



Citizen Alert

A report on the state of Rhode Island government

October/November 2010

Volume 18, Number 2

\$ 12.3 million in Assembly hand-outs a big issue

Join us for General Officer Debates OCG's 17th Annual Meeting October 18 at 7 PM

OCG Business Meeting at 6 PM, members only
Election of Board Directors, Vote to Amend By-Laws

Program

7:00 welcome by President

Introduction of
Hon. Robert A. Weygand, Moderator

7:10 – 7:40 candidates for Secretary of State
A. Ralph Mollis (D)
Catherine Terry Taylor (R)

10 minute break

7:50 – 8:20 candidates for General Treasurer
Kernan King (R)
Gina M. Raimondo (D)

10 minute break

8:30 – 9:00 PM candidates for Attorney General
Peter F. Kilmartin (D)
Christopher H. Little (M),
Keven A. McKenna (I)
Robert Rainville (I)
Erik Wallin (R)

Shriners Imperial Room in Pawtuxet Village
One Rhodes Place, Cranston

Directions: http://www.rishriners.org/ri_shriners_013.htm
Free parking
Light Refreshments - Cash Bar

No charge for this event, *seating is limited, so reserve early*
First preference to OCG members, Guests are welcome

No campaign signs allowed inside the building

To register
call 861-3900 or email info@ocgri.org

BY BARRY SCHILLER

The headline in the March 2008 OCG Citizen Alert read "Secrecy Clouds \$20 million grant process." In 2009 OCG had a press release entitled "legislative grants still an issue." The same headline works for 2010 as despite the changes in leadership, according to the Assembly web-site (www.rilin.state.ri.us) both legislative and community grants continued in FY2010 at a level of \$12.3 million.

Legislative grants are awarded to legislators by the Senate President and the House Speaker.

Senate Grants

In the Senate, it seems all Senators except Pinga (D) and O'Neill (I) requested and were awarded these grants, which totaled more than \$1.15 million. There is much that is a mystery. Some groups received multiple grants from different Senators (for example, 4 senators received "East Bay CAP" grants in Newport totaling \$7,000) or even sometimes from the same Senator (for example Fruit Hill Services for the Elderly got two grants, totaling \$7,200 from Senator Ciccone).

There were instances where the amount received was greater than the amount requested! For example, Senator McCaffrey requested \$1,500 for Day One and received \$5,000. Another mystery: although some grants under "Senate Leadership" seemed

of statewide interest, for example \$22,900 was given to the RI Community Food Bank, ten "Senate Leadership" grants went to West Warwick, Senator Pinga's district, though not through Senator Pinga.

Most grants ranged from as low as \$500 to \$5,000 or so, but a few larger ones appear: Barrington Substance Abuse Task Force (\$11,000, Bates), Cumberland Lincoln Boys and Girls Club (\$15,000, Connors), Da Vinci Center (\$20,000, Ruggiero), Newport Public Education Foundation (\$15,000 Di Palma), and Sophia Academy (\$12,000 Ruggiero.)

House Grants

However, in the House, only 36 of 75 Representatives were awarded grants in FY2010, as listed on the General Assembly website as of June 30, 2010 (the end of FY 2010). In light of the secret process that lacks open discussion, OCG and the public can reasonably believe the House Leadership is doling out legislative grants for friends and favored organizations, to help control the rank and file legislators, and to help some incumbents get re-elected with a photo-op of the sponsor announcing, or even physically awarding the grant.

None of the House Republicans were awarded any grants as their Caucus rejected the see **Legislative Grants, page 4**

Operation Clean Government 2010 Election Legislative Survey Questions

The following email was sent to all candidates for the General Assembly. Results will be posted on the OCG website by October 15. www.ocgri.org. Candidates can call 861-3900 or email info@ocgri.org with any questions.

Operation Clean Government is a statewide non-profit, non-partisan all volunteer good government citizen organization whose mission it is to promote honest, open, and responsive state government. Although we do not endorse candidates, we do advocate for good government issues on behalf of the citizens of Rhode Island and we do inform the public on those candidates that support these issues. As a candidate for either the House or the Senate in 2010, we hope you will complete this survey and return it by email by October 1, 2010.

1. If elected, will you support legislation that places a referendum question on the ballot in the next election that requires members of the General Assembly to adhere to the same code of ethics that apply to all other elected officials, appointed officials and government employees?
Yes _____ No _____
2. If elected, will you support legislation to eliminate the Master Lever from the ballot in all elections?
Yes _____ No _____
3. If elected, will you support legislation to eliminate legislative grants?
Yes _____ No _____
4. If elected, will you support legislation for an Independent Inspector General for RI?
Yes _____ No _____

This is an exciting time for OCG!

A message from Marie Sorman, President

Today we learned that Rhode Islanders will have the same benefit afforded to most of the country – the ability to see how their legislators voted soon after those votes are cast. Working with RISC, Common Cause, and the League of Women Voters; we were able to project a very strong voice in support of this important window into our legislature.

We will continue with these and other groups to strengthen the 'good government' efforts that are important to the membership of Operation Clean Government. While each organization has its own priorities, when we come together, there is strength in numbers. Perhaps working together we can make strides to eliminate the master lever and insure that an Inspector General will be appointed.

2010 has been a great year for OCG. Many of the enrollees in our 2010 Candidates School ran for office and a number won their primary races! Many of our faculty members are very visible in the political scene and often mention the quality of our biennial event. We thank all who participated and in a few months, we will begin working on the planning of Candidates School 2012! If you have any ideas on how we can make this program any better, please let us know!

We want to acknowledge Larry Valencia who served as OCG President until early this summer when he decided to expand his public service and run for a seat in the General Assembly. We thank him for his service and

wish him well in his quest.

As OCG prepares for the upcoming election, and the new legislative session, there is much work to be done. Operation Clean Government is an all volunteer organization dedicated to promoting honest, responsible and responsive state government. To continue to work toward this goal, OCG is recruiting members and volunteers to work on all of our initiatives.

If you have an interest in writing articles for our newsletters and website, we need your help. If you have an interest in tracking proposed legislation on Smith Hill, we need your help. If you have an interest in television production, our State of the State weekly program can use you! Our membership fees are modest and you can join on-line at www.ocgri.org

In the coming months, we will be recruiting members to expand our committees and take on more issues, and hold more programs and informative forums. If there is a state issue that you feel warrants OCG's attention, please contact us. If there is a program that you feel will be of interest to our membership, please let us know. We welcome your ideas and your support. Email us at info@ocgri.org or call 861-3900.

GET INVOLVED! Help us make Rhode Island a better place for all of us, for our children, and our grandchildren.

OCG NEEDS YOU!!!

**You can help reform Rhode Island
Join OCG today!!
See page 4 for details**

Watch for Gerrymandering in 2011

BY BARRY SCHILLER

"Gerrymandering" was the name of a documentary film shown in the 2010 Providence International Film Festival.

We will hear talk of redistricting the RI General Assembly, and very possibly talk of gerrymandering following publication of Census results early in 2011. Gerrymandering involves irregular districts drawn to protect legislative leaders and their friends, and possibly punish their opponents. At least that has happened in the past. OCG should be prepared.

At least two OCGers saw the documentary "Gerrymandering," at the film festival. It had much historical information, how both political parties have abused redistricting, and though it can be used to promote a party's interest (as in CA for Democrats and Texas' mid-decade redistricting for Republicans), it most often is used to benefit incumbents. There was a clever graphic to show how redistricting can

concentrate or dilute minority voters.

A focus of the film was to follow a California referendum on fair redistricting apparently led by CA Common Cause that finally narrowly passed. The new CA law will rely on an independent commission, though the movie suggests that is no silver bullet. Another way to go is through laws that bind what a legislature can do.

The film itself had clever use of graphics, interviews and music, was easy to watch, and could help inspire folks to work for fair redistricting to further good government.

Rhode Island, which has had a history of legal challenges to redistricting, will start planning for redistricting again in 2011.

Operation Clean Government is following this as redistricting policy does affect future government. Too bad we do not have an initiative/referendum system as in California, as we may find it tough to influence the legislature or prevent abuse. Stay tuned to this issue.

Why does 'party lever' exist when scanners can't handle it?

BY BEVERLY CLAY

The potential illegality in "straight party lever" voting is that it is impossible for scanners to duplicate the actions of the old mechanical voting machines.

Prior to 1998, with the mechanical lever machines, voters who chose the party lever could see an 'X' next to every candidate they voted for. They could go down the ballot and change any vote if they so desired.

With the optical scan machines, *it is not a lever, it is one arrow on a paper ballot* to connect for a straight party vote. There is no feedback. The voter does not see who they have voted for and does not see when their vote is discarded.

Straight Party vote may be discarded

Most voters are not aware that, if after connecting a straight party arrow at the top of the paper ballot, they then decide to mark their ballot in any multi-seat races, their straight party vote in that race is discarded.

For example:

- If a town council race has 5 seats available and the party you chose for a straight party vote has only 3 candidates, and you decide to vote for one or two more candidates, the straight party votes in that race will be discarded. Only the marks you make on the ballot in a particular race will be counted in that race and all straight party votes in that race will be discarded.
- If a race with 5 seats has 5 candidates in the party you chose and you connect the arrow for any other candidate in that race, the optical scan machine will not reject the ballot for an overvote, it will simply discard all of your straight party vote in that race.
- If a race with 5 seats has 5 candidates and you mark the ballot for one of those five candidates, the other four votes will be discarded.

Huge undervote in non-partisan races

Another problem is that many communities have non-partisan races, particularly at the school committee level. These candidates decide on the largest portion of your local tax bill and yet in these non-partisan races, there is a huge undervote.

An undervote is defined as the number of votes you could have made and did not. For example, if there is a local partisan or non-partisan race with five seats and there are at least 5 candidates, and you only vote for 2, there are 3 undervotes. If you don't vote at all in that race, there are 5 undervotes.

The "Make Every Vote Count" coalition did a study to compare partisan and non-partisan races that have a full slate of candidates and found that of 14 communities with partisan town council races, the average of the undervotes for these communities was 12%. When calculating for the 19 communities with non-partisan school committee races, the average of the undervotes was 29%, a substantial difference.

Robert Healey filed a "Verified Complaint Seeking Injunctive Relief and Declaratory Judgement" in the U.S. District Court in August, arguing that the straight party vote violates the due process and equal protection provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

At a hearing Sept. 1 the opposing expert witness agreed that some of the undervote in non-partisan elections may well be due to the party lever. Those opposed also agreed that party votes may be discarded when a voter makes any other mark on the ballot. However, Judge William Smith ruled against the Injunctive Relief.

One argument in District Court against eliminating the straight party option was that voters who want to vote a straight party ticket may become fatigued if they have to go down the ballot and vote for each member of one party. Do you want to be labeled as fatigued at the voting booth?

We recommend that you vote responsibly. Go down the ballot and choose one by one who you want to vote for. You can still choose all candidates for one party, or you can distribute your votes as you see fit, but we would like to think that you have thoughtfully selected each candidate you vote for.

Note: OCG would like to hear from anyone who voted the straight party in 2008 and lost their vote and did not know it until they read this article. Call 861-3900 or email info@ocgri.org or write to OCG, PO Box 8683, Warwick, RI 02888.

**OCG's State of the State
Cable TV programs
Featuring debates of candidates
for the November election
These debates can be viewed at
www.ocgri.org**

Schedule for State of the State programs

Saturday at 11:00 PM on Cox Channel 13, Verizon 32 and Full Channel 9

Sunday at 8:00 AM on Cox Channel 13, Verizon 32 and Full Channel 9

Monday at 9:00 PM on Cox Channel 18, Verizon 31 and Full Channel 9

Thursday at 9:00 PM on Cox Channel 18, Verizon 31 and Full Channel 9

Note: Cox Channel 18, local Public Access in Kent County, includes Coventry, East Greenwich, Exeter, North Kingstown, Warwick, West Greenwich, and West Warwick.

Legislative loophole timeline

1986: Rhode Islanders approve a ballot question to create a state Ethics Commission.

1987: The General Assembly enacts twenty-one laws known as the state's code of Ethics.

2004 (Jan.): Operation Clean Government files an ethics complaint against State Senate President William Irons for accepting payments from his insurance client CVS while "killing" legislation that CVS did not favor.

2004 (Nov.): The State Ethics Commission "finds probable cause" that Irons violated two of the state ethics laws.

2008 (Oct.): Superior Court Judge Francis Darigan rules that the Ethics Commission cannot use Irons' vote as evidence because state legislators are shielded from prosecution by virtue of the constitution's "speech-in-debate" clause.

2009 (June 29): The R.I. Supreme Court upholds the Superior court decision in *William V. Irons v. The Ethics Commission*.

2010: Legislation introduced to restore the Ethics Commission's jurisdiction over the Legislature.

2010 (June 2): House passed this legislation 67-5; Senate President Paiva-Weed would not even allow a committee vote on this legislation.

Why ethics loophole for legislators?

BY ROBERT BENSON

If you found out that state legislators could violate the state's conflict of interest laws without fear they would be prosecuted by the state Ethics Commission, you probably would not believe it. But it is true.

Ethics loophole for legislators

Last year our R.I. Supreme Court decided that the speech-in-debate clause in the state's constitution overrules another section of the constitution that created the Ethics Commission that says all appointed and elected state officials are subject to the state's code of ethics. The speech-in-debate clause in the constitution prevents citizens from suing legislators when they don't agree with their votes. OCG does not agree that it should prevent the Ethics Commission from enforcing the ethics code for legislators. All other state officials can still be prosecuted by the Commission when they use the power of their office to favor themselves, their family, their friends, their businesses or their employers.

This Supreme Court decision has eviscerated the greatest protection that our constitution guarantees – the citizen's right to transparent and honest government. This situation is even more outrageous when you consider that the state's conflict of interest laws were enacted by state legislators in 1987 along with nineteen other laws that together comprise the R.I. Code of Ethics. See the sidebar for a timeline of these events. Yet, now the legislators are free to use their votes and other core legislative activities to violate these very same laws!

House – Yes; Senate – No!

In the 2010 legislative session the General Assembly House of Representatives voted 67-5 to pass resolution H7357 that would

have placed a question on the 2010 Ballot to close this legislative loophole. If a majority of the state's voters approved this question, then the constitution would be amended such that legislators still had the protections provided by the speech-in-debate clause but they could not use this protection to dodge Ethics Commission prosecution.

The language for this resolution was drafted by Common Cause RI with input from Operation Clean Government, and it was sponsored by House Speaker Gordon Fox. Unfortunately, the Senate leadership refused to allow even a committee vote for H7357 and a similar Senate Resolution S2391 by Senator Lenihan.

Strong, independent Ethics Commission needed

The Senate's inaction on H7357 and S2391 sends a clear message that they either don't think there is a need for ethics oversight because no legislator ever violates the state's ethics laws or that a strong, independent Ethics Commission is not the right body to provide ethics compliance for state legislators. The first notion is ridiculous.

One only has to consider all the prior instances where the Ethics Commission has penalized members of the legislature for violations of these ethics laws to see there is a clear need for ethical oversight of state legislators. The following legislators have been investigated, prosecuted and/or penalized by the Commission – House Speaker Gordon Fox (\$10,000 fine), ex-Senate President Joseph Montalbano (\$12,000 fine), Ex-Senator John Celona (\$130,000 fine), ex-Senate President William Irons, Representative Raymond Gallison (\$6,000 fine), House Speaker Joseph DeAngelis, and Senator Frank Ciccone (\$1,500 fine).

Prior to the creation of the state Ethics

Commission via a constitutional amendment passed by the voters in 1986, the General Assembly House and Senate had separate ethics committees composed of legislators themselves. These committees failed miserably and that is why the voters were willing to amend the constitution to create an independent Ethics Commission.

In this year's session of the legislature the Senate Rules Committee did consider two bills that would allow the senators to police themselves in the area of ethics. Neither bill made it out of committee; they were both "held for further study." The Senate's recent consideration of the "self-policing" option would only turn back the clock to those dark days when special pension deals were standard practice, when political insiders like Senator Dominick Ruggerio obtained a low interest RIHMFC loan after other borrowers had been turned away, and when Representative Robert Bianchini led the fight to block legislation that would have forced R.I. credit unions to be federally insured. Do we really want legislators to police themselves?

Senate Leadership - Let the voters decide

Many Senators realize it is unfair that they are exempt from Ethics Commission oversight and that they are not bound by the ethics laws that all other state officials must obey. Many state senators have spoken in favor of closing this legislative ethics loophole, but the current Senate Leadership – President Paiva-Weed and Majority Leader Connors (Connors is not running for re-election) – questioned the need for the Ethics Commission and refused to let the voters decide this issue.

Let's hope the voters send a clear message to their state senators that they want this loophole closed NOW!

Assembly Vet says Lobbyists run show

BY ROD DRIVER

If you watch the General Assembly, you could get the impression that you're seeing a genuine deliberative body in action. Committee members hear public testimony on a bill, they ask questions, they debate the bill and they vote to recommend its passage or not. When a bill comes to the floor of the House and/or Senate there is further debate followed by an informed vote.

This is not what's happening!

Then a committee meets to hear testimony on bills, the first thing it does – before any bill is discussed – is vote to "hold for further study" all bills on the agenda.

This motion passes unanimously or almost unanimously. But no one would vote for it if they were thinking and acting independently: (1) You can't have "further study" before you've had any study! And (2) passage of the motion to "hold for further study" actually kills a bill – unless the Speaker of the House later authorizes a real committee vote. This is the result of House Rule 13(e) and it is one key to making the Speaker "the most powerful official in Rhode Island government."

After voting to "hold the bills for further study," many committee members go home. Why waste their time listening to testimony? There may be only four or five members of

a 15-member committee still present when citizens who have waited hours finally get their chance to testify for or against a bill.

More important than the public hearings are private meetings between the Speaker and lobbyists. These are important because commercial lobbyists make generous campaign contributions to the Speaker and other leaders. Then when a bill of interest to one of their clients is being considered, lobbyists head for the Speaker's office to make their case for passage or death of the bill.

Later the Committee Chair meets with the Speaker to go over bills in his or her committee. The Speaker decides which bills should get a real committee vote and come to the floor. The Committee Chair relays the information to the committee members and they vote for the approved bills. The other bills die in committee "held for further study."

Nothing in the R.I. Constitution gives the Speaker of the House all this power. No law does either. So how does it happen?

In January of odd-numbered years, newly-elected legislators make a decision. They can try to read the bills and vote according to their consciences. Or they can become "team players" following their leaders to enhance prospects for their own bills. New members, including most "reformers," quickly learn

this and fall into line. And Committee Chairs know that to continue being Committee Chairs they should do what the Speaker wants.

Knowing that bills which come to the floor for a vote have been approved at the highest level, representatives routinely vote for them without reading, listening or thinking. Often legislators vote for bills they know to be defective.

In the latest legislative session, from January through May of 2010 the General Assembly was rather relaxed. We passed assorted resolutions, congratulated basketball teams and anointed dozens of laypersons to conduct marriages.

Then came June! Suddenly we were passing bills by the dozens without even looking at them.

On June 8 and 9, we passed 100 bills per day, including the bill allowing sales of fireworks to 16-year-olds. Many were quite technical and many were drastically rewritten at the last minute by virtually-unseen floor amendments. Most representatives didn't even see the bills, except perhaps for a few seconds on a computer monitor. The few seconds of viewing only happened if a representative was quick enough to call up the bill and/or amendments on the monitor before a vote was called.

But what about bills which never come to the floor?

One example: Tobacco companies are losing customers to heart disease and cancers caused by their products. To replace these lost customers they must get young people addicted.

In Rhode Island, illegal sales of tobacco to children under 18 are punished by fines (slaps on the wrist compared to the profits from tobacco sales.) A 2010 bill would have imposed a more meaningful penalty for repeated sales to minors. It wasn't a prison sentence. For a third conviction, bill 7211 called for a 14-day tobacco-license suspension (as had been the case before 2005).

The bill was enthusiastically endorsed by lung, heart, cancer and youth organizations and Health Department officials. But it was opposed by a lobbyist for the tobacco industry and retailers. So it died in the House Judiciary Committee.

Later I asked the Committee Chair, when the committee would vote on this bill. He replied with a straight face "We already had a vote. The bill was held for further study."

Rod Driver was a state representative from 1987 to 1994 and again in 2009 and 2010 and served on the OCG Board 2001-2008.

Legislative and Community Grants, from page 1

process as contrary to Article VI, Section 11 of the RI constitution which requires a 2/3 vote for every bill appropriating public money for local or private purposes. Indeed, they filed suit to stop the practice but the suit has been stymied by a ruling that they lacked standing to sue. An appeal has been filed in the RI Supreme Court.

House grants totaled \$438,650. The largest was a House leadership grant of \$100,000 for Waterfire. The only other large amount was \$25,000 for the National Guard Retirees Association (Fox).

Not too surprisingly, Speaker Fox had the highest grant total – \$55,500. Rep. Murphy the second highest at \$28,000, Rep. Gemma was third at \$27,000. Rep. Pollard had the most grants, 16, totaling \$13,250. Rep. Carter had the least of those

getting grants, \$350 for the Korean War Veterans Association.

Community Services Grants

In contrast, Community Services Grants, totaling more than \$10.7 million are buried in the budget, are not identified or voted on individually, and do not have a legislator name attached. The House Finance committee recently has held hearings on some of the individual groups receiving the funds, but there is no vote on the House floor for these grants. They do not have a line item in the budget and are buried in the budget of the department through which the money will pass. The department has no say in how these monies are spent.

Community Services Grants sometimes go to groups that also receive legislative grants, such as another \$250,000 for Water-

fire, via the Council on the Arts, and \$192,021 more for the RI Community Food Bank via DHS. Other large grants went to the RI Sports Foundation (\$175,000), the Diocese of Providence (\$151,867), RI Meals on Wheels (\$201,400), Crossroads RI (225,000), Domestic Violence Court Advocacy (\$191,250), Graduate Medical Education (\$180,625), Providence Community Action (\$214,117), the VNA (\$255,600), COZ (\$180,000) and the Children's Crusade (\$528,204.)

Groups receiving Community Services Grants generally seem worthy, and encompass a wide range of fields including the arts, community centers, education, health, historic preservation, neighborhood associations, seniors, social services, sports, veterans. How does the House Finance Committee determine which senior centers, neighborhood associa-

tions, community centers, etc. receive these grants? Do they know how many of these groups already receive legislative grants?

OCG recommends again

- Eliminate the legislative grants as they appear to be used by General Assembly Leaders to reward legislators. Many groups can and already do receive Community Services Grants.
- Provide a public explanation of the award process and criteria used for the Community Services Grants.
- Ensure sufficient review or audits of these grants by the House Finance Committee
- Allow a line item in the budget for a vote on the House Floor so that individual legislators and the public can help identify problem areas.

2010 House Legislative Grants

	Requested	Received
AJELLO, EDITH H.		
ALMEIDA, JOSEPH S.	\$3,000	\$3,000
AZZINARO, SAMUEL A.		
BALDELLI-HUNT, LISA	\$1,500	\$1,500
BRIEN, JON D.		
CAPRIO, DAVID A		
CARNEVALE, JOHN M.		
CARTER, KENNETH	\$350	\$350
CODERRE, ELAINE A.	\$1,000	\$1,000
CORVESE, ARTHUR J.		
COSTANTINO, STEVEN M.	\$1,000	\$1,000
DASILVA, ROBERTO		
DESIMONE, JOHN J.		
DIAZ, GRACE	\$14,500	\$14,500
DRIVER, ROD	\$0	\$0
EDWARDS, JOHN D.		
EHRHARDT, LAURENCE W.	\$0	\$0
FELLELA, DEBORAH A.	\$2,500	\$2,500
FERRI, FRANK G.		
FIERRO, CHRISTOPHER		
FLAHERTY, ROBERT E.		
FOX, GORDON D.	\$55,500	\$55,500
GABLINSKE, DOUGLAS W.	\$2,650	\$2,650
GALLISON JR., RAYMOND E.	\$7,000	\$7,000
GEMMA, ALFRED A.	\$27,000	\$27,000
GIANNINI, JOANNE M.	\$11,700	\$11,700
GUTHRIE, SCOTT		
HANDY, ARTHUR		
HEARN, JOY	\$6,000	\$6,000
HOUSE LEADERSHIP	\$100,000	\$100,000
JACKSON, J. RUSSELL		
JACQUARD, ROBERT B.		
KENNEDY, BRIAN P.	\$12,500	\$12,500
KILMARTIN, PETER F.	\$10,000	\$10,000
LALLY JR., DONALD J.	\$9,000	\$9,000
LIMA, CHARLENE		
LOUGHLIN II, JOHN J.	\$0	\$0
MACBETH, KAREN		
MALIK, JAN		
MARCELLO, MICHAEL	\$250	\$250

	Requested	Received
MARTIN, PETER		
MATTIELLO, NICHOLAS A.	\$23,000	\$23,000
MATTIELLO/MARCELLO	\$2,500	\$2,500
MCCAULEY JR., JOHN J.	\$26,000	\$13,000
MCNAMARA, JOSEPH M.	\$10,000	\$10,000
MELO, HELIO	\$7,000	\$7,000
MENARD, RENE R.		
MESSIER, MARY		
MURPHY, WILLIAM J.	\$28,500	\$28,000
NAUGHTON, EILEEN S.	\$1,500	\$1,500
NEWBERRY, BRIAN	\$0	\$0
O'NEILL, J. PATRICK		
PACHECO, EDWIN R.	\$6,750	\$6,750
PALUMBO, PETER G.	\$1,000	\$1,000
PETRARCA, PETER J	\$1,500	\$1,500
POLLARD, SCOTT	\$13,250	\$13,250
RICE, AMY G.		
RICE, MICHAEL	\$9,000	\$9,000
RUGGIERO, DEBORAH	\$10,000	\$10,000
SAN BENTO JR., WILLIAM	\$13,500	\$13,500
SAVAGE, JOHN A	\$0	\$0
SCHADONE, GREGORY J.		
SEGAL, DAVID A.		
SERPA, PATRICIA	\$12,000	\$12,000
SHALLCROSS SMITH	\$4,200	\$4,200
SILVA, AGOSTINHO F.		
SLATER, SCOTT	\$3,000	\$3,000
SULLIVAN, JR., RAYMOND J.		
TRILLO, JOSEPH A.	\$0	\$0
UCCI, STEPHEN R.		
VAUDREUIL, KENNETH A.	\$12,000	\$12,000
WALSH, DONNA M.	\$12,000	\$12,000
WASYLYK, PETER N.	\$3,000	\$3,000
WATSON, ROBERT A.	\$0	\$0
WILLIAMS, ANASTASIA P.		
WILLIAMSON, TIMOTHY A.		
WINFIELD, THOMAS J.		

TOTALS **\$438,650**
 Figures on General Assembly website June 30, 2010
 www.rilin.state.ri.us

2010 Senate Legislative Grants

	Requested	Received
ALGIERE, DENNIS L.	\$7,000	\$7,000
BATES, DAVID E.	\$29,000	\$29,000
BLAIS, LEO R.	\$59,700	\$50,700
CICCONE III, FRANK A.	\$47,000	\$45,400
CONNORS, DANIEL P.	\$36,500	\$36,500
COTE, MARC A.	\$19,750	\$18,250
CROWLEY, ELIZABETH	\$25,000	\$23,500
DAPONTE, DANIEL	\$25,000	\$24,500
DEVALL, FRANK	\$30,500	\$25,750
DIPALMA, LOUIS	\$38,500	\$37,500
DOYLE II, JAMES E.	\$17,000	\$17,000
FELAG JR., WALTER S.	\$22,000	\$22,500
FOGARTY, PAUL W.	\$31,000	\$31,000
GALLO, HANNA M.	\$24,000	\$23,500
GOODWIN, MARYELLEN	\$39,500	\$37,000
JABOUR, PAUL V.	\$45,000	\$38,500
LANZI, BEATRICE A.	\$21,750	\$21,750
LENIHAN, J. MICHAEL	\$24,000	\$24,000
LEVESQUE, CHARLES J.	\$15,000	\$15,000
LYNCH, ERIN	\$25,000	\$22,000
MAHER, JR., FRANCIS	\$13,000	\$12,250
MASELLI, CHRISTOPHER	\$22,500	\$22,500
MCBURNEY III, JOHN F.	\$54,500	\$42,500
MCBURNEY/DOYLE/CROWLEY	\$2,000	\$2,000
MCCAFFREY, MICHAEL J.	\$19,870	\$23,370
METTS, HAROL M.	\$16,500	\$16,500
MILLER, JOSHUA	\$18,900	\$18,600
O'NEILL, EDWARD J.		
PAIVA-WEED, M. TERESA	\$76,500	\$76,000
PERRY, RHODA E.	\$69,000	\$69,500
PICARD, TOGER A.	\$22,000	\$22,000
PICHARDO, JUAN M	\$26,400	\$26,400
PINGA, MICHAEL		
RAPTAKIS, LEONIDAS P.	\$16,000	\$17,000
RUGGERIO, DOMENIC J.	\$57,500	\$53,500
SENATE LEADERSHIP	\$109,800	\$109,800
SHEEHAN, JAMES C.	\$13,700	\$13,700
SOSNOWSKI, V. SUSAN	\$29,000	\$30,500
TASSONI JR, JOHN J.	\$28,500	\$24,500
WALASKA, WILLIAM A.	\$21,500	\$21,500

TOTAL **\$1,152,470**
 Figures on General Assembly website June 30, 2010

Had enough? You CAN help change Rhode Island – Join OCG

Since 1993, OCG has had a simple straightforward agenda: to promote honest, responsible and responsive state government. By reading the contents of this newspaper you will have learned a little about what this **all-volunteer** organization is doing. Every penny goes to combating and working to reform state government. Please help us to continue the fight for a corruption free Rhode Island state government by joining OCG.

OCG MEMBERSHIP FORM

YES, I want to join other Rhode Island citizens and help to promote Honest, Responsible and Responsive State Government.

New member Renewal

\$25 \$35 \$50 \$100 \$250 \$____ Other

Individual Family (list all names to be included)

Name(s) _____ Home Phone _____

_____ Business Phone _____

Street _____ Email Address _____

City/Town _____ State _____ Zip _____

OCG is a non-profit organization, however contributions are not tax deductible because our activities include lobbying.
 Yes, I would like to volunteer some time or participate on one or more of the OCG committees. Please call me.

I heard about OCG from _____ October/November 2010
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