



MOBILIZE MISSOURI

U.S. Congress Candidate Survey 2018

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TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Survey:

1. How would you incentivize clean power initiatives?

The federal government should do more to help states replace fossil fuels and work towards a 100% renewable energy future. Several states have plans in place to make this happen on their own, but there is no national goal for a full transition to renewables, and state programs could be enhanced with federal help as well, to the benefit of everyone.

Eliminating subsidies for fossil fuel companies, and forcing them to pay the full costs for the effects of pumping harmful substances into the water and air, and the negative impact on climate, will be a substantial step towards making more widespread adoption of renewables a reality. It's not just the big oil companies that requires attention, but also the more localized power companies who often are the only source of electricity for a huge area. There is no consumer choice so those companies have no true incentive to adjust their models from a pure business stand point unless and until Congress provides a level of tax credit that makes moving from the current models to a more sustainable and cleaner future. We also need more, not less, money going into university research to improve on hydro, wind, and solar power. This is not just a private business issue, this is an issue of national infrastructure and we should treat it that way.

Right now, solar and coal power can produce electricity for about the same per-Watt cost. But because the fossil fuel industry is so entrenched, and so powerful, they are not made to pay the true cost of doing business. As long as individuals and families, community hospitals, and municipalities continue to shoulder the costs of developing and utilizing fossil fuels, the adoption of renewables will continue at a slower pace. These are problems federal legislation can fix, and without throwing money at the problem -- but rather simply by removing the extra help given to the fossil fuel industry.

2. Where should the money for infrastructure investment come from?

Federally guaranteed bonds could be a great mechanism for funding infrastructure investment. Stock prices today are high, and investors are interested in low-risk vehicles to park their money. Plus, interest rates are low, and the benefit of new rail systems, bridges, and modern electrical and broadband infrastructure will be useful for decades, to the benefit of all. We can make infrastructure more than just a byproduct of taxes, it can be an investment by businesses and those with huge monied interests in the cargo moving across the country. We also should consider that we can absolutely allocate more money for infrastructure and public works in our current budget by ending counterproductive, expensive, and seemingly endless military occupations. The loss of blood and treasure from these open-ended engagements is unconscionable, particularly when urgent national priorities like infrastructure and universal healthcare are given short shrift.



Yes or no:

3. Do you consider the internet a public utility?

Yes No

4. Do you support net neutrality?

Yes No

5. Do you support the expansion of light rail transit?

Yes No

6. Do you support electrical grid modernization?

Yes No

HEALTHCARE

Survey:

7. What solutions can the federal government offer to address the heroin epidemic?

In general the federal government should address the heroin epidemic with measures focused on harm reduction and treatment, not incarceration, for people addicted to drugs. It's important to recognize that the heroin epidemic stems first and foremost from the overuse and over prescription of opioid painkillers. The main source of this epidemic is mostly legal and highly profitable. Three specific areas where federal regulators and legislators could take action today are:

- 1) Eliminating the barriers for prescribing buprenorphine. Health care professionals and policy analysts agree the buprenorphine maintenance treatment is effective for people with opioid use disorder. Growing numbers of physicians are working within the system to help their patients get access, but there are barriers that prevent more widespread adoption. For instance, physicians must apply for and receive a waiver from the Drug Enforcement Administration in order to provide the treatment. Further, even with the DEA waiver, doctors can only treat 30 patients with buprenorphine at a time in the first year. The cap goes up in future years, but there is no question that these and other barriers to buprenorphine treatment make it more difficult to save lives, and should come down today.
- 2) The Food and Drug Administration and / or Congress should move to make naloxone available over the counter, in order to prevent overdose deaths.
- 3) Legalize syringe access programs at the federal level. Currently, states must move on their own in order to provide syringe access, and states like Missouri who do not are experiencing rapidly increasing rates of Hepatitis C infection, and other negative consequences.

Of course, monitoring the prescription of opiates and fixing the incentives that cause pharmaceutical companies to push addictive painkillers in the first place is also important. But the eagerness with which politicians discuss these supply-side reforms overshadows the facts. Unfortunately, the impact of these measures is unproven and probably will take years to see. The opioid crisis is a crisis because of deaths ripping through communities today. I'd like to see the federal government focus more on saving lives, and a harm reduction strategy that includes the reforms outlined above could be a great way to start.

8. How would you address the dearth of adequate healthcare in rural areas?

The solution here is so obvious that we continually fly right past: Medicare for all. For better or worse the current administration has gutted the ACA in such way that folks in rural America have virtually no access to health insurance unless they join the military or are lucky enough to have a job which provides the benefit. For small business owners, farmers, and folks who might have to spend time caring for a loved one or child outside of the workplace insurance has

become a luxury. In some places a single plan for a reasonably healthy person will run over \$700 per month, and even then the deductibles are \$5,000. The math doesn't make sense. If a person making \$45,000 has to get private insurance at the rate of \$700 per month they will wind up paying over 18% of their annual income to have insurance. How can we expect people to pay a mortgage and put money into a consumer economy when one-fifth of their gross income is gone before they even step into a doctor's office? Rural hospitals are millions of dollars behind in their budgets, billing programs are confusing to both the hospitals and the patients, and the quality of care is suffering as a result. We make families jump through hoops to treat their sick child and all the while instead of concentrating on the child's care their worried about the cost of the stay. Instead of worrying about the efficacy of treatment doctors, hospital staffs, and patients are forced to think in terms of costs, not lives. We can end all of that, and save our rural hospitals, with Medicare for All.

Yes or no:

9. Do you support the negotiation of Medicare/Medicaid drug prices with Canada?

Yes No

10. Do you support the legalization of marijuana?

Yes No

11. Should the government mandate that all state prescription drug monitoring programs are accessible to health care providers and other prescribers?

Yes No

12. Do you support Medicare for All or a comparable universal healthcare solution?

Yes No

13. The Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) is a federal law that requires anyone coming to an emergency department to be stabilized and treated, regardless of their insurance status or ability to pay, since 1986 this is an unfunded mandate. Do you support funding this mandate until a Universal Healthcare Solution is enacted to ease the cost burden on urban and rural hospitals?

Yes No

ENVIRONMENT

Survey:

14. How should state and federal governments deal with clean water issues like Flint, MI?

We live in a country where far too often, people of color experience systematic lack of access to clean water, clean air, and good quality housing. This problem was brought into sharp relief with the Flint Water Crisis, but we also see symptoms of this fundamental injustice in St. Louis, and throughout the country. In Flint and in other cases, the state government exercised more dominance over a municipality than is often the case with wealthier or whiter jurisdictions, in order to take care of a budget problem, or store toxic materials, or some other activity that ends up putting community members' health at risk.

Through the cleanup programs and clean municipal drinking water programs of the EPA, and enforcement of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act, we can attack contaminated water, soil, and air, and modernize our decades-old public works infrastructure in the places where it's needed most. With land values rising in urban areas, and money being poured into developments around the country, environmental justice and sustainability have got to be deciding factors as we plan a safe, equitable future.

15. What should be the position the federal government takes on climate change? Why?

The federal government should take the position that climate change is real; that it's already caused deaths and huge financial losses here in America and even in St. Louis; and that the federal government has a large and important role to play in the urgent global imperative of stopping and reversing the impacts of climate change where possible. The federal government needs to lead this charge because this is exactly the kind of issue that Sec. 1, Art. 8 of the Constitution empowers Congress to deal with by levying tax for the general welfare. We cannot allow the general welfare of U.S. persons to be hijacked by opinion and belief when we have clear and undisputed factual evidence not only of climate change but its consequential harms. Facts exist independent of one's belief in those facts, and climate change is the kind of fact a government is meant to deal with. Other solutions, such as a broadly applicable and robustly enforced carbon tax should be explored as well. There are things that the government can do in partnership with private businesses that respect the marketplace's role while also addressing the absolute failure of the market to adequately deal with this crisis.

Yes or no:

16. Would you suggest federal involvement in dealing with West Lake landfill?

Yes No



17. Do you support private companies being allowed to drill on public lands, protected areas, or parks?

Yes____ No__**X**__

18. Do you support coal/oil industry subsidies?

Yes____ No__**X**__

19. Should we continue to fund the cost of national parks?

Yes__**X**__ No____

ECONOMIC & LABOR POLICY

Survey:

20. How do you think we can plan our economy for changes to industries/loss of jobs due to automation and the obsolescence of the nation's industrial sector?

We have to adjust expectations of what regular jobs may be. In a very short time, only two or three generations, work changed in nature and form. Those days are still a sort of folk lore that distorts the reality that while we can have manufacturing and industry it won't be the cornerstone of our middle class. We can and should be the world's leader in all science, technology, engineering, and math. With automation comes the need for maintenance, programming, design, and we need to focus our economy toward those jobs. Public schooling has long been useful in training a capable American workforce but we have to start at the beginning with education to have a future focused workforce for the new version of industry.

21. What is your approach to tax policy?

I believe in progressive taxation, and I believe that right now, the people and corporations who make the most money and possess the huge majority of our nation's wealth aren't paying their fair share. I do not believe that the Trump tax cuts will do anything to help regular people, and further, they explode the deficit which will make it harder to provide help for those at the margins when the next recession inevitably comes.

22. What role should unions play in our future? Please include your thoughts on Right to Work legislation.

Unions are essential to a strong working class. Unions should continue to play a leading role in the negotiation and creation of workplace policy between workers and employers. Much of what unions pushed for initially has become codified law, but much like we continue to police in low crime areas we have to have unions to work with the collective voice of the workers. Right to Work is a trojan horse designed to strip away workers rights and roll back the good work unions have done to have those regulations put into place, and it benefits only the owners and businesses themselves, not the workers. I believe unions should be expanded for many who work in higher education, and more broadly for everyone who works in a service industry--especially every fast-food service employee.



Yes or no:

23. Do you support an increase to the federal minimum wage? If so, what dollar amount?

Yes No \$ _____

24. Do you support a Financial Transaction Tax (FTT)?

Yes No

25. Should there be increased enforcement of antitrust laws?

Yes No

26. Do we need to decrease federal spending?

Yes No

27. Should we continue to fund Medicare and Social Security; the so-called entitlements?

Yes No

POLICING/JUSTICE

Survey:

28. What are your thoughts on reducing the prison population, and recidivism rates in the US?

I believe that working to reduce the prison population is the right thing to do, and I believe there are strategies we can implement immediately. The legalization of marijuana at the federal level would be a huge leap forward in ending mass incarceration, especially if accompanied by a comprehensive effort to identify nonviolent marijuana offenders and move to release them from detention absent compelling evidence they should remain behind bars. Furthermore, citations and imprisonment often targets people of color and other minorities. State and Federal correctional facilities should also look to California, where they've been working to evaluate the cases of youth offenders who are serving sentences long into adulthood. The fact that so many people of color are locked up for long sentences that started when they were kids; while the long-term incarcerated almost never includes white offenders with even marginally more access to money and legal help, provides fertile ground for reform. Ending money bail is also a smart, fair strategy to reduce the prison population. If you're too poor to afford bail, you could sit in jail for months, or even over a year, before your case is heard. Hundreds of thousands of people are sitting in jails right now, because they can't make bail. This isn't how bail is supposed to work. This isn't how the justice system is supposed to work. Ending money bail for the poor is essential to any real effort at prison reform.

To reduce recidivism rates, I think there are several things we can do. First keep people from getting caught up in the criminal justice system from the beginning, by dismantling the school-to-prison pipeline, ending money bail; along with increased access to educational and professional development programs inside correctional facilities. Treating drug addiction as a disease instead of a criminal behavior is also a big part of decreasing recidivism, as addicts who do not receive treatment will continue to break the law until they die.

29. How would you improve equity within our Court system with reference to plea deals, 3-strikes laws, and mandatory minimums?

It's obvious that our Court system works differently for those with money than for those without. Mandatory minimums and 3-strike laws are disproportionately applied to crimes committed by those from the poorest of areas already, and we have plenty of years to examine and see they simply don't work. Additionally, this requirement removes the discretion of the judge to make a decision that may greatly differ from their recommendation. The disparity between powder and crystallized cocaine is one key example of unfair laws that create disparate outcomes. We also need a higher standard of public defender quality which will come by improving funding for all public defender systems, allowing them to retain the talented attorneys they have and hire adequate staffs to handle case loads. Even the best attorney cannot do good work if they are handling too many cases.

We have criminalized so much activity at such high levels that we have buried our court dockets with small crimes that require big investment of Court staffs. In Missouri, if a person were to have two stealing convictions, regardless of their amounts (say a kid steals a bottle of booze in college and later a tank of gas) that person can be charged with a felony automatically. Do we really need that person to be subject to a year of prison or more and excessive fines? We have to give prosecutors and judges more discretion in cases like that when it would make more sense to have that person in a school than in a cell. Those are elected positions by and large, and the voters can replace bad judges and bad prosecutors.

Mandatory minimums don't make sense when each case has different facts. And they have historically produced racist outcomes. It is not Congress' role to tell federal judges to ignore the specific facts and circumstances of each case before them and to impose a minimum sentence that may not be warranted. Sentencing guidelines can capture the will of Congress to impose harsher or more lenient sentences on particular offenders; judges can then decide how to make the punishment fit the crime for those offenses, in conjunction with Congress' sentencing guidelines.

Yes or no:

30. Are you in favor of for profit prisons?

Yes ___ No

31. Would you support restoring the vote to felons who have served their time?

Yes No ___

32. Are you in favor of federal legislation to remove the "felon box" from job applications?

Yes No ___

33. Do you think police departments need military grade equipment?

Yes ___ No

34. Do you support ending the death penalty?

Yes No ___

35. Do you support creating a committee to study and make suggestions on how to reduce crime in prisons?



Yes No

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS & GENDER ISSUES

Survey:

36. Where do you stand on reproductive freedom for women? Please discuss such topics as: abortion, ease of access to birth control, fact-based sex education, and rights/responsibilities of fathers? Please add how you will present your position to voters with different opinions.

Bodily autonomy is a basic human right. Women's reproductive freedom is an obvious issue that should be unequivocally supported. The conversation on abortion has been very black and white, as if you must either think abortions are good or bad. It is not as clean cut as many would like to believe. No one would reasonably say that abortions are a good thing, but why should that have anything to do with whether or not a woman should have access and choice? Moreover, why not make sure abortions are done safely and legally? We should not legislate a difficult moral decision, as many conservatives would do.

Birth control should be included with Medicare for All. No one is forced to take it; but we should allow women to have full control over the decision to become pregnant.

Abstinence-only sex education is not only bad policy it's dangerous policy. It's as if all adults immediately erase their memories of adolescence. Kids will experiment with sex, masturbation, and they will learn about it one way or the other. The analogy is crude but it's no different than driving a car and having fact based drivers ed. Imagine if instead we just showed a video of a car crash and then told kids "Now don't drive fast and don't drive drunk, it has consequences!" and then handed them their licenses and keys. They've never been taught how to use the car, they have no clue what everything is inside the car, and no idea what's happening under the hood. Do we expect they would just go out and be responsible drivers? Of course not! Even with good drivers education, teens are well-documented as some of the worst and most dangerous drivers. That's basically what we're doing with sex-ed. We show a video to scare them, and then say "Don't do that!" and what happens? They do it and aren't properly prepared for the consequences.

Father's rights and responsibilities should be intertwined. A paternal father's rights are limited regarding a woman's choice to terminate or go full term, but once a child is born their rights should be the same as that of the mother as far as custody and access is concerned. Child support and parenting is more effective when there is more involvement. Policies should encourage co-parenting as much as possible in cases of non-partnered parents. We also should end all laws that restrict driving privileges for non-payment of support; but non-custodial parents should always have to pay their share of support.

The easiest way to present these positions is through an appeal to fact. All of these positions are tied to basic facts. Kids experience better outcomes, typically, with both parents involved. Children are expensive and support is a crucial way to meet needs. Research shows that abstinence only sex-ed leads to uninformed sexual experimentation. Birth control is a wonderful

modern advancement and its use, along with anything related to pregnancy decisions, is a medical choice for a woman to make.

37. What would your public and private response be if allegations of sexual harassment were made against a colleague in government or a member of your political party?

They would be one in the same. Allegations should be investigated. A reporting party should be respected and believed. We should also not lose sight of the difference between an allegation and something proved as a crime with evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. Even so, public servants, regardless of party, should be held to higher standards as the stewards of the public trust. Naturally the type of allegations may create differing responses since there is a difference between an unwanted advance and battery/sexual assault. Neither should be tolerated, but just as the criminal law would treat those differently so too should a response as a public servant. Overall, the voters should be allowed to dictate if a member of elected office stays or goes, but if there is corroborating evidence for unacceptable behavior I would not hesitate to add my voice for resignation and for justice. I have not hesitated in the case of Gov. Greitens, for example, to call for his resignation. I was the first to do so of my opponents and the only one to do so prior to the Governor having the cover of an indictment.

Yes or no:

38. Will you protect access to contraception and support mandated insurance coverage, state or private?

Yes No

39. Do you support revoking tax credits for alternatives to abortion agencies, specifically, crisis pregnancy centers which have no state regulations?

Yes No

40. Do you support mandating that medically accurate sex education be taught in every public school district?

Yes No

41. Do you support mandatory sentences for those convicted of sexual assault?

Yes No



42. Do you think federal civil rights law should be expanded to protect transgender Americans?

Yes No

ETHICS/TRANSPARENCY

Survey:

43. What approach do you take in deciding which campaign contributions to accept?

I support a law to overturn the flood of private, undisclosed “dark” money created by the ruling in Citizens United. All donations should be public; if someone is willing to put their money behind an election they should be willing to back it up by disclosing their name. I firmly believe that money is not speech, and I will not accept contributions from lobbying groups. I have signed the Clean Missouri pledge and will honor that. Additionally, I am one of the only candidates in the race to have signed the Candidates with a Contract pledge to push for the 28th Amendment to get big dark money out of politics. If I would not proudly share the source of the funds with the voters then I will not take the money.

44. Discuss what truthfulness in campaign ads means to you and how you have put that into practice.

It means not using tactics that blur the line of falsity and always having a clear identifiable citation for any negative information. It also means not misrepresenting my own accomplishments by claiming to have done or completed something that I didn’t actually do on my own. I have stood by every claim I have made or will make in campaign ads, as well as appearances in public in which I state what I believe. Integrity and authenticity are two of my most important campaign themes and messages, especially in the wake of the corruption and cowardice that we see coming out of Washington, D.C.

Yes or no:

45. Do you support publicly funded elections?

Yes No

46. Do you support a standardized code of conduct for all elected officials at a federal level?

Yes No

47. Will you release your tax returns?

Yes No

48. Will you commit to holding town halls with all members of your constituency?

Yes No

How many at least one every month



49. Do you have a plan for remaining engaged with your district while in D.C.?

Yes No

50. Do you believe Citizens United should be overturned?

Yes No

51. Do you support expanding voter ID laws?

Yes No

52. Do you support an inclusive, clean census, counting all diverse members of our society in census?

Yes No

VOTER ENGAGEMENT

Survey:

53. Much of our population either votes along party lines, or doesn't vote because they don't believe either main party serves their interest. Do you think it's more important to reach across the aisle to voters your party has lost over time or to invigorate non-affiliated voters?

Getting more votes is absolutely essential, and with Ann Wagner's record of siding with the big banks and special interests time and time again there is an opportunity to pick up support both from Wagner and from non-affiliated voters. The overarching sentiment that people don't believe either party serves their interest, is pervasive, and in many ways true. This truth has been the theme of three recent winning presidential candidates (Trump, Obama, and Bill Clinton) who all did well with non-affiliated and disillusioned voters. For Democrats in this district, in 2018, a strong economic message is the way to do that.

Democrats who don't simultaneously fire up the progressive base and build strong, durable support among working families, will always lose close races. Our campaign is built to defeat Ann Wagner, and our coalition consists of progressives, women, union members, and moderates concerned with guns in schools and climate change.

I think it's important to have a unifying message, and I think that message is that the system isn't working to the benefit of regular people. We can see it in the stagnant wages and increasing cost of living that characterize our family budgets, and we see it in the huge profits and staggering total wealth that's amassed by the people at the top. We believe this is a message that will resonate not just with Democrats, but with independents and moderate Republicans too.

54. What are your strategies to increase voter turnout?

Meet people. Grow a team of like minded volunteers. Push social media platforms to get people out, and work to make sure people know HOW to vote and where. It seems more often than not the main reason people don't vote is because it's sort of hard. They don't know where to go, they don't know what they might need to show the poll workers to get to vote. Voter education and voter engagement are keys.

Furthermore, my campaign stands the greatest chance to appeal to crossover voters who want someone who will solve problems and work with anyone willing to solve problems in DC. With my campaign profile and my deliberate approach to bring more people into the fold for this pivotal election, we can overcome the historical partisan lean in this district. So many people in both parties, and independents in the middle, are absolutely sick of the status quo in Washington and the destructive policies and attitudes coming from the White House. We can win this election, but only with the right candidate who can unite everyone behind a message of change

and progress that benefits real, working class people.

55. How do we make it easier to vote?

Early voting. More polling locations (Why can't we vote at the grocery store?) and absolutely no ID requirements. Voter fraud is so rare, and it's simple to have each voter simply sign the affidavit with their vote that they are who they say they are! If they lie, we can deal with that. It's easier to buy a gun in Missouri than it is to vote. Any voting age adult can go to wal-mart and get a gun and ammunition. Voting should be easier than buying a gun. We should also push for automatic voter registration and voting by mail. Voting by mail is becoming more popular and is a proven strategy for increasing voter turnout.

Yes or No:

56. Should voting day be a federal holiday?

Yes____ No____

57. Do you support automatic voter registration?

Yes____ No____

EDUCATION

Survey:

58. Briefly discuss your ideas to ensure that all children have access to equitable education to ensure a well-educated populace?

Education funding shouldn't be a gamble. It should be a cornerstone of every budget, state and federal. We need to have federal standards for states to meet, but those standards need to be based in reality. It's unrealistic to expect schools in Missouri and schools in New York to be identical, but it's not unfair to expect that the schools in both states will at least be teaching the basic needs for education. Schooling must be dealt with as a state and local issue in many ways, but the federal government can set minimums to make sure those states don't undercut funding unfairly and unreasonably.

59. What are your ideas for improving the academic achievement of students living in poverty?

With establishing educational minimum standards we also have to include regulations on how States can apportion funding. There are places in Missouri where a teacher in one somewhat rural city, 40 miles from a more rural city, will make almost \$15,000 more per year to do the same job. How do we expect rural children to receive the best education when we cannot afford to attract the highest quality teachers with competitive pay? Plenty of good teachers will teach in rural districts but the best will not. We cannot expect a person to earn a 4 year degree, likely have student loan debt, and then go take a job for under \$30,000/year when they can go right up the road and make \$40,000 or more for the same work, and it makes it more likely that the best teachers will leave those lower paying jobs the moment they can.

Fully funded schools mean more competitively paid teachers which means better quality of education. Great teachers may never even go into teaching because they can make far more money in other areas. Education is the silver bullet. Education is everything. We have to treat it as such by making it a top funding priority. We don't need more school vouchers. We just need the money to be put into our schools.

Yes or no:

60. Do you support public funding for school vouchers for private and charter schools?

Yes ___ No ___

61. Should state universities and trade schools be a part of our public education system?

Yes ___ No ___

62. Should we add educational assistance programs specifically for people who are being downsized due to industry obsolescence?

Yes No

63. Should teachers carry firearms in school?

Yes No

64. Teachers often work in other industries due to being underpaid. The Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and the Government Pension Offset (GPO) acts often mandate that earned Social Security is not available to draw on for retirees. Do you support legislation to correct this while ensuring the “no double-dipping” standard set in WEP/GPO?

Yes No

IMMIGRATION

Survey:

65. What approach should the U.S. take in our refugee resettlement program?

The Trump administration's treatment of refugees, and their virtual halt in refugee admissions into the U.S. is shameful. We need to increase the number of refugees we allow into the country. Refugees are some of the most vulnerable people on the planet, and in the richest country in the world we are doing almost nothing to help, despite a long history of doing better. Refugees also deliver concrete benefits to the American communities where they live: starting businesses, becoming teachers and health care professionals, and raising American families that make our national fabric more durable and beautiful than it was before.

Refugees undergo an extremely thorough investigation before being granted entry or receiving any rights in the U.S. If they want to become citizens (as many eventually do), it still takes years and years to complete the process. We should be doing much, much more to provide a safe haven for refugees here in the U.S. First things first--boost the total amount of refugees the U.S. accepts from poverty-stricken countries, and nations experiencing domestic conflict and strife.

66. What would be your approach to dealing with illegal immigration and the policies surrounding it?

Generally, my approach to dealing with illegal immigration is comprehensive immigration reform that includes a pathway to citizenship for people who aren't dangerous and who have been living in the U.S. for a significant amount of time. Just like the normal naturalization process, it would take thorough vetting and years of residency in order to get a greencard, and then more hurdles to become a citizen, but there should be a path for the 11 million who are living in the shadows but are otherwise law abiding and long-standing members of their communities.

We also need to take decisive action to get the government out of the business of warehousing non-violent immigrants in dangerous, unregulated, for-profit detention centers.

Yes or no:

67. Do you support a clean DACA bill with a path to citizenship?

Yes No

68. Do you support a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants already within our borders?

Yes No

69. Regarding what is known as “The Wall,” should the existing structures along our southern border be expanded and fortified?

Yes ___ No ___

RACIAL JUSTICE SECTION

Survey

70. What is the role of the federal government in addressing racial inequities in access to healthcare, employment, housing, and living wages? Discuss some key policies that you support that would reduce racial gaps in these areas.

We can address racial inequities in healthcare immediately by instituting Medicare for All. We can eliminate many racial and gender disparities in healthcare by giving everyone the option for equal and affordable access to insurance guaranteed by the federal government. It’s the only truly equitable way to do so. Once access to care has been addressed in that way, we can begin to more clearly examine the structural barriers that put blacks and Hispanics at greater risk for negative health outcomes, particularly in the areas of chronic diseases like diabetes and heart disease, and maternal health. Giving women of all races access to higher quality medical providers through a Medicare for All health program would do a lot to fix the outrageous rates of maternal deaths during childbirth and complications for new mothers and newborn babies among minority women.

With bans on employment and housing discrimination, the current federal policies have made good headway. But they can be strengthened. Housing credits for poor or underserved populations--especially families and heads of households--can be made more generous to support better living situations and housing in safe neighborhoods.

Living wages are simple: Pass a federal minimum wage increase that is stepped up over time to at least \$15.00 per hour, and then incentivize businesses by providing tax credits for those who absorb the increase without decreasing the size of their workforce. At the very least, the minimum wage must be adjusted to inflation to keep the economic power of the minimum wage earner in line with the times. So many minority workers are stuck in low-wage jobs in the service and retail industries. The federal government should safeguard and bolster their ability to organize unions and collectively bargain on the job. The fight for a living wage cuts across race and gender; it is something that affects everyone, though admittedly not equally.

It is a gross inequity and injustice that wages have not gone up significantly in the wake of the economic recovery and with our current low unemployment rate. Once again, the Republican-controlled Congress prioritized corporate interests and greed over the prosperity of working Americans who suffered the most during the Great Recession.

Yes or no:

71. Do you support federal funding to remedy food deserts in predominantly black neighborhoods?

Yes ___ **X** ___ No ___

72. Will you commit to making racial inclusivity a priority when recruiting your own staff?

Yes ___ **X** ___ No ___

73. Arrests for drug possession and selling are disproportionately skewed to imprison minorities, essentially making drug use and selling quasi-legal for white Americans. Do you support policy changes to reduce this inequity?

Yes ___ **X** ___ No ___

CONCLUSION

71. Why are you seeking the endorsement of Mobilize Missouri?

Earning the endorsement of Mobilize Missouri is one of my top goals in this race, especially during the primary. I have always represented myself as a proud, and bold, progressive. I believe that to achieve the goals that we need to as a country, in order to make our nation more prosperous and our people healthy and happy, we must elect courageous leaders who fight for what is right and what benefits the American people--not moneyed interests or abstract corporate entities. Simply put, I am in this race because this is my hometown, and I believe the policies I fight for and that Mobilize Missouri fights for will make my neighbors, friends, and family's lives better.

72. What are your top three legislative goals when elected?

1. Universal healthcare: Medicare for All
2. Gun sense legislation: universal background checks, mandatory training, and 'Red Flag' legislation
3. Bringing the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq to an end/reallocating certain defense spending priorities

Yes or no/fill in the blank:

74. Do you have a fundraising plan?

Yes No

75. Do you have a campaign manager?

Yes No

76. What amount of time per week do you envision dedicating to campaigning/call time?

60+

77. Do you have access to or plan to access VAN or some other voter information/address list?

Yes No

78. What is the size of your universe?

379,123 target voters

79. What is your goal number of votes needed to win?

250,000 (goal); need projected 190,000 to win



80. Do you have someone organizing volunteers for your campaign?

Yes No

81. Are you willing endorse the winner of your primary race if you are not the selected candidate?

Yes No

Please use this last opportunity to discuss anything else about your issues, principles, or differentiating factors from opponents that you want your constituents to know that may not have been covered in our questions.

My real world experience is a clear separator between me and my opponents. My path to being a candidate includes a varied and important past of experience that provides not only personal understanding of key issues, but a genuine rapport with unions, fellow veterans, and lasting relationships I've built through service with Senator McCaskill and Senator Duckworth. I've been a union member, a servicemember, and have lived a life of leadership through service. I also have not supported my campaign through connections to white collar law firms, but through a genuine grass roots movement and organization that grows with each day, built on genuine support from everyday folks in the district.

I am also native to the 2nd District, a fourth generation St. Louis area resident, and have a firsthand understanding of what it means to not just live there as an adult but also as a child, a student, and a young person.