

Our Revolution Maryland (OR-MD), Baltimore City Candidates Questionnaire

1. Please state the position you are running for. How does your experience, along with your life experiences, qualify you for the position?

I'm Dr. Richard Bruno, and I am running for Maryland House of Delegates in Baltimore City's 41st District, representing Northwest Baltimore. I am a primary care physician who serves the uninsured, and I have long been an advocate for my patients outside of the clinic. As a medical student in Oregon, I joined protests during the drafting of the Affordable Care Act to push for true universal coverage—National Improved Medicare for All. I later became a Board member of Physicians for a National Health Program, and my advocacy in this area got me recognized by U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders, who invited me to speak at one of his appearances in Maryland during the 2016 presidential primaries—and who last October invited me with him on his cross-border fact-finding mission to tour the Canadian health system. As a family physician, I have led a seven year campaign to get the American Academy of Family Physicians to sever ties with Coca-Cola. In Maryland, I have testified in favor of numerous public health bills in Annapolis, I have joined several union campaigns (for a contract for Chase Brexton healthcare workers and for livable wage at Hopkins), I have joined the board of Sugar Free Maryland to advocate for healthier food options in food deserts, and I have dedicated my life to serving the most vulnerable at the Baltimore Medical System. Last July, I was arrested with activists from Indivisible at Senator Tom Cotton's Office, when he refused to meet with us to discuss repealing Obamacare. I am running to bring my public health and preventive medicine perspective—and my robust progressive values—to the House of Delegates.

2. What will be the principles or values that guide your public service?

I am guided by a belief in justice—health justice, social justice, and economic justice. I believe in universal healthcare and smart and compassionate action to tackle the opioid and obesity crises. I will fight for equality in public education, housing, and access to affordable and nutritious food. I support a living wage and paid family leave—and I will crack down on predatory lenders and job discrimination. I am committed to a Maryland where every resident, regardless of their race, gender, sexuality, religion, class, or immigration status can benefit from the vast resources of our great state and thrive.

CIVIL RIGHTS

3. Do you support the Trust Act? (Legislation that prevents a State/local Government Agent from using public resources for civil immigration enforcement; prevents law enforcement officials from stopping, arresting or detaining an individual simply to find out immigration or citizenship status; prevents the State from creating a registry for the purpose of immigration enforcement, and prevents state law enforcement officers from being deputized as immigration officers)

- a. **Yes**
- b. No

Explanation:

In 2012, Marylanders passed the Dream Act at the ballot box, ensuring in-state tuition for undocumented students. We were leaders on immigrant rights, back then. Now, we are being left behind. Maryland should follow the example of Massachusetts, Oregon, and California, and become a sanctuary state. We know why it is that the Trust Act was watered down and ultimately failed to pass in the past: it is because the Democratic leadership did not want to see this bill pass. However, Maryland is a great state in no small part because of the contributions that immigrants have made to our state. The Democratic Party cannot pretend to be “resisting” Trump if we are not willing to stand up for immigrants' rights and defend the America of tomorrow.

4. Do you support Gov. Hogan's executive order to bar state business with companies that boycott Israel, that is, his order opposing BDS (Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions)?

I am opposed to this and all restrictions of freedom of speech. Many universities and political organizations have endorsed BDS, and to single out these institutions on the basis of their beliefs is unconstitutional. Whatever one thinks of the BDS movement, it is not the business of the state of Maryland to use its contracting process to curtail the First Amendment.

5. Are you in favor of Baltimore's sanctuary city status?

Yes, absolutely. Baltimore is stronger when all Baltimoreans are safe from the fear of deportation.

6. How would you advance racial justice and social equality in Baltimore City?

I believe advocating for a \$15 minimum wage, criminal justice reform, single-payer healthcare, permanently affordable housing, high-quality public transportation, and acknowledging poverty in the school funding formula is advocating for racial justice—due to the disproportionate way in which disparities in these areas affect Maryland's African-American population. However, I also support policies which directly address racial inequality. As a doctor who recommends medical cannabis for my patients, I am appalled by the evident racial discrimination in the processing of granting licenses to cannabis dispensaries, and I would work with the Black Caucus to advance legislation to promote African-American entrepreneurs who wish to participate in the medical cannabis industry. I will fight to end inequality in funding for Maryland's public HBCU's. I support a robust program of anti-discrimination enforcement in Maryland. In Baltimore City, one of the most egregious racial inequalities in the City is in victimization by homicide. I support gun restrictions, support for community-based violence interruption programs like Safe Streets, and a public health approach to gun violence which treats it like the epidemic it is.

EDUCATION

7. Baltimore city has a persistent problem of budget shortfalls (i.e., lack of needed funding) for its public schools. How do you propose to address this?

Both of my children attend public school in Baltimore City, and when the budget shortfall led to lay offs last year, there was no one to watch the children play on the playground during recess. My friends and neighbors and I formed a 501c3 to help raise money for the school so the students could have a recess monitor.

A major problem with Baltimore school funding is that there has been a massive recent increase in property values, thus reducing the amount of state money going to our City schools—but much of this property, because it was constructed using TIFs and PILOTS, goes untaxed. Baltimore City Public Schools are, therefore, basically punished for the development decisions made by the City government. Of course, in general, Baltimore City should issue less tax reprieves to developers, but this is not a state issues as much as a City issue. At the state level, I will fight to ensure that properties which do not pay taxes should not be considered in the property value of the City which determines apportionment of state education money. I am a strong supporter of the idea that concentrated poverty should be factored into the school funding formula, as per the recommendation of the Kirwan Commission. If implementing the Kirwan reforms requires the raising of taxes in Maryland, then one could place to start would be by reviving the 6.25% millionaire tax. Maryland is one of the wealthiest states in the country, with the highest per capita concentration of millionaires. It is an outrage that students living in areas with concentrated poverty should get a worse education than students living in wealthier areas.

8. Do you support legislation providing free tuition at community colleges, vocational and trade schools and will you commit to using new tax revenue from those sectors better able to afford it?

a. **Yes**

b. No

Explanation:

I myself, as a member of the National Health Service Corps, benefit from a loan repayment program. Our current educational funding model is immoral—we cannot burden future generations with an increasing amount of debt and expect them to thrive. I am a strong believer in free college and vocational training, and I believe that if we as progressives make providing these public goods core to our platform, we will not only ensure our popularity across demographics, but we will ensure economic growth and quality of life. Denmark, a country of 5.5 million, provides free college—up to and including doctorates and medical degrees—for all its citizens. Why shouldn't Maryland, a state of 6 million with a strong tax base and a dynamic and growing economy, be able to do the same?

9. There is a deeply concerning persistent achievement gap in Maryland public schools that affects a large number of students in economically disadvantaged communities and minority communities. What will you do to help close that gap?

Last year, it was found that 13 Baltimore City high schools had 0% of their students proficient in math. However, when you consider the state of our educational facilities—outdated and crumbling HVAC systems, lead-contaminated drinking water, even asbestos—it is obvious that there is vast inequality in the way we fund our schools. If we want to close the achievement gap, we should commit to an equitable funding model, which uses concentrated poverty as one of the metrics for determining funding.

10. How would you improve Baltimore public schools?

School quality begins with how we train and retain teachers, which is why I am a strong supporter of the Kirwan Commission's recommendation to move toward a "master teacher" program, like Finland, where teachers are paid more and the status of their profession is elevated. At the Kirwan Commission hearing at Baltimore Polytechnic last October, one of the common refrains I heard from parents, teachers, advocates, and students was that the community school model should be expanded to all high-poverty schools. Community schools, which provide wrap-around social services to students, are key to saving our public schools by doubling down on democratic community control, rather than privatization. The problem with our public schools is not that the traditional neighborhood school model has become outdated—the argument behind the charter and voucher movements—but rather that, with white flight in the aftermath of integration, our schools have been starved of funding. I will fight for fair and full funding of Baltimore City Public Schools and a return of School Board elections. It is within the context of neighborhood schools that we should be innovating, through funding for the community school model.

HEALTH CARE

11. Do you support a Maryland single-payer universal health care system, in absence of a national plan, to establish a single standard of quality, therapeutic care to all residents in the state? What do you see as the greatest obstacles to enacting single-payer health-care legislation in Maryland? If you favor such a plan, what can you do to overcome those obstacles?

a. Yes

b. No

Explanation:

We need single-payer healthcare in Maryland. In Baltimore City, one out of eight residents still lack health insurance—and countless thousands underutilize their health insurance because it is still too expensive to seek care. No state has ever gotten far along enough in the process of creating a single-payer system to face the inevitable legal challenges. The Affordable Care Act was hounded by spurious legal challenges from big money interests, and Medicare for All would surely face even stronger headwinds. The chief source of legal challenges is likely to be the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), and the state will also have to be approved for a State Innovation Waiver under the ACA as well

as receive a Medicaid Waiver from the Department of Health and Human Services. There is no telling as yet whether any state-level single-payer plan could survive legal challenges up to the Supreme Court level, and cooperation from the Trump Administration on waivers is a dubious prospect. However, gubernatorial candidate Ben Jealous's MD-Care plan provides a way forward: he calls for a multi-stakeholder commission to devise a plan which could survive these legal challenges. From the perspective of waivers, there is also the fact that by January 20th, 2021, the United States will likely have a Democratic president, and whoever the next Governor of Maryland is will still have two years left on their term. Especially with Maryland's all-payer model, the challenges single-payer in the state will face are not financial—they are legal challenges from entrenched interests. If state-level single-payer is proven to be a legal impossibility, however, we should not let that stop us from expanding healthcare by other means. In Vermont, where single-payer died in the hands of Governor Shumlin, the state has moved forward on providing universal access to primary care. Single-payer is the ultimate goal, but it cannot be our only strategy for providing universal coverage at the state level.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

12. What is your position on the bail reform imposed by the Maryland Court of Appeals? Do you support eliminating money bail, or other reform to prevent having anyone spend time in jail solely because of inability to pay bail?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Explanation:

The Maryland Court of Appeals made the right call on curtailing money bail in the state, but we need to go further and fully abolish it. Money bail is a perfect encapsulation of what is wrong with our criminal justice system: it taxes the poor, and it is bad evidence-based policy, because individuals held in confinement for failure to pay bail are more likely to become recidivists. The bail bond industry has attempted to weaken the Court of Appeals' ruling by lobbying the legislature, which is why the full abolition of money bail must move forward in the General Assembly.

13. What actions should be taken to address police violence and the constitutional rights violations of the Baltimore Police Department in the recent Department of Justice report?

One of the major reasons why police who commit acts of brutality, even homicide of unarmed persons, are far more likely to never be charged than to be charged—and far more likely to be acquitted than convicted—is because of the necessary working relationship between prosecutors and police. If states attorneys go after law-breaking police officers so aggressively as to aggravate the police department, then they are likely to see less cooperation from the police in their other cases. This is why, if we want to get serious about reforming policing, we need to have a state-level system of special prosecutors for cases of police brutality. We also need a state-mandated reporting system, because currently data on police brutality is only gathered by citizen journalists—not the state. We also need to provide funding to local police departments, especially the BPD, for community policing, so that unconstitutional practices are not allowed to set in in the first place. The fact of the matter is that the relationship between police and so many communities has completely broken down. The recent surge in homicides is probably attributable in part to the difficulty police have in collecting information in communities, due to the lack of trust. The community policing is therefore about more than reducing unconstitutional practices, it is about improving the ability of police to do the job that we all rely on them to do.

14. How will you de-escalate the recent surge in violence in Baltimore?

The state should be providing funding for community mediators, hospital responders, and other forms of violence interruption. Programs such as Safe Streets are grant-funded and thus struggle every year to keep the lights on—but we know that violence interruption has worked in other cities, and communities see that it works here in Baltimore. We also need to get serious about reducing the number of guns on the

street. Implementing more restrictive laws on the sale of guns in Maryland is obviously part of the solution, but it is not the whole solution, because many of the guns found at Maryland crime scenes are purchased out-of-state, especially down south in Virginia, which has much laxer gun laws. D.C. has a gun amnesty program, where an individual can turn in a gun to the police without threat of prosecution for illegal possession—and while Maryland has implemented a similar program in the past, that program needs to be drastically scaled up. While poverty is essential to explaining the high homicide rate in Baltimore City, the sheer number of guns on the street is also a necessary factor. Addressing poverty will take time—investment in schools, investment in good job creation, raising wages, alleviating inequalities in access to healthcare: all these programs will take time to yield results. Thus, crime reduction is a long-term issue, not well-suited to the politics of the blame game. Violence interruption, community policing, reducing the number of guns on our streets, and expanded drug rehabilitation services (including funding for safe injection sites) will quickly and substantially reduce the homicide rate, but in the long term, only a concerted effort to abolish poverty can truly bring safety to Baltimore.

ENVIRONMENT

15. How would you help move Maryland to a 50% clean energy economy by 2030?

We need to immediately stop all burning of coal in our state, stop issuing permits for fossil fuel infrastructure and shutter existing fossil fuel infrastructure, eliminate subsidies for trash and black liquor incineration, heavily subsidize renewable energy and electric vehicles, invest in public transportation and high-density affordable housing, and ensure our cities have complete streets and easy access to composting and recycling. In 2018, every issue is a climate issue, and so the state should ensure that all of its investments are not only worker-friendly and equitable, but environmentally sustainable.

16. How would you help move Baltimore to a 100% clean energy economy by 2035?

50% renewable by 2030 is an unacceptably measly goal for Maryland, which is why I am a strong support of Food and Water Watch's 100% by 2035 proposal. The fact is, in California, they are reaching their renewable energy goal a decade early. With ongoing technological advancement in renewable energy production and storage—and in electric cars—the rate of growth in the low-carbon economy is exponential. We should set high goals and expect to surpass them. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change calls for a 100% carbon-free global economy by 2050, and from 2050 to 2100, a coordinated worldwide carbon capture effort (with bioenergy carbon capture and storage and traditional methods such as reforestation). To reach 100% carbon-free by 2050 at the planetary level, developed countries will have to be carbon-free earlier than countries like India and China. The Trump Administration has withdrawn the United States from the Paris Agreement, but the states are leading the charge on decarbonization. Maryland is the first state in the country with shale deposits to pass a fracking ban, and the Chesapeake Bay clean-up plan is likewise unprecedented in its scope. We have been environmental leaders in the past, and we should continue to be in the future, with bold, visionary goals.

17. The city of Baltimore and surrounding communities face great environmental challenges, from aging sewer systems and subsequent runoff into the Chesapeake Bay, to superfund sites like the 68th Street Dump and lead paint in homes. What are some of your ideas for addressing the unique environmental challenges in our city and state?

Baltimore, according to a 2013 study from MIT, has the worst air quality in the country, in terms of the number of premature deaths caused by air pollution. A map of asthma incidence across the City clearly shows that bad air quality is concentrated in black neighborhoods. The same can be said of lead paint and lead-contaminated water: this inequality in the built environment disproportionately impacts the City's black majority. Thus, ensuring that polluters like the BRESKO trash incineration plant have state-of-the-art scrubbers to reduce NOX emissions is a racial justice issue. Eliminating lead from our City is a racial justice issue. Quite simply, Baltimore requires massive investment in environmental upgrading as well as tightened enforcement of air quality standards. High water bills in the City are in no small part due to the

dilapidation of our sanitation infrastructure, and dilapidation is also the root cause of the recent heating problems in Baltimore City schools which made national news. Investing in infrastructure upgrading, including finding and replacing lead pipes, will create jobs and improve real estate values. It is simply a matter of developing the political will to enact a visionary program of public investment. Another locus of inequality with impacts on the environment is public transportation. The recent cancellation of the Red Line and the bus service cuts which have occurred under the BaltimoreLink program are simply the latest in a long line of bad decisions made regarding public transportation in Baltimore. The Metro and Light Rail lines were supposed to be part of a much more extensive rail system which would connect the entire City. Baltimore buses do not use the best practices, such as bus rapid transit, and thus are spotty in their service even when they are not underfunded. Improving public transportation by building the Red Line among other investments would improve air quality and serve the poorest Baltimoreans who are most likely to make use of these services. The pursuit of social and environmental justice must be in tandem, and an environmentally sane society will be a society with a better quality of life.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

18. Do you support raising the minimum wage to \$15 per hour?

- a. **Yes**
- b. No

Explanation:

Marylanders deserve a \$15 minimum wage permanently pegged to cost-of-living. The separate tipped minimum wage as well as the separate-and-unequal treatment of farmworkers should be abolished; all workers deserve a living wage, which in 2018 means at least \$15 an hour.

19. What is your position on unionization?

A \$15 minimum wage would be life-changing for hundreds of thousands of Marylanders (as well as lifting the wages of those who currently make around \$15/hour), but in unionized workplaces, workers tend to make more than \$15. Maryland's labor laws should be expanded to include collective bargaining rights for graduate students, NCAA athletes, community college faculty, and indeed all classes of currently unprotected workers. Governor Ehrlich's BWI contract with AirMall was a form of state-backed union-busting, a grievous affront to labor rights which has yet to be truly corrected and cannot be repeated. The state of Maryland should not issue contracts to firms which do not respect the rights of their workers to unionize, and the state should do everything in its power to ensure the rights of Marylanders to democracy in the workplace. I have fought in union campaigns myself, as a worker in AFSCME and in solidarity. In Baltimore, I fought with 1199SEIU for a contract for healthcare workers at Chase Brexton, and I fought at Johns Hopkins University for workers to be paid a living wage. I will join workers in my District on the picket line if need be, and I will use the bully pulpit of my office to advocate for their rights to good wages, decent working conditions, and respect for their human rights as workers.

20. Municipal water and sewage rates have more than tripled for Baltimore residents since 2000 and continue to rise in the face of huge costs for infrastructure updates and repairs. Do you support legislation to cap water and sewage rates for low-income households in the Baltimore area, based on their ability to pay?

Yes, and I support Delegate Mary Washington's legislation to protect all Maryland homeowners from tax sales over unpaid water bills.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

21. Will you support legislation for Small Donor Matched Public Financing of elections?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Explanation:

In Montgomery County, they are currently undergoing their first election under a new public financing law. The results have been stupendous: over thirty people are running for four at-large seats on the Montgomery County Council. These candidates, in order to receive public money, promise not to accept any donations over \$150. Montgomery county's legislation could be a model for how to restore Maryland's democracy in the age of Citizens United.

22. Will you make a pledge to run without corporate and developer money in your campaign?

Yes, definitely. I am running a people's campaign to put working families and social justice at the center of the political conversation—and to transform the Democratic Party. I do not and will not accept money from for-profit interests.

23. Will you support the legislation by Wolf-PAC/GMOM (Get Money Out of Maryland) to call for an Article V convention to get money out of politics?

Absolutely. We need to amend the Constitution to protect our citizens' rights to free and fair elections. As long as Citizens United is the law of the land, our democratic traditions will continue to erode.

HOUSING

24. Do you support the 20/20 Vision for Baltimore City (See: http://www.unitedworkers.org/20_20)?

Certainly—the Baltimore Housing Roundtable and their coalition are exactly on the right track, especially with their support for community land trusts. One of the greatest inequities in our City is in housing. The City's housing stock is divided into two markets: one for dilapidated and inexpensive housing and the other for increasingly unaffordable high-quality housing. Community land trusts are one of the best ways to preserve housing affordability while ensuring housing quality, and they should be the centerpiece of a state-wide affordable housing strategy. Vacant housing which can be rehabilitated should not be torn down, and when it is demolished, it should be deconstructed in an environmentally friendly fashion which preserves resources. The 20/20 Vision would create hundreds if not thousands of jobs, all while preserving the architectural charm of the Charm City and expanding access to affordable housing. I fully support its passage. 20/20 is a template for what a state-wide affordable housing policy should look like.

25. (Rent Court Reform) The Baltimore Sun recently affirmed that “The rent court system routinely works against tenants, while in many cases failing to hold landlords accountable.” A reform bill agreed to by many landlords and tenants passed last year in the Maryland House, but was blocked by the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee. What specific actions will you take to ensure Rent Court reforms are enacted?

As a primary care physician who serves the uninsured, I have homeless patients, and I see the massive impact that housing insecurity has on people's quality of life: their health, their happiness, and their ability to make a living. I will fight for Rent Court reforms in the House of Delegates. Baltimore City has the highest eviction rate in the country, and Rent Court was initially set up to help renters but is currently heavily tilted in favor of landlords. As a Delegate, I will coordinate with District 41's Senator to ensure that we are on the same page regarding Rent Court reforms. I will use my position of influence to reach out to the media to make sure they are keeping the spotlight on Senators who refuse to support Maryland's vulnerable tenants. I will amplify the voices of my patients and constituents.

26. What other solutions do you have to alleviate Baltimore's housing crisis? Baltimore City faces a rising population of homeless individuals, and a paradoxically large number of vacant houses (16% of the city's homes according to the US Census Bureau). According to the Baltimore Sun, approximately 25% of Maryland renters spend 50% of their household income on rent. What can be done to make housing more affordable and fill vacant properties?

Currently, the City issues millions of dollars every year in TIFs and PILOTs for housing developments, but these new buildings typically only satisfy HUD's bare minimum percentage of affordable units. When the state invests in a development project, it should be ensuring that the developer pays prevailing wages and that as many units as possible are affordable. I will not vote for tax giveaways to developers who build luxury housing. In addition to investing in the construction of new affordable housing, passing a 20/20-like statewide law to develop vacant homes into affordable housing, reforming rent court, and providing state funding for the creation of community land trusts, I would support a state-wide rent control law. Housing affordability is a complicated issue, and creating and protecting affordable housing will require a multi-pronged demand- and supply-side approach. Real estate interests and their financial backers are politically powerful (our current governor is, of course, a developer). The solution to homelessness is to give homeless people houses, and the real estate industry is invested in a model of housing as a private good. Solving the housing crisis, as it affects both the vulnerably housed and the unhoused, requires that the state stop propping up for-profit luxury developers and start viewing its role as steering the housing industry toward the development and protection of affordable units.

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC SECURITY

27. While there are undoubtedly a wide range of policies you might wish to propose that you have not discussed above, what would be one or two additional policies or programs in particular that you will put forward that you would especially want to highlight – policies which you believe will create economic opportunity, employment, address income inequality in Maryland, assist low and middle income people in Maryland, bring social services to needy communities or create greater economic security for seniors?

1 in 4 Baltimoreans live in a food desert, and last year, overdoses took twice as many lives as homicides. Obesity has to be understood as a form of malnutrition, and opioid addiction has to be understood as a disease. These “two O’s” of obesity and opioids disproportionately impact the most vulnerable communities in our City, and we need smart, compassionate, evidence-based policy to solve these problems. On opioids, my recent [op-ed in the Baltimore Sun](#) outlined my opioid prevention framework that outlines upstream, midstream, and downstream approaches to curb the epidemic. We need to be expanding access to medication-assisted treatment, diverting those arrested for possession into rehabilitation rather than incarceration, reducing excessive prescriptions, ensuring naloxone is affordable and widely available, and adopting innovations which have worked in other places, such as supervised injection facilities. On obesity, we should mandate warning labels on sugary beverages, expand the state's loan program for green grocers in food deserts, expand funding for community gardens and greenhouses, and invest in programs which divert food waste into food aid.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

28. Do you feel that the city of Baltimore needs to improve in accountability and/or transparency? If so, what are some of your ideas for improving both?

There can be no doubt that Baltimore City politicians benefit from a lack of accountability and transparency. Council President Jack Young's comments criticizing the media completely miss the mark: Baltimore's government is better when it is under scrutiny, and no politician should be afraid of public knowledge of their actions. Recently, the Baltimore Brew has reported on the weakening of the Baltimore City Office of the Inspector General, and Councilman Dorsey has proposed legislation to restore and strengthen the OIG. This would go a long way toward improving accountability and transparency in the City—and if, as Councilman Dorsey plans, an OIG-strengthening measure is put to a referendum on the

November ballot, I will gladly vote for it. As a Delegate, I will support legislation to ensure livestreaming of House sessions, public record of all meetings between lobbyists and Delegates, and public release of all reports filed with the Ethics Commission. I will not be shy in criticizing lack of transparency and accountability at the City and state levels, because government works best when it is out in the open—and when politicians have to answer to their constituents.

TRANSPORTATION

29. Do you support the development of the Red Line? If not, what alternatives would you support to improve public transportation in the Baltimore area?

Expanding access to public transportation, both within and between cities, is not only about the environment, but about quality of life and equity. I am a strong supporter of the Red Line and of building other train lines, of instituting bus rapid transit, and of reducing driving through parking meter surge pricing. Governor Hogan's plan to expand highways is exactly the opposite of what we should be doing in Maryland. We should be deconstructing the highways which gut our City and reclaiming that land as livable space, as other cities have done, to the benefit of their traffic congestion and air quality. I support a state-wide complete streets initiative, so that all streets are walkable, bikable, and accessible by public transportation. Public transportation projects should be constructed with union labor paying prevailing wages, to ensure that these investments have maximal positive impact on the local economy, are completed on time, and are of high quality.

Please certify by signing below that the above or attached answers reflect your policy views.

Print your name: RICHARD BRUNO

Signature: Richard Bruno (digitally signed) 

Date: 1/31/18