeiture?

Yes, I believe that was the standard set by District Attorney Rollins, and it will be the one set by my office.

- 6) If you will continue to seek forfeiture in any case, will you commit to move to seize assets only within 90 days after a conviction in the case, and with sufficient notice to the defendant to be able to contest the forfeiture?

### **Post-Conviction:**

- 1) Lengthy terms of probation and supervised release can impede a person's successful reentry into society. Do you agree? If so, how would you address the problem? If you do not agree, why not?

I believe probation can be an alternative to incarceration, but I also believe, based on a bevy of research, that long probationary periods harm communities more than they help. We will incorporate the research on best practices as it relates to length of sentencing and probation for the desired outcome of successful reentry and stabilization in all our decision making.

- 2) What steps will you take to reduce re-incarceration for people who have violated their supervision?

I support Senator Pat Jehlen's bill to overrule the *Holmgren* SJC case rule that leads to re-incarceration for technical violations in some cases.

- 3) Parental incarceration is an adverse childhood experience recognized as traumatic for young people by the CDC. Will your office pledge to support primary caretakers motions filed on behalf of defendants with dependent children to prevent sentences to incarceration that fuel generational trauma?

As a former public defender I recognize that incarceration punishes kids and family members too. I will consider the impact on third parties in all charging decisions.

- 4) Prosecutors have a role in supporting or objecting to expungement petitions that otherwise meet all the eligibility criteria of the law. What standards/criteria will you use to support or oppose an otherwise eligible petition?

I will direct all prosecutors to support expungement where it meets the eligibility criteria of the law. I also will create an expungement and criminal record sealing unit to notify those with criminal convictions about how they can seal their records.

- 5) Do you agree to conduct a review of all sentences of more than 10 years, including all life sentences, and all sentences where juveniles were charged as adults by your office?

Yes

- 6) In what, if any circumstances, will your office support an application for parole or clemency in the face of opposition from the victim's family or the community? What factors will you weigh in your decision?

I will always listen to the views of victims consistent with the Victim Rights Act. I will even go beyond the Victim Rights Act in providing Victim Advocates to victims in unsolved cases. However, parole and clemency decisions will be based on rehabilitation and restorative justice actions.

- 7) What is your position on the [drug lab scandals](#) that occurred in MA? Are you aware of any cases in the office you are seeking that could have been impacted by the misconduct of the two drug lab chemists? What will you do to identify if there are any impacted cases sentenced out of your office, and if so, what measures do you intend to take, if any, to correct any prejudice to the sentenced individuals that may have occurred?

I will order a review of cases to identify ones that were impacted by the drug lab scandals. I will seek to expunge records and to take other corrective action as warranted.

- 8) What, if anything, will you do to ensure that medical parole is made available to qualifying incarcerated people notwithstanding the opposition of victims' families?
- 9) Do you commit to creating a conviction and/or sentencing integrity unit to review past cases for misconduct, mistake, and consonance with justice? Will you commit to hiring defense attorneys or civil rights attorneys to lead the work of this unit? Will you ensure that the unit has independent authority from other units in the office, and reports directly to the District Attorney—and otherwise follows best practices identified by the [Mass Bar Association Report](#)?

Yes absolutely.

### **Lobbying:**

- 1) How will you use your public and political influence to reduce incarceration and racial disparities in the criminal legal system?

My top legislative priorities are: (1) An Act to End Mass Incarceration, which would end all LWOP sentences; (2) Raise the Age; (3) new legislation I will file to codify first-time offenses that should result in warnings rather than charges.

- 2) Will you support the following State legislative proposals:
- Ending cash bail? YES.
  - Increasing the age at which someone is charged in juvenile court? YES.
  - Repealing mandatory minimums? YES.
  - Repealing life without parole sentences? YES.
  - Opposing the proposal to expand the state's wiretapping statute? YES.

- Supporting the Safe Communities Act (which limits state cooperation with Immigration and Customs Enforcement's attacks on immigrants) YES.
- Decriminalizing consensual sex between teenagers close in age? YES.
- Eliminating qualified immunity for law enforcement? YES.
- Banning the use of facial surveillance biometric technology by law enforcement? YES.
- Banning no-knock warrants? YES.
- Expunging all past non-violent cannabis offenses? YES.
- Supporting a prison and jail construction moratorium? YES.
- Eliminating technical revocations of parole? YES.
- Opposing an expansion of the state's pretrial detention statute? YES.
- Broaden prosecutors' post-conviction powers to redress unjust convictions/extreme sentencing? YES.
- Limiting overtime by police? YES.

3) Key to the integrity of our criminal defense system is the right of defendants to meaningful representation throughout the criminal legal process. Will you advocate for fully funded public defense at the local and state level?

Yes, I was a Public Defender and understand this issue personally.

#### **Police/Government Actor Misconduct:**

1. Do you commit to creating a Do Not Call List to keep track of police officers that commit misconduct, and that your office will no longer call to testify at trial or allow to initiate cases, write sworn police reports, testify at pre-trial hearings, etc.?

We are all safer when we can trust our criminal justice system and upholding that trust must be a priority. I will use the power of the District Attorney's office to hold law enforcement accountable when they break the law. I will ensure that the Do Not Call List, which names law enforcement officers with credibility issues who cannot be called to testify at trial, is maintained and updated as required. Law enforcement officers who are under investigation, have allegations of discrimination, or have been found not credible can and will be added to the list.

2. Can you commit to a "do-not-mitt" list for jails and prisons that are not providing medical or mental health treatment, or that have had people in their custody die due to their negligence/cruelty? If not, what do you plan to do about these facilities?

3. Are there any other sanctions that you will commit to attempt to prevent police officers from committing misconduct?

Accountability is crucial to ending systemic police misconduct. That means prosecuting police officers when they commit crimes.

4. When it is determined that certain law enforcement officers have committed serious misconduct or criminal activity in past or present cases, do you commit to reviewing all cases previously or subsequently handled by those officers? What do you plan to do with the cases you identify if anything? Would you initiate a sentinel event review?

Yes, I will assent to defense motions for a new trial where police or prosecutorial misconduct is discovered to be material.

5. Will your office commit to using independent prosecutors to investigate cases of alleged police misconduct and brutality?

I believe that under my direction the Suffolk County District Attorney's office will be a leader in the prosecution and investigation of misconduct and brutality. Where and when appropriate and in the furtherance of justice we will use independent prosecutors.

6. Do you pledge to refuse all campaign contributions from members of law enforcement?

I will refuse donations from law enforcement unions. However, I will accept donations from individual members of law enforcement who share my commitment to a just criminal legal system.