



**PROGRESSIVE MASSACHUSETTS**  
**2022 Legislative**  
ENDORSEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

**Candidate:** Timmy Sullivan

**Office Sought:** State Representative

**District:** 21st Middlesex

**Party:** Democratic Party

**Website:** [www.VoteTimmySullivan.com](http://www.VoteTimmySullivan.com) (under construction!)

**Twitter:** n/a

**Facebook:** n/a

## 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.** Feel free to expand your answers, but **please keep answers < 150 words.***

### **Issue Subsections:**

- A. Revenue and Taxation
- B. Jobs and the Economy
- C. Education
- D. Health Care
- E. Housing
- F. Racial and Social Justice
- G. Good Government and Strong Democracy
- H. 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?**

My "big 3" that I am running on are 1) Combating climate change; 2) Strengthening education; 3) Strengthening our democracy + state house transparency. 1) An agenda to combat climate change looks like: immediate decarbonization of the economy by electrifying our energy, pursuing 100% renewable energy through a mix of solar panel micro-gridding and offshore wind; decarbonizing our transportation by transitioning to electric-powered fleets, electrifying the existing public transit system, and expanding the number/frequency/routes of public transit to encourage + facilitate a switch to mass public transit over private low-capacity vehicles; retrofitting our buildings and pursuing "living building" principles and guidelines, especially for public buildings such as schools; creating and strengthening local farm-share agreements to increase our reliance on locally-sourced, healthy agriculture; investing in people by redistributing offshore energy wealth into environmental justice communities and incentivizing municipal / public utilities as alternatives to the current energy monopolies; pursuing zero-waste strategies to eliminate our exposure to and reliance on single-use plastics which are bad for our health, burden municipalities with high landfill/recycling costs, end up in landfills or incinerators, pollute our natural environments, and rely on fossil fuels for their production; reforest and green existing spaces / land to sequester carbon and keep temperatures low in advance of the coming heat waves; pursue carbon-negative municipal and state-wide design strategies. 2) An agenda to strengthen education includes: debt-free public higher education; hiring + retaining more educators of color; supporting the teachers unions (and the rights of public sector workers to strike); ending receiverships; passing the Healthy Youth Act and the CARE bill; retrofitting our schools to be living buildings and food-producing, with meals available to the community; ending school-prison pipeline and supporting restorative & transformative justice curricula and processes in schools; investing in mental health resources; universal early-ed and child care; strengthening second-language learning programs; ending high stakes standardized testing and replacing them with project-based and applied learning principles; investing robustly in the arts for all school districts, and more! 3) And a strong pro-democracy agenda entails: same-day voter registration / automatic voter registration; ability for municipalities to expand voting rights for their residents in local races; making state house and committee votes public record and publicly available; making the statehouse website comparable to MassTrac so the public has that kind of availability to information about our democracy, not just wealthy lobbyist groups (let's "nationalize" it!); reducing the centralization of power the Speaker wields (it dampens the voting power of constituents outside of the Speaker's district if he singularly controls what shall / shall not be prioritized); election day as a holiday; restoring public funding for elections; electing chairships / leadership by full votes of the legislative membership, and more!

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

Being an organizer trying to affect change through the statehouse for the better-part of 6 years was really instructive as to: the opaque nature of the legislative process; the frustratingly slow pace at which the legislature (barely) moves; and the (mis)understanding of how democracy works (meaning there is greater allegiance to a select few in leadership, viewed as "the bosses," versus seeing those folks as actually beholden to the 160 house members which elected them and, by extension, those in the district!). I'm prepared to serve in this capacity because I bring an organizer's understanding of power to the statehouse– it is not "my office," it is ours– the resources and ability to affect change belong to all those in my district, I just have the unique privilege of serving as the interlocker between the formal process and the larger demos. Through our office, we will serve the democratically elected priorities of the district– not the limited scope of "what's possible" that lobbyists funding the leadership declare are the ceilings to change. I am also ready to bring a visionary approach to this office. The problems ahead of us are urgent: we have scientists chaining themselves to buildings and participating in high-levels of direct action because the catastrophic temperatures they predicted for 2050 are being experienced NOW. We cannot continue to operate with the same horizons for what's possible; instead, we need to take everything that was "the ceiling" and make it the floor– with climate, we need to immediately start pursuing carbon-negative strategies and shift the language to be as such. As an organizer, I know that we don't wait on the benevolence of those in power, we manufacture the conditions for change. So if the legislature is not moving quickly enough, I intend to use the role to invest in municipal projects that can immediately circumvent the lethargic bureaucracy of the state house, as well as activate participate in the movements which will propel leadership into action. Having also run a non-profit for two years dedicated to debt-free public higher education (and working in partnership with folks in the education justice space) I know how slowly "the education state" is moving on critical issues and acquiescing ourselves to a mythology that "everything is fine here." We are leading the country in fastest growing student debt for public college students; I myself am a student debtor from a public university, yet my opponent (the incumbent) does not believe our debt-free plan is viable nor universally needed (he will not co-sponsor it). Candidates for school committee in my district are running on anti-LGBTQ platforms; I am a member of the LGBTQ community, and was bullied to the brink of my life in our school district when I was younger. My experience is instructive: the kind of politics taking root in the country, and in my district, is lethal. And we need strong leadership to cultivate a deeply-felt and better-organized opposition.

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

The centralization of power under the Speaker. My district knows this well– in 2012, Charlie Murphy (from my district) resigned his post after falling out-of-favor with DeLeo, and called the MA legislature undemocratic and stifling of dissent and debate. I am using my campaign– as I know others across the state are as well– to amplify this centralization of power to build a strong base of support in the community that will inoculate against reprimands from the Speaker when we vote for: transparent voting; speaker term-limits;

membership voting for leadership / chairs; and voting for urgent priorities favored by a majority of the population despite not being favored by leadership. I am really optimistic by the advocacy done in the last few years by progressive organizations (special shout out to Act on Mass) for raising my consciousness, as well as many other folks' consciousness, to the problems at the state level restricting our democracy. Personally, I plan to exercise a level of transparency that I hope serves as a culture-shift as well by publishing my votes, standing for roll-calls, and helping to make greater space for other members to do the same

**4. What is one policy pioneered by another state that you would like to see Massachusetts adopt?**

In-state tuition for undocumented students

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

In 2018 I was one of the lead organizers of a food security direct-action at UMass Amherst which ultimately culminated in our winning a cheaper meal plan option for students. We were able to pull together folks from various advocacy, policy, and affinity groups to occupy a "#1 Dining Princeton Review" celebration by using the event to highlight that 1/4 students were reportedly food-insecure on campus.

**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.**

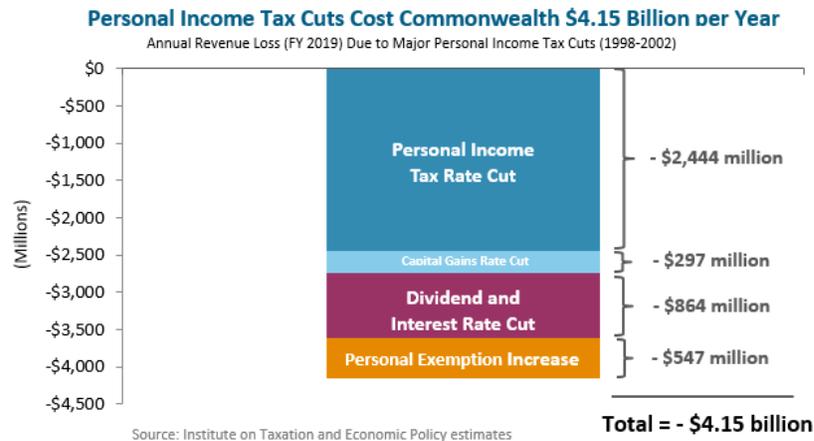
N/A

## II. The Issues

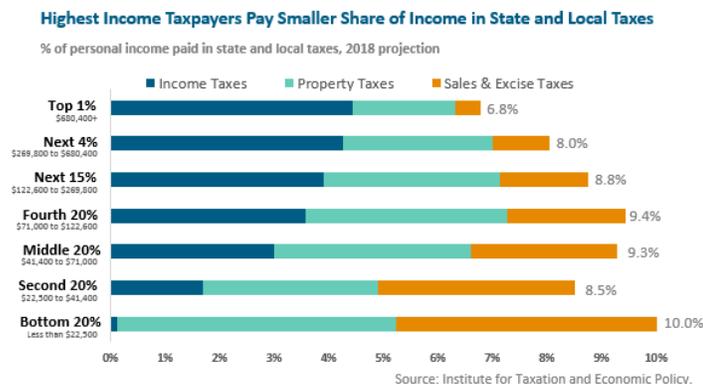
### A. Revenue and Taxation

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 loses over \$4 billion in tax revenue *each year*—\$4 billion that is not invested in our roads, bridges, schools, parks, and services, all of which have historically been part of why MA is a great place to live. Such cuts to the state income tax, combined with [low corporate income taxes compared to other states](#), have meant increasing reliance on fees, as well as sales, gas, and property taxes, exacerbating the overall regressivity of the system. Regressive taxation strains low- and middle-income families, and reduced revenue collection curtails 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.

**Declining revenues have meant drastic cuts, limiting our ability to invest in our communities and future economic stability.**



**Massachusetts state and local taxes are regressive.**



**1. Please explain your principles and proposals relative to this issue, and what work you personally have done to advance them (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).**

I am a strong believer in progressive taxation and the need to increase state revenue to invest in infrastructure and social programming. I was a volunteer for the Fair Share Amendment in 2018 before it was struck down, and through my organization remain a member of the Fair Share campaign and will be amplifying this measure throughout my campaign. I am also a strong proponent of taxing private university endowments in excess of \$1 Billion and have been advocating for the bill to do so (which unfortunately died this session). I want us to end all subsidies for fossil fuels and large corporate tax-breaks that don't enhance life for residents of the Commonwealth. We need to stop spending on harmful areas such as incarceration and prosecution and instead invest in community response, healing, and prevention programs. There are also a number of social investments we need to raise revenue for which will make enormous returns— chief among them, in my mind, is debt-free public higher education. Reportedly, making public college debt free will pay for itself within 10 years because of the money staying in-state that would otherwise be leaving the economy for student debt payments.

**2. 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. Collecting and publicly disclosing information about the benefits to the state from any tax break?**

YES.

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

YES.

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

YES.

**3. Fair Share.** Do you support the proposed constitutional amendment to increase the tax on annual income over \$1 million by 4%, with the resulting revenue devoted to public education and transportation needs (Fair Share Amendment)?

YES. Part of the Raise Up Coalition

**4. Progressive Revenue.** The Fair Share Amendment ballot initiative will raise much-needed revenue for our commonwealth, but we will require more resources to meet current needs. 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. **Imposing a tax on the portion of corporations' US profits that are shifted to offshore tax havens?**

YES.

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

YES.

- d. **Raising the tax on long-term capital gains from 5% to 8.95%, in line with states like New York and Vermont?**

YES.

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

YES. Big supporter of taxing private university endowments (and this features prominently in my campaign)

5. **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.

- a. **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. **Would you support requiring the Department of Revenue to regularly collect the data on the financial impact of lost tax revenue from tax-exempt institutions?**

YES.

6. **Public Bank.** Do you support the creation of a Massachusetts [public bank](#) that would make loans to small businesses, local farmers, cooperatives, community development financial institutions, community development corporations, and municipalities?

YES.

7. **Divestment.** Do you support divesting public investments from private prisons, fossil fuel companies, and weapons manufacturers?

YES. Have long been a supporter of this. Was a founding member of the UMass

Amherst Prison Abolition Collective in 2016 which started investigating a prison divestment campaign following the 2015 success of the fossil fuel divestment campaign. Have also been active in divestment from military occupations.

## 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 the recently passed minimum wage increase will eventually lift the minimum wage to \$15 per hour, this is [still not a living wage](#) for many.

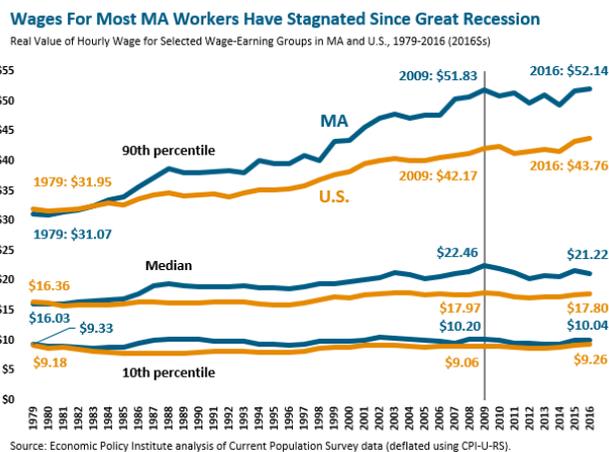
In recent decades, unions have been under attack. However, unions played—and continue to play—a pivotal role in creating a strong middle class. With weaker unions (or no unions at all) come weaker social and economic rights and an imbalanced economy.

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



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

### Wages for most MA workers have remained stagnant since the Great Recession.



<https://archive.massbudget.org/reports/swma/wages-income.php>

1. **Please explain your principles and proposals relative to this issue, and what work you personally have done to advance them (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.)**

I strongly support unions and workers rights to organize! I have been part of many training programs sponsored by organized labor or related organizations (such as Labor Notes), and consider a large percentage of my organizing thinking thus-far labor-informed. When possible, I've stood out and supported striking and demonstrating workers. Currently, teachers in my district have been working without a contract for over a year– I have attended one of their solidarity rallies, and am actively trying to connect with rank-and-file teachers and well as union local leaders to learn more about their contract battle and how to support it in the campaign. As a legislator, I will proudly support the unionization efforts within the state house and be a strong supporter to organized labor. I believe that workers cooperatives and labor unions will be critical in our transition to renewable energy and I am a big proponent of green jobs. Also, as a member of a cooperative bank and a grocer cooperative, I believe that these types of worker-and-member-owned models for banking and food distribution are important for us to uplift, support, and proliferate.

2. **One Fair Wage**. Do you support eliminating the subminimum wage for tipped workers?

YES.

3. **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.

4. **Wage Transparency**. Would you support requiring the submission of wage data to a public database maintained by the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development and broken down by gender and race?

YES.

5. **Fair Scheduling**. Many workers in the service sector face irregular working hours, making it difficult to plan for other life events. Do you support providing workers the right to 14 days advance notice of hours and the right to request specific hours without retaliation from the employer?

YES.

6. **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.

7. **Paid Vacation Time**. The US is the only advanced industrial country to not guarantee workers paid vacation time to use as they wish. Would you support making Massachusetts the first state to require employers to provide paid vacation time to their workers?

YES.

8. **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.

9. **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. **Do you oppose the November 2022 ballot initiative backed by Uber and Lyft to rewrite current state labor law to exclude hundreds of thousands of workers from fundamental rights and protections?**

YES.

- b. **Will you oppose all legislation that weakens Massachusetts’s labor law protecting employees from being misclassified as “independent contractors”?**

YES.

10. **Worker Ownership**. Do you support allocating state funding (grants, loan guarantees, technical assistance funds) to support worker-owned and governed businesses and cooperatives in Massachusetts?

YES. Strong supporter of worker cooperatives (and am a coop member of a Western Mass food cooperative). I think this could be a prominent strategy in climate politics as well as food distribution.

11. **Worker Governance**. Would you support incentives and/or requirements for large MA corporations to allow workers to elect at least some members of the board?

YES.

12. **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. **Do you support the unionization effort of the Massachusetts State House Employee Union?**

YES.

- b. **If elected, are you committed to creating a safe work environment for all of your employees in which harassment, especially sexual harassment, is not tolerated?**

YES.

- c. **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.

## C. Education

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.

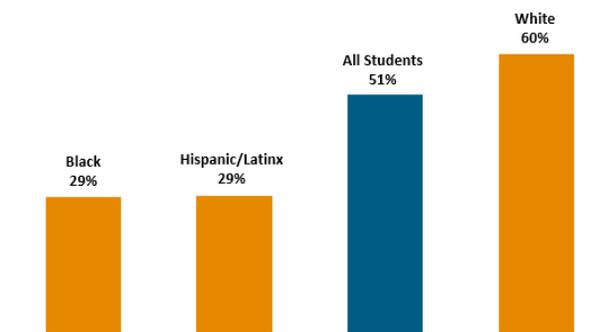
Public education has also been under attack by powerful corporate interests seeking to undermine public schools, teachers, and unions. These groups invest millions of dollars to promote the expansion of privately run charter schools, which siphon money from our public K-12 districts while largely excluding 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.

### Massachusetts has significant achievement gaps reflective of resource gaps.

#### Massachusetts Has Significant Achievement Gaps for Youth of Color in 4th Grade Reading

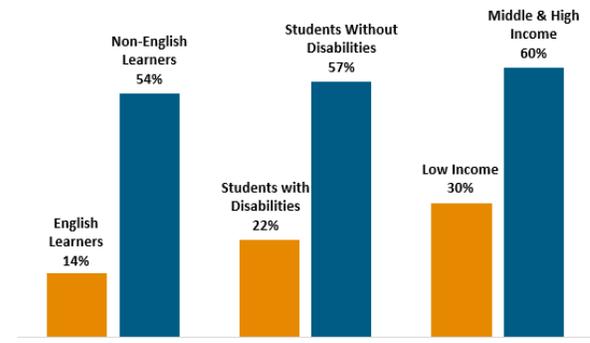
Share of MA 4th Graders Proficient on the 2017 NAEP Reading Exam, by Student Race, all students



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2017

#### Massachusetts Has Significant Achievement Gaps for Disadvantaged Youth in 4th Grade Reading

Share of Mass. 4th Graders Proficient on the 2017 NAEP Reading Exam, by Student Category



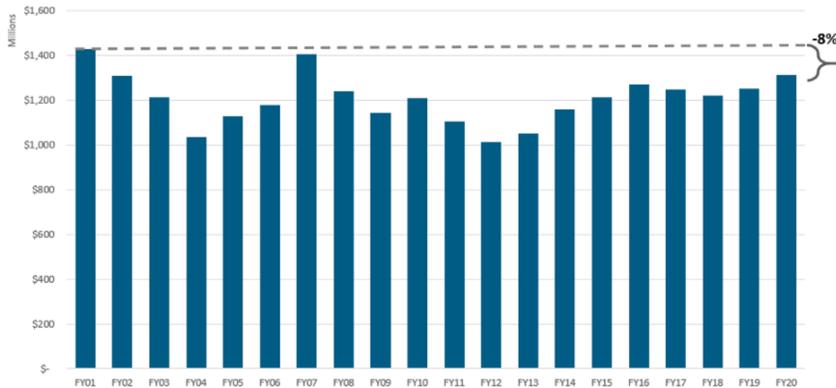
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2017

[https://archive.massbudget.org/report\\_window.php?loc=Towards-Equity-School-Funding-Reform-in-Massachusetts.html](https://archive.massbudget.org/report_window.php?loc=Towards-Equity-School-Funding-Reform-in-Massachusetts.html)

**Massachusetts has been disinvesting from higher education and shifting the cost burden onto students.**

## Massachusetts Has Cut Spending on Higher Ed. by 8 Percent Since FY 2001

State spending on higher education, FY 2001-2020 adjusted to inflation (2020 \$)



Note: FY 2007 total is adjusted downwards to account for the fact that significant funding during this year was for capital investments that supported activity during other fiscal years.

- 1. Please explain your principles and proposals relative to this issue, and what work you personally have done to advance them (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).**

I've been an organizer for debt-free public college for the last 6 years and, for the last 2, have been the director of a nonprofit (Public Higher Education Network of Massachusetts– PHENOM) which is dedicated to universal, high-quality debt-free public higher education and public education pre-k–16. Through PHENOM I have also had the privilege of working in coalition with the teachers unions (AFT and MTA) as well as prominent advocacy / grassroots leaders in the education justice space. I also have a piece in the globe about student debt cancellation: <https://www.bostonglobe.com/2021/01/14/metro/should-federal-government-cancel-all-student-loan-debt>

- 2. Early Education and Child Care.** Do you support the Common Start Coalition's proposal to establish a robust system of high-quality, affordable early education and care for children from birth through age 5, as well as after- and out-of-school time for children ages 5-12, and for children with special needs through age 15?

YES.

- 3. Standardized Testing.** Massachusetts is now one of just 10 states for which an assessment like the MCAS is a condition for graduation. Would you support ending this requirement and allow students, especially students with disabilities, to have several pathways to demonstrate that they have met required competency standards?

YES. Generally I support project-based and applied learning models (and was a vocal & active part of shifting the culture to project-based learning at Burlington high school when I was a student there). I now volunteer with BHS as a community participant in the school's senior project evaluations.

4. **Charter Schools.** 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.

a. **Do you support keeping the cap on charter schools?**

YES.

b. **Would you support legislation to bring greater accountability to charter schools by requiring them to adhere to the same disclosure and disciplinary standards and offer the same support for English Language Learners and students with disabilities as public school districts?**

YES.

5. **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?

YES.

6. **Comprehensive Sex Education.** Do you support requiring public schools that teach sexual health education 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?

YES.

7. **Anti-Racist Education.** Curricula that reflects students' lived experiences and actively engages them in antiracism is crucial for students today. Would you support legislation that incentivizes districts to develop Ethnic Studies programs?

YES.

8. **Higher Education Access.** Do you support granting in-state tuition and financial aid to undocumented students?

YES.

9. **Debt-Free College.** Do you support making tuition (and mandatory curriculum fees) free at public colleges and universities?

YES. I have been the director of a nonprofit (PHENOM) for 2 years which has a mission to win Debt Free public college in the Commonwealth. This also features prominently in my platform

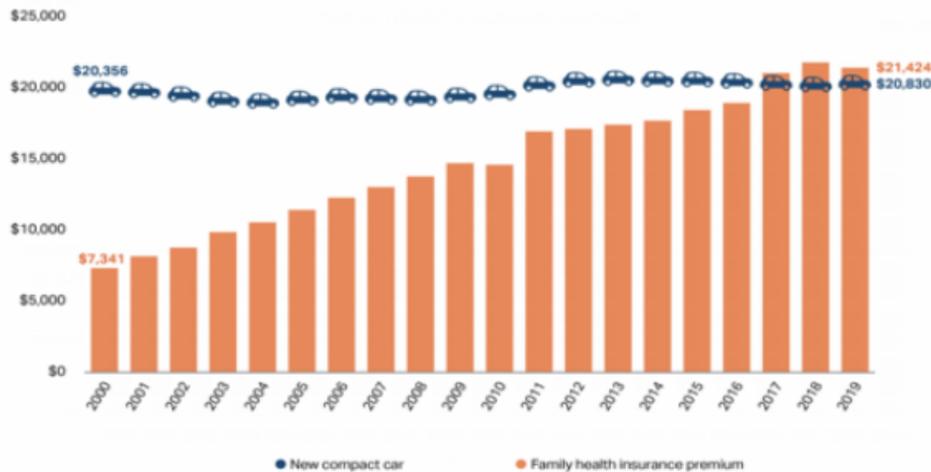
## D. Health Care

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. The pandemic has put a spotlight on these health care inequities and the need to invest in a stronger public health infrastructure and be more resilient for the pandemics and challenges of the future.

### Massachusetts health insurance premiums have skyrocketed over the past two decades.

#### Massachusetts health insurance premiums have tripled in 19 years and consume an ever-larger portion of earnings for middle class families.

Average total cost for Massachusetts family health insurance premiums and national cost of a new compact car



The share of middle-class commercially-insured Massachusetts families with more than ¼ of total earnings going to health care rose from 28% in 2013-2015 to 33% in 2016-2018.

Notes: Data are in normal dollars of the year shown.

Sources: Family Health Insurance premiums are for Massachusetts from the Agency for Health Care Quality – Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, Insurance Component. Car cost information is based on car-specific inflation from the BLS and the compact car price index from Kelly Blue Book.

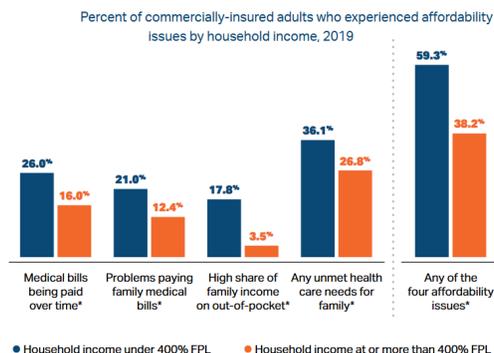
<https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/average-new-car-prices-up-nearly-4-percent-year-over-year-for-may-2019-according-to-kelley-blue-book-300860710.html>

Earnings calculation includes employer premium contribution in both health care payments and in earnings total. See Massachusetts HPC 2019 Annual Cost Trends Report (p. 15)



Image411

## Many MA residents face difficulty paying health care bills.



1. **Please explain your principles and proposals relative to this issue, and what work you personally have done to advance them (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).**

When elected, I will join the Medicare for All caucus and help to campaign around the state to make sure that we can pass and pilot single-payer healthcare in Massachusetts. I also strongly strongly strongly believe in universal coverage for high-quality rehabilitation centers for those battling drug-dependency (and the decriminalization of substance use in favor to reduce wasteful spending on criminalizing what ought to be dealt with through health care).

2. **Single Payer.** Would you support legislation to enact a single payer health care system in Massachusetts, which would guarantee health insurance as a right?

YES.

3. **Whole-Person Health**. Would you support legislation adding oral health and dental services as a requirement of state standards for MassHealth and commercial Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs) and other value-based care models?

YES.

4. **Reproductive Justice—I**. Do you support requiring health insurance plans to cover all pregnancy care, including abortion care, prenatal care, childbirth, and postpartum care, without any kind of cost-sharing?

YES.

5. **Reproductive Justice—II**. Would you support the creation of an uncompensated care program to reimburse abortion providers for services they provide to individuals without other means of paying for care, including those individuals traveling from out of state who would have qualified for MassHealth if they lived in the state?

YES.

6. **Reproductive Justice—III**. 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?

YES.

7. **Menstrual Equity**. Would you support providing access to free menstrual products in schools, shelters, and prisons?

YES.

8. **Harm Reduction**. An essential part of addressing the opioid crisis, safe consumption sites allow medical professionals to respond to overdoses and engage participants in medical and behavioral health services. Would you support the legalization of SCSs?

YES.

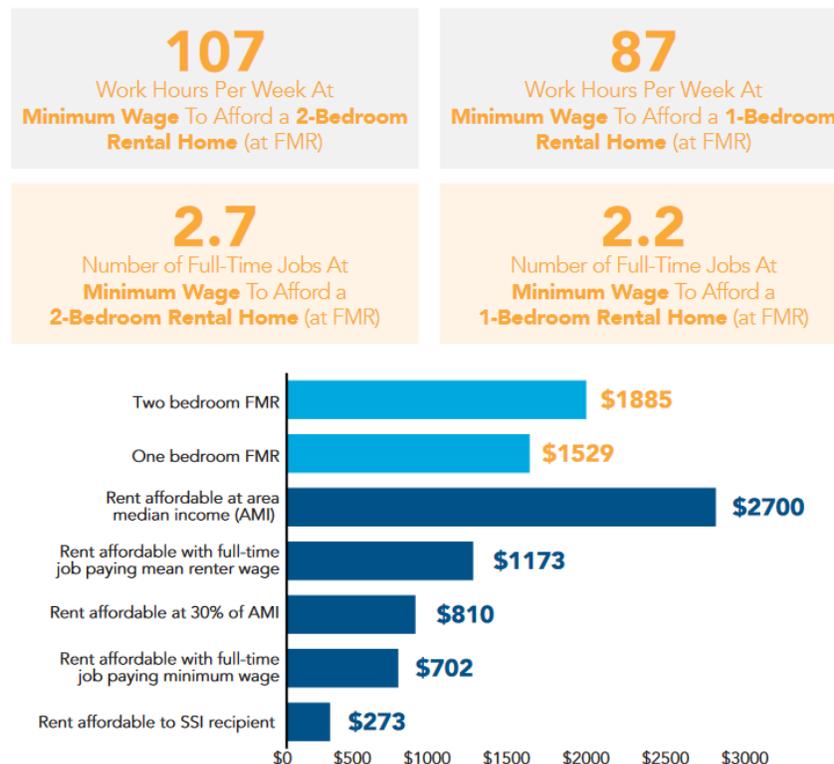
9. **Community Immunity Act**. Would you support strengthening the Commonwealth's immunization policies by standardizing the immunization requirements for all schools, daycare centers, and other covered programs and centralizing within the Department of Public Health (DPH) the processes for obtaining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

YES.

## E. Housing

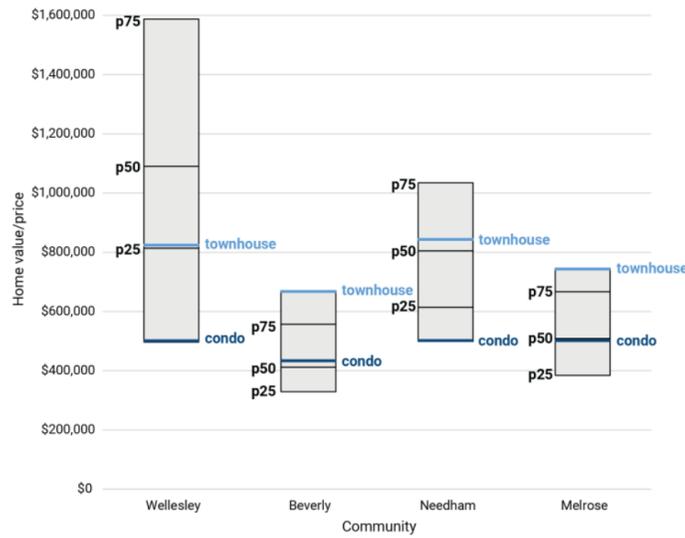
Massachusetts has a lot to offer, but that does little if people can't afford to live here. The [US News & World Report's annual state rankings](#) put Massachusetts at #40 in housing affordability (and #47 in cost of living). A worker earning minimum wage in Massachusetts would have to work [87 hours a week](#) to afford a modest one-bedroom rental home at market rate (and 107 hours for a modest two-bedroom). Over the last ten years, the need for affordable housing has increased, while funds for affordable housing have decreased at both federal and state levels. This is unsustainable. It has led to expanding economic inequality, increased homelessness, and damage to our economy, as talented workers often leave the state for less expensive regions.

**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 Crump, Mattos, Schuetz and Schuster (2020). Metropolitan Policy Program at BROOKINGS

1. **Please explain your principles and proposals relative to this issue, and what work you personally have done to advance them (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).**

I would like to learn more from organizers, researchers, tenants unions, etc on these issues as I humbly recognize this is not my area of expertise. I am eager to learn more and grow my fluency in this topic! One way I do think about housing / an experience I have with housing, is informed by the ~5 years I lived in Western Mass and recognizing two problems that are instructive to how I think about housing: 1) where I lived when I was a student, I saw & experienced first-hand the exploitation, neglect, and corruption made possible by landlord / property management monopoly over housing stock, and 2) in the non-student areas, the dramatic surges in property value / mortgage that is likely going to continue to rise in Western Mass as people migrate to the area from Eastern Mass and new York due to extreme weather.

2. **Homeless Bill of Rights.** Would you support the creation of a Homeless Bill of Rights that extends anti-discrimination protections to persons experiencing homelessness, including protections when seeking employment, housing, voter registration, and access to public spaces and places of public accommodation; and secures the right of persons experiencing homelessness to rest, seek shelter from the elements, occupy a legally parked car, pray, eat, and avoid needless harassment in public spaces?

YES.

3. **Affordable Housing Funding—I.** Would you support legislation to allow cities and towns to impose a fee on real estate transfers to generate revenue for affordable

housing, with the ability to create local exemptions as appropriate?

YES.

4. **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?

YES. ^I want to learn more about the above proposal!

5. **Social Housing.** Would you support the creation of a state social housing authority to produce and preserve mixed-income homes that are union-built, sustainable, collectively owned, affordable for all income levels, and financially self-sustaining?

YES.

6. **Tenant Protections.** Would you support providing municipalities with the authority to implement rent control, just cause eviction protections, stronger condominium conversion and foreclosure protections, anti-displacement zones, and options to help tenants manage the upfront costs of leasing an apartment?

YES.

7. **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?

YES.

8. **Right to Counsel.** Would you support legislation to provide legal representation for low-income tenants in eviction proceedings?

YES. When I was at UMass Amherst, the Student Legal Services Office (which was functionally single-payer attorneys) represented students in \*so many\* housing cases against landlords/ property management, that I greatly appreciate the importance of this right to counsel!

9. **Eviction Sealing.** Eviction records create lasting stigma, are prone to error and impair access to stable housing. Would you support legislation to seal eviction records so that both tenants and landlords can move on with their lives?

YES.

10. **Zoning Reform—Part I.** Throughout Massachusetts, restrictive and exclusionary zoning laws make communities unaffordable and exacerbate residential segregation. Would you support the following steps....?

- a. **Prohibiting municipal and state zoning bylaws, ordinances, and land use decisions that discriminate based on race, socioeconomic status, or familial**

**status?**

YES.

**b. Enabling municipalities to pass inclusionary zoning ordinances by a simple majority vote?**

YES.

**c. Enabling municipalities to pass zoning ordinances to eliminate parking requirements for multifamily residential development by a simple majority vote?**

YES.

11. **Zoning Reform—Part II.** The Department of Housing & Community Development recently released guidelines for the 175 MBTA communities to have a zoning ordinance or bylaw that provides for at least one district of reasonable size near public transit in which multifamily housing is permitted as of right. Would you support extending this requirement to include *all* municipalities that have public transit available, as opposed to only MBTA communities?

YES.

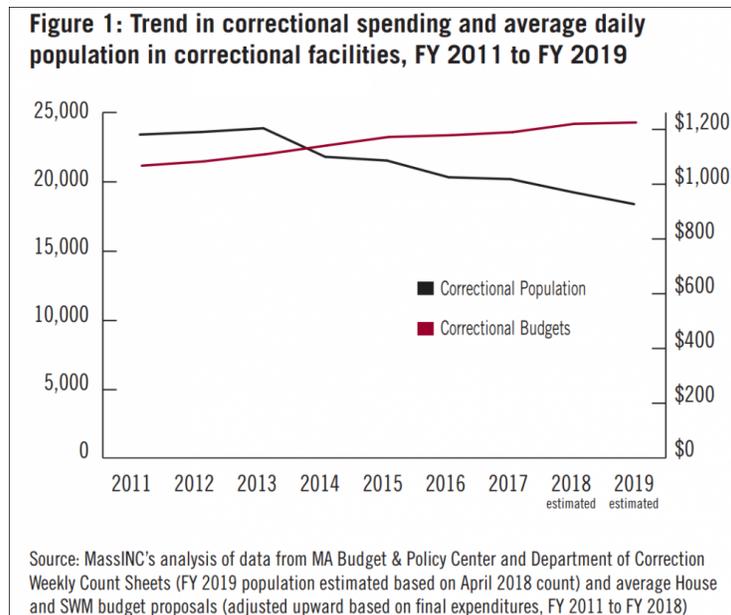
## F. Racial and Social Justice

Massachusetts must continue to strive to be a state that welcomes and embraces all of its residents and combats prejudice and discrimination of all kinds, especially on the systemic and institutional level.

Mass incarceration in Massachusetts has proven socially and economically destructive, breaking apart communities across the state. From 2011 to 2016, [spending on prisons](#) grew faster than any other part of the Massachusetts budget, while funding for necessary services languished. The average cost per year to house an individual in the Massachusetts Department of Corrections is [more than \\$60,000](#), 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.

Immigrants make up 16% of Massachusetts’s population; however, demagoguery against, or indifference to, immigrant populations has historically been a mainstay of Massachusetts politics. Even though the administration in Washington has changed, we have seen a deportation agenda from both Democratic and Republican presidents, and it is important for states like Massachusetts to take leadership in protecting and advancing the rights of our immigrant communities and making clear that all are welcome.

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



**Significant racial disparities exist in incarceration in Massachusetts.**

Imprisonment by Race/Ethnicity (2019)	
White imprisonment rate (per 100,000)	63
Black imprisonment rate (per 100,000)	466
Hispanic imprisonment rate (per 100,000)	260
Racial/Ethnic Disparity in Imprisonment (2019)	
Black : white ratio	7.4
Hispanic : white ratio	4.1
Juveniles in Custody (2015)	
Total juveniles in custody	309
Committed	168
Detained	135
Diverted	0
Juvenile custody rate (per 100,000)	0
White custody rate (per 100,000)	18
Black custody rate (per 100,000)	166
Latino custody rate (per 100,000)	117
American Indian custody rate (per 100,000)	0
Asian custody rate	0

- 1. Please explain your principles and proposals relative to this issue, and what work you personally have done to advance them (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).**

I am a strong advocate for decarceration, alternatives to incarceration, appropriately trained and context-specific nonviolent community response programs, and preventative community-based solutions that reduce our reliance on and folks (especially over-policed populations) interaction with a carceral-punishment system. I support restorative and transformative justice programs, and will push for their adoptions in our communities and our schools; I believe in decriminalizing substance-use and providing instead the adequate healthcare necessary to treat and support those struggling with substance use; I believe in alternatives to policing for non-violent situations; I believe in investing robustly in healthcare, employment, housing, and education. In 2016, I was a founding member of the UMass Amherst Prison Abolition Collective and in 2018 participated in a "Policy & Practice" week-long session in D.C. where myself and a cohort of students met with several policy organizations doing national-level criminal justice reform, such as the Sentencing Project, Families Against Mandatory Minimums, Justice Policy Institute, etc.

- 2. Police Accountability.** The 2020 police accountability legislation 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?**

YES.

- b. **Supporting strict regulations on government use of face surveillance like those initially enacted by the House and Senate in 2020, before Governor Baker rejected them?**

YES.

- c. **Requiring a vote by a local legislative body (city council, town meeting) before a municipality can acquire military or surveillance equipment?**

YES. Local municipalities should not even have this equipment.

3. **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?

YES. Did advocacy with "Defund413" to support funding for the Community Response program in Western MA when I was living out there.

4. **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?**

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?**

YES.

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

YES.

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

YES.

5. **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?

YES. I absolutely would partner with advocacy organizations to strategize a best-use of this ability in a campaign for criminal justice reform.

6. **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](#). Would you support legislation to address this discrepancy by taking [measures](#) such as (but not limited to) providing all incarcerated people with access to at least 1 hour of structured programming each day for 5 days a week, and offering a minimum of 50 minutes of therapy per week to everyone in segregated confinement by qualified clinical mental health providers; and requiring that all people held in solitary confinement be given a minimum of 4 hours out of cell time?

YES. I strongly oppose solitary confinement and will push for it to be discontinued.

7. **Prison Visitation.** Maintaining connections with friends and family outside prisons is one of the most important factors in ensuring successful reentry. In March 2018, the DOC severely limited the ability of prisoners to receive visits and the rights of family and friends to visit their loved ones in prison. ([Read more on this here.](#)) Would you support legislation to end these restrictions?

YES. David Graeber just taught me that the word “Free” in most Germanic-derived languages comes from Friend; the dissolution, penalization, and policing of relationships and association is (linguistically speaking) a direct attack on freedom. Nerdy context, but yes.

8. **Prison Profiteering—Part I.** While Massachusetts does not have private prisons, the DOC invites private companies to profit off the families of incarcerated individuals by price gouging, as incarcerated individuals have no alternatives but to buy from the sole providers of goods in prisons. Would you support ending such price gouging by the DOC for necessary items and requiring DOC to adequately supply incarcerated individuals with the basic requirements necessary for life and maintain good health and hygiene?

YES.

9. **Prison Profiteering—Part II.** The cost of phone calls can be as high as \$4-\$5 (or more) for 15 minutes of phone time for incarcerated individuals in some parts of Massachusetts. Do you support making phone calls free for incarcerated individuals?

YES.

10. **Prison Moratorium.** Would you support a moratorium on the construction of new

prisons and jails in the Commonwealth?

YES.

11. **Expungement.** Would you support legislation to automatically expunge marijuana offenses with state-level coordination, firm deadlines, and a study on the impact of the expungements?

YES.

12. **Safe Communities Act.** Do you support the Safe Communities Act, which limits local and state police collaboration with federal immigration agents, bars law enforcement and court personnel from inquiring about immigration status, and ensures due process protections?

YES.

13. **Work and Family Mobility Act.** Do you support removing immigration status as a barrier to applying for a license or learner's permit?

YES.

14. **Data Equity.** Do you support allowing state agencies to collect, organize, and assemble public data on major ethnic subgroups for all racial groups to create more visibility for the diverse experiences within communities and enable policymakers and community organizations to be more responsive to community needs?

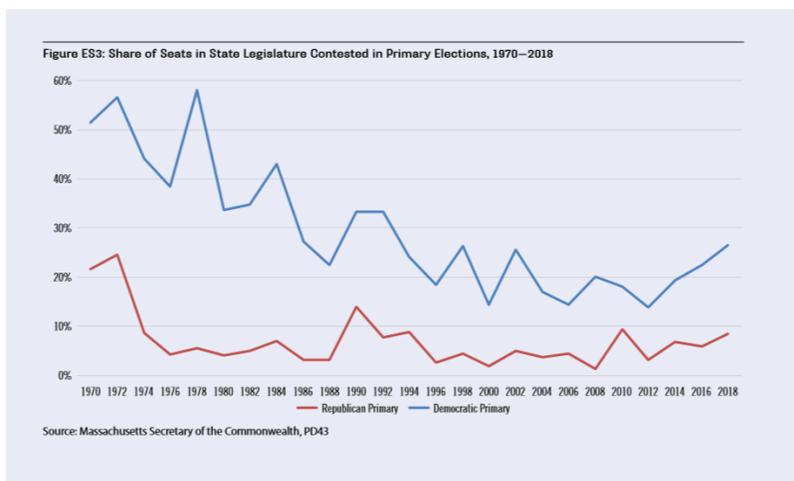
YES.

## G. 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 and 2018 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](#).

**Our elections have grown less competitive over the past four decades.**



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

<b><u>Municipality</u></b>	<b><u>Turnout (Nov 2020)</u></b>
Springfield	52.67%
Lawrence	52.72%
New Bedford	55.27%
Chelsea	56.94%
Holyoke	58.89%
Lowell	59.71%
Fall River	60.04%
Southbridge	60.44%
Brockton	63.86%
Lynn	64.07%

**[Bottom 10 municipalities in terms of 2020 voter turnout](#)**

- 1. Please explain your principles and proposals relative to this issue, and what work you personally have done to advance them (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).**

I have signed the Act On Mass Voters Deserve to Know pledge and will be using my campaign as an opportunity to elevate the issues of state house transparency at the doors!

- 2. 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...?

- 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.

- c. Reader-friendly summaries of bills currently in or reported out of committee?**

YES.

- 3. 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 doing the following...?

- a. Standing for a recorded vote when a colleague asks for one on any amendment which you have co-sponsored?**

YES.

b. **Making your committee votes available online on your website?**

YES.

4. **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?

YES. I can't even believe this is an exemption.

5. **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).

a. **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?**

YES.

b. **Would you advocate for continuing the practice of allowing people to testify virtually at legislative hearings?**

YES. Working at a nonprofit and having to turn people out for hearings showed me first-hand just how useful this is! YES, this will totally expand the public's access to participate.

6. **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?

YES. I also support universal child care.

7. **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?

YES.

8. **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?**

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?**

YES.

9. **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)?

YES.

10. **Redistricting**. Would you support legislation to codify the goal of creating [influence districts, crossover districts, and coalition districts](#) in order to expand opportunities for representation and voice for communities of color?

YES.

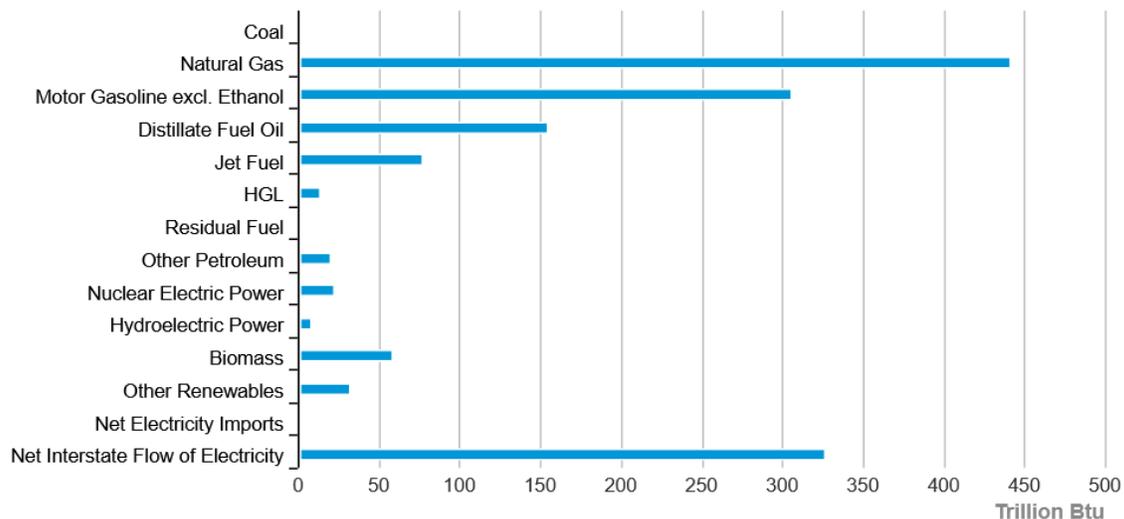
## H. Sustainable Infrastructure and Environmental Protection

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, 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.

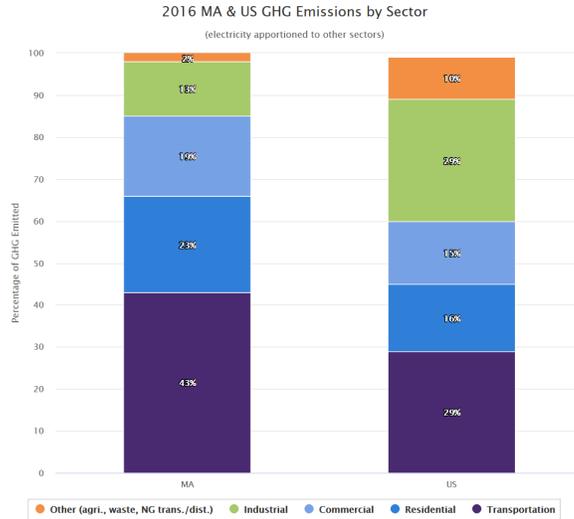
**Despite recent progress, Massachusetts is still overwhelmingly dependent on fossil fuels.**

### Massachusetts Energy Consumption Estimates, 2019



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 this issue, and what work you personally have done to advance them (legislation, community work, published writings, etc.).**

"Priority 1: Immediately transition Massachusetts' economy to renewables, and create the conditions to support the energy transition of New England. We have to do this by investing in multiple strategies. Firstly, research suggests we need to electrify everything in order to decarbonize it. We can and should aggressively pursue offshore wind energy (which has a full potential to generate well-over the energy demand of the Commonwealth). At the same time we invest in wind, I believe in supporting community / municipal development of smart solar microgrids. After doing research in Puerto Rico and learning firsthand how micro-gridding can prove resilient in keeping energy on amidst / after severe weather storms, I think it's important we pursue this strategy. There is the many-fold benefit of immediately empowering municipalities to decarbonize themselves; creating energy resilience as a forward-thinking strategy against severe weather; and diversifying our energy stock. If we can pursue an ambitious plan for solar micro-gridding and offshore wind, we will exceed our renewable energy needs and position ourselves as suppliers of renewable energy for the region, helping to facilitate New England's transition away from carbon.

Priority 2: Passing a Green Budget. This includes, of course, the funding that ELM has identified for environmental agencies as well as additional elements of green investment. Additional items include investments in local agriculture (I would like to see meals prepared in public buildings, such as schools, hospitals, and jails, be sourced from local crops) to reduce food miles, keep our soil healthy, increase health outcomes, and support farmers; creating green union jobs in Massachusetts that support and perform the research and work necessary to retrofit our buildings, install new energy technology, construct and operate new electrified public transit; Dramatically expand our public transit sector and make it

electric and powered by renewables; retrofit buildings, starting with our public / state owned buildings, to incorporate principles and guidelines of living-buildings. Our budgets reflect our priorities, and each of these items is a spending piece which will reflect a state budget committed to our health and environment. In order to accomplish this, we're going to need to raise new state revenue. Passing the fair share amendment is one of these measures, as it will directly open up new revenue earmarked for public transportation. It's also important because it earmarks funding for public higher education. Having run a nonprofit dedicated to public higher ed for two years, I know that making public college free in MA returns extraordinarily to MA residents and the economy; within 10 years, the program keeps enough tax revenue inside the state that would otherwise be going to loans that the initiative pays for itself; the majority of public college graduates stay in MA, providing an educated and skilled workforce to help facilitate the energy transition; our public colleges have some of the best programs– UMass Lowell's Engineering Program, for example– to assist our transition. We also need to end all subsidies for fossil fuels. I support a third-party, nonpartisan review and audit of all tax-breaks currently on the books to evaluate if they serve or restrict the general welfare of the Commonwealth's economy. And, in order to achieve all these things, we will need a strong climate movement supporting us! I aim to be a partner to environmental justice organizations– it is \*our\* office in the state house, and \*our\* resources to pass laws for the common good. I will be part of broad state-wide coalitions necessary to build the political will to pass these policies, and more.

Priority 3: Reducing waste! I was a member of the Post-Action Landfill Network (PLAN) and participated in / learned from several Zero-Waste conferences and programs between 2016–2018. We absolutely need to stop our over-reliance on single-use disposable plastics and other single-use goods and unnecessary packaging. These are by-and-large plastic, which also are a product of the fossil fuel industry! It is cheaper, as well, for companies to manufacture new-plastics in some cases than to use recycled plastics. And, the over-reliance on these single-use plastics (even if they are recyclable) is that they burden municipalities with trash / recycling budgets which could be better spent on other environmental programs or social welfare if we decrease the burden on those agencies. Further, these single-use items have poor health outcomes for us (either by toxin ingestion from use, or when they are incinerated near other communities). This is also a matter of thinking-global-acting-local; we ship our trash abroad! While we may not directly see the impact of all the landfill waste we create, we're then offloading it onto others, merely hiding the problem of waste from our eyes versus addressing its root causes and creating greater reliance on reusable and closed-circle production. "

2. **Next Generation Roadmap.** At the start of this legislative session, the Legislature passed a bill that requires emissions reductions of 50% from 1990 levels by 2030, 75% by 2040, and at least 85% by 2050. How can the Commonwealth exceed these targets, and what will your priorities be in advocating for that?

The mandate before us is to create regional renewable micro-grids, dramatically expand off-shore wind, and invest in carbon-negative municipal planning (living buildings, reforestation, urban farming)

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 2030?

YES.

4. **Rooftop Solar**. Would you support requiring that all new construction be built to accommodate solar energy installations?

YES.

5. **Fossil-Fuel-Free Construction**. Would you support legislation to enable municipalities to ban oil and gas heating pipes in new construction?

YES.

6. **Fossil Fuel Infrastructure**. Do you oppose the expansion of fossil fuel infrastructure in the state?

YES.

7. **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?

YES.

8. **Just Transition**. Do you support the creation of a Just Transition Office to assist workers that are displaced in the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy?

YES.

9. **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 the electrification of the MBTA bus fleet by 2030, RTA fleets by 2035, and the MBTA rail system by 2035?

YES.

10. **Free Public Transit**. Do you support making public transit in the Commonwealth fare-free?

YES.

11. **Regional Transportation Funding**. The unavailability of state funds for infrastructure spending has meant the deterioration of regional transportation systems. Do you support allowing municipalities to place a question on the ballot to raise revenue for local and regional transportation projects?

YES.

### **III. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

***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.***

Thank you for such a thorough questionnaire!