John Donohue's Prepared Remarks for Candidate Forum

- Candidates: John Donohue (R) & Joan Fitzgerald (D)
- Forum Date: Thursday, October 15, 2026
- Forum location: Jefferson County Fair Park – Jefferson, Wisconsin

Question 1: Tell us a little about your background, your life experiences, and the people or experiences that have shaped your commitment to serving others.

- Good evening everyone. First, I extend my thanks to our hosts, the Chambers of Commerce of Jefferson and Fort Atkinson, and to our audiences – thanks to you all who came out tonight, and to those watching by social media tonight or in the future. And, happy birthday to Joan!
- My name is John Donohue. I am from Fort Atkinson. I ask for your vote for the office of State Representative for Wisconsin's 46th Assembly District on the November 3rd, general election ballot.
- As to my background, I was born in 1953 in Chicago. Our family settled in Fort Atkinson in 1963. Fort Atkinson has been the place I call home since 1963. I presently enjoy quality of life with my beautiful and brilliant partner, Kelly, and our golden doodle, Sir Winston Churchill. I have two adult children. I am a Christian, a Constitutional Conservative, and a Republican.
- As to my life experiences, I am a veteran of the United States Army, Judge Advocate General's Corps – the army's legal branch. My 27 year career spanned three primary assignments - Korea, Turkey, and Italy. I retired at the commissioned rank of Chief Warrant Officer and Legal Administrator.
- Military duty ultimately brought me to the Military District of Washington, D.C. where I completed my first of three master's degrees, the first being in Development Economics. This credential opened "civilian" opportunities for me to join the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, also known as the World Bank. These experiences led to further opportunities in Washington spanning 12 years, first with the United States Department of Justice, and then with the international law firm of White & Case, as Litigation Analyst for the Corporate Defense practice group.
- I hold a master's degree in Development Economics (with distinction), a master's in Social Work (MSW), and my third master's degree is in Public Administration (MPA). I hold Bachelor of Science degrees in Accounting and Management.
- Following my time in Washington, a personal calling to "give back" from these accomplishments led to an eight-year career with the American National University in Virginia, first as an instructor in the business curricular area, and ultimately as Campus Director during successful re-accreditations.

- Returning to Fort Atkinson in 2017, I pursued a completely new career path into health care, first for an assisted living facility (during the height of COVID), and then in private home health care. I completed Emergency Medical Technician and nursing assistant trainings.
- In conjunction with my Master of Social Work studies, which was my second master's degree, I held internships with the Jefferson County Drug Free Coalition, the Homeless Coalition of Fort Atkinson, and the National Association of Social Workers. I later served on the Fort Atkinson Economic Development Commission. I now serve a second term as Chair for the Jefferson County Aging & Disability Resource Center Advisory Committee. In civic work, I joined with other citizens to create two civic groups in Fort Atkinson: Citizens for a Greater Fort Atkinson, and Citizen Leadership Forum.
- These experiences NOW lead me to serve in the Wisconsin State Legislature.
- The people that have shaped my commitment to serving others are too numerous to name; however I include former Fort Atkinson City Manager Bob Martin who in my view was the consummate professional public servant; Major General Gary Luck, Second Infantry Division Commander during my time in Korea; and Former Deputy U.S. Attorney General George Terwilliger, one of the greatest lawyers in the world for whom I worked in Washington, D.C. and who was my figurative "law school." My number one influence above all is Jesus Christ.

Question 2: What has inspired you to seek a role in public service, and what does serving the people of our communities mean to you personally?

- What inspires me to seek public service is a desire to solve problems and fix inefficiencies in government. I seek to have a positive impact on quality of life for all Wisconsinites, especially individuals and families that are under-served. Simply stated, this is my civic duty to do so. I am fully equipped for the office I am seeking.
- What does this service to our communities mean to me personally? It is my responsibility to give back through community service, and now service in the Wisconsin State Legislature. Community service represents fulfillment of my self-directed ethical responsibility. This is fully demonstrated by the full arc of my entire professional working life and community service.

Question 3: If elected, what would be your top priorities to help families, seniors, young people, and others in our district build secure, healthy, and fulfilling lives?

- This is exactly the question I asked myself when I was first asked to run for this office of State Representative. I wanted to know the top 10 priorities, and then the top 3. By working with members of our two citizens groups in Fort Atkinson, and having conversations with local civic leaders, and with further survey research, I actually came up with 50 issues. But let's stick with the top issues for those constituent groups you mentioned.
- All issues are in some way linked with each other and ultimately have an effect on all of the constituent groups you mentioned. In exactly this way, issues represent "systems." We cannot set affordability as a priority, for example, without involving taxes; and that leads us to

question government's effectiveness in delivering public services, as well as school district management, which further leads us to question school district performance, and so on. Everything is linked!

- My top priority is affordability.
    - Defined as our ability to manage our household budgets in the face of rising cost-of-living - the total amount of money required to maintain a specific standard of living which is personal and subjective. It is the price of an item or service being low enough relative to personal income so that it can be purchased or maintained without financial hardship.
    - Inflation is one of the main drivers pushing cost of living higher. Inflation in the Midwest is currently 3.6%. Inside this number are many factors, such as grocery & gas prices, home construction costs, healthcare, childcare, and property taxes.
    - Solution: First, distinguish what we can control versus what we cannot control. We cannot control the overall price of energy, nor the influence of tariff policies on consumer goods, nor Federal Reserve monetary policy - those things are driving inflation. We can control government spending and taxes at the state level, as well as at the local school district level.
    - We institute policies at the state level that will influence that relationship between personal and family income and costs: lower taxes, expand tax credits, incentivize new business, make housing affordable by cutting the regulatory burden, maximize use of Financial Empowerment Centers, incentivize energy efficiency, and develop our workforce.
    - We can increase Individual Income & Family Tax Credits for families and our senior citizens; there are several tax credits outlined in Wisconsin Statute chapter 71:
        - **Wisconsin Earned Income Credit (EIC).** A refundable state credit available to full-year residents with qualifying children who also qualify for the federal EITC. The state credit is a percentage of the federal amount: 4% for one child, 11% for two children, and 34% for three or more children.
        - **Wisconsin Homestead Credit.** A refundable credit designed to reduce the burden of property taxes and rent for lower-income households. The maximum credit is $1,168 for households with income under $24,680 (note: ineligible if receiving W-2 benefits for all 12 months).
        - **Married Couple Credit.** A nonrefundable credit for dual-income married couples filing a joint return to offset the "marriage penalty," calculated as a percentage of the lower-earning spouse's earned income (up to a max base of $16,000).
        - **Itemized Deduction Credit.** A state credit that lets you claim a percentage of certain eligible medical expenses, charitable contributions, and interest expenses paid during the year.
        - **Additional Child Care and Dependent Care Credit.** A state credit linked to expenses paid for the care of qualifying dependents.
        - **School Property Tax Credit (Renter's and Homeowner's).** A credit available to Wisconsin residents who paid rent or property taxes on their primary residence during the tax year, helping offset a portion of school property taxes.

        - **Private School Tuition Credit (Schedule PS).** A tax-deductible or credit option for eligible tuition paid to private elementary and secondary schools (up to $4,000 for grades K–8 and up to $10,000 for grades 9–12).
        - **College Savings Accounts Credit.** A state tax advantage for contributions made to Wisconsin's EdVest 529 plan, or Tomorrow's Scholar college savings plans.
        - **Blind Worker Transportation Credit.** A credit covering 50% of eligible work-related transportation costs for blind employees, up to a maximum of $1,500.
        - **Credit for Taxes Paid to Another State.** A credit for resident taxpayers who paid income tax to another state (excluding specific reciprocal states like Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, or Michigan depending on agreement rules).
- My second priority is K-12 education.
    - The costs of our K-12 education system spiral, while academic performance is flat-lined.
    - According to data from the Wisconsin Student Assessment System which includes the Forward Exam, Dynamic Learning Maps and other metrics, only 48.4 percent of students in grades 3-11 were proficient or above in English Language Arts, while only 48.7 percent were proficient or above in math.
    - Analysis of one issue inevitably drives us to consider other collateral issues. The priority issue of education is just that way. It is linked to school system fixed and variable costs, which is linked to property taxes. The cost of education is arguably linked to student performance – are they positively correlated? Student performance is then linked to student competitiveness, which gets us back to affordability in terms of students' earning power once they enter the workforce.
    - Key Fact 1: Disconnect between school system costs and student performance. We are paying ever-escalating K-12 school system taxes for ever-escalating fixed and variable costs of running these systems, while student academic performance is flat lined, and public school enrollment is dropping.
    - Key Fact 2: The Republican-controlled state legislature passed a state budget provision in the 2023-2025 state budget allowing school districts to increase their revenue limits by $325 per student for two years – 2024-25. Then, Governor Evers used his line item veto authority, changing the end date from 2024-25 to 2425, thus extending the end date for revenue limits by 400 years. Reference 2023 Act 19 signed into law in July of that year. This means that local school districts NOW have the authority to increase revenue per student of $325, annually, through the year 2425 – the next 400 years. In those years, if state aid does not cover the per-student increase, districts can turn to local property taxes.
    - Key Fact 3: As to academic performance, our current K-12 academic performance reflects achievement gaps in English Language Arts and math. We are still behind 2019 pre-COVID benchmarks.
    - Solution 1: Academic Performance. First I will insist on re-prioritizing the fundamentals – English Language Arts and math. I want to see these benchmarks attain a level of competitiveness.
    - Solution 2: School Choice is a positive system because it encourages competition in our education system. Statewide, "school choice" students out-perform public school peers in English Language Arts. Proficiency rates are 3.1% higher for students in

school-choice statewide than for public school students. I will enable all public policy that expands school choice.

- Solution 3: Say YES to the statewide referendum on November 3rd which presents the question, "Shall ... the constitution be amended to **prohibit** the governor, in exercising his or her partial veto authority, **from creating or increasing or authorizing the creation or increase of any tax or fee?**" The so-called 400 year line item veto enacted by Governor Evers is bovine scatology.

Question 4: Having a safe, affordable place to live is important for individuals and families at every stage of life. What can the state and our local communities do together to help ensure people can find housing they can afford while preserving the character of the places we call home?

- Let's define the problem. Affordable housing is in short supply nationwide. Housing supply exceeds housing demand which has led to rising rents and home prices in communities of all types. The supply shortage is estimated to be between 1.5 million to 7.3 million units.
- According to the Bipartisan Policy Center, a home is typically defined as affordable if a renter or homeowner spends 30% or less of their gross income on housing costs (including utilities).
- The share of cost-burdened households - those paying more than 30% of gross income on housing - has climbed steadily. As of 2024, 24% of homeowners and 49% of renters were cost burdened, spending over 30% of their income on housing each month. The rate is more severe for low-income households.
- Solution 1: Increase supply by means of Pro-Housing Zoning and Land Use at local and Wisconsin levels of policy such as allowing higher-density construction, reduce land costs per unit and speed up development.
- Solution 2: Expand subsidies and tax credits such as the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) to bridge the financial gap between what it costs a developer to build a home and what low-to-moderate-income families can afford to pay.
- Solution 3: Expand government-backed financing through lower down payment and credit requirements via the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or VA and USDA loan programs open homeownership to lower-income households.
- Solution 4: Expand direct rental assistance through programs such as Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers which limit a tenant's rent share to a fixed percentage of their income, shifting the rest of the cost to public support.
- Solution 5: Accommodate expansion of household income. Affordability improves when local wages and Area Median Income (AMI) rise at a pace that matches or exceeds our housing costs.
- As to preserving the character of the places we call home, I will call on the resources of the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, which offers the Connect Communities Program, and it's Wisconsin Main Street Program.
- But here's the most important idea I can offer: I've already completed significant research on how local civic groups can collaborate with local governments. In Fort Atkinson, we've enjoyed the long-standing support of the Beautification Council, the Fort Atkinson Foundation, Heart of the City, and other local groups. I want to see these kinds of alliances

grow, where citizen groups get together with local government in not just the five year comprehensive planning cycle, but at every opportunity to make communities more beautiful. Our local governments need to do a soul-search on why this hasn't already happened on a larger scale – it is no trust? No need? No help? Or no hurry?

Question 5: Strong communities depend on meaningful work and opportunities for people to support themselves and their families. How would you help strengthen our local workforce, support employers, and create opportunities for people to build a good future close to home?

- I earlier mentioned that issues represent "systems" – they are in many ways linked together. We cannot nor should we focus on issues in isolation. This question as to strengthening the workforce, support for employers, a creation of work opportunity is a prime example.
- Many collateral issues are included: business expansion, which evolves from entrepreneurial activism, which in a large way, evolves from business startup support and financial credit. Also, support for working families, child care, the right to work, minimum wage, and so on.
- In the larger sense of this issue, consider the role of government: it needs to create and sustain an enabling environment for businesses to thrive; create it, sustain it, and then get out of the way – let the Institutions of Capitalism freely work![1]

[1]Capitalism is the ascension of the multitude without intimidation – it is part of the concept of freedom. Institutions are customs, systems of individual and social organization (to name a few) which cannot be readily or swiftly changed or revolutionized by one individual. The Institutions of Capitalism include seven "supporting institutions" and four "major institutions." The seven supporting institutions are limited government and/by rule of law; personal liberty and opportunity; ethical conduct and self-government; individual capability; individual functioning through personal effort and productivity; self-reliance and provisioning; and entrepreneurial activism. These seven institutions support the four "major institutions" which are market economy; private property; private distribution; and private retention of profits.

- Also, take a long and hard look at the resources we already have, namely the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, and our local Chambers of Commerce that are very successful in building business networks. I want more of that.
- Strengthening the workforce evolves from making employees as marketable as possible, which evolves from a strong education system in basic academic skills, but also vocational training.
    - For example, our Community College system, namely the Madison Area Technical College - as stated on their website, MATC "improves the regional workforce by partnering with over 580 local employers to align its programs with high-demand industries such as healthcare, information technology, advanced manufacturing, and skilled trades."
    - Having myself been a university instructor and campus director, I find this to be absolutely phenomenal.
- Here is a sampling of MATC's Workforce Development Methods:
    - **Paid Apprenticeships and On-the-Job Training:** The College experienced a 28% growth in apprenticeship headcount, serving over 900 students who combine classroom instruction with paid work. It also partners with health leaders (such as UW Health) to launch pioneering registered apprenticeships in nursing, respiratory therapy, and surgical technology.

- **Direct Employer Partnerships:** Collaborating with regional businesses, the college designs curriculum standards, hosts internships, and provides hands-on clinical and shop-floor experiences.
- **Customized Business Training:** Through professional and continuing education, Madison College delivers specialized training for local companies—ranging from leadership development and project management to manufacturing skills and AI adoption.
- State-of-the-Art Facilities: Expanding physical training capacity, the college recently opened a 30,000-square-foot Construction & Remodeling Facility and a Dental Assistant and Expanded Function Dental Auxiliary (EFDA) Clinic.
- **Regional Hub Access:** Operating local learning centers across south-central Wisconsin (including campuses in Fort Atkinson, Portage, Reedsburg, and Watertown), the college brings career training directly to rural communities where 91% of technical college graduates stay to live and work.
- **High Job Placement:** Roughly 91% to 93% of Madison College graduates secure employment within six months of finishing their programs, and 95% of surveyed employers report they would hire Madison College graduates again.

Question 6: Our rural communities are built on deep roots, strong relationships, and a shared sense of place. How would you support new opportunities for our local economy while respecting the traditions, natural resources, and community values that make our towns special?

- Your question centers on supporting “new opportunities for our local economy.” New opportunities for local economic growth come from people and local governments supporting small business enterprise. Quite actually, this is accomplished by government getting out of the way; or better stated, local and state governments ensuring that they create and sustain what’s called an enabling environments. We need a broader mix of retail and small industry start-ups. On this point, I will be releasing a book on “Small Business Creation and Development” which I hope will inform our local potential entrepreneurs, and inspire them to create.
- In respecting traditions, natural resources, and community values that make our living spaces special, we do this through a conscious effort known as Placemaking, which involves buying our goods and services locally, which further signified supporting local and regional creativity and entrepreneurship; and learning and sharing our local community history. We can also work toward more communal hubs, such as community gardens, walking trails, and parks. We can encourage more active local engagement in town meetings, encourage people to join local organizations – or start them. Civic action and engagement is vital to community life, and preserving natural resources.
- I would like to form a more cooperative alliance of all local non-profit civic groups, and invite civic and government leaders to make alliances a permanent part of 5-year comprehensive planning.

Question 7: As companies consider building large data centers in Wisconsin, communities must weigh potential jobs and revenue alongside concerns about energy costs, water resources, noise, and long-term impacts. How would you help ensure these decisions are made responsibly, that residents have a meaningful voice, and that any benefits are shared fairly with the communities affected?

- Fact: We already have data centers that house artificial intelligence programs; this is not new. Every time you use your personal devices, you are using data centers, and increasing so, artificial intelligence.
- “Moore's law refers to the guiding principle in the world of electronics and computer engineering that forecasts the pace of technology development. Coined by the late Gordon Moore, co-founder of Intel, this "law" has driven the exponential growth of technology for over half a century.”
- What is new however is the rapid involvement of major technology companies, hyperscale developers, and industrial real estate firms which are now establishing, or have plans to establish large-scale data centers across Wisconsin. These include Microsoft at Mount Pleasant and 15 additional data centers in planning. Vantage Data Centers’ $15 billion facility in Port Washington, Meta’s $1 billion data center in Beaver Dam, PCH WI Holdings LLC / PNK Group USA with plans for a data center in Wisconsin Rapids, and developer Panattoni which plans on a data center in Rock County. Several others.
- I support the numerous Wisconsin municipalities which have enacted or pursued temporary moratoriums on data center construction, which will provide time to study environmental impacts, water and electricity demands, and update outdated zoning codes.
- I advocate strongly – I insist upon - total and complete transparency in the negotiations and agreements that are taking place between hyper-developers and their vast network of technology companies, and local taxpayers.
- These municipalities include Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville & Town of Beloit, Superior, and others, along with several Wisconsin counties.
- Concerns include massive electricity consumption and strain on local water infrastructure, zoning regulations that have not anticipated hyperscale development, and economic impacts. The Legislative Fiscal Bureau warning that state sales tax incentives for data centers could cost Wisconsin up to $2 billion in foregone revenue, while business groups (like the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce) argue the pauses hinder local economic growth.
- I have a personal recollection of something similar that occurred at Lake Koshkonong in the early and mid-1970s – not involving data centers, but a proposed nuclear power plant. The people of the Koshkonong township were successful in stopping a $2 billion nuclear power plant development proposed by Wisconsin Power and Light, Madison Gas and Electric, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.

Question 8: Many families, farmers, and small business owners are feeling the pressure of rising costs, while local governments work to maintain services such as roads, public safety, and emergency response. How would you help ease the financial burden on residents while ensuring our communities have the resources they need to care for their people?

- The costs associated with public services vary widely depending on the size, location, population density, and service scope in a particular municipality. This 46th Assembly district is comprised of 2 counties in part, 3 cities, 4 villages, 2 partial villages, and 11 full or partial towns.
- Easing the "financial burden on residents" imposed by public services will vary widely depending on which county or municipality unit to which we are referring.
- In broad general terms, we can (1) reduce public services; or (2) we can improve operational efficiencies by which local municipalities allocate resources to deliver services.
- The options of reducing public services - which would compromise quality of life – and/or raising taxes are both out of the question, as these obviously do not ease financial burden.
- Municipalities and counties can also establish intergovernmental cooperation through shared dispatch, law enforcement, fire-rescue, or heavy equipment fleets with neighboring jurisdictions to build economies of scale. They may also engage public-private partnerships for specific infrastructure projects or operational services, entailing the outsourcing of services to private sector providers when market competition demonstrates a clear cost or quality advantage.
- For example, Jefferson County utilizes several shared, county and statewide public safety, emergency communications, and collaborative response measures, such as the Emergency Communications Center, which manages 911 calls and coordinates resources across local law enforcement, fire departments, and EMS units; the Enhanced Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) system; and the Statewide Inter-operable Radio network which connects local emergency responders to the statewide public safety radio network for real-time voice and data sharing across agencies.
- Finally, easing the "financial burden on residents while ensuring our communities have the resources they need to care for their people," would take into consideration, and has greatly benefited from, Regional Fire and EMS Mutual Aid, where local fire departments and EMS agencies operate under structured mutual aid agreements to backstop rural and municipal stations during major incidents.
- We can also continue to support and encourage Public EMS Working Group Discussions, where county leaders and local chiefs (such as Jefferson Fire and EMS) coordinate multi-jurisdictional strategies to transition from older volunteer models to sustainable, 24/7 paramedic-level coverage.

Question 9: Every child deserves the opportunity to learn, grow, and succeed, regardless of where they live. How would you work to ensure our public schools have the resources they need, that students in both large and small districts are treated fairly, and that families have confidence in the education their children receive?

- We first secure adequate and sustainable resources. We do this by establishing equitable funding formulas. Current funding models must go beyond flat per-pupil allocations by weighting funding allocations based on the unique qualities of school populations, such as lower-income students, English learners, and students with disabilities.
- We must also more carefully address physical facility needs, and providing competitive compensation to recruit and retain diverse, qualified educators.

- We can also increase our partnerships with local organizations, community health providers, and nearby universities to pool resources - mental health services and after-school enrichment programs - without adding to the stress of school budgets.
- We can also more faithfully engage in Resource-Sharing Cooperatives where smaller rural or remote districts can pool administrative, special education, and specialized academic resources through regional service agencies or virtual platforms.
- As stated, we need to engage cost-adjusted funding formulas that recognize economies of scale, where small districts have fixed operational overhead for transportation, facilities, and administration, where per-student formulas often underfund.
- We must also encourage transparent, culturally responsive communication in our schools to build deep institutional trust.
- Other measures we can more effectively engage are replacing punitive or exclusionary practices, such as disproportionate suspensions or expulsions, with evidence-based, restorative approaches that reinforce student dignity and safety. We must also encourage shared decision-making, that involves families and community members directly in school governance, alongside advisory councils to make educational priorities transparent and shared.

Question 10: Rural communities face challenges in keeping hospitals, clinics, and emergency medical services open, as well as in recruiting health care workers and ensuring access to mental health care. What steps would you take to ensure residents in communities like ours have access to quality, affordable care close to home?

- My direct experience as a healthcare occurred during Covid.
- I advocate for expanding local healthcare options such as local clinics and safety-net providers that offer primary, dental, and behavioral health care regardless of insurance status.
- I advocate for expanding mobile health units to bring screenings, vaccinations, and basic primary care directly to rural or underserved areas of our Assembly District.
- I advocate for leveraging our technology and transportation capabilities, expand Telehealth services, remote patient monitoring, and virtual consultations to bridge specialty shortages and geographic distance, supported by reliable local broadband investments.
- I advocate for increasing rideshare vouchers AND volunteer driver programs to help residents reach distant medical appointments.
- I advocate for strengthening insurance outreach, by utilizing local Community Action Agencies and trained navigators to help residents enroll in Medicaid or state health plans.
- I advocate for recruiting and retaining local healthcare talent by offering education and vocation loan repayment programs, increasing graduate medical education slots, and expanding practice incentives to attract primary care providers in our Assembly District.
- We must fix licensing constraints.
- I advocate for increasing screenings for and address social determinants of health, such as housing stability, local nutrition, and language services which directly impact overall wellness and reduce emergency room dependency.

Question 11: As we conclude, what would you like residents to know about the kind of representative you hope to be? How would you listen to, learn from, and work alongside people across our communities, including those whose experiences or perspectives may differ from your own?

- I am pro-national security, pro-law enforcement, pro-life, pro-voter ID, pro-government accountability, pro-smaller government, pro-family first, pro-Constitution, pro-Institutions of Capitalism, Christian, pro-student achievement rather than just continually throwing money at education with no performance improvements – let's focus on reading, writing, and arithmetic & STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics – the umbrella term and interdisciplinary approach that groups these technical fields together to teach them as an interconnected system rather than isolated subjects). To my opponents, who's mantra is, "schools are not sufficiently funded," I ask, how much money is that exactly?
- I have prepared for this office all of my life, not just something I jumped into in the last 3-4 years.
- My public policy viewpoints are consistent because I have studied the issues and understand the policy costs and benefits. My opponent VOTED NO to release state surplus to taxpayers in May 2026 because it would supposedly lead to a budget deficit, yet now wants to spend the surplus on programs. How will this not also lead to a budget deficit?
- I am equipped for greater public service by broad capabilities developed through military life, previous work in the legal profession, experience as university instructor and administrator, career pursuits in the healthcare sector, activism in civic life, and advanced education credentials in development economics, social work, and public administration. These are extensive and unquestionably proven qualifications spanning multiple fields, demonstrated in community activism, and rooted in my deep passion to serve and represent our communities and families. My qualifications will be further reflected in my legislative work on your behalf, if you elect me in November.
- Thank you.