

Massachusetts Information for Voters

Ballot Questions - Nov. 2026



Who We Are

MOAR organizes recovering individuals, families and friends into a collective voice to educate the public about the value of recovery from alcohol and other addictions.

What's Going On

On November 3, 2026, the State Election ballot will include nine statewide questions. The following information highlights the nine questions and the effect of your vote.



Scan for more info from
MA's Secretary.

2026 State Election Ballot Questions

All information from *Massachusetts Information for Voters, 2026 Ballot Questions* put out by the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, William Francis Galvin.

Q1: Expanding the Public Records Law

Most records held by the Legislature and Office of the Governor would be public with exemption of documents related to developing public policy and communication requests for government-provided benefits, services, and agencies.

Vote Yes - Massachusetts Public Records Law includes more records publicly

Vote No - no change to the Massachusetts Public Records Law

Q2: Collective Bargaining for CPCS Employees

Employees of the Committee for Public Counsel Services (CPCS) can organize to bargain with their employer, and request for funds through the Governor.

Vote Yes - CPCS can form a union to bargain with their employer

Vote No - no change to the current law governing labor relations for CPCS

Q3: State Primary Elections

State elections would eliminate political party primaries for an all-party primary where all candidates are listed on one ballot, voters vote for any candidate, and two most voted would advance to the general election.

Vote Yes - eliminate separate party primaries for state elections with one ballot for primaries

Vote No - no change to the laws governing primary elections

Q4: Election Day Registration

Individuals eligible to vote could register to vote or update their voter registration address at the polls. This requires proof of residency, and without, individuals can cast a provisional ballot, counted if the individual returns with required information.

Vote Yes - permit eligible citizens to register or update their address on Election Day

Vote No - no change to the laws governing voter registration

Q5: State Revenue Limit & Rebate

The revenue that the state can collect in a given year would be limited for a given year dependent on financial factors. Any state revenue collected over the determined limit, would be refunded to taxpayers the following year.

Vote Yes - change to the limit on state revenue collection

Vote No - no change in the law relative to state revenue collection

Q6: Natural Resource Conservation Fund

Using already collected state taxes from sale and use of sporting goods, recreation vehicles, and golf courses to establish a Nature for All Fund for natural conservation.

Vote Yes - fund for conservation (re: drinking water, bodies of water, forests, lands/natural resources of indigenous cultural significance, etc.) and management (re: parks, trails, etc.)

Vote No - no change to how sales and use taxes are spent, no establishment of a fund

Q7: Single Family Homes

Single-family homes can be built in residentially zoned areas regulated by cities and towns with guidance from the Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities.

Vote Yes - single-family homes can be built on lots of 5,000 square feet or more, 50 feet of frontage, and public water and sewer access, subject to reasonable local regulations

Vote No - no change to the law relative to building single-family homes

Q8: Prohibit Retail Sale of Adult Recreational Use Marijuana

Repeals the laws that legalize, regulate, and tax retail sales of marijuana. Adults can possess up to 1 oz, but possession of 1-2 oz would carry a \$100 civil penalty. Under-21 possession would be civil infraction, \$100 fine, drug awareness program, community service

Vote Yes - end legal retail sale of recreational marijuana and change possession penalties

Vote No - no change to the law relative to marijuana

Q9: Firearms Regulation

A 2024 law that changed Massachusetts firearms rules is now on the ballot for voters to keep or repeal. It bans "ghost guns," requires serial numbers, widens who can seek Extreme Risk Protection Orders, redefines "machine gun," minimum age of 21 for semiautomatic rifles and shotguns, limits on carrying firearms in specific buildings, and includes a public firearms data dashboard.

Vote Yes - no change to 2024 firearms law

Vote No - repeal the 2024 firearms law

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2026 State Election Ballot Questions

All information from *Massachusetts Information for Voters, 2026 Ballot Questions* put out by the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, William Francis Galvin.

Q1: Expanding the Public Records Law

Most records held by the Legislature and Office of the Governor would be public with exemption of documents related to developing public policy and communication requests for government-provided benefits, services, and agencies. This provides a more transparent government in a way that protects critical documents, but does not exempt politicians from being keeping records private. On the other hand, records that can be exempted are not thoroughly defined, and communication requests presents privacy risks due to a lack of clear information protection.

Vote YES: Massachusetts Public Records Law includes more records publicly.

Vote NO: No change to the Massachusetts Public Records Law.

Q2: Collective Bargaining for CPCS Employees

Employees of the Committee for Public Counsel Services (CPCS) can organize to bargain with their employer, and request for funds through the Governor, so CPS will have the right to organize, if they choose. This does present operational and fiscal risks including ambiguity in authority within judiciary and changes to current operational, management, and supervisory processes.

Vote YES: CPCS can form a union to bargain with their employer.

Vote NO: No change to the current law governing labor relations for CPCS.

Q3: State Primary Elections

State elections would eliminate political party primaries for an all-party primary where all candidates are listed on one ballot, voters vote for any candidate, and two most voted would advance to the general election. MA elected officials will have to provide more accountability and transparency, shifting their focus to voters instead of financial supports and influence. On the other hand, wealthy, self-funded candidates can overpower marginalized and underrepresented groups as well as third-party and independent candidates since those groups would lose access to institutional support and party resources.

Vote YES: Eliminate separate party primaries for state elections with one ballot for primaries.

Vote NO: No change to the laws governing primary elections.

Q4: Election Day Registration

Individuals eligible to vote could register to vote or update their voter registration address at the polls. This requires proof of residency, and without, individuals can cast a provisional ballot, counted if the individual returns with required information. This creates strong democracy in representation through voting accessibility for and enhances security through verified proof of residence. However, it weakens security since verification is expedited on the day of voting.

Vote YES: Permit eligible citizens to register or update their address on Election Day.

Vote NO: No change to the laws governing voter registration.

Q5: State Revenue Limit & Rebate

The revenue that the state can collect in a given year would be limited and any state revenue collected over the determined limit, would be refunded to taxpayers the following year. This creates stronger and more realistic limits on the existing law to take into consideration the net amount of state revenue from the year before, increased by a rate equal to the average growth of wages and salaries in MA over the most recent three years, so excess funds go back to the public. A stricter limit would result in budget cuts affecting healthcare, schools and teachers, firefighters, housing, and public safety during recessions, in addition to frequent tax rebates for millionaires.

Vote YES: Change to the limit on state revenue collection

Vote NO: No change in the law relative to state revenue collection

Q6: Natural Resource Conservation Fund

Using already collected state taxes from sale and use of sporting goods, recreation vehicles, and golf courses to establish a Nature for All Fund for natural conservation. This would protect water, land, and wildlife in MA as well as permanently protect rivers, lakes, forests, and farms without raising taxes or creating a new tax. However, implementing requires reallocating existing revenue streams, potentially displacing existing initiatives and other funding priorities.

Vote YES: Fund for conservation (re: drinking water, bodies of water, forests, lands/natural resources of indigenous cultural significance, etc.) and management (re: parks, trails, etc.)

Vote NO: No change to how sales and use taxes are spent, no establishment of a fund

Q7: Single Family Homes

Single-family homes can be built in residentially zoned areas regulated by cities and towns with guidance from the Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities. This minimizes lot size requirements so more affordable homes for young families and seniors can be built, which would result in fewer residents from leaving MA to find more affordable housing. However, local oversight, planning, and decision-making would be displaced and default to the state level.

Vote YES: Single-family homes can be built on lots of 5,000 square feet or more, 50 feet of frontage, and public water and sewer access, subject to reasonable local regulations

Vote NO: No change to the law relative to building single-family homes

Q8: Prohibit Retail Sale of Adult Recreational Use Marijuana

Repeals the laws that legalize, regulate, and tax retail sales of adult-use marijuana. Adults 21+ could still possess up to 1 ounce (no more than 5 grams of concentrate) and gift that amount to another adult. Possession of 1–2 ounces would carry a \$100 civil penalty. Under-21 possession would be a civil infraction with a \$100 fine, a drug awareness program, and community service. This would keep personal possession and medical marijuana legal, and stop commercial stores. However by repealing these laws, current marijuana regulations and financial revenue and jobs from businesses are included in the repeal, resulting in public health and safety concerns.

Vote YES: End legal retail sale of recreational marijuana and change possession penalties

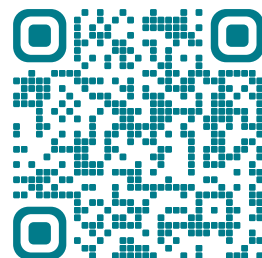
Vote NO: No change to the law relative to marijuana

Q9: Firearms Regulation (Referendum on an Existing Law)

A 2024 law that changed Massachusetts firearms rules is now on the ballot for voters to keep or repeal. It bans "ghost guns," requires serial numbers, and widens who can seek Extreme Risk Protection Orders to include school administrators and healthcare providers. It also redefines "machine gun" to cover devices like bump stocks and Glock switches. Other changes include a minimum age of 21 for semiautomatic rifles and shotguns, limits on carrying firearms in government buildings, polling places, and schools, and a public firearms data dashboard.

Vote YES: No change to 2024 firearms law

Vote NO: Repeal the 2024 firearms law



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all the ballot questions
from MA's Secretary.