Bill as Introduced

HB 418 – AS INTRODUCED

2003 SESSION

03-0514
09/10

HOUSE BILL *418*

AN ACT relative to annulment of arrest records for defendants whose cases result in acquittal, dismissal, or failure to prosecute.

SPONSORS: Rep. Derby, Carr 7

COMMITTEE: Criminal Justice and Public Safety

ANALYSIS

This bill permits a defendant whose case resulted in acquittal, dismissal or failure to prosecute to make a post-trial motion for annulment of the arrest record. The bill also removes the requirement that a $100 fee be charged to a defendant who petitions for annulment of an arrest record.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics.***
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

HB 418 – AS INTRODUCED

03-0514
09/10

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Three

AN ACT relative to annulment of arrest records for defendants whose cases result in acquittal, dismissal, or failure to prosecute.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 Annulment of Criminal Records. Amend RSA 651:5, II to read as follows:

II. Any person whose arrest has resulted in a finding of not guilty, or whose case was dismissed or not prosecuted, may petition for annulment of the arrest record at any time in accordance with the provisions of this section. ***Immediately upon court order issuing upon a finding of not guilty or when the case is dismissed or not prosecuted, the defendant may immediately file a petition for annulment of record. If this petition is filed immediately following an acquittal in court, the court shall inquire of the state if it plans on making an appeal. If it does not, the court may immediately act upon the petition for annulment of the record of arrest, immediately granting the same if the court deems it appropriate to do so.***

2 Annulments of Criminal Records; Investigations; Fees. RSA 651:5, IX is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

IX. When a petition for annulment is timely brought seeking annulment of a record of conviction, the court shall require the department of corrections to make a report concerning any state or federal convictions of arrest or prosecutions of the petitioner and any other information which the court believes may aid in making a determination on the petition. The department shall charge the petitioner a fee of $100 to cover the cost of such investigation, unless the petitioner demonstrates that he or she is indigent. The court shall provide a copy of the petition to the prosecutor of the underlying offense and permit the prosecutor to be heard concerning the interests of justice with regard to the petition. When a petition of annulment of a record of arrest is brought pursuant to paragraph II, the court shall not require the payment of the $100 fee to cover the cost of investigation. The court, in its discretion, may order an investigation by the department of corrections and report concerning the same issues raised as if a record of conviction were being requested and the court may, in its discretion, taking into consideration any documents filed with the petition for annulment including a statement from the petitioner immediately upon entry of a petition to annul record of arrest, grant the same without further proceedings.

3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect January 1, 2004.

HB 418 – AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

25mar03... 0542h

2003 SESSION

03-0514
09/10

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3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect January 1, 2004.

Amendments

Senate Judiciary
April 17, 2003
2003-1328s
09/01

Amendment to HB 418

Amend the title of the bill by replacing it with the following:

AN ACT relative to annulment of criminal records.

Amend the bill by inserting after section 2 the following and renumbering the original section 3 to read as 4, respectively:

3 Annulment of Criminal Records; Misdemeanor Sentences Including Conditional or Unconditional Discharges. Amend RSA 651:5, III(b) and (c) to read as follows:

(b) For a class B misdemeanor except as provided in subparagraph (f), 3 years ***unless the sentence includes a conditional or unconditional discharge, in which case the period shall be one year.***

(c) For a class A misdemeanor except as provided in subparagraph (f), 3 years ***unless the sentence includes a conditional or unconditional discharge, in which case the period shall be one year.***

2003-1328s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill permits a defendant whose case resulted in acquittal, dismissal or failure to prosecute to make a post-trial motion for annulment of the arrest record. The bill removes the requirement that a $100 fee be charged to a defendant who petitions for annulment of an arrest record.

The bill also permits annulments after one year of criminal records for certain misdemeanor sentences including conditional or unconditional discharge.

Committee Minutes

Judiciary Committee

Hearing Report

To: Members of the Senate

From: Susan Duncan
Senior Legislative Aide

Re: **HB 418**– *AN ACT relative to annulment of arrest records for defendants whose cases result in acquittal, dismissal, or failure to prosecute.*

Hearing date: April 17, 2003

Members present: Senators Peterson, Foster, Clegg, Roberge and Sapareto

Members absent: None

Sponsor(s): Representative Derby

What the bill does: This bill permits a defendant whose case resulted in acquittal, dismissal or failure to prosecute to make a post-trial motion for annulment of the arrest record. The bill also removes the requirement that a $100 fee be charged to a defendant who petitions for annulment of an arrest record.

Who supports the bill:
Representative Derby
Representative John Tholl
Attorney Michael Iacopino representing NH Assoc. of Criminal Defense Lawyers

Who opposes the bill: No one spoke in opposition

Summary of testimony received:

- This legislation was filed in order to draw a better distinction in our annulment settlement procedure which currently involves having to file a new suit in the courts.
- The problem with this is when someone is found innocent, why do they have to return to court in order to have the record removed.

- If an annulment is granted, then there should be no record. It should be expunged automatically.
- The provisions of this legislation more closely mirror what occurs in other states.
- The Attorney General's office testified in support of the legislation in the House hearing.
- Representative Tholl testified on behalf of the House Criminal Justice Committee and indicated that he felt law enforcement officers would support the bill.
- This legislation merely streamlines the process that would occur anyway for persons found innocent or their cases are annulled.
- Senate Legal Counsel presented amendment number 2003-1321s for Senator Clegg. This amendment clarifies two statutes that currently conflict with each other. No one present at the hearing and no members of the committee had concerns with the policy of the amendment dealing with conditional or unconditional discharges. Discussion of the proposed amendment indicated that the topic is germane and that it does clarify an otherwise cloudy issue.

Funding: No financial impact

Action: Senator Clegg moved "Ought to Pass with Amendment." Senator Sapareto seconded the motion. The committee voted 5 to 0 in support. Senator Clegg will report the bill out of committee.

sfd
[file: HB 418 report]
Date: April 18, 2003

Date: April 17, 2003
Time: 1:35 p.m.
Room: State House, Room 105-A

The Senate Committee on Judiciary held a hearing on the following:

HB 418 relative to annulment of arrest records for defendants whose cases result in acquittal, dismissal, or failure to prosecute.

Members of Committee present:
Senator Peterson
Senator Foster
Senator Clegg
Senator Roberge
Senator Sapareto

The Chair, Senator Andrew R. Peterson, opened the hearing on HB 418 and called on the prime sponsor, Representative Derby, to introduce the bill.

Representative Mark Derby: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the record, my name is Mark Derby. I represent District 7, Moultonboro, Tuftonboro, Wolfeboro. If I look familiar, it is because I am a former constituent of the Honorable Peterson in Peterborough.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: That's what I was thinking.

Representative Derby: However, I do represent the lakes region now.

I have prepared some written testimony with an original and some copies for the members, which I will leave right here. **Please see letter from Representative Derby, addressed to Hon. Andrew R. Peterson, dated April 17, 2003, attached hereto and referred to as Attachment #1.**

Essentially, the purpose of this legislation is to draw a better distinction in our annulment statute between criminal defendants who have been found guilty and those who have not. In other words, every criminal defendant has the right to, at a certain point, petition the court for an annulment of their

arrest record and their conviction record and the time they spent in jail. People do that for many reasons. Sometimes they need to get on with their life; they might want to join the military or do some other things.

The statute, as it is written now, is geared, in my view, far more towards somebody who has been convicted and served time and then needs to get the record of that conviction and the serving time annulled for some purpose that I mentioned before, in order to get on with their lives, get a certain job, be a productive member of society again after they have paid their debt to society. That involves filing a new lawsuit, a petition for annulment, and when that lawsuit is filed, the paperwork is shuffled and generated throughout the state and then the petitioner has to prove a number of things. That they have paid their debt to society, that the annulment is necessary for their continued rehabilitation and that there would be no adverse impact on the public.

The problem with the statute as it is written now is that a person who is innocent or found not guilty or whose case is dismissed for some other reason has to go through the exact same procedure of filing a new lawsuit after they have had their case dismissed or after they have gotten a jury verdict of not guilty. So, the basic purpose of this legislation is to amend the annulment statute to allow a person who has been found not guilty or a person whose case has been dismissed, to petition at the end of their criminal case for the annulment of their record of arrest. Now, there would be no record of conviction or sentence served because they were found not guilty or their case was dismissed, and it allows for the opportunity for the state to make a comment to the judge.

For example, if it is a controversial procedural dismissal that the state intended to appeal, the judge would then inquire of the prosecutor, are you going to be appealing this? If they were, then the judge would then have the discretion to grant or not grant the annulment as the court sees fit.

So, in the House hearing there was a representative from the Attorney General's Office who raised the issue of ...(inaudible)... of the prosecutor and we believe that the language coming out of the House effectively addresses the instance where there may be a controversial order of dismissal on a technical point or an evidentiary issue that the state wants to appeal and were they planning to appeal, they could make that known to the judge and any judge would factor that heavily in exercising their discretion to grant or not grant the annulment at the close of the criminal case.

So, with that, I will provide my written testimony and answer any questions.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: Are there questions from the Committee? Senator Foster?

Senator Joseph A. Foster, D. 13: If the annulment of the arrest is granted, does that mean there is no record, no state record of the arrest having occurred at all? Is that what we are doing with this?

Representative Derby: My understanding is that the order then goes out after the annulment is granted by the judge to expunge the record and, for legal purposes, that arrest does not exist. In fact, in some cases, it helps because if you ever have a police brutality case or something and had the arrest annulled, you ...(inaudible)... from a civil case. My understanding is that the legal affect of the annulment is that the arrest never happened. Procedurally, how it is expunged is a matter that occurs within the place where they keep those records.

Senator Joseph A. Foster, D. 13: Thank you.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: Representative, thank you for bringing the bill. Did this go through the Criminal Justice Committee in the House?

Representative Derby: Yes.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: Thank you. The current practice, does that mirror what goes on in other states, to your knowledge?

Representative Derby: I'm not aware of that. I am thinking... I don't do any criminal work and I have never done any in another state. I suspect it probably is similar. There might be uniform law out there, but I don't know for sure.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: I just wonder about the case of an acquittal is one thing; the case of a dismissal is another because you might have insufficient evidence on a dismissal and the case could be brought later and so forth. Am I incorrect about that?

Representative Derby: I would probably defer to Attorney Iacopino to handle that, but I would say that I think this bill covers both instances where, if there was a dismissal on a procedural ground and the state wanted to appeal, they could do that. But, if you're not guilty, I don't think that the state can appeal a not guilty verdict in a criminal case. They have no right to appeal, so it would be a moot question. If the jury comes down with a not guilty, the judge, I would think, would order the annulment right away because there would be no reason not to.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: And that's exactly why I was drawing the distinction between the circumstances because the bill is global and covers all the different ways that cases are dropped. Did law enforcement testify at all on this bill?

Representative Derby: The Attorney General's Office did testify and they raised the concerns that I related to you. Members of the Criminal Justice Committee may be able to elaborate more. I don't think there were any representatives of the police or the sheriffs there. And, they are not here.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: I just wondered if it was the current practice would be helpful in any way to the administration of justice if you had someone who had multiple complaints that have been dismissed for this and that and it is on their record unless they go through a case to remove it and that might at least notify one of a pattern that would otherwise be impossible to track.

Representative Derby: I think I see where the Chairman is going and I would say that each offense charged by the state stands on its own. In other words, you are guilty or you're not guilty and, if you're not guilty. We have a case that came down relatively recently that illustrated the difficulty that the Supreme Court has been having in distinguishing between the not guilty people and the guilty people and indeed they determined that when you have a multiple count case and you are found guilty on some counts and not guilty on some other counts, you are in fact entitled to an annulment of those counts upon which you were not found guilty. I don't think we have the not proven middle ground where the case has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, yet for some other reason because it was really close, you want to stigmatize that person with a criminal record. I don't think that's the way we would want to do things here. You're guilty or you're not and, if you're not, you are entitled to the annulment.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: I well understand the point with regard to the court and certainly agree with that that each case should be taken on its own. The question was, in terms of law enforcement and investigating crime, whether there was some reason that this is the way it is now and you indeed need to bring this bill, if there was a utility to it or whether it was just an oversight. I was just probing that with you for a moment.

Representative Derby: I think the utility to it to this process is there for the person who has actually been convicted and served time and now wants to annul that record from his record for some good purpose. Somebody standing

in that position has to go through the case and prove to the satisfaction of the court, with notice to everybody that he is doing that, and the opportunity to object and have input. As an investigatory tool, I'm not quite sure whether, I'm not quite sure about the utility. That may be something to ask the police.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: Well, are there further questions? Hearing none, thank you for being here today. I probably should state a disclaimer at this point that the Derby family is from Peterboro. For many, many generations in history, ran one of the revered institutions in our community and they are a great bunch. So, I'm glad to see Mark here today with this bill.

Representative Derby: I should also disclaim that my family has been voting for Petersons for the same number of years. Thank you

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: Representative Tholl?

Representative John E. Tholl, Jr.: I wasn't going to speak, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to just make a little point. For the record, my name is John Edward Tholl, Jr. I represent Coos District 2 in the southern one-third of Coos County, twenty-two towns and purchases. I am also fortunate enough or unfortunate enough as it may be to be Vice Chairman of Criminal Justice.

This bill, as it appears in front of you, is basically as it was submitted to our Committee with the exception of a small amendment we made to line 7, which originally indicated plans to appeal. We amended it to have no objection because there are certain cases where an objection may be apparent on basis.

I would also like to let the Committee know, those of you who aren't familiar with me, that I am a police officer and have been a police officer for thirty-one years. I am currently a part-time Chief of Police. In my capacity as that, I have no objection to this particular bill as amended by the House because what it does, it also, not only does it provide the ability of prosecution to appeal certain decisions of the court to a higher court under law, but it also allows the prosecutor to state an objection. For example, if a person was arrested once and there were multiple charges in several different courts, it would be inappropriate for a court to expunge the record of arrest and therefore wipe out everything else when there is still the other issues pending in another court from that arrest.

Other than that, the Committee felt that it was an appropriate thing to do and we made that small amendment.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: Questions from the Committee? Senator Foster?

Senator Joseph A. Foster, D. 13: The bill addresses situations where people are found not guilty, but it also covers situations where the case is not prosecuted. Was there any discussion in the Committee in the House about situations where the prosecutor may not presume guilt, but there may be a lot of other reasons for not being prosecuted and having records of those previous charges could be relevant for the later convictions for sentencing or other purposes?

Representative Tholl: There wasn't much discussion along those lines; however, there was a little bit of discussion as my memory serves me about cases where they are dismissed without prejudice, which allows you to bring the case back in and that would be a case where in fact the prosecutor would be able to object to the expungement because they plan to refile charges based upon that type of a decision. Other than that, no.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: Other questions from the Committee? Thank you for being here to clarify the bill for us.

Representative Tholl: Thank you.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: Mike Iacopino, did you wish to speak?

Attorney Michael Iacopino: Yes, I did. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Again, for the record, my name is Michael Iacopino. I serve as the President of the New Hampshire Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers and I am here today to speak in favor of this bill regarding annulments.

The bill, in our opinion, would streamline a process that goes on anyway and makes it easier for somebody who has been accused and found not guilty or has had the charge dismissed or, for some reason the state has chosen not to go forward. It streamlines the process to have that record of arrest annulled. It doesn't really change a whole lot except that now you don't have to file a separate pleading or start a separate action and file and pay the $100 fee that is required.

The other thing that it does, I think, is it gives those persons who have been found not guilty more of an immediate satisfaction of knowing that I can, instead of having to come back in and bring a new action, I can, at the time that he or she is found not guilty, simply ask the judge, petition the judge at that point to annul the record of arrest. My guess is that in the vast majority

of those cases there is not going to be any objection from the prosecutor because the result of the case is the result.

I would point out to the Committee that there is still Section 11 of RSA 651:5 which is not affected by this bill. Section 11 of the statute does say that nothing in this section shall affect any right of any law enforcement officers to maintain arrest and conviction records and to communicate information regarding the annulled record of arrest or conviction to other law enforcement officers for legitimate investigative purposes or in defense of any civil suit arising out of the facts of the arrest or to the Police Standards & Training Council for the purpose of assisting counsel in determining fitness of an individual to serve as a law enforcement officer. So, in answer to your question about will this interrupt the administration of justice from the police officers, the statute and a portion of the statute which is not disturbed by this bill essentially says no, it shouldn't.

The other question that appears to concern the Committee is when the case gets dismissed or not prosecuted as opposed to a finding of not guilty. A finding of not guilty and I agree with everybody that that is an obvious result, there was no conviction. The difficulty with not having the words dismissed in there is that in a number of cases what happens, and this is more true in the district court than in the Superior Court, the state will put on their case. At the end of the state's case, before the defendant has in fact put on any evidence, oftentimes a lawyer will move to dismiss the case on the basis that the state has not met their prima facie burden. The ruling that you get if you prevail at that point is case dismissed and that is really a finding that there was not enough evidence to even get onto where you had to put on a defense. So, if you don't have the term dismissed in there, it excludes those persons who are probably less guilty than people who were actually found not guilty because there was not even enough evidence to go forward after the state had presented their evidence. So, that is the concern that I have. If you were to eliminate the word dismissed in there because of the end of the state's case, oftentimes judges will dismiss a case saying that there simply wasn't a sufficient level of evidence in this case.

I'm happy to answer any questions that any of you may have.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: Thank you for your testimony. Questions from the Committee? Hearing none, thank you very much for clarifying those points.

Attorney Iacopino: Thank you.

Senator Andrew R. Peterson, D. 11: I will close the hearing at this time unless there are others who wish to speak on HB 418. If you wish to indicate support or opposition, there is a sheet here. I will close the hearing.

Hearing concluded at 1:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

L. Gail Brown
Senate Secretary
4/22/03

1 Attachment

ATTACHMENT #1

State of New Hampshire

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONCORD

April 17, 2003

Hon. Andrew R. Peterson
Senate Judiciary Committee
State House Room 105-A
Concord, NH 03301

Re: HB418 Written Testimony of Sponsor

Dear Chairman Peterson and Committee Members:

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of HB418. Please accept the following in supplementation of my oral testimony in support of the above-referenced bill:

The problem: criminal defendants whose cases resulted in a finding of not guilty, dismissal or by failure to prosecute will frequently need to have the record of the arrest annulled so that they may go on with their lives, apply for jobs, join the military, and so forth. Under current law (RSA 651:5), such not guilty defendants are required to go through the same comprehensive procedure to obtain an annulment of the arrest record as defendants who were found guilty and sentenced. This requires, among other things, the acquitted defendant to pay an attorney to file a *new lawsuit,* that is, a Petition for Annulment, pay a separate filing fee ($50.00, Superior Court Rule 169(D), District Court Rule 3.3), and wait for parties such as the Department of Corrections to say that it has no information about the defendant.

Depending upon how backed up the particular court is, it can take weeks for the preliminary paperwork to go off to the Department of Corrections, and then it can and does take months before the trial court will grant the Petition. I am given to understand that District Courts generally grant the petitions filed by not guilty defendants without a hearing, but the Superior Court generally requires the defendant to attend a separate hearing before granting the Petition.

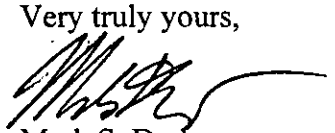
Proposed Solution: Amend RSA 651:5, II so that in cases where a criminal defendant's case has concluded with a verdict of not guilty, dismissal or failure to prosecute, the defendant may move for annulment of the record of arrest, pre-trial imprisonment, etc. in the form of a *post-trial motion* "at any time". This includes a provision whereby the Court would ask the prosecution if it has any

plans for filing an appeal, and permits the Court to immediately grant the annulment "if the court deems it appropriate to do so." HB418 would also amend RSA 651:5, IX to empower the trial court the discretion to grant such a petition for annulment without ordering the petitioner to attend a separate hearing.

Rationale: criminal defendants who have had their cases end in findings of not guilty, dismissal or failure to prosecute are situated differently from defendants who have been convicted and sentenced. It makes little sense to require such *not guilty* defendants to incur the expense, time and trouble the State would require of a defendant who had been convicted and sentenced. The State, having failed to meet its burden of proof or having neglected to prosecute the defendant, does not have the same interest in ensuring that the annulment is in the best interests of the public, that the defendant has rehabilitated, and so forth. This is because there was never a finding of guilt, a conviction or a sentence. The need to file a whole new lawsuit for something that should be and usually is granted as a matter of course is a burden on the administrative staff of the Courts, and it is an undue burden on the criminal defendant who has had his or her case end in a finding of not guilty.

Thank you in advance for your kind attention to and consideration of HB418.

Very truly yours,



Mark S. Derby
State Representative, District 7:
Moultonborough, Tuftonboro
and Wolfeboro

MSD/

\\00\f\Open Files\HB418 Senate Testimony.wpd

Speakers

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Date 4/17/03 Time 1:15 p.m. Public Hearing on **HB 418**

HB 418 - relative to annulment of arrest records for defendants whose cases result in acquittal, dismissal, or failure to prosecute.

Please check box(es) that apply.

SPEAKING	FAVOR	OPPOSED	NAME (Please print)	REPRESENTING
☒	☒	☐	Rep Mark Derby	Dist. 7
☐	☒	☐	Rep. John E Thell Jr.	Dist 2
☒	☒	☐	Mike Iacoucino	NHACDL
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Committee Report

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Date:

THE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary

to which was referred House Bill 418

AN ACT relative to annulment of arrest records for defendants whose cases result in acquittal, dismissal, or failure to prosecute.

VOTE: 5-0

2003-1328s

Having considered the same, report the same with the following amendment and recommend that the bill: **AS AMENDED OUGHT TO PASS.**

Senator Robert Clegg, Jr.
For the Committee

HB418 Docket

Next|Prev|Results List|Main|Bill Status

Bill Title: relative to annulment of arrest records for defendants whose cases result in acquittal, dismissal, or failure to prosecute.

Date	Body	Description
1/9/2003	H	Introduced and ref to Crim Just & PSfty; HJ 12, p195
1/29/2003	H	Hearing Feb 4 1:45 RM204,LOB
2/13/2003	H	==CANCELLED==Subcom Work Session Feb 18 9:00 RM204,LOB
2/19/2003	H	Rescheduled Subcom Work Session Mar 5 1:00 RM204, LOB
3/19/2003	H	Maj Report OTP/AM for Mar 25 (Vote 17-0;CC)
3/19/2003	H	Prop Comm Am{0542}; HC26, p697
3/25/2003	H	Passed with Am; HJ 29-pt 1, p859 + pt 2, p966
4/3/2003	S	Introduced and Ref. Judiciary; SJ 11, Pg.272
4/11/2003	S	Hearing; April 17, 2003, Room 105-A, SH, 1:15 p.m.; SC18
4/18/2003	S	Committee Report; Ought to Pass with Amendment{1328}, (New Title), [04/24/03]; SC19, Pg.6-7
4/24/2003	S	Committee Amendment{1328},(New Title), AA, VV; SJ 14, Pg.336
4/24/2003	S	Ought to Pass with Amendment{1328}, (New Title), MA, VV; OT3rdg; SJ 14, Pg.336
4/24/2003	S	Passed by 3rd Reading Resolution; SJ 14, Pg.340
5/8/2003	H	House Nonconc with Sen Am req Conf Comm, Rep Welch MA VV; HJ 40, p1276
5/8/2003	H	(Spkr appts Reps: Tholl, Stevens, Knowles and Fesh)
5/15/2003	S	Sen. Peterson Accede to House Request For Committee Of Conferance, MA, VV
5/15/2003	S	President Appoints; Senators Clegg, Peterson, Foster
6/12/2003	H	Conf Comm Meeting June 16 1:00 RM204,LOB
6/18/2003	H	Conferee Change: Rep Dodge replaces Fesh

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Docket Abbreviations