



PROGRESSIVE MASSACHUSETTS
2026 District Attorney
ENDORSEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Candidate: Adam Deitch

Office Sought: District Attorney, Norfolk County

Party: Democrat

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General Questions

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

I'm running for District Attorney because I believe Norfolk County deserves a DA's Office defined by fairness, competence, trust, and professionalism. I left my position as a federal prosecutor because I believe victims are not getting the justice they deserve, public confidence in the system has eroded, and the DA's Office needs new leadership (and an outside perspective) focused on accountability rather than politics.

To that end, under my leadership as DA, we will be focused on accountability across three key categories:

(1) We will hold criminals accountable and keep Norfolk County safe by building and running an office defined by fairness, competence, trust, and professionalism;

(2) We will be accountable in our dealings with survivors, victims, and their family members by putting them at the center of everything we do; and

(3) We will hold ourselves accountable to the public through transparent and open communication, implementing principles and practices of data-driven prosecution, ensuring prosecutors and investigators adhere to the highest ethical standards, and eliminating politics from the work of the office.

2. What prepares you to serve in this capacity?

Until November 2025, I served as a federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Boston, initially handling cases ranging from bank robberies to gun and drug cases, to child exploitation and cyberstalking, to all kinds of fraud. As a member of the Public Corruption & Special Prosecutions Unit, I focused on corruption cases across Massachusetts, including the prosecution of driving school instructors who were paying bribes in exchange for no-show driver's licenses and Massachusetts State Police troopers for stealing tens of thousands of dollars in pay for shifts they never worked. I also worked extensively on investigations and prosecutions here in Norfolk County – arising out of conduct relating directly to the work of the DA's Office, Norfolk County's State Police Detective Unit, and/or local police departments. Taken together, this experience – and the steady drumbeat of cases eroding public trust in the DA's Office – led me to the decision to run for DA. It's also because I have that experience – putting a microscope to entrenched institutions – that makes me uniquely qualified for this job, in this moment.

3. Do you consider yourself progressive, and if so, how would you define "progressive"?

Yes – I consider myself progressive, especially to the extent progressive means improving the system, increasing transparency, using evidence-based practices, and ensuring that everyone is treated equally under the law. I also believe that the Norfolk County DA's Office should be on the cutting edge of best practices in

criminal justice, and part of my policy agenda for the office includes introducing a first-of-its-kind Anti-Corruption Task Force, building a real Conviction Integrity Unit, and establishing a dedicated Cold Case Unit. I also want to implement principles and practices of data-driven prosecution, enabling the office to collect, analyze and marshal data – and to better communicate with the public.

As District Attorney, my focus will be on delivering justice fairly, protecting victims, and restoring trust in the DA's Office. And to be clear, I believe the job of a District Attorney is not to pursue an ideological agenda – it's to faithfully enforce the law, protect public safety, and ensure that the goal at the end of the day is justice, and not just winning.

4. Name two current or former DAs, anywhere in the U.S., whom you most admire for their approach to the office, and why?

First, I admire Robert Morgenthau, the longtime District Attorney in Manhattan, for his relentless pursuit of justice for survivors, victims, and their families and for his groundbreaking work investigating and prosecuting white-collar crime at the state level. He's also known for setting the gold standard for training young prosecutors, the best practices of which I intend to implement here in Norfolk County. I also admire Eli Savit, the current District Attorney of Washtenaw County, Michigan (now the Democratic nominee for Michigan Attorney General) for his dual approach of defending the rights of victims while directly confronting systemic injustice.

5. What is one specific policy or procedure instituted by another DA's office you would like to replicate, if elected?

As discussed above, I'd like to build a truly world-class program in Norfolk County to recruit, train, and retain the best aspiring prosecutors in Massachusetts (and beyond). Under my leadership, we will overhaul the office's training program to ensure that every new prosecutor receives rigorous, hands-on instruction in discovery, grand jury practice, trial advocacy, ethics, evidence, and trauma-informed practice. We will invest in continuing professional development, including mentorship, advanced litigation training, and increased opportunities to learn from experienced prosecutors and trial lawyers. And fairness, excellence, professionalism, and accountability will be core values of the office, where we will make clear that these values – and not just winning – define success.

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

The so-called "war on drugs" was an abject failure that had real consequences for so many individuals, families, and communities – including a reckless, disproportionate effect along racial and socioeconomic lines. As District Attorney, I will work to keep our streets safe by investigating and prosecuting drug traffickers targeting vulnerable communities, but also – critically – by addressing crimes driven by substance use disorder in a treatment-oriented way.

I would describe my philosophy with respect to low-level, nonviolent offenses like drug possession as diversion- and treatment-oriented whenever public safety is not otherwise implicated. Every situation should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and charging decisions should be based on risk, context, data, and outcomes. I believe that regimented, reflexive charging decisions can exacerbate underlying problems and actually undermine public safety in the long run. In low-level, nonviolent cases involving first-time offenders, diversion will be the first choice. When substance use disorder is implicated, we will focus on treatment-based resolutions and work to avoid convictions that create lifelong barriers to better outcomes. ADAs will also be trained on (and expected to understand) how trauma, addiction, and mental illness affect behavior and decision-making – especially when working with survivors who may also be struggling with these issues. This approach will reduce recidivism, bolster public safety, and treat people with dignity.

In addition, I believe the DA's Office must confront the substance use and opioid crises through a data-driven approach that emphasizes education, treatment, and long-term support (including assistance in facilitating support after release for incarcerated defendants with substance use disorder). As an office, we will track recidivism outcomes for diversion vs. incarceration, the effectiveness of treatment-oriented resolutions, and disparities affecting unhoused individuals or people with mental health issues. Policies will be adjusted over time based on what actually improves safety and stability.

7. What is your view on mass incarceration and how a prosecutor can help disrupt this phenomenon?

While incarceration rates in Massachusetts are low compared to other states, we're still incarcerating people at rates much higher than the rest of the world. We have to prioritize prevention, diversion, and treatment whenever appropriate, and especially for first-time, nonviolent offenders, all the while acknowledging and addressing systemic biases (and confronting the substance use and opioid crises through a data-driven approach, as discussed above). This approach will increase public safety, reduce rates of incarceration, and improve outcomes over time.

Alternatives to prosecution and incarceration

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

First, I will treat mental health issues (and substance use disorder and housing instability) in a public safety-focused but treatment-oriented way – as drivers of criminal behavior that must be acknowledged and addressed (never ignored or punished reflexively). In low-level, nonviolent cases driven by addiction, mental illness, or housing instability, I will prioritize diversion, treatment, and support – over incarceration – whenever appropriate. ADAs will be trained on (and expected to understand) how trauma, addiction, and mental illness affect behavior and decision-making – especially when working with survivors who may also be struggling with these issues. That said, serious or violent offenses will be prosecuted aggressively. This approach will reduce recidivism, bolster public safety, and treat people with dignity.

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

Keeping young people out of the criminal justice system whenever possible is critical for both fairness and public safety over time. In most school-related and/or low-level youth offender cases, the best response is accountability through diversion, school-based interventions, or community programs, rather than criminal prosecution. As District Attorney, I will expand and prioritize diversion options for young people, especially for nonviolent conduct, and work closely with schools, our local police departments, and community partners to identify and address underlying issues early. I will also aim to reduce disparities across municipalities by encouraging consistent guidelines for when school-based incidents should be handled within the school system, diverted, or referred for prosecution. While local practices may vary, the DA's Office can promote more uniform, fair decision-making across the county.

3. **What role, if any, do you think there is for SROs and the police in our schools?**

First, I believe that in Norfolk County we have some incredible, thoughtful, empathetic SROs who play an important and meaningful role in the schools and with the students they serve. That said, over the course of my campaign I've learned that the needs and preferences of individual communities vary across Norfolk County when it comes to SROs, and at the end of the day individual communities should continue to be empowered to make decisions about what kind of police presence, if any, should exist in their schools. In many communities in Norfolk County, parents laud SROs and their kids' experiences with them – and for many the only interaction they have with the police is through their kids' SRO; in other communities, parents strongly oppose the presence of any police in schools. At bottom, I believe well-trained, invested SROs can serve a positive and important role in the communities they serve.

4. **Under what circumstances would your office seek diversion and alternatives to incarceration?**

As discussed in responses to questions above and below, I am a strong believer that diversion, treatment, and other alternatives to incarceration are powerful tools for any smart, modern DA's Office. As DA, in low-level, nonviolent cases (especially those driven by addiction, mental illness, or housing instability), I will prioritize diversion, treatment, and support – over incarceration – whenever appropriate. ADAs will be trained on (and expected to understand) how to evaluate cases and defendants individually, how to pursue alternatives to incarceration when possible, and how trauma, addiction, and mental illness can affect behavior. As I note in other responses here as well, serious or violent offenses will still be prosecuted aggressively. Overall, this approach will simultaneously improve public safety while reducing recidivism.

Charging/Pre-Trial:

1. **Do you support the elimination of cash bail? (Y/N) If not, under what circumstances do you think cash bail is appropriate?**

Mostly yes. As an Assistant U.S. Attorney, I operated in the federal system where we successfully evaluate the two critical factors for pretrial detention – dangerousness and risk of flight – without cash bail. And I believe that's exactly what decisions about pretrial detention should be based on: First, is the defendant a danger to the community? And second, is the defendant likely to flee? Ability to pay should not be a factor in deciding whether to detain a criminal defendant.

2. **Under what circumstances would you move for dangerousness/58A?**

Under my leadership as DA, we will follow the law and move under 58A when an individualized, defendant-specific, and case-specific analysis leads us to conclude that the defendant poses a danger that cannot be mitigated by reasonable conditions of release. We will utilize 58A thoughtfully, consistently, and in the cases the law was intended to address.

3. **Under what circumstances, if any, do you believe that adult sanctions should be sought against a juvenile?**

Only in the most extreme cases. As DA, I will approach this kind of decision thoughtfully and individually. The office will not have a blanket policy of seeking adult sanctions, nor would we categorically rule them out. The overriding consideration will be protecting public safety while recognizing that rehabilitation is almost always the best goal and most effective outcome for young people.

4. **What steps will your office take to limit unnecessary criminal prosecution for those accused of minor non-dangerous offenses?**

First, I would describe my philosophy with respect to low-level, nonviolent offenses as diversion- and treatment-oriented whenever public safety is not otherwise implicated. Every situation should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and charging decisions should be based on risk, context, data, and outcomes. I believe that regimented, reflexive charging can exacerbate underlying problems and actually undermine public safety in the long run. In low-level, nonviolent cases involving first-time offenders, diversion will be the first choice. When substance use disorder is implicated, we will focus on treatment-based resolutions and work to avoid convictions that create lifelong barriers to better outcomes. As DA, it should go without saying that public safety will always be my number-one priority. So low-level offenses will still be prosecuted in circumstances where, for example, there is a demonstrated risk to others, a defendant repeatedly refuses treatment-based alternatives, or the conduct is linked to broader criminal activity.

5. **In many cases a minor criminal charge can have devastating immigration consequences. What will you do to work with our immigrant populations to ensure they are not exposed to additional punitive consequences? Would your office commit to considering immigration consequences as part of the prosecution decision?**

In short, yes – immigration consequences are one of many factors that prosecutors should understand and consider when exercising lawful discretion, but they should

not automatically determine the outcome of a case. I believe that a prosecutor's responsibility is to seek justice, not simply to get a conviction. That means understanding, and taking into account, all of the consequences that can flow from a criminal case, including, where applicable, immigration consequences. Every case should be evaluated individually based on the facts, the law, the interests of survivors, victims, and their families, and the needs of public safety. Where the law allows for appropriate prosecutorial discretion, my office will make thoughtful, individualized decisions, rather than apply blanket policies.

In my first 100 days as District Attorney, I will visit every city and town across Norfolk County and engage with the community at large, while also conducting deliberate outreach to justice-based organizations like MIRA, MCFJJ, KFC, MACOPGV, and many others. Part of restoring trust within the community is being present and available within it. It will take time and effort to build, rebuild, or augment these bridges in our communities, but I am committed to doing whatever it takes to achieve that.

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

Mandatory minimums are set by statute, and so to some extent prosecutors have an obligation to enforce the law as it stands. At the same time, prosecutors also have significant discretion in how charges are brought, and that discretion should be exercised thoughtfully to ensure that outcomes are fair and proportionate to the conduct involved. In practice, that means carefully evaluating the facts of each case before deciding what to charge. If a mandatory minimum charge accurately reflects the seriousness of the offense – particularly in cases involving serious violence, gun crimes, crimes involving the exploitation of children, or large-scale drug trafficking – then it may be appropriate to pursue it. At the end of the day, the goal should be not to maximize penalties but to seek the just outcome.

Goals, Access, and Transparency

1. **In many prosecutor's offices, prosecutor performance is measured by their conviction rates. How would you go about changing a culture where the focus is on achieving justice, not just 'winning'?**

I talk about this all the time on the campaign trail – a misplaced focus on “winning” has plagued the Norfolk County DA's Office for at least the past few years, including in some high-profile trials in the county. As discussed above, I believe the Norfolk County DA's Office needs wholesale, cultural change – the kind of change that will require firm, thoughtful, decisive leadership. As DA, I will focus on a clear set of priorities and reforms to reset the office culture and ensure the office remains accountable to the public it serves:

- **Openness and Transparency** – Creating and fostering a culture of openness and transparency will be a huge priority for me as DA. To that end, we will do the following, among other things: (1) host a series of public town halls across the county in our first year, giving residents direct access to the DA's Office and an opportunity to ask questions and learn about the goals and good work of the office; (2) launch a modern, accessible website with current data,

working links, and regular updates so the public can easily understand what the office is doing and why; and (3) publicizing the good work the office is doing consistently and proactively, while dramatically expanding engagement by office staff in communities across the county.

- **Ethics and Political Influence** – We will also eliminate politics from the work of the office, full stop. I will not, now or ever, accept campaign contributions from any employee of the office. We will set clear ethical standards for the office by modeling rules for political activity (including and especially as it pertains to the DA's race) after the principles of the Hatch Act. We will establish crystal-clear rules for conflicts of interest for both prosecutors and SPDU investigators. And a senior prosecutor in the office will be charged with supervising and handling all ethics-related matters, including for prosecutors and for conflicts of interest.

- **Recruitment, Training, and Retention** – Recruitment, training, and retention is one of the best ways to effect positive cultural change in the DA's Office. Put simply, I will recruit and retain the best prosecutors in Massachusetts. We will overhaul the office's training program to ensure that every new ADA receives rigorous, hands-on instruction in discovery, grand jury practice, trial advocacy, ethics, trauma-informed practice, and the rules of evidence. I will – personally and actively – work to recruit the best aspiring prosecutors from area law schools (and wherever else!). We will invest in continuing professional development, including mentorship, advanced litigation training, and opportunities to learn from experienced prosecutors and trial lawyers. Fairness, excellence, professionalism, and accountability will be core values of the office, and we will make clear that these values – and not just winning – define success. And we will create clear pathways for growth and advancement such that talented prosecutors want to stay in the office. We will do everything we can to retain the best people for as long as is humanly possible.

- **Technology and Data** – I believe that any forward-thinking DA's Office needs to creatively collect, analyze, and utilize data, both for internal and external purposes. To that end, we will incorporate data into every level of decision-making within the office by, among other things: (1) adopting and implementing a modern case tracking and management system to guide resource allocation, improve efficiency, reduce bias, and achieve better outcomes; (2) using data to evaluate performance and refine policies; and (3) launching a public-facing dashboard with regularly-updated metrics so residents can see what the office is doing.

In short, as DA, I will set a crystal-clear tone about what our values and priorities are and will foster a culture defined by competence, trust, and professionalism.

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

We will recruit and retain a diverse staff and ensure services offered by the office (including and especially services for survivors, victims, and their families) are not limited due to problems of language access.

3. **Will you commit to collecting and sharing data with the public in multiple languages?** (Y/N) YES.
4. **Do you commit to bringing in academic research partners to evaluate new and old policies and to publishing results publicly?** (Y/N) YES.

Civil Forfeiture

1. **In what, if any, circumstances will your office seek civil forfeiture?**

As DA, we will seek civil forfeiture when there is a clear connection to serious criminal activity supported by strong evidence.

2. **Do you think it is appropriate for forfeited assets to be given to law enforcement?** (Y/N) **Why or why not?**

In general, I am comfortable with a portion of forfeited assets being appropriated to the DA's Office and/or to law enforcement for certain purposes.

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

I will always hold the DA's Office to a standard high enough to ensure the clear connection between criminal activity and the property in question, and under my leadership we will never abuse our lawful ability to seek forfeiture.

Post-Conviction

1. **Lengthy terms of probation and supervised release can impede a person's successful reentry into society. What do you consider to be the role of probation in reentry?**

Probation should be a tool to support accountability and successful reentry, and it should not be an indefinite extension of punishment. The purpose of probation should be to help people stay on track, reduce recidivism, and address the underlying factors that contributed to their criminal conduct in the first place.

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

When someone meets the standard for expungement, prosecutors should evaluate each petition on its merits, focusing on a variety of factors, including the seriousness of the original offense, the individual's conduct since the offense, and evidence of rehabilitation. Ultimately, the goal is to balance fairness and second chances with the responsibility to protect the public and ensure that the court has all relevant information when making its decision.

3. **What factors would you prioritize when deciding whether to support an application for parole or clemency?**

Here, I will focus on public safety, a careful review of the individual's conduct and rehabilitation over time – and, critically, thoughtful integration of survivors, victims, and their family members. Key factors will include the nature and seriousness of the original offense, the individual's disciplinary record while incarcerated, participation in programming or treatment, and the individual's release plan and risk of reoffending. As discussed above, under my leadership as DA, survivors, victims, and their families will be at the center of everything we do, including with respect to applications for parole or clemency.

4. **What will you do to ensure that medical and elder parole is made available to qualifying incarcerated people notwithstanding the opposition of victims' families?**

As discussed above, we will evaluate every case and defendant – and every question about medical and elder parole – individually. Here, we'll balance compassion, public safety, and the purpose of incarceration and, when someone is seriously ill or elderly, ask whether continued incarceration serves a meaningful purpose. As also discussed above, under my leadership as DA, survivors, victims, and their families will be at the center of everything we do, including with respect to applications for parole or clemency.

5. **Do you commit to creating a conviction and/or sentencing integrity unit to review past cases for misconduct, mistake, and consonance with justice? (Y/N)**

YES. As a federal prosecutor in the Public Corruption Unit at the U.S. Attorney's Office, and after spending years working for and providing assistance to the Innocence Project, these issues are extremely important to me and will be significant priorities for the District Attorney's Office under my leadership. Specifically, we will launch a real Conviction Integrity Unit that proactively and independently reviews cases where serious questions have been raised. This unit will be grounded in nationally-recognized principles, including independence, flexibility, transparency, and prevention, and will affirmatively review cases with known red flags. Members of the unit will be trained by national-level experts and ultimately work with prosecutors and staff throughout the office to implement preventative measures in ongoing/future investigations.

6. **In Commonwealth v. Mattis, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled that mandatory life sentences without the possibility of parole are unconstitutional for "emerging adults" who were aged 18, 19, or 20 at the time of their offense. The decision is retroactive, giving hundreds of convicted individuals the opportunity for a parole hearing. What are your thoughts on the *Mattis* decision, and what would be your approach if one involving your office went before the Parole Board?**

The *Mattis* decision reflects an important recognition that young adults are closer in development to juveniles than to older adults, and that those differences matter when imposing the most severe penalties in our criminal justice system. Allowing parole eligibility for individuals who were emerging adults at the time of their offense ensures that sentencing remains consistent with modern legal and scientific understandings of brain development and the capacity for change.

Police/Government Actor Misconduct

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

Yes. Particularly given what has come to light over the past few years in Norfolk County, the DA's Office needs to completely overhaul how it evaluates members of law enforcement, with respect to everything from candor to serious misconduct. As an anti-corruption prosecutor, I spent years investigating and prosecuting police misconduct and corruption cases, and I plan to bring that perspective to my leadership of the DA's Office. As one example, I will establish a first-of-its kind Anti-Corruption Task Force to aggressively identify and investigate police and public corruption in Norfolk County. This task force will be led by a senior prosecutor who will coordinate with local law enforcement departments and agencies across the county to field and investigate reports of misconduct. We will also create a confidential reporting hotline for public employees and members of the community to report allegations of corruption and misconduct without fear of retaliation.

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

Under my leadership as DA, police misconduct and corruption will never be tolerated in Norfolk County. As discussed above, as a member of the Public Corruption Unit at the U.S. Attorney's Office, I spent years investigating and prosecuting police misconduct and corruption cases, and I plan to bring that perspective to my leadership at the DA's Office. As one example, I will establish a first-of-its kind Anti-Corruption Task Force to aggressively identify and investigate police and public corruption in Norfolk County. This task force will be led by a senior prosecutor who will coordinate with local law enforcement departments and agencies across the county to field and investigate reports of misconduct.

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

Yes, particularly given my experience investigating and prosecuting police corruption cases as a federal prosecutor – including and especially right here in Norfolk County. At this very moment, we are seeing new revelations every week of horrific text messages sent by a member of the State Police Detective Unit housed at the DA's Office and supervised by the DA. When evidence reveals misconduct, corruption, or deep-seated bias, it is absolutely our responsibility to revisit an officer's prior work – and acknowledge that there could be grave consequences as a result. At the end of the day, justice must remain the fundamental goal of the District Attorney.

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

In an ideal world, no. We've seen what can go wrong when the DA's Office flagrantly spends millions in taxpayer dollars hiring outside prosecutors and experts. As District Attorney, I will establish an Anti-Corruption Task Force, independent from

other units, capable of investigating and prosecuting police misconduct and public corruption without conflict. We'll also have a senior prosecutor tasked with identifying conflicts of interest – and when a conflict exists, we will refer cases outside the office.

Protecting Access to Reproductive Health Care

1. **Will you oppose any effort to criminalize, penalize, intimidate, or surveil people who seek, provide, or assist in accessing reproductive health care, including the criminalization of pregnancy outcomes? (Y/N)**

YES.

2. **Will you support protecting patients, providers, and all those involved in facilitating access to reproductive health care services from out-of-state investigations, prosecutions, or civil actions related to legally-protected reproductive and gender-affirming health care service and commit to enforcing Massachusetts shield laws by declining to investigate or prosecute out-of-state subpoenas and arrest warrants related to legally-protected health care activity? (Y/N)**

YES.

White-Collar Crime

1. **Since the 1990s, prosecution of white-collar crime has [declined dramatically](#). How would you describe your approach to prosecuting financial crimes and other white-collar crimes? What principles, experiences, and priorities would you bring to this work?**

As District Attorney, I will zealously investigate and prosecute white-collar crime in Norfolk County, leaning on my extensive experience litigating the most complicated white-collar cases as both a federal prosecutor and defense attorney. As an Assistant U.S. Attorney, I investigated and prosecuted complex white-collar crime across Massachusetts for years. Prior to that, as a litigator at an international law firm, I handled some of the most complicated white-collar matters, as well as years-long internal investigations. My experience in the white-collar space sets me apart from other candidates in this race, and I look forward to strengthening and expanding the DA's Office's white-collar unit. In addition, my policy agenda for the office includes the establishment of an Elder Fraud Prevention & Enforcement Team, designed to prevent and root out white-collar fraud targeting our senior neighbors.

Legislation & Advocacy

1. **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) **No. Every charging decision should be made on a case-by-case basis.**
 - 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 in theory / conceptually, and – given our understanding of brain development – we need to ensure that emerging adults are treated as such.**
 - c. Decriminalizing consensual sexual activity between adolescents, by creating an exception to the statutory rape law for youth close in age? Massachusetts is one of only three states that criminalizes consensual sexual activity between two adolescents. (Y/N) **Yes, I support creating a narrowly-tailored close-in-age exception for consensual sexual activity between adolescents (though any reform should be carefully drafted to ensure it does not reduce protections for minors in situations involving coercion or significant power imbalances, for example).**
 - d. Eliminating the sentence of life without parole, which is costly and has been shown to be racist in its application? (Y/N) **No. Life without parole should be used sparingly, but the absolute worst, most violent criminals, deserve true life sentences.**
 - e. Restructuring joint venture sentencing such that accomplices to murder are sentenced proportionally to their level of responsibility for a death rather than a minimum sentence of life without parole? (Y/N) **Every case and defendant should be evaluated individually, including and especially with respect to sentencing.**
2. 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) **As a general matter, while I support targeted reforms that ensure accountability for constitutional violations, I believe that any reform must preserve the ability of police and correctional officers to perform their duties without fear of constant litigation arising out of good-faith conduct.**
 - 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) **As a general matter, I support appropriate safeguards when it comes to the widespread use of facial recognition technology.**
3. **Solitary Confinement.** Would you support legislation to create universal access to productive out of cell time with programming, education and vocational training for all incarcerated people? (Y/N) **Yes.**

4. **Prison Moratorium.** Would you support a moratorium on the construction of new prisons and jails in the Commonwealth? (Y/N) **If new prisons and/or jails represent significant, material improvements for our criminal justice system, I am not opposed to their construction.**
5. **DOC Oversight.** Would you support legislation to establish an inspector general for the Department of Correction? (Y/N) **As a general matter, I support appropriate oversight of correctional institutions – that said, I am hesitant to reflexively back legislation without more information, including the cost to taxpayers.**
6. **Keeping Families Connected.** Would you support eliminating the arbitrary, unnecessary restrictions on visitation rights in prisons and jails? (Y/N) **Yes, I support eliminating arbitrary restrictions so long as we maintain appropriate security safeguards.**
7. **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) **As a general matter, I support efforts to make it easier to seal records relating to cases that did not result in a conviction and/or that took place when someone was a juvenile.**
 - b. Requiring the immediate sealing of a criminal offense if the charge did not end in a conviction? (Y/N) **As a general matter, I support efforts to make it easier to seal records relating to cases that did not result in a conviction and/or that took place when someone was a juvenile.**
8. **Reentry.** The Department of Correction's stated mission is to "prepare [individuals in custody] for safe and successful reentry into the community," but regularly fails to live up to that. Do you support the following measures to strengthen reentry efforts...
 - a. Mandating that correctional facilities in Massachusetts assist incarcerated individuals in acquiring valid Massachusetts identification cards before their release? (Y/N) **Yes.**
 - b. Increasing funding for reentry-related programming? (Y/N) **Yes.**
9. **Gun Violence Prevention.** Will you vote YES to protect the 2024 gun safety bill on the ballot in November 2026? (Y/N) **Yes.**