



PROGRESSIVE MASSACHUSETTS
2026 District Attorney
ENDORSEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Candidate: Macy Lee

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 decided to run for District Attorney because I am a change agent and change is desperately needed in the Norfolk County District Attorney's Office: change in the culture of law enforcement, in policies, and in approach. Norfolk County deserves a higher level of professionalism, more transparency, and less embarrassment. The messages exchanged between the two lead investigators in the death of John O'Keefe are disturbing and very concerning. Norfolk County needs a District Attorney who will handle the fallout and build a new culture of integrity, not intolerance.

My strong sense of fairness and equity comes from my mother. During the busing crisis in Boston in the 1970's, no one in power gave much thought to the experience of Chinese children being bused into hostile neighborhoods from Chinatown. My mother led other mothers in Chinatown to demand that we were kept safe on those bus trips. She was a champion for us. She taught us the importance of protecting people in vulnerable communities and not accepting the status quo as the final answer.

In my first year as District Attorney, my top three prosecutorial priorities are:

1. Creating a Conviction Integrity Unit whose sole purpose is to review convictions for civil rights violations. This unit's first order of business will be to review every case that involved Michael Proctor and Sean Goode to determine whether there was falsified evidence by Proctor and Goode due to their personal biases against women, BIPOC, Jews, and Muslims.

In 2012, District Attorney's Offices in Suffolk, Middlesex, and Norfolk discovered that Annie Dookhan, a chemist at the Hinton Drug Laboratory, "dry-labbed," contaminated, and falsified drug evidence. Dookhan's actions compromised 20,000 to 30,000 criminal cases, which ultimately led the SJC to vacate tens of thousands of convictions tied to her lab work. At the time, I was Chief of Narcotics in Suffolk County, and I was on the frontline of managing this crisis. I had to dismiss many drug cases against people who pleaded or were found guilty due to Ms. Dookhan's misconduct. People cannot be convicted with tampered evidence. Norfolk County DA's office is facing the same problem because of recently released vile emails between Proctor and Goode. My conviction integrity unit will consist of experienced prosecutors from outside of Norfolk County who will review every case to determine whether the constitutional rights of defendants were infringed based on Proctor and Goode's personal biases and potential discriminatory practices. Beyond the Proctor and Goode matters, I believe that the District Attorney has an ongoing obligation to review convictions for violations of constitutional rights and to act when a defendant's rights have been violated.

2. Overhauling the current and longstanding culture of law enforcement by sending a clear message that personal biases have no place in public safety. This includes misogynistic, antisemitic, and racial biases, amongst many. Police officers, prosecutors, and investigators who hold such views should not be entrusted with public safety. The residents of Norfolk County deserve new leadership who will

ensure that they are protected from unlawful police misconduct and discriminatory behavior.

3. Remove cultural and language barriers so that Norfolk County's immigrant community learns to trust law enforcement agencies and feels safe reporting crimes. This will also provide the immigrant community with some safeguard measures against unconstitutional ICE actions by educating them about their rights.

My priorities will likely evolve after my first or second year, as other public safety issues arise.

2. What prepares you to serve in this capacity?

Norfolk County needs a cultural overhaul and proven leadership. The staff at the Norfolk County District Attorney's Office needs a boss who will not be learning how to manage or learning Massachusetts criminal law on the job. I have 20 years of leadership, management, and prosecutorial experience. I have been an attorney in Massachusetts for 34 years, with 32 years devoted to public service. I am a change agent and have a proven record of restoring accountability, transparency, and integrity to government agencies.

As a professional, I have twice been promoted to positions of leadership when a major change was needed. When I was made the Chief of Narcotics in Suffolk County in 2010, the unit was focused on prosecuting street-level drug dealers who were often using drugs themselves. I was put in charge to focus on high-level drug traffickers utilizing the state wiretap statute. Instead of always prosecuting lower-level dealers, we found ways to get them addiction-related treatment. As a result of these changes, we had the largest ever seizure of fentanyl in New England. At MassHealth, the Medicaid Director promoted me to Director of the Office of Medicaid Board of Hearings after the agency was sued. The Board of Hearings was months behind in issuing decisions and scheduling hearings. Responses to public records requests were untimely. On my watch, we began posting every decision on the MassHealth website, with names redacted. We decide 30,000 appeals a year, and I review every decision. We have made substantial improvements in the timeliness of decisions. I supervise an approximate staff of 60. No one else in the race has my leadership and managerial experience or is a proven change agent.

I am also a leader in my community of Milton. I am the secretary of the Warrant Committee. I served as a board member for DOVE, Inc. (I resigned from this voluntary position to avoid any conflict or appearance of prosecutorial favoritism for this non-profit that serves as an advocate for survivors of domestic and partner abuse). I am also the vice president of the Milton Garden Club, which has 75 members; I am expected to become president of this organization in fall 2027.

I understand why the Norfolk County District Attorney's Office needs change, and I am prepared to get started on Day One.

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

I do consider myself progressive. I define "progressive" as the ability to challenge the status quo and to question existing policies and practices. Being "progressive" is

having the ability to constantly evolve to rectify past mistakes resulting from discriminatory practices, personal biases, and misconduct. A progressive District Attorney must possess the ability to balance public safety and restorative justice.

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

I admire David Sullivan, District Attorney for the Northwestern District of Massachusetts which covers Hampshire and Franklin Counties. District Attorney Sullivan is known for breaking away from traditional, tough-on-crime prosecutor associations to champion state omnibus reform bills and expand rural, community-based addiction diversion programs. Sullivan has demonstrated a strong commitment to justice and fairness in all cases. He focuses on community engagement and building trust with residents. He is also a strong advocate for crime prevention programs and rehabilitation efforts. Sullivan prioritizes transparency and accountability within his office.

Attorney General Keith Ellison, in Minnesota, would best be described as a pragmatic progressive. He believes, as I do, that holding violent offenders accountable is essential to community trust. His commitment to extending that expectation of accountability to law enforcement officers resulted in the successful prosecution of Derek Chauvin and Kimberly Potter for excessive force.

He has vocally supported ending cash bail for non-violent offenders, banning no-knock warrants, and restoring voting rights to people who have been released from prison. When the federal government deployed ICE agents to Minnesota, AG Ellison vocally demanded transparency about who was stopped, detained, and injured. His office educated citizens and non-citizens about their immigration rights, search-and-seizure rights, and how to protect themselves from federal surveillance. In response to the killings of Renee Good and Alex Pretti, he sued to compel preservation of evidence that the federal government was withholding from local prosecutors and rejected claims that the federal agents had "absolute immunity." Ellison models speaking truth to power. In Norfolk County, we could learn from his example in addressing police misconduct directly and with full transparency.

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

As Norfolk County District Attorney, I support creating an EACH – Emerging Adult Court of Hope - in Norfolk County. EACH is a collaborative court for high-risk young adults arrested in Hampden County. It was launched in early 2020 at Springfield District Court, and the program provides an alternative to incarceration for individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 – emerging adults who are at a critical developmental stage. The program is intensive and has a minimum of an 18-month commitment where participants engage in programming focused on mental health and behavioral patterns, securing housing, parenting (if relevant), and developing career pathways through education and job training. Hampden County District Attorney Anthony Gulluni developed EACH, in partnership with various community organizations and state agencies, and with major support from the Trial Court, including Probation and the Specialty Court program. EACH offers the opportunity for an individual's charges to be dismissed following successful completion of the program.

Suffolk County is working on creating an EACH with the Boston Community Justice Project ("BCJP") Steering Committee, of which I am a part. This committee consists of the Boston Police Department, the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Public Health, MassHealth, the Trial Courts, UMass Medical, etc. Partners in Boston have been collaborating to conduct cross-sector stakeholder workshops that bring together partners from criminal justice, treatment, recovery, crisis, healthcare, and homelessness systems. BCJP collectively identifies local resources and gaps in services and creates an action plan to enhance collaboration and reduce the risk of justice involvement and recidivism for people with addiction and/or mental illness.) Until the juvenile age is raised to under 21, I would like to create a similar steering committee in Norfolk to address these issues, including creating an EACH.

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 War on Drugs has cost over a trillion dollars, fueled wars and dictatorship in Latin America, and brought us nothing but more available illegal drugs, more mass incarceration, and more racial disparities in prosecution. It's fair to say that the War on Drugs has failed.

As the former Chief of the Narcotics and Asset Forfeiture Unit at the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, I changed the focus of the unit from prosecuting low-level drug offenses to targeting cartels and top-tier drug traffickers. We worked to imprison those who were simply profiting from death and despair while steering users toward treatment.

I will continue this practice as the Norfolk County District Attorney. I will continue to support specialty courts that focus on the management and treatment of addictions. I will, however, increase complex drug investigations using wiretaps and other investigative surveillance to cut off the supply of illegal narcotics from coming into Norfolk County and fueling addiction.

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

Unfortunately, we have plenty of data showing us that Black and Latino defendants in Norfolk County are more likely to be arrested than their white counterparts and five times as likely to be detained pretrial. Those are issues I would want to address immediately by not setting bail for non-violent offenders, barring extenuating circumstances.

The national climate has made immigrants more hesitant to reach out to law enforcement when they need us. The recent news stories about two Norfolk County investigators also have a chilling effect. I would meet with the leaders of immigrant communities, communities of color, LGBTQIA+ groups, and religious groups who make up our neighbors in Norfolk County. I want to hear their concerns about safety and about due process. I will have an open door for community concerns. As a Chinese American woman, I am aware of the disparate treatment and racism marginalized groups experience in Norfolk County and in the criminal justice system generally. If I am elected, I would commit myself and key members of my

administration to building relationships with all members of the Norfolk County community, making specific efforts to reach out to marginalized communities to hear their perspective on criminal justice, find out where the pain points are for them, and ensure that me and my team remain approachable and responsive to their concerns. This will not involve just one or two meetings, but sustained, regular communication. It is of utmost importance to me that, regardless of race, color, or immigration status, all Norfolk County residents feel safe reporting crime and feel they have been treated fairly. I am committed to being a District Attorney for everyone.

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.**

As mentioned above, my goal is to create an EACH in Norfolk County. One of the first steps I will take as Norfolk County District Attorney is to create a steering committee similar to BCJP and involve the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Public Health, trial courts, various law enforcement agencies in Norfolk County, and other stakeholders to explore and create programs for individuals with mental health issues.

- 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?**

We know that 70% of youth who are committed to DYS have a prior history with DCF. That is a cradle to the prison pipeline that the entire community needs to help disrupt. Some of the solutions will be found in schools, mental health care, addiction treatment, and anti-poverty programs. It will be important for victim witness advocates and prosecutors in my office to be aware of those efforts and be supportive whenever possible.

The District Attorney has an important role in interrupting the cradle to prison pipeline. We need prosecutorial discretion to redirect some juvenile delinquency charges to diversion or restorative justice. If we can get a juvenile into an appropriate treatment program without giving them a conviction, we should do that. My role as the District Attorney will be to carefully assess any criminal charges against juveniles that are brought to my office and determine which behavior is so dangerous that it rises to the level of prosecution, and which behavior can be addressed more effectively.

I also believe that community involvement and investment in our youth help minimize their exposure to the criminal justice system. Providing after-school and summer job programs, mentoring, and community space helps minimize juvenile offenses. I think providing support to parents, particularly in homes with one parent, will help alleviate the cradle to prison pipeline.

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

Almost every town in Norfolk County has chosen to have school resource officers or youth resource officers. That is a local decision, not a decision for the District

Attorney. School Resource Officers can play multiple positive roles: community building, deterrence of behavior that could potentially rise to a criminal level and foster trust with students so that they feel comfortable in reporting crimes such as bullying, theft, and sexual assaults. The City of Cambridge Safety Net Collaborative is a model program that successfully steers youth away from the criminal justice system to community support. The Safety Net Collaborative relies on SROs and police, families, mental health support, and social services to address the risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency. Law enforcement must engage with the community, and I look at the Boston Police Department, a wonderfully diverse law enforcement agency that represents the communities in which they serve and is committed to public engagement.

When working with SROs, I would want to make sure that their presence was a support, not a source of stigma. I would ask Juvenile Unit prosecutors to keep an eye out for increases in arrests or racial disproportionality in arrests in schools. One of the messages between Proctor and Goode that disturbed me the most was the message disparaging Black students at Canton High School. Not a single student should have been subjected to such casual bigotry.

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

I think diversion is appropriate for non-violent and minor offenses such as drug possession and theft. To effectively divert non-violent offenders from the criminal justice system, I would work with the community stakeholders, such as those that are a part of the BCJP, to:

- Implement community service programs that benefit local organizations;
- Offer educational workshops focused on life skills and job readiness;
- Create restorative justice initiatives that promote accountability for the defendant and healing for the victim;
- Develop substance abuse treatment programs tailored for offenders;
- Establish mental health support services to address underlying issues; and,
- Use diversion courts that focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment.

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?

Yes, I support the elimination of cash bail for nonviolent offenses. My office would take into account the nature and circumstances of the offense charged and whether those charges involve violence. Prosecutors should also consider whether the offender is on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of sentence for any conviction, and whether he is on release pending sentence or appeal for any conviction.

As District Attorney, I will have a policy that when there is a cash bail imposed, there should be

- a short court date of no more than 30 days after arraignment. That way, an ADA can determine whether the office can move forward with a case, and if not, the case should be dismissed and the defendant released. This ensures

that the defendant is not held unnecessarily and for a length of time that becomes punitive rather than to ensure appearance;

- conditions of release, like breathalyzers and stay aways;
- phone call reminders of court dates, which increase appearances for the defendant on personal recognizance by 42%;
- Encouragement for the use of an application called Uptrust, which provides two-way texting for indigent defendants and their lawyers. Users of Uptrust have a 95% appearance rate using this application.

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

My office will move for a dangerousness hearing under G.L. c. 276, s 58A, based on the following needs to:

- Assess the potential risk to public safety or health;
- Evaluate the severity of the allegations or issues at hand;
- Consider the need for transparency and accountability in the situation;
- Determine whether the hearings will provide necessary information for decision-making on charges; and/or,
- Analyze the potential impact on affected parties and stakeholders.

Under my leadership, all motions for a dangerousness hearing must first be approved by the First Assistant District Attorney or the Chief Trial Counsel, who acts as the Second Assistant District Attorney.

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

If a juvenile is charged with a crime of violence or sexual assault that is intentional and preys on a weaker person, adult sanctions may be appropriate. Massachusetts law affords the prosecutor and the judge discretion to consider the juvenile's record, circumstances, and the nature of the crime itself. The Youthful Offender Law gives prosecutors the option of indicting juveniles over 14 who are charged with serious crimes. Under that law, a judge can sentence a Youthful Offender to a juvenile sentence, an adult sentence, or a combination thereof. Juveniles over 14 are tried and sentenced as adults if they are charged with murder.

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

I support specialty courts, and these courts are effective in limiting unnecessary criminal prosecution for minor, non-dangerous offenses.

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?**

Yes, as the next Norfolk County District Attorney, I will consider immigration consequences as a part of the prosecution decision for minor criminal charges. I have a proven record of doing so when I was Chief of the Narcotics Unit at the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office.

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?**

The severity of the crime and the risk to public safety should determine whether a sentence of incarceration is needed. If the circumstances of a drug case demonstrate that a defendant is distributing narcotics due to their own addiction, and the defendant is willing to engage in treatment, I would always want to afford them that opportunity.

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 think an Assistant District Attorney's performance should be measured by their empathy for both defendants and victims, willingness to consider creative resolutions for non-violent offenses, and ability to hold law enforcement to high professional standards. I also think a prosecutor must be evaluated on their ability to properly evaluate the strength of cases and determine whether a case should be charged and/or move forward to a trial. Prosecutors should also be required to stay abreast of developments in the law and have an advanced understanding of criminal law and procedure and the rules of evidence. Finally, they should be assessed on their adherence to prosecutorial ethics and principles of fairness.

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?**

As a bilingual person and a child of immigrants, I am the only candidate for District Attorney who understands the importance of language access for immigrants. One of my first priorities that will reduce cultural and language barriers between my staff and the public is to diversify the Norfolk County District Attorney's Office. The staff should be representative of the community they serve. As I have done in the Office of Medicaid Board of Hearings, I prioritized hiring staff who speak multiple languages so that we are able to effectively communicate with witnesses, victims, and members of the public. As District Attorney, I am committed to creating a multicultural and representative public office.

3. **Will you commit to collecting and sharing data with the public in multiple languages? (Y/N)**

Yes. As the Director of the Medicaid Board of Hearings, I currently practice the collection and sharing of data.

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?**

When the burden of proof is met that the assets are clearly tied to the trafficking, and not solely the possession, of illegal narcotics.

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

Typically, forfeited assets are split between the police and the District Attorney's office. I would use funds forfeited to the District Attorney's Office to support local programs that focus on community building, crime prevention, and addiction treatment.

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?**

Yes, this was my practice when I was the Chief of the Narcotics and Asset Forfeiture Unit at the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office.

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?**

The probation department is vital to a person's successful reentry into society. I believe that probation should provide a job program, counseling, and treatment for addiction.

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?**

My office would support to expungement petitions for convictions that do not involve crimes of violence, gun possession, sexual assault, and involving children or elders.

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

I would consider the nature of the conviction and whether it involved violence, sexual assault, domestic violence, and/or a child, disabled person, or an elder.

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?**

Massachusetts currently has one of the highest proportions of aging inmates in the nation. We spend a lot of resources incarcerating people who may no longer pose a threat to the community. Therefore, I support Senate Bill S.1722/House Bill H.2693, which would grant parole hearings to prisoners over the age of 55 who have completed half their sentence. This does not guarantee release, but it gives this age group a hearing.

Victims and their families have an absolute right to communicate their concerns to the Parole Board. This is separate from the role of the District Attorney.

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 mentioned above, one of my first priorities is to create a Conviction Integrity Unit to review past cases that resulted from misconduct or mistake, to ensure they are consonant with justice.

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 relies extensively on the current research on adolescent brain development. I accept both the science and the legal reasoning of the Court's decision. I expect an Assistant District Attorney from my office to follow the ruling in *Commonwealth v. Mattis*. They are to appear at any hearings before the Parole Board with the position that emerging adults who were aged 18, 19, or 20 at the time of their offense should have the possibility of parole.

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.

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

I think experienced, competent, and strong leadership is vital for setting a clear foundation for high expectations for professionalism by members of law enforcement. There will be zero tolerance for misconduct, and it will be investigated, prosecuted if the evidence supports it, and reported to the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission for further disciplinary action. If the misconduct is especially egregious, I would discuss that officer with their Chief or Commander (as only the agency itself has the power to impose suspensions or terminations) to discuss whether the officer's continued service is appropriate.

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. Indeed, I was the first candidate in the Norfolk County District Attorney's race

to state that I will create a Conviction Integrity Unit to review all cases involving certain law enforcement officers who have committed serious misconduct and/or criminal activity and breached the public's trust.

No other candidate in the Norfolk County District Attorney's race has the expansive experience that I do in handling cases involving tainted evidence and the need to dismiss hundreds of cases resulting from serious misconduct and criminal activity. As mentioned above, I was involved in handling the fallout of Annie Dookhan, a chemist at the Hinton State Laboratory who compromised 20,000 to 30,000 criminal cases, which ultimately led the SJC to vacate tens of thousands of convictions tied to her laboratory work. At the time, I was the Chief of the Narcotics Unit at the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office. I had to dismiss hundreds of drug cases against people who were guilty due to Ms. Dookhan's misconduct. But people cannot be convicted with tampered evidence. The Norfolk County District Attorney's office is facing the same problem because of recently released vile emails.

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

Yes, only if there is a conflict of interest. Given the size of Norfolk County and the number of police departments and officers, there will be prosecutors within the Norfolk County District Attorney's Office who do not have a connection to the officer involved. Only in very rare circumstances has the Suffolk County District Attorney's office used independent prosecutors to investigate cases of alleged police misconduct and brutality.

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, I fully support anyone who seeks, provides, or assists in accessing protective reproductive health care.

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?**

When I take office, I will do a thorough study of the structure of the office to determine whether there is a demand for the creation of a Financial Crimes Unit. As a prosecutor, I prosecuted economic crimes, and I found that our elderly and disabled residents are, unfortunately, vulnerable and unwitting victims of financial crimes. In addition, as the Chief of the Narcotics and Asset Forfeiture Unit, I was involved with numerous investigations involving money laundering. I also understand the need for experienced investigators with a financial background to investigate such crimes. Similarly, an experienced prosecutor will have to gather evidence to build a strong case. Effective prosecution of financial crimes is crucial to maintaining the integrity of the financial system and protecting individuals and businesses from fraud, scams, and embezzlement.

As a candidate for Norfolk County District Attorney, I have also demonstrated sound judgment by not seeking nor accepting political endorsements from elected officials and law enforcement agencies in Norfolk County. Should a public corruption issue arise, my office will not be conflicted from investigating and possibly prosecuting elected officials. These investigations and charges will be handled internally without the need to waste taxpayers' money to hire independent investigators and/or a special prosecutor.

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. Serious trafficking offenses with high-level offenders should carry mandatory minimums as illegal narcotics pose a serious public safety threat in our communities.**
 - 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? Massachusetts is one of only three states that criminalizes consensual sexual activity between two adolescents. (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) **No. This sentence only applies to adults convicted of first-degree murder. All other so-called "life-felonies" are sentences that allow for parole.**

- 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) **Yes.**
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) **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, but I believe that the use of technology helps maintain public safety and deters members of our community from committing crimes, knowing that they are on camera.**
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) **Yes.**
5. **DOC Oversight.** Would you support legislation to establish an inspector general for the Department of Correction? (Y/N) **Yes.**
6. **Keeping Families Connected.** Would you support eliminating the arbitrary, unnecessary restrictions on visitation rights in prisons and jails? (Y/N) **Yes, so long as the inmate adheres to visitation rules in prisons and jails.**
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) **Yes.**
 - b. Requiring the immediate sealing of a criminal offense if the charge did not end in a conviction? (Y/N) **Yes.**
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. I currently support MassHealth's initiative to ensure that incarcerated individuals acquire MassHealth coverage before their release.**

- 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, absolutely.**