

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
WILLIAM FRANCIS GALVIN  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH**

**THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

Middlesex, ss

To any Constable of the Town of Natick in said County:

**GREETING:**

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are hereby required to notify the qualified voters of the said Town of Natick to meet at:

The voters of Precinct 1	in Kennedy Middle School
The voters of Precinct 2	in Kennedy Middle School
The voters of Precinct 3	in Kennedy Middle School
The voters of Precinct 4	in Wilson Middle School
The voters of Precinct 5	in Wilson Middle School
The voters of Precinct 6	in Lilja Elementary School
The voters of Precinct 7	in Community Senior Center
The voters of Precinct 8	in Morse Institute Library
The voters of Precinct 9	in Community Senior Center
The voters of Precinct 10	in Community Senior Center

on **TUESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER 2022** from 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. for the following purpose:

To cast their votes in the State Election for the candidates of political parties for the following offices:

Governor and Lieutenant Governor	For this Commonwealth
Attorney General	For this Commonwealth
Secretary of State	For this Commonwealth
Treasurer	For this Commonwealth
Auditor	For this Commonwealth
Representative in Congress	For the Fifth District
Councillor	For the Second District
Senator in General Court	For the Middlesex and Norfolk District
Representative in General Court	For the Middlesex District
District Attorney	For the Northern District
Sheriff	For Middlesex County

**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.

## 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.

### **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.

#### **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.

**QUESTION 5**

Shall the Town of Natick accept sections 3 to 7 inclusive of Chapter 44B of the General Laws, as approved by Natick Town Meeting at the 2022 Spring Annual Town Meeting, a summary of which appears below?

**SUMMARY**

Sections 3 to 7 of Chapter 44B of the General Laws of Massachusetts, also known as the Community Preservation Act ("Act"), establishes a dedicated funding source to enable cities and towns to (1) acquire open space, which includes land for park and recreational uses and the protection of public drinking water well fields, aquifers and recharge areas, wetlands, farm land, forests, marshes, beaches, scenic areas, wildlife preserves and other conservation areas, (2) acquire and restore historic buildings and sites, and (3) create affordable housing.

In Natick, the funding source for these community preservation purposes will be a surcharge of 1% on the annual property tax assessed on real property and annual distributions made by the state from a trust fund created by the Act. Only communities that adopt the Act receive a distribution from this state fund. If approved, the following will be exempt from the surcharge: (1) property owned and occupied as a domicile by any person who qualifies for low income housing or low or moderate income senior housing in Natick as defined in Section 2 of the Act; and, (2) \$100,000 of the value of each taxable parcel of residential real property. A taxpayer receiving a regular property tax abatement or exemption will also receive a pro rata reduction in surcharge.

A Community Preservation Committee will be established by Bylaw to study community preservation resources, possibilities and needs and to make annual recommendations to Natick Town Meeting on spending the funds. At least 10% of the funds for each fiscal year will be spent or reserved for later spending on each of the Act's three community preservation purposes: (1) open space, (2) historic resources and (3) affordable housing.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon at the time and place of said voting.

You are directed to serve this warrant by causing an attested copy of said Warrant to be posted in the two Post Offices in said Natick, and in: Precinct 1: Reliable Cleaners, 214 West Central Street; Precinct 2: Cole Recreation Center, 179 Boden Lane; Precinct 3: Kennedy Middle School, Mill Street; Precinct 4: 2 Summer St.; Precinct 5: Wilson Middle School, Rutledge Road; Precinct 6: East Natick Fire Station, Rhode Island Avenue; Precinct 7: Lilja Elementary School, Bacon Street; Precinct 8: Natick High School, 15 West Street; Precinct 9: Community Senior Center, 117 East Central Street; and Precinct 10: Memorial Elementary School, 107 Eliot

Street. In addition, this warrant will be posted at the Bacon Free Library; Morse Institute Library and Natick Town Hall and will be posted at least seven days before November 8, 2022.

Given under our hands this 19<sup>th</sup> day of October 2022.

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**Select Board for the Town of Natick**

Certified copies of the Warrant are available at the Office of the Town Clerk, Natick Town Hall, 13 East Central St., Natick, MA between the hours of 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM, Monday through Wednesday, 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM on Thursday and 8:00 AM- 12:30 PM on Friday, and on the Town of Natick’s website [www.natickma.gov](http://www.natickma.gov)