

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
 MASSACHUSETTS STATE ELECTION

NOVEMBER 4, 2014

As instructed in the preceding warrant the legal voters of the Town of Dudley assembled at the Dudley Municipal Complex, 71 West Main Street, on Tuesday, November 4, 2014. The Election Officers were sworn to the faithful performance of their duties and the election was called to order at 7:00 a.m. by the Town Clerk. Voting continued until 8:00 p.m. at which time the polls were announced closed and the counting began. Total votes cast were 3543.

SENATOR IN CONGRESS

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	40	49	48	137
Edward J. Markey - Republican	670	501	477	1648
Brian J. Herr - Republican	704	534	518	1756
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others	2	0	0	2
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	13	10	6	29
Baker and Polito - Republican	861	681	637	2179
Coakley and Kerrigan - Democrat	484	340	346	1170
Falchuk and Jennings - United Independent Party	38	33	39	110
Lively and Saunders - Independent	10	8	11	29
McCormick and Post - Independent	10	12	4	26
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others				
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

ATTORNEY GENERAL

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	59	47	45	151
Maura Healy - Democrat	662	498	476	1636
John B. Miller - Republican	695	539	522	1756
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others				
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

SECRETARY OF STATE

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	59	39	37	135
William Francis Galvin - Democrat	826	594	568	1988
David D'Arcangelo - Republican	495	426	401	1322
Daniel L. Factor - Green Rainbow	34	25	36	95
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others	2	0	1	3
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

TREASURER

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	85	53	48	186
Deborah B. Goldberg - Democrat	581	448	413	1442
Michael James Heffernan - Republican	712	551	547	1810
Ian T. Jackson - Green Rainbow	38	32	34	104
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others	0	0	1	1
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

AUDITOR

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	102	70	74	246
Suzanne M. Bump - Democrat	627	485	447	1559
Patricia S. Saint Aubin - Republican	641	492	487	1620
MK Merelice - Green Rainbow	45	37	34	116
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others	1	0	1	2
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FIRST DISTRICT

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	442	339	322	1103
Richard E. Neal - Democrat	959	732	708	2399
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
Peter Durant	0	0	1	1
Ryan Fattman	0	2	0	2
Joe McKenna	0	1	0	1
Richard Moore	0	1	0	1
All Others	15	9	12	36
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

COUNCILLOR
SEVENTH DISTRICT

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	382	257	269	908
Jennie L. Cassie - Republican	1031	820	769	2620
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others	3	7	5	15
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

SENATOR IN GENERAL COURT
WORCESTER & NORFOLK DISTRICT

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	13	13	15	41
Richard T. Moore - Democrat	595	421	398	1414
Ryan C. Fattman - Republican	808	650	630	2088
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others				
Total	1416	1084	1043	3542

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
SIXTH DISTRICT

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	36	38	31	105
Peter J. Durant - Republican	864	670	650	2184
Karen A. Spiewak - Democrat	514	376	362	1252
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others	2	0	0	2
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
MIDDLE DISTRICT

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	441	338	315	1094
Joseph D. Early, Jr. - Democrat	969	737	720	2426
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
Ryan Fattman	0	2	0	2
All Others	6	7	8	21
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

REGISTER OF PROBATE
WORCESTER COUNTY

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
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Blanks	31	29	30	90
Stephen G. Abraham - Democrat	547	379	376	1302
Stephanie K. Fattman - Republican	838	676	637	2151
Write-Ins:	0	0	0	0
All Others				
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

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 on or before May 6, 2014?

SUMMARY

This proposed law would eliminate the requirement that the state's gasoline tax, which was 24 cents per gallon as of September 2013, (1) be adjusted every year by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index over the preceding year, but (2) not be adjusted below 21.5 cents per gallon.

A YES VOTE would eliminate the requirement that the state's gas tax be adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index.

A NO VOTE would make no change in the laws regarding the gas tax

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	34	29	20	83
Yes	847	627	601	2075
No	535	428	422	1385
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

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 6, 2014?

SUMMARY

This proposed law would expand the state's beverage container deposit law, also known as the Bottle Bill, to require deposits on containers for all non-alcoholic noncarbonated drinks in liquid form intended for human consumption, except beverages primarily derived from dairy products, infant formula, and FDA approved medicines. The proposed law would not cover containers made of paper-based biodegradable material and aseptic multi-material packages such as juice boxes or pouches.

The proposed law would require the state Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) to adjust the container deposit amount every five years to reflect (to the nearest whole cent) changes in the consumer price index, but the value could not be set below five cents.

The proposed law would increase the minimum handling fee that beverage distributors must pay dealers for each properly returned empty beverage container, which was 2¼ cents as of September 2013, to 3½ cents. It would also increase the minimum handling fee that bottlers must pay distributors and dealers for each properly returned empty reusable beverage container, which was 1 cent as of September 2013, to 3½ cents. The Secretary of EEA would review the fee amounts every five years and make appropriate adjustments to reflect changes in the consumer price index as well as changes in the costs incurred by redemption centers. The proposed law defines a redemption center as any business whose primary purpose is the redemption of beverage containers and that is not ancillary to any other business.

The proposed law would direct the Secretary of EEA to issue regulations allowing small dealers to seek exemptions from accepting empty deposit containers. The proposed law would define small dealer as any person or business, including the operator of a vending machine, who sells beverages in beverage containers to consumers, with a contiguous retail space of 3,000 square feet or less, excluding office and stock room space; and fewer than four locations under the same ownership in the Commonwealth. The proposed law would require that the regulations consider at least the health, safety, and convenience of the public, including the distribution of dealers and redemption centers by population or by distance or both.

The proposed law would set up a state Clean Environment Fund to receive certain unclaimed container deposits. The Fund would be used, subject to appropriation by the state Legislature, to support programs such as the

proper management of solid waste, water resource protection, parkland, urban forestry, air quality and climate protection.

The proposed law would allow a dealer, distributor, redemption center or bottler to refuse to accept any beverage container that is not marked as being refundable in Massachusetts. The proposed law would take effect on April 22, 2015.

A YES VOTE would expand the state's beverage container deposit law to require deposits on containers for all non-alcoholic, non-carbonated drinks with certain exceptions, increase the associated handling fees, and make other changes to the law.

A NO VOTE would make no change in the laws regarding beverage container deposits.

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	21	12	9	42
Yes	193	176	176	545
No	1202	896	858	2956
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

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 6, 2014?

SUMMARY

This proposed law would (1) prohibit the Massachusetts Gaming Commission from issuing any license for a casino or other gaming establishment with table games and slot machines, or any license for a gaming establishment with slot machines; (2) prohibit any such casino or slots gaming under any such licenses that the Commission might have issued before the proposed law took effect; and (3) prohibit wagering on the simulcasting of live greyhound races.

The proposed law would change the definition of "illegal gaming" under Massachusetts law to include wagering on the simulcasting of live greyhound races, as well as table games and slot machines at Commission-licensed casinos, and slot machines at other Commission-licensed gaming establishments. This would make those types of gaming subject to existing state laws providing criminal penalties for, or otherwise regulating or prohibiting, activities involving illegal gaming.

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

A YES VOTE would prohibit casinos, any gaming establishment with slot machines, and wagering on simulcast greyhound races.

A NO VOTE would make no change in the current laws regarding gaming.

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	24	18	15	57
Yes	365	316	304	985
No	1027	750	724	2501
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

QUESTION 4

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 6, 2014?

SUMMARY

This proposed law would entitle employees in Massachusetts to earn and use sick time according to certain conditions.

Employees who work for employers having eleven or more employees could earn and use up to 40 hours of paid sick time per calendar year, while employees working for smaller employers could earn and use up to 40 hours of unpaid sick time per calendar year.

An employee could use earned sick time if required to miss work in order (1) to care for a physical or mental illness, injury or medical condition Affecting the employee or the employee's child, spouse, parent, or

parent of a spouse; (2) to attend routine medical appointments of the employee or the employee's child, spouse, parent, or parent of a spouse; or (3) to address the effects of domestic violence on the employee or the employee's dependent child. Employees would earn one hour of sick time for every 30 hours worked, and would begin accruing those hours on the date of hire or on July 1, 2015, whichever is later. Employees could begin to use earned sick time on the 90th day after hire.

The proposed law would cover both private and public employers, except that employees of a particular city or town would be covered only if, as required by the state constitution, the proposed law were made applicable by local or state legislative vote or by appropriation of sufficient funds to pay for the benefit. Earned paid sick time would be compensated at the same hourly rate paid to the employee when the sick time is used.

Employees could carry over up to 40 hours of unused sick time to the next calendar year, but could not use more than 40 hours in a calendar year. Employers would not have to pay employees for unused sick time at the end of their employment. If an employee missed work for a reason eligible for earned sick time, but agreed with the employer to work the same number of hours or shifts in the same or next pay period, the employee would not have to use earned sick time for the missed time, and the employer would not have to pay for that missed time. Employers would be prohibited from requiring such an employee to work additional hours to make up for missed time, or to find a replacement employee.

Employers could require certification of the need for sick time if an employee used sick time for more than 24 consecutively scheduled work hours. Employers could not delay the taking of or payment for earned sick time because they have not received the certification. Employees would have to make a good faith effort to notify the employer in advance if the need for earned sick time is foreseeable.

Employers would be prohibited from interfering with or retaliating based on an employee's exercise of earned sick time rights, and from retaliating based on an employee's support of another employee's exercise of such rights.

The proposed law would not override employers' obligations under any contract or benefit plan with more generous provisions than those in the proposed law. Employers that have their own policies providing as much paid time off, usable for the same purposes and under the same conditions, as the proposed law would not be required to provide additional paid sick time.

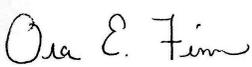
The Attorney General would enforce the proposed law, using the same enforcement procedures applicable to other state wage laws, and employees could file suits in court to enforce their earned sick time rights. The Attorney General would have to prepare a multilingual notice regarding the right to earned sick time, and employers would be required to post the notice in a conspicuous location and to provide a copy to employees. The state Executive Office of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Attorney General, would develop a multilingual outreach program to inform the public of the availability of earned sick time.

The proposed law would take effect on July 1, 2015, and states that if any of its parts were declared invalid, the other parts would stay in effect.

A YES VOTE would entitle employees in Massachusetts to earn and use sick time according to certain conditions.

A NO VOTE would make no change in the laws regarding earned sick time.

	PREC I	PREC II	PREC III	TOTAL
Blanks	25	14	15	54
Yes	699	557	476	1732
No	692	513	552	1757
Total	1416	1084	1043	3543

A True Copy. Attest: 
 Ora E. Finn, CMMC, Dudley Town Clerk