

Millions of people have protested for ending systemic racism and police violence against Black people. How do you understand the relationship of policing and systemic racism? To address systemic racism, how much would you emphasize reforming the police versus reinvesting policing funding elsewhere? (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

As a former ADA and State Rep I understand this issue like the back of my hands. I was one of the biggest voices for police reform during my years as a rep. I filed legislation to use special prosecutors in police killings and to change use of force guidelines. I believe in community police in which police officers work with the community by doing walking beats and interacting with residents. We must also continue to increase diversity. Currently, as the Executive Director of the Boston Human Rights Commission, we received 250k from funds that used to go to police.

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### Budget Priorities

According to a June 2021 poll by Suffolk University and the Boston Globe, 60% of Boston voters supported taking funding from police and using that funding for social services, compared to 31% of voters who were opposed. The Boston Police Department's spending has been over \$399 million since fiscal year 2017-2018. The police have advocated for additional staffing and funds. This year many groups and residents advocated to cut the BPD budget by \$120 million or 30%.

Do you support divesting a portion of the Boston Police budget to put towards social services and community wellness? \*

Yes

No

If yes, how much of the current \$400 million police budget would you cut? Please give a numeric answer in millions. (If you answered no to the previous question, enter 0.) \*

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Local, grassroots organizations led by people impacted by police violence, are calling locally and nationally for funding to support transformative approaches to harm, violence, and crisis in our neighborhoods that relies on community members, their relationships and mutuality, rather than a reliance on the police force.

Do you support funding a community-led initiative for transformative justice that focuses on community wellness and safety, completely disconnected from law enforcement? \*

Yes

No

If yes, how much funding from the city budget would you put towards this community-led initiative? Please give a numeric answer in millions. (If you answered no to the previous question, enter 0.) \*

1 million

Community groups have called for decreasing the number of police, including through a hiring freeze and moving positions out of the police department to social services and other new community initiatives. The police department is calling for increasing the size of the police force. In FY19, FY20, and FY21, there was one police academy class; the current FY22 budget includes two police academy classes for a total of 250 potential new officers, one beginning in the summer of 2021 and one beginning in early 2022.

Would you advocate for a hiring freeze for BPD (i.e. no new classes) from Nov. 2021-Jun 2023?

\*

Yes

No

What is your position on the number of police officers that there should be compared to the current size of the police force, and what is your plan for reaching your goals for the size of the police force? (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

I would like to learn more about the size in Boston, in addition to talking with experts, city leaders, and community members to gage where we are where we need to be.

A report from the ACLU of Massachusetts argues that there has been no relationship between spending on overtime and the size of the force for at least 20 years. The Boston Police Department has advocated for increasing hiring to address their consistent overspending on the overtime budget. What will you do to address the issue of BPD exceeding its overtime budget? (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

will work with my colleagues on the City Council and the Mayor to continue oversight over police budget and spending.

Between 2017 and 2020, police collectively earned on average just under \$27 million each year working just construction details—roughly the size of the entire Parks Department budget. In addition, the Boston Police Department testified last year that they fill only roughly half of all requested details. While the average BPD employee working details earned about \$17,000 last year, a budget of between \$25 and \$50 million could create hundreds of full-time, union jobs. If you had complete control of construction details, who would you want working construction details and what department in the city should handle them? (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

I've always thought those paid details are a great way to hire more civilians with the proper training.

Open response: please share any additional thoughts or explanations for your answers from this section. (Word Limit: 100 Words)

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### Militarization & Surveillance

The Boston Regional Intelligence Center (BRIC) was established in 2005 by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to reduce crime and prevent terrorism, and includes representatives from DHS and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI). BRIC administers the gang database and runs the Real Time Crime Center. BRIC collects and shares information between the Metro Boston Homeland Security Regional (MBHSR) communities, private-sector stakeholders, universities, and state- and Federal-level partners. MBHSR includes Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, and Winthrop.

Many community members and organizations have advocated for abolishing the gang database because of its racial disparities and the impact it has on Black and Brown people in Boston. Do you support abolishing the gang database? \*

Yes

No

BRIC officers and analysts have advocated for additional staffing and funding to support the Real Time Crime Center, which includes surveillance feeds from at least 750 cameras across Boston. The BRIC is capable of accessing camera footage from the Boston Transportation Department, the MBTA and the Boston Housing Authority. According to Stanford University, Boston has the highest density of surveillance cameras of large American cities. Many Bostonians don't know that these cameras exist and feed to a surveillance center that connects local, state, and federal law enforcement.

Do you support eliminating the Real Time Crime Center? \*

Yes

No

What is your stance on BPD's use of surveillance technology, including cameras, license plate readers, and ShotSpotter? (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

I think we have create a balance between surveillance and civil liberties.

During 2014-2016, BRIC surveilled social media targeting Muslims for using common terms like ummah (community) and Black activists using #BlackLivesMatter. Former City Councilor Tito Jackson had a facebook post on racial inequality included in BRIC's surveillance. BRIC's impact on Black, Muslim and Immigrant Bostonians has led to many community organizations advocating to abolish the BRIC. Do you support abolishing the BRIC? \*

Yes

No

BRIC is just one of the two fusion centers in Massachusetts, the other one being the Commonwealth Fusion Center. Fusion centers were created by DHS to facilitate information sharing between law enforcement agencies at all levels. What is your stance on BPD's participation in the Commonwealth Fusion Center? (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

I believe the law enforcement agencies, especially state and municipal need to work together in many instances to keep our community safe. I'm more concerned with the involvement of the federal agencies as they have often use the information shared to target immigrant communities.

Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF) are run by the FBI in 106 cities across the US, including Boston. At least five cities have pulled out of task forces since 2017 due to issues of transparency in leadership and accountability to local protocols on police conduct. These officers are authorized FBI agents and don't have to abide by local law enforcement regulations, making them immune to civilian lawsuits (e.g. the FBI can investigate anyone with no criminal predicate). JTTFs often impact Muslims through unexpected and intimidating interrogations at their homes. Community groups have advocated for ending the Boston JTTF. Do you support ending Boston Police participation in the Joint Terrorism Task Force? \*

Yes

No

Since 2003, the Anti-Defamation League has sent delegations of law enforcement officers from the US to Israel for a counter-terrorism training to learn from the Israel National Police and Israel Defense Forces. Organizations in the US, like Jewish Voice for Peace, have called for an end to these exchanges where local and federal law enforcement learn "worst practices." Durham, North Carolina became the first city to ban its police from training with foreign security forces and in that same year, Northampton canceled its police chief's plans to attend the ADL sponsored trip. Would you ban the Boston Police Department from participating in foreign security trainings, including these ADL sponsored trips to Israel and similar counterterrorism trainings? \*

Yes

No

Open response: please share any additional thoughts or explanations for your answers from this section. (Word Limit: 100 Words)

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The next mayor will have a major role in negotiating new contracts with all the major police collective bargaining units, whose contracts all expired in 2020. Most of the major initiatives relating to public safety in Boston—including alternative emergency response, civilianizing construction details, and controlling overtime in the BPD—will depend on the results of these negotiations. Although the City Council has no direct role in these negotiations, City Council does have the power ultimately to approve or reject the negotiated contracts. If you are on the Council, what changes and provisions will you look for in these contracts when you decide whether to approve or reject them? \*

Along with these changes, I will primarily look to see that the Recommendations made by the Boston Police Department Reform Taskforce of 2020 are included in the contracts, including the powers given to the new Office of Police Accountability & Transparency. This effort was led by a champion of police and criminal justice reform, Attorney Wayne Budd, who is a close friend, mentor, and chair of my campaign. As ED of Human Rights Commission, I've been working within City Hall and with BPD to make sure those recommendations are implemented. I will continue to do so as City Councilor.

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## Schools & Youth

Boston Public Schools is currently in the process of changing some aspects of their school policing program (previously named the Boston School Police), while keeping much of the program structure and funding intact. Some of these changes include shifting to newly designed plainclothes uniforms and renaming the program. School police also had their powers reduced because of the police reform law passed by the state legislature in 2020. An alternative vision for school safety is that holistic approaches such as school counselors and restorative justice programs are under-resourced, and that the school police program should be completely eliminated in favor of expanding and creating programs with no basis in law enforcement.

Do you support eliminating the current school police program and replacing it with safety and wellness initiatives based on a community- and student-led planning process with no basis in law enforcement? \*

Yes

No

Describe your vision for maintaining, changing, eliminating, or replacing the current school police program, and how community and students would be part of planning safety and wellness initiatives in schools. (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

We need more social workers, guidance counselors, and restorative justice professionals to help us resolve any conflicts that arise with our students.

The Boston Police department runs a number of programs and initiatives to engage community members, including an ice cream truck, fishing with young people, National Night Out, and youth jobs based out of the police department. Previously, Boston police participated in a community policing program called Youth and Police Initiative Plus, which targeted Somali youth based on the racist and Islamophobic assumption that they are prone to becoming violent. Due to community advocacy, the BPD ended their participation in this program but continues to control funding for youth programs or engage other youth who are deemed “at-risk” of becoming violent through Shannon grants, Safe and Successful Youth Initiative (SSYI), the Youth Violence Strike Force (aka the gang unit) and other initiatives.

What is your stance on police officers engaging youth, especially minors, through this type of programming? (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

I believe in community policing which involves honest, fair, equitable, non-racist engagements.

Would you support moving funds from these initiatives to community-led and youth-led violence prevention work where police are not involved or do not control the funding? \*

Yes

No

Open response: please share any additional thoughts or explanations for your answers from this section. (Word Limit: 100 Words)

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### Healthcare and Crisis Response

According to a recent report from Citizens for Juvenile Justice, over 75% of incidents that the Boston Police respond to are not “violent.” This includes a wide variety of incidents, from animal incidents (dog bites, lost dogs, etc) to verbal disputes between Bostonians. About 6.5% of all incidents are “sick assists” which include mental health incidents. The city of Boston is currently developing alternative ways to respond to mental health crises. The current plan from Health and Human Services is to (1) enhance BPD’s current collaboration with Boston Medical Center clinicians, aka the BEST team; (2) to establish a new co-response team with clinicians and EMTs; and (3) to fund a community led process to establish a community-led response.

Do you support establishing non-police response to mental health crises? \*

Yes

No

Do you support establishing non-police response to a larger set of incidents beyond mental health crises? \*

Yes

No

Of the three models that Boston is currently pursuing for responding to mental health crises (listed above), which would you put the most emphasis on? \*

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In a two week period in July three people died in the Suffolk County House of Correction at South Bay. One of these three was a woman who died in a holding cell after being involuntarily, civilly committed for substance use disorder, under the Commonwealth's G.L. c. 123, Section 35. The Boston Police Department will, among other methods, use Section 35s when confronting people with substance use disorder. How do you think the city should use its resources to confront the overdose crisis and what initiatives, such as safe injection sites or improved options for treatment, would you pursue to ensure that the city takes an equitable and effective public health approach to the overdose crisis? (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

Yes. this too we must take a multi-prong approach. I think we should consider safe injections sites as well as finding a way to reopen long island to better serve individuals facing addiction - even if we must bring people there by boats. Not only did the long island have the services needed but it was also a location where drug dealers did not have much access to.

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Thousands of people are arrested each year in the City of Boston for minor offenses like driving without a license, drug possession, and disorderly conduct. In turn, police involvement in actions like traffic stops and the Field Investigation Observation program have been shown to disproportionately affect Black people. As reported in the Boston Globe, a recent study has found that “not prosecuting low-level crimes was more successful in directing nonviolent offenders away from the criminal justice system.” Rachael Rollins has sought to pursue such a policy for many low-level offenses during her term, but she has now been nominated to be a U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts. Regardless of who the new District Attorney may be, to what extent would you want the police and the legal system involved in managing these low-level offenses? And what policies would you want your Police Commissioner and the Department of Health and Human Services to enact to approach these issues? (Word Limit: 100 Words) \*

I believe we must continue to avoid prosecuting low level offences. As an ADA in Roxbury 10 years ago, I saw first hand how much those so called “crimes” clogged the system.

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Open response: please share any additional thoughts or explanations for your answers from this section. (Word Limit: 100 Words)

I’m not an expert on anything, but if I am very knowledgeable in policing and the criminal justice system from lived experiences: As a senior at Madison Park High School, I was arrested in school (school to prison pipeline is real!). Many of of my friends went to prison; deported to Cabo Verde. I later became a ADA and saw the same friends and more young men in our communities in and out of the system. As a State Rep, I fought hard to reform the police and change the justice system. As City Councilor I will continue this fight!

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This form was created inside of Muslim Justice League.

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