Testimony to EEAC
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Thank you for taking my testimony today.

My name is Weezy Waldstein. I am the Interim Jobs Director at Action for Equity. We are part of the Coalition for CORI Climate Inclusion.

I am also requesting an opportunity to give oral testimony.

I hope the Equity Working Group discussion can make clear their support for both **Fair Chance Hiring principles** and the **steps for initial implementation** we are suggesting. Both are described in two short papers we have provided that are attached here. I have also attached the statute covering DPU's background check process for UBER/Lyft drivers that is an example of Fair Chance Hiring.

My purpose in giving testimony is to make sure that all EEAC members see the same documents as were presented to the Equity Working Group.

Background Paper: Principles and Models for Effective and Inclusive Mass Save Background Checks

- Describes and provides background on Fair Chance Hiring principles
- Prepared by Coalition for CORI Climate Inclusion (C3I)
- Dated 10/22/25

Identifying Fair Chance Hiring Principles and a Vision of How to Apply Them to Mass Save-Subsidized Work

- This is a practical vision of implementation and how new Fair Chance Hiring principles can be applied—step-by-step.
- Prepared by Coalition for CORI Climate Inclusion (C3I)
- Dated 1/12/26

220 CMR 274.00 DPU's background check process for UBER/Lyft drivers that is an example of Fair Chance Hiring

Thank you.

Background Paper
Principles and Models for Effective and Inclusive MassSave Background Checks

Prepared by Action for Equity, Browning the Green Space and the Coalition for CORI Climate Inclusion
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*Action for Equity and Browning the Green Space are written into **The Massachusetts 2025-2027 Energy Efficiency and Decarbonization Plan** to work with the PAs to increase inclusion in MassSave programs. The new principles to be developed in this process are to be defined by January 2026 for later implementation.*

All members of the Coalition for CORI Climate Inclusion (C3I) have experience with the ways having a CORI can limit a person's opportunities for a lifetime. We have seen this in the services and programs we provide and in our lived experience. We saw how the new principles and models for effective, inclusive MassSave background checks could both meet employer needs and open opportunities to those now excluded.

Action for Equity, Browning the Green Space, and other C3I members have prepared this background paper to offer expert analysis, legal guidance, and our own experience.

In this paper, we are focused on the principles and models of a new system, rather than the impacts of the current system on the people or communities that are excluded. These principles and model are often called "Fair Chance Hiring".

An enormous number of people are impacted by the current background check exclusion[1]

1.7 million people in Massachusetts have CORIs out of a population of 7.1 million. But just 425,000 people have convictions. A person can have a CORI for an offense from decades before or for something someone else did while borrowing their car. Having a CORI just shows a court-related interaction, not what it was for or if the person was judged guilty in any way.

Using CORIs to exclude people from opportunities is known to disproportionately impact Black and brown people and communities[2]

"Anti-Black racism, and racial discrimination more broadly, in the criminal legal system is both well documented and staggering." Black people are imprisoned at 5 times the rate of white people. "Fair Chance Hiring For Employers Part One" provides a long list of citations documenting this.

Using broad CORI exclusions that keep Black and brown people from benefiting from the very program they are paying into embeds discriminatory structures into a public program. It is inappropriate anywhere, but particularly unacceptable in a public program.

[1] The Massachusetts Second Chance Sealing Gap Colleen Chien, Alyssa Aguilar, Sima Kassianik, Navid Shaghaghi, Rutuja Pathade, Shaunak Chaudhary, Shubham Sinde, Massachusetts, 2023.
[2] Fair Chance Hiring For Employers Part One: Understanding the Importance of Fair Chance Hiring, Beth Avery, National Employment Law Project, April 2023. Research Supports Fair Chance Policies, National Employment Law Project, April 2024.

We challenge the assertion that broad CORI-exclusions in hiring protect employers and others from risk.[3]

The data show that risk from negligent hiring is significantly less than is asserted or believed. Risk is actually limited by doing effective background check procedures that appropriately match specific situations of a job to an applicant's specific background.

"Over a 48-year period, only approximately 435 trial court decisions held employers liable for negligent hiring…" These primarily occurred in cases in which the employer's vetting process was not comprehensive.[4] They paid out liability claims without a court order in just 2,262 cases. This is for all employers.

In contrast, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) receives roughly 100,000 discrimination complaints annually. This stark difference highlights that negligent hiring claims are exceedingly rare compared to discrimination claims, suggesting that employers should weigh the much higher risk of discrimination actions when assessing potential liability.

This responsible hiring should include following recommendations from US EEOC that enforce anti-discrimination laws. Following this guidance protects employers and others from liability from state and local anti-discrimination laws, while minimizing risk of liability from hiring an unsuitable employee. "The job performance expectations for background screening personnel must now extend in both directions. Not only must[5] they ensure that new hires are a fit, but they must ensure that qualified applicants are not unfairly excluded…"

EEOC guidance leads to best practices that underpin Fair Chance Hiring, including considering only convictions and pending prosecutions and only those relevant to the specific job and only recent enough to indicate a significant risk.

EEOC Prohibited Employment Policies/Practices also specifies that hiring decisions must not be made based on stereotypes or assumptions.

What is Fair Chance Hiring?[6]

Fair Chance Hiring descriptions typically include categories of records that should not be considered including non-convictions, sealed or expunged records, juvenile, petty offenses, misdemeanors, and felonies over 5 years old. It requires assessing the nature of the offense and time passed since the offense and the nature of the job to determine the relevance of the offence to the job.

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[3] Second Chance Employment: Addressing Concerns About Negligent Hiring Liability, Legal Action Center, National Workrights Institute, 2023. EEOC Prohibited Employment Policies/Practices. Best Practice Standards: the Proper Use of Criminal Records in Hiring, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law, 2013.

[4] Second Chance Employment: Addressing Concerns About Negligent Hiring Liability, Legal Action Center, National Workrights Institute, 2023.

[5] Fair Chance Hiring For Employers Part Six: Shifting Background Screening Goals from Exclusion to Inclusion, Beth Avery, National Employment Law Project, April 2023.

[6] Fair Chance Hiring For Employers Part One: Understanding the Importance of Fair Chance Hiring, Beth Avery, National Employment Law Project, April 2023. Best Practice Standards: the Proper Use of Criminal Records in Hiring, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law, 2013.

When reviewing the job, consideration needs to be given to the specific duties and key functions, the circumstances—such as supervision—and where it is performed. For example, having access to a customer's home is a hiring risk factor, but if the resident is not there such as in deep retrofit projects, the risk is then for theft, instead of injury and so requires a different background check.

There is extensive experience in implementing Fair Chance Hiring to look to.[7]

The cited document "Research Supports Fair Chance Policies" provides an extensive list and assesses the policies as effective. It also includes a citation for Johns Hopkins Hospital whose policies informed Prophetic Resistance Boston's work with Mass General Hospital to establish new procedures.

The recent Boston Globe article "City to review jobs that need criminal background checks"[8] is about a case in which a "Fair Chance"-type system allows for modifications over time.

Both Action for Equity and Prophetic Resistance Boston have experience with major employers establishing new "Fair Chance"-type background check systems.

The initial state gaming law prohibited anyone with any CORI from working on casino property. As the two Class A casinos were starting to hire, they realized they could not hire enough local people. Action for Equity[9] led a state-wide effort, with the support of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission and both casinos, to allow the Gaming Commission to set up a "Fair Chance"-type system. Thousands of positions were assessed. Some were determined to still need full check by the Gaming Commission. Some were identified as needing specific checks, such as for financial issues for someone counting money. Thousands of positions were identified as exempt from state background oversight.

Prophetic Resistance Boston played a similar role with Partners Brigham and Women's Hospital, looking first at Johns Hopkins's experience. Hospitals are now experienced in focusing on "vulnerable populations" roles as needing special background check.

Next steps

We appreciate the view that there is a need for increased inclusion. There is also both substantial experience and practical grounding for how to move towards that increased inclusion. Neither asserting a company's desire for complete legal insulation from risk or asserting customer perception or preference both without evidence and potentially based in embedded animus are enough to justify the current exclusion.

It is time to open a discussion on how to move forward. We believe this starts with agreeing to general "Fair Chance" principles and framework and also taking no steps to enact additional exclusionary procedures at this time. With these principles in place, all stakeholders, including the ratepayers who now fund the program, can move to the next steps of applying the principles to MassSave's policies.

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[7] Research Supports Fair Chance Policies, National Employment Law Project, April 2024.
[8] "City to review jobs that need criminal background checks", The Boston Globe, Niki Criswold, September 2, 2025.
[9] https://www.action4equity.org/jobs-equity.html
https://www.action4equity.org/uploads/1/2/6/3/126323714/briefing_paper_3_1st_results_8.2.19.pdf

Identifying Fair Chance Hiring Principles and a Vision of How to Apply Them to Mass Save-Subsidized Work

Prepared by Coalition for CORI Climate Inclusion (C3I). Weezy Waldstein, Action for Equity, weezy@action4equity.org; Alisha Harrington, Browning the Green Space, alisha@browningthegreenspace.org; Silvana Bastante, LISC, sbastante@lisc.org.

January 12, 2026

The below paper shares details on how new Fair Chance Hiring Principles can be applied to Mass Save Subsidized work. Please also reference the additional documents shared via email on January 12, 2026 which include:

- CMR for Transportation Network Companies outlining background check standards for UBER/Lyft drivers
- Eversource background check example
- Previously shared "C3I Background Paper 10.22.25"

New principles and a vision of how they can be implemented are needed by the end of January 2026. We think this is possible.

Just as DPU did for background checks for Uber/Lyft drivers, we believe that Fair Chance Hiring principles are effective and can be applied to Mass Save-subsidized work.

The following steps meet the end-of-January requirement for new principles along with providing a practical, shared vision of how to implement those principles.

Steps to Applying Fair Chance Hiring Principles to Mass Save-Subsidized Work

Step 1: Review principles in Fair Chance Hiring models

These principles include things like:

- Background checks are work situation/job-related
- Decisions are based on convictions as a starting point, not arrests or non-convictions
- Standards are explicit, written, and publicly accessible
- Screening applies to individual workers, not entire companies

Step 2: Convene stakeholders and experts

Along with staff representing PAs, the following are also needed:

- Operational experts with direct knowledge of the work

- Community advocates with knowledge of implications of choices for community members
- Legal experts who know the ins and outs of the background check systems are needed.
- State, EEAC, EWG, and DPU staff and committee members who need to join in the learning and leadership process

This whole team needs to review the Fair Chance Principles. This core group can also reach out to learn from others

This does not change who is making the final decision based on what is learned in the operational analysis.

Step 3: Map the work situations and risk profiles to inform background check standards

Identify the work situations an individual worker is in (i.e. new build/major retrofit/otherwise no residents around vs residents around; vulnerable populations in contact with workers (hospital standard) vs no vulnerable population; access to confidential information, access to information that is not confidential, no access to information, etc.)

Step 4: Define background check standards by work situation

For each work situation, identify a background check standard that includes:

- Types of conviction that are relevant
- Look-back period
- Source of background information

See the UBER/Lyft statute for an example of this. Hospital and childcare vulnerable populations standards are another example. This includes both what the conviction is for and how far back it was.

No check shall be on a person without a specific reason relevant to the work situation.

Step 5: Design an implementation framework that includes both an implementation system for individual workers and how this operates within the Mass Save-subsidy system funding contractors

In this situation of multiple companies and workers coming and going, there are choices how to design the system. At its simplest, every worker on Mass Save subsidized funding streams requiring a background check must apply for a background certification by an approved background check company based on the published standards. This kind of

individual certification can be good for a set number of years—5, 7, whatever. It can be presented to any employer. The employer must provide the certifications for all workers to be paid by Mass Save.

Start-up would be required to set a time frame for all existing workers to be certified. The fee would need to be modest and set with the specific approved background check companies. These kinds of certifications are common in industry.

In planning for the system, looking at how UBER/Lyft and other examples are designed would be a starting place.

What comes next?

For January, this is just principles and an implementation framework for those principles—a vision for the future.

The next phase of work will focus on carrying out the 5 steps named above and also the next implementation steps including:

- Selecting background check providers
- Detailing the worker certification process
- Integrating worker certifications with subsidizing contractors
- Review, appeals, compliance, oversight processes
- Transition and marketing

For now, all that is needed to move forward are new principles and a shared vision of where that takes us.

UBER/Lyft Background Check Standards

220 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
220 CMR 274.00: TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANIES

274.21: Suitability Standard

All categories are construed as within time frames (look-back periods) during which a Driver shall not have a particular condition, offense, or violation. All conditions, offenses, and violations are construed to include Massachusetts law or like/similar law(s) of another state, the United States, a military, territorial or Native American tribal authority, or any other jurisdiction. All criminal disqualifying conditions, offenses, and violations include the crimes of attempt, accessory, conspiracy, and solicitation.

All look-back periods for criminal conditions, offenses, and violations commence upon the date of disposition; provided, however, that if the disposition results in incarceration in any institution, the look-back period shall commence upon release from incarceration. All look-back periods for motor vehicle conditions, offenses, and violations commence upon the date of finding of the condition, offense, or violation; provided, however, that if the violation resulted in a license suspension, the look-back period shall commence upon the termination of the suspension. A conviction is a mandatory disqualification for all look-back periods. A continuance without a finding is a mandatory disqualification if within seven years and a presumptive disqualification if after seven years. All conditions within the present look-back period and the three-year look-back period are mandatory disqualifying conditions, offenses, and violations. A discretionary disqualification is a presumptive disqualification.

PRESENT

Age Requirements

(a) Must be at least 21 years old;
(b) If under 23 years old, must have held a valid United States driver's license for not less than three years; and
(c) If 23 years of age or older, must have held a valid United States driver's license for not less than one year

Open/Unresolved Criminal Proceeding(s)

Any outstanding or unresolved criminal proceeding, the disposition for which would result in a negative determination of suitability, including but not limited to cases of active probation.

Open/Unresolved Motor Vehicle Violation(s)

Any outstanding or unresolved driving infraction that would result in a negative determination of suitability.

1220 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Open/Unresolved Criminal Warrant(s)

Any outstanding or unresolved warrant for arrest.

Sex Offender Registration

Required to register as a sex offender in any jurisdiction.

THREE YEARS

Multiple Traffic Violations

(a) More than four traffic violations, as defined by 211 CMR 134.00 Appendix A: Traffic Law Violations, and M.G.L. c. 159A½, § 7; or
(b) Any one major traffic violation pursuant to 211 CMR 134.00 Appendix A: Traffic Law Violations.

FIVE YEARS

License Suspension

Any suspension of driver's license for reasons related to the operation of a motor vehicle,

including:
(a) license suspension for three or five surchargeable incidents as defined by 211 CMR 134.00 Appendix A: *Traffic Law Violations* and subsequent failure to take the related driver retraining course within the prescribed amount of time;
(b) license suspension for seven surchargeable incidents as defined by 211 CMR 134.00 Appendix A: *Traffic Law Violations*;
(c) refusal to take a chemical breath test;
(d) immediate threat;
(e) complaint fraud; or
(f) racing.

2220 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

SEVEN YEARS

Felony Conviction

A conviction for an offense with an available maximum penalty of more than 2½ years' imprisonment.

Felony Fraud

Including but not limited to:
M.G.L. c. 90, § 24B (counterfeiting motor vehicle documents)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 30 (larceny – over $250 only)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 30B (unlawful possession of theft detection shielding device or deactivator)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 30C (use of counterfeit receipt with intent to defraud)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 30D (organized retail crime)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 31 (obtaining signature by false pretenses)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 32 (fraudulent conversion of property by captain of vessel)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 33 (larceny by false pretenses relating to contracts, banking transactions or credit)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 35A (false material statements in connection with mortgage lending)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 37 (uttering fraudulent checks)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 37C (fraudulent use of credit cards – felony form only)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 39 (destruction or concealment of will)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 40 (common and notorious thief)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 50 (fraud or embezzlement by state treasury employee)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 51 (fraud or embezzlement by city, town or county employee)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 52 (fraud or embezzlement by bank officer or employee)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 53A (misconduct by bank officer or employee)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 55 (embezzlement by liquidating agent or receiver)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 56 (embezzlement by broker or agent)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 57 (embezzlement by fiduciary)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 60A (buying or selling stolen trade secrets)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 66 (fraudulent issue of stock)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 67 (false entry in corporate books)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 67A (false statement in procurement)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 67B (presentation of false claims)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 67C (false entry in records relating to capital construction projects)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 73 (obtaining goods under false pretenses)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 74 (fraudulent use of corporate credit)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 75 (obtaining property by trick – over $250 only)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 76 (gross fraud or cheat at common law)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 110 (false invoice of cargo)
M.G.L. c. 266, §111 (false affidavit or protest)

M.G.L. c. 266, § 111A (insurance fraud)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 111B (motor vehicle insurance fraud)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 111C (fraudulently obtaining benefits under insurance contract)

3220 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
M.G.L. c. 267, § 1 (false or forged records)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 2 (forged tickets)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 3 (forged seal of land court)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 4 (forged railroad company stamp)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 5 (uttering false record)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 6 (uttering forged ticket)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 7 (forged bill of credit issued by treasurer)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 8 (forged bank bill or note)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 9 (possession of ten or more counterfeit notes)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 10 (uttering counterfeit note)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 11(common utterer)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 12 (possession of counterfeit notes)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 13 (possession of tools for counterfeiting)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 17 (possession of ten or more counterfeit coins)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 18 (possession of fewer than ten counterfeit coins)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 19 (common utterer of counterfeit coins)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 20 (tools for making counterfeit coin)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 27 (possession of worthless bank notes)
M.G.L. c. 267, § 28 (uttering worthless bank notes)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 1 (perjury)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 2 (subordination of perjury)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 3 (attempt to procure perjury)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 6 (false report before state departments)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 13 (corrupting masters, auditors, jurors, arbitrators)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 13B (willfully misleading to obstruct a criminal investigation)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 13E (tampering with record document for use in judicial proceeding)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 36 (compounding or concealing a felony)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 39 (perjury related to motor vehicle theft)
Motor Vehicle Offenses
Any offense under M.G.L. c. 90, § 24
M.G.L. c. 90B, § 8 (operating under the influence watercraft)
M.G.L. c. 90F, § 11 (operating a commercial vehicle under the influence)
Violent Crimes & Abuse-Related Offenses
A "violent crime" pursuant to M.G.L. c. 127, § 133E or M.G.L. c. 140, § 121
M.G.L. c. 209A (abuse prevention or restraining order)
M.G.L. c. 258E (harassment protection order)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 13A (assault or assault and battery)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 16 (breaking and entering nighttime – felony)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 17 (entering without breaking – felony)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 18 (breaking and entering daytime – felony)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 25 (larceny from a person)

4220 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
M.G.L. c. 266, § 37 (identity fraud)
M.G.L. c. 268, § 13B (witness intimidation)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 53 (indecent exposure and annoying or accosting another person)

M.G.L. c. 275, § 2 (threats)
A crime involving the illegal use or possession of weapons
TEN YEARS
Habitual Traffic Offender
Habitual traffic offender license suspension, by an adjudicatory body or motor vehicle licensing authority.
INDEFINITE
Felony Robbery
M.G.L. c. 265, § 17 (armed robbery)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 18 (assault to rob)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 19 (unarmed robbery)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 21 (stealing by confining or putting in fear)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 21A (carjacking)
M.G.L. c. 266, § 14 (armed burglary)
Multiple Driving Offenses
Two or more of the following offenses, in any combination:
(a) Any form of operating under the influence;
(b) Any leaving the scene of personal injury;
(c) Any leaving the scene of property damage;
(d) Any negligent operation; or
(e) Any reckless operation.
Serious Bodily Injury Offenses
Any offense involving the serious bodily injury or death of another person, including but not limited to:
M.G.L. c. 90B, § 8A (operating under the influence causing serious bodily injury – watercraft)
M.G.L. c. 90B, § 8B (operating under the influence causing death – watercraft)
M.G.L. c. 90, § 24(2)(a½)(2) (leaving the scene of an accident causing death)
M.G.L. c. 90, § 24G (motor vehicle homicide)
M.G.L. c. 90, § 24L (operating under the influence causing serious bodily injury – motor vehicle)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 13½ (operating under the influence causing manslaughter)

5220 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sexual Conduct & Abuse-Related Offenses
Any "sex offense" as defined by M.G.L. c. 6, § 178C and M.G.L. c. 127, § 133E, including but not limited to:
M.G.L. c. 265, § 13B (indecent assault and battery on a child under 14 year old)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 13B½ (aggravated indecent assault and battery on a child under 14years old)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 13B¾ (indecent assault and battery on a child under 14 years old by a previously similarly convicted offenders, adjudicated delinquent, or youthful offender)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 13F (indecent assault and battery on a mentally retarded person)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 13H (indecent assault and battery on a person age 14 years of age or older)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 13L (child endangerment)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 22 (rape)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 22A (rape of a child with force)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 22B (aggravated rape of a child under 16 years old with force)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 22C (rape of a child with force by similarly previously convicted offenders, delinquency adjudications, or youthful offenders)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 23 (rape and abuse of a child)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 23A (aggravated rape and abuse of a child)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 23B (rape and abuse of a child by similarly previously convicted offenders,

delinquency adjudications, or youthful offenders)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 24 (assault with intent to commit rape)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 24B (assault of a child with intent to commit rape)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 26 (kidnapping of a child)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 43 (stalking)
M.G.L. c. 265, § 43A (criminal harassment)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 2 (enticing away a person for prostitution or sexual intercourse)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 3 (drugging persons for sexual intercourse)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 4A (inducing a minor into prostitution)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 4B (living off or sharing earnings of a minor prostitute)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 6 (owner of place inducing or suffering person to resort in such place for sexual intercourse)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 7 (support from, or sharing, earnings of prostitute)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 8 (soliciting prostitute)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 12 (procuring person to practice, or enter a place for, prostitution; employment office procuring person)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 13 (detaining, or drugging to detain, person in place for prostitution)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 16 (open and gross lewdness and lascivious behavior)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 17 (incestuous marriage or intercourse)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 28 (disseminating to a minor matter harmful to a minor)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 29A (exposing or exhibiting a child in a state of nudity)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 29B (dissemination of visual material of a child in a state of nudity or sexual conduct)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 35A (unnatural and lascivious acts with a child under 16 years old)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 39 (aggravated rape)
M.G.L. c. 272, § 105 (upskirting)

6220 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Violent Crime II
A "violent crime" pursuant to M.G.L. c. 127, § 133E or M.G.L. c. 140, § 121 that is punishable by ten years or more in state prison.

DISCRETIONARY
A presumptive negative suitability determination may issue if reliable information demonstrates that a Driver acted in a manner that resulted in jeopardy to the health, safety, or welfare of any person, or that a Driver's provision of Services is not consistent with the public interest.
REGULATORY AUTHORITY
220 CMR 274.00: M.G.L. c. 6, § 172(a)(33); c. 25, § 23(a); c. 159A½.