

State Election – November 8, 2022

EARLY VOTING

By Mail - Early voting was available by mail as well as in person. The State Legislature allowed early voting by mail due to the passing of the VOTES ACT to allow people to vote safely from home. Early voting by mail was requested by 538 voters and 366 voters returned their ballots. The Secretary of the Commonwealth sent vote by mail applications to all registered voters no later than September 23, 2022. Anyone who registered to vote after that date was sent a Vote by Mail application with the registration acknowledgement letter.

In Person - Early voting in person was held at the Town Offices, 4 Sandy Lane starting on Saturday, October 22, 2022 and ended on Thursday, November 3, 2022. 89 voters voted in person over the specified in-person early voting period. Voters checked in with the Clerk, each was given a ballot and an early voting envelope as well as a pencil. Voters voted their ballot in the voting booths set up in the meeting space, completed the affirmation on the envelope and inserted the ballot in the envelope and returned the ballot to the Clerk. Ballots were held in a collection envelope and at the end of each early voting session ballots were processed in VRIS and stored in a bin which was sealed each night and kept in the vault. A poll pad was used to check in in-person early voters. Voting booths were sanitized regularly throughout the day.

The listing below shows early voting hours, numbers of votes cast and the numbered strips that were used to seal the ballot holding box each day. Each morning the Automark voting machine was checked to assure it was operating correctly. Test ballots were stored in a spoiled ballot envelope in the bin with the early voted ballots.

Date		Votes Cast	Zip Strips used
October 22, 2022	9:00am – 11:00am	04 In Person	0653406 and a paper seal
October 22, 2022	3:00pm – 5:00pm	00 In Person	0653440 and a paper seal
October 24, 2022	8 am – 7 pm	12 In Person	0653450 and a paper seal
October 25, 2022	8 am – 3 pm	02 In Person	0190253 and a paper seal
October 26, 2022	8 am – 3 pm	12 In person	0653480 and a paper seal
October 27, 2022	8 am – 3 pm	04 In Person	0653490 and a paper seal
October 29, 2022	9:00am – 11:00am	07 In Person	0653478 and a paper seal
October 29, 2022	3:00pm – 5:00pm	01 In Person	0653477 and a paper seal
October 31, 2022	8 am – 7 pm	17 In person	0653488 and a paper seal
November 1, 2022	8 am – 3 pm	08 In person	0653497 and a paper seal
November 2, 2022	8 am – 3 pm	11 In person	0653487 and a paper seal
November 3, 2022	8 am – 3 pm	11 In person	0653476 and a paper seal

ELECTION DAY

Polls opened at 7:00 a.m. on November 8, 2022 on a sunny but cold morning. Temperatures at the time polls opened were in the mid-twenties rising to near 44 by midafternoon. It was very breezy as well. Polls closed at 8:00 p.m.

Election Officers were sworn in prior to their shifts.

Montserrat Archbald	7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Maryann Sadoski	7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Neal Abraham	7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Elizabeth Orloski	7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Kit Fleuriel	3:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Donna Wiley	3:00 p.m. to 11:30p.m.
Patricia Barschenski	3:00 p.m. to 11:30p.m.
Lynn M. Sibley – (Assistant Town Clerk)	7:00 a.m. to 12:00pm
Amy M. Schrader – Clerk	7:00 a.m. to Midnight
Kristjan Viise - Constable	7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Thomas Mahar – Constable	3:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.

Additional Staff for Counting Ballots:

Mya Lawrence	8:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.
Randy Sibley	8:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m.
Allison Bardwell	8:00 p.m. to 11:30p.m.
Ashley Marcinkowski	8:00 p.m. to 11:30p.m.

At the opening of the polls, and before any ballots were cast, the Ballot Box register indicated 000; and at the close of the polls the Ballot Box register indicated 894. Ballots cast early were added to the election day total and added to 894. Due to the quantity of ballots cast the ballot box needed to be opened several times to empty the ballots into a box kept in public view and guarded by election officials. By emptying the ballot box frequently, it kept the box from clogging and therefore allowing the acceptance of ballots. There were two occasions when ballots got stuck and in the process of removing the ballot the ballot box rang. The officers in charge of the voting lists counted and announced the whole number of names checked on said lists to be 461 which indicates that the stuck ballots did count one time. At the close of polls the presiding officer then removed the ballots from the ballot box and caused them to be counted one by one, and announced the whole number of ballots cast on election day to be 893. This confirms the discrepancy between the ballot box number, the number of ballots and the voting lists. The ballots having been duly sorted and counted were recorded and declared in open meeting to be as set forth in the official record.

893 voters cast ballots of a possible 1,252 registered voters or 70.6%. Of the 893 ballots, 366 ballots were from early voters and 3 were regular absentee ballots that arrived in time to be counted All absentee ballots requested were returned. There was 1 provisional ballot that was not resolved by the close of polls. The count of ballots ended at 11:15p.m.

After all ballots were counted the absentee, early voting, official ballots and spoiled ballots were sealed in two plastic bins using zip strips 0190294 and 0190274 and signed paper seals. Early voting envelopes, absentee envelopes were sealed in boxes with signed paper seals. Miscellaneous Envelopes, rejected ballots and Test ballots were sealed in a plastic bin using zip strip 0190227 and signed paper seals.

Post-Election Counting – Any ballots received by mail postmarked by or on Nov. 8, 2022 and received by 5 p.m. November 12, 2022 could be counted after 5 on November 18^h. A Board of Registrars meeting legally posted and held on Monday, November 21, 2022 at 5:00p.m. One provisional ballot, one UOCAVA ballot, one absentee, and four votes by mail were counted in this session. These are included in the Canvas of votes below. No additional UOCAVA or FWAB ballots were received by 5 p.m. on November 18, 2022.

Canvas of votes:

<u>GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR</u>		<u>Provisional, UOCAVA, Vote by Mail</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Diehl and Allen	296	0	296
Healy and Driscoll	584	6	590
Reed and Everett	7	0	7
Other	1	0	1

Blanks	5	1	6
Total	893	7	900

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Andrea Joy Campbell	578	6	584
James R. McMahon, III	298	1	299
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		
Blanks	17		17
Total	893	7	900

SECRETARY OF STATE

William Francis Galvin	628	6	634
Rayla Campbell	218	0	218

Juan Sanchez	34	1	35
	0		
	0		
Blanks	13		13
Total	893	7	900

TREASURER

Deborah B. Goldberg	665	7	672
Cristina Crawford	159		159
	0		
	0		
	0		
Blanks	69		69
Totals	893	7	900

AUDITOR

Anthony Amore	289	1	290
Diana Dizoglio	483	3	486
Gloria A. Caballero-Roca	56	3	59
Dominic Giannone, III	17		17
Daniel Riek	13		13
Blanks	35		35
Totals	893	7	900

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

James P. McGovern	631	6	637
Jeffrey A. Sossa-Paquette	245	1	246
	0		
	0		
	0		
Blanks	17		17
Total	893	7	900

COUNCILLOR

John M. Comerford	325	1	326
Tara J. Jacobs	533	6	539

	0		
	0		
	0		
Blanks	35		35
Total	893	7	900

SENATOR IN GENERAL COURT

Paul W. Mark	631	6	637
Brendan M. Phair	174	1	175

	0		
	0		
	0		
Blanks	88		88
Totals	893	7	900

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT

Natalie M. Blais	712	7	719
Other	3		3

Blanks	178		178
Totals	893	7	900

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

David E. Sullivan	718	7	725
Other	3		3

	0		
Blanks	172		172
Total	893	7	900

SHERIFF

Christopher J. Donelan	716	7	723
Other	2		2

Blanks	175		175
Total	893	7	900

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Jane M. Pierce	668	6	674
Other	1		1

	0		
	0		
	0		
Blanks	224	1	225
Total	893	7	900

QUESTION 1: PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in joint sessions of the two houses on June 12, 2019 (yeas 147 – nays 48); and again on June 9, 2021 (yeas 159 – nays 41)?

SUMMARY

This proposed constitutional amendment would establish an additional 4% state income tax on that portion of annual taxable income in excess of \$1 million. This income level would be adjusted annually, by the same method used for federal income-tax brackets, to reflect increases in the cost of living. Revenues from this tax would be used, subject to appropriation by the state Legislature, for public education, public colleges and universities; and for the repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, and public transportation. The proposed amendment would apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

A YES VOTE would amend the state Constitution to impose an additional 4% tax on that portion of incomes over one million dollars to be used, subject to appropriation by the state Legislature, on education and transportation.

A NO VOTE would make no change in the state Constitution relative to income tax.

		<u>Provisional & UOCAVA</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Yes	555	5	560
No	317	2	319
Blanks	21		21
Total votes cast	893	7	900

QUESTION 2: LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

Do you approve of a law summarized below, on which no vote was taken by the Senate or the House of Representatives on or before May 3, 2022?

SUMMARY

This proposed law would direct the Commissioner of the Massachusetts Division of Insurance to approve or disapprove the rates of dental benefit plans and would require that a dental insurance carrier meet an annual aggregate medical loss ratio for its covered dental benefit plans of 83 percent. The medical loss ratio would measure the amount of premium dollars a dental insurance carrier spends on its members' dental expenses and quality improvements, as opposed to administrative expenses. If a carrier's annual aggregate medical loss ratio is less than 83 percent, the carrier would be required to refund the excess premiums to its covered individuals and groups. The proposed law would allow the Commissioner to waive or adjust the refunds only if it is determined that issuing refunds would result in financial impairment for the carrier.

The proposed law would apply to dental benefit plans regardless of whether they are issued directly by a carrier, through the connector, or through an intermediary. The proposed law would not apply to dental benefit plans issued, delivered, or renewed to a self-insured group or where the carrier is acting as a third-party administrator.

The proposed law would require the carriers offering dental benefit plans to submit information about their current and projected medical loss ratio, administrative expenses, and other financial information to the Commissioner. Each carrier would be required to submit an annual comprehensive financial statement to the Division of Insurance, itemized by market group size and line of business. A carrier that also provides administrative services to one or more self-insured groups would also be required to file an appendix to their annual financial statement with information about its self-insured business. The proposed law would impose a late penalty on a carrier that does not file its annual report on or before April 1.

The Division would be required to make the submitted data public, to issue an annual summary to certain legislative committees, and to exchange the data with the Health Policy Commission. The Commissioner would be required to adopt standards requiring the registration of persons or entities not otherwise licensed or registered by the Commissioner and criteria for the standardized reporting and uniform allocation methodologies among carriers.

The proposed law would allow the Commissioner to approve dental benefit policies for the purpose of being offered to individuals or groups. The Commissioner would be required to adopt regulations to determine eligibility criteria.

The proposed law would require carriers to file group product base rates and any changes to group rating factors that are to be effective on January 1 of each year on or before July 1 of the preceding year. The Commissioner would be required to disapprove any proposed changes to base rates that are excessive, inadequate, or unreasonable in relation to the benefits charged. The Commissioner would also be required to disapprove any change to group rating factors that is discriminatory or not actuarially sound.

The proposed law sets forth criteria that, if met, would require the Commissioner to presumptively disapprove a carrier's rate, including if the aggregate medical loss ratio for all dental benefit plans offered by a carrier is less than 83 percent.

The proposed law would establish procedures to be followed if a proposed rate is presumptively disapproved or if the Commissioner disapproves a rate.

The proposed law would require the Division to hold a hearing if a carrier reports a risk-based capital ratio on a combined entity basis that exceeds 700 percent in its annual report.

The proposed law would require the Commissioner to promulgate regulations consistent with its provisions by October 1, 2023. The proposed law would apply to all dental benefit plans issued, made effective, delivered, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024.

A YES VOTE would regulate dental insurance rates, including by requiring companies to spend at least 83% of premiums on member dental expenses and quality improvements instead of administrative expenses, and by making other changes to dental insurance regulations.

A NO VOTE would make no change in the law relative to the regulations that apply to dental insurance companies.

		<u>Provisional & UOCAVA</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Yes	653	7	660
No	208		208
Blanks	32		32
Total votes cast	893	7	900

QUESTION 3: LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

Do you approve of a law summarized below, on which no vote was taken by the Senate or the House of Representatives on or before May 3, 2022?

SUMMARY

This proposed law would increase the statewide limits on the combined number of licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages for off-premises consumption (including licenses for “all alcoholic beverages” and for “wines and malt beverages”) that any one retailer could own or control: from 9 to 12 licenses in 2023; to 15 licenses in 2027; and to 18 licenses in 2031.

Beginning in 2023, the proposed law would set a maximum number of “all alcoholic beverages” licenses that any one retailer could own or control at 7 licenses unless a retailer currently holds more than 7 such licenses.

The proposed law would require retailers to conduct the sale of alcoholic beverages for off-premises consumption through face-to-face transactions and would prohibit automated or self-checkout sales of alcoholic beverages by such retailers.

The proposed law would alter the calculation of the fine that the Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission may accept in lieu of suspending any license issued under the State Liquor Control Act. The proposed law would modify the formula for calculating such fee from being based on the gross profits on the sale of alcoholic beverages to being based on the gross profits on all retail sales.

The proposed law would also add out-of-state motor vehicle licenses to the list of the forms of identification that any holder of a license issued under the State Liquor Control Act, or their agent or employee, may choose to reasonably rely on for proof of a person's identity and age.

A YES VOTE would increase the number of licenses a retailer could have for the sale of alcoholic beverages to be consumed off premises, limit the number of "all-alcoholic beverages" licenses that a retailer could acquire, restrict use of self-checkout, and require retailers to accept customers' out-of-state identification.

A NO VOTE would make no change in the laws governing the retail sale of alcoholic beverages.

		<u>Provisional & UOCAVA</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Yes	404	6	410
No	455	1	456
Blanks	34		34
Total votes cast	893	7	900

QUESTION 4: REFERENDUM ON AN EXISTING LAW

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate on May 26, 2022?

SUMMARY

This law allows Massachusetts residents who cannot provide proof of lawful presence in the United States to obtain a standard driver's license or learner's permit if they meet all the other qualifications for a standard license or learner's permit, including a road test and insurance, and provide proof of their identity, date of birth, and residency. The law provides that, when processing an application for such a license or learner's permit or motor vehicle registration, the registrar of motor vehicles may not ask about or create a record of the citizenship or immigration status of the applicant, except as otherwise required by law. This law does not allow people who cannot provide proof of lawful presence in the United States to obtain a REAL ID.

To prove identity and date of birth, the law requires an applicant to present at least two documents, one from each of the following categories: (1) a valid unexpired foreign passport or a valid unexpired Consular Identification document; and (2) a valid unexpired driver's license from any United States state or territory, an original or certified copy of a birth certificate, a valid unexpired foreign national identification card, a valid unexpired foreign driver's license, or a

marriage certificate or divorce decree issued by any state or territory of the United States. One of the documents presented by an applicant must include a photograph and one must include a date of birth. Any documents not in English must be accompanied by a certified translation. The registrar may review any documents issued by another country to determine whether they may be used as proof of identity or date of birth.

The law requires that applicants for a driver's license or learner's permit shall attest, under the pains and penalties of perjury, that their license has not been suspended or revoked in any other state, country, or jurisdiction.

The law specifies that information provided by or relating to any applicant or license-holder will not be a public record and shall not be disclosed, except as required by federal law or as authorized by Attorney General regulations, and except for purposes of motor vehicle insurance.

The law directs the registrar of motor vehicles to make regulations regarding the documents required of United States citizens and others who provide proof of lawful presence with their license application.

The law also requires the registrar and the Secretary of the Commonwealth to establish procedures and regulations to ensure that an applicant for a standard driver's license or learner's permit who does not provide proof of lawful presence will not be automatically registered to vote.

The law takes effect on July 1, 2023.

A YES VOTE would keep in place the law, which would allow Massachusetts residents who cannot provide proof of lawful presence in the United States to obtain a driver's license or permit if they meet the other requirements for doing so.

A NO VOTE would repeal this law.

		<u>Provisional & UOCAVA</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	509	7	516
No	359		359
Blanks	<u>25</u>		<u>25</u>
Total votes cast	893	7	900

QUESTION 5: PUBLIC POLICY QUESTION

Shall the representative from this district be instructed to introduce and vote for legislation that puts a fee on the carbon content of fossil fuels to compensate for their environmental damage and returns most of the proceeds in equitable ways to individuals as a cash-back dividend?

		<u>Provisional & UOCAVA</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	421	7	428
No	390		390
Blanks	<u>82</u>		<u>82</u>
Total votes cast	893	7	900

A true record,

Attest:

Amy M. Schrader

Amy M Schrader
Town Clerk