CONVENTION ALERT

Rhode Island Constitutional Convention 1986



TO
FOURTEEN BALLOT QUESTIONS
FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

ELECTION DAY November 4, 1986

THERE WILL BE NO MASTER LEVER EACH QUESTION MUST BE VOTED ON SEPARATELY



Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

REWRITE OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION

Shall the Constitution of 1843 and the 44 amendments ratified since then be adopted as rewritten, in proper order, with annulled sections removed? Shall the Constitutional Convention publish the Constitution in proper form, including new amendments, if they are approved by the voters? (Resolution 86-00042-B)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

The Rhode Island Constitution, passed in 1843, has been amended 44 times. In this process amendments have cancelled the language of some of the original articles and the language of other amendments, yet the old language remains, making the Constitution very difficult to read. One must read the entire document or rely on editors' notes to know if a given section is still in effect.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

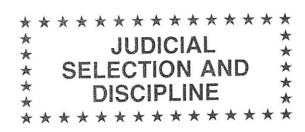
The 1986 Convention has approved a rewritten version of the Constitution that deletes language cancelled by amendments or court decisions, but *makes no substantive changes* in the Constitution. Amendments still in effect were placed in the proper articles of the Constitution.

In addition, the rewrite eliminates any reference to gender in the use of pronouns except in the Preamble. The complete text of the rewrite appears in *Constitution Rewrite and Resolutions Passed by the 1986 Rhode Island Constitutional Convention.* Approval of this resolution would authorize the Convention to publish the constitution with all the the changes approved by voters in November.

THE REWRITE DOES NOT CONTAIN THE LANGUAGE OF THE AMENDMENTS IN THE OTHER 13 QUESTIONS. THE AMENDMENTS WOULD BE INCORPORATED AFTER THE ELECTION ONLY IF APPROVED BY THE VOTERS. APPROVAL OF QUESTION 1 WOULD HAVE NO BEARING ON THE OTHER 13 BALLOT QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THE CONSTITUTION. EACH OF THE 14 QUESTIONS STANDS ALONE AND MUST BE APPROVED SEPARATELY IN ORDER TO BECOME PART OF THE CONSTITUTION.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00042-B, The Rewrite of the Constitution, was approved 89-0.



Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

JUDICIAL SELECTION AND DISCIPLINE

Shall a non-partisan, independent commission be established to nominate judges for appointment by the general assembly in the case of supreme court vacancies and for appointment by the governor in the case of vacancies in other courts? Shall the commission have authority to discipline or remove all judges? Shall judges appointed hereafter be required to retire at 72 years of age? Shall the duty of the supreme court to give advisory opinions be abolished? (Resolution 86-00080-A)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

The Rhode Island Constitution provides that the general assembly, meeting as the grand committee, elects supreme court judges. The general assembly has empowered the governor to appoint all other state judges with the advice and consent of the senate. The Constitution does not mention a nominating

Judges are subject to impeachment, but the Constitution does not clearly provide for any other way

of disciplining judges, although a board of judicial tenure and review does exist.

The Constitution says nothing about retirement of judges at any age.

The supreme court is required to give advisory opinions to the governor and general assembly when asked to do so.

HOW WOULD IT CHANGE:

This amendment would provide for the establishment of an independent judicial commission to nominate judges. The actual appointing power would not change, but the governor or the grand committee would have to appoint or elect judges from among a minimum of three candidates nominated by the commission.

The commission would be comprised of citizens who hold no public office or political party office. The governor would appoint four members, the senate would appoint two, and the house would appoint three. There would have to be a mix of lawyers and non-lawyers.

The commission would also have the power to investigate charges of judicial wrongdoing or disability and to "reprimand, censure, suspend, remove or recommend impeachment of any judge." (New impeachment standards are covered in Question 6.)

Judges appointed hereafter would be required to retire at age 72.

The supreme court would no longer be required to give advisory opinions to the governor or general assembly.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00080-A, Judicial Selection and Discipline, was approved 69-25.



Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

LEGISLATIVE PAY AND MILEAGE

Shall the daily pay of general assembly members be established at a sum equal to the average weekly wage of Rhode Island manufacturing workers, divided by a four-day legislative week (about \$76), the speaker receiving twice that amount; and shall mileage compensation be equal to the rate paid U.S. government employees, such pay and mileage to be limited to 60 days per year? (Resolution 86-00094-B)

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THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

State senators and representatives are paid five dollars a day for a maximum of sixty days each year, and the speaker of the house gets ten dollars a day. They also receive eight cents a mile in traveling expenses. These have been in effect since 1900.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

The 60-day limit on pay and mileage would remain. Pay per day would be set at a rate equal to the average weekly earnings of Rhode Island manufacturing workers, divided by a four-day legislative week. The speaker of the house would receive twice that amount.

The R.I. Department of Employment Security each year calculates the average weekly pay for manufacturing workers, and that figure would be the basis for determining legislators' pay. At present the average weekly pay for R.I. manufacturing workers is about \$306, so under the proposed formula, the daily pay for senators and representatives would be about \$76.

As is the case now, a legislator would only be paid for each day of actual attendance.

Mileage compensation would be the same as that given federal employees (which varies among federal agencies between 20-24 cents per mile).

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00094-B, Legislative Pay and Mileage, was approved 80-11.



Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

FOUR-YEAR TERMS AND RECALL

Beginning in 1988, shall the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, general treasurer and members of the general assembly be elected to four-year terms and be subject to recall by voters? (Resolution 86-00028-A)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

General officers (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general and general treasurer) and members of the general assembly hold office for two years. There is no provision for recall of elected officials.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

Beginning with the 1988 elections, the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, general treasurer, state senators and state representatives, would be elected for four-year terms.

In addition, voters could, by petition and special election, recall any state official serving a four-year term. The recall process could not be started during the first six months or the last year of an official's term.

Recall is a two-step process. First, a certain percentage of voters must sign a petition. If enough signatures are gathered, a recall election is held. If the official is successfully recalled, then a new election to replace that official is held.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00028-A, Four-Year Terms and Recall, passed 60-36.



Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

VOTER INITIATIVE

Shall voters be empowered to petition certain laws and/or constitutional amendments onto the ballot for voter approval or rejection? Shall future constitutional convention candidates be elected on a non-partisan basis? (Resolutions 86-00001-B, 86-00136)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

A. There is no provision for voter initiative in the Constitution.

B. The Constitution is silent about whether delegates to constitutional conventions should be elected by party labels or on a non-partisan basis. (The candidates for the 1986 convention did not run under party labels.)

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

A. Rhode Island voters would be allowed, by petition, to place proposed laws and constitutional amendments on a general election ballot and vote on them. There are some topics that would not be the subject of voter initiative, such as judicial decisions, collective bargaining agreements, taxes, and the structure of government. For a full explanation of the exceptions please read Resolution 86-00001-B, in Constitution Rewrite and Resolutions Approved by the 1986 Rhode Island Constitutional Convention.

Key steps in voter initiative include the following:

- 1. The collection of 1,000 voter signatures would be sufficient to introduce a bill into the general assembly.
- 2. A petition signed by 7% of the number of voters in the previous gubernatorial election would place a proposal for a new law on the ballot.
- 3. A petition signed by 12% of such voters would place a proposal for a constitutional amendment on the ballot.
- 4. The governor could not veto proposals approved by the people, and the general assembly could not repeal such proposals without voter approval for a period of three years.
- B. Delegates for future constitutional conventions would be elected without party labels.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00001-B, Voter Initiative, passed 87-10. Resolution 86-00136, Non-Partisan Conventions, passed 70-26.



Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

Shall more specific impeachment standards be established? Shall an ethics commission be established with authority to adopt a code of ethics and to discipline or remove public officials and employees found in violation of that code? Shall the general assembly adopt limits on campaign contributions and shall the general assembly enact a voluntary system of public campaign financing, coupled with limitations on total campaign spending by participating candidates? (Resolutions 86-00047-A, 86-00060-A, 86-00145-A)

A. The house of representatives can vote to impeach the governor, other executive officers and judges. The senate tries cases of impeachment; conviction by the senate results in removal from office.

B. The Constitution does not provide for a commission on ethics or a code of ethics.

C. The Constitution does not limit political campaign contributions or spending, although it directs the general assembly to require candidates and others to report contributions and expenses.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

A. *Impeachment:* The amendment would expand the powers of the house by empowering it to compel attendance by witnesses and to subpoena documents. It also specifies grounds for removal from office, including felonies, moral turpitude, incapacity, misfeasance and malfeasance in office and violation of judicial ethics. The amendment would leave the basic system of impeachment intact.

B. *Ethics Commission:* The general assembly would be directed to establish a non-partisan ethics commission that would enforce a code of ethics for all public officials, state and local, elected and appointed. The commission would have power to investigate charges, impose penalties and to remove officials who are not subject to impeachment.

C. Campaign Finances: The general assembly would be directed to adopt a voluntary system of public campaign financing, which could provide some public funds to candidates who choose to participate. The general assembly could also establish limits on private contributions to political campaigns.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00047-A, Impeachment, passed 91-1.
Resolution 86-00060-A, Ethics Commission, passed 92-2.
Resolution 86-00145-A, Campaign Financing, passed 84-12.



Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

BUDGET POWERS AND EXECUTIVE SUCCESSION

Shall the governor be constitutionally empowered to present an annual budget? Shall the speaker of the house become governor if both the governor and lieutenant governor die or are unable to serve? (Resolutions 86-00222, 86-00246)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

- A. The Constitution does not mention the state budget, although in practice the governor's office prepares an annual budget and presents it to the general assembly for action.
- B. There is a potential conflict in the Constitution concerning who will serve as governor if both the governor and lieutenant governor cannot serve. Section 10 of Article VII provides for the presiding officer of the senate to serve, while Section 4 of Amendment XI empowers the grand committee of the general assembly to fill the vacancy.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

- A. The amendment would specifically direct the governor to prepare an annual state budget and present it to the general assembly.
- B. The succession amendment would make the speaker of the house next in line if both the governor and lieutenant governor could not serve.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00222, State Budget, passed 71-19. Resolution 86-00246, Succession, passed 60-34.



Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

Shall free speech, due process and equal protection clauses be added to the Constitution? Shall the state or those doing business with the state be prohibited from discriminating against persons solely on the basis of race, gender or handicap? Shall victims of crime have constitutionally endowed rights, including the right to compensation from perpetrators? Shall individual rights protected by the state constitution stand independent of the U.S. Constitution? (Resolutions 86-00033, 86-00032, 86-00140, 86-00002-B, 86-00171)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

- A. The Constitution does not now contain a free speech or a due process and equal protection clause as does the U.S. Constitution.
- B. There is no direct reference to discrimination on the basis of race, gender or handicap.
- C. There are no provisions in the Constitution for victims of crime, although some laws on victims' rights do exist.
- D. There is no statement in the Rhode Island Constitution that the rights guaranteed in it stand independent of the federal Constitution.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

- A. No law could be passed restricting the freedom of speech, and the due process and equal protection clause of the federal Constitution would be added to the R.I. Constitution, declaring that no one can be denied life, liberty or property without due process of law.
- B. The state and persons doing business with the state would be prohibited from discriminating solely on the basis of race, gender or handicap.
- C. Victims of crime would be guaranteed certain rights, including the right to compensation from perpetrators for injury or loss, and the right to speak in court before sentencing.
- D. Rights protected by the R.I. Constitution would stand independent of the U.S. Constitution.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00033, Free Speech, passed 96-0. Resolution 86-00032, Due Process, passed 96-0. Resolution 86-00140, Victims of Crime, passed 93-1. Resolution 86-00002-B, Discrimination, passed 59-35 Resolution 86-00171, Independent Standing, passed 87-6.



9 Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

SHORE USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Shall rights of fishery and privileges of the shore be described and shall the powers of the state and local government to protect those rights and the environment be enlarged? Shall the regulation of land and waters for these purposes not be deemed a public use of private property? (Resolutions 86-00003, 86-00004-A)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

Section 16 of Article I guarantees compensation for private property taken for public uses. Section 17 of Article I protects the public rights of fishery and privileges of the shore.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

Section 16 would be changed to assert the powers of government to regulate and control land and water use to protect the environment, and to protect the right of the people to enjoy rights of fishery and the privileges of the shore. The exercise of the powers described in this section would not be considered a public use of private property; however, the provision for compensation for the taking of private property for public uses would not be altered by this amendment.

Section 17 would be changed to specify the rights of fishery and privileges of the shore. Those rights would include fishing from the shore, gathering seaweed, swimming off the shore and passing along the shore.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00003 and 86-00004-A, Shoreline Privileges, passed 88-6.



10 Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

FELON OFFICEHOLDING AND VOTING

Shall felons and certain misdemeanants be banned from holding office for three years after completion of sentence and probation or parole? Shall felons' voting rights, removed upon conviction, be restored upon completion of sentence and probation or parole? (Resolutions 86-00025-B, 86-00149-A)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

A. The Constitution only prohibits felons who have served jail time and have not had their voting rights restored from holding office.

B. Felons with jail sentences automatically lose their voting privileges and it takes a special act of the general assembly to restore each felon's voting right after release from prison. The Constitution is not clear about the voting rights of felons who receive suspended sentences, nor is it clear concerning those who plead nolo contendere.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

A. No person convicted of or pleading nolo contendere to a felony or a misdemeanor carrying a prison term of six months or more could be a candidate for elective office until three years after completion of sentence, including parole or probation.

B. A felon's right to vote would be taken away upon conviction, even in the case of suspended sentence, and would be automatically restored upon completion of the entire sentence, including suspended portions, probation and parole. The voting ban would apply also to those pleading nolo contendere.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00025-B, Felon Officeholding, passed 84-9. Resolution 86-00149-A, Felon Voting, passed 88-0.



11 Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

LIBRARIES

Shall it be a duty of the general assembly to promote public libraries and library services? (Resolution 86-00098)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

The Rhode Island Constitution says nothing about public libraries.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

Article XII on the promotion of education would be amended to make it a duty of the general assembly to promote public libraries and public library services.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00098, Public Libraries, passed 79-14.





12 Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

BAIL

Shall the courts be authorized to deny bail to persons accused of the unlawful sale or distribution of controlled substances punishable by a sentence of ten years or more? (Resolution 86-00153-B)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

Section 9 of Article I gives accused persons the right to bail. However, a judge may deny bail for offenses punishable by life imprisonment or for offenses involving the use of a dangerous weapon by a person previously convicted of such a crime.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

Judges would also be allowed to deny bail to those accused of crimes involving unlawful sale or distribution of controlled substances that carry sentences of ten or more years.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00153-B, Bail, passed 74-20.



13 Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

HOME RULE

Shall cities and towns with charters have more authority over local affairs, within the limits of the General Laws, including the power to tax and borrow with local voter approval (unless overridden by a three-fifths vote in the general assembly); to protect public health, safety, morals and the environment; to regulate local businesses and local planning and development? Shall new or increased tax exemptions pertaining to cities and towns be subject to local voter approval? Shall cities and towns be reimbursed for certain state-mandated programs? Shall charter adoption and amendment procedures be simplified? (Resolution 86-00196-B)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

Amendment XXVIII of the Constitution discusses powers for cities and towns. These provisions:

- 1. allow self-government in certain local matters:
- 2. guarantee a local legislative body:
- 3. authorize the general assembly to legislate by general law concerning cities and towns;
- 4. authorize the general assembly to pass legislation concerning a particular city or town, subject to voter approval;
- 5. permit local taxation and borrowing, as authorized by the general assembly;
- 6. prescribe procedures for adopting and revising local charters by the voters.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

The legislative powers of cities and towns with charters would be expanded and would not need prior approval by the general assembly. The general assembly could set limits on local powers by general law, but within those limits cities and towns could legislate to regulate business, to protect public safety, morals, the environment, and for municipal planning.

With the approval of two-thirds of the voters, a city or town with a charter could enact local taxes and fees (except income and sales taxes), and borrow money. These laws could be overturned by a three-fifths vote of the general assembly.

The option would be guaranteed for cities and towns with charters to include in those charters provisions for voter initiative for local laws (such as the initiative process described for state laws in Ballot Question 5).

New or increased local tax exemptions would have to be approved by local voters.

The general assembly, within limits it would set, would have to reimburse municipalities for expenses

incurred by most state mandated programs. (Some reimbursement is now required by law.)

New and easier methods governing the adoption and amendment of local charters would be specified.

This resolution is several pages long. For full details of its provisions, read Resolution 86-00196-B in Constitution Rewrite and Resolutions Approved by the 1986 Rhode Island Constitutional Convention.

CONVENTION ACTION: Resolution 86-00196-B, Home Rule, was passed Section by						
Section I Section II Section III Section IV Section V	72-22 86-6 92-5 84-8 63-23 82-12	Section VII Section VIII Section IX Section X Section XI Section XII	87-9 85-9 90-6 84-10 88-3 91-3			



14 Shall the action of the Constitutional Convention in amending the Constitution in the following manner be ratified and approved?

PARAMOUNT RIGHT TO LIFE/ABORTION

To the extent permitted by the U.S. Constitution, shall all persons, including their unborn offspring, without regard to age, health, function or condition of dependency, be endowed with an inalienable and paramount right to life; and to the extent permitted by the U.S. Constitution, shall abortion be prohibited, except that justified medical procedures to prevent the death of a pregnant woman shall be permitted? Shall the use of government monies to fund abortions be prohibited by the Constitution? (Resolution 86-00212-A)

THE CONSTITUTION NOW:

The Constitution makes no reference to a "paramount right to life" or to abortion. It does not mention public funding of abortions, although an executive order now prohibits the use of state funds to pay for abortions.

HOW IT WOULD CHANGE:

To the extent permitted by the U.S. Constitution, all persons, including the unborn, would be protected in their inalienable and paramount right to life, "without regard to age, health, function or condition of dependency."

To the extent permitted by the U.S. Constitution, the amendment would prohibit abortions except that the justified use of medical procedures to prevent the death of a pregnant woman or her unborn offspring would be permitted.

The ban on abortions would not become effective unless the U.S. Supreme Court altered its 1973 decision that permitted abortions (Roe Vs. Wade), or unless the U.S. Constitution were amended.

The use of government funds to finance abortions would be prohibited.

CONVENTION ACTION:

Resolution 86-00212-A, Paramount Right to Life, passed 52-44.

1986 RHODE ISLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OFFICERS

President – Keven A. McKenna 1st Vice President – A. Robert Rainville 2nd Vice President – Douglas DeSimone 3rd Vice President – Claudette Linhares Secretary – James Langevin Treasurer – Karen Kolek

DELEGATES

DISTRICT

- Maryellen Goodwin
 Providence
- 2. Bruce G. Sundlun Providence/East Providence
- 3. Lila M. Sapinsley Providence
- Melvyn M. Gelch Providence
- 5. Donald J. Lopes Providence
- 6. Edmund R. Berardinelli Providence/North Providence
- 7. Michael T. Napolitano Providence/North Providence
- 8. Mary E. Batastini Providence
- 9. Brian G. Reddy Providence
- 10. Keven A. McKenna Providence/North Providence
- 11. Kenneth H. Phillips Providence/Johnston
- 12. Olga B. Torvi Providence/Johnston
- 13. Anthony Caprio Providence/Cranston
- 14. Robert Donley Providence
- Robert G. Huckins Glocester/Smithfield
- Frank J. Williams Hopkinton/Richmond/Charlestown
- 17. Matthew B. Smith, Jr. Providence
- Angela Smith Providence
- Allene R. Maynard Providence
- 20. Roberto Gonzalez Providence
- 21. Alfred A. Izzo Cranston
- 22. John E. Lanni, Jr. Cranston

DISTRICT

- 23. Thomas J. Izzo Cranston
- 24. Frank J. Montanaro Cranston/Scituate/Coventry
- 25. Abraham Baker Cranston/Warwick
- 26. Raymond Durfee Cranston
- 27. Kenneth P. McGunagle, Jr. Cranston
- 28. Rose Ellen A. Reynolds Cranston
- 29. Henry A. L. Brown Warwick
- 30. James R. Langevin Warwick
- Edward W. Dodd Warwick
- Constant L. Simonini Warwick
- 33. Robert F. J. Ward Warwick
- Douglas J. Munroe Warwick
- Alfred Gemma Warwick
- 36. Lincoln D. Chafee Warwick
- 37. Vincent Marzilli Warwick
- 38. Eugene J. Girard, Jr. West Warwick
- Norman J. King West Warwick/Coventry
- 40. A. Robert Rainville
 West Warwick
 (Deceased June 20, 1986)
 Vincent Marzullo
 (June 24 to July 13)
 John F. Sullivan
- 41. James W. Bell Coventry
- 42. Edward N. Smallman Coventry

DISTRICT

- 43. J. William Corr, Jr. East Greenwich
- 44. Evandro R. Radoccia, Jr. North Kingstown
- 45. Marguerite Neubert North Kingstown
- 46. Kenneth Carter
 North Kingstown/South Kingstown/
 East Greenwich/Exeter
- 47. Duncan H. Doolittle Narragansett/South Kingstown
- 48. James E. Cavanaugh Narragansett/South Kingstown
- 49. Richard A. Johnson South Kingstown
- 50. Mark J. O'Donnell Westerly
- 51. Keith H. Lang Westerly/New Shoreham
- 52. Rodney D. Driver Richmond/Exeter/Hopkinton/ West Greenwich
- 53. Virginia A. Soucy Foster/Coventry
- 54. Erik S. Wieselquist Scituate/Johnston
- 55. Mary Cerra Johnston
- Ronald T. Webster Johnston
- 57. Angelo R. Iannitelli, Jr. Smithfield
- 58. Rene R. Menard Lincoln/Smithfield
- Charles E. McDevitt Lincoln
- 60. Mary B. Prendergast Burrillville
- 61. Richard H. Leclerc North Smithfield/Burrillville
- 62. Steven J. Lopes
 Woonsocket/North Smithfield
- 63. Martin P. Crowley, Jr. Woonsocket
- 64. Camillo A. Pierannunzi Woonsocket/North Smithfield
- 65. Gerald J. Bouley Woonsocket (Deceased March 14, 1986) Wilfred Godin
- 66. Charles F. Gould Woonsocket
- Richard L. Dupre Cumberland/Woonsocket
- 68. Roger C. Milette Cumberland
- 69. William J. Flynn Cumberland
- 70. Lorena Ward Murphy North Providence

DISTRICT

- 71. Shawn R. Donahue North Providence
- 72. Thomas Lazieh Central Falls/Lincoln
- 73. Marie A. Brousseau Central Falls/Cumberland
- 74. Danielle A. Paquette Pawtucket/Lincoln
- 75. Laurence Dolan Pawtucket
- 76. Douglas DeSimone Pawtucket
- 77. George P. Anderson Pawtucket
- Karen J. Kolek Pawtucket/Central Falls
- 79. David M. Chmielewski Pawtucket
- 80. M. Frances Campbell Pawtucket
- 81. Ronald J. Sweeney Pawtucket
- 82. Raymond E. Anderson East Providence
- 83. Joseph F. Brown East Providence
- 84. Patrick Scanlon East Providence
- 85. George W. Redman East Providence
- 86. Stephen G. Kass East Providence
- 87. Eleanor O'Neill Barrington/East Providence
- 88. Anthony DeSisto Barrington
- 89. Alexander E. Vitullo Warren
- 90. George L. Sisson Bristol/Warren
- 91. Paul G. Afonso Bristol
- 92. Claudette Linhares Tiverton
- 93. Patricia D. Soares Portsmouth/Bristol
- 94. Allen Wiant Little Compton/Portsmouth/Tiverton
- 95. John E. Garrett Middletown/Portsmouth
- 96. Kathleen Managhan Middletown/Portsmouth
- 97. Margaretta K. Landry Newport/Middletown
- 98. Clifton R. Largess, Jr. Jamestown/Newport
- 99. Paul L. Gaines Newport/Middletown
- 100. A. Claire Dias Newport

USE THIS SHORT FORM AS A GUIDE ON ELECTION DAY

REWRITE OF CONSTITUTIONYES		NO	
JUDICIAL SELECTION AND DISCIPLINE YES		NO	
LEGISLATIVE PAY & MILEAGEYES		NO	
FOUR-YEAR TERMS & RECALLYES		NO	
VOTER INITIATIVEYES		NO	
ETHICS IN GOVERNMENTYES		NO	
BUDGET POWERS AND EXECUTIVE SUCCESSIONYES		NO	
RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLEYES		NO	
SHORE USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONYES		NO	
FELON OFFICE HOLDING AND VOTINGYES		NO	
LIBRARIESYES		NO	
BAILYES		NO	
HOME RULEYES		NO	
PARAMOUNT RIGHT TO LIFE/ABORTIONYES		NO	
	JUDICIAL SELECTION AND DISCIPLINE YES LEGISLATIVE PAY & MILEAGE YES FOUR-YEAR TERMS & RECALL YES VOTER INITIATIVE YES ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT YES BUDGET POWERS AND EXECUTIVE SUCCESSION YES RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE YES SHORE USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION YES FELON OFFICE HOLDING AND VOTING YES LIBRARIES YES BAIL YES HOME RULE YES PARAMOUNT RIGHT TO	DISCIPLINE YES DISCIPLINE YES DISCIPLINE YES DISCIPLINE YES DISCIPLINE YES DISCIPLINE PAY & MILEAGE YES DISCIPLINE YES DISCIPL	JUDICIAL SELECTION AND DISCIPLINE YES NO LEGISLATIVE PAY & MILEAGE YES NO FOUR-YEAR TERMS & RECALL YES NO VOTER INITIATIVE YES NO ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT YES NO BUDGET POWERS AND EXECUTIVE SUCCESSION YES NO RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE YES NO SHORE USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION YES NO FELON OFFICE HOLDING AND VOTING YES NO LIBRARIES YES NO BAIL YES NO PARAMOUNT RIGHT TO