

RESULTS OF THE VOTE AT THE STATE ELECTION

November 6, 2018

The inhabitants of the Town of Warwick, qualified to vote in elections and in town affairs, met according to the Warrant and proceeded to cast their votes as follows:

SENATOR IN CONGRESS

Elizabeth A. Warren	263
Geoff Diehl	125
Shiva Ayyadurai	22
BLANK	8

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Baker and Polito	238
Gonzalez and Palfrey	171
BLANK	9

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Maura Healey	295
James R. McMahon, III	115
BLANK	8

SECRETARY OF STATE

William Francis Galvin	287
Anthony M. Amore	91
Juan G. Sanchez, Jr.	30
BLANK	10

TREASURER

Deborah B. Goldberg	273
Keiko M. Orrall	105
Jamie M. Guerin	27
BLANK	13

AUDITOR

Suzanne M. Bump	253
Helen Brady	107
Daniel Fishman	17
Edward J. Stamas	24
BLANK	17

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS- Second District

James P. McGovern	312
Tracy Lyn Lovvorn	102
BLANK	4

COUNCILLOR – Eighth District

Mary E. Hurley	280
Mike Franco	103
BLANK	35

SENATOR IN GENERAL COURT – Hampshire, Franklin & Worcester District

Joanne M. Comerford	332
BLANK	86

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT- Second Franklin District

Susannah M. Whipps	258
John William Arena	137
BLANK	23

DISTRICT ATTORNEY – Northwestern District

David E. Sullivan	346
BLANK	72

CLERK OF COURTS – Franklin County

Susan K. Emond	351
BLANK	67

REGISTER OF DEEDS- Franklin District

Scott A. Cote	345
BLANK	73

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE – Franklin County

Bill Perlman	335
J. David Young	1
BLANK	82

REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT – Pioneer Valley (Bernardston) 4 yrs.

Two Seats

Jeanne Milton	225
Aaron Gerry	166
Michael C. Townsley	153
BLANK	292

REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT – Pioneer Valley (Leyden) 4 yrs.

Two Seats

Karen E. O'Neil	274
Abigail C. Pratt	254
BLANK	308

REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT – Pioneer Valley (Northfield) 4 yrs.

Kristen Gonzalez	172
Martha Parker	124
BLANK	122

REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT – Pioneer Valley (Warwick) 4 yrs.

Susan O'Reilly McRae	352
Adam Holloway	2
Jessica Marshall	1
BLANK	63

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 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.

YES	138
NO	267
BLANK	13

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 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.

YES	311
NO	95
BLANK	12

QUESTION 3: 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 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.

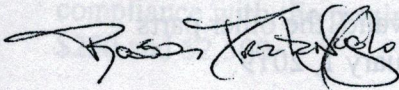
This law directs the state Commission Against Discrimination to adopt rules or policies and make recommendations to carry out this law. The law also directs the state Attorney General to issue regulations or guidance on referring for legal action any person who asserts gender identity for an improper 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.

YES	285
NO	117
BLANK	16

A total of 418 ballots were cast, 37 of which were Early Voting and 13 of which were absentee ballots. There are 607 registered voters in Warwick (69% turnout). The polls opened at 7:00 a.m. and closed at 8:00 p.m.

A true record of the ballots cast. Attest:



Rosa Fratangelo
Town Clerk