

The Official Massachusetts

# Information



# FOR VOTERS

Inside you'll find...

**Offices on the Ballot in 2002** ..... 2

**How to Register to Vote** ..... 3

**Voting/Absentee Ballot Information** ..... 4

**Question 1**  
Eliminating State Personal Income Tax ..... 5

**Question 2**  
English Language Education in Public Schools ..... 6

**Question 3 (NON-BINDING)**  
Taxpayer Funding for Political Campaigns ..... 9

**Full Text**  
of Ballot Questions 1 and 2 ..... 10

**Services of the Secretary of the Commonwealth** .... 15

**Tear-out Check List** ..... 16

## The 2002 Ballot Questions

**VOTE**  
State Election  
Tuesday,  
November 5, 2002



*Published by*  
William Francis Galvin  
Secretary of the Commonwealth

October						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

To receive additional Mail-in Voter Registration Forms, call the Elections Division at (617) 727-2828 or 1-800-462-VOTE.

To vote in the state election, your Mail-in Voter Registration Form *must be postmarked by* **Wednesday, October 16, 2002!**

# A Message From Secretary Galvin...



*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth*  
*State House, Boston, Massachusetts 02133*

*William Francis Galvin*  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth*

Dear Voter,

**The Power is Yours!**



Elections make decisions that affect our daily lives. This November you will have the power not only to choose state leaders, but also to participate directly in the law making process. On the ballot, you will be asked to make important decisions regarding:

- Eliminating the state personal income tax;
- English language education in public schools.

The 2002 Information for Voters booklet contains each statewide ballot question with a summary, as well as effects of both yes and no votes and arguments for and against each issue. This year a non-binding question will also appear on the ballot to determine whether you support public money being used to fund political campaigns for public office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The information contained in this booklet will assist you in making a thoughtful decision before you enter your polling place. Unfortunately, the wording of ballot questions is sometimes confusing. The booklet will simplify the task of determining your views on each question.

As the Commonwealth's Chief Public Information Officer, I have also included a listing of helpful telephone numbers and services provided by my office. I strongly urge you to read the enclosed material carefully and even bring it to the voting booth if you wish. Most importantly, exercise the most essential right of our democratic system and vote on Tuesday, November 5, 2002. Polling places throughout Massachusetts will be open from 7:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. and absentee ballots are easily available.

Very truly yours,

William Francis Galvin  
 Secretary of the Commonwealth

P.S. For information regarding employee and citizen rights please see page 14 of this booklet.

## ¡Atención, ciudadanos de habla hispana!

La Secretaría de Estado ha publicado este folleto en castellano. Para solicitar ejemplares gratuitos de la versión castellana intitulada Información para votantes, que incluye el texto completo de las propuestas, sírvase llamar a la División de Elecciones al teléfono 617-727-7030 si se encuentra en Boston o, si está fuera del área metropolitana de Boston, sírvase llamar al 1-800-392-6090 (esta llamada es gratuita).

## Offices on the Ballot in 2002

**This year the following offices will appear on the ballot:**

- ◆ Senator in Congress
- ◆ Governor/Lieutenant Governor
- ◆ Attorney General
- ◆ Secretary of State
- ◆ Treasurer
- ◆ Auditor
- ◆ Representative in Congress
- ◆ Councillor
- ◆ Senator in General Court
- ◆ Representative in General Court
- ◆ District Attorney
- ◆ Register of Probate
- ◆ County Commissioner, or Franklin Council of Government Committee (except Berkshire, Essex, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Suffolk and Worcester Counties)
- ◆ County Treasurer (except Barnstable, Berkshire, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Suffolk and Worcester Counties)
- ◆ Register of Deeds (*Suffolk county only* - vacancy)
- ◆ Clerk of Courts (*Worcester county only* - vacancy)

# *How to Register to Vote...*

## **Who may register?**

Only a person who is:

- ◆ a **U.S. citizen**, *and*
- ◆ a resident of Massachusetts, *and*
- ◆ 18 years old on or before election day, *and*
- ◆ not currently incarcerated for a felony conviction.

## **How can I register to vote?**

**By Mail:** Mail-in registration forms are widely available. To obtain a mail-in registration form please call 617-727-2828 or 1-800-462-VOTE and a form will be sent to you. Mail the completed form to your local city or town hall. You should receive an acknowledgment notice in 2 to 3 weeks. If you do not, please contact your local election office to verify your voting status.

**In Person:** Go to any registration location, such as your city or town hall, and complete an affidavit of registration, which must be answered truthfully under the penalty of perjury. The questions on the affidavit will include your name, residence and date of birth.

**At the Registry of Motor Vehicles:** While receiving or renewing a drivers license. Keep your motor voter receipt until you receive confirmation from your local election official. If you do not receive any confirmation, please contact your local election office to verify your voting status.

## **When and where may I register?**

There is no waiting period to be eligible to register to vote. If you move, you may register to vote as soon as you move into your new home.

You may register to vote:

- ◆ in person or by mail, by completing a mail-in registration form and delivering it to your city or town election office, or
- ◆ at any local election office in any city or town in the state and at any registration event you encounter anywhere in Massachusetts, or
- ◆ when applying for or renewing your driver's license at the Registry of Motor Vehicles or when applying for service at a designated voter registration agency.

## **What must I do if I've changed my address since I registered?**

If you have moved, you must register again.

## **Are there deadlines for registration?**

Yes. In order to vote you must be registered:

- ◆ 20 days before all primaries and elections, *and/or*
- ◆ 10 days before a special town meeting.

***What should I do if I registered to vote and I have not heard from my local election official?***

**If you have NOT received confirmation of your voter status from your city or town election official within 2 or 3 weeks from the date you registered, please contact your local election office to verify your voting status.**

## Voting...

### Where will I vote?

Polling places are located in each precinct. Call your local clerk or election commission if you need to find out where your polling place is located. The phone number can be found in the white pages or business pages of your telephone book under the name of your city or town. Additionally, all polling places are required by federal law to be accessible to elderly and disabled voters.

### When are elections held?

**Presidential primaries** are held once every four years in March.

**State elections** occur every other year in even numbered years. The primary is conducted in September and the election in November.

**Town elections** usually occur every year sometime between February and June. Each town sets its own date.

**City elections** occur every other year in odd numbered years. The preliminary, if there is one, is held in September or October and the election is held in November.

### If I cannot read or write, or read or write in English, can I vote?

Yes, as long as you are registered. You may ask any person of your choice to help you or you may request help from the election officials at the polling place.

### At the polls...

Polls must be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. for state elections; the hours vary for local elections.

Sample ballots and instructions are posted at the polls on election day.

When you enter the polling place give your address and name to the election official at the check-in table. If your name is not on the voters list read on to the next question for instructions.

If you need help, ask an election official for assistance.

Should you spoil your ballot you may request another.

### What should I do if my name is not on the voter's list?

Ask the election officer in charge of the polling place to check your registration by looking at the inactive voters list and calling city or town hall.

If that is not successful you may go to your city or town hall to attempt to establish your identity as a registered voter. If the election officers are satisfied of your registration, you will be given a certificate stating such. You may either vote there by absentee ballot or you may return to your polling place, present the certificate provided at city or town hall and cast your ballot there.

If your registration cannot be verified, you may cast a ballot which is held aside and counted only if the election is very close. This is called an escrow ballot.

## How to vote by an Absentee Ballot

### Voting by absentee ballot...

You may vote by absentee ballot if you:

- ◆ will be absent from your city or town on election day, and/or
- ◆ have a physical disability that prevents your voting at the polling place, and/or
- ◆ cannot vote at the polls due to religious beliefs.

### Applying for an absentee ballot...

All applications for absentee ballots must be made in writing. You must apply for an absentee ballot from your city or town clerk or election commission no later than noon of the day before the election. Applications may be mailed or hand delivered and you may use any form of written communication (letter or postcard) or the official application form.

A family member of a person qualified to vote by absentee ballot may apply in the same manner for you.

To be counted, a completed ballot must be received by the time the polls close on election day.

If you are not able to write, the person assisting you must sign your name as well as their name, address and telephone number. Follow the directions on the brown envelope very carefully.

### Requesting to vote by absentee ballot...

A ballot will be sent to any address you specify – including your own home. Be sure to apply early.

Include on the application:

- ◆ your name and address as registered,
- ◆ ward and precinct, if you know them,
- ◆ the precise address where the ballot should be sent,
- ◆ the party ballot you wish in a primary, and,
- ◆ your own signature.

### Requesting to vote in person...

If you prefer, you may request to vote in person before election day. You may vote at your city or town hall before election day at a time arranged with the clerk, but the application for your ballot must be made no later than noon of the day before the election. A voter may apply for an absentee ballot and then vote over-the-counter during the same visit.

Call the clerk's office to make certain that the absentee ballots are available. Absentee ballots should be available three weeks before an election.

### What if I am permanently disabled?

If you are permanently physically disabled and cannot cast your vote at the polling place, you may file a letter from your physician with your city or town clerk, stating that you are permanently unable to cast your vote at the polling place because of physical disability. A completed application for an absentee ballot for you to sign and return will be mailed to you by the city or town clerk at least 28 days before every primary and election.



# Eliminating State Personal Income Tax

Do you approve of a law summarized below, on which no vote was taken by the Senate or the House of Representatives before May 1, 2002?

**SUMMARY** ▶ This proposed law would provide that no income or other gain realized on or after July 1, 2003, would be subject to the state personal income tax. That tax applies to income received or gain realized by individuals and married couples, by estates of deceased persons, by certain trustees and other fiduciaries, by persons who are partners in and receive income from partnerships, by corporate trusts, and by persons who receive income as shareholders of "S corporations" as defined under federal tax law. The proposed law would not affect the tax due on income or gain realized before July 1, 2003.

As required by law, summaries are written by the state Attorney General, and the statements describing the effect of a "yes" or "no" vote are written jointly by the State Attorney General and the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**See full text of Question 1 on page 10**

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

**WHAT YOUR VOTE WILL DO** ▶ **A YES VOTE** would eliminate any state personal income tax for income or other gain realized on or after July 1, 2003.

**A NO VOTE** would make no change in state tax laws.

**ARGUMENTS** ▶ **IN FAVOR:** Your "yes" vote to end the state income tax means that 3,000,000 working people in Massachusetts will each get back \$3,000 every year. \$3,000 every year to spend or save, to give to churches, charities, or favorite causes. For our families, businesses, neighborhoods, and communities. Your "yes" vote to end the state income tax will create 300,000 to 500,000 new jobs in Massachusetts. Jobs for our out-of-work relatives, friends, and neighbors. Jobs for our graduates. Massachusetts state government spending has more than doubled in 10 years. \$10 billion under Michael Dukakis in 1991 to \$23 billion today. Are public schools delivering double the education? Are our streets twice as well maintained? Is Logan Airport twice as safe as it was 10 years ago? Your "yes" vote to end the state income tax is a vote to downsize our high tax, wasteful, bloated, ever-growing, greedy government. A vote for small government.

As provided by law, the 150-word arguments are written by proponents and opponents of each question, and reflect their opinions. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not endorse these arguments, and does not certify the truth or accuracy of any statement made in these arguments. The names of the individuals and organizations who wrote each argument, and any written comments by others about each argument, are on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**Authored by:**  
**Carla Howell, Chair**  
**The Committee for Small Government**  
**P.O. Box 404**  
**Wayland, MA 01778**  
**(508) 276-1300**  
**www.SmallGovernmentAct.org**

**AGAINST:** This proposal, offered by leaders of the Libertarian Party, would abolish the state income tax, eliminating nearly 60 percent of state taxes, throwing the state budget into chaos, and jeopardizing the state's bond rating. No one likes paying taxes, but that's how we pay for basic services like schools and teachers, health care, environmental protection, local aid that funds police and fire protection, nursing homes for the elderly, human services and infrastructure. The income tax, enacted nearly a century ago, has been the principal source of state finances for decades. That's why business and labor leaders have come together to oppose this reckless initiative. It's why not a single member of the legislature, House or Senate, Democrat or Republican, voted to support it. It's why not a single Republican or Democratic candidate for Governor supports it. Join them to protect the state's future. Vote no.

**Authored by:**  
**Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation**  
**333 Washington Street, Suite 853**  
**Boston, MA 02108**  
**(617) 720-1000**

**QUESTION 2: Law Proposed by Initiative Petition**

# English Language Education in Public Schools

Do you approve of a law summarized below, on which no vote was taken by the Senate or the House of Representatives before May 1, 2002?

**SUMMARY**

As required by law, summaries are written by the state Attorney General, and the statements describing the effect of a "yes" or "no" vote are written jointly by the State Attorney General and the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**See full text  
of Question 2  
on page 11**

This proposed law would replace the current state law providing for transitional bilingual education in public schools with a law requiring that, with limited exceptions, all public school children must be taught English by being taught all subjects in English and being placed in English language classrooms.

The proposed law would require public schools to educate English learners (children who cannot do ordinary classwork in English and who either do not speak English or whose native language is not English) through a sheltered English immersion program, normally not lasting more than one year. In the program, all books and nearly all teaching would be in English, with the curriculum designed for children learning English, although a teacher could use a minimal amount of a child's native language when necessary. Schools would be encouraged to place in the same classroom children who are from different native-language groups but who have the same level of English skills. Once a student is able to do regular schoolwork in English, the student would be transferred to an English language mainstream classroom. These requirements would not affect special education programs for physically or mentally impaired students or foreign language classes for children who already know English.

Parents or guardians of certain children could apply each year to have the requirements waived, so as to place their child in bilingual education or other classes, if the parents or guardians visit the school to be informed, in a language they can understand, about all available options. To obtain a waiver, the child must either (1) already know English; or (2) be at least 10 years old, and the school principal and staff believe that another course of study would be better for the child's educational progress and rapid learning of English; or (3) have special physical or psychological needs (other than lack of English skills), have already spent 30 days in an English language classroom during that school year, the school principal and staff document their belief that the child's special needs make another course of study better for the child's educational progress and rapid learning of English, and the school superintendent approves the waiver. If 20 or more students in one grade level at a school receive waivers, the school would have to offer either bilingual education classes providing instruction in both the student's native language and English or classes using other generally recognized educational methodologies permitted by law. In other cases, a student receiving a waiver would have to be allowed to transfer to a school offering such classes.

A parent or guardian could sue to enforce the proposed law and, if successful, would receive attorney's fees, costs and compensatory money damages. Any school employee, school committee member or other elected official or administrator who willfully and repeatedly refused to implement the proposed law could be personally ordered to pay such fees, costs, and damages; could not be reimbursed for that payment by any public or private party; and could not be elected to a school committee or employed in the public schools for

5 years. Parents or guardians of a child who received a waiver based on special needs could sue if, before the child reaches age 18, they discover that the application for a waiver was induced by fraud or intentional misrepresentation and injured the child's education.

All English learners in grades kindergarten and up would take annual standardized tests of English skills. All English learners in grades 2 and up would take annual written standardized tests, in English, of academic subjects. Severely learning disabled students could be exempted from the tests. Individual scores would be released only to parents, but aggregate scores, school and school district rankings, the number of English learners in each school and district, and related data would be made public.

The proposed law would provide, subject to the state Legislature's appropriation, \$5 million each year for 10 years for school committees to provide free or low-cost English language instruction to adults who pledged to tutor English learners.

The proposed law would replace the current law, under which a school committee must establish a transitional bilingual education program for any 20 or more enrolled children of the same language group who cannot do ordinary classwork in English and whose native language is not English or whose parents do not speak English. In that program, schools must teach all required courses in both English and the child's native language; teach both the native language and English; and teach the history and culture of both the native land of the child's parents and the United States. Teaching of non-required subjects may be in a language other than English, and for subjects where verbalization is not essential (such as art or music), the child must participate in regular classes with English-speaking students.

Under the current law, a child stays in the program for 3 years or until the child can perform successfully in English-only classes, whichever occurs first. A test of the child's English skills is given each year. A school committee may not transfer a child out of the program before the third year unless the parents approve and the child has received an English-skills test score appropriate to the child's grade level. A child may stay in the program longer than 3 years if the school committee and the parent or guardian approve. Parents must be informed of their child's enrollment in the program and have the right to withdraw their child from the program.

The proposed law's testing requirements would take effect immediately, and its other requirements would govern all school years beginning after the proposed law's effective date. The proposed law states that if any of its parts were declared invalid, the other parts would stay in effect.

**WHAT YOUR VOTE WILL DO** ► **A YES VOTE** would require that, with limited exceptions, all public school children must be taught English by being taught all subjects in English and being placed in English language classrooms.

**A NO VOTE** would make no changes in English language education in public schools.

**ARGUMENTS** ► **IN FAVOR:** Your yes vote will require that all children in Massachusetts be taught in English as soon as they enter school.

- For the last thirty years, state law has required that immigrant students be segregated into native language classrooms, often for many years. Many of these students never learn to read English, write English, or even speak English. As a result, they are denied the same opportunities for success as children born here.
- “Bilingual education” has been a failed experiment, but bilingual education teachers and administrators, as well as our legislators, have refused to admit this disastrous failure and have defended this system, destroying the lives of countless immigrant students.
- Under our measure, children who don’t know English will be placed in an intensive sheltered English immersion program, teaching them English as quickly as possible. Once they learn English, they will be enrolled in regular classes.

If you agree, vote yes.

**Authored by:**  
**English for the Children of Massachusetts**  
**10 Burnham Road**  
**Wenham, Massachusetts 01984**  
**(978) 468-9681**

**AGAINST:** If passed, this law would allow teachers to be personally sued for using a child’s native language to help them learn. Teachers should focus on teaching kids English, not worrying about being sued for helping a child learn. The law says: “The parent or legal guardian of any school child shall have legal standing to sue for enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, and if successful shall be awarded reasonable attorney’s fees, costs, and compensatory damages.” Children need to learn English in a reasonable period of time, but the system mandated by this measure has failed in California, where immigrant children stay in separate classes longer than they currently do in Massachusetts, and it will cost taxpayers millions of dollars that we can’t afford. Teach kids English. Don’t sue teachers. Vote no.

**Authored by:**  
**Tim Duncan, Chairman**  
**Committee for Fairness to Children & Teachers**  
**P.O. Box 120-0089**  
**Boston, MA 02112-0089**  
**(617) 423-1177**

**MAJORITY REPORT** ▶

It is the unanimous opinion of the Legislature’s Joint Committee on Education, Arts and Humanities to oppose and reject this initiative petition.

**THIS PETITION PROVIDES AN INFLEXIBLE AND OVERLY SIMPLISTIC APPROACH.** By requiring one single approach to teaching English to all limited English speaking students, the supporters of this initiative petition would falsely lead the public to believe that these students enter the classroom with the same needs. In fact, children arrive in the Commonwealth at different ages, with different backgrounds, with different levels of education and English proficiency. Some come to our shores from war torn countries, others come from stable, well-educated households; some are literate in their native language and may even know some English; others may be totally illiterate. Yet this petition mandates a single approach to address all of these needs.

**THERE IS MORE THAN ONE PROVEN METHOD TO TEACH ENGLISH.** This petition ignores the fact that there is more than one successful approach to effectively teach English to limited English speaking students. This initiative mandates a single approach for all students. Education reform has taught us that students have different educational needs and learn in different ways.

**THIS PETITION REPEATS THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST BY NOT ALLOWING CHOICE BY YOUR LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.** The current law mandates a single approach to teach English to limited English speaking students: transitional bilingual education. The petition replaces that with yet another single approach: structured English immersion. Rather than locking one single approach into law, we need to allow local school districts choice in deciding how best to meet the needs of the students in their districts. In fact, a district may decide to offer a variety of programs to teach English. This initiative petition refuses to allow each local community to make the appropriate educational choices for its children.

**THIS PETITION WOULD ENFORCE EDUCATION POLICY THROUGH THREAT OF LAWSUIT.** This initiative allows parents to sue our teachers, principals, superintendents and school committee members. The Committee believes that learning English and being academically successful will be best achieved when administrators, teachers, and parents work cooperatively and districts are held accountable for results. A threat of personal lawsuit may discourage people from entering the teaching profession at a time of teacher shortages.

**BILINGUAL EDUCATION REFORM SHOULD ULTIMATELY CLOSE THE ACHIEVEMENT GAP.** There was no clear testimony presented to the Committee to suggest that the implementation of a similar petition in California achieved the goal of closing the achievement gap between English and limited English speaking children. In fact, some testimony indicated that the achievement gap has actually increased since the California petition was adopted.

**THE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS REFORM OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION WHICH ALLOWS DISTRICTS TO CHOOSE THE APPROACHES THEY WILL TAKE TO TEACH ENGLISH TO LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING STUDENTS, WHILE HOLDING THEM ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR CHOICES.** Our goal is to ensure that every child acquires English within a reasonable period of time and succeeds academically. This requires a more comprehensive approach to education than is offered in this petition.

**THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, ARTS AND HUMANITIES, THEREFORE, STRONGLY AND UNANIMOUSLY REJECTS THIS INITIATIVE PETITION.**

**Senators**

- Robert A. Antonioni
- Marian Walsh
- Jo Ann Sprague

**Representatives**

- Peter J. Larkin
- Brian Paul Golden
- Kevin J. Murphy
- Eugene L. O’Flaherty
- Alice K. Wolf
- Jose L. Santiago
- Marie P. St. Fleur
- David M. Torrisi
- David C. Bunker, Jr.
- Robert S. Hargraves
- Karyn E. Polito



# 3

## QUESTION 3: NON-BINDING ADVISORY QUESTION

# Taxpayer Funding for Political Campaigns

Do you support taxpayer money being used to fund political campaigns for public office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?

### SUMMARY ▶ The Legislature has placed this question on the ballot in order

As required by law, summaries are written by the state Attorney General, and the statements describing the effect of a “yes” or “no” vote are written jointly by the State Attorney General and the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

to determine whether the people favor or oppose taxpayer money being used to fund political campaigns for public office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The vote on this question is advisory and does not establish a law, repeal a law, or bind the Legislature.

### WHAT YOUR VOTE WILL DO

**A YES VOTE** would advise that the voters favor taxpayer money being used to fund political campaigns for public office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

**A NO VOTE** would advise that the voters do not favor taxpayer money being used to fund political campaigns for public office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

### ARGUMENTS ▶

As provided by law, the 150-word arguments are written by proponents and opponents of each question, and reflect their opinions. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not endorse these arguments, and does not certify the truth or accuracy of any statement made in these arguments. The names of the individuals and organizations who wrote each argument, and any written comments by others about each argument, are on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**IN FAVOR:** This question, with its deceptive wording, is an attempt to get rid of the Clean Elections Law, which voters created by a 2-1 margin in 1998. The Clean Elections Law increases competition for public office and reduces corporate special interest money in campaigns by providing a limited amount of public financing for candidates who accept strict campaign spending and contribution limits.

Powerful incumbent legislators, who wrote Question 3, oppose the Clean Elections Law because it would force them to compete for their taxpayer-funded jobs. This year 81% of incumbents will not face opposition.

Don't be fooled by Beacon Hill.

A “yes” vote is a vote for:

- Spending limits
- Less corporate special interest influence
- More competition and more choices on the ballot

Send a message to Beacon Hill that we're tired of business as usual, tired of special interest influence, and tired of being ignored. Vote “yes” on Question 3.

**Authored by:**  
Common Cause Massachusetts  
59 Temple Place, Suite 600  
Boston, MA 02111  
(617) 426-9600  
[www.commoncause.org/states/massachusetts](http://www.commoncause.org/states/massachusetts)  
e-mail [ccma@commoncause.org](mailto:ccma@commoncause.org)

**AGAINST:** Taxpayer funding of political campaigns is a wasteful use of limited public funds.

The public funding of political campaigns could cost taxpayers over \$100 million per four-year election cycle without safeguards to prevent fraud and misuse of taxpayer money.

Massachusetts has arguably the country's strictest ethics and campaign finance laws: contribution levels are among the nation's lowest and both gifts and corporate contributions are already prohibited. These laws are not in question.

Limited public funds pay for schools, health care, and public safety, keeping our communities strong. Taxpayer dollars should be spent on these services, not on a poorly constructed, costly plan for taxpayer-funded private political campaigns that you as a taxpayer do not necessarily support or endorse.

No on Question 3 preserves our strict laws against corruption and your taxpayer money for real public needs - such as health care, education, and housing.

Vote no on Question 3.

**Authored by:**  
Honorable Francis J. Larkin  
Hopedale, Massachusetts  
(508) 473-9300

**EDITORIAL NOTE:** By law, only the text of this non-binding question will appear on the ballot. No summary, yes/no statements, or arguments for and against will appear on the ballot for this question.

# Full Text of 2002 Ballot Questions 1 and 2

## QUESTION 1 ELIMINATING STATE PERSONAL INCOME TAX



Be it enacted by the people, and by their authority:  
SECTION 1. This law, to be known as The Small Government Act to End the Income Tax, is enacted upon the following findings and declarations:

- (a) The government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts today is Big Government, and
- (1) Massachusetts Big Government programs do not work; all too often, they do not achieve their stated objectives; all too often they fail in their duties;
  - (2) Massachusetts Big Government programs make things worse;
  - (3) Massachusetts Big Government programs create new problems;
  - (4) Massachusetts Big Government programs squander and waste; and
  - (5) Massachusetts Big Government programs divert money and energy from positive and productive uses in the private sector.
- (b) Big Government has a harmful impact on those who rely upon it, and
- (1) Big Government promotes irresponsibility;
  - (2) Big Government makes people weak and dependent; and
  - (3) Big Government saps personal initiative and undermines the work ethic.
- (c) Big Government cannot work. It is inherently flawed and unreformable.
- (d) High taxes feed and increase the size and scope of Massachusetts Big Government.
- (e) High taxes reduce our standard of living and drive jobs out of Massachusetts.
- (f) Government spending rises to meet government income. To dramatically shrink government spending, we must dramatically shrink government income.
- (g) Ending the personal income tax is intended to dramatically shrink the revenue of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Ending the personal income tax is designed to be a bold step in making Massachusetts' government small.
- (h) Small government leaves us free and unburdened to fashion our own lives, and
- (1) Small government is simple, cheap, and good;
  - (2) Small government is thrifty and effective;
  - (3) Small government is accountable and responsible;
  - (4) There's no place to hide waste and corruption in a small government budget; and
  - (5) Small government leaves us with the responsibility and the resources to manage our own lives, educate our children, pro-

tect our families, care for our neighbors, and assist the elderly.

SECTION 2. Chapter sixty-two of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2000 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting at the beginning of Section 3 of said Chapter sixty-two a new paragraph to read:

"No income or other gain realized on or after July 1, 2003 shall be taxable, or subject to tax, under the provisions of this Chapter."

Said Chapter sixty-two is hereby further amended by inserting the words "Subject to the introductory paragraph at the beginning of Section 3 of this chapter", followed by a comma, at the beginnings of each of Subsections (f), (g) and (h) of Section 2 of Chapter sixty-two."

SECTION 3. Section 4 of Chapter sixty-two B of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2000 Official Edition, is hereby repealed, effective July 1, 2003.

SECTION 4. Chapter sixty-two C of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2000 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting at the beginning of section 6 of said Chapter sixty-two C a new paragraph to read:

"The term 'taxable year' as used in this Section or Section 7 of this Chapter, and applied to a natural person or to a partnership consisting only of natural persons, shall not include any period beginning on or after July 1, 2003."

SECTION 5. This law is not intended to impair the operation of G.L. Chapter sixty-two E. Therefore, Section 2 of G.L. Chapter sixty-two E, as appearing in the 2000 Official Edition, is hereby amended by excising from the first sentence thereof the phrase "required to deduct and withhold taxes upon wages under the provisions of chapter sixty-two B" and the phrase "and any identification number such employer is required to include on a withholding tax return filed pursuant to said chapter sixty-two B".

SECTION 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 2, 3 and 4 hereof, this law shall not be construed to impair the collection of moneys due the Commonwealth for income or other gain realized before July 1, 2003, nor shall it be construed to affect the responsibility of any person to comply with the requirements of G.L. Chapters sixty-two B or sixty-two C as either pertains to income or other gain realized before July 1, 2003.

SECTION 7. The provisions of this law are severable, and if any clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this chapter, or an application thereof, shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section or application adjudged invalid.

**QUESTION**    **ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS**



Be it enacted by the People, and by their authority, as follows:

**SECTION 1.** Chapter Seventy-one A of the General Laws as appearing in the 2000 Official Edition is hereby amended by striking sections 1 through 9 and substituting the following:

Section 1. Findings and Declarations

The People of Massachusetts find and declare that:

- (a) The English language is the common public language of the United States of America and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is spoken by the vast majority of Massachusetts residents, and is also the leading world language for science, technology, and international business, thereby being the language of economic opportunity; and
- (b) Immigrant parents are eager to have their children become fluent and literate in English, thereby allowing them to fully participate in the American Dream of economic and social advancement; and
- (c) The government and the public schools of Massachusetts have a moral obligation and a constitutional duty to provide all of Massachusetts’s children, regardless of their ethnicity or national origins, with the skills necessary to become productive members of our society. Of these skills, literacy in the English language is among the most important.
- (d) The public schools of Massachusetts have done an inadequate job of educating many immigrant children, requiring that they be placed in native language programs whose failure over past decades is demonstrated by the low English literacy levels of those children.
- (e) Immigrant children can easily acquire full fluency and literacy in a new language, such as English, if they are taught that language in the classroom as soon as they enter school.
- (f) Therefore it is resolved that: all children in Massachusetts public schools shall be taught English as rapidly and effectively as possible.

Section 2. Definitions

In this chapter,

- (a) “Bilingual education” means a language acquisition process for students in which all or substantial portions of the instruction, textbooks, or teaching materials are in the child’s native language other than English.
- (b) “English language classroom” means a classroom in which the language of instruction used by the teaching personnel is overwhelmingly the English language, and in which such teaching personnel are fluent and literate in English. English lan-

guage classrooms encompass both English language mainstream classrooms and sheltered English immersion classrooms.

- (c) “English language mainstream classroom” means a standard classroom, one in which the students either are native English language speakers or already have acquired reasonable fluency in English.
- (d) “English learner” means a child who does not speak English or whose native language is not English, and who is not currently able to perform ordinary classroom work in English.
- (e) “Sheltered English immersion” means an English language acquisition process for young children in which nearly all classroom instruction is in English but with the curriculum and presentation designed for children who are learning the language. Books and instructional materials are in English and all reading, writing, and subject matter are taught in English. Although teachers may use a minimal amount of the child’s native language when necessary, no subject matter shall be taught in any language other than English, and children in this program learn to read and write solely in English. This educational methodology represents the standard definition of “sheltered English” or “structured English” found in educational literature.

Section 3. Census

Local school committees shall annually ascertain, not earlier than the first day of April, under regulations prescribed by the Department of Education, the number of English learners within their school system in grades Kindergarten through twelve, and shall classify them according to grade level, the language of which they possess a primary speaking ability, and the English learner program type in which they are enrolled, with all such information being made publicly available by school and school district on a website.

Section 4. English language education

Subject to the exceptions provided in Section 5 of this chapter, all children in Massachusetts public schools shall be taught English by being taught in English and all children shall be placed in English language classrooms. Children who are English learners shall be educated through sheltered English immersion during a temporary transition period not normally intended to exceed one school year. Local schools shall be permitted but not required to place in the same classroom English learners of different ages but whose degree of English proficiency is similar. Local schools shall be encouraged to mix together in the same classroom English learners from different native-language groups but with the same degree of English fluency. Once English learners acquire a good working knowledge of English and are able to do regular school work in English, they shall no longer be classified as English learners and shall be transferred to English language mainstream classrooms. Foreign language classes for children who already know English shall be completely unaffected, as shall be special educational programs for

physically- or mentally-impaired students.

Section 5. Parental waivers

(a). The requirements of Section 4 of this chapter may be waived with the prior written informed consent, to be provided annually, of the child's parents or legal guardian under the circumstances specified in this section. Such informed consent shall require that said parents or legal guardian personally visit the school to apply for the waiver and that they there be provided a full description in a language they can understand of the educational materials to be used in the different educational program choices and all the educational opportunities available to the child. If a parental waiver has been granted, the affected child may be transferred to classes teaching English and other subjects through bilingual education techniques, such as two-way bilingual programs, or other generally recognized educational methodologies permitted by law. Individual schools in which 20 students or more of a given grade level receive a waiver shall be required to offer such a class; in all other cases, such students must be permitted to transfer to a public school in which such a class is offered.

(b). The circumstances in which a parental exception waiver may be applied for under this section are as follows:

(1). Children who already know English: the child already possesses good English language skills, as measured by oral evaluation or standardized tests of English vocabulary comprehension, reading, and writing, in which the child scores approximately at or above the state average for his grade level or at or above the 5<sup>th</sup> grade average, whichever is lower; or

(2). Older children: the child is age 10 years or older, and it is the informed belief of the school principal and educational staff that an alternate course of educational study would be better suited to the child's overall educational progress and rapid acquisition of basic English language skills; or

(3). Children with special individual needs: the child already has been placed for a period of not less than thirty calendar days during that particular school year in an English language classroom and it is subsequently the informed belief of the school principal and educational staff that the child has such special and individual physical or psychological needs, above and beyond the child's lack of English proficiency, that an alternate course of educational study would be better suited to the child's overall educational development and rapid acquisition of English. A written description of no less than 250 words documenting these special individual needs for the specific child must be provided and permanently added to the child's official school records, and the waiver application must contain the original authorizing signatures of both the school principal and the local superintendent of schools. Waivers granted under this section cannot be applied for until after thirty calendar days of a given school year have passed, and this waiver process must be

renewed each and every school year. Any such decision to issue such an individual waiver is to be made subject to the examination and approval of the local school superintendent, under guidelines established by and subject to the review of the local school committee and ultimately the state board of education. The existence of such special individual needs shall not compel issuance of a waiver, and the parents shall be fully informed of their right to refuse to agree to a waiver.

Section 6. Legal standing and parental enforcement

(a) As set forth in Section 4 of this chapter, all school children are to be provided at their assigned school with an English language public education. The parent or legal guardian of any school child shall have legal standing to sue for enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, and if successful shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees, costs and compensatory damages.

(b) Any school district employee, school committee member or other elected official or administrator who willfully and repeatedly refuses to implement the terms of this chapter may be held personally liable for reasonable attorney's fees, costs and compensatory damages by the child's parents or legal guardian, and shall not be subsequently indemnified for such monetary judgment by any public or private third party. Any individual found so liable shall be barred from election or reelection to any school committee and from employment in any public school district for a period of five years following the entry of final judgment.

(c) Parents and legal guardians who apply for and are granted exception waivers under Section 5(b)(3) of this chapter retain full and permanent legal right to sue the individuals who granted such waivers if they subsequently discover before the child reaches the age of eighteen that the application for waivers was induced by fraud or intentional misrepresentation and injured the education of their child.

Section 7. Standardized testing for monitoring education progress

To ensure that the educational progress of all students in learning English together with other academic subjects is properly monitored, a standardized, nationally-normed written test of academic subject matter given in English shall be administered at least once each year to all public schoolchildren in grades 2 and higher who are English learners. This requirement shall not be construed as barring the administration of this same exam to other students. A nationally-normed test of English proficiency shall similarly be administered at least once each year to all Massachusetts schoolchildren in grades Kindergarten and higher who are English learners. Only English learners classified as severely learning disabled may be exempted from these tests. The particular tests to be used shall be selected by the Board of Education, and it is intended that the tests shall usually remain the same from year to year. The national percentile scores of stu-

dents shall be confidentially provided to individual parents, and the aggregated percentile scores and distributional data for individual schools and school districts shall be made publicly available on an internet web site; the scores for students classified as English learners shall be separately sub-aggregated and made publicly available there as well, with further sub-aggregation based on the English learner program type in which they are enrolled. School enrollment by race, ethnicity, and English learner program type shall also be made publicly available. Although administration of these tests are required solely for monitoring educational progress, public officials and administrators may utilize these test scores for other purposes as well if they so choose.

**Section 8. Community-Based English Tutoring**

In furtherance of its constitutional and legal obligations to provide all children with an adequate education, the state shall encourage family members and others to provide personal English language tutoring to such children as are English learners, and support these efforts by raising the general level of English language knowledge in the community. Subject to appropriation by the General Court, commencing with the fiscal year in which this initiative is enacted and for each of the nine fiscal years following thereafter, a sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) per year shall be spent for the purpose of providing funding for free or subsidized programs of adult English language instruction to parents or other members of the community who pledge to pro-

vide personal English language tutoring to Massachusetts school children who are English learners. Programs funded pursuant to this section shall be provided through schools or community organizations. Funding for these programs shall be administered by the Department of Education, and shall be disbursed at the discretion of the local school committees in each district, under reasonable guidelines established by, and subject to the review of, the Board of Education.

**SECTION 2. Severability**

If a provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

**SECTION 3. Interpretation**

Under circumstances in which portions of this act are subject to conflicting interpretations, the Findings and Declarations of subsection 1 of section 1 of this act shall be assumed to contain the governing intent of this act.

**SECTION 4. Effective Date**

Except for the testing requirements of subsection 7 of section 1 of this act, which shall be implemented immediately, all other sections of this act shall become effective for all school years that begin following the effective date of this act.

# Protect Your Rights As An Employee

## Safeguarding Your Pension

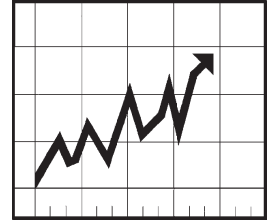
Few investments are more important than your pension plan. The average American will rely on pension savings for 18 years after retirement, so it is essential that you understand your rights and obligations under your pension plan.

Participants in pension plans have certain rights and obligations that are governed by federal law. Similarly, the employers and others who sponsor your pension plan also have rights and obligations.

Below are some consumer tips for safeguarding your pension:

- Know your pension plan. Obtain and review your Summary Plan Description (SPD), the rulebook for your pension.
- Know what your accrued and vested benefits are. Review your individual benefit statement and individual account information.
- Maintain a pension file. Keep records of where you've worked, dates you've worked there, your salary and any plan documents or benefit statements you've received.
- Notify your plan administrator of any changes that may affect your benefit payments (i.e., marriage, divorce, death of a spouse).
- Know the person in your company who has information about your pension plan and can give you plan documents.
- Know how the merger or acquisition of your company will affect your pension benefit.
- Know your pension rights. Request information on your pension rights and how to protect your pension from your employer and outside sources of information.

- Contact the Department of Labor's Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration if you have any additional questions about your rights under the law. You may call the Pensions section at (617) 565-9600.



Secretary of State William F. Galvin and the New England Pension Assistance Project have entered into a formal partnership to provide pension-related services and information to retirees and current employees:

### Securities Division

One Ashburton Place, Room 1701  
 Boston, Massachusetts 02108  
[www.state.ma.us/sec/sct](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/sct)  
 Toll-Free Hotline: 1-800-269-5428

### New England Pension Assistance Project

Gerontology Institute  
 University of Massachusetts Boston  
 100 Morrissey Boulevard  
 Boston MA 02125-3393  
 (617) 287-7080, and toll free - (888) 425-6067  
 E-mail: [npln@umb.edu](mailto:npln@umb.edu) Website: [www.pensionaction.org](http://www.pensionaction.org)

## Protecting Your Financial Future

### What Can the Securities Division Do For You?

Many Massachusetts families have at least a portion of their assets in uninsured investments such as stocks, corporate bonds or mutual funds. The Securities Division is that office of state government which is assigned to protect investors.

#### Before You Do Business with a Stockbroker or Brokerage Firm, Check Their Background.

You can check the background of a stockbroker and/or brokerage firm or make a complaint about any misconduct connected to investments by calling the Massachusetts Securities Division at (617) 727-3548 or toll free at (800) 269-5428. The Massachusetts Securities Division will be able to tell you if the firm and/or individual are properly licensed and if their record includes any disciplinary history, even if a firm is located outside of Massachusetts. If it is doing business in Massachusetts, it must be registered.

#### Enforcement and Restitution

The Securities Division cannot eliminate the risk inherent in an investment, however, the Enforcement Section staff is available each day to speak with investors about their concerns. Anonymous inquiries are ac-

cepted. Depending on the circumstances, the Securities Division may begin an investigation. If there are proven violations of Massachusetts Securities laws, fines may be imposed and sometimes broker misconduct leads to full or partial restitution to the investor. Investors private right to sue for damages is not waived by seeking an inquiry or investigation.

#### Protecting Your Rights

Consumer and investor education is often the best protection. Look with doubt on promises of fantastic returns on your money in a short period of time, even if they come from a relative or acquaintance. Always demand written information about the company or the corporation behind the investment plan and its past track record. But bear in mind that even printed documents can easily be created, forged or falsified. If you are still in doubt, do not send any money, sign any documents or make any promise of investing.

# *Services of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*

- ◆ ***Citizen Information Service*** functions as the primary information and referral agency for the state, offering data on state programs and agencies. CIS attempts to answer all requests, by providing either direct assistance or an immediate referral to the appropriate agency. The division is also an affiliate of the Massachusetts State Data Center and provides assistance in locating and understanding data of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. As part of its goal to make state government more accessible to the public, CIS has established a publication series on specific topics of interest, including:
  - *The Citizens' Guide to State Services: A Selective Listing of Government Agencies and Programs*, with addresses, phone numbers and agency descriptions, \$15 plus \$3.50 shipping cost. Available from the State House Bookstore, see below.
  - *Your State Legislators*, with addresses, phone numbers, committee assignments, of state senators and representatives as well as an alphabetized listing of the cities and towns with corresponding legislators, \$4 plus \$2.20 shipping cost. Available from the State House Bookstore, see below.
  - *Welcome to Massachusetts: A Practical Guide to Living in the State*, free.
  - *Automobile Insurance Discounts*, up-to-date information available for Massachusetts drivers, free.
  - *Your Automobile Excise Tax*, free.
  - *Property Tax Exemptions for Elders, Surviving Spouses and Minors*, free.
  - *How to Obtain a Marriage License*, free.
  - *Safe and Sanitary Housing for Massachusetts Residents*, free.
  - *Veterans Laws and Benefits Guide*, free.
  - *Massachusetts Facts: A Review of the History, Government and Symbols of the State*, for junior high to high school age students, free.

**Citizen Information Service** can be contacted at (617) 727-7030 or 1-800-392-6090 (toll-free in Massachusetts only), website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/cis](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/cis), where many of the above documents are available for viewing.
- ◆ The ***Elections Division*** administers all state elections, provides information on voting, and supplies election materials to the public, candidates and government officials. (617) 727-2828 or 1-800-462-VOTE, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/ele](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/ele)
- ◆ The ***Securities Division*** endeavors to protect Massachusetts investors by licensing the sale of securities, requiring that high-risk securities be registered, investigating complaints, and taking appropriate enforcement and disciplinary actions. (617) 727-3548 or 1-800-269-5428, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/sct](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/sct)
- ◆ The ***Public Records Division*** maintains, preserves and makes accessible government records, enforces lobbyist and disclosure laws and records all gubernatorial appointments and commissions. (617) 727-2832, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/pre](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/pre)
- ◆ The ***Massachusetts Archives*** collects, catalogs, and preserves records of enduring value from nearly 375 years of state government. It serves as a vital resource to scholars, genealogists, and students and as an advisor to the historical records community in Massachusetts. (617) 727-2816, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/arc](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/arc)
- ◆ The ***Commonwealth Museum*** brings Massachusetts history alive through exhibits, outreach and student programs and publications. (617) 727-2816, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/mus](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/mus)
- ◆ The ***Massachusetts Historical Commission*** is the state agency responsible for historical preservation in the Commonwealth. It offers assistance to communities in listing properties with the National Register of Historic Places and establishing local historic districts. (617) 727-8470, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc)
- ◆ The ***State Bookstore*** offers a wide range of books and pamphlets published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and other state agencies, including the Code of Massachusetts Regulations. A free Bookstore Catalog is available. (617) 727-2834, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/spr](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/spr)
- ◆ The ***Regional Office's*** in Springfield and Fall River offer many of the services provided by the Boston office and brings state government closer to the citizens of Massachusetts. Springfield, (413) 784-1378, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/wes](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/wes); Fall River (508) 646-1374.
- ◆ The ***Corporations Division*** is responsible for registering all Massachusetts profit and nonprofit corporations and providing immediate summary information about more than 250,000 corporations doing business in the state. (617) 727-2850 or (617) 727-9640, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/cor](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/cor)
- ◆ Other divisions include the ***State Records Center***, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/rec](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/rec), ***State Publications and Regulations***, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/spr](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/spr), and ***State House Tours***, website: [www.state.ma.us/sec/trs](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/trs).



Tear out and take to the polls.

# Voter Checklist

## BALLOT QUESTIONS

- ▶ Question 1  Yes  No
- ▶ Question 2  Yes  No
- ▶ Question 3 (NON-BINDING)  Yes  No


## BALLOT OFFICES

▶ **Offices on the ballot in 2002 appear in the following order:**

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Senator in Congress _____             | Register of Probate _____   |
| Governor/Lt. Governor _____           | County Commissioner, or Franklin Council of Government Committee ( <i>except Berkshire, Essex, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Suffolk and Worcester Counties</i> ) _____ |
| Attorney General _____                | County Treasurer ( <i>except Barnstable, Berkshire, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Suffolk and Worcester Counties</i> ) _____                           |
| Secretary of State _____              | Register of Deeds ( <i>Suffolk county only - vacancy</i> ) _____  |
| Treasurer _____                       | Clerk of Courts ( <i>Worcester county only - vacancy</i> ) _____  |
| Auditor _____                         |   |
| Representative in Congress _____      |   |
| Councillor _____                      |   |
| Senator in General Court _____        |   |
| Representative in General Court _____ |   |
| District Attorney _____               |   |

## INFORMATION FOR VOTERS

▶ is sent to voters by mail to residential addresses, to voters residing in group quarters and to convenient public locations throughout the Commonwealth. Limited additional copies may be obtained at local city and town halls and some libraries, or by calling Secretary Galvin's Elections Division at (617) 727-2828 or 1-800-462-VOTE; or Citizen Information Service at (617) 727-7030 in the Boston area or 1-800-392-6090. TTY users call (617) 878-3889. Be sure to visit our web site at [www.state.ma.us/sec/](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/)

The Spanish edition of *Information for Voters* and a large print edition for the visually impaired are also available at the same phone numbers. An audiotape is also available from the Braille and Talking Book Library in Watertown at 1-800-852-3133.  Printed on recycled paper



William Francis Galvin  
Secretary of the Commonwealth  
One Ashburton Place, Room 1705  
Boston, MA 02108-1512

Non-Profit Org.  
ECRWSS  
U.S. Postage  
**PAID**  
Boston, Mass.  
Permit No. 56865



OFFICIAL DOCUMENT  
**Residential Customer**  
**VOTERS**