

2018

LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD

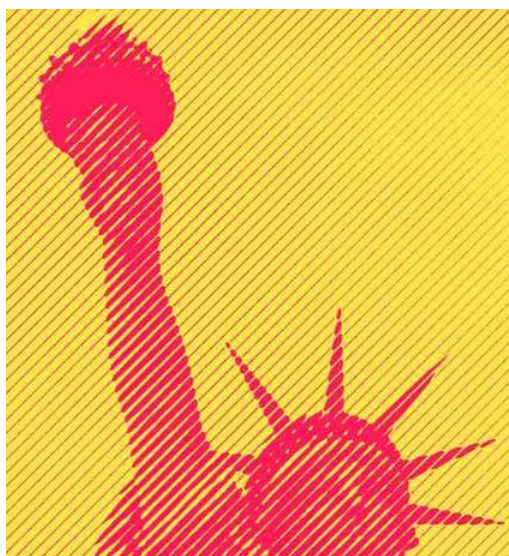
ACLU
New Hampshire

WHY A SCORECARD?

We created our first legislative scorecard to let Granite Staters know where their legislators stand on a variety of civil liberties issues. We hope Granite Staters will use this scorecard to give our state representatives and senators feedback on their votes from the 2018 legislative session. We encourage people to review how their legislators voted on specific issues and not rely on just the overall percentage. Direct communication with legislators, particularly about specific issues and bills, is a valuable way to encourage them to stand up for and protect our civil liberties.

WHY WE INCLUDED CERTAIN BILLS

A key priority was to include a variety of topics. This is why, for example, we only included one of the six bills aimed at restricting women's reproductive rights this session. Our second priority was to include those bills on which ACLU-NH was particularly active. This is caveated by the fact that we could only include those bills on which there were roll call votes. Many bills are done by voice vote or division vote, which do not record individual votes by name.



EXPLANATION OF TERMS:

Ought to pass (OTP)

A motion in support of the bill. It moves the bill forward in the legislative process.

Inexpedient to legislate (ITL)

A motion in opposition to a bill. It kills the bill in that chamber.

Interim Study

A motion not to move the bill forward in this session. It enables more time to study the merits of the bill, with an option to recommend the same or similar legislation next session if warranted.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

SB593 Repeal of the Death Penalty

SB593 would have replaced the death penalty with life in prison without the possibility of parole, for those convicted of capital murder after January 2019. New Hampshire is the only state in New England that retains the death penalty. This archaic practice is unfair, discriminatory, and fraught with error. The decision between life and death turns too often on race, geography, and the quality of legal counsel. It fails to protect the innocent, as over 165 people have been exonerated from death row across the country. Here in New Hampshire, our criminal justice system is not infallible. It is dangerous to believe that an innocent person cannot be wrongfully convicted in our state. The death penalty does not act as a deterrent; in fact, states without the death penalty have a lower murder rate than states with the death penalty.

- ACLU supported
- Passed the House 223 - 116
- Passed the Senate 14-10
- Governor vetoed

HB1477 Annulment of Marijuana Offenses that are no Longer Offenses

Last year, New Hampshire decriminalized up to ¼ of an ounce of marijuana. However, decriminalization is not complete if people remain burdened by criminal records for a crime that no longer exists in our state. The next step is to provide annulments for those with a prior conviction for marijuana possession, which now only results in a civil violation. Allowing for the annulment of previous marijuana convictions not only completes our decriminalization effort, it helps Granite Staters get back to work and be more productive members of our communities, as criminal records can and do serve as barriers to jobs, housing, and education.

- ACLU supported
- Passed the House 314 - 24
- Died in the Senate 10-14

DUE PROCESS

CACR22 Threat to Due Process

This constitutional amendment (CACR), also known as “Marsy’s Law,” sought to enshrine in our state constitution a poorly worded, out-of-state formula for victims’ rights. The formula consisted of such overly expansive and ambiguous language, it was impossible to know how courts would interpret the language or what the unintended consequences would be. Some of CACR22’s enumerated rights could have conflicted directly with defendants’ constitutional rights. When a defendant’s right is denied or infringed upon, the result is to strengthen the hand of government against its citizen. Victims’ rights are fundamentally different from defendants’ rights and cannot be equated. Defendants’ rights are rights against the state. They serve as a necessary check on government overreach, preventing the government from arresting and imprisoning anyone, at any time, for any reason. This is why defendants’ rights are in the constitution, not because they are more valued than victims’ rights but because they relate directly to the state. Victims’ rights are primarily rights against the defendant – one individual’s rights against another individual. They do not curb government power. Even more fundamentally, as a constitutional amendment, the NH legislature would have lost the flexibility to fix the language when unintended consequences to due process and defendants’ rights arose.

- ACLU opposed
- Passed the Senate 21 - 3
- ITL’d in the House 284 - 51
- Indefinitely postponed by the House, preventing this subject from being considered by the House for the rest of session

PRIVACY

CACR16 Right to Privacy for Personal Information

This constitutional amendment (CACR) would enshrine in our state constitution a specific right to privacy with regards to personal information, such as medical records, online histories, and financial information. Until the late 20th and early 21st century, statutory protection and the state’s libertarian spirit were by and large adequate to manage intrusions on personal information. That is no longer true in this digital age when personal data is readily accessible online. The onslaught of governmental and commercial intrusions into our informational privacy is an overwhelming and seemingly unstoppable tide. Increasingly, our statutory protections are more patchwork than comprehensive as the potential intrusions diversify and multiply. This CACR would update our privacy protections to respond to today’s technology and online reality.

- ACLU supported
- Passed the House 235 - 96 (division vote)
- Passed the Senate 15 - 9
- Will be on the ballot in November

HB1627 Strengthen Privacy Protections in Response to Drones

This bill would have updated the right to privacy to the ever-evolving use and technology of drones by making it a misdemeanor to use drones over someone’s private property wherein they have a reasonable expectation of privacy. Think of your family sitting outside in your fenced-in backyard; think of always having to keep your shades drawn for fear of neighborhood drone operators spying on you; and think of an angry boy/girlfriend of your child operating a drone hovering around your house. New Hampshire has been at the forefront of privacy protections, and that should include in responding to the mounting prevalence of drones.

- ACLU supported
- Passed the House 175-159
- Sent to interim study in the Senate by voice vote

HB471 Collection of Personalized Data about People who undergo Abortion

This bill would have required hospitals and clinics to provide personalized data to the government on patients who undergo an abortion. This would have been a severe privacy violation, as the data collected could be used to re-identify patients. The government has no compelling need for such data or for targeting abortion procedures exclusively. Such data is not collected on any other medical procedure. Moreover, such data collection would have burdened taxpayers due to costs in setting up and maintaining the data storage system.

- ACLU opposed
- ITL’d in the House by a vote of 100-200

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

SB421 Increasing Access to Contraception

SB421 strengthens New Hampshire's Contraceptive Equity Law by adding the no co-pay protections that exist under federal law, and by adding a requirement that coverage must include a 12-month supply of prescribed contraception at each dispensing interval. The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized, "[t]he ability of women to participate equally in the economic and social life of the nation has been facilitated by their ability to control their reproductive lives." (*Planned Parenthood of Se. Pa. v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992)). Contraception offers people the tools to decide whether and when to become a parent, which is critical to equal participation in society. This bill builds on New Hampshire's longstanding commitment to reproductive rights and to ensuring people are able to access affordable contraception.

- ACLU supported
- Passed the Senate 22-1
- Passed the House 219-111
- Governor signed

HB1721 Attempt to Deny Access to Abortion

This bill would have imposed an undue burden on the constitutional right to access abortion by making it all but impossible for abortion providers to treat patients. The bill aimed to prevent coercive abortions, but targeted health care providers rather than those doing the "coercing." It wrongly asserted that abortion providers encourage clients to make a decision about abortion quickly. Health care providers have to acquire independent informed consent before providing abortion services. This is standard medical practice. Under this bill, a woman could be branded a "vulnerable person" merely because of her general views towards abortion, which would make her informed consent inherently suspect. Courts have not hesitated to strike down similar provisions to those in this bill because they make the provision of abortion services too risky for providers, chilling the provision of a constitutionally protected health care service.

- ACLU opposed
- ITL'd in the House by a vote of 200-154

IMMIGRATION

SB525 Discrimination of People Based on Immigration Status

This bill would have restricted state funds for the university system and adult education programs to only "legal residents," a term that was not defined in the bill and is not found in state or federal law. The effect of the bill would have been to discriminate against students based on their immigration status. As such, the bill risked violating the Equal Protection Clause. The U.S. Supreme Court has specifically noted that a state's intent to conserve benefits for citizens is not a legitimate reason for denying such benefits to aliens. The Senate amended the bill to apply only to adult education programs and not to the university system. While this bill ideally would have been ITL'd, there was bipartisan consensus to send it to interim study. The ACLU-NH supported this bipartisan compromise.

- ACLU opposed
- ITL motion failed 11-13 (scored vote). Subsequently passed the Senate with an amendment
- Sent to interim study in the House by a vote of 233 - 97

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

SB193 Violation of the Separation of Church and State

This bill would have created "education savings accounts," wherein public money would go into an account that parents could then use to send their child to private school, including to religious schools. As a result, it would have enabled taxpayer dollars to be spent on religious education in violation of the NH Constitution. The NH Constitution mandates strict separation of church and state, and includes explicit prohibitions on using taxpayer dollars to support religious education. Moreover, the NH Supreme Court has made clear that the constitution bars any circumvention or indirect use of tax funds for religious instruction.

- ACLU opposed
- Passed the Senate 14 - 9
- Sent to interim study in the House by a vote of 170 - 159

SB1636 Violation of the Separation of Church and State

After SB193 was sent to interim study on the House Floor, the Senate added the contents of a previous version of SB193 as an amendment to SB1636. The Senate made no effort to fix the constitutional flaw in SB193. Just like SB193, the amended version of SB1636 would have enabled taxpayer dollars to be spent on religious education in violation of the NH Constitution.

- ACLU opposed the Senate amendment (took no position on original bill)
- Amendment adopted in the Senate by a vote of 14 - 10
- House voted down the amendment by a vote of 180 - 163

TRANSGENDER RIGHTS

HB1319 Protection Against Discrimination for Transgender Individuals

This bill protects transgender Granite Staters from discrimination in housing, employment, and public accommodations. Transgender individuals face disproportionate rates of discrimination, harassment, and violence in all areas of life. Since 1998, New Hampshire's laws against discrimination have included protections on the basis of sexual orientation, but have included no explicit protections based on gender identity. This means a transgender person was at risk of being fired from a job, evicted from their home, or denied access to or equal treatment in public accommodation, based solely on their gender identity. HB1319 changed this by affirming the dignity of transgender Granite Staters and ensuring their fair and equal protection under the law.

- ACLU supported
- Passed the House 195-129
- Passed the Senate 14-10
- Governor signed

SB331 Denial of Health Care to Transgender Granite Staters

SB331 sought to prevent Medicaid from covering gender-affirming healthcare. Transgender Granite Staters need and deserve health care, just like everyone else. Many transgender people require medical care to bring their body into alignment with who they really are. Gender transition-related care is neither cosmetic nor elective; it is recognized by the medical community as medically necessary for the treatment of gender dysphoria. The American Medical Association supports public and private health insurance coverage for these types of medically-necessary health care and opposes the exclusions that SB331 would have created. Moreover, passage of this bill would have resulted in New Hampshire falling out of compliance with state and federal law, which prevent discrimination in the provision of medically-necessary care.

- ACLU opposed
- Died in the Senate 12-12 (tie vote does not advance a bill)

HB1560 Denial of Health Care to Transgender Granite Staters

This bill was a carbon copy of SB331. The same bill was introduced in both the Senate and the House. Thankfully, it died in both chambers.

- ACLU opposed
- ITL'd in the House by a vote of 188 to 140

VOTING RIGHTS

HB1264 Post-Election Poll Tax

The bill would require individuals to obtain a New Hampshire driver's license and car registration if they vote in the state, effectively implementing a post-election poll tax that would disproportionately impact certain people, including college students and active military members. Court decisions have repeatedly made clear that college students have the right to vote in the state in which they live and attend school. History is replete with unfortunate examples of legislatures unconstitutionally restricting the voting rights of populations they deem unworthy. HB1264 is just the latest example.

- ACLU opposed
- Passed the House 171-144
- Passed the Senate 14-10
- Governor signed

HB1772 Online Voter Registration

This bill finally would have brought online voter registration (OVR) to New Hampshire. In this modern era when we do nearly everything online, it is outdated to insist still that people go to city hall to register to vote. Moreover, OVR is cheaper and more accurate than paper registrations. We all have an interest in keeping our voter rolls as accurate and up to date as possible. OVR is one of the most efficient ways of doing that on a rolling basis. OVR is more the norm today than not, with 37 states and the District of Columbia providing it. If New Hampshire waits much longer, we risk being the last in the nation to modernize our electoral practices.

- ACLU supported
- ITL'd in the House by a vote of 179 - 128

2018

LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD KEY



The Representative or Senator voted with the ACLU



Fields left blank opposed the ACLU



Fields with the letter "A" indicate absent for the vote. Absences do not impact percentage.

Scores are not provided for legislators who were absent for more than 50% of the votes.

HOUSE

	Criminal Justice		Due Process	Privacy	Reproductive Rights	Separation of Church and State	Transgender Rights	Voting Rights	ACLU %				
	SB 593	HB 1477	CACR 22	HB1627	HB 471	SB 421	HB 1721	SB 193	HB 1319	HB 1560	HB 1772	HB 1264	ACLU %
D Abbott, Michael	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
R Abear, Marc	👎		👎	👎							👎		27%
R Abel, Richard	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	91%
R Abrami, Patrick	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎			👎			58%
D Aldrich, Glen	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎					👎			42%
R Alicea, Caroletta	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	n/a
D Allen, Mary	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎		80%
D Almy, Susan	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
D Altschiller, Debra	👎	👎			👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	83%
R Ames, Richard	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
D Ammon, Keith	👎	👎	👎	👎									33%
R Avellani, Lino		👎	👎	👎									25%
L Ayala, Jessica	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	88%
D Backus, Robert	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	83%
D Bailey, Brad		👎	👎	👎	👎				👎	👎	👎		50%
D Baldasaro, Alfred		👎	👎	👎		👎							20%
D Barnes, Arthur		👎	👎	👎	👎				👎	👎		👎	44%
R Baroody, Benjamin	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
D Barry, Richard	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		n/a
R Bartlett, Christy	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
D Bates, David		👎	👎	👎		👎	👎						20%
R Bean, Philip	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎				56%
D Beaudoin, Steven		👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎			👎	👎	29%
D Beaulieu, Jane	👎	👎			👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	80%
R Belanger, James	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎					55%
D Bennett, Travis	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
R Berch, Paul	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
R Berrien, Skip	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	91%
R Berube, Roger	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	80%
D Biggie, Barbara	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎						45%
D Binford, David		👎	👎	👎							👎		20%
R Bixby, Peter	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	83%
D Bordenet, John	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
R Bouldin, Amanda	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
R Boutin, Skylar	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	29%

HOUSE

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	SB 593	HB 1477	CACR 22	HB1627	HB 471	SB 421	HB 1721	SB 193	HB 1319	HB 1560	HB 1772	HB 1264	ACLU %
R Bove, Martin		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎			64%
R Brewster, Michael	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎			👎		n/a
R Brown, Duane			👎	👎							👎		18%
D Buco, Thomas			👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎			👎	56%
R Burns, Charlie		👎	👎	👎					👎	👎	👎	👎	29%
D Burrige, Delmar	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
R Burt, John	👎	👎	👎	👎									33%
D Burton, Wayne	👎	👎			👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	83%
D Butler, Edward	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	90%
R Byron, Frank		👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎				👎	55%
D Cahill, Michael	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
D Cali-Pitts, Jacqueline	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	83%
D Campion, Polly	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
R Carr, John		👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎			👎		25%
D Carson, Clyde	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
R *Chandler, Gene	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	n/a
D Chandley, Shannon	👎	👎			👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	82%
R Chase, Francis	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		n/a
R Chirichiello, Brian		👎	👎	👎		👎	👎		👎	👎		👎	33%
R Christensen, Chris		👎	👎	👎		👎	👎		👎	👎			55%
R Christie, Rick		👎	👎	👎									25%
D Cilley, Jacalyn	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	92%
D Cleaver, Skip	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	90%
D Cloutier, John	👎	👎			👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	75%
R Comeau, Ed	👎	👎	👎	👎									33%
R Comtois, Barbara	👎	👎	👎	👎									33%
D Conley, Casey	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	88%
D Connors, Erika	👎	👎			👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	91%
R Cook, Allen	👎	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎					40%
R Copp, Anne			👎	👎									17%
R Cordelli, Glenn	👎	👎	👎	👎									33%
D Cornell, Patricia	👎	👎	👎		👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	89%
R Costable, Michael	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	50%
D Cote, David	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	n/a
R Crawford, Karel	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	88%

*Speaker of the House does not vote except to break a tie.

HOUSE

	Criminal Justice		Due Process	Privacy	Reproductive Rights		Separation of Church and State		Transgender Rights	Voting Rights		ACLU %	
	SB 593	HB 1477	CACR 22	HB1627	HB 471	SB 421	HB 1721	SB 193	HB 1319	HB 1560	HB 1772	HB 1264	ACLU %
D Cushing, Robert "Renny"	🔻	🔻		🔻	🟡	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	91%
R Danielson, David	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻							🟡		36%
R Darrow, Stephen	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢			75%
R DeSimone, Debra		🔻	🔻	🟡		🟡	🟡	🔻	🟡	🟡			33%
D DesMarais, Edith	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%
R Dickey, Glen	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻			🔻						42%
D DiLorenzo, Charlotte	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%
D DiSilvestro, Linda		🔻	🔻		🟡	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	82%
D Doherty, David	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%
R Donovan, Daniel		🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻		🟢	🟢			58%
D Dontonville, Roger	🔻	🔻	🔻		🟡	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	91%
R Dowling, Patricia	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🟡	🟡		🟡	86%
L Dyer, Caleb	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻		🟡	🟡	🔻	🔻	86%
D Eaton, Daniel	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%
D Ebel, Karen	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	100%
D Edgar, Michael	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡	🟡	🔻	🔻	90%
D Edwards, Elizabeth	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	100%
R Edwards, Jess	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻			🔻		🟡	🟡			50%
D Elber, Joel	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%
R Elliott, Robert	🔻		🟡	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢				60%
D Ellis, Donna	🔻				🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🟡	73%
R Emerick, J. Tracy	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻		🟢				58%
D Farnham, Betsey	🔻	🔻	🟡		🟡	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	80%
D Faulkner, Barry	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%
R Fedolfi, Jim	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻					🟡		🟡	🟡	44%
D Fenton, Donovan	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡	🟡	🔻	🟡	89%
R Ferreira, Elizabeth	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻									33%
R Fesh, Robert	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻						50%
R Fields, Dennis		🔻		🔻		🔻			🟢				33%
D Fontneau, Timothy	🔻	🔻	🟡		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	90%
D Forest, Armand		🔻	🔻	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔻	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	n/a
R Fothergill, John	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻			🔻		🟢	🟢	🔻		67%
D Francese, Paula	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	88%
R Fraser, Valerie	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🔻	🟡		🔻					44%
R Freeman, Lisa		🔻	🔻	🔻									25%

HOUSE

	Criminal Justice		Due Process	Privacy	Reproductive Rights		Separation of Church and State		Transgender Rights	Voting Rights		ACLU %	
	SB 593	HB 1477	CACR 22	HB1627	HB 471	SB 421	HB 1721	SB 193	HB 1319	HB 1560	HB 1772	HB 1264	ACLU %
D Freitas, Mary	🔻	🔻	🟡	🟡	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	100%
R Friel, William		🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻			🟡	🟡	🟡		44%
R Fromuth, Bart	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡				🟡		🟡	🟡	43%
D Frost, Sherry	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	78%
R Gagne, Larry		🔻	🔻	🔻									25%
D Gagnon, Raymond	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🟡	🔻	90%
R Gargasz, Carolyn	🔻		🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢		🟡	70%
R Gauthier, Francis	🔻	🔻	🟡	🟡		🟡	🟡	🔻	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	n/a
R Gay, Betty		🔻	🔻	🔻			🔻		🟢	🟢			50%
D Gidge, Kenneth	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🟡	88%
D Gile, Mary	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🟡	100%
D Gilman, Julie	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🟢	🟢		🔻	90%
D Goley, Jeffrey		🔻		🟡	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	82%
D Gordon, Pamela	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%
R Gordon, Richard		🔻	🔻	🔻									25%
D Gottling, Suzanne	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%
R Gould, Linda	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻									20%
D Gourgue, Amanda	🔻	🔻	🟡		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🟡	🔻	89%
R Graham, John		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻					50%
R Graham, Robert		🔻	🔻	🔻									25%
D Grassie, Chuck	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	83%
R Green, Dennis			🔻	🔻									17%
R Grenier, James	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢			83%
R Griffin, Barbara	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡			🟡						30%
R Griffin, Gerald	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻									33%
R Griffin, Mary		🔻	🔻	🔻									33%
R Guthrie, Joseph		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢			75%
R Hagan, Joseph		🔻		🔻	🔻					🟢			42%
R Halstead, Carolyn	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻		🟡	🔻	🔻					38%
R Ham, Bonnie	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢			73%
R Hansen, Peter			🔻	🔻	🟡		🔻	🔻	🟢				45%
R Harrington, Michael	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻								🟡	45%
D Harvey, Cathryn	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	83%
D Harvey, Suzanne	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🟡	🔻	82%
D Hatch, William	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟡	🔻	🟡	🟡	🔻	🟢	🟢	🟡	🔻	100%

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	Criminal Justice		Due Process	Privacy		Reproductive Rights		Separation of Church and State			Transgender Rights		Voting Rights	ACLU %
	SB 593	HB 1477	CACR 22	HB1627	HB 471	SB 421	HB 1721	SB 193	HB 1319	HB 1560	HB 1772	HB 1264		
D Heath, Mary	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
R Hellwig, Steve	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻				🔻		14%	
D Henle, Paul	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	90%	
R Hennessey, Erin	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻		🟢	🟢			60%	
D Herbert, Christopher	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	80%	
D Higgins, Patricia	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	91%	
R Hill, Gregory		🔻	🔻	🔻									25%	
R Hinch, Richard		🔻		🔻		🔻							25%	
R Hoell, J.R.	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻			🔻						30%	
R Hoelzel, Kathleen			🔻	🔻			🔻						25%	
R Hopper, Gary	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻							🔻	🔻	33%	
R Horgan, James		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	🔻	67%	
R Horn, Werner		🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻					🔻		36%	
D Horrigan, Timothy	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
R Howard, Raymond	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻		🔻	🟢	🟢			40%	
R Hull, Robert	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	n/a	
R Hunt, John		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🟢				58%	
D Huot, David	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	100%	
R Hynes, Dan	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻		🟢	🟢			64%	
D Irwin, Virginia	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	86%	
R Itse, Daniel	🔻	🔻	🔻										10%	
D Jack, Martin	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
R Janigian, John		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	67%	
R Janvrin, Jason		🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢			50%	
D Jeudy, Jean	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	83%	
D Johnsen, Gladys	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	89%	
R Johnson, Tiffany		🔻	🔻	🔻									25%	
D Josephson, Timothy	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	91%	
R Judd, Bing	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	n/a	
R Kaczynski, Thomas		🔻	🔻	🔻			🔻						20%	
R Katsakiores, Phyllis	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻		🟢	🟢		🔻	67%	
D Keane, Amelia	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
D Keans, Sandra	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢		🔻	92%	
D Kenison, Linda	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
R Khan, Aboul	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻					🟢				42%	

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	Criminal Justice		Due Process	Privacy		Reproductive Rights		Separation of Church and State			Transgender Rights		Voting Rights	ACLU %
	SB 593	HB 1477	CACR 22	HB1627	HB 471	SB 421	HB 1721	SB 193	HB 1319	HB 1560	HB 1772	HB 1264		
D King, Mark	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
D Klee, Patricia	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	90%	
R Klose, John			🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻				🔻	🔻	27%	
D Knirk, Jerry	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
R Kolodziej, Walter			🔻	🔻									17%	
R Kotowski, Frank	🔻		🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	44%	
D Krans, Hamilton	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
R Kuch, Bill		🔻	🔻	🔻			🔻						33%	
R Kurk, Neal		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻				🔻	64%	
R L'Heureux, Robert		🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻					20%	
R Ladd, Rick		🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	50%	
D Laflamme, Larry	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	88%	
R Lang, Timothy		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻				🔻		55%	
R Lascelles, Richard		🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻						36%	
R Laware, Thomas	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻				🔻					42%	
D Le, Tamara	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
R Leavitt, John		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🟢	🔻	83%	
R LeBrun, Donald			🔻	🔻									17%	
D Leishman, Peter	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	100%	
D Lerner, Kari	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	83%	
R Lewicke, John	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻								33%	
D Ley, Douglas	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	91%	
D Lisle, David	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	91%	
R Long, Douglas	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢			70%	
D Long, Patrick	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	91%	
D Lovejoy, Patricia	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	89%	
R Lundgren, David	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🟢	🔻	n/a	
D Luneau, David	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	90%	
D MacKay, James	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	75%	
R MacKay, Mariellen	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻			🔻		🟢	🟢			60%	
D MacKenzie, Mark	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	92%	
D Maes, Kevin	🔻	🔻			🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	82%	
R Major, Norman	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻			🔻			58%	
D Malloy, Dennis	🔻	🔻	🔻		🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	83%	
D Mangipudi, Latha	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🔻	🟢	🟢	🔻	🔻	100%	

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	Criminal Justice		Due Process	Privacy		Reproductive Rights		Separation of Church and State			Transgender Rights		Voting Rights	ACLU %
	SB 593	HB 1477	CACR 22	HB1627	HB 471	SB 421	HB 1721	SB 193	HB 1319	HB 1560	HB 1772	HB 1264		
R Plumer, John		🔴	🟡								🟢		18%	
D Porter, Marjorie	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	92%	
R Proulx, Mark		🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡			🟢				42%	
R Prout, Andrew	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡		🟡						50%	
D Rand, Steven	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡		🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	83%	
D Read, Ellen	🟢	🔴	🟢		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	89%	
R Renzullo, Andrew		🔴	🟡	🟡									25%	
R Rice, Kimberly	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡					🟢				36%	
D Richards, Beth	🔴	🟢	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	88%	
R Richardson, Herbert		🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢			64%	
R Rimol, Bob	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	n/a	
D Roberts, Carol	🟢	🔴	🟢		🟡	🟡	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	89%	
D Rodd, Beth	🔴	🟢			🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	82%	
D Rogers, Katherine	🔴	🔴			🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	83%	
R Rollins, Skip		🔴	🟡	🟡		🟡	🟡		🟢				45%	
D Rosenwald, Cindy	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	92%	
R Rouillard, Claire	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡		🟡	🔴					58%	
D Salloway, Jeffrey	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟢	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	86%	
R Sanborn, Laurie		🔴	🟡	🟡		🟡							33%	
D Sandler, Catt	🟢	🔴	🟢		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	86%	
R Sapareto, Frank		🔴	🟡	🟡		🟢	🟡	🟢			🟢	🟢	50%	
R Schleien, Eric	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	n/a	
D Schmidt, Janice	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	92%	
D Schmidt, Peter	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	92%	
R Schmidt, Stephen		🔴	🟡	🟡		🟡	🟡		🟢	🟢			58%	
D Schuett, Dianne		🔴			🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	75%	
D Schultz, Kristina	🔴	🔴			🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	83%	
R Schwaegler, Vicki		🔴		🟢		🟡	🟢		🟢				25%	
R Scruton, Matthew	🔴	🔴	🟡			🟡		🔴					42%	
R Scully, Kevin		🔴	🟡	🟢			🟢						20%	
R Seaworth, Brian	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡									33%	
R Seidel, Carl	🔴		🟡	🟡									25%	
D Shaw, Barbara	🟢	🟢	🟢		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢		🟡	67%	
D Shepardson, Marjorie	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	91%	
D Shurtleff, Stephen	🔴	🔴			🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	83%	

HOUSE

	Criminal Justice		Due Process	Privacy		Reproductive Rights		Separation of Church and State			Transgender Rights		Voting Rights	ACLU %
	SB 593	HB 1477	CACR 22	HB1627	HB 471	SB 421	HB 1721	SB 193	HB 1319	HB 1560	HB 1772	HB 1264		
R Silber, Norman		🟢	🟡	🟡	🟡								27%	
R Smith, Gregory	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢		n/a	
D Smith, Marjorie	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	100%	
R Smith, Ryan	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢		🟢		🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	n/a	
R Smith, Steven		🔴	🟡	🟡		🟢	🟡		🟢				45%	
D Smith, Suzanne	🔴	🔴		🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	90%	
D Smith, Timothy	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟢	100%	
D Sofikitis, Catherine	🔴	🟢	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	100%	
R Somero, Paul		🟢	🟡						🟢	🟢			9%	
D Somssich, Peter	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	92%	
D Soucy, Timothy		🔴			🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	75%	
D Southworth, Thomas	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	100%	
R Souza, Kathleen	🔴	🔴	🟡						🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	38%	
D Spagnuolo, Philip	🔴	🟢			🟢	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	78%	
D Spang, Judith	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	100%	
R Spanos, Peter		🔴		🟡									17%	
R Spencer, Matthew		🔴		🟡									17%	
R Spillane, James		🔴	🟡	🟡		🟢						🟢	30%	
D Sprague, Dale		🟢			🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	57%	
D St. Clair, Charlie	🔴	🔴		🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	83%	
D Stallcop, Joseph	🟢	🔴	🟢		🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	83%	
R Sterling, Franklin		🔴	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡	🔴					55%	
R Stone, Brian		🟢	🟡		🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡			44%	
D Sullivan, Brian	🔴	🟢	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢		🟡	100%	
D Sullivan, Daniel		🔴			🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	75%	
R Sullivan, Victoria		🔴	🟡	🟡									25%	
D Sykes, George	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	92%	
R Sylvia, Michael	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡			🟡						42%	
R Sytek, John		🔴	🟡	🟡	🟢							🟢	30%	
D Tanner, Linda	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	92%	
D Tatro, Bruce	🔴	🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	90%	
R Testerman, Dave		🔴	🟡	🟡				🟢					20%	
R Theberge, Robert	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢			83%	
R Thomas, Douglas		🔴	🟡	🟡			🟡		🟢	🟢			42%	
D Thomas, Yvonne		🔴	🟡		🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	83%	



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