

**Senator In Congress**

Elizabeth A. Warren - Democratic

Geoff Diehl - Republican

Shiva Ayyadurai - Independent

Write-Ins Scattered

Blanks

**Governor & Lieutenant Governor**

Baker and Polito - Republican

Gonzalez and Palfrey - Democratic

Write-Ins Scattered

Blanks

**Attorney General**

Maura Healey- Democratic

James R. McMahon, III- Republican

Write-Ins Scattered

Blanks

**Secretary of State**

William Francis Galvin - Democratic

Anthony M. Amore- Republican

Juan G. Sanchez, Jr. - Green Rainbow

Write-Ins Scattered

Blanks

**Treasurer**

Deborah B. Goldberg - Democratic

Keiko M. Orrall- Republican

Jamie M. Guerin - Green Rainbow

Write-Ins Scattered

Blanks

**Auditor**

Suzanne M. Bump - Democratic

Helen Brady - Republican

Daniel Fishman-Libertarian

Edward J. Stamas- Green-Rainbow

Write-Ins Scattered

Blanks

**Representative in Congress 9th District**

Bill Keating - Democratic

Peter D. Tedeschi- Republican

Write-Ins Scattered

Blanks

Precinct I	Precinct II	Precinct III	Total
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632	678	600	1910
1075	1082	948	3105
43	32	49	124
0	2	0	2
22	30	11	63
1385	1367	1198	3950
311	364	329	1004
5	6	5	16
71	87	76	234
942	966	848	2756
782	798	708	2288
0	2	0	2
48	58	52	158
1048	1090	933	3071
631	622	568	1821
31	36	37	104
0	3	0	3
62	73	70	205
895	920	805	2620
754	761	672	2187
30	38	34	102
0	1	0	1
93	104	97	294
827	833	770	2430
789	804	679	2272
54	67	47	168
19	17	24	60
0	1	0	1
83	102	88	273
833	870	768	2471
873	883	781	2537
1	1	0	2
65	70	59	194

	Precinct I	Precinct II	Precinct III	Total
<b>Councillor 4th District</b>				
Christopher A. Iannella, Jr.- Democratic	1197	1254	1097	<b>3548</b>
Write-Ins Scattered	5	8	5	<b>18</b>
Blanks	570	562	506	<b>1638</b>
<b>Senator in General Court 2nd Plymouth &amp; Bristol District</b>				
Michael D. Brady - Democratic	891	951	814	<b>2656</b>
Scott Hall - Republican	781	758	692	<b>2231</b>
Write-Ins Scattered	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Blanks	100	114	102	<b>316</b>
<b>Representative in General Court 6th Plymouth District</b>				
Josh S. Cutler - Democratic	1304	1344	1175	<b>3823</b>
Write-Ins Scattered	7	15	27	<b>49</b>
Blanks	461	465	406	<b>1332</b>
<b>District Attorney Plymouth District</b>				
Timothy J. Cruz - Republican	1150	1175	1007	<b>3332</b>
John E. Bradley, Jr.- Democratic	546	574	536	<b>1656</b>
Write-Ins Scattered	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Blanks	76	73	65	<b>214</b>
<b>Clerk of Courts Plymouth District</b>				
Robert S. Creedon, Jr.- Democratic	1230	1275	1115	<b>3620</b>
Write-Ins Scattered	6	12	6	<b>24</b>
Blanks	536	537	487	<b>1560</b>
<b>Register of Deeds Plymouth County</b>				
John R. Buckley, Jr. - Democratic	1217	1279	1117	<b>3613</b>
Write-Ins Scattered	3	9	1	<b>13</b>
Blanks	552	536	490	<b>1578</b>
<b>County Commissioner Plymouth County</b>				
Sandra M. Wright - Republican	1285	1332	1166	<b>3783</b>
Write-Ins Scattered	9	12	11	<b>32</b>
Blanks	478	480	431	<b>1389</b>

**QUESTION 1: 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 before May 2, 2018?

## SUMMARY

This proposed law would limit how many patients could be assigned to each registered nurse in Massachusetts hospitals and certain other health care facilities. The maximum number of patients per registered nurse would vary by type of unit and level of care, as follows:

- In units with step-down/intermediate care patients: 3 patients per nurse;
- In units with post-anesthesia care or operating room patients: 1 patient under anesthesia per nurse; 2 patients post-anesthesia per nurse;
- In the emergency services department: 1 critical or intensive care patient per nurse (or 2 if the nurse has assessed each patient's condition as stable); 2 urgent non-stable patients per nurse; 3 urgent stable patients per nurse; or 5 non-urgent stable patients per nurse;
- In units with maternity patients: (a) active labor patients: 1 patient per nurse; (b) during birth and for up to two hours immediately postpartum: 1 mother per nurse and 1 baby per nurse; (c) when the condition of the mother and baby are determined to be stable: 1 mother and her baby or babies per nurse; (d) postpartum: 6 patients per nurse; (e) intermediate care or continuing care babies: 2 babies per nurse; (f) well-babies: 6 babies per nurse;
- In units with pediatric, medical, surgical, telemetry, or observational/outpatient treatment patients, or any other unit: 4 patients per nurse; and
- In units with psychiatric or rehabilitation patients: 5 patients per nurse.

The proposed law would require a covered facility to comply with the patient assignment limits without reducing its level of nursing, service, maintenance, clerical, professional, and other staff.

The proposed law would also require every covered facility to develop a written patient acuity tool for each unit to evaluate the condition of each patient. This tool would be used by nurses in deciding whether patient limits should be lower than the limits of the proposed law at any given time.

The proposed law would not override any contract in effect on January 1, 2019 that set higher patient limits. The proposed law's limits would take effect after any such contract expired.

The state Health Policy Commission would be required to promulgate regulations to implement the proposed law. The Commission could conduct inspections to ensure compliance with the law. Any facility receiving written notice from the Commission of a complaint or a violation would be required to submit a written compliance plan to the Commission. The Commission could report violations to the state Attorney General, who could file suit to obtain a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation as well as up to \$25,000 for each day a violation continued after the Commission notified the covered facility of the violation. The Health Policy Commission would be required to establish a toll-free telephone number for complaints and a website where complaints, compliance plans, and violations would appear.

The proposed law would prohibit discipline or retaliation against any employee for complying with the patient assignment limits of the law. The proposed law would require every covered facility to post within each unit, patient room, and waiting area a notice explaining the patient limits and how to report violations. Each day of a facility's non-compliance with the posting requirement would be punishable by a civil penalty between \$250 and \$2,500.

The proposed law's requirements would be suspended during a state or nationally declared public health emergency.

The proposed law states that, if any of its parts were declared invalid, the other parts would stay in effect. The proposed law would take effect on January 1, 2019.

**A YES VOTE** would limit the number of patients that could be assigned to one registered nurse in hospitals and certain other health care facilities.

**A NO VOTE** would make no change in current laws relative to patient-to-nurse limits.

	Precinct I	Precinct II	Precinct III	Total
YES	480	507	411	<b>1398</b>
NO	1266	1289	1166	<b>3721</b>
BLANKS	26	28	31	<b>85</b>

## **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 before May 2, 2018?

### **SUMMARY**

This proposed law would create a citizens commission to consider and recommend potential amendments to the United States Constitution to establish that corporations do not have the same Constitutional rights as human beings and that campaign contributions and expenditures may be regulated.

Any resident of Massachusetts who is a United States citizen would be able to apply for appointment to the 15-member commission, and members would serve without compensation. The Governor, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the state Attorney General, the Speaker of the state House of Representatives, and the President of the state Senate would each appoint three members of the commission and, in making these appointments, would seek to ensure that the commission reflects a range of geographic, political, and demographic backgrounds.

The commission would be required to research and take testimony, and then issue a report regarding (1) the impact of political spending in Massachusetts; (2) any limitations on the state's ability to regulate corporations and other entities in light of Supreme Court decisions that allow corporations to assert certain constitutional rights; (3) recommendations for constitutional amendments; (4) an analysis of constitutional amendments introduced to Congress; and (5) recommendations for advancing proposed amendments to the United States Constitution.

The commission would be subject to the state Open Meeting Law and Public Records Law. The commission's first report would be due December 31, 2019, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth would be required to deliver the commission's report to the state Legislature, the United States Congress, and the President of the United States.

The proposed law states that, if any of its parts were declared invalid, the other parts would stay in effect. The proposed law would take effect on January 1, 2019.

**A YES VOTE** would create a citizens commission to advance an amendment to the United States Constitution to limit the influence of money in elections and establish that corporations do not have the same rights as human beings.

**A NO VOTE** would not create this commission.

	Precinct I	Precinct II	Precinct III	Total
YES	1076	1126	972	<b>3174</b>
NO	615	622	575	<b>1812</b>
BLANKS	81	76	61	<b>218</b>

### 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 House of Representatives before July 7, 2016?

#### SUMMARY

This law adds gender identity to the list of prohibited grounds for discrimination in places of public accommodation, resort, or amusement. Such grounds also include race, color, religious creed, national origin, sex, disability, and ancestry. A “place of public accommodation, resort or amusement” is defined in existing law as any place that is open to and accepts or solicits the patronage of the general public, such as hotels, stores, restaurants, theaters, sports facilities, and hospitals. “Gender identity” is defined as a person’s sincerely held gender-related identity, appearance, or behavior, whether or not it is different from that traditionally associated with the person’s physiology or assigned sex at birth.

This law prohibits discrimination based on gender identity in a person’s admission to or treatment in any place of public accommodation. The law requires any such place that has separate areas for males and females (such as restrooms) to allow access to and full use of those areas consistent with a person’s gender identity. The law also prohibits the owner or manager of a place of public accommodation from using advertising or signage that discriminates on the basis of gender identity.

This law directs the state Commission Against Discrimination to adopt rules or policies and make recommendations to carry out this law. The law also directs the state Attorney General to issue regulations or guidance on referring for legal action any person who asserts gender identity for an improper purpose. The provisions of this law governing access to places of public accommodation are effective as of October 1, 2016. The remaining provisions are effective as of July 8, 2016.

**A YES VOTE** would keep in place the current law, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender identity in places of public accommodation.

**A NO VOTE** would repeal this provision of the public accommodation law.

	Precinct I	Precinct II	Precinct III	Total
YES	929	1021	854	<b>2804</b>
NO	798	770	718	<b>2286</b>
BLANKS	45	33	36	<b>114</b>
 TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	 1772	 1824	 1608	 <b>5204</b>

A true copy of the vote, Attest:

Elizabeth Sloan, CMC CMMC  
Town Clerk