



**PROGRESSIVE MASSACHUSETTS**  
**2024 Legislative**  
ENDORSEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

**Candidate:** (KC) Kelechi Linardon

**Office Sought:** State Representative, 8th Suffolk

**Party:** Democratic

**Website:** [www.kc4boston.com](http://www.kc4boston.com)

Email questions to [elections@progressivemass.com](mailto: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 am running for State Representative to work together with communities to bring a REAL CHANGE. My top three priorities are: Advocating to ensure Human Rights, Equal quality Education, Health Care Equality, Low Income Affordable housing, Quality Education and Climate Change Infrastructure.

### **2. What prepares you to serve in this capacity?**

I have been an advocate in Civil rights and Human rights for many years. Boston is the Capital of Massachusetts, and it belongs to the people of Massachusetts regardless of your race, gender or disabilities. I've been an activist in many areas of Civil Rights and have strong advocacy abilities in many issues ranging from: climate change adaptation infrastructure, climate change issues especially for the future generation air pollution health issues, health care equality, Judicial System Reform, ending police brutalities. Voters Rights, Systematic racism and discrimination reform, Housing gentrification in the black communities. Racial steering in government benefit programs including affordable low-income housing, housing benefits, social justice, and a universal system of affordable high-quality early education and etc.

### **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?**

There is not enough diversity in the state Legislature, it is still largely underrepresented, and I believe that we would be able to push a more progressive legislative agenda if there were more people of color, especially black people in the Legislature leadership, and in the administration leadership.

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

California is the first state to tackle reparations for Black residents. I'd like to look into proposals like the one in California and Evanston, Illinois which is providing Reparations programs to acknowledge and address harms caused by human rights violations such as slavery, segregation, or the systematic denial of fair housing, education, or employment opportunities.

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

I worked with leaders from different communities, legislatives and across the State to override the Governor's veto on the RAFT line item/bill which was presented and voted by

House Representatives achieving a desired outcome which brought a new policy to the RAFT Program benefit that I help passed in the state, to help rehouse people by providing them a first, last and security deposit. I also participated with the leaders in the Boston City Councils redistricting hearing to redistrict the city and we achieved a desired outcome. I have many other examples I can provide which are also nationwide coalitions that we achieve desired outcomes.

**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?**

I have always spoken in the interest of the people because the government is for the people and supposed to work for the people equally. I am a person who brings real change that matters to the communities, to the people and change on issues that matters to the communities. Most politicians do not remember that they are elected to serve the people and not for their own personal agendas or the agendas of the richest.

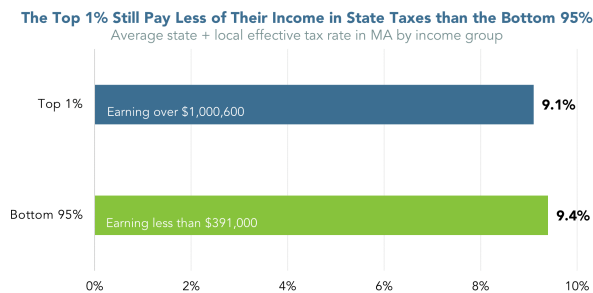
## II. The Issues

### A. Revenue and Taxation

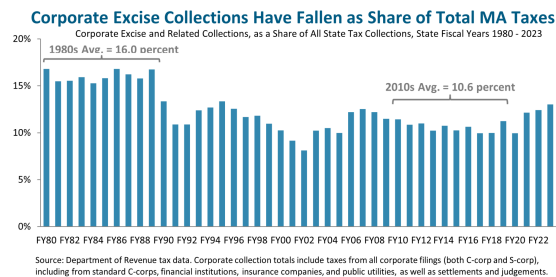
Although Massachusetts has developed the moniker of “Taxachusetts,” our history shows the opposite. Between 1977 and 2016, Massachusetts [reduced state taxes](#) by more than all but two other states. Because of income tax cuts enacted between 1998 and 2002, Massachusetts lost over \$4 billion in tax 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?**

Regressive taxes take a larger percentage of income from low-income earners than from middle- and high-income earners. Regressive taxes affect our most vulnerable communities the hardest, and that includes some areas in my communities that I am potentially going to represent. As State Representative, I will advocate and fight hard for a progressive tax structure that allows us to fully fund all the important programs that help our communities and neighborhoods progress including struggling small business. Progressive tax and transfer systems are broadly supported by the general population. Progressive taxes help reduce inequality. Progressive taxes, particularly direct income taxes, are a key channel for governments to reduce inequality. I will support tax reforms that improve progressivity and maintain or even increase progressivity of the tax systems.

**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.).**

**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
<b>Living Wage</b>	\$27.89	\$52.46	\$67.41	\$18.33	\$28.38	\$36.20
<b>Poverty Wage</b>	\$7.24	\$9.83	\$12.41	\$4.91	\$6.21	\$7.50
<b>Minimum Wage</b>	\$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.**

I will support proposals regarding creating good-paying jobs for all and reducing inequality in the Commonwealth. I will oppose all legislation to weaken minimum wage laws, including the creation of a sub-minimum wage for teenage workers. I will propose to adopt the Center for Law and Social Policy "Creating Good Jobs for Working Families" 2021 brief proposal presented to Congress and The Biden-Harris Administration. I will prioritize legislative proposals that help to improving the job quality, workplace protections, and training opportunities of essential jobs, like caregiving jobs. These critical jobs in childcare, early education, and long-term care have traditionally been held by women, especially women of color, and offer low pay, little or no benefits, and few opportunities for training and advancement. I will propose a transparent legislative bill for Individuals from underserved communities to not face systemic barriers in the workplace. I will propose to create an Interagency Task Force council to increase access to good jobs, with a focus on growing sectors and improving the job quality of "essential" jobs paying low wages. Creating Good jobs are the foundation of an equitable economy that lifts up workers and families and makes businesses more competitive globally. They allow everyone to share in prosperity and support local communities and the entire U.S. economy. Workers know the value of a good job that provides stability and security for them and their families. All work is important and deserving of dignity. Many companies recognize that providing good quality jobs that make them an employer of choice creates a clear competitive advantage when it comes to recruitment, retention, and execution of a company's mission.

**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.

**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.

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.

**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

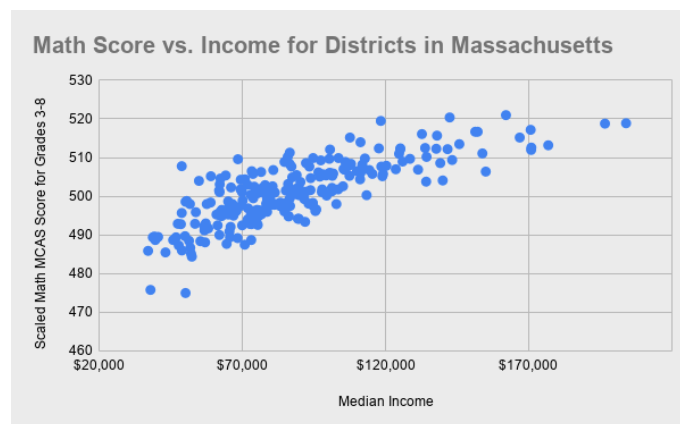
Massachusetts parents and caregivers face the [highest child care and early education costs of any state in the US](#). The average annual cost of infant care in Massachusetts is more than half of what a full-time minimum wage worker earns in a year. These costs are prohibitively expensive for low- and 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.

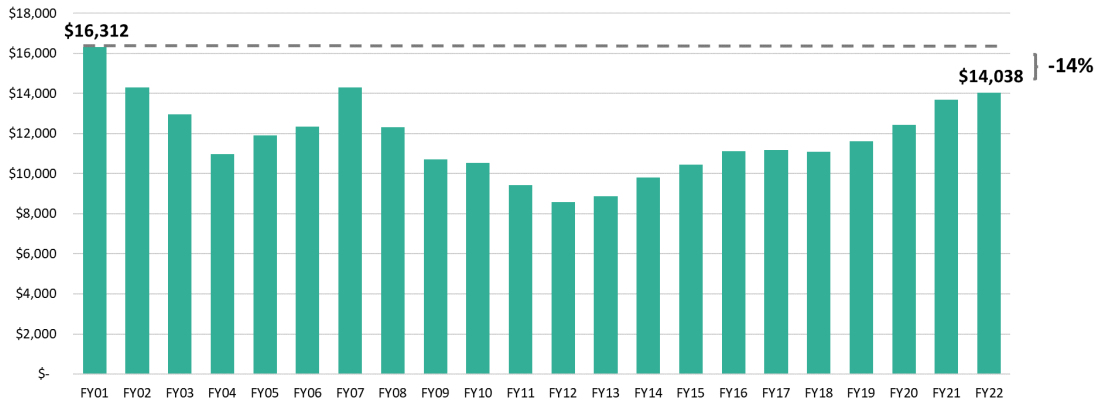
**Standardized test scores have a very strong correlation with the income of the school district. ([Source](#))**



**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.**

I am in support of Education Reform. Massachusetts has some of the best schools in the country, but persistent achievement gaps demonstrate the need for continued improvement. We have the capacity to make our schools the best in the world. To that end, if I am elected, I will challenge the status quo and as well as expand proven programs to ensure all public-school children receive a high-quality education especially in the minorities' communities to expand equality. As an advocate, defending and promoting the rights and benefits of public education and their employees is one of my priorities. I will support a proposal for student loan debt cancellation. I will co-sponsor and support legislation that would establish a system of high-quality early education and daycare for working families in MA, centering on affordability and access. I will co-sponsor and support legislation that increases funding for public higher education to a level that will at least equal the average per capita spending in the United States. I will support policies that promote the success of quality public schools that serve all children. I believe that the expansion of Commonwealth charter schools in Massachusetts diverts critical resources from local schools and creates an education system that is separate and unequal and therefore I will support increasing revenues to ensure quality public education and strengthening Massachusetts' public schools, community colleges and universities to maximize student learning. I will support increasing funding to our public colleges and universities and for public higher education. Public higher education promotes student success and is essential to economic growth and job creation. To maintain and improve our competitive position in Massachusetts, we must have a first-rate system of affordable and accessible public higher education. I will support legislation to make child carefree for low-income families and ensure that no family has to pay more than 7% of their

income on childcare. I will support a proposal in creating universal, free Pre-K, accessible to any resident of Massachusetts, integrated into the public school system.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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)

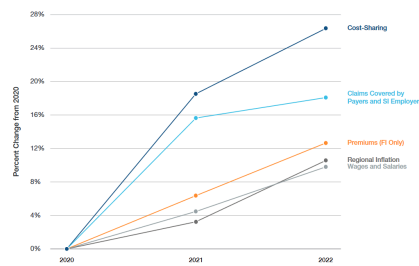
YES.

## 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

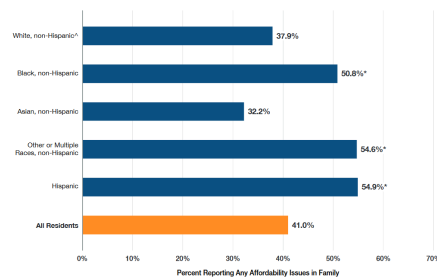


Member cost-sharing and premiums increased at a faster rate than regional inflation and wages and salaries from 2020 to 2022, driven in part by fluctuations in utilization during this time period.

Source: From reported data to CNA, Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
 Note: 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 comparable from 2020 to 2022, and 2021 claims and data as of 2022. Not an 2021 issue 2020 issue. Data not below the benchmark threshold for reporting and did not submit data for 2022. Data for labor is included in CNA's and CNA's. See website for more.

### 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 high share of family income 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 estimate for reference group is statistically significant at the 5% level.



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

Inadequate health insurance coverage is one of the largest barriers to health care access, and the unequal distribution of coverage contributes to disparities in health. Many people face barriers especially people of color that prevent or limit access to needed health care services, which may increase the risk of poor health outcomes and health disparities. Out-of-pocket medical care costs may lead individuals to delay or forgo needed care (such as doctor visits, dental care, and medications), and medical debt is common among both insured and uninsured individuals. People with lower incomes are often uninsured, and minority groups account for over half of the uninsured population. Lack of health insurance coverage may negatively affect health. Expanding access to health services is an important step toward reducing health disparities. Affordable health insurance is part of the solution, but factors like economic, social, cultural, and geographic barriers to health care must also be considered, as must new strategies to increase the efficiency of health care delivery. Health care access and equity is near and dear to me and I have seen the health disparities and systematic racism in our communities and it is necessary to end systematic racism in healthcare system especially in women of color health care accessibility and equality. Structural Racism Affects Healthcare and everyone deserve to access health care with dignity and discrimination against patients of color limits their access to healthcare and the quality of their treatment. I will propose to ensure equity of health care outcomes and options within all communities and with equal quality affordable health care accessibility without cost as a prohibiting factor in patients care. I will promote affordable access to quality health care for women of color and for all and address Massachusetts Racial Inequities in Maternal. I will support An Act Protecting Massachusetts Hospitals and Health Systems that addresses both critical funding needs and protection of the hospital workforce from burnout, turnover, and stress. I will support An Act to Strengthen the Massachusetts Home Care Program to strengthen oversight of the industry and establish a licensure process.

**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—I.** 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.

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.

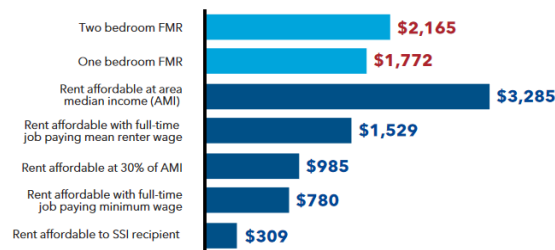
## E. Housing

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.

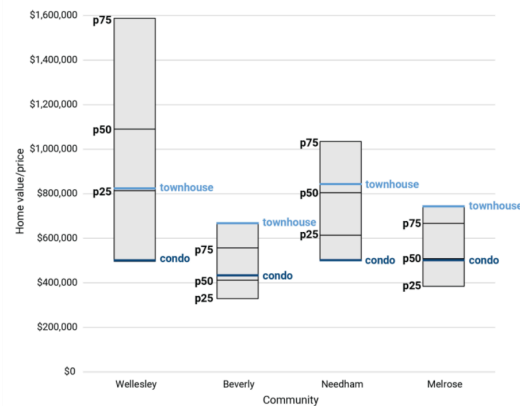
The high cost of housing has led to displacement, and in a growing number of municipalities, the local workforce can no longer afford to live there.

**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.**

Renters with extremely low incomes face the biggest challenges to finding affordable housing. As I mentioned, Massachusetts especially Boston has changed a lot but not for the good of all the people especially when a blue color worker or middle class or low income cannot afford to leave in their own city of Boston anymore dues to high cost of living. These days you cannot even be able to buy a house or condo in Massachusetts or Boston unless you are making over six figure salary which is still not enough. These days you cannot even rent a one-bedroom apartment without having at the least five roommates to be able to pay the rent. I will propose a plan to Keep the communities' residents in their homes and end unfair racial steering segregation gentrification. I will co-sponsor a proposal on Rent Control & Tenant Rights and provide more affordable housing for low incomes. There is a need to Reform the Housing Authorities and end housing choice benefit racial discrimination which will help to end excessive and unnecessary homeliness. I will propose to create equal opportunities for handicap people on disability income to be able to get enough mortgages preapproval to buy homes in Massachusetts including Boston and stay in their homes. I strongly advocate having home stability for people with disabilities and elderlies. I will advocate to Reform and ensure that housing Authority Agencies prioritized and expedited housing or rehousing for the displaced families, elderly's and handicap-people with Disabilities, the Federal protective class members.

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

**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.

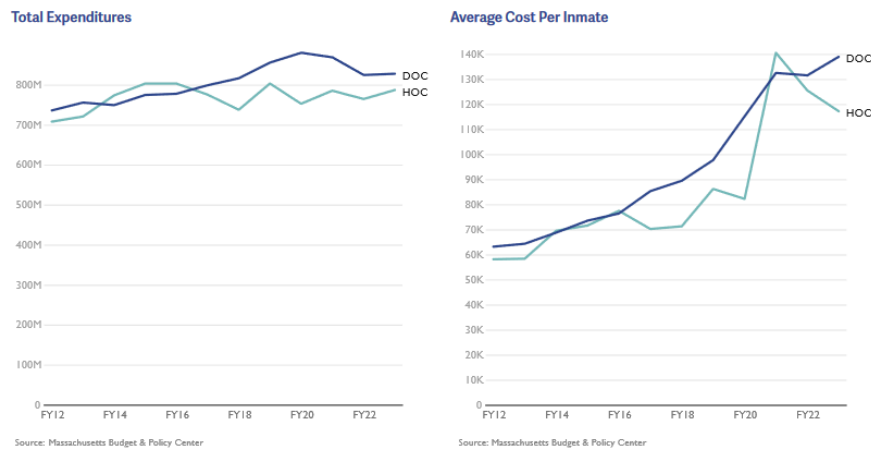
## F. Police Accountability and Decarceration

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.**

Our Commonwealth Massachusetts has yet to break free from systems of racial injustice and I will work on policy proposal to seek to preserve and extend the constitutionally guaranteed rights of people of color in Massachusetts, and to rectify the state's history of systemic racism in the judicial system. We need a judicial Reform and I agree we need a judicial system that does not disproportionately target communities of color and the poor and does not criminalize public health issues such as addiction. In order to achieve a good judicial reform for the people we must look into the real source of the problem, where it started and if I am elected, I will propose a legislative amendment to the Constitution to end the serve till retirement appointment of Judges and require the appointment of Judge's to maximum of 3 years only and no reappointment after. The general public population should be involved in any selection or nomination of the Judges by the Governor so that can be properly vetted by the public. All the candidates for judicial bench nomination must be properly vetted for racial bias and racial hate toward people of color. There must be transparency on the selection of these judges and the Governor must include the general public opinions and approval from the people of Massachusetts and especially must include the approval from different diversities, minorities, non-economic and disadvantaged communities. The entire Justice System in Massachusetts simply does not have any checks and balances on its exercise of power. Each section of it reviews itself and there is no truly independent and non-partisan review process at all. The judges review judges. They have used laws to protect themselves from their negligence, racial bias, prejudice, disseminations and outright wrongdoings to maintain their power base. If I am elected, I will support proposal policy to end Police brutalities by creating sweeping police reform–federal legislation mandating a zero-tolerance approach in penalizing and/or prosecuting police officers who kill unarmed, non-violent, and non-resisting individuals in an arrest. I will also support and propose an expansion of constitutional procedural rights. Policing affects Mass incarceration, and it is a problem in Massachusetts and in US. Many of the worst features of mass incarceration such as racial disparities in prisons can be traced back to policing. The research shows that police disproportionately target Black and other marginalized people in stops, arrests, and use of force. On any given day, hundreds of thousands of people are locked up in jails even though they have not been convicted of a crime, and many of them are in jail simply because they cannot afford cash bail. As a result, they lose their jobs, homes, and families, regardless of guilt, innocence, or legality of the arrest. Although criminal justice administration is a core function of state and local governments, the federal government nonetheless has a vital role to play in both messaging the need to dismantle mass incarceration and incentivizing states to pursue systemic reforms toward that end.

**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

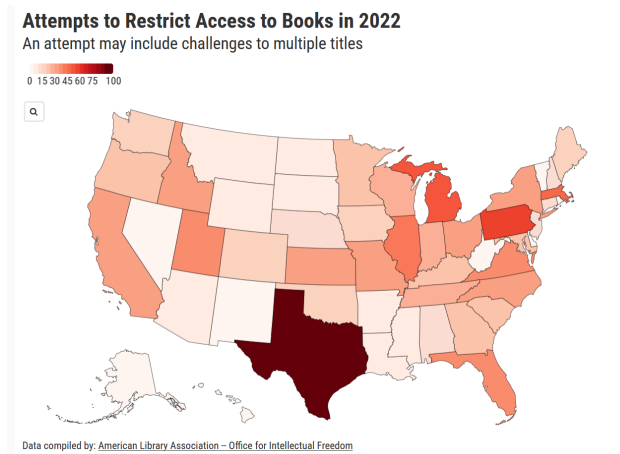
Our commonwealth is at its strongest when we recognize and celebrate the diversity of our population.

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.

One of the important reasons that I am running for this office is to Bring Equality, Balance, Humanity, Dignity, Unity and not Division in the communities. If elected I will propose, support and advocate for basic Human Rights and equal protection for all including the most vulnerable people in our society. We are all habitant of this earth, we all breath the same air and we are all mortals. I believe in the principle that all people are equal and may not be discriminated against because of their race, religion, ethnic group, disabilities gender, or sexual orientation. I will invest in efforts to create more welcoming local communities by increasing

collaboration, coordination and investment in equity and inclusion. I will ensure that all levels of government state and local promote equal justice under the law and uphold civil and human rights, including the right to health and the right to live in a healthy environment.

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

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.

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.**

Municipality	Turnout (Nov 2022)
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.**

My principles of a good government and Strong Democracy are one that has Equality. A good government and Strong Democracy is grounded in the principle that all people are equal and may not be discriminated against because of their race, religion, ethnic group, gender, or sexual orientation. A good government and Strong Democracy are one that has Citizen Participation: A good government and Strong Democracy are one that has Protection of human rights and the environment: In a “good government,” the rights of the minority are protected even though the “majority rules” in a democracy. A good government is one that has Human rights, including (but not limited to) those explicitly protected by the Constitution, must be respected and defended. Government decisions should reflect a deeply rooted respect for human life and human dignity. A good government and Strong Democracy are one that has Equality Accountability to the people: A “good government” is accountable to the people, not to special interests, corporate interests, or the self-interest of elected and appointed officials. Control of the abuse of power: A “good government and Strong Democracy” prevents elected officials or groups of people from misusing or abusing their power. Corruption, conflicts of interest, failure to respect the legitimate authority of other branches of government, acting outside the bounds of one’s own authority, and other abuses must be prevented or at the very least, identified and addressed quickly. To ensure that abuses of power can be controlled, the checks and balances contemplated by our Constitution must be able to operate as intended. Rule of law & due process: In a “good government and Strong Democracy,” no one is above the law; this includes Mayors, Governors, members of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, and the President of the United States. The law must be enforced equally, fairly, consistently, and with respect for human life and dignity. If I am elected, I will strongly advocate and propose for a Good Government and Strong Democracy which includes Accountability, Equality, transparency and Human dignity.

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

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.

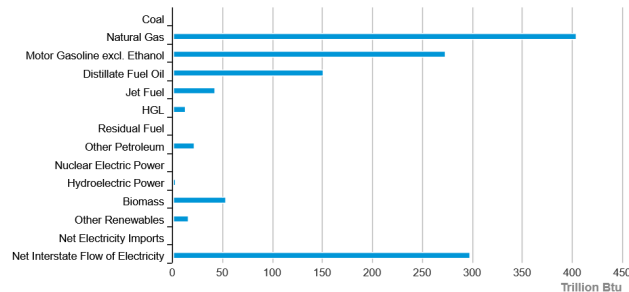
# I. Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Protection

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.

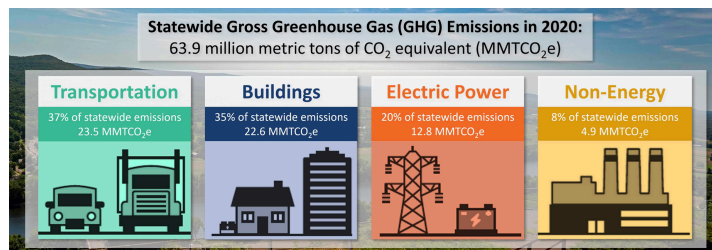
**Despite recent progress, Massachusetts is still overwhelmingly dependent on fossil fuels.**

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.**

Climate change is a threat to our future generation, our children and if I am elected, I plan to include our younger generation voices, opinions, proposals, presentations (their voices need to be heard) on any legislative proposal in solving the Climate change issues. Their bodies and minds are uniquely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change such as pollution, deadly diseases and extreme weather. Killer childhood diseases are spreading more because of environmental degradation and climate change. Children are more likely to suffer from air pollution than adults. Higher levels of exposure to traffic air pollution increased the likelihood that a child had doctor-diagnosed asthma, used asthma medication, and had current wheeze, wheeze during the past year, or reduced measures of lung function. Children are at higher risk of health problems from heat and air pollution, and they will be exposed to even more health issues unless we address climate change. Climate change is serious problem which all human Beings should not ignore, and we need environmental protection reform. Warmer temperatures over time are changing weather patterns and disrupting the usual balance of nature. This poses many risks to human beings and all other forms of life on Earth. If I am elected, I plan on proposing to expedite the shift to clean energy at the state and local level and help disadvantaged communities obtain federal funding for climate resilience, clean energy, and climate justice projects. I will propose to directly assist marginalized communities to secure access to clean, affordable drinking water and solar energy system. Climate change is expected to worsen harmful ground-level ozone, increase people's exposure to allergens like pollen, and contribute to worsening air quality. People in Massachusetts who are experiencing deprivation or other forms of socioeconomic disadvantage, including minorities-ethnic groups, are more likely to live close to sources of air pollution, such as major roads, trains or industrial sources. In cities, where most of the population now lives, have a disproportionate impact on the most deprived communities. These inequalities are the basis of the deprivation gradient in morbidity and mortality related to air pollution and heat, which exacerbates the effects of other risk factors, such as inadequate access to healthy food or poor housing and working conditions. Air pollution and climate change are both threats to global population health and require a response that involves intersectoral policy and action. I will support the Decarbonization and Climate Resilience Funding for disadvantaged communities local and state.

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

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.

As I stated in the beginning, I have always spoken in the interest of the people because the government is for the people and supposed to work for the people equally. I want to work together with communities to bring a REAL Change that matters to the people and Change on issues that matters to the communities. The elected officials should not be our enemies but rather should be our allies. We should be able to trust and rely on our elected officials that we hired in our communities. We need human connection from the people that we officially elected. Our elected officials should not only work for the richest or for the most popular and their elected office doors should be open for all people in the communities. I would be honored to have the endorsement of Progressive Massachusetts, and work with Progressive in representing my communities at the State House. I am a hard-working person and will work even harder for the people and the communities if I am elected