



PROGRESSIVE MASSACHUSETTS
2024 Legislative
ENDORSEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Candidate: Heather May

Office Sought: State Representative, 9th Middlesex

Party: Democratic

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Email questions to elections@progressivemass.com.

OVERVIEW

We view our questionnaire as an educational resource, for both candidates and voters, on progressive approaches to the issues. It provides candidates the opportunity to address a number of important issues beyond the surface talking points and provides progressive voters an extremely valuable resource when making a decision.

Our Questionnaire starts with an “About You” section and ends with an opportunity for you to include additional remarks beyond what we asked.

The bulk of our questionnaire is focused on the issues outlined in our [Progressive Platform](#), which also inform our [Legislative Agenda](#). We are interested in your overall philosophy as well as your views on specific policy and legislation.

Each section features charts or graphs (with links to sources) that illustrate one or more facets of the issue under discussion.

*Each section contains open-ended questions and YES/NO questions. **If the question is a YES/NO question, please answer either YES or NO.** If you leave a question blank, your answer will be recorded as a NO. Feel free to expand your answers, but **please keep answers < 150 words** and use your own words (we want human-generated answers, not AI-generated).*

Issue Subsections:

- A. Revenue and Taxation
- B. Jobs and the Economy
- C. Education
- D. Health Care
- E. Housing
- F. Police Accountability and Decarceration
- G. A Welcoming Society
- H. Good Government and Strong Democracy
- I. Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Protection

I. About You & Your Governing Approach

1. Why are you running for office? And what would be your top 3 priorities if elected?

I'm running for office because until we get a critical mass of legislators who refuse to buy into the system of pay to play governing currently used by House leadership, nothing will change. We can keep banging our heads against the wall or we can elect progressives who are not afraid to fight for good government. I am NOT afraid to fight. If we want transparency, we have to change the system. If we want climate justice and sustainable infrastructure, we have to change the system. If we want affordable housing, we have to change the system.

Those are also my top three priorities.

2. What prepares you to serve in this capacity?

I have been successfully teaching others how to use their voice to advocate for change for over 3 decades, I have the expertise to build coalitions and persuade colleagues. I've shown my skills in these areas by being the only non-tenured faculty member to ever be elected chair of Emerson's Faculty Assembly (twice), and the only non-tenured faculty member to serve as the Grievance Officer for our union the ECCAUP. (Non-tenured is important, it means I have NO job security and speaking out can end with me losing my job. I have chosen to not just speak out, but to be a leader in spite of the risks)

3. What do you view as the biggest obstacles to passing progressive policy at the state level, and how do you plan to overcome these obstacles?

The power structure and lack of transparency are the biggest obstacles we have to passing progressive policy at ANY level. At the State House we need legislators who will not simply tow the line for leadership. Through the building of coalitions in the house, the use of the media, and public advocacy I will force leadership to, at the very least, respond to discussions on progressive issues, and most likely to bring more progressive policies to the floor for a vote.

4. What is one policy pioneered by another state (or at the municipal level) that you would like to see Massachusetts adopt?

I would like to see us FINALLY embrace Same-Day Voter Registration.

5. Provide an example of a time that you built a broad coalition to achieve a desired outcome.

In 2005, I was hired as term faculty at Emerson College. While Emerson is a private college, it is one of the few in the country that has a unionized faculty. In the early 2000's, only the full-time faculty was unionized. In early 2005, the term faculty (which is full-time faculty, but not tenure track so we "reapply" for our jobs every 3 years) asked the Tenured faculty to join their union. There was considerable concern that in order to join the ECCAAUP we would need to open up the Union contract and that the administration could choose at that time to invoke Yesivah (a legal decision which found Faculty to be "managers" at private institutions and therefore not eligible for unionization) and dissolve the union entirely. In order to make our case we needed to do a card drive and get as close to 100% of the faculty to sign as we could. We spent over 2 years organizing, having one on one meetings with our colleagues and going to meetings where a member of the administration would sit outside and make notes of who attended. It was a scary time, but it felt very important to protect ALL of our faculty (at this same time we were helping the affiliated faculty organize as well.). We were able to get an amazing 97% of faculty to sign cards, the overwhelming support from faculty sent a clear signal to the administration that the union was stronger than ever and there to stay. We were able to open the contract and include the term faculty in the union. The ECCAAUP is now stronger than ever and we were able to get some significant gains in salary and benefits for term faculty and tenured faculty alike - this also led to gains for the affiliated faculty including guaranteed classes, and health insurance. To this day, working as one of the original organizers of the ECTAC (Emerson College Term Faculty Advisory Chapter) group and gaining membership in the ECCAAUP is one of the professional accomplishments that I am most proud of in my 20 + years at Emerson.

6. (For incumbents only) Each year, Progressive Massachusetts compiles a scorecard of key roll call votes, available at <https://scorecard.progressivemass.com>. Please use this space to explain any discrepancies between your votes and the progressive position.

7. (For challengers or candidates in open races only) How do you see yourself as similar to or different from the current holder of the office you are running for?

"We are very different. He is a conservative Democrat – at best – who hides behind the speaker. I am a progressive Democrat who supports full government transparency.

1. Preservation of remedies for victims: Incumbent voted no on limiting qualified immunity so that victims of police brutality can have their fair day in court
2. Eliminating reforms to Qualified Immunity: Incumbent voted YES on striking the already extremely limited reforms to qualified immunity in the underlying reform bill. I believe qualified immunity goes too far and must have limits in order to be meaningful and to hold the institution of policing accountable.
3. Unionization of Statehouse Staff: Incumbent voted NO. I will always support labor unions and the rights of workers to unionize.
4. Speaker Term Limits: Incumbent voted NO. I fully support term limits for the Speaker of the House it is one of the best ways to minimize the speakers' power and lack of incentive to work with legislatures from all political ideologies.

5. Corporate Responsibility: Incumbent has not signed on to co-sponsor any legislation to reform corporate taxation, estate taxes or offshore profit taxation. I support all these measures to hold corporations accountable for paying their fair share.

6. Public Committee Votes: Incumbent has consistently voted against the introduction of any transparency measures in the house. I am running in part because I want these measures implemented."

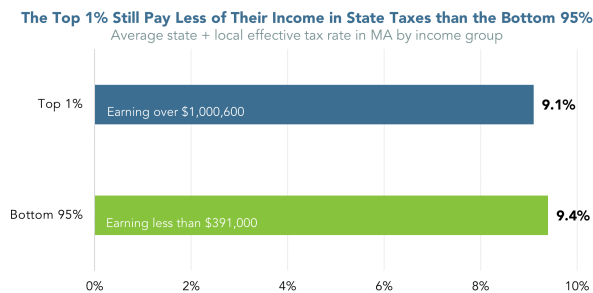
II. The Issues

A. Revenue and Taxation

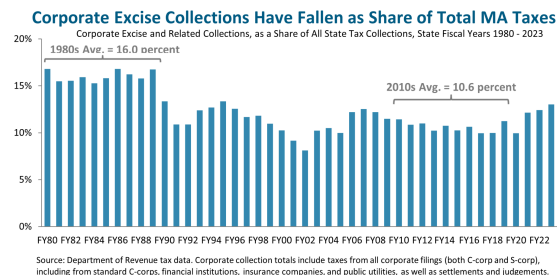
Although Massachusetts has developed the moniker of “Taxachusetts,” our history shows the opposite. Between 1977 and 2016, Massachusetts [reduced state taxes](#) by more than all but two other states. Because of income tax cuts enacted between 1998 and 2002, Massachusetts lost over \$4 billion in tax revenue *each year*—\$4 billion not invested in our roads, bridges, schools, parks, and services. Such cuts to the state income tax, combined with [low corporate income taxes compared to other states](#), have meant increasing reliance on regressive taxes and fees and curtailing our ability to invest in vital infrastructure. It also restricts legislators’ ability—and willingness—to pass new and visionary legislation, as there is a continual shortage of funds for existing priorities.

Although we saw a welcome shift when MA voters passed the Fair Share Amendment and added more progressivity to our tax code, the Legislature in 2023 voted to give tax cuts to multi-million-dollar estates, large corporations, and day traders, blunting the full impact of the win. We cannot tax-cut our way into competitiveness; MA strengthens our competitiveness when we invest in our people and infrastructure.

Even with the recently passed Fair Share Amendment, the top 1% still pay a lower effective tax rate than the bottom 95%.



Even as corporations are securing an increasing share of total income, their share of taxes has been falling.



1. What principles do you bring to considerations of state revenue and tax policy? How should we raise more revenue to adequately fund our communities for the future?

The principles I bring with me are simple. If you make more money, you should pay more in taxes. I know people don't like to hear about increased taxes – but SO FEW people would actually be affected by an increase in taxation on the top 1% of earners while at the same time experiencing the benefits of that taxation, that I truly believe the public can be swayed over time. Additionally, the number one thing we could do is hold corporations accountable and make them pay their fair share of taxes, this would significantly increase our revenue statewide.

2. Optional/As Applicable: Please indicate work you personally have done to advance your principles on revenue and taxation (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).

I have spent time canvassing for the Fair Share Amendment, as well as working to educate my community through the Waltham Democratic City Committee on the Fair Share Amendment and the Real Estate Transfer Fee.

3. Corporate Tax Breaks. Corporate tax breaks cost Massachusetts [more than \\$1 billion in foregone revenue](#) each year. Companies can secure access to such tax breaks due to political connections whether or not the promised benefits ever materialize. Which of the following accountability steps would you support?

a. Repealing any tax break that does not provide the intended benefits in a cost-effective manner?

YES.

b. Establishing sunset dates for all tax breaks so that they must come up for periodic review?

YES.

c. Ending the current sales tax exemptions for aircraft and aircraft parts, which costs the Commonwealth approximately [\\$30 million](#) each year?

YES.

4. Corporate Disclosure. Would you support legislation to make publicly accessible the reports that are already filed annually by publicly traded corporations, detailing their sales, profits, taxable income, and taxes paid?

YES.

5. Progressive Revenue. In order to accomplish many of the items in a progressive agenda, we will need more revenue. Do you support the following measures to make a more progressive tax code?

a. Raising the corporate minimum tax for larger companies? (The corporate minimum tax is currently only \$456.)

YES.

- b. Increasing the tax on the portion of corporations' US profits that are shifted to offshore tax havens, in order to restore Massachusetts's conformity with federal tax-avoidance rules?**

YES.

- c. Raising the corporate tax rate from 8% to 9.5% (where it stood in 2009)?**

YES.

- d. Creating a graduated surtax on corporations who are paying their CEOs more than 50 times the amount of the median employee compensation?**

YES.

- e. Levying a modest tax on university endowments greater than \$1 billion?**

YES.

6. **PILOT Reform.** Massachusetts is home to some of the world's most prestigious cultural, educational, and medical institutions, but many of them are exempt from property taxes. Do you support enabling cities and towns to require large tax-exempt not-for-profit institutions (i.e., with property valued at or above \$15 million) to make payments in lieu of taxes to the municipality equal to 25 percent of the amount that would be paid if they were not exempt?

YES.

B. Jobs and the Economy

Massachusetts ranks as one of the top ten [most unequal states](#), as the gains from economic growth have disproportionately benefited the already well-off. Compounding this, we are one of the most expensive states in the country for [health care](#), [housing](#), and [child care](#), all of which strain wages. A strong economy depends on strong wages, as workers spend and help local economies thrive. Although Massachusetts now has a \$15 minimum wage, a living wage for a single adult without children is now [\\$27.89 per hour](#).

In recent decades, unions have been under attack nationally. However, unions played—and continue to play—a pivotal role in creating a strong middle class. With weaker unions (or no unions at all) come weaker social and economic rights and an imbalanced economy. Strengthening the rights and power of labor is essential to an economy that works for all.

Productivity has grown significantly since the 1970s, but it is not being reflected in higher wages.



<https://archive.massbudget.org/reports/swma/>

The minimum wage in Massachusetts is well below a living wage. ([Source](#))

	1 Adult			2 adults (both working)		
	0 children	1 child	2 children	0 children	1 child	2 children
Living Wage	\$27.89	\$52.46	\$67.41	\$18.33	\$28.38	\$36.20
Poverty Wage	\$7.24	\$9.83	\$12.41	\$4.91	\$6.21	\$7.50
Minimum Wage	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00

1. Share your principles and proposals regarding creating good-paying jobs for all and reducing inequality in the Commonwealth.

As stated earlier I have worked hard personally to establish a union at Emerson College that was able to increase wage parity between term faculty and tenured faculty, and bring our benefits in line with tenured faculty as well. I believe that unions are essential to keeping workers protected, in a myriad of ways, and strong unions are necessary to regrow our work force in a way that supports them. One full-time job should be able to provide for a person's basic needs. When I was working on wage parity with my union, one of the first things I learned was that the "don't tell people how much you make!" taboo only served those in management as a way to keep wages low. Additionally, the potential for a just transition from fossil fuel jobs into renewable energy jobs provides us with the potential to create a strong industry with equity at its core.

2. Optional/As Applicable: Please indicate work you personally have done to advance your principles on creating good-paying jobs for all and reducing inequality (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).

3. Livable Wages. Although Massachusetts now has a \$15 minimum wage, that is still not a living wage in much of Massachusetts, and \$15 has lost a lot of value due to high inflation. Do you support the following steps...?

a. Raising the minimum wage to \$20 per hour?

YES.

b. Eliminating subminimum wages?

YES.

c. Ensuring that the minimum wage law applies to municipal workers?

YES.

I have been shocked to find out just how many basic labor laws do not apply to municipal workers. In 2024 this is completely unacceptable.

d. Indexing the minimum wage to inflation?

YES.

4. Wage Theft. Do you support holding businesses responsible for the wage violations of their subcontractors when the work they do is substantially connected to the company's operations?

YES.

5. Mandatory Arbitration. Would you support legislation to prohibit the use of mandatory arbitration provisions in employment contracts, i.e., requirements that an employee forfeit the right to sue the employer for discrimination, nonpayment of

wages, or other illegal conduct?

YES.

6. **Paid Leave for Municipal Workers.** In 2018, MA passed the strongest paid family and medical leave law in the country. However, the law did not include municipal workers. Would you support extending the law to make sure that municipal workers have access to these vital benefits?

YES.

7. **Right to Strike.** Would you support legislation to legalize the right to strike for public employees (with the exception of public safety personnel) after six months of failed negotiations with their employer?

YES.

I think this would also influence the NLRB which may help private institutions (like private universities) earn a right to strike as well.

8. **Gig Economy.** More than 200,000 workers in Massachusetts now work in the “gig economy,” with the rise of app-based platforms. However, their employers often seek to evade labor law in order to avoid treating them as employees and provide decent pay and benefits.

- a. **Will you oppose all legislation that weakens MA labor law protecting employees from being misclassified as “independent contractors”?**

YES.

- b. **Would you support legislation to ensure drivers and delivery workers receive the same protections, wages, rights, and benefits that all Massachusetts workers are entitled to under law?**

YES.

9. **State House as a Workplace.** Although the Legislature voted in 2017 to increase legislators’ pay, the Legislature has not taken necessary steps to ensure staff are being properly compensated. Staff are often overworked and underpaid, leading to burnout and making it difficult for the State House to retain diverse talent.

- a. **Would you support legislation to extend collective bargaining rights to State House staff?**

YES.

The incumbent voted against allowing the State House staff to unionize.

- b. **Do you support the creation of an independent commission to investigate and report on complaints of workplace and sexual harassment in the**

Massachusetts Legislature?

YES.

10. **Public Bank.** Would you support the creation of a Massachusetts public bank chartered to provide cost-effective financing for small businesses and municipalities, land trusts and cooperatives, and projects for climate change adaptation and remediation?

YES.

C. Education

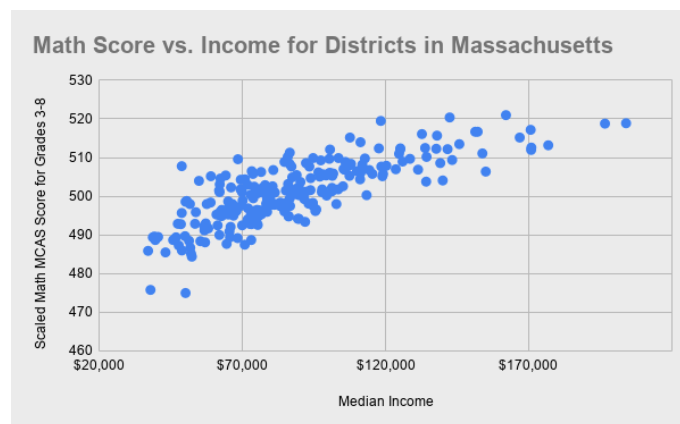
Massachusetts parents and caregivers face the [highest child care and early education costs of any state in the US](#). The average annual cost of infant care in Massachusetts is more than half of what a full-time minimum wage worker earns in a year. These costs are prohibitively expensive for low- and middle-income families, who are forced to choose between making ends meet and saving for the future on one hand, or affording child care on the other.

Public education plays a fundamental role in democracy, cultivating informed, well-rounded community members and providing the knowledge and skills needed for economic mobility and opportunity. Although our public education system gets high marks overall, it remains one of the [most unequal](#) in the country, with significant opportunity and resource divides based on income and race. In 2019, Massachusetts passed the Student Opportunity Act to update the formula for state aid to public school districts and correct these inequities, but schools have faced added strains due to pandemic.

Public education has also been under attack by powerful corporate interests seeking to undermine public schools, teachers, and unions. These groups invest millions of dollars to promote the expansion of privately run charter schools, which siphon money from our public K-12 districts while largely excluding students with the greatest needs. Costly, mandated standardized test results are used to label schools as “failing” and justify these privatization schemes. State receiverships in struggling school districts take power away from communities and often facilitate privatization schemes that could never achieve democratic support.

At the same time, our understanding of education has also broadened. No longer do we only talk about K-12 education; rather, most of the [fastest-growing occupations](#) require education beyond a high school diploma. Massachusetts has been disinvesting from public higher education for the past two decades, leading to higher tuition costs and putting students at risk of long-term debt (if they are even still able to attend). Our public colleges and opportunities are an economic engine for local economies as well as a pathway to economic opportunity, and when that opportunity is cut off for students, we all lose out.

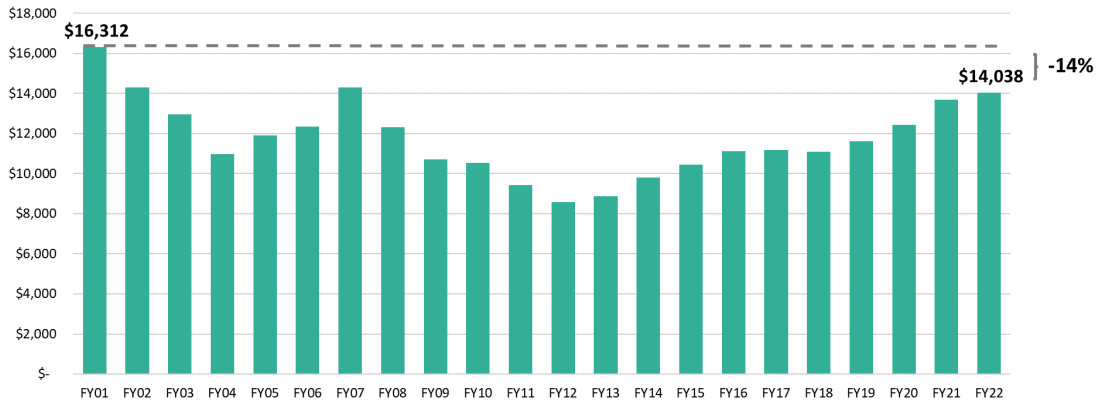
Standardized test scores have a very strong correlation with the income of the school district. ([Source](#))



Massachusetts has been disinvesting from higher education and shifting the cost burden onto students. ([Source](#))

Higher Education Funding Per Student Cut by 14 Percent Since FY 2001

Massachusetts higher education spending, per resident student, FY 2001-FY2022 adjusted for inflation (2024\$)



1. Please share your principles and proposals regarding public education.

Everyone deserves access to the resources needed to fully realize their potential, and that includes a high-quality education. My son has learning challenges, unfortunately our chronic underfunding of public schools, as well as the emphasis on high stakes testing, has made our public schools a field of learning landmines for him. And I want to emphasize this is NOT the fault of any of the amazing public-school educators that we've had the pleasure of working with! But ultimately, we made a choice to pay to send him to a private school where he has been thriving. Why? What's different? He, and his classmates get access to the outdoors for 2, sometimes 3 hours a day. They have a full music program, arts and theater as well as project-based learning in English language arts, science and math. They can do this because we pay for it. I would MUCH rather pay for education in taxes so that all children could enjoy this immersive and joyful educational experience. I graduated from public school, I went to a public university, I loved my teachers and my experiences there – but we have to commit to funding the education we want for our children.

2. Optional/As Applicable: Please indicate work you personally have done to advance your principles on public education.

Any time I can support schools and educators, especially during contract negotiations and union organization, I do – I go to events, I give money, I listen to my friends who are public school parents and educators because I want to be well informed on what they need.

3. Affordable Child Care. Would you support legislation to make child care free for

low-income families and ensure that no family has to pay more than 7% of their income on child care? (Y/N)

YES.

4. **Universal Pre-K.** Would you support creating universal, free Pre-K, accessible to any resident of Massachusetts, integrated into the public school system? (Y/N)

YES.

5. **High-Stakes Testing.** Massachusetts is now one of just 8 states for which an assessment like the MCAS is a condition for graduation. Would you support ending the MCAS graduation requirement and replacing it with one based on completion of coursework showing mastery of the skills, competencies, and knowledge required by the state standards? (Y/N)

YES.

In speaking with the Waltham Educators Association it's clear that they wish to get rid of the MCAS.

6. **Charter Schools.** Charter schools siphon millions of dollars for public education away from public schools and create a two-track system of public schools described by the national NAACP as "separate and unequal." In 2016, MA voters overwhelmingly rejected a ballot initiative to lift the cap on charter schools given the millions of dollars it would have siphoned away from public school districts. Do you support keeping the cap on charter schools? (Y/N)

YES.

7. **Receivership.** The Lawrence Public Schools, Holyoke Public Schools, and Southbridge Public Schools are currently under state receivership, with a state-appointed receiver assuming the powers of a superintendent or democratically elected school committee. The state takeover has not produced sustainable gains and has at times been characterized by [chronic mismanagement](#). Would you support ending the practice of state receivership and returning power to democratically elected school committees? (Y/N)

YES.

8. **Comprehensive Sex Education.** Do you support requiring public schools to provide age-appropriate, medically accurate information that is inclusive of all sexual orientations and gender identities and includes topics such as consent and the effective use of contraception? (Y/N)

YES.

I would also like to see this combined with social emotional curriculum centered on healthy romantic relationships, spotting emotional abuse etc...

9. **Inclusive Curricula.** Our educational curricula must speak to students' lived

experiences and recognize and celebrate the diversity of our Commonwealth.

- a. **Racially Inclusive Curricula.** Would you support legislation to ensure that instruction in K-12 education shall include the teaching of accurate histories, writings, and contributions of racial and ethnic groups that have been historically underrepresented or marginalized? (Y/N)

YES.

- b. **LGBTQ-Inclusive Curricula.** Would you support legislation to ensure that Massachusetts public schools include sufficient instruction on the histories, roles, and contributions of LGBTQ individuals in the history of this country and the Commonwealth? (Y/N)

YES.

I worked with my community to show up and testify at a school committee meeting when a small group tried to ban 2 LGBTQIA books from our High School library.

10. **Debt-Free Higher Ed.** Would you support legislation to guarantee Massachusetts residents can graduate Massachusetts' public colleges and trade schools completely free of student loan debt? (Y/N)

YES.

If we want to save our economy and build back generational wealth across cultural and racial lines in the US we must unburden the generations of students who were saddled with huge amounts of debt in order to receive an education necessary to most jobs.

11. **Public Higher Ed Funding.** Although per-student funding for public higher education has recovered from a nadir in FY 2012, it still remains below what it was at the turn of the century. Would you support legislation to establish a fair and adequate minimum funding level for public higher education at no less than the fiscal 2001 per-student funding level, adjusted for inflation? (Y/N)

YES.

12. **Supporting Public Higher Ed Faculty.** Would you support ensuring that adjunct faculty and part-time staff are eligible for state health care and retirement benefits? (Y/N)

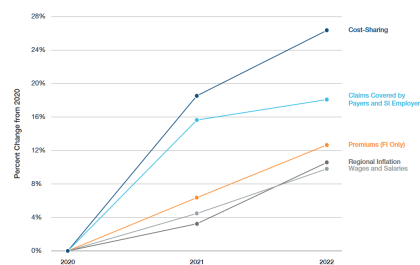
YES.

D. Health Care

Massachusetts has led the way in providing near universal health insurance coverage, with [97% of the state](#) having health insurance. But until that is 100%, we haven't reached truly universal coverage or tackled critical barriers to accessing care. Disparities in insurance coverage and health care access continue to exist along income, racial, and education lines. Premiums continue to rise, and high deductibles mean that many do not get the health care they need—or suffer from long-lasting debt if they do. We still spend an oversized portion of public and private money on health care, but without necessarily achieving better health outcomes.

Cost-sharing has risen faster than claims paid by employers, and premiums are rising faster than inflation.

Private Commercial Insurance Affordability in Context, 2020-2022

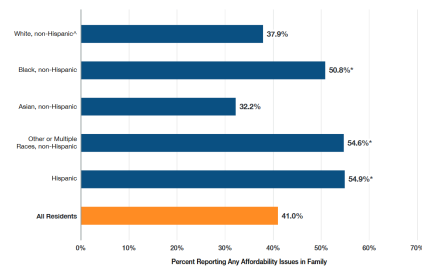


Member cost-sharing and premiums increased at a faster rate than regional inflation and wages and salaries from 2020 to 2022, driven in part by fluctuations in utilization during this time period.

Source: From reported data to Civil Service of Labor Statistics data.
Notes: Based on Massachusetts contract membership, which may include non-Massachusetts residents. Claims amounts were adjusted for pharmacy-related reported by payers. Reported cost-sharing amounts, and claims amount to have not been adjusted for health care costs, which may vary by plan. Claims members can include those from 2020 to 2022, and 2020 claims also adjust as 2021 and 2022 claims 2020 claim. Data not below the threshold for reporting and did not submit data for 12/2022. Data for labor is included in CPO2020 and CPO2021. See website for details.

Almost half of Massachusetts residents are facing affordability issues with accessing health care.

Any Affordability Issues Among Residents and their Families, Overall and by Race/Ethnicity, 2021



Over half of Black and Hispanic residents reported experiencing health care affordability issues in the past 12 months.

Source: 2021 Massachusetts Health Insurance Survey
Note: "Any affordability issue" is defined as reporting any of the following issues: problems paying family medical bills in past 12 months; family medical debt at the time of survey; spending a significant amount of money in past 12 months on out-of-pocket health care expenses; and unmet family health care needs due to the cost of care in past 12 months.
* Reference group.
** Difference from reference for reference group is statistically significant at the 5% level.

1. Please share your values, principles, and proposals regarding health care access and equity.

I teach several classes in the area of healthcare and public health, including: "Health Communication: Mental Health, Media and Public Policy", "Healthcare and Healthcare Policy: Human Right or Business as Usual", and "Culture and Diversity in Health Communication." Three years ago myself and four of my colleagues were awarded an Emerson Presidential Grant to help create the curricula for Emerson's new Health and Social Justice major. That major launched in the Fall of 2023 and I'm happy to say it has been well received and is growing quickly! In my view, everything is healthcare policy. From housing and education, to the environment and the economy - it all affects our health. And the way we care for our communities' effects all of the other policies. The World Health Organization states: "The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), ratified by 160 States, confers on all human beings the core entitlements essential to human fulfillment, e.g. the rights to work, social security, family life, education and participation in cultural life. Although all are vital, the ICESCR's guarantee of "the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health" may be the most fundamental." Why? Because health has special meaning to individuals and communities. Good health is necessary, not just for human well-being, but for its intrinsic value to provide comfort, contentment and the pursuit of the joys of life. Even beyond that good health is central to allowing individuals to exercise a range of human rights – both civil and political, social and economic. Just as important, health and access to healthcare is necessary for a well-functioning society. If a population does not have a decent level of health, it is very difficult to ensure their economic prosperity, political participation, collective security etc... Here in the US medical debt is still the #1 debt type that drives bankruptcy claims. This is completely unacceptable and everyone I have ever spoken to agrees – so why has it not changed? Because it will be HARD and we do not yet have the political will to begin the process. Electing the same go along to get along with elected officials is not going to get us there.

2. Optional/As Applicable: Please indicate work you personally have done to advance your principles on health care (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).

3. **Single Payer.** Would you support legislation to enact a single payer health care system in Massachusetts, which would guarantee health insurance as a right? (Y/N)

YES.

4. **Medical Debt.** States like [Connecticut](#) and [Arizona](#) have taken action, in partnership with RIP Medical Debt, to eliminate medical debt for hundreds of thousands of working-class residents. Would you advocate for similar action in Massachusetts? (Y/N)

YES.

5. **Reproductive Justice—1.** Would you support requiring health insurance plans to cover all pregnancy care (including prenatal care, childbirth, and postpartum care), without any kind of cost-sharing, building on the recent mandate to require coverage

for abortion and abortion-related care? (Y/N)

YES.

People do not understand the importance of postpartum care. It can make the difference between health and happiness for mother and child, and despair, depression and sometimes even death. I struggled with postpartum related depression after the birth of my son. Coming out of it and finding a way to thrive as a mom (and a person) was a long and hard journey and what is truly tragic is that it didn't have to be. But no one would talk to me about it, no one seemed to understand – there was a lack of resources, and the resources that were available weren't covered by insurance and had to be paid for out of pocket. These resources should be compulsory, every new parent should have access to outstanding pre-natal, delivery, and postpartum care regardless of race, age or economic status.

6. **Reproductive Justice—II.** Young people under sixteen seeking an abortion must obtain parental consent or judicial authorization. While most young people involve their parents, many cannot, causing delays to timely medical care and counseling. Scared teens may also turn to dangerous measures: going out of state or risking their lives and health with illegal or self-induced abortion. Would you support repealing this restriction on young people's access to abortion? (Y/N)

YES.

7. **Anti-Abortion Centers.** In Massachusetts, anti-abortion centers (also known as crisis pregnancy centers), which have a politically-motivated agenda to dissuade and delay patients from accessing abortion care, outnumber abortion clinics by more than 2 to 1. These centers scare and shame pregnant people considering abortion care and often oppose birth control and emergency contraception. Would you commit to opposing any Massachusetts government support and funding for such centers? (Y/N)

YES.

8. **Overdose Prevention Centers.** An essential part of addressing the opioid crisis, overdose prevention centers allow medical professionals to respond to overdoses and engage participants in medical and behavioral health services. Would you support the legalization of overdose prevention centers? (Y/N)

YES.

9. **Community Immunity Act.** Would you support strengthening the Commonwealth's immunization policies by standardizing the immunization requirements for all schools, daycare centers, and other covered programs and centralizing within the Department of Public Health (DPH) the processes for obtaining an exemption from those requirements? (Y/N)

YES.

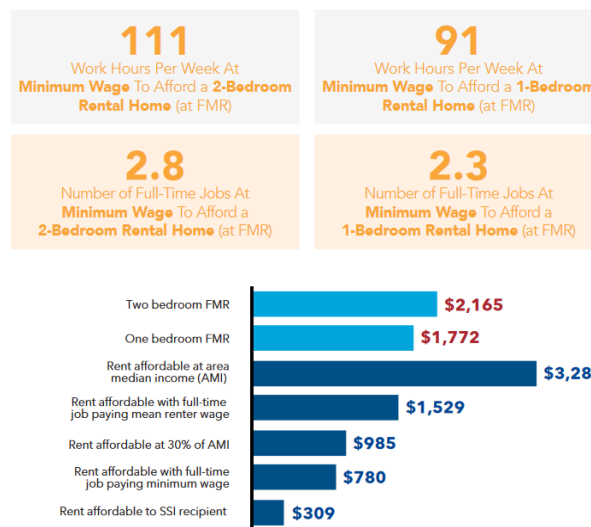
E. Housing

Massachusetts has a lot to offer, but that does little if people can't afford to live here. The [US News & World Report's annual state rankings](#) put Massachusetts at #40 in housing affordability (and #47 in cost of living). To rent the average 2-bedroom apartment in Massachusetts requires an income equal to [\\$41.64 per hour](#), more than twice the minimum wage. A minimum-wage worker in Massachusetts would need to [work 91 hours each week](#) to afford a modest 1-bedroom rental home at fair market rent.

Home ownership has become increasingly out of reach, as the state's median home price is [approximately \\$600,000](#). In more than 20 communities, the median home price recently [passed \\$1 million](#). Meanwhile, we have some of the [most restrictive zoning laws](#) in the country, making it difficult to build more housing to meet the needs of a growing population.

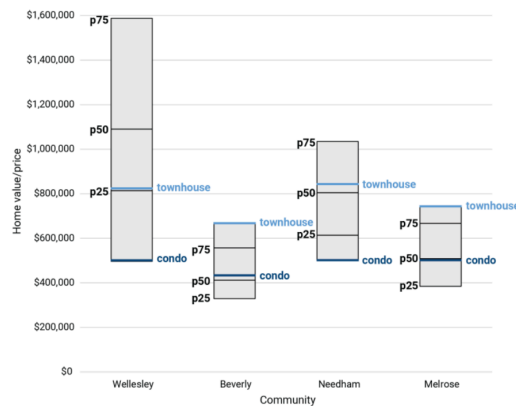
The high cost of housing has led to displacement, and in a growing number of municipalities, the local workforce can no longer afford to live there.

With rental increases far outpacing wage increases, many are left with housing instability.



The overreliance of single-family housing in suburban development, as opposed to denser or multi-family housing, makes communities unaffordable.

Small multifamily condos expand affordability in the wealthiest communities
 Comparing prices of new townhouses and condos to existing homes



Source: Existing home values taken from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2014-2018. Prices for new townhouses and condos from Grump, Matos, Schuetz and Schuster (2020). **B Metropolitan Policy Program** at BROOKINGS

1. Please share your principles and proposals regarding affordable housing and housing affordability in the Commonwealth.

It's no secret to anyone that we're in the midst of a serious housing crisis. To properly address this growing crisis, we must be willing to take a multi-faceted approach, there is no one magic bullet to slay this monster. Cities and towns need to be given the flexibility to approach their housing goals in ways that make sense for their communities. To put it bluntly - the state needs to get out of the way. Nothing should be off the table: by right ADU's, real estate transfer fees, inclusive zoning by simple majority, rent stabilization, removal of parking minimums, adherence to the MBTA communities act, we need every tool we have to build back our affordable housing.

Everyone deserves shelter. Everyone.

2. Optional/As Applicable: Please indicate work you personally have done to advance your principles on housing (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).

I have spoken at several town hall meetings here in Waltham on affordable housing, tenants' rights and zoning. Recently a good friend introduced me to the Greater Boston Interfaith Organization's housing work and I've been lucky to participate in several of their forums. One in Lexington where I watched the 9th Middlesex current State Representative illustrate the fact that he does not have an understanding of what the real estate transfer fee is and what it could do for Waltham. I find that not just unacceptable, but negligent given the runaway costs of living in Waltham over the last 5 years.

I've also had an amazing opportunity to use my expertise as a public speaker and advocate to help formerly unhoused individuals in the Massachusetts Housing and Shelter Association's speaker group learn how to tell their stories in ways that create genuine and compelling advocacy. Several of them have testified at the State House and spoken to audiences across the Commonwealth since our work

together!

3. **Right to Shelter.** Massachusetts is the only state with a right to shelter—that is, all families experiencing homelessness are guaranteed shelter. Would you oppose any effort to roll back the right to shelter? (Y/N)

YES.

4. **Welcoming New Neighbors.** Would you support efforts to locate both long-term housing and short-term shelter in your district? (Y/N)

YES.

5. **Affordable Housing Funding—I.** Would you support enabling all cities and towns the flexibility to design and pass real estate transfer fees that will be effective in their municipalities to raise money for affordable housing production? (Y/N)

YES.

6. **Affordable Housing Funding—II.** Would you support doubling the current Deeds Excise Tax (from \$4.56 per \$1,000 to \$9.12 per \$1,000), upon the sale of real property in Massachusetts, to create a new funding stream to be split evenly between affordable housing and climate resiliency? (Y/N)

YES.

7. **Rent Control.** Would you support lifting the statewide ban on rent control and enabling cities and towns to craft and pass laws to stabilize rents in ways best attuned to the local housing situation? (Y/N)

YES.

8. **Tenant Opportunity to Purchase.** Would you support providing tenants of small, medium, and large multifamily properties with right of first refusal when the owner plans to put a building on the market, provided that they can make a bona fide offer to match the asking price in a reasonable period of time? (Y/N)

YES.

9. **Eviction Sealing.** Every case in eviction court creates a record that stays with a renter forever, making it difficult to obtain future housing. Would you support legislation to automatically seal records for dismissals, cases in which tenants win, and no-fault evictions and to create a process for sealing all other records after a set amount of time with minimal administrative burden? (Y/N)

YES.

10. **Right to Counsel.** Would you support legislation to provide legal representation for low-income tenants in eviction proceedings? (Y/N)

YES.

11. HDIP Reform. The Housing Development Incentive Program (HDIP) is a multimillion-dollar annual state tax credit program subsidizing market-rate housing in Gateway Cities. The administration could award more than \$100 million in HDIP developer tax credits over the next two years. Would you support reforming this program to support both market-rate and affordable housing development? (Y/N)

YES.

12. Social Housing. Social housing is state financed, mixed-income housing, owned by a local or regional housing authority. Typical projects may set aside 1/3rd of the new units for low-income residents, 1/3rd for middle-income residents, and 1/3rd for higher-income residents. Would you support the establishment of a mixed-income social housing production program? (Y/N)

YES.

13. Zoning Reform. Would you support zoning reforms to increase housing production and create more affordable and environmentally sustainable communities such as...

a. Requiring multi-family zoning and removing costly parking mandates around public transportation and city/town centers statewide? (Y/N)

YES.

b. Legalizing accessory dwelling units (ADUs) as of right statewide? (Y/N)

YES.

c. Creating a streamlined process for turning vacant land and commercial properties into multi-family housing? (Y/N)

YES.

d. Prioritizing the disposition of state-owned land for affordable housing? (Y/N)

YES.

e. Enabling communities to adopt inclusionary zoning ordinances (i.e., requirements that a certain percentage of new units in a development be affordable) by simple majority vote? (Y/N)

YES.

14. MBTA Communities Law Enforcement. Towns like Milton, Holden, and Wretham (and possibly others to come) have sought to maintain that compliance with the MBTA Communities Law is "optional." Would you support measures to strengthen the law with stricter consequences for municipalities that refuse to comply, including voiding non-compliant zoning? (Y/N)

YES.

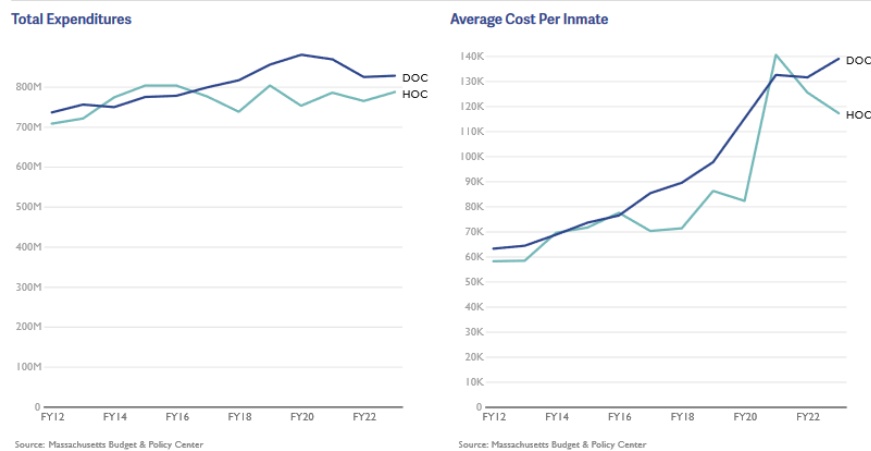
F. Police Accountability and Decarceration

Mass incarceration in Massachusetts has proven socially and economically destructive, breaking apart communities across the state. Even though Massachusetts has one of the lowest incarceration rates of the United States, we have some of the [starkest racial disparities in incarceration](#), a result of overpolicing and systemic biases.

Although incarceration rates in Massachusetts have gone down over the past few years as a result of policies from the 2018 criminal justice reform omnibus bills, spending on the Department of Correction has [risen](#). The average cost per year to house an individual in the Massachusetts Department of Corrections is [more than](#) \$100,000, money that could be better reinvested into the communities that have suffered from decades of misguided and racially discriminatory “tough on crime” policies. To achieve “justice for all,” we need a judicial system that does not disproportionately target communities of color and the poor and that does not criminalize public health issues such as addiction.

The correctional population in Massachusetts has declined, yet the state continues to increase the Department of Corrections budget.

Figure 14: Total expenditures for correctional institutions and average cost per inmate, inflation-adjusted to 2023 dollars



Although MA’s incarceration rate is lower than the national rate, racial disparities are even more stark. ([Source](#))

Statistics (2022)	MA	US Total
Imprisonment rate (per 100K residents)	94	355
Black : White Disparity	7 : 1	4.8 : 1
Latinx : White Disparity	4 : 1	1.3 : 1

1. Please share your principles and proposals regarding police accountability and decarceration.

I had to unlearn so many of the messages that were taught to me about policing and incarceration growing up in the 80's, and I've worked hard to re-educate myself. Books like "The New Jim Crow", the documentary, "The 13th", these were some of the best sources of reeducation that I experienced. Working at Emerson I get to see first hand the difference that a degree can make for incarcerated individuals, not just when they are released (although it most certainly does!) but the sense of self-worth and the ability to engage in meaningful academic exercises and discussions with their peers helps them cope with isolation and grow as they are awaiting release. Several of the speakers I worked with at MHS (mentioned in the housing section) were formerly incarcerated individuals and it was so beneficial for me to get to know them and their stories. I learned so much from them. They were, without exception, amazing, strong, driven people. In almost all cases their incarceration was directly related to one of 3 things: poverty, mental health challenges (usually created through a lack of resources), or a sudden change in circumstances (divorce, losing a job etc...) I feel there are so many things we could be doing to lower crime and improve our communities that have NOTHING to do with increasing policing or incarceration rates.

2. Optional/As Applicable: Please indicate work you personally have done to advance your principles on police accountability and criminal legal reform (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).

3. Police Accountability. The 2020 police accountability law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature contained a number of steps forward, but important measures were left out. Would you support legislation to do the following?

a. **Eliminating qualified immunity for state and local police and correctional officers so that individuals whose constitutional rights are violated can have their fair day in court?** (Y/N)

YES.

b. **Enacting the recommendations from the special legislative commission on facial recognition, to implement privacy, civil rights, and due process protections to govern police use of the technology?** (Y/N)

YES.

4. Alternative Crisis Response. Do you support creating a grant program through the Executive Office of Health and Human Services to increase funding for non-law-enforcement, unarmed community-based response personnel to respond to emergency calls? (Y/N)

YES.

5. Sentencing Reform. The 2018 criminal justice reform bill was an important first step in reducing mass incarceration. However, in our "liberal" state, incarceration rates remain much higher than they are in other countries, and sentencing laws can be even more

punitive than those in states viewed as conservative. Do you support the following reforms?

- a. **Eliminating mandatory minimums for all drug offenses?** (Y/N)

YES.

- b. **Raising the age of criminal majority from 18 to 21**, in line with research that shows that young offenders served by a juvenile system are much less likely to reoffend and more likely to successfully transition to adulthood? (Y/N)

YES.

- c. **Decriminalizing consensual sexual activity between adolescents**, by creating an exception to the statutory rape law for youth [close in age](#)? (Y/N)

YES.

- d. **Eliminating the sentence of life without parole**, which is costly and has been shown to be racist in its application? (Y/N)

YES.

6. **Prison Accountability.** Massachusetts legislators have the statutory right to make unannounced visits to correctional facilities run by the state. Would you commit to exercising this right in order to improve accountability for the Department of Corrections? (Y/N)

YES.

7. **Solitary Confinement.** Although the 2018 Criminal Justice Reform Act contained provisions to reduce the excessive and harmful use of solitary confinement, the Department of Corrections has established policies and practices to [evade implementation of the spirit of these reforms](#), by essentially turning Souza-Baranowski into de facto solitary confinement by limiting out of cell time to three hours per day, which exceeds the definition established in the 2018 Act by one hour. Would you support legislation to address this discrepancy by establishing universal conditions of confinement standards applicable to all people in Massachusetts state prisons, county jails and houses of correction, regardless of housing or security status? (Y/N)

YES.

8. **Prison Moratorium.** Would you support a moratorium on the construction of new prisons and jails in the Commonwealth? (Y/N)

YES.

9. **Clean Slate.** The Massachusetts court system maintains a database of name-based court arraignment records, referred to as Massachusetts Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI). Many people are trapped in poverty and shut out of jobs and housing because of the difficult process to expunge their records, even for cases that

did not end in a conviction or occurred when they were teenagers. Would you support...

- a. **Requiring the Commissioner of Probation to automatically seal criminal and juvenile records after the applicable waiting periods without requiring individuals to file a petition to do so? (Y/N)**

YES.

- b. **Requiring the immediate sealing of a criminal offense if the charge did not end in a conviction? (Y/N)**

YES.

10. **Protecting Our Immigrant Neighbors.** The entanglement of state and local law enforcement with ICE's federal immigration enforcement makes everyone less safe. To end such entanglement, would you support the following measures....?

- a. **Preventing police and court officials from inquiring about immigration status? (Y/N)**

YES.

- b. **Requiring written, informed consent before any ICE interrogation? (Y/N)**

YES.

- c. **Prohibiting all Massachusetts entities from donating state employee time to ICE via 287(g) agreements, i.e., agreements in which state and local law enforcement are deputized to act as ICE agents? (Y/N)**

YES.

- d. **Protecting access to justice by prohibiting police and court officials from initiating contact with ICE about a person's pending release from police or court custody, except at the end of a sentence of incarceration? (Y/N)**

YES.

G. A Welcoming Society

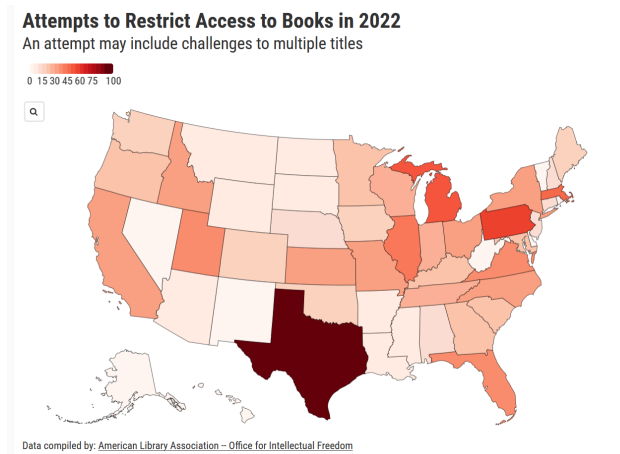
Our commonwealth is at its strongest when we recognize and celebrate the diversity of our population.

Massachusetts has often been a leader on LGBTQ rights, being the first state to legalize same-sex marriage and having passed a strong trans anti-discrimination law (with additional protections for health care passed more recently). However, archaic laws and regulations remain, and efforts to ban LGBTQ-friendly books are not just a "red state" problem but unfortunately far too common here at home.

Immigrants make up [18%](#) of Massachusetts's population; however, demagoguery against, or indifference to, immigrant populations has historically been a mainstay of Massachusetts politics. We too often see both Democrats and Republicans fear-monger about immigration and the border, championing policies that criminalize rather than welcome.

Although Massachusetts likes to view itself as a leader in social progress, racial discrimination has been prevalent in our history and in our present, and a legacy of oppression and expropriation of indigenous communities remains unaddressed in policy and iconography.

In 2022, there were 45 attempts to restrict access to books in MA, with 57 titles challenged. ([Source](#))



1. Please explain your principles and proposals relative to building a welcoming society.

I have been working at Emerson for 25 years, one of the most LGBTQIA friendly campuses in the nation, and I am blessed to have had that experience. I can't imagine in 2024 what in the world compels anyone to think that someone has a right to limit, regulate or dictate a person's gender identity or sexuality. But I've seen it first hand, and I will continue to stand up to anyone who threatens the rights of the LGBTQIA individuals and/or immigrants in our communities. It's unacceptable bigotry.

2. Optional/As Applicable: Please indicate work you personally have done to make MA a more welcoming place for all.

I have volunteered at PRIDE for many years, this last year running security for Waltham's Pride Festival. I worked with my community to show up and testify at a school committee meeting when a small group tried to ban 2 LGBTQIA books from our High School library. I've also volunteered my time and money with the Waltham Mutual Aid group. We work very hard to make sure people who are new to the community (often immigrants) or who have fallen on hard times have all the resources they need. Most often this is money for rent and utilities, and access to the necessities of life: food, clothing, transportation etc... It is an amazing group and we do A LOT, but if our state was doing its job there would be a lot less for us to do.

3. **Right to Learn.** Right-wing efforts to ban books from school or public libraries disproportionately target books about LGBTQ people and communities of color. Would you support legislation to prevent book removal due to personal or political views in public and school libraries, require public libraries to adopt the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights, and protect librarians from retaliation?

YES.

4. **Location Shield Act.** Would you support legislation to ban the sale of cell phone location information, which can be used for surveillance and targeted harassment of any population, including abortion patients and providers, LGBTQIA+ individuals, religious faiths, and other marginalized groups? (Y/N)

YES.

5. **Gender X Bill.** Would you support codifying into law the RMV's recent regulatory decision to offer an "X" marker on licenses and expanding its scope to cover more documents, including birth certificates, other ID options, and state forms? (Y/N)

YES.

6. **Massachusetts Parentage Act.** Although marriage equality has been the law of the land in Massachusetts for more than two decades, we have outdated parentage laws that disadvantage same-sex couples. Would you support legislation to ensure that every child has the same rights and protections under law as any other child without regard to the marital status, gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation of the parent or parents? (Y/N)

YES.

7. **Language Access.** Would you support legislation to build the capacity of key public-facing state agencies to meet the language access needs of an increasingly diverse population by standardizing and enforcing language access protocols and practices? (Y/N)

YES.

8. **Indigenous People's Day.** Would you support legislation to replace Columbus Day with Indigenous Peoples in state statute as the recognized holiday on the second Monday of October? (Y/N)

YES.

LONG past due!

9. **School Mascots.** Would you support legislation to prohibit the use of Native American mascots in Massachusetts public schools? (Y/N)

YES.

H. Good Government and Strong Democracy

A strong democracy depends on a transparent and representative government and an engaged public. Too often, however, we see centralized, unaccountable power and barriers to participation. An undemocratic, centralized power structure on Beacon Hill makes it easier for lobbyists to target the top and undermine the system. Despite recent reforms, a weak public records system stymies government accountability: MA is one of only two states where all three branches of state government claim to be exempt. A strong democracy requires an engaged electorate, but voter turnout in midterm elections, and especially local elections, remains low. Although election modernization legislation in 2014, 2018, and 2022 helped bring much-needed reforms, we still lag behind states in New England and around the country in making voting accessible (Maine, for instance, has allowed for Election Day Registration since the 1970s).

A centralized power system, a skewed campaign finance system, and restrictive voting laws together help create a situation in which our elections are the [least competitive in the country](#).

MA has the least competitive elections in the country. (Source)

State Legislative Competitiveness Index in Massachusetts, 2010-2022					
Year	Open seats	Incs. in contested primaries	Major party competition	Competitiveness Index	Rank
2010	17.0%	8.4%	48.0%	24.5	41 / 46
2012	5.0%	10.0%	33.0%	16.0	44 / 44
2014	11.0%	9.6%	38.5%	19.7	41 / 46
2016	6.5%	10.7%	23.0%	13.4	44 / 44
2018	12.0%	11.4%	30.0%	17.8	46 / 46
2020	7.5%	12.4%	21.0%	13.6	44 / 44
2022	12.0%	11.9%	30.0%	18.0	46 / 46

Lower-income, ethnically diverse municipalities have lower voter turnout than whiter, more affluent communities, leading to reduced voice in state politics.

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Turnout (Nov 2022)</u>
Lawrence	22.8%
Springfield	24.9%
Lowell	29.7%
Chelsea	31.7%
New Bedford	33.0%
Fall River	33.0%
Brockton	33.1%
Southbridge	34.3%
Holyoke	34.4%
Lynn	35.0%

Source: [MassLive](#)

1. **Please explain your principles and proposals relative to good government and strong democracy.**

The lack of transparency in our state government is at the core of our broken legislative process. When we, the people, don't have the ability to see how our Representatives are voting, it's antithetical to the democratic process. And until we have that visibility, it will be business as usual on Beacon Hill. And business as usual is NOT good enough for the people of Massachusetts because currently it is performative democracy.

This means putting pressure on all of our Representatives, including the Speaker of the house, to publish all committee votes, allow at least 30 minutes for Representatives to read amendments before voting on them and 72 hours before the House votes on bills so that the public can also lend their voice to the process. These measures are the basis of a strong democratic process. And, without them, no issue can be authentically advocated for by any Representative. The current incumbent has voted against ALL transparency measures that have come before the House in the 23 years he's been in office. Regardless of House rules, I promise to always make my votes public. You and my constituents will always know where I stand.

2. **Optional/As Applicable: Please indicate work you personally have done to promote transparency, campaign finance reform, legislative rules reform, and access to voting.**

I have been working hard to educate my community about transparency and what it means to democracy. I ran for office in 2022, and am doing so again because those in power never give up that power willingly. I support with my time/money any organization that helps to keep the focus on the issue of transparency year after year!

3. **Legislative Transparency—Part I.** The Massachusetts Legislature lacks many basic transparency measures found in other state legislatures around the country. Would you vote in favor of making the following items available online...? (Y/N)

a. All committee votes, whether taken by electronic poll or formal roll call?

YES.

b. All written testimony submitted for or against bills (with appropriate redactions)?

YES.

4. **Legislative Transparency—Part II.** Legislators only vote to change the rules at the start of the legislative session, but all legislators can model transparency on their own throughout the session. Would you commit to making your committee votes available online on your website, with reader-friendly language about the bills voted on? (Y/N)

YES.

5. **Public Records Law.** Massachusetts is the only state where the Governor's Office, the Legislature, and the Judiciary claim full exemptions from the public records laws. Would you support eliminating these exemptions? (Y/N)

YES.

6. **Expanding Access to Public Meetings.** During the pandemic, the ability to attend and participate in public meetings virtually has expanded the number of people who are able to participate, removing barriers faced by people with disabilities, people with small children, people with mobility issues, or people with scheduling conflicts (among many others). Would you support updating Open Meeting Law so that people can choose to participate remotely in public meetings on a permanent basis, even after the pandemic emergency ends, and providing the necessary funds to municipalities to implement this? (Y/N)

YES.

7. **Removing Barriers to Running.** The cost of child care can prove prohibitive to parents seeking to run for office. Would you support legislation to explicitly allow parents running for office to use campaign funds to pay for child care? (Y/N)

YES.

8. **Same Day Registration.** Massachusetts lags behind other states in making voting accessible for all. Do you support eliminating Massachusetts's arbitrary and exclusionary 20-day voter registration cutoff and allowing voters to register or update their registration at the polls on Election Day and during the early voting period? (Y/N)

YES.

9. **Local Elections.** Municipalities across Massachusetts have sought to expand the franchise for local elections, but remain hamstrung by the home rule process.

- a. **Would you support legislation to enable municipalities to expand the franchise to 16- and 17-year-olds for local elections?** (Y/N)

YES.

- b. **Would you support legislation to enable municipalities to expand the franchise to legal non-citizens (e.g., Green Card holders) for local elections?** (Y/N)

YES.

10. **Voting Rights Restoration.** Would you support restoring the franchise to incarcerated individuals serving time for felony convictions (Their right to vote was taken away by ballot twenty years ago)? (Y/N)

YES.

11. **Campaign Public Financing.** Would you support the extension of the limited public financing system to include campaigns for state representative and state senate?
(Y/N)

YES.

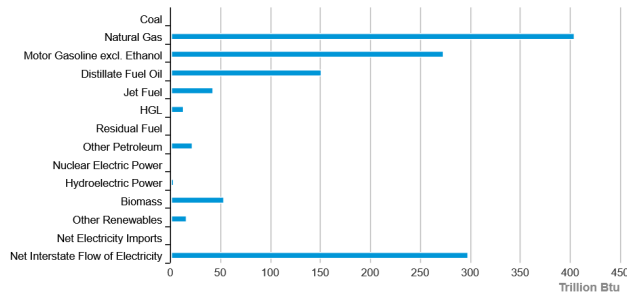
I. Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Protection

As a coastal state, Massachusetts will be hit particularly hard by climate change, but we are not responding with the necessary urgency. In order to avoid catastrophic climate change, global carbon emissions need to be [halved by 2030](#) and brought to net zero by 2050, and affluent countries and states must go further. In 2016, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled that the state has failed to meet its legal obligation to set and enforce annual limits on greenhouse gas emissions as outlined in the 2008 Global Warming Solutions Act. Setting and reaching these goals, as well as the goals of the 2021 Next Generation Roadmap law, will require the decarbonization of our state economy and a transition away from fossil fuels toward clean, renewable sources of energy. In light of Congressional gridlock at the federal level, the state government must take a role in accelerating this transition and ensuring that equity is at the forefront.

Public transit must play a role in decarbonizing our transportation system, as well as advancing complementary goals of equity and inclusion. However, Massachusetts politicians have lost their understanding of public transit as a public good that benefits all residents and businesses in Massachusetts, not just those who use it in their daily lives. The greatest evidence of this is their neglect of the MBTA: its debt has grown to nearly [\\$5 billion](#), and it would need [more than \\$10 billion](#) to bring infrastructure and equipment up to a state of good repair. Regional Transit Authorities that serve communities, including Gateway Cities across the state, face enormous capital needs as well.

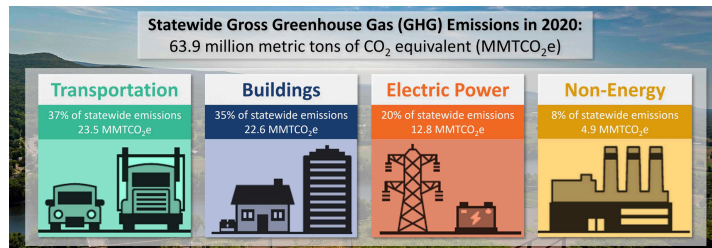
Despite recent progress, Massachusetts is still overwhelmingly dependent on fossil fuels.

Massachusetts Energy Consumption Estimates, 2021



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System

Transportation is currently the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in MA.



1. **Please explain your principles and proposals relative to sustainable infrastructure and environmental protection.**

"First, we need to stop dancing around what needs to be done and do it. Second, we have to make the solutions workable for the people who will be implementing them AND for the people who will be affected most by the solutions available.

To quote from the Mothers Out Front website: "Energy efficiency is the healthiest and most abundant renewable resource available for us as we reduce our use of fossil fuels." In Massachusetts, 82% of our electricity is generated from burning natural gas, which is almost double the national average! This is why energy efficiency is an integral part of fighting climate change. I believe it's also the key to a swift and just transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy. Why, because energy efficiency allows us to use new technology to create buildings, and houses that are able to cut down on the amount of energy we use even when we do need to turn on the lights, wash the clothes, or cook dinner! Massachusetts use of Natural Gas hurts both the Citizens of Massachusetts AND of the states supplying the natural gas!

My good friend Deb Wild who was president of our Mothers Out Front Waltham chapter always used to say to ANYONE who would listen: "Natural Gas will not save us!" Unfortunately we lost Deb to cancer in 2022 – but her fight against climate change lives on here in Waltham! The unwillingness of many in the State House to set big goals for climate change initiatives is not only frustrating, but dangerous. I am fully committed to passing meaningful climate crisis legislation. I don't think that 2050 is an adequate "timeline" for us to put on legislation that is meant to save our planet unless we're anxious to live out a "Waterworld" like existence. The 2030 deadline for going electric that has been proposed by many progressive candidates is a much more realistic deadline to shoot for in our bills and their implementation if we actually want to change the course of the path we are currently on. I am continuing to talk with climate activists from many sectors – design and construction, renewable energy, and social justice. The thing I have been most surprised by is that we have solutions already – solutions that we know can and will work, what we do not have is the political will to pass and implement legislation concerning those solutions. For example:

We can green neighborhoods all at once instead of one building at a time – read here. We can address our climate crisis needs while prioritizing social justice with programs like: The Just Communities Protocol Energy storage – the key to going electric is HERE! (if links did not transfer I can provide them too you)

2. **Optional/As Applicable: Please indicate work you personally have done to protect the environment and expand access to public transportation.**

My husband and I spend a great deal of time practicing what we preach. We both volunteer for the Waltham Land Trust. My husband is on the board and I am on the special events and fundraising committee. We show up at city council meetings, we testify, we educate and we argue with poorly informed elected officials. We build a "Good Enough" House, we have solar and are fully electric, and

super insulated. My husband uses a fully electric pickup for his design and build construction company. We are dedicated to living our values and helping others do the same.

Public transportation in Waltham is virtually non-existent. We lost (under the current incumbent) a significant number of our bus lines with the MBTA. I work in Boston and in order to get from my home to work using public transit I would need to take 3 buses and 2 T lines and it would take upwards of 2 hours. Unfortunately, I cannot do that and also get my son to and from school so I have to drive. I will continue to advocate for the expansion of public transportation in Waltham, including the addition of bike lanes and pedestrian friendly infrastructure.

3. **100% Renewable Energy.** Scientists have argued that, with existing technologies, the US could supply 100% of energy needs with renewable sources. Would you support requiring that Massachusetts adopt a target of sourcing electricity from 100% renewable energy sources by 2035? (Y/N)

YES.

4. **Expanding Solar Coverage.** Would you support legislation to create permanent incentives for siting solar projects where they have the least environmental impact, i.e., on buildings and disturbed land? (Y/N)

YES.

5. **Fossil Fuel Infrastructure.** Do you oppose the expansion of fossil fuel infrastructure in the state? (Y/N)

YES.

6. **Make Polluters Pay.** Do you support holding the corporations who are most responsible for causing global climate change financially accountable to pay for damages caused by climate driven extreme weather and the infrastructure improvements needed for resilience? (Y/N)

YES.

7. **Zero-Carbon Renovation Fund.** Would you support creating a fund to jumpstart zero-carbon renovations in existing buildings like affordable housing and public schools, and in environmental justice communities? (Y/N)

YES.

8. **Environmental Justice.** Would you support requiring the Energy Facilities Siting Board to consider environmental justice, public health, and climate impacts in decision-making on siting projects? (Y/N)

YES.

9. **Plastic Bag Ban.** Would you support a statewide ban on single-use plastic bags?

(Y/N)

YES.

10. **Electrifying Public Transit.** In Massachusetts, 43 percent of GHG emissions in 2016 came from transportation infrastructure and vehicles. Tackling this will require a shift away from cars and toward public transit, as well as electrification of both. Would you support requiring the electrification of the MBTA bus fleet by 2030, RTA fleets by 2035, and the MBTA rail system by 2035? (Y/N)

YES.

11. **Free Public Transit.** Do you support making public transit in the Commonwealth fare-free? (Y/N)

YES.

III. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Limit answer to 150 words or fewer.

Use this space to add any other issues important to your vision for Massachusetts or any other matter you think progressive voters should know about your candidacy.