

HRA Scorecard as of: 6/6/14

Name	Pty	County	Dist.	City or town	Committee	#votes right	HRA score	#votes	%bills voted	#bills	2013 score
Gulick, Ruth P	d	Belk.	01	New Hampton	Child&Fam	13	11.0%	118	100.0%	118	18.4%
DiMartino, Lisa	d	Belk.	02	Laconia	HHS&EA	11	9.7%	113	95.8%	118	14.0%
Greemore, Robert H	r	Belk.	02	Meredith	Education	94	92.2%	102	86.4%	118	96.7%
Vadney, Herbert R	r	Belk.	02	Meredith	ST&E	111	97.4%	114	96.6%	118	90.0%
Worsman, Colette	r	Belk.	02	Meredith	Finance	90	92.8%	97	82.2%	118	94.9%
Flanders, Donald H	r	Belk.	03	Laconia	Commerce	65	69.9%	93	78.8%	118	73.3%
Huot, David O	d	Belk.	03	Laconia	Finance	9	8.7%	104	88.1%	118	15.0%
Luther, Robert A	r	Belk.	03	Laconia	Judiciary	88	95.7%	92	78.0%	118	87.5%
Tilton, Franklin T	r	Belk.	03	Laconia	Public Wks	87	73.7%	118	100.0%	118	73.0%
Fields, Dennis H	r	Belk.	04	Sanbornton	CrimJust	69	58.5%	118	100.0%	118	76.0%
Raymond, Ian P	d	Belk.	04	Sanbornton	ST&E	10	8.5%	118	100.0%	118	14.3%
Burchell, Richard B	r	Belk.	05	Gilman Iron	Labor	98	84.5%	116	98.3%	118	94.0%
Holmes, Stephen	r	Belk.	05	Alton	RR&D	99	90.8%	109	92.4%	118	82.4%
Fink, Charles R	r	Belk.	06	Belmont	Leg Admin	52	92.9%	56	47.5%	118	94.4%
Sylvia, Michael J	r	Belk.	06	Belmont	Judiciary	94	97.9%	96	81.4%	118	97.7%
Comtois, Guy	r	Belk.	07	Center Barnstead	E&A	96	96.0%	100	84.7%	118	98.9%
Cormier, Jane	r	Belk.	08	Alton	RR&D	78	100.0%	78	66.1%	118	95.7%
Arsenault, Beth R	d	Belk.	09	Laconia	Education	5	10.6%	47	39.8%	118	17.6%
average for		Belk.					66.1%				
Chandler, Gene G	r	Carr.	01	Bartlett	Public Wks	79	82.3%	96	81.4%	118	81.5%
Buco, Thomas L	d	Carr.	02	Conway	Finance	20	18.9%	106	89.8%	118	18.0%
Umberger, Karen C	r	Carr.	02	Kearsarge	Finance	67	59.3%	113	95.8%	118	72.7%
White, Syndi G	d	Carr.	02	North Conway	M&C	37	33.9%	109	92.4%	118	24.0%
McConkey, Mark E	r	Carr.	03	Freedom	Public Wks	88	83.0%	106	89.8%	118	78.9%
Ticehurst, Susan J	d	Carr.	03	Tamworth	HHS&EA	22	18.8%	117	99.2%	118	10.0%
Cordelli, Glenn	r	Carr.	04	Tuftonboro	Education	94	94.0%	100	84.7%	118	96.0%
Crawford, Karel A	r	Carr.	04	Ctr Harbor	Transport	48	49.0%	98	83.1%	118	63.9%
Lavender, Tom	d	Carr.	05	Brookfield	M&C	20	23.0%	87	73.7%	118	28.6%
Merrow, Harry C	r	Carr.	05	Ctr Ossipee	RR&D	62	66.7%	93	78.8%	118	69.7%
Nelson, Bill G	r	Carr.	05	Brookfield	HHS&EA	86	74.1%	116	98.3%	118	84.0%
Ahlgren, Christopher J	r	Carr.	06	Wolfeboro	RR&D	62	80.5%	77	65.3%	118	82.0%
Schmidt, Stephen J	r	Carr.	06	Wolfeboro	HHS&EA	69	78.4%	88	74.6%	118	72.1%
Butler, Edward A	d	Carr.	07	Harts Location	Commerce	8	7.5%	107	90.7%	118	15.5%
Wright, Ted	r	Carr.	08	Moultonborough	RR&D	90	88.2%	102	86.4%	118	98.0%
average for		Carr.					57.2%				
Berch, Paul S	d	Ches.	01	Westmoreland	Judiciary	11	9.4%	117	99.2%	118	13.4%
Butynski, William	d	Ches.	01	Hinsdale	Ways&Means	11	9.4%	117	99.2%	118	15.0%
Sad, Tara A	d	Ches.	01	Walpole	E&A	6	5.3%	114	96.6%	118	16.0%
Weber, Lucy M	d	Ches.	01	Walpole	ED&A	7	6.0%	117	99.2%	118	15.2%
Mann, John E	d	Ches.	02	Alstead	ST&E	12	10.6%	113	95.8%	118	16.0%
Eaton, Daniel A	d	Ches.	03	Stoddard	Finance	12	10.9%	110	93.2%	118	19.8%
Roberts, Kris E	d	Ches.	04	Keene	M&C	20	24.7%	81	68.6%	118	39.3%
Phillips, Larry R	d	Ches.	05	Keene	Judiciary	19	16.1%	118	100.0%	118	9.7%
Robertson, Timothy N	d	Ches.	06	Keene	CrimJust	17	14.9%	114	96.6%	118	20.2%
Johnsen, Gladys	d	Ches.	07	Keene	Transport	8	8.7%	92	78.0%	118	12.6%
Chase, Cynthia L	d	Ches.	08	Keene	Child&Fam	9	8.0%	112	94.9%	118	16.0%
Ames, Richard	d	Ches.	09	Jaffrey	Ways&Means	8	6.8%	118	100.0%	118	13.0%
Ley, Douglas A	d	Ches.	09	Jaffrey	Labor	12	11.2%	107	90.7%	118	18.0%
Shepardson, Marjorie J	d	Ches.	10	Marlborough	ST&E	8	7.3%	109	92.4%	118	16.0%
Emerson, Susan	r	Ches.	11	Rindge	HHS&EA				0.0%	118	53.0%
Hunt, John B	r	Ches.	11	Rindge	Commerce	77	85.6%	90	76.3%	118	75.9%
Johnson, Jane B	r	Ches.	12	Swanzey	E&A	64	65.3%	98	83.1%	118	90.4%
Lerandeau, Alfred C	d	Ches.	12	N. Swanzey	Finance	5	8.3%	60	50.8%	118	23.9%
Parkhurst, Henry A. L.	d	Ches.	13	Winchester	RR&D	21	18.9%	111	94.1%	118	25.0%
Young, Harry L	d	Ches.	14	Jaffrey	Ways&Means	6	6.7%	90	76.3%	118	13.2%
Tatro, Bruce L	d	Ches.	15	Swanzey	M&C	12	11.9%	101	85.6%	118	19.0%
Burridge, Delmar D	d	Ches.	16	Keene	CrimJust				0.0%	118	16.5%
Weed, Charles F	d	Ches.	16	Keene	Labor	9	9.6%	94	79.7%	118	10.6%
average for		Ches.					16.9%				

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Enman, Larry S	d	Coos	01	Errol	M&C	3	4.6%	65	55.1%	118	15.7%
Rappaport, Laurence M	r	Coos	01	Colebrook	ST&E	99	93.4%	106	89.8%	118	96.7%
Moynihan, Wayne T	d	Coos	02	Dummer	E&A	8	7.0%	115	97.5%	118	15.0%
Coulombe, Gary M	d	Coos	03	Berlin	Labor	7	10.0%	70	59.3%	118	19.8%
Theberge, Robert L	d	Coos	03	Berlin	Veterans	17	18.5%	92	78.0%	118	21.9%
Thomas, Yvonne D	d	Coos	03	Berlin	RR&D	10	10.8%	93	78.8%	118	20.0%
Richardson, Herbert D	r	Coos	04	Lancaster	Labor	62	55.4%	112	94.9%	118	69.7%
Hammon, Marcia	d	Coos	05	Whitefield	Public Wks	10	10.4%	96	81.4%	118	18.1%
Hatch, William A	d	Coos	06	Gorham	Finance	6	6.8%	88	74.6%	118	12.4%
Rideout, Leon H	r	Coos	07	Lancaster	Veterans	113	95.8%	118	100.0%	118	97.8%
average for		Coos					31.3%				
Doolan, Ralph J	r	Graf.	01	Littleton	Commerce	70	70.0%	100	84.7%	118	78.6%
Massimilla, Linda	d	Graf.	01	Llitleton	Veterans	19	17.3%	110	93.2%	118	20.5%
Brown, Rebecca A	d	Graf.	02	Sugar Hill	E&A	13	15.7%	83	70.3%	118	27.2%
Ford, Susan M	d	Graf.	03	Easton	Finance	9	7.8%	115	97.5%	118	16.0%
Ladd, Rick M	r	Graf.	04	Haverhill	Education	70	64.2%	109	92.4%	118	74.0%
Gionet, Edmond D	r	Graf.	05	Lincoln	Public Wks	82	73.9%	111	94.1%	118	78.9%
Bradley, Lester W	r	Graf.	06	Thornton	ST&E				0.0%	118	86.0%
Aguiar, James D	d	Graf.	07	Campton	RR&D	5	12.2%	41	34.7%	118	13.3%
Cooney, Mary R	d	Graf.	08	Plymouth	Ways&Means	8	6.8%	118	100.0%	118	15.0%
Lovett, Sid	d	Graf.	08	Holderness	RR&D	9	10.8%	83	70.3%	118	15.6%
Smith, Suzanne J	d	Graf.	08	Hebron	RR&D	9	7.8%	116	98.3%	118	16.2%
Reilly, Harold T	r	Graf.	09	Hill	ST&E	65	72.2%	90	76.3%	118	79.2%
Shackett, Jeffrey S	r	Graf.	09	Bridgewater	M&C	32	60.4%	53	44.9%	118	56.8%
Piper, Wendy A	d	Graf.	10	Enfield	Public Wks	25	23.1%	108	91.5%	118	21.0%
Townsend, Charles L	d	Graf.	11	Canaan	ST&E	10	9.3%	108	91.5%	118	13.3%
Benn, Bernard L	d	Graf.	12	Hanover	Finance	9	8.1%	111	94.1%	118	16.0%
Higgins, Patricia C	d	Graf.	12	Hanover	Public Wks	10	8.5%	118	100.0%	118	14.1%
Nordgren, Sharon	d	Graf.	12	Hanover	Finance	7	7.1%	99	83.9%	118	15.3%
Pastor, Beatriz	d	Graf.	12	Lyme	ST&E	10	12.5%	80	67.8%	118	16.3%
Almy, Susan W	d	Graf.	13	Lebanon	Ways&Means	9	7.8%	115	97.5%	118	17.0%
Harding, Laurie	d	Graf.	13	Lebanon	HHS&EA	10	8.8%	114	96.6%	118	15.0%
Sykes, George E	d	Graf.	13	Lebanon	Transport	11	9.3%	118	100.0%	118	16.0%
White, Andrew A	d	Graf.	13	Lebanon	Labor	5	4.9%	102	86.4%	118	19.6%
Bailey, Brad	r	Graf.	14	Monroe	Leg Admin	63	75.0%	84	71.2%	118	80.6%
Lauer, Linda D	d	Graf.	15	Bath	E&A	2	20.0%	10	8.5%	118	17.0%
Friedrich, Carol H	d	Graf.	16	Wentworth	Child&Fam	14	13.2%	106	89.8%	118	16.5%
Mulholland, Catherine	d	Graf.	17	Grafton	Commerce	11	9.6%	114	96.6%	118	16.0%
average for		Graf.					24.5%				
Porter, Marjorie A	d	Hills	01	Hillsborough	M&C	9	7.8%	116	98.3%	118	16.2%
Shattuck, Gilman C	d	Hills	01	Hillsborough	Ways&Means	8	7.5%	107	90.7%	118	15.2%
Connor, Evelyn M	d	Hills	02	Weare	Elec Law	10	9.3%	108	91.5%	118	15.0%
Hopper, Gary S	r	Hills	02	Weare	Judiciary	38	84.4%	45	38.1%	118	95.3%
Kurk, Neal M	r	Hills	02	Weare	Finance	83	72.8%	114	96.6%	118	77.8%
Manley, Jonathan F	d	Hills	03	Bennington	Fish&Game	12	10.4%	115	97.5%	118	14.0%
Spratt, Stephen P	d	Hills	04	Greenville	Finance	6	5.9%	101	85.6%	118	14.6%
Williams, Kermit R	d	Hills	04	Wilton	Commerce	11	9.6%	114	96.6%	118	15.0%
O'Brien, William L	r	Hills	05	Mont Vernon		66	97.1%	68	57.6%	118	97.7%
Woodbury, David	d	Hills	05	New Boston	Judiciary	12	10.2%	118	100.0%	118	15.0%
Burt, John A	r	Hills	06	Goffstown	Fish&Game	115	97.5%	118	100.0%	118	99.0%
Gage, Ruth E	d	Hills	06	Goffstown	Elec Law	10	8.7%	115	97.5%	118	17.5%
Hikel, John A	r	Hills	06	Goffstown	Transport	103	95.4%	108	91.5%	118	95.4%
Meaney, Richard E	r	Hills	06	Goffstown	HHS&EA	48	100.0%	48	40.7%	118	98.0%
Pratt, Calvin D	r	Hills	06	Goffstown	ED&A	74	96.1%	77	65.3%	118	98.8%
Cebrowski, John W	r	Hills	07	Bedford	Finance	92	90.2%	102	86.4%	118	91.7%
Danielson, David J	r	Hills	07	Bedford	M&C	88	75.9%	116	98.3%	118	72.4%
Graham, John A	r	Hills	07	Bedford	Public Wks	83	72.2%	115	97.5%	118	79.8%
Murphy, Keith	r	Hills	07	Bedford	Commerce	94	97.9%	96	81.4%	118	97.9%
Murphy, Kelleigh D	r	Hills	07	Bedford	Child&Fam	78	92.9%	84	71.2%	118	96.4%
Villeneuve, Moe	r	Hills	07	Bedford	CrimJust	118	100.0%	118	100.0%	118	100.0%

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Goley, Jeffrey P	d	Hills	08	Manchester	ED&A	12	11.0%	109	92.4%	118	16.5%
Ramsey, Peter E	d	Hills	08	Manchester	Public Wks	7	13.0%	54	45.8%	118	18.1%
DiSilvestro, Linda A	d	Hills	09	Manchester	Labor	10	9.2%	109	92.4%	118	21.2%
O'Neil, William J	d	Hills	09	Manchester		7	8.2%	85	72.0%	118	12.2%
Jeudy, Jean L	d	Hills	10	Manchester	ED&A	19	18.4%	103	87.3%	118	19.7%
Sullivan, Peter M	d	Hills	10	Manchester	Judiciary	23	20.0%	115	97.5%	118	20.0%
Levasseur, Nickolas J	d	Hills	11	Manchester	ST&E				0.0%	118	22.7%
Walsh, Robert M	d	Hills	11	Manchester	Finance	7	6.1%	114	96.6%	118	15.0%
O'Flaherty, Tim	d	Hills	12	Manchester	Transport	90	84.1%	107	90.7%	118	75.8%
Rokas, Ted	d	Hills	12	Manchester	Education	13	18.6%	70	59.3%	118	31.7%
Gagne, Larry G	r	Hills	13	Manchester	CrimJust	97	82.2%	118	100.0%	118	84.8%
Infantine, William J	r	Hills	13	Manchester	Labor	67	76.1%	88	74.6%	118	80.5%
Garrity, Patrick F	d	Hills	14	Manchester	Veterans				0.0%	118	0.0%
Heath, Mary	d	Hills	14	Manchester		8	7.1%	112	94.9%	118	
Williams, Carol A	d	Hills	14	Manchester	Transport				0.0%	118	25.8%
Katsiantonis, Thomas	d	Hills	15	Manchester	Leg Admin	10	45.5%	22	18.6%	118	42.5%
Vaillancourt, Steve	r	Hills	15	Manchester	CrimJust	100	85.5%	117	99.2%	118	68.0%
McCloskey, David	d	Hills	16	Manchester	Veterans	5	7.8%	64	54.2%	118	17.6%
Shaw, Barbara E	d	Hills	16	Manchester	Education	26	24.8%	105	89.0%	118	36.6%
Katsiantonis, George	d	Hills	17	Manchester	Fish&Game	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	118	20.0%
Smith, Timothy J	d	Hills	17	Manchester	Veterans	17	20.7%	82	69.5%	118	18.6%
Sandblade, Emily C	r	Hills	18	Manchester	Commerce	113	98.3%	115	97.5%	118	100.0%
Winters, Joel F	d	Hills	18	Nashua	Leg Admin	62	52.5%	118	100.0%	118	63.0%
Backus, Robert A	d	Hills	19	Manchester	ST&E	10	8.8%	113	95.8%	118	16.7%
Marston, Dick	r	Hills	19	Manchester	Elec Law	76	91.6%	83	70.3%	118	96.5%
Boehm, Ralph G	r	Hills	20	Litchfield	Education	118	100.0%	118	100.0%	118	99.0%
Byron, Frank A	r	Hills	20	Litchfield	ED&A	97	82.2%	118	100.0%	118	88.0%
Barry, Richard W	r	Hills	21	Merrimack	Finance	69	86.3%	80	67.8%	118	85.4%
Grady, Brenda E	d	Hills	21	Merrimack	CrimJust	7	6.1%	114	96.6%	118	16.0%
Hinch, Richard W	r	Hills	21	Merrimack	Transport	52	88.1%	59	50.0%	118	87.5%
Notter, Jeanine M	r	Hills	21	Merrimack	Veterans	99	99.0%	100	84.7%	118	100.0%
Pellegrino, Tony J	r	Hills	21	Merrimack	Labor	76	81.7%	93	78.8%	118	87.0%
Peterson, Lenette M	r	Hills	21	Merrimack	Judiciary	109	96.5%	113	95.8%	118	99.0%
Straight, Phillip N	r	Hills	21	Merrimack	Transport	76	90.5%	84	71.2%	118	93.6%
Stroud, Kathleen M	r	Hills	21	Merrimack	M&C	67	77.0%	87	73.7%	118	83.1%
Chandlee, Shannon E	d	Hills	22	Amherst	RR&D	10	8.8%	113	95.8%	118	17.0%
Hansen, Peter T	r	Hills	22	Amherst	ED&A	96	91.4%	105	89.0%	118	93.7%
Rowe, Robert H	r	Hills	22	Amherst	Judiciary	82	82.8%	99	83.9%	118	91.6%
Heden, Ruth S	d	Hills	23	Milford	Commerce	9	8.1%	111	94.1%	118	12.0%
Palmer, Stephen J	r	Hills	23	Milford	E&A	108	100.0%	108	91.5%	118	97.0%
Sweeney, Shawn P	r	Hills	23	Milford	ED&A	28	84.8%	33	28.0%	118	95.5%
Willette, Robert F	r	Hills	23	Milford	Education	83	79.0%	105	89.0%	118	88.0%
Hammond, Jill S	d	Hills	24	Peterborough	Commerce	8	7.0%	115	97.5%	118	15.5%
Leishman, Peter R	d	Hills	24	Peterborough	Finance	12	10.3%	116	98.3%	118	21.1%
Coffey, James E	r	Hills	25	New Ipswich	M&C	89	78.8%	113	95.8%	118	81.0%
Parison, James A	r	Hills	25	New Ipswich	E&A	109	97.3%	112	94.9%	118	95.9%
Flanagan, Jack B	r	Hills	26	Brookline	Labor	53	70.7%	75	63.6%	118	80.9%
Levesque, Melanie A	d	Hills	26	Brookline	Elec Law	5	4.7%	106	89.8%	118	14.6%
Belanger, James P	r	Hills	27	Hollis	M&C	91	82.7%	110	93.2%	118	82.5%
Gargas, Carolyn M	r	Hills	27	Hollis	Child&Fam	41	43.6%	94	79.7%	118	40.7%
Gale, Sylvia E	d	Hills	28	Nashua	Judiciary	11	9.3%	118	100.0%	118	16.3%
Kopka, Angeline A	d	Hills	28	Nashua	Commerce	6	6.8%	88	74.6%	118	15.0%
Schmidt, Janice E	d	Hills	28	Nashua	Labor	13	11.0%	118	100.0%	118	16.3%
Hackel, Paul L	d	Hills	29	Nashua	Judiciary	7	7.2%	97	82.2%	118	14.8%
McCarthy, Michael J	r	Hills	29	Nashua	Fish&Game	76	80.0%	95	80.5%	118	86.1%
Vail, Suzanne M	d	Hills	29	Nashua	M&C	10	11.0%	91	77.1%	118	12.4%
MacKay, Mariellen J	d	Hills	30	Nashua	Child&Fam	7	5.9%	118	100.0%	118	15.0%
Rhodes, Brian D	d	Hills	30	Nashua	Transport	9	12.3%	73	61.9%	118	17.8%
Rosenwald, Cindy	d	Hills	30	Nashua	Finance	10	9.6%	104	88.1%	118	16.5%
Brown, Pamela T	d	Hills	31	Nashua		8	7.0%	114	96.6%	118	13.9%
Cote, David E	d	Hills	31	Nashua	Elec Law	7	6.4%	110	93.2%	118	15.4%

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Gorman, Mary J	d	Hills	31	Nashua	Education	20	19.8%	101	85.6%	118	18.6%
Kelley, John D	d	Hills	32	Nashua	Ways&Means	8	13.8%	58	49.2%	118	18.8%
LeBrun, Donald L	r	Hills	32	Nashua	HHS&EA	113	95.8%	118	100.0%	118	98.0%
Murotake, David K	r	Hills	32	Nashua	ST&E	84	85.7%	98	83.1%	118	93.8%
Booras, Efstathia C	d	Hills	33	Nashua	ED&A	4	7.1%	56	47.5%	118	21.6%
Campbell, David B	d	Hills	33	Nashua	Public Wks	9	8.1%	111	94.1%	118	16.3%
Gidge, Kenneth N	d	Hills	33	Nashua	Commerce	15	16.9%	89	75.4%	118	17.9%
Carroll, Douglas L	d	Hills	34	Nashua	Fish&Game	5	20.8%	24	20.3%	118	21.2%
Garcia, Michael A	d	Hills	34	Nashua	Fish&Game	56	87.5%	64	54.2%	118	87.5%
Soucy, Timothy A	d	Hills	34	Nashua	Transport	22	23.4%	94	79.7%	118	28.8%
Hansberry, Daniel C	d	Hills	35	Nashua	ED&A	16	16.5%	97	82.2%	118	16.1%
LaPlante, Roland H	d	Hills	35	Nashua					0.0%	118	
Mangipudi, Latha	d	Hills	35	Nashua		16	13.9%	115	97.5%	118	
Nelson, Mary S	d	Hills	35	Nashua	ED&A	18	20.9%	86	72.9%	118	31.0%
Harriott-Gathright, Linda	d	Hills	36	Nashua	CrimJust	9	8.7%	103	87.3%	118	12.4%
Jack, Martin L	d	Hills	36	Nashua	Public Wks	19	16.1%	118	100.0%	118	16.0%
O'Brien, Michael B	d	Hills	36	Nashua	Transport	7	8.8%	80	67.8%	118	16.5%
Christiansen, Lars T	r	Hills	37	Hudson	Veterans	64	60.4%	106	89.8%	118	74.4%
Culbert, Patrick L	r	Hills	37	Pelham	HHS&EA	71	78.9%	90	76.3%	118	83.3%
Haefner, Robert H	r	Hills	37	Hudson	E&A	74	74.0%	100	84.7%	118	78.0%
Jasper, Shawn N	r	Hills	37	Hudson	Elec Law	81	71.7%	113	95.8%	118	76.8%
Knowles, Mary Ann	d	Hills	37	Hudson	Elec Law	7	6.0%	116	98.3%	118	16.0%
LeVasseur, Richard D	r	Hills	37	Hudson	ST&E	45	77.6%	58	49.2%	118	83.5%
Ober, Lynne M	r	Hills	37	Hudson	Finance	84	97.7%	86	72.9%	118	93.2%
Ober, Russell T	r	Hills	37	Hudson	Ways&Means	78	94.0%	83	70.3%	118	88.8%
Renzullo, Andrew	r	Hills	37	Hudson	RR&D	105	96.3%	109	92.4%	118	88.9%
Takesian, Charlene F	r	Hills	37	Pelham	Judiciary	52	50.0%	104	88.1%	118	64.5%
Ulery, Jordan G	r	Hills	37	Hudson	Ways&Means	100	95.2%	105	89.0%	118	96.6%
Eaton, Richard S	d	Hills	38	Greenville		8	8.2%	97	82.2%	118	13.8%
McNamara, Richard D	d	Hills	38	Hillsborough	Commerce	7	8.6%	81	68.6%	118	18.6%
Warden, Mark	r	Hills	39	Manchester	CrimJust	89	96.7%	92	78.0%	118	90.9%
Daniels, Gary L	r	Hills	40	Milford	Labor	116	99.1%	117	99.2%	118	95.0%
Sanborn, Laurie J	r	Hills	41	Bedford	Ways&Means	99	95.2%	104	88.1%	118	98.7%
Long, Patrick T	d	Hills	42	Manchester	Child&Fam	12	10.5%	114	96.6%	118	15.8%
Sullivan, Daniel J	d	Hills	42	Manchester	ED&A	15	14.6%	103	87.3%	118	15.1%
Dobson, Jeremy S	d	Hills	43	Manchester	Fish&Game	10	22.2%	45	38.1%	118	23.9%
Palangas, Eric	d	Hills	43	Manchester	Veterans				0.0%	118	24.0%
Souza, Kathleen F	r	Hills	43	Manchester	Elec Law	70	88.6%	79	66.9%	118	92.6%
Lambert, George A	r	Hills	44	Litchfield	Leg Admin	92	97.9%	94	79.7%	118	98.9%
Martel, Andre A	r	Hills	44	Manchester	HHS&EA	35	71.4%	49	41.5%	118	81.8%
Beaulieu, Jane E	d	Hills	45	Manchester	RR&D	16	15.5%	103	87.3%	118	14.0%
Boisvert, Ronald R	d	Hills	45	Manchester	CrimJust	5	13.9%	36	30.5%	118	21.6%
average for		Hills					48.4%				
Ratzki, Mario F	d	Merr.	01	East Andover	Public Wks	11	9.4%	117	99.2%	118	16.7%
Burns, Scott A	d	Merr.	02	Franklin	E&A	15	17.9%	84	71.2%	118	17.7%
Reed, Dennis	r	Merr.	02	Franklin	Fish&Game				0.0%	118	84.4%
Tilton, Joy K	d	Merr.	03	Northfield	HHS&EA				0.0%	118	13.4%
Webb, Leigh A	d	Merr.	03	Franklin	RR&D	12	10.2%	118	100.0%	118	18.4%
Schamberg, Thomas C	d	Merr.	04	Wilmot	Ways&Means	20	17.7%	113	95.8%	118	21.0%
Ebel, Karen E	d	Merr.	05	New London	Public Wks	20	17.9%	112	94.9%	118	23.0%
Kidder, David H	r	Merr.	05	New London	Fish&Game	46	46.9%	98	83.1%	118	44.7%
French, Barbara C	d	Merr.	06	Henniker	HHS&EA	9	7.7%	117	99.2%	118	14.0%
Hirsch, Geoffrey D	d	Merr.	06	Bradford	CrimJust	11	11.6%	95	80.5%	118	17.0%
Carson, Clyde J	d	Merr.	07	Warner	M&C	16	13.9%	115	97.5%	118	18.0%
Alicea, Caroletta C	d	Merr.	08	Boscawen	Child&Fam	7	7.3%	96	81.4%	118	13.2%
Lockwood, Priscilla P	r	Merr.	09	Canterbury	M&C	44	42.7%	103	87.3%	118	52.1%
Moffett, Howard M	d	Merr.	09	Canterbury	ED&A	14	13.9%	101	85.6%	118	21.7%
Myler, Mel	d	Merr.	10	Contoocook	Education	9	8.7%	103	87.3%	118	9.7%
Richardson, Gary B	d	Merr.	10	Hopkinton	Elec Law	9	7.8%	116	98.3%	118	15.2%
Wallner, Mary Jane	d	Merr.	10	Concord	Finance	8	8.2%	98	83.1%	118	13.5%

HRA Scorecard as of: 6/6/14

Name	Pty	County	Dist.	City or town	Committee	#votes right	HRA score	#votes	%bills voted	#bills	2013 score
Shurtleff, Stephen J	d	Merr.	11	Penacook	Leg Admin	6	5.1%	118	100.0%	118	16.0%
Henle, Paul J	d	Merr.	12	Concord	Leg Admin	21	18.6%	113	95.8%	118	16.4%
Frazer, June M	d	Merr.	13	Concord	Education	9	9.5%	95	80.5%	118	14.0%
MacKay, James R	d	Merr.	14	Concord	HHS&EA	11	9.4%	117	99.2%	118	15.3%
Hunt, Jane J	d	Merr.	15	Concord	HHS&EA	6	14.0%	43	36.4%	118	17.8%
Watrous, Rick H	d	Merr.	16	Concord	Judiciary	9	9.9%	91	77.1%	118	14.1%
Patten, Dick W	d	Merr.	17	Concord	Transport	10	10.2%	98	83.1%	118	22.9%
Bouchard, Candace C W	d	Merr.	18	Concord	Transport	8	7.8%	103	87.3%	118	14.1%
Bartlett, Christy D	d	Merr.	19	Concord	E&A	8	7.8%	102	86.4%	118	16.0%
Davis, Frank W	d	Merr.	20	Pembroke	Ways&Means	11	9.4%	117	99.2%	118	14.3%
Kelly, Sally H	d	Merr.	20	Chichester	Labor	4	5.1%	78	66.1%	118	15.4%
Schuett, Dianne E	d	Merr.	20	Pembroke	ED&A	9	7.7%	117	99.2%	118	15.0%
Frambach, Mary E	d	Merr.	21	Epsom	Child&Fam	11	9.3%	118	100.0%	118	19.0%
McGuire, Dan	r	Merr.	21	Epsom	Finance	115	98.3%	117	99.2%	118	95.9%
Turcotte, Alan J	d	Merr.	22	Allenstown	E&A	14	12.5%	112	94.9%	118	16.8%
Andrews, Christopher R	d	Merr.	23	Bow	Labor	12	19.0%	63	53.4%	118	24.7%
Hoell, J.R.	r	Merr.	23	Dunbarton	Child&Fam	100	99.0%	101	85.6%	118	97.6%
Walz, Mary Beth E	d	Merr.	23	Bow	Child&Fam	11	9.3%	118	100.0%	118	16.0%
Hess, David W	r	Merr.	24	Hooksett	Ways&Means	78	79.6%	98	83.1%	118	75.3%
Kotowski, Frank R	r	Merr.	24	Hooksett	HHS&EA	81	75.0%	108	91.5%	118	79.8%
Smith, Todd P	r	Merr.	24	Hooksett	Veterans	40	87.0%	46	39.0%	118	82.9%
Walsh, Thomas C	r	Merr.	24	Hooksett	Transport	60	78.9%	76	64.4%	118	86.4%
Karrick, David B	d	Merr.	25	Warner	Ways&Means	20	19.2%	104	88.1%	118	15.2%
Carey, Lorrie J	d	Merr.	26	Boscawen	Veterans	18	17.5%	103	87.3%	118	19.1%
Gile, Mary Stuart	d	Merr.	27	Concord	Education	9	8.7%	104	88.1%	118	13.5%
Rice, Chip L	d	Merr.	27	Concord	Labor	7	7.8%	90	76.3%	118	17.4%
Rogers, Katherine D	d	Merr.	28	Concord	Finance	6	5.6%	107	90.7%	118	10.0%
McGuire, Carol M	r	Merr.	29	Epsom	ED&A	116	100.0%	116	98.3%	118	99.0%
average for		Merr.					25.2%				
Hodgdon, Bruce E	r	Rock.	01	Northwood	Transport	77	97.5%	79	66.9%	118	97.0%
Danais, Romeo	r	Rock.	02	Nottingham	ED&A	53	80.3%	66	55.9%	118	91.4%
Duarte, Joe	r	Rock.	02	Candia	Fish&Game	108	96.4%	112	94.9%	118	100.0%
Tasker, Kyle J	r	Rock.	02	Nottingham	CrimJust	73	94.8%	77	65.3%	118	100.0%
Bishop, Franklin C	r	Rock.	03	Raymond	M&C	24	85.7%	28	23.7%	118	74.1%
Hoelzel, Kathleen M	r	Rock.	03	Raymond	Elec Law	83	78.3%	106	89.8%	118	86.9%
Kappler, Lawrence M	r	Rock.	03	Raymond	Judiciary	104	88.1%	118	100.0%	118	94.0%
Charron, Gene P	r	Rock.	04	Chester	CrimJust	12	63.2%	19	16.1%	118	74.7%
Devine, James E	r	Rock.	04	Sandown	ST&E	70	60.9%	115	97.5%	118	73.9%
Dumaine, Dudley D	r	Rock.	04	Auburn	Child&Fam	89	87.3%	102	86.4%	118	92.0%
Hagan, Joseph M	r	Rock.	04	Chester	Judiciary	69	93.2%	74	62.7%	118	98.9%
Tremblay, Stella S	r	Rock.	04	Auburn	Child&Fam				0.0%	118	91.5%
Baldasaro, Alfred P	r	Rock.	05	Londonderry	Veterans	110	96.5%	114	96.6%	118	97.8%
Introne, Robert E	r	Rock.	05	Londonderry	ST&E	48	96.0%	50	42.4%	118	98.1%
Lundgren, David C	r	Rock.	05	Londonderry	Veterans	30	66.7%	45	38.1%	118	87.5%
McKinney, Betsy	r	Rock.	05	Londonderry	Fish&Game	57	67.9%	84	71.2%	118	77.1%
Packard, Sherman A	r	Rock.	05	Londonderry	Transport	68	77.3%	88	74.6%	118	84.1%
Tamburello, Daniel J	r	Rock.	05	Londonderry	Fish&Game	27	96.4%	28	23.7%	118	100.0%
Whittemore, Lisa I	d	Rock.	05	Londonderry	E&A	17	14.5%	117	99.2%	118	18.0%
Burtis, Elizabeth B	d	Rock.	06	Derry	Transport	0	0.0%	40	33.9%	118	15.4%
Chirichiello, Brian K	r	Rock.	06	Derry	Transport	90	81.1%	111	94.1%	118	87.9%
Ferrante, Beverly A	r	Rock.	06	Derry	RR&D	71	78.9%	90	76.3%	118	84.0%
Fesh, Robert M	r	Rock.	06	Derry	CrimJust	91	84.3%	108	91.5%	118	86.2%
Milz, David E	r	Rock.	06	Derry	Public Wks	86	84.3%	102	86.4%	118	88.6%
O'Connor, John T	r	Rock.	06	Derry	E&A	88	76.5%	115	97.5%	118	85.6%
Sapareto, Frank V	r	Rock.	06	Derry	Ways&Means	54	75.0%	72	61.0%	118	90.8%
Thompson, David H	r	Rock.	06	Derry	Judiciary				0.0%	118	70.8%
Till, Mary L	d	Rock.	06	Derry	Elec Law	10	9.5%	105	89.0%	118	16.3%
Webb, James C	r	Rock.	06	Derry	Fish&Game	84	72.4%	116	98.3%	118	89.4%
Griffin, Mary E	r	Rock.	07	Windham	Ways&Means	83	70.3%	118	100.0%	118	80.0%
Kolodziej, Walter	r	Rock.	07	Windham	Public Wks	73	82.0%	89	75.4%	118	91.8%

HRA Scorecard as of: 6/6/14

Name	Pty	County	Dist.	City or town	Committee	#votes right	HRA score	#votes	%bills voted	#bills	2013 score
McMahon, Charles E	r	Rock.	07	Windham	HHS&EA	79	74.5%	106	89.8%	118	86.0%
Waterhouse, Kevin K	r	Rock.	07	Windham	Public Wks	93	81.6%	114	96.6%	118	83.0%
Azarian, Gary S	r	Rock.	08	Salem	Ways&Means	3	100.0%	3	2.5%	118	50.0%
Belanger, Ronald J	r	Rock.	08	Salem	Commerce	26	47.3%	55	46.6%	118	65.4%
Bick, Patrick J	r	Rock.	08	Salem	Education	94	93.1%	101	85.6%	118	93.0%
Elliott, Robert J	r	Rock.	08	Salem	Finance	47	44.3%	106	89.8%	118	66.3%
Garcia, Bianca R	r	Rock.	08	Salem	ED&A	89	96.7%	92	78.0%	118	97.8%
Garcia, Marilinda J	r	Rock.	08	Salem	Finance	78	89.7%	87	73.7%	118	95.6%
Priestley, Anne K	r	Rock.	08	Salem	Veterans	53	60.9%	87	73.7%	118	82.1%
Sweeney, Joe	r	Rock.	08	Salem	Elec Law	70	78.7%	89	75.4%	118	65.5%
Sytek, John	r	Rock.	08	Salem	ED&A	72	70.6%	102	86.4%	118	71.7%
Harris, Jeffrey F	r	Rock.	09	Epping	Education	111	94.1%	118	100.0%	118	93.9%
Helmstetter, Barbara S	d	Rock.	09	Epping	HHS&EA	1	3.3%	30	25.4%	118	16.5%
Itse, Daniel C	r	Rock.	10	Fremont	Child&Fam	108	98.2%	110	93.2%	118	97.0%
Grace, Curtis W	r	Rock.	11	Brentwood	Leg Admin	47	77.0%	61	51.7%	118	82.7%
Sanders, Elisabeth N	r	Rock.	12	Danville	Fish&Game	50	92.6%	54	45.8%	118	82.7%
Birdsell, Regina M	r	Rock.	13	Hampstead	Elec Law	85	85.9%	99	83.9%	118	93.9%
Sedensky, John B	r	Rock.	13	Hampstead	Labor	95	83.3%	114	96.6%	118	91.0%
St.James, Kevin P	r	Rock.	13	Kingston	Labor	48	57.8%	83	70.3%	118	68.8%
Weyler, Kenneth L	r	Rock.	13	Kingston	Finance	100	84.7%	118	100.0%	118	90.0%
DeSimone, Debra L	r	Rock.	14	Atkinson	Child&Fam	57	76.0%	75	63.6%	118	82.9%
Friel, William G	r	Rock.	14	Atkinson	Public Wks	25	80.6%	31	26.3%	118	95.1%
Hayes, Jack	r	Rock.	14	Atkinson	Leg Admin	22	39.3%	56	47.5%	118	61.5%
Major, Norman L	r	Rock.	14	Plaistow	Ways&Means	42	64.6%	65	55.1%	118	75.8%
Allen, Mary M	r	Rock.	15	Newton	Finance	69	71.1%	97	82.2%	118	84.0%
Nigrello, Robert L	r	Rock.	16	East Kingston	Child&Fam	74	62.7%	118	100.0%	118	67.4%
Cahill, Michael D	d	Rock.	17	Newmarket	Labor	8	6.8%	118	100.0%	118	14.0%
Moody, Marcia G	d	Rock.	17	Newmarket	Elec Law	11	9.3%	118	100.0%	118	16.0%
Schroadter, Adam R	r	Rock.	17	Newmarket	RR&D	87	97.8%	89	75.4%	118	95.5%
Briden, Steven J	d	Rock.	18	Exeter	Leg Admin	10	9.2%	109	92.4%	118	12.6%
Flockhart, Eileen C	d	Rock.	18	Exeter	Child&Fam	11	9.3%	118	100.0%	118	17.0%
Heffron, Frank H	d	Rock.	18	Exeter	Judiciary	20	17.5%	114	96.6%	118	19.3%
Schlachman, Donna L	d	Rock.	18	Exeter	Commerce	12	10.2%	118	100.0%	118	13.5%
Abrami, Patrick F	r	Rock.	19	Stratham	Ways&Means	85	73.3%	116	98.3%	118	80.0%
Copeland, Timothy D	r	Rock.	19	Stratham	M&C	45	40.5%	111	94.1%	118	47.0%
Khan, Aboul B	r	Rock.	20	Seabrook	ST&E	27	40.3%	67	56.8%	118	61.5%
Perkins, Amy S	r	Rock.	20	Seabrook	Leg Admin				0.0%	118	76.8%
Perkins, Lawrence B	r	Rock.	20	Seabrook	Leg Admin	31	70.5%	44	37.3%	118	84.7%
Cushing, Robert R	d	Rock.	21	Hampton	CrimJust	8	6.9%	116	98.3%	118	14.9%
Emerick, J. Tracy	r	Rock.	21	Hampton	Labor	114	96.6%	118	100.0%	118	90.0%
Muns, Chris	d	Rock.	21	Hampton	Commerce	10	9.4%	106	89.8%	118	16.0%
Rice, Frederick C	r	Rock.	21	Hampton	Commerce	85	88.5%	96	81.4%	118	98.9%
Peckham, Michele S	r	Rock.	22	North Hampton	E&A	64	63.4%	101	85.6%	118	69.1%
Tucker, Pamela Z	r	Rock.	23	Greenland	Commerce	117	99.2%	118	100.0%	118	97.1%
Borden, David A	d	Rock.	24	New Castle	ST&E	14	12.2%	115	97.5%	118	17.2%
Sherman, Thomas M	d	Rock.	24	Rye	HHS&EA	10	10.5%	95	80.5%	118	20.2%
Pantelakos, Laura C	d	Rock.	25	Portsmouth	CrimJust	6	7.0%	86	72.9%	118	16.2%
Norelli, Terie	d	Rock.	26	Portsmouth	Rules	0	0.0%	2	1.7%	118	0.0%
Emerson-Brown,	d	Rock.	27	Portsmouth	Leg Admin	3	4.1%	74	62.7%	118	15.2%
Ward, Gerald W.R.	d	Rock.	28	Portsmouth	Elec Law	14	12.5%	112	94.9%	118	17.9%
Wazlaw, Brian	d	Rock.	29	Portsmouth	RR&D	15	13.4%	112	94.9%	118	17.7%
Cali-Pitts, Jacqueline A	d	Rock.	30	Portsmouth	ST&E	10	10.3%	97	82.2%	118	22.1%
Scarlotto, Joe W	d	Rock.	31	Portsmouth	Commerce	24	32.4%	74	62.7%	118	43.2%
Mann, Maureen R	d	Rock.	32	Deerfield	Public Wks	12	10.6%	113	95.8%	118	12.0%
Comerford, Timothy P	r	Rock.	33	Fremont	Elec Law	112	96.6%	116	98.3%	118	96.0%
Oligny, Jeffrey D	r	Rock.	34	Plaistow	Child&Fam	26	78.8%	33	28.0%	118	73.8%
Gordon, Richard E	r	Rock.	35	East Kingston	E&A	112	95.7%	117	99.2%	118	93.8%
Lovejoy, Patricia T	d	Rock.	36	Stratham	Ways&Means	17	14.8%	115	97.5%	118	18.2%
Andrews-Ahearn, E.	d	Rock.	37	Hampton Falls	HHS&EA	2	2.6%	78	66.1%	118	15.6%
average for		Rock.					59.9%				

HRA Scorecard as of: 6/6/14

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Mullen, John A	r	Straf	01	Middleton	RR&D	89	75.4%	118	100.0%	118	86.4%
Parsons, Robbie L	r	Straf	01	Milton	CrimJust	57	98.3%	58	49.2%	118	95.9%
Burke, Rachel B	d	Straf	02	Farmington	Education	8	9.9%	81	68.6%	118	17.2%
Pitre, Joseph A	r	Straf	02	Farmington	Education	103	98.1%	105	89.0%	118	98.9%
Bickford, David A	r	Straf	03	New Durham	M&C	80	70.8%	113	95.8%	118	69.9%
Perry, Robert J	d	Straf	03	Strafford	Elec Law	13	11.0%	118	100.0%	118	12.1%
Grossman, Kenneth	d	Straf	04	Barrington	ST&E	8	7.6%	105	89.0%	118	11.8%
Malloy, Dennis J	d	Straf	04	Barrington	M&C	18	15.3%	118	100.0%	118	18.0%
Kaen, Naida L	d	Straf	05	Lee	Fish&Game	9	9.2%	98	83.1%	118	18.4%
Ginsburg, Philip E	d	Straf	06	Durham	CrimJust				0.0%	118	15.5%
Horrigan, Timothy O	d	Straf	06	Durham	Judiciary	19	16.1%	118	100.0%	118	17.2%
Merrill, Amanda A	d	Straf	06	Durham		11	9.9%	111	94.1%	118	
Smith, Marjorie K	d	Straf	06	Durham	Judiciary	10	9.3%	107	90.7%	118	19.0%
Spang, Judith T	d	Straf	06	Durham	Education	18	15.8%	114	96.6%	118	17.0%
Wall, Janet G	d	Straf	06	Madbury	Judiciary	14	11.9%	118	100.0%	118	17.0%
Stevens, Audrey M	d	Straf	07	Rochester	Child&Fam	15	13.5%	111	94.1%	118	17.5%
Gray, James P	r	Straf	08	Rochester	Elec Law	89	84.8%	105	89.0%	118	85.0%
Beaudoin, Steven P	r	Straf	09	Rochester	ED&A	97	95.1%	102	86.4%	118	97.3%
Groen, Warren J	r	Straf	10	Rochester	E&A	69	97.2%	71	60.2%	118	99.0%
Grassie, Anne C	d	Straf	11	Rochester	Education	11	9.6%	115	97.5%	118	15.2%
Hubbard, Pamela J	d	Straf	12	Rochester	RR&D	8	8.8%	91	77.1%	118	15.7%
Verschueren, James	d	Straf	13	Dover	M&C	11	11.0%	100	84.7%	118	16.7%
Baber, William S	d	Straf	14	Dover	ST&E	9	7.7%	117	99.2%	118	13.0%
Gardner, Janice S	d	Straf	15	Dover	E&A	18	24.7%	73	61.9%	118	14.5%
Hooper, Dorothea D	d	Straf	16	Dover	M&C	7	10.8%	65	55.1%	118	16.7%
Bixby, Peter W	d	Straf	17	Dover	E&A	13	11.4%	114	96.6%	118	18.0%
Burdwood, Greg	d	Straf	17	Dover	Fish&Game	1	4.8%	21	17.8%	118	12.1%
Ketel, Stephen M	d	Straf	17	Dover	Fish&Game	9	14.1%	64	54.2%	118	11.8%
Berube, Roger R	d	Straf	18	Somersworth	CrimJust	5	10.0%	50	42.4%	118	19.5%
Rollo, Deanna S	d	Straf	18	Rollinsford	Child&Fam	4	6.0%	67	56.8%	118	14.7%
Spainhower, Dale S	d	Straf	18	Somersworth	Veterans	6	12.5%	48	40.7%	118	25.5%
Schmidt, Peter B	d	Straf	19	Dover	ED&A	10	8.5%	118	100.0%	118	13.0%
Pelletier, Marsha L	d	Straf	20	Dover	Leg Admin	8	10.7%	75	63.6%	118	16.2%
Ward, Kenneth J	d	Straf	21	Rollinsford	Fish&Game	5	7.7%	65	55.1%	118	14.3%
Rogers, Rose Marie	d	Straf	22	Rochester	Fish&Game	9	7.8%	115	97.5%	118	17.2%
Miller, David P	d	Straf	23	Rochester	E&A	11	14.3%	77	65.3%	118	8.0%
Jones, Laura M	r	Straf	24	Rochester	Commerce	99	99.0%	100	84.7%	118	92.0%
Menear, H. Robert	d	Straf	25	Durham	Veterans	4	7.1%	56	47.5%	118	21.4%
average for		Straf					28.0%				
Lefebvre, Benjamin P	d	Sull.	01	Grantham	Fish&Game	7	11.3%	62	52.5%	118	17.4%
Schmidt, Andrew R	d	Sull.	01	Grantham	Education	15	18.8%	80	67.8%	118	15.0%
Gottling, Suzanne H	d	Sull.	02	Sunapee	RR&D	9	9.1%	99	83.9%	118	13.4%
O'Hearne, Andrew S	d	Sull.	03	Claremont	CrimJust	6	8.2%	73	61.9%	118	14.9%
Donovan, Thomas E	d	Sull.	04	Claremont					0.0%	118	
Osgood, Joe	r	Sull.	04	Claremont		104	88.1%	118	100.0%	118	90.0%
Gagnon, Raymond G	d	Sull.	05	Claremont	ED&A	16	15.5%	103	87.3%	118	21.2%
Irwin, Virginia	d	Sull.	06	Newport	Public Wks	9	9.9%	91	77.1%	118	15.9%
Rollins, Skip	r	Sull.	06	Newport	Veterans	82	75.2%	109	92.4%	118	81.7%
Grenier, James L	r	Sull.	07	Lempster	Education	52	46.8%	111	94.1%	118	49.0%
Sweeney, Cynthia P	d	Sull.	08	Charlestown	Veterans	7	7.4%	94	79.7%	118	14.6%
Tanner, Linda L	d	Sull.	09	Georges Mills	Labor	11	9.6%	114	96.6%	118	23.3%
Cloutier, John R	d	Sull.	10	Claremont	Public Wks	11	9.4%	117	99.2%	118	14.0%
Smith, Steven D	r	Sull.	11	Charlestown	Transport	81	68.6%	118	100.0%	118	81.0%
average for		Sull.					29.1%				
					average for House		43.3%				

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
2	HB525	raising the age of minority for juvenile delinquency proceedings from 17 to 18 years of age. This bill would change New Hampshire's age of majority in judicial actions to agree with Massachusetts and new Federal requirements, as well as the age of adulthood for voting and nearly everything else (except drinking). Since these individuals are the offenders most likely to be rehabilitated, keeping them away from hardened criminals supports the constitutional understanding that "the true design of all punishments being to reform." (Part 1, Article 18.)	Yea	OTPA
3	HB544	repealing the prohibition on a state-based health exchange. The Platform, Part III, reminds us to "oppose the implementation of Obamacare in New Hampshire." This bill will have floor amendment to expand Medicaid – oppose all such amendments and support Republican procedural motions!	Yea	ITL
16	HB435	relative to funding for chartered public school pupils. This bill would simplify the calculations of state "adequacy aid" for charter schools by setting it at half the average total cost in other public schools. The Platform, Part IV, urges us to "encourage school choice and competition," and increasing state funding to charter schools by almost 6% (just over \$1 million) is a reasonable way to do so.	Nay	ITL
20	HB675	authorizing and regulating the use of license plate scanning devices. Republicans support law enforcement and the rule of law. We also highly value individual freedom and everyone's right to be free from constant surveillance by the state. Concerns about the loss of privacy and likely erosion of freedom of travel that come with these devices dictate a conservative approach that falls on the side of individual liberty. The prohibition against broad, blanket searches and seizures is enshrined in the constitution. "Every subject hath a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions." (Part 1, Article 19)	Nay	OTPA
21	HB350	prohibiting discrimination against the unemployed. The Platform, Part I, reminds us to "minimize business regulations, licenses, and paperwork." Employers should be able to choose from qualified applicants, not just applicants. What this bill tries to do is impossible to prove, and ultimately will force an additional financial burden on employers, who will need to defend themselves from frivolous allegations of discrimination.	Nay	OTPA
23	HB562	relative to the interest rate on title loans. This bill, as amended, would increase title loan makers' reporting requirements, to both regulators and customers. The committee amendment deletes the interest rate limits that would make it impossible for title loan companies to operate. The Platform, Part I, reminds us to "minimize business regulations."	Nay	OTPA
30	HB474	relative to eligibility for in-state tuition rates at the university system of New Hampshire. This bill would grant in-state tuition rates to illegal aliens, thereby declaring them to be lawful residents of New Hampshire. The Platform, Part IX, reminds us to "oppose any form of amnesty for illegal aliens", and this would be amnesty.	Nay	OTPA
31	HB660	requiring the labeling of genetically engineered foods and agricultural commodities. This bill would require labeling of foods sold in New Hampshire containing, or processed with, genetically engineered products, as defined in the bill. The Platform, Part I, reminds us to "minimize business regulations."	Yea	ITL
33	HB627	requiring unused vacation and sick leave to be converted to service time for purposes of calculating retirement system benefits. This bill would ensure that pensions are set by base salaries only, bringing the system marginally closer to the Constitutional mandate: "no pension shall be granted, but in consideration of actual services." (Part I, Article 36)	Nay	ITL
35	HB582	repealing early offers for medical injury claims. This bill, as amended, significantly changes the early offer program passed in 2012, which has not yet been used. While the HRA took no position on the early offer program itself, making this sort of change before we can find out how it works just wastes everyone's time and energy.	Nay	OTPA
42	HB427	relative to tobacco tax laws. This bill, as amended, clarifies tobacco tax laws. One "clarification" is to define premium cigars (which are exempt from taxes) such that some will be taxed, violating the constitutional requirement for proportional taxes. (Part 2, Art 5)	Nay	OTPA
44	HB120	relative to hours of sales by off-premises liquor licensees. This bill would allow towns to vote to extend hours for retail sales of wine and beer. In a small way, it decreases business regulations, as urged by the Platform, Part I.	Nay	ITL
45	HB430	requiring insurance companies sending out solicitations for marketing purposes to include their insurance license number on such solicitations. This bill, as amended, would add a tiny requirement to insurance solicitations, that would have the effect of varying from the national standards of most insurance regulations and therefore make New Hampshire a less desirable place to sell insurance. In addition, it maintains an incredibly patronizing attitude towards New Hampshire's seniors, that they are incapable of recognizing a marketing piece when they get one. The Platform, Part I, reminds us to "minimize business regulations."	Nay	OTPA
46	HB533	relative to the mathematics requirement for high school graduation. This bill, as amended, changes the math requirement from three years to four, one of which may be "embedded." Some local schools may not have qualified teachers or these courses available, so it's a violation of Part 1, 28-a of the Constitution.	Nay	OTPA

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
47	HB421	relative to regulation of real estate brokerage and sales by the real estate commission.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill, as amended, increases the authority of the commission over unlicensed real estate sellers, and also increases the continuing education requirement by 33%. The Platform, Part I, urges us to “minimize business regulations, permits, licenses, and paperwork.” The Warden floor amendment addresses the CEU issue, and should be supported.		
48	HB658	relative to registration for medical technicians.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill, as amended, requires registration for all unlicensed/unregistered workers in health care settings “with access to drugs and to patients.” This is a very broad brush approach to preventing drug diversion in hospitals, and has little likelihood of success. The Platform, Part I, urges us to “minimize business regulations, permits, licenses, and paperwork.”		
50	HB532	relative to energy efficiency and clean energy districts.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill, as amended, would allow towns or village districts to create special districts and borrow money to fund energy efficiency improvements in private property – primarily commercial property - in these areas. The Platform, Part II, urges us to “privatize programs and functions that can be handled more effectively by the private sector” and New Hampshire has a vibrant financial services sector that loans money to businesses for such activities.		
53	HB292	requiring milfoil decals on private vessels registered in other states or countries and operating on the inland waters of New Hampshire.	Nay	OTPA
		The bill as submitted would have required non-New Hampshire registered boats that use our lakes and waterways to contribute, as New Hampshire registered boats do, to the efforts at eradicating milfoil and other invasive species. The committee amendment completely changed the bill into a 27% fee increase, on NH boaters only, in the portion of the registration fee allocated for weed control. The Platform, Part II, speaks of reducing the cost of government. This increase runs counter to that tenet.		
54	HB286	relative to broadband infrastructure.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill, as amended, allows towns to issue bonds to build broadband infrastructure. The Platform, Part II, urges us to “privatize programs and functions that can be handled more effectively by the private sector.”		
55	HB263	establishing a committee to study examination of elderly drivers.	Nay	OTPA
		The original bill simply set up a committee to study licensing renewal criteria for elderly drivers. The majority amendment completely replaces the bill with a radically different concept, granting criminal and civil immunity to doctors or other health workers who report their patients to the Department of Safety as being unsafe to drive. It does not mention what the Department of Safety is to do with this information. A review of the law suggests that they can revoke a license without retesting. This bill is a complete violation of RSA 329:26 which ensures us that: “The confidential relations and communications between a physician ... and the patient ... are placed on the same basis as those provided by law between attorney and client, and, except as otherwise provided by law, no such physician ... shall be required to disclose such privileged communications. ...” Beyond our fourth-		
57	HB650	making an appropriation to start a bus service between Claremont and Lebanon.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill authorizes Community Alliance Transportation Services (CATS) in Newport to seek federal grants to start up bus service between Claremont and Lebanon. CATS currently offers bus service within Claremont and two other communities. If the federal grant is received, then the Fiscal Committee and the Governor & Council are authorized to expend up to \$250,000 in necessary matching funds. The platform says that we should privatize programs where possible, so we cannot support this. However, we applaud the sponsors and the transportation committee for giving the legislature the opportunity to vote directly on a federal grant <i>before</i> the application is made.		
61	HB1135	relative to penalties for driving without a license.	Yea	OTPA
		This bill, as amended, sets limits on the fines for driving without a license and distinguishes driving with a recently expired license from driving with no license or a long-expired one. The Constitution, Part 1, Article 18 : “All penalties ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offense.”		
62	HB1475	relative to expanding the research and development tax credit against the business profits tax to be a reinvestment tax credit.	Nay	ITL
		This bill would expand the research and development tax credit to include other types of business than manufacturing, and other forms of reinvestment in profitable businesses. As the Supreme Court decided, “Distinctions in tax treatment must rest upon reasonable classifications of property, not upon classifications of taxpayers owning a common class of property” and business development property for non-manufacturers is more variable than for manufacturers. The Platform, Part II, urges us to “cut or eliminate taxes which inhibit enterprise” and this broad-based credit does that.		
68	HB1589	requiring background checks for all firearm sales.	Yea	Adopt #14-0467h
		This bill, as amended, requires all firearm sales or transfers to go through a licensed dealer and include a background check. Non-commercial sales are exempted unless each party can prove they are not “a prohibited person” - and how do you do that without a background check? State, county and local law enforcement agencies are not authorized to maintain a registry of approved transfers – but there’s no need, the federal government does. The Platform, Part VI, calls for us to “protect the rights of law-abiding citizens to own and carry firearms.”		

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
69	HB1255	making students whose name appears on the voter checklist eligible for in-state tuition rates at schools in the university system of New Hampshire. These students have established residency in New Hampshire by registering to vote, and so should be eligible for the in-state tuition rates. The Platform, Part VI, wants us to “ensure voting is done by New Hampshire resident citizens only”, and having one definition of “resident” will make that easier.	Nay	ITL
71	HB1165	relative to the citizen's petition for redress of grievances by the legislature; establishing a special fund, and making an appropriation therefor. The Constitution, Part 1, Article 32, declares that one of the main duties of the General Court is to hear and address petitions for redress of grievances. Establishing a formal procedure to do so is perfectly appropriate, as is setting aside a small amount of money to deal with those grievances that can be settled with money.	Nay	ITL
72	HB1581	relative to the bonding of project costs for certain department of transportation bridge capital projects. This bill gives the DOT, together with the Governor and Council, the ability to issue up to \$50M in bonds, ostensibly for fixing bridges, to be paid back out of the highway fund. The bill cuts out the normal process of getting legislative approval in HB 25 for such borrowing. By way of comparison, last year's HB 25 had less than \$17M of such borrowing. The bill is repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, both in part 1 article 37, Separation of Powers, and part 2 article 56, Disbursements from Treasury. Both imply that the executive branch should not have borrowing and spending authority on their own; the legislature should be involved as well.	Nay	OTPA
74	HB1204	relative to perjury by a law enforcement officer. This bill creates specific penalties for police officers convicted of perjury or false swearing. The Constitution, Part 1, Article 18: “all penalties ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offense.” Police officers guilty of perjury are a threat to our court system, as the infamous “Laurie list” of officers liable due to untruthfulness demonstrates. Greater authority carries greater responsibility, so losing one's police certification is a reasonable penalty for perjury.	Nay	Interim Study
77	HB1436	relative to unlawful possession of alcoholic beverages. This bill, as amended, makes three exceptions to the ban on underage possession of alcohol: religious use; medical use; and for 18+ young adults in the presence of their parents. The Platform, Part V, urges us to “maintain the fundamental role and responsibility of both parents in the care, upbringing and discipline of their children.”	Yea	OTPA
78	HB1347	establishing a house committee to study apportionment of state representative districts. This bill sets up a committee to determine if the current districts are constitutional, what to do about them if they aren't, and how to make sure any future redistricting is constitutional. Considering that the Supreme Court and the US Department of Justice have agreed it is constitutional, the need for this committee is unclear. No Platform or Constitutional issues identified.	Nay	OTPA
79	HB1146	establishing a committee to study the feasibility of funding a kindergarten to college/career ready program and a universal college savings account. This bill (the committee amendment is minor) creates a committee to study the implementation of the San Francisco Kindergarten to College Program in New Hampshire. This program sets up small-scale college savings accounts for children, and uses incentives like \$100 in publicly funded matching money to encourage savings. It is unclear whether the funds are invested or just kept in a bank. The plan appears to duplicate many features of our well-established UNIQUE 529 savings plan, except for the matching funds. This is a scheme to spend more public money on college, with particularly high overhead as it involves servicing very small individual accounts. The platform says we will “privatize programs and functions that can be handled more effectively by the private sector.” The private sector, including bank accounts and the 529 programs, provide myriad ways to save for college.	Nay	OTPA
81	HB1489	establishing a fund to reimburse costs associated with firefighters who have heart, lung, and cancer disease and continually appropriating a special fund. RSA 281-A:17 II says that when firefighters or retired firefighters get cancer, it is presumed to be work-related, and therefore would be covered by workman's comp. This was passed in 1989 but was subject to 28-A lawsuits in 1990, and hasn't been funded since. The committee amendment turns the bill into a study committee to see what can be done, given those court cases. The minority argues that interim study would be more effective than a new committee since the members are already familiar with the issue. Anything is better than the original bill which adds a half-percent tax hike on insurance policies, although the best case is killing the bill altogether. The Platform, Part II, reiterates our objection to new taxes.	Nay	OTPA
82	CACR1	relating to nomination and appointment of officers. Providing that judges and the attorney general shall be elected. This constitutional amendment requires judges to be elected. The Platform, Part VII, urges us to “implement reasonable and periodic oversight of judicial officers”, and electing them does so.	Nay	ITL
83	CACR1	relating to the nomination and appointment of officers. Providing that judicial officers shall be confirmed by the legislature. This constitutional amendment requires judges to be appointed by the Governor and approved by the legislature. The Platform, Part VII, urges us to “implement reasonable and periodic oversight of judicial officers”, and this does so.	Nay	ITL

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
84	HB1188	relative to paycheck equity. This bill rewrites the equal pay statute, eliminating some of the acceptable reasons for a pay differential, such as shift work and other duties, and forbids employers to forbid employees to reveal their wages. This is extreme micromanagement of business, forbidden by the platform, Part I.	Nay	OTP
85	HB1404	relative to payroll cards. This bill adds even more disclaimers and requirements to the use of payroll cards, with even more “free” usage by the employee and more restrictions on the employer, apparently attempting to make payroll cards less attractive. This is extreme micromanagement of business, forbidden by the platform, Part I.	Nay	OTPA
86	HB1405	prohibiting an employer from using credit history in employment decisions. This bill forbids use of credit reports in hiring, despite that it provides a great deal of useful information to determine a person's suitability for a particular job. This is extreme micromanagement of business, forbidden by the platform, Part I.	Nay	OTPA
87	HB1266	relative to the appointment of the town clerk. This bill would enable towns to vote to have an appointed, rather than elected, town clerk. The Constitution, Part 2, Article 5, ensures election of officials, and the town clerk is one of the primary officials in most towns.	Yea	ITL
88	HB1476	exempting proprietorships from taxation under the business enterprise tax. Incorporated enterprises (Inc., LLC, PLC, PCC, type-S) are technically franchises of the State. A franchise is defined as the power granted by the State to do business in a manner not available to the general public (without liability). In 1903, the people of the State authorized the expansion of taxation to include additional forms of property such as franchises. If the business enterprise tax is lawful, it is because it is a franchise tax. If the business enterprise tax is a franchise tax, it cannot be levied on non- franchises such as proprietorships. A proprietorship is legally identical to its owner(s), and the owners are fully liable for the actions of the proprietorship. If the business enterprise tax cannot be levied on individuals, how can it be levied on the proprietorships with whom they are identical? This is entirely consistent with supreme court decisions as the distinction is solely in the class of property,	Nay	ITL
89	HB1477	exempting proprietorships from taxation under the business profits tax. As with HB1476, proprietorships are not franchises and therefore taxation is not lawful.	Nay	ITL
91	HB1573	discontinuing regional planning commissions and requiring the election of municipal planning board members. This bill would eliminate regional planning commissions (paid for by dues from localities, funded by local property taxes). Any centralized planning desired would be done by the governor's office of energy and planning (general fund). In addition, planning board members would need to be elected, rather than appointed. Regional planning boards gather most of their power from being able to distribute federal grants of one sort or another. The Platform, Part IX, warns us against accepting federal largess for rights and powers that belong to the states and the people.	Nay	ITL
92	HB1509	relative to including nonprofit charitable enterprises in the business enterprise tax and lowering the rate of the tax. This bill would tax the “unrelated business activity” of large charities under the BET and lower the rate of the BET tax from 0.75% to 0.68%, saving state businesses \$21 million, less that collected from the charities. The Platform, part II, urges us to “cut or eliminate taxes which inhibit enterprise”, and this bill would cut the BET by almost 10%.	Nay	ITL
93	HB1597	reducing the rate of tax on meals under the meals and rooms tax. This bill would set a separate, lower rate for meals, which is largely paid by New Hampshire citizens. With the economy recovering, increased revenues are projected to make this change revenue neutral to the state and a saving to everyone buying meals in the state. The Platform reminds us that “low taxes are the result of low spending”, and Voted against reducing the meals tax by 1% preventing a growth in revenue will help restrict a growth in spending.	Nay	ITL
94	HB1360	prohibiting impeded driving and use of certain electronic devices while driving. This bill greatly defines as criminally reckless such common activities as programming a GPS, calling home while stuck in traffic or stopped at a light, and completely forbids drivers under 18 from communicating, including by hands-free devices. This is an extreme and unwarranted attack on our freedoms to travel and go about our business, unhindered by the state. The Constitution, Part 1, Article 10, states “whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered ... the people may, and of right ought to reform the old.”	Nay	OTPA
95	HB1185	increasing the speed limit on a portion of I-89 to 70 miles per hour. This bill increases the speed limit on part of I-89 to its design speed, 70 mph. The Platform asserts that all people “have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, unimpeded by intrusive government regulation and control.”	Nay	ITL
97	HB1277	relative to grocery sales by stores licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. This bill deletes the requirement that convenience stores keep a minimum inventory of an assortment of groceries on hand at all times. For specialty tobacco, wine or beer stores, this is an unnecessary expense if their clients are not interested in grocery shopping. The Platform, Part I, requires us to minimize business regulations and intrusions.	Nay	ITL

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
98	HB1294	requiring that all providers be allowed to participate in the health exchange. This bill intends to ensure that all providers have a chance to participate in every insurance product sold on the exchange. It does not mandate that the insurance companies must accept every provider, only that they have a chance to negotiate. The Platform, Part III, urges us to “increase the use of market forces to improve health care and lower costs.”	Nay	ITL
99	HB1550	permitting the audio and video recording of a public official while in the course of his or her official duties. The NH constitution states it nicely: "All the magistrates and officers of government are ... at all times accountable Government, therefore, should be open, accessible, accountable and responsive." Removing the current prohibition on audio recording public officials will improve government transparency and accountability.	Yea	OTP
100	HB1621	redefining simple assault. This bill would remove the vague phrase "unprivileged physical contact" from the definition and add the basis of "offensive, threatening, or provocative" as the threshold for the crime of simple assault. The current statute is written broadly enough that grabbing somebody's arm or pushing him in a playful or protective manner is considered assault. While it may not be widely enforced, the current law has been abused and is an invitation for more wasted resources on victimless activities. This bill adds some clarity and reduces the chances of abusing the process through litigation. The Constitution, Part I, Article 18, directs us to ensure that penalties are proportionate to the offenses.	Nay	ITL
101	HB1247	requiring the department of education to share costs of implementing statewide online assessment technology requirements. This bill requires the state to pay for technology improvements necessary to comply with the online student assessments mandated by the change to Common Core. The Constitution, Article 28-a, forbids unfunded mandates, and because some of the richer or better connected school districts already have the technology doesn't make it less of a mandate on those that don't.	Nay	ITL
103	HB1507	relative to university system of New Hampshire in-state tuition rates for students domiciled in New Hampshire. This bill requires UNH to charge in-state tuition to a student who has established her domicile in New Hampshire. The Constitution, Part I, Article 11, states that any person 18 years old or over shall be considered an inhabitant for voting where he/she has their domicile. A person can also be elected into office, providing they meet other constitutional provisions, where they are domiciled. So, being domiciled here is the minimum basis for getting in-state tuition, and UNH should recognize that.	Nay	ITL
104	HB1305	relative to the definition of asbestos abatement. This bill exempts very small, recently built structures from asbestos inspections, since asbestos was banned as a building material in 1994. The Platform, Part I, advises us to “foster an attitude of assistance and cooperation with business,” and how cooperative is it to mandate an inspection for something that can't be there?	Nay	ITL
106	HB1539	relative to the repeal date of the certificate of need law. This bill seeks to repeal the NH CON in 2015, rather than wait until 2016 to do so. CON laws are obsolete and serve solely as barriers to free markets in health care. CON laws are intended to help to reduce health care costs, but there is no data that they actually do so. In states that have CON laws, there is zero data that demonstrates any health care cost savings, let alone any savings due to CON boards and actions of said boards. In addition, CON laws pose serious anti-competitive risks. Market incumbents typically use CON programs to forestall competitors from entering the health care market. The Platform, Part III, urges us to “increase the use of market forces to improve health care and lower costs.”	Nay	ITL
107	HB1325	relative to death with dignity for certain persons suffering from a terminal condition. This bill implements physician assisted suicide. The Platform, Part V, opposes this practice.	Yea	ITL
108	HB1345	relative to forfeiture of items used in connection with a drug offense. This bill forbids forfeiture of assets until after a conviction is obtained, and ends the current practice of awarding the proceeds to the law enforcement agencies involved in the arrest. Seizing assets from a person only accused of a crime violates the constitutional principle of innocent until proven guilty.	Nay	ITL
109	HB1474	relative to persons held in civil contempt. This bill forbids imprisoning persons for civil contempt if they would have to borrow money or sell their car or home to make the payment. Judges are currently required to conclude that the person can pay the fine, but in family courts, apparently, the sale of a car or home is often mandated. The Constitution, Part I, Article 18, requires punishments to be proportional to the crime.	Nay	ITL
112	HB1195	establishing a commission to study the impacts of the property tax on New Hampshire's residents, businesses, municipalities, and the economy. The property tax is clearly constitutional, traditional and largely under local control. The Platform, Part I, tells us to “maintain local control of spending and taxes designed to support local services.” This commission is loaded to recommend a state- wide non-property tax, ie an income tax.	Nay	OTPA
114	HB1601	relative to mandatory headlamp use. This bill requires headlight use from sunset to sunrise (instead of the current half hour of leeway on each end), and whenever it is raining or snowing. The Platform tells us that all people have “the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, unimpeded by intrusive government regulation and control.” If we don't trust our fellow citizens to know when to turn their headlights on, it's a sure thing we wouldn't trust them to pursue happiness their own way! Voted to	Nay	OTPA

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
116	HB1572	establishing a commission to create a New Hampshire state plan for Alzheimer's disease and requiring certain training and education programs regarding Alzheimer's	Nay	OTPA
		This bill, as amended, creates a 15 member, permanent commission to develop a plan for Alzheimer's and report annually on the plan – presumably they will be continually tweaking and updating the plan. This bill also requires the Police Standards and Training Council, in conjunction with this commission, to develop a training course for law enforcement on Alzheimer's: presumably the plan will let us know whether it is a part of the initial training, continuing education requirement, or an elective, since the bill doesn't. The Platform, Part II, requires us to “sunset programs and regulations to force periodic reevaluation.”		
117	HB1282	relative to consumer protection for propane fuel users.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill, as amended, creates a study committee on propane fuel contracts, and also changes the regulations on natural gas and oil suppliers who accept prepaid contracts. There's a new option for ensuring that they will have the financial resources to meet their contracts, and new reporting requirements, with a new \$100 fee. The Platform reiterates our opposition to new fees, as well as to increased business regulations.		
124	HB1403	establishing a state minimum hourly wage.	Nay	OTP
		This bill not only sets a state minimum wage, it sets it at \$1/hr over the federal minimum, increases it again in a year, and then indexes it to Consumer Pricing Index (CPI). This is all done without regard as to whether or not an employer can afford this, and without regard as to whether or not the economy is favorable or unfavorable. Minimum wages reduce employment for unskilled labor, especially young people, and increase costs for businesses that use low-skilled labor, and their customers. Getting a job, learning skills, and earning more by producing more will lift more people from poverty than a government mandate that cripples businesses. The Platform, Part I, urges us to support jobs and businesses in New Hampshire, and minimum wage increases kill jobs. Employers are best positioned to determine the financial benefit an individual will bring to that business, and the hourly rate that		
126	HB1633	relative to expanded gaming in New Hampshire.	Yea	ITL
		This bill is the governor's proposal to increase state revenues by expanding gambling, with one “high end” casino. The Platform, Part II, “reject expanded casino and video lottery gambling as a means to balance the budget or increase spending.”		
128	HB1393	relative to tuition payments for students attending a chartered public school in the student's district of residence.	Nay	ITL
		This bill requires a school district that sends all its elementary and/or secondary students to a school in another district to pay that same amount of tuition to a charter school that some students choose to attend. This equalizes the playing field for charter schools when competing for tuition with out of district high schools, for example, without affecting the sending school budget at all. This bill would not apply to a district that tuitions out only some of its students, while maintaining a school in the district. The Platform, Part IV, calls for us to “encourage school choice and competition.”		
129	HB1409	expanding the law against discrimination to prohibit housing discrimination against recipients of rental assistance and victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or	Nay	OTPA
		This bill would increase the “protected class” to include anyone who ever called the police to complain of domestic violence (everyone involved in a divorce, it seems). Landlords will be unable to choose their tenants on the basis of creditworthiness and compatibility with the property without being sued for discrimination. In addition, every landlord would be forced to accept Section 8 recipients in any number, whether they choose to enter into that contract with HUD or not, and whether or not their insurance costs increase. The Platform, Part I, reiterates our support to businesses.		
132	HB1452	relative to jury nullification.	Nay	ITL
		This bill shows the problem with trying to operate by rules rather than by principles. Last session, we approved jury nullification with a compromise position, that the defense might tell the jury of their authority. Since then, some prosecutors have started issuing contradictory instructions, confusing the jury. HB1452 puts the instructions back to the judge.		
134	HB1362	prohibiting enforcement of any federal law which bans certain firearms or limits firearm magazine size and establishing a criminal penalty for such enforcement.	Nay	ITL
		The Constitution, Part I, Article 2-a, states “All persons have the right to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves, their families, their property, and the state.” This is a stronger protection than the federal second amendment, and we must ensure that our rights are not infringed by federal rules.		
135	HB1541	allowing health insurance policies to be sold without mandates.	Nay	ITL
		Insurance policies without mandates are a great idea, offering more choices to consumers to buy just the coverage they value, rather than the one-size-is-more-than-big-enough-for-everyone policies mandated by Obamacare. The Platform, Part III, urges us to “ Allow free market driven health care plans and “a la carte” insurance plans free from government mandates.”		
140	HB1411	relative to restoring moneys to the department of health and human services.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill would spend \$7M (about half) of the 2012-13 surplus on HHS rather than putting it into the rainy day fund. As the platform (and Gov. Mel Thomson) says, "Low taxes are the result of low spending." The 14-15 budget was crafted just last year and agreed by the legislature and the governor. Shall we spend even more just because the people were a bit overtaxed in 12-13?		
141	HB1378	repealing sugar packet requirements.	Nay	ITL
		This bill repeals an obsolete, unenforced section of our statutes. The Platform, Part II, requires us to “sunset ... regulations to force periodic reevaluation,” and this obsolete regulation shouldn't continue.		

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
144	HB1264	relative to carrying of firearms by nonresidents. This bill, as originally presented, corrected an inequity in current law where residents of Vermont (which does not require a concealed carry license) in order to get a concealed carry license in NH must get a note from their police chief and supply more information than is required for a New Hampshire resident to get a license! These additional requirements are in the rules, which are an attempt to reconcile conflicting statutes; HB1264, as written, reconciles them more elegantly. The committee amendment replaces the entire bill with the creation of a study commission on gun violence, heavily stacked to produce restrictive gun control legislation for next year. The Constitution, Part 1, Art. 2-a, states "All persons have the right to keep and bear arms."	Yea	Recommit
145	HB1438	relative to the burden of proof for exceptions or exemptions in actions brought under the firearms laws of this state. This bill requires the prosecution to prove that the regular exemptions don't apply to a person accused of violating our firearms laws. While there is no evidence of malicious prosecution, "innocent until proven guilty" is a sound principle of common law and our Constitution, so all our laws ought to reflect it.	Nay	ITL
147	HB1101	relative to the recovery of overpayments by the retirement system and establishing a committee to study the policies and procedures of the retirement system for benefits This bill requires the retirement system to be more aggressive about recovering overpayments to beneficiaries, especially the expensive cases where a person and his employer mistakenly think a pensioner is eligible to work while still collecting his pension. Creating a committee to look into these cases and developing a recovery plan will help prevent the newspaper stories where some retirees collected over \$200K and are repaying \$20K over 20 years. The Platform, Part II, states we should "ensure public employee benefits are similar to and do not exceed those of the private sector."	Nay	ITL
148	HB435	relative to funding for chartered public school pupils. This bill would simplify the calculations of state "adequacy aid" for charter schools by setting it at half the average total cost in other public schools. The Platform, Part IV, urges us to "encourage school choice and competition," and increasing state funding to charter schools by almost 6% (just over \$1 million) is a reasonable way to do so.	Nay	Interim Study
151	HB1624	modernizing the juvenile justice system to ensure rehabilitation of juveniles and preservation of juvenile rights. This has most of the same effect of HB 525, see above. The high cost of HHS confinement of young offenders still needs to be weighed against the benefits of handling 17 year-olds as juveniles. The amendment sets up a mechanism to study how juvenile offenders can be served more efficiently. It also eliminates a report which is not necessary for the implementation of the program. The Platform, Part I, requires us to "keep state government lean."	Yea	OTPA
153	HB1242	relative to deductibles, coinsurance, and out-of-pocket maximums under health insurance policies. This bill, as amended, mandates a brand new and complex system of credits and record keeping to ensure that persons changing to the Obamacare mandated calendar year policy do not need to meet two deductibles in one year. The Platform, Part III, recommends the use of "insurance plans free from government mandates," and considering the rareness of this problem, and the complexity of the fix, interim study seems more appropriate.	Nay	OTPA
157	HB1570	establishing a paint stewardship program. This bill sets up a complex scheme of paint disposal, funded by a new fee on all paint sold in the state and operated by a non-profit with state oversight. The Platform warns us against new fees and taxes, as well as the growth of government: low taxes are the result of low spending. Is the disposal of unused paint such a problem that we have to set up a million dollar plus program to "fix" it?	Nay	OTPA
159	HB1635	relative to community mental health programs and making appropriations therefor. This bill uses over \$11M in "surplus" funds to fund the community mental health lawsuit settlement. As the minority points out, this cost is less than half of 1% of the HHS budget, which should be able to absorb this cost. When combined with HB 1411, above, the entire surplus from last term will have been spent on HHS, and then some. The Platform, Part I, requires us to "keep state government lean."	Nay	OTP
161	HB1503	including "fetus" in the definition of "another" for the purpose of certain criminal offenses. This bill, as written, includes a fetus in the criminal statutes for murder, manslaughter, negligent homicide, and abetting suicide, so that it is a crime to negligently or intentionally cause the death of a fetus (except, of course, in medical situations with the mother's consent.) The committee amendment creates additional penalties when a pregnant woman is killed and the baby is killed as well, but there would be no possibility of prosecution if the mother lives. In addition, the crime is redefined as a homicide or negligent manslaughter "that causes a miscarriage or stillbirth" so they don't need to consider the fetus as a person. The Platform reiterates that "all life is sacred, from conception to natural death" and a baby is deserves no less protection before birth than after.	Nay	Adopt 14-0412h

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
164	HB263	(New Title) relative to reporting a person as medically unfit to drive. This bill, as amended, grants criminal and civil immunity to health workers who report their patients to the Department of Safety as being unsafe to drive. It does not mention what the Department of Safety is to do with this information. A review of the law suggests that they can revoke a license without retesting. This bill is a complete violation of RSA 329:26 which ensures us that: "The confidential relations and communications between a physician ... and the patient ... are placed on the same basis as those provided by law between attorney and client, and, except as otherwise provided by law, no such physician ... shall be required to disclose such privileged communications. ..." Beyond our fourth-amendment and federal HIPAA privacy rights, the platform says that we will "Protect the privacy of individuals from government snooping."	Nay	OTPA
165	HB1213	prohibiting the purchase of alcohol or tobacco products with electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards. This bill simply forbids use of EBT cards, or cash from EBT cards, for these products, as we already forbid EBT card usage in strip clubs, liquor stores, or gambling dens. Since there is no automatic way to control cash purchases, this essentially sets our expectations of what public assistance will be used for. Since the Platform is based on individual liberty and responsibility, it is our position that public assistance is a hand up, not a handout, and we expect the recipients to be as frugal with our money as we would be in similar circumstances.	Nay	Interim Study
180	SB413	relative to access to health insurance coverage. This bill expands Medicaid in New Hampshire, relying on the promise of federal funding to create a new entitlement program. The Platform, Part III, says we should "increase the use of market forces to improve health care and lower costs," and this program is a giant step away from the market and towards government control.	Nay	OTP
181	HB1504	providing that life begins at conception. The Platform: "We believe that life is sacred, from conception to natural death," and this bill supports that position.	Nay	ITL
182	HB1602	relative to the divestiture of PSNH assets. This bill, as amended, grants to the Public Utilities Commission the authority to order PSNH to divest some or all of its generating facilities, if it finds that to be in the economic benefit of the retail customers. Since PSNH is in the business of selling energy in a competitive market, one would suppose that they would be more effective in that determination than the PUC. As the Platform states, "we believe in free people, free markets and free enterprise."	Nay	OTPA
185	HB1239	relative to the implementation of new educational standards. This bill is about open and transparent government. It addresses the ongoing conversations about the cost of common core by requiring the BOE, DOE and local district to analyze the costs for implementation. It also requires that for any NEW standards the BOE and DOE to do a fiscal analysis of costs and an evaluation of proposed standards. In addition, public hearings will be required in each executive council district. We believe that it is better to have these discussions prior to standard adoption rather than later, since the Constitution, Article 28-a, forbids unfunded mandates.	Nay	ITL
187	HB1432	delaying implementation of certain statewide assessments and studying the effects of delaying implementation of certain curriculum changes in the public schools. Interim Study only serves to further delay the bureaucracy in providing data and recommendations to the legislative oversight committee regarding smarter balanced assessment and the statewide assessment program. There is an undefined cost to the state wide assessment, including broad band infrastructure, and the Constitution, Article 28-a, forbids unfunded mandates.	Nay	Interim Study
189	HB1508	terminating state participation in the common core educational standards. New Hampshire should strive for the highest standards and do better than common core. Common core is the result of the merging of big business and big technology. It has been adopted, including in New Hampshire, only because it is linked to the carrot of federal funds. These standards are the opposite of local control: standards are copyrighted, can only be changed by 15%, and they are directly linked to the mandated state-wide assessments. The Platform, Part IV, insists on local control of education policy and "the nation's highest competency and accountability standards" which are not common core.	Nay	ITL
193	HB1379	excluding firearms records from public records subject to disclosure under the right-to-know law. This bill weakens the existing protections from disclosure by making firearms records available to more government agencies, with fewer restrictions. The Platform, Part II, requires us to "protect the privacy of individuals from government snooping."	Yea	ITL
197	SB405	requiring the registration of radon mitigation system installers with the board of home inspectors. This bill registers another profession, in the guise of protecting the public from incompetent tradespeople. This one is unique in that no consumers testified as to being victimized, and no installers came out to demand to be licensed. Everything was by hearsay. The Platform, Part I, requires us to "minimize business regulations, permits, licenses..."	Nay	OTPA
198	SB295	prohibiting an employer from using credit history in employment decisions. This bill creates yet another protected class that can sue for imagined discrimination in employment, violating federal law in the process. Employers must be able to use all the tools they need to ensure their employees are suited for the job. The Platform, Part I, requires us to "minimize business regulations."	Nay	OTPA

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
199	SB390	(New Title) prohibiting discrimination against employees who are victims of domestic violence and establishing a committee to study the protection of employees from This bill creates yet another protected class that can sue for imagined discrimination in employment. Employers do not need any further restrictions on who they choose to hire, they need the best person they can find. The Constitution, Part 1, Article 10, prohibits laws for the benefit of “any one man, family, or class of men.”	Nay	OTP
201	SB215	authorizing benefit corporations. This bill creates a new class of corporation that, in addition to its other goals, intends to create a “public benefit.” Since there is no hard definition of such, nor any criteria for evaluating progress towards the benefit, nor any penalties for not doing so, (only for failure to report), it's hard to see a benefit corporation as anything but a public relations scam. The Platform, Part I, requires us to “minimize business regulations.”	Nay	OTP
205	SB367	(New Title) requiring adjustment of the road toll according to changes in the Consumer Price Index, eliminating certain ramp tolls on the Everett turnpike in the This bill increases the gas tax by about four cents per gallon immediately, authorizes automatic further increases, and allocates all increased revenues to the DOT. It specifies how the money is to be used: first to pay off \$200 million in new bonds to widen I-93, then road and bridge maintenance, including the 12% share for localities. It also eliminates the Exit 12 ramp toll in Merrimack. The Platform, Part II, not only opposes taxes and fees, but also requires us to prioritize programs. While road and bridge maintenance is a high priority item, a tax increase might not be necessary if less of the highway fund was diverted away from it.	Nay	OTP
209	SB207	relative to paycheck equity. This bill is unnecessary because wage discrimination based on gender is already statutorily prohibited under the federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, as well as in RSA 275:37. Additionally, the bill prohibits the employers from making rules, signing agreements or disciplining employees for disclosing their salary, wages or benefits. Our Platform, Part I, requires us to “minimize business regulations.” This bill adds more regulation, causing further government intrusion into business management practices.	Nay	OTP
211	SB375	establishing a committee to study the creation of a flood mitigation fund for private property owners. This bill creates a committee to study “the creation of a flood mitigation fund for private property owners.” The majority amendment adds “and municipal” after “private.” This is unnecessary because “flood mitigation fund” is another way of saying “flood insurance” and insurance is a normal function of the private sector. Insurance efficiently spreads shared costs among those at risk. Our platform wisely says we should “privatize programs and functions that can be handled more effectively by the private sector.”	Nay	OTPA
213	SB91	relative to drug use not approved by the Food and Drug Administration. This bill adds yet another mandate to health insurance. The Platform, Part III, urges us to resist mandates.	Nay	OTPA
214	SB317	relative to trafficking in persons. This bill expands the definition of human trafficking, establishes a new felony, that of compelling a person under 18 into sexual service, and confirms that a person compelled to perform such acts is not guilty of prostitution or juvenile delinquency. A victim of human trafficking is also entitled to sue the traffickers for damages. The Platform, Part VI, urges us to “establish strict laws against sexual predators” and human traffickers are among the worst predators.	Yea	OTPA
217	SB394	relative to the recognition of out of state marriages, uniform marriage recognition law, civil union recognition, and gender neutral references. While not technically against the Platform, this bill declares “spouse,” “next of kin,” “immediate family,” and other gender neutral terms as “gender specific.” Other unintended consequences are likely in such a sweeping change.	Nay	OTP
221	SB366	relative to video lottery and table gaming. This is a two-casino gambling bill. The platform says we “Reject expanded casino and video lottery gambling as a means to balance the budget or increase spending,” and the minority report makes it clear that this bill is all about the revenue.	Yea	ITL
224	SB366	relative to video lottery and table gaming This is a two-casino gambling bill. The platform says we “Reject expanded casino and video lottery gambling as a means to balance the budget or increase spending,” and the minority report makes it clear that this bill is all about the revenue. For those tempted to vote for reconsideration and against the ITL “to hear the amendments,” please consider the likelihood of passing your preferred amendment this year.	Nay	Reconsider
225	SB329	relative to advertising alcoholic beverages on billboards. This bill allows alcohol advertising on billboards, with all the same content restrictions as other forms of advertising. Billboards advertising alcohol are also forbidden near schools. The Platform, Part I, urges us to “minimize business regulations,” and this does.	Nay	ITL
226	SB203	relative to permissible uses of electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards. This bill simply forbids use of EBT cards, or cash from EBT cards, for various products, as we already forbid EBT card usage in strip clubs, liquor stores, or gambling dens. Because there is no automatic way to control cash purchases, this essentially sets our expectations of what public assistance will be used for. Since the Platform is based on individual liberty and responsibility, it is our position that public assistance is a hand up, not a handout, and we expect the recipients to be as frugal with our money as we would be in similar circumstances.	Nay	Interim Study

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
227	SB248	establishing a committee to study policies and procedures for the development and maintenance of state-owned abandoned rail corridors.	Nay	Adopt 14-1452h
		The committee amendment to this otherwise harmless bill adds a photo enforcement process for toll evaders who go through the cash lanes, in addition to the current photo enforcement in the EZ Pass lanes. The undefined but probably significant cost of setting up this system, plus the invasion of privacy (photos of offenders will be kept indefinitely, even if it is an error) violate the Platform, part II: "protect the privacy of individuals from government snooping," and "justify expenditures against measurable benefits."		
228	SB241	establishing the division of economic development fund.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill creates a new dedicated fund to accept gifts and grants, allowing DRED to spend more than its budgeted allotment. The Platform, Part II, requires we "prioritize programs to ensure effective spending," and dedicated funds are intended to prevent this.		
235	SB207	relative to paycheck equity.	Nay	OTP
		This bill is unnecessary because wage discrimination based on gender is already statutorily prohibited under the federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, as well as in RSA 275:37. Additionally, the bill prohibits the employers from making rules, signing agreements or disciplining employees for disclosing their salary, wages or benefits. Our Platform, Part I, requires us to "minimize business regulations." This bill adds more regulation, causing further government intrusion into business management practices.		
238	SB390	(New Title) prohibiting discrimination against employees who are victims of domestic violence and establishing a committee to study the protection of employees from	Nay	OTP
		This bill creates yet another protected class that can sue for imagined discrimination in employment. Employers do not need any further restrictions on who they choose to hire, they need the best person they can find. The Constitution, Part 1, Article 10, prohibits laws for the benefit of "any one man, family, or class of men." The minority amendment simply creates a committee to study how to protect employees from the crimes of domestic violence, stalking, etc, and should be supported.		
243	SB120	relative to political contributions and expenditures and relative to reporting by political committees.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill, as amended, attempts to increase transparency in political activities by requiring registration and reporting by non-political groups and organizations who chose to speak on a particular issue. However, the new definitions are confusing and in conflict with federal laws; requiring registering and reporting by advocacy groups might well blur the distinction between political organizations and others. The Constitution, Part 1, Article 22, states; "Free speech and liberty of the press are essential to the security of freedom in a state. They ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved." Political speech is the very essence of free speech.		
244	SB374	establishing a commission to review and make recommendations to standardize and make uniform the definitions of "domicile" and "residency" in state statutes.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill creates a commission to study the multiple uses of these not exactly interchangeable words in our statutes, which is worthwhile. The committee amendment redefines "resident" by deleting "domicile" from the definition, in only one statute, and therefore is liable to unintended consequences. The Constitution uses "domicile" to define voting rights in Part 1, Article 11.		
245	SB308	relative to innovation in the delivery of health care.	Nay	OTPA
		The original bill set up an involved mechanism for state-level anti-trust review of proposed hospital mergers and cooperative ventures. This would give them some protection against possible prosecution by the Federal Trade Commission. This is a very complex issue where it is unclear whether the cure is better than the disease. The committee's amendment turns the bill into a study committee, but it also adds a one-time \$300,000 tax on hospitals that would be spent on writing a state health plan. The Platform, Part I, reiterates our opposition to new taxes.		
246	SB415	transferring surplus revenues to the revenue stabilization reserve account.	Nay	Interim Study
		This bill would put the remaining \$15 million surplus from the last biennium into the rainy day fund. Recently bond rating agencies criticized the state for an inadequate surplus and underfunded pension funds. This would be a small step to alleviate those problems. When the current budget was written it was anticipated that the previous biennium's Republican budget would produce a \$57 million surplus. Rather than send it to the rainy day fund, as required by statute, all that money was spent in the current budget. However, last biennium actually produced a \$72 million surplus, thus leaving us with \$15 million. As the platform says "Low taxes are the result of low spending." Saving is the opposite of spending!		
248	SB220	relative to the regulation of electricians by the electricians' board.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill allows the electricians' board to charge when requested to perform an electrical inspection and adopts the 2014 version of the electrical code. The Platform, Part 1, reiterates our opposition to new taxes and fees.		
253	SB389	(New Title) relative to the enforcement of motor vehicle laws by officers of the fish and game department.	Nay	OTPA
		This bill authorizes game wardens to enforce the motor vehicle laws, using their existing police powers to enforce the hunting and fishing laws. However, their current authority allows them to search without a warrant on "reasonable suspicion" of violating game laws; police need "probable cause." The Constitution, Part 1, Article 19, requires a warrant for all searches. The Burt floor amendment requires "probable cause" for warrantless searches and should be supported, but the bill still has two many issues with the authority and responsibility of game officers to support.		

HRA Recommendations with Analyses

ID	bill no	title	HRA	motion
262	SB319	relative to access to reproductive health care facilities. The Bill of Rights guarantees our freedom of speech and freedom of religion, even the public expression of religion. The First Amendment of the US Constitution, and Part 1, Article 22 of the NH Constitution prohibits our state and federal governments from creating laws that restrict speech based on its content. This hits at the heart of our liberty. Without freedom of speech, all our other rights are at risk.	Nay	OTPA
267	SB261	(New Title) allowing the commissioner of administrative services to administer the health benefits of certain retirees of the State Employees, Association of New This bill codifies the practice of enrolling employees and current retirees of the SEA in the state employees' health plan, at the SEA's expense. The Platform, Part II, requires us to "privatize programs and functions that can be handled more effectively by the private sector," and providing health care for employees and retirees of a private organization certainly fits.	Nay	Adopt CofC Report
272	HB421	relative to regulation of real estate brokerage and sales by the real estate commission. This bill makes a number of changes to the real estate practice act, increasing the authority of the board over non- licensed individuals and increasing the continuing education requirement by 25%. The Platform, Part I, urges us to "minimize business regulations, permits, licenses, and paperwork."	Nay	Adopt CofC Report
273	HB532	relative to energy efficiency and clean energy districts. This bill would allow towns or village districts to create special districts and borrow money to fund energy efficiency improvements in private property – primarily commercial property - in these areas. The Constitution, Part 2, Article 5, states "the general court shall not authorize any town to loan or give its money or credit directly or indirectly for the benefit of any corporation."	Nay	Adopt CofC Report
275	HB1167	relative to exemptions from boiler inspection requirements. This bill changes the inspection exemption from "private residences" to "buildings used exclusively as private residences." This would seem to require more boiler inspections, as home offices or shops would now not qualify for the exemption. The Platform, Part I, calls for us to "minimize business regulations."	Nay	Adopt CofC Report
276	HB1188	relative to paycheck equity. This bill is unnecessary because wage discrimination based on gender is already statutorily prohibited under the federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, as well as in RSA 275:37. Additionally, the bill prohibits the employers from making rules, signing agreements or disciplining employees for disclosing their salary, wages or benefits. Our Platform, Part I, requires us to "minimize business regulations." This bill adds more regulation, causing further government intrusion into business management practices.	Nay	Adopt CofC Report
277	HB1410	including household and domesticated animals under the domestic violence protection statute. This bill expands the definition of "domestic violence" to include cruelty to animals. Since charges of domestic violence bar one from buying guns, one's constitutional rights to self protection could be jeopardized by this change. The constitution, Part 1, Article 18, "all punishments ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offense," and this isn't.	Nay	Adopt CofC Report