Bill as Introduced

HB 738-FN-A-LOCAL – AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

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2003 SESSION

03-0051
06/10

HOUSE BILL ***738-FN-A-LOCAL***

AN ACT permitting aid to public water systems to be used for forming or improving regional water systems and making an appropriation therefor.

SPONSORS: Rep. R. Cooney, Rock 76; Rep. Patten, Carr 7; Rep. M. Blanchard, Rock 86; Sen. Johnson, Dist 2; Sen. Cohen, Dist 24; Sen. Kenney, Dist 3; Sen. Gallus, Dist 1

COMMITTEE: Resources, Recreation and Development

ANALYSIS

This bill:

I. Adds regional water systems to the water systems eligible for state aid and adds the evaluation of the groundwater contributing area of public wells that have recorded levels of chemical contaminants, excluding MTBE, to projects eligible for state aid;

II. Defines the terms "eligible regional water system costs," "regional water system" and "groundwaters;"

III. Requires regional water systems to agree to participate in regional and statewide water supply planning initiatives as a condition for receiving aid;

IV. Adds criteria for prioritizing applications and evaluating regional water systems;

V. Makes the polluter of a well responsible for repaying a state grant; and

VI. Makes an appropriation to the department of environmental services to implement grants for regional water system projects.

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Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Three

AN ACT permitting aid to public water systems to be used for forming or improving regional water systems and making an appropriation therefor.

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

1 Purpose; Regional Water Systems Added. Amend RSA 486-A:1 to read as follows:

486-A:1 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to provide a state contribution to aid all public water systems in achieving compliance with the requirements of the surface water treatment rules of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, ***to provide a state contribution to aid public water systems in the formation or improvement of regional water systems that provide a benefit to public health, safety, and economic well-being, to provide a state contribution to aid public water systems in the evaluation of the groundwater contributing area of public wells that have recorded levels of chemical contaminants, excluding MTBE,*** and to protect sources of public drinking water that serve community or non-transient non-community water systems and associated natural resources through the acquisition of land or conservation easements within source water protection areas.

2 Definitions; Construction; Regional Water Systems Added. Amend RSA 486-A:2, I to read as follows:

I. "Construction" means:

(a) The installation or building of:

(1) New wells or well buildings; [~~or~~]

(2) Filtration systems and associated pump stations, pump equipment, chemical treatment systems, telemetry and metering equipment, and storage tanks; and

(3) Distribution mains and valves needed to interconnect the new wells or filtration system to the existing system as may be required by the department and the EPA ***or to interconnect public water systems to form a regional water system.***

(b) Altering, improving or adding to existing water treatment or water source, storage or transmission main facilities ***or regional water system interconnections*** in order to meet the requirements of the surface water treatment rules ***or to meet the water needs of a regional water system.***

(c) Engineering services related to the activities identified under this paragraph, ***including the scientific evaluation of the groundwater contributing area of pubic wells with recorded levels of chemical contaminants, excluding MTBE, using a method approved by the department.***

3 New Paragraph; Definitions; Eligible Regional Water System Costs. Amend RSA 486-A:2 by inserting after paragraph III-a the following new paragraphs:

III-b. "Eligible regional water system costs" means that portion of the costs of construction and related services attributable, as determined by the department, to the provision of water for domestic, commercial, or fire protection purposes, whether as routine supply or emergency reserve supply, through one or more of the interconnections that form a regional water system, but shall not include any of the following:

(a) Land acquisition, except for land which shall be an integral part of a well system or filtration system.

(b) Easements and rights-of-way necessary to the project.

(c) Distribution systems and any improvement thereto not necessary for the municipality to achieve compliance with the surface water treatment rules.

(d) Administrative, legal, and fiscal costs related to the project.

III-c. "Eligible evaluation of the groundwater contribution area of public wells that have recorded levels of chemical contaminants excluding MTBE" means that portion of the actual costs of scientific evaluation of the contribution area of the sources of public drinking water, such as a well or surface water intake, through which water is likely to flow towards the source and related services attributable, as determined by the department, to the provisions of water for domestic, commercial, or fire protection purposes, whether as routine supply or emergency backup supply, through one or more interconnections that form a regional water system, but shall not include the following:

(a) Land acquisition, except for land which shall be an integral part of a well system or filtration system;

(b) Easements and rights-of-way necessary to the project;

(c) Distribution systems and any improvement thereto not necessary for the municipality to achieve compliance with the surface water treatment rules; and

(d) Any administrative, legal, and fiscal costs related to the project.

4 New Paragraphs; Definitions; Public Water System; Regional Water System. Amend RSA 486-A:2 by inserting after paragraph V the following new paragraphs:

V-a. "Regional water system" means the system which results from the interconnection of 2 or more discrete public water systems to provide routine or emergency reserve supply.

V-b. "Groundwaters" means all areas below the top of the water table, including acquifers, wells and other sources of groundwater.

5 Section Heading Changed. Amend the section heading of RSA 486-A:3 to read as follows:

486-A:3 State Contribution; Surface Water Treatment Costs; Water Supply Land Protection Costs; ***Regional Water System Costs.***

6 New Paragraph; State Contribution; Eligible Regional Water System Costs Added. Amend RSA 486-A:3 by inserting after paragraph II the following new paragraph:

III. Any public water system which incurs eligible regional water system costs or eligible evaluation of contributing area of groundwaters contribution to public wells that have recorded levels of chemical contaminants costs, excluding MTBE, after the effective date of this paragraph shall be eligible for a state contribution in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. As its contribution, the state shall pay 25 percent of the annual amortization charges, meaning the principal and interest, on the bonded eligible regional water system costs, or 25 percent of non-bonded, eligible regional water system costs. Plans for construction shall be approved in accordance with the provisions of RSA 485:8.

7 Equitable Allocation of Costs; Regional Water Systems. Amend the introductory paragraph and paragraph I of RSA 486-A:5 to read as follows:

The department shall not approve any contribution for surface water treatment ***or for the formation or improvement of a regional water system or for evaluation of contribution of groundwaters to public wells that have record levels of chemical contaminants, excluding MTBE*** under this chapter unless it shall first have determined that the applicant:

I. Has adopted or will adopt a system of charges to assure that each recipient of water service within the applicant's jurisdiction, as determined by the department, will pay its proportionate share of the costs of operation and maintenance, including replacement, of water services provided by the applicant. ***For a regional water system project, the department must also determine that each public water system that is to make payments to the applicant for water service provided through area regional water system interconnection has adopted or will adopt a system of charges to assure that each recipient of water service within the public water system will pay its proportionate share of the such payments.***

8 Application for Funding; Regional Water Systems Added. Amend RSA 486-A:6 to read as follows:

486-A:6 Application for Funding. Application for payments under the provisions of this chapter shall be made in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner under RSA 541-A, and, for surface water treatment projects ***and regional water system projects and evaluation of groundwaters contributing area of public wells***, shall be based upon reports filed with the commissioner prior to January 31, in the calendar year for which payment is being requested.

9 Applicant Agreement; Regional Water Systems. Amend RSA 486-A:7, I to read as follows:

I. Applications for state grants for surface water treatment ***and for regional water systems and evaluation of groundwaters contributing area of public wells with recorded levels of chemical contaminants*** shall contain an agreement that the applicant:

(a) Has installed ***or will install*** the water works facilities in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the department;

(b) Will provide proper and efficient operation and maintenance of facilities;

(c) Agrees that failure to install the facilities in accordance with the approved plans and specifications or to provide proper and efficient operation and maintenance of such facilities shall result in loss of payments of the annual grant installment next following such failure. The loss of payment of the annual grant installment shall continue in effect until such time as the applicant has completed the steps necessary to install the facilities in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the department, or made provisions for proper and efficient operation and maintenance of the facilities in accordance with department instructions or both.

(d) For a grant to aid in the development of a regional water system and evaluation of groundwaters contributing area of public wells with recorded levels of chemical contaminants, agrees to participate in regional and statewide water supply planning initiatives and to consider the results of such initiatives for purposes of long term water supply planning and infrastructure development.

10 New Paragraph; Priority of Applications; Regional Water Systems. Amend RSA 486-A:8 by inserting after paragraph II the following new paragraph:

III. For regional water system projects and evaluation of groundwaters contributing area of public wells with recorded levels of chemical contaminants, the department shall adopt prioritization factors by rule under RSA 541-A, to assist in determining which new projects to fund under this chapter. Prioritization factors shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) The population of the service area that would receive water through the regional water system interconnection.

(b) The degree to which the public's health, safety, and economic well-being will benefit.

(c) The fiscal impact on user fees and taxes in the area of the regional water system.

(d) The consistency with land use master plans in the affected municipalities and with the provisions of RSA 9-B and RSA 162-C:2, V, to the extent that a proposed regional water system project may impact the municipality's growth and development patterns.

11 Public Notice; Regional Water Systems Added. Amend RSA 486-A:8-a, I to read as follows:

I. For surface water treatment projects, ***regional water system projects, and evaluation of groundwaters contributing area of public wells with recorded levels of chemical contaminants*** the commissioner of environmental services or designee shall hold an annual public hearing to receive testimony on the projects recommended by the department, in accordance with RSA 486-A:8, to receive grants in the next fiscal year. After considering the testimony offered at the hearing, the commissioner shall finalize the priority list for the next fiscal year, and project assistance shall be granted accordingly.

12 Administration; Regional Water Systems Added. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 486-A:9, I to read as follows:

I. The department shall perform the following functions related to the administration of the provisions of this chapter applicable to surface water treatment ***and to any regional water system***

and evaluation of groundwaters contributing area of public wells with recorded levels of chemical contaminants:

13 Administration; Review and Approval; Regional Water System Costs Added. Amend RSA 486-A:9, I(p) to read as follows:

(p) Based upon a satisfactory final project inspection, review and approve final eligible surface water treatment costs, ***regional water system project costs and evaluation costs of groundwaters contributing area of public wells with recorded levels of chemical contaminants,*** and authorize release of retainage.

14 New Subparagraphs; Regional Water Systems; Criteria for Evaluation. Amend RSA 486-A:9, I by inserting after subparagraph (p) the following new subparagraphs:

(q) Evaluate the defined project for consistency with municipal master planning, RSA 9-B, and RSA 162-C:2, V and require limitations on future water system connections where appropriate.

(r) For a regional water system project and evaluation of groundwaters contributing area of public wells with recorded levels of contaminants, evaluate the defined project to ensure that it is designed to provide an overall benefit to public health, safety, and economic well-being and that it is a cost-effective means of achieving these benefits.

15 Water Companies, When Public Utilities; Higher Rates for Existing Customers Limited. Amend RSA 362:4, III-a (b)-(d) to read as follows:

(b) The commission may exempt a municipal corporation from any and all provisions of this title except the franchise application requirements of RSA 374, and may authorize a municipal corporation to charge new [~~and existing~~] customers outside its municipal boundaries a rate higher than 15 percent above that charged to its municipal customers, if after notice and hearing, the commission finds such exemption and authorization to be consistent with the public good. ***The commission may not authorize a municipal corporation to charge existing customers outside its municipal boundaries a rate higher than 15 percent above that charged to its municipal customers until any rate agreements in effect for those customers on May 13, 2002 shall have expired.***

(c) A municipal corporation's authority to charge higher rates for new customers outside of its municipal boundaries shall be applied prospectively to new customers taking water service provided by means of a main extension or an expansion of the municipal corporation's system after the effective date of this paragraph.

(d) ***A municipal corporation's authority to charge higher rates for existing customers outside of its municipal boundaries shall not become effective until any rate agreements in effect on May 13, 2002 have expired.***

(e) A municipal corporation serving customers outside of its municipal boundaries and charging a rate no higher than 15 percent above that charged to its municipal customers prior to

July 1, 2002, may also be exempted from regulation as a public utility, except for the franchise application requirements of RSA 374, if after notice and hearing, the commission finds such exemption and authorization to be consistent with the public good.

16 New Section; Repayment Responsibility. Amend RSA 486-A by inserting after section 486-A:14 the following new section:

486-A:15 Repayment Responsibility. Any party found, by means of a scientific or hydrogeological study, or other evaluation as approved by the department, of the groundwaters contributing area of public wells with recorded levels of contaminants, to be responsible for contaminating a wellhead area, shall be required to repay to the state, the amount the state contributed for the evaluation.

17 Appropriation. The sum of $1 is hereby appropriated to the department of environmental services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004 and the sum of $1 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, for the purpose of providing grants for regional water system projects under RSA 486-A. The governor is authorized to draw a warrant for said sums out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

18 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

LBAO
03-0051
Revised 2/7/03

HB 738 FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT permitting aid to public water systems to be used for forming or improving regional water systems and making an appropriation therefor.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Department of Environmental Services states this bill may increase state expenditures and local revenue by $90,000 in FY 2004, $180,000 in FY 2005, $362,000 in FY 2006 and $543,000 in FY 2007. Local expenditures may increase by $343,000 in FY 2004, $687,000 in FY 2005, $2,502,000 in FY 2006 and $4,316,000 in FY 2007. There will be no fiscal impact on county expenditures or state and county revenue.

This bill appropriates $74,000 in FY 2004 and $147,000 in FY 2005 from the general fund to the Department of Environmental Services for the purposes of this act.

METHODOLOGY:

The Department of Environmental Services (DES) anticipates the administrative duties related to regional water system grants and groundwater investigation grants under this legislation can be absorbed by existing DES staff. The Department assumes:

- Bonds for water system improvements will have a term of 20 years at 4 percent interest;
- Initial bond payments for interconnections will be made over a 5-year period from 2004-2008;
- Initial bond payments for supply improvements will be made over a 5-year period from 2006-2010;
- Groundwater investigation grants will apply to 50% of the total well sites where groundwater contamination has been detected since 1995, and will not otherwise be addressed through contaminant source investigations in the DES Waste Management Division;
- Groundwater investigations for contaminated well sites will be bonded over a ten-year period beginning in 2004;
- Grants under this program will reimburse 25% of bond principal and interest.
- No local spending is mandated by this bill.

This legislation would not take effect until mid 2003. Regional water system and groundwater investigation grants would apply to work initiated after that date. Typically, water system improvements are bonded upon completion of the construction, and at that time the costs of both design and construction may be incorporated into a long-term bond. As the first payment for interest on bonds typically is due during the first year, and first principal payment is due at the end of the first year, it is assumed that, at the earliest, the first grant payment for debt service (principal and interest) would be due in 2004.

Regional water system projects will fall into two categories: (1) Interconnection Grants - interconnections, consisting of piping and facilities, such as pumping stations, to meet interconnection pressure requirements; and (2) Source Development Grants - improvements to existing or proposed wells and treatment plants intended to enhance the capacity or reliability of these supply facilities. It is estimated that a total of $20M (100% of which is related to regional benefits) will be expended for interconnections, and $100M (25% of which is related to regional benefits) will be expended for source improvement over five-year periods, as indicated above, and will be paid through 20-year, 4% bonds. The grants will reimburse 25% of these eligible costs, including principal and interest payments, over the life of bonds issued by water system owners. The fiscal impact is as follows:

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Regional Water System Projects and Groundwater investigation				
Local Expenditures	$343,000	$687,000	$2,502,000	$4,316,000
State Grants (State Expenditures & Local Revenue)				
Regional Interconnection Grants	$ 74,000	$147,000	$313,000	$478,000
Regional Source Development Grants	16,000	33,000	49,000	65,000
Total Grants	$ 90,000	$180,000	$ 362,000	$ 543,000
Net Increase in Local Expenditures	$253,000	$507,000	$2,140,000	$3,773,000

Committee Minutes

Date: May 7, 2003
Time: 11:40 a.m.
Room: 104 LOB

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

HB738-FN permitting aid to public water systems to be used for forming or improving regional water systems and making an appropriation therefor.

Members of Committee present: Senator Johnson
Senator Cohen
Senator Barnes
Senator Below
Senator Prescott

The Chair, Senator Carl R. Johnson, opened the hearing.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: We will now open the hearing on HB738 and call on Representative Blanchard.

Representative MaryAnn Blanchard, Rock., D.86: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I am very happy to be a co-sponsor on this bill with such distinguished persons such as yourself and Senator Cohen. I participated in the study committee that had extensive discussions with many people about the issue of regional interconnections between water systems and how to make it work. We have here this morning, Bob Mann from DES who worked with the committee. I think I will leave the technical discussions with Bob Mann.

I can comment from Division I Finance. This is another one of those that where we took the money out. There was a couple hundred thousand dollars and we put a dollar in. We passed the bill though because it needed statutory changes to permit interconnections. And to permit money to be used for what now exists is the surface water filtration line. The need for surface water filtration is dropping off because most of the systems are now in compliance. This is the next meeting. I think that there is going to be the agency and others testifying about the specifics, so thank you.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Thank you Representative Blanchard.

Representative MaryAnn Blanchard, Rock., D.86: Especially since we have taken up so much time.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: I would like to call on Robert Mann. I had trouble finding your name Robert.

Robert Mann, DES: Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Thank you.

Robert Mann, DES: Good morning. Good morning Senator.

Senator John S. Barnes, Jr., D. 17: Do you always bring in your cheering section when you come in here?

Robert Mann, DES: Excuse me Senator?

Senator John S. Barnes, Jr., D. 17: Do you always bring your cheering section?

Robert Mann, DES: Never leave home without it. Good morning Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. My name is Robert Mann. I work for the Water Supply Engineering Bureau within the Department of Environmental Services. I have distributed a letter of testimony (attached hereto and referenced as **Attachment #1**) signed by acting Commissioner Robert Monaco. The Department of Environmental Services strongly supports this legislation. HB738-FN. As Representative Blanchard said, this is a piece of legislation that is the result of committee work that was established by Senate Bill 437 in last session of the legislature.

Over the summer the committee interviewed various people from our Department. The Public Utilities Commission and various funding agencies to determine what the need was for funding of water systems in two particular areas. Number one was the partial reimbursement of costs associated with regional water supplies. That is interconnection of regional water supplies. The second area that was investigated was the investigation of groundwater contamination of existing water sources that serve public water supplies. Going back a little bit further, the whole subject of regional water systems and the need for interconnection of water systems literally goes back decades, especially on the seacoast where water supplies really developed over time. It is a series of discreet water systems so that now the picture today is that there are about 13 municipal water systems that extend

from Seabrook on the South to really to Farmington on the North and within that area, within those 13 water systems there are very few interconnections between water systems. Why are those important? We have several case studies over the last few years that demonstrate why it is important for water systems to have emergency interconnections.

One example is the ice storm of 1999 which is very distant in people's memories but that caused a major disruption of water supplies statewide. The electricity went out in various locations. The need for emergency interconnections was very evident. We also have the problem of the flood of 1996 which Keith Noyes, the Public Works Director of Exeter is here to address that at that time the water supply for the Town of Exeter was knocked out for several days. Had there been in interconnection to an adjacent water supply, that problem would have been much less severe than it was.

The legislation has really patterned after the existing RSA486-A which has provided 19 million dollars reimbursement to date for municipalities and private water supplies which constructed filtration plans to address a federal requirement a decade ago. The mechanism is intended to be very similar by which towns expending funds for regional interconnections or for investigating ground water contamination would be reimbursed by the State as they make payments of principal and interest on their bonds to accomplish that work.

Very briefly, the reimbursement eligible items under the reimbursement as the legislation is currently written would include the pipes and the pumps needed to get water from point A to point B between water systems. It would cover a portion of water source enhancements. Such as, if a town had to increase it's capacity or treatment capability to send water outside their boundaries, that would be partially covered. And, as currently written, the legislation would provide for partial reimbursement for groundwater contamination at existing wells. We have estimated that about 118 would be eligible for this type of investigation. Those wells are on record as having seen some level of contamination excluding MTBE by the way. Some level of contamination since 1995.

The concept behind this legislation, financially speaking, again was that as Representative Blanchard said, the reimbursements to cities and towns for filtration grants is currently diminishing because some of the indebtedness that those water systems took on over a decade ago are being retired. So, the funding for that portion of RSA486-A is diminishing and the intent here is that the new funding, under the current legislation, HB738, would not create a level funding situation but part of the slack from the diminished

funding from the filtration grants would be taken up under these reimbursement of costs. So, with that, I will conclude my testimony and I would be happy to answer any questions.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Thank you very much, any further questions. Senator Barnes.

Senator John S. Barnes, Jr., D. 17: Thank you. I am on this letter that the Commissioner sent over to us. On the third paragraph, I don't know where that number came from and what does it include. (read first sentence of Paragraph 3) . . . 825,000 people. That leaves about 400,000 people that aren't using it. Does that mean that there are approximately 400,000 people in this State that are on their own wells like I am?

Robert Mann, DES: Yes. The breakdown is about two thirds of the State's population uses public water supplies and about a third of the population, as your numbers are correct, have, use their own wells.

Senator John S. Barnes, Jr., D. 17: I thought it would be a lot closer to fifty/fifty. That is interesting.

Robert Mann, DES: It is deceiving but we do have the largest system such as the Manchester Water Works. Manchester alone accounts for about 145,000 people. Those numbers do add up.

Senator John S. Barnes, Jr., D. 17: Wished I had it.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: That number came out on public radio this morning as well. The battles between, they were talking about arsenic.
Robert Mann, DES: Right. That, of course is another issue altogether and that is the naturally occurring contamination in private wells.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Thank you very much. Senator Prescott has a question.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: Thank you. Senator Barnes just voted against a bill that was to possibly raise general fund expenditures by about 40,000 dollars to leverage 12 million dollars a year in federal grants because with the budget situation you may not have 40 thousand dollars. Here in this bill we are looking at 100's of thousands of dollars every year and there is no showing of what the leverage is in terms of federal grants to help our State and I find it hard to vote on something that doesn't give me some reason to vote for it.

Robert Mann, DES: Yes. I think you may hear testimony today from others who can give you evidence that this money provides leveraging in a much different way, especially for small communities less than 10,000 population and that this money can be used as local match for some of those programs. In the committee that worked last summer, the committee did interview Representative of World Development which is a program within the Department of Agriculture which has given a lot of assistance to small communities around NH over the last 20 years or so. This funding from the State can be used as local match to leverage those funds. So, a very strong argument can be made that these funds can be put to that purpose.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: I have another question.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Yes.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: You mentioned some history of water supplies and how it dealt with needing water from one system to another. You haven't mentioned that there are some water supplies in the Manchester Water Works franchise, or whatever you may want to say that, may, have interconnected with other towns. Londonderry for one, Derry as well. Did they need any State money to get that done?

Robert Mann, DES: In fact, I can't tell you precisely but there have been funding programs around for many many years, especially for small communities and it is very possible that some of that interconnection was accomplished with funding from the Community Development Block Grant Program, example. There is a somewhat different situation with the City of Manchester and much of that process of their expansion over the decades has really been accomplished by free market forces. There has been a profit incentive in that. From Municipalities, in general, there is not the profit incentive that drives the franchising process. The same could be said about Pennichuck Water Works or any other public utilities regulated water utility in the State. There is a driving force behind expansion that just isn't there for municipalities.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: Follow up.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Follow up.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: When there is a need to bring portable water to a community that doesn't have it anymore because of a natural disaster or a spill or something like that. Usually there is money to get that done. You could cite those instances that you referenced that it did get done

without this bill being passed. What more then, do we need that you see that this bill gives us?

Robert Mann, DES: Yes. Well, we could cite some examples where issues of water supply come up at local boards. Boards of Selectmen, Boards of Commissioners. Everyone's first instinct at the municipal level is to take care of municipal needs first and that is the way it has to be. This legislation really recognizes the need for state government to promote the concept that there are higher needs that relate to security and integrity of water systems and that includes some of the net, the issues of homeland security that have gone on for the last 18 months or so. That there has to be, it would be beneficial to have an incentive for local boards to at least take a look at the options. Those options in many cases haven't really been given a fair shake in the past, quite frankly. This is an attempt to at least keep the regional solutions there among the list of viable options.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Any further questions? Thank you very much.

Robert Mann, DES: Thank you.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: I call on Keith Noyes. Good morning.

Keith Noyes, Town of Exeter: Good morning Chairman Johnson and committee members. My name is Keith Noyes and I am the Public Works Director for the Town of Exeter. I appreciate the opportunity to speak before this committee on HB738. My responsibilities as Public Works Director includes administering the municipal water system. I wish to speak to the portion of this proposed bill as it relates to State Aid and to the cost of regional water system projects. State promotion of interconnecting the seacoast community water systems is nothing new. I can remember back in the mid 80's, DES encouraging the seacoast communities planning for water system interconnections.

Since that time, I believe little has been done by the seacoast communities to make interconnections a reality. I don't think that is because there is not an agreement but there is a mutual benefit to make these connections but the cost, politics and regulatory red tape, ie. Public Utilities Commission involvement has discouraged communities proceeding. My town could have benefited by such an interconnection back in 1996 when flooding severely damaged our water treatment plant and prevented the town from treating water for an extended period of time. In fact, we had to supply the residents with bottled water and depended on the Massachusetts National Guard to treat water for our system. Had we had an emergency connection with

another community, we would have been in a much better position to react to this emergency.

It goes without saying that in times like today with terrorism threats as they are and the surprises that mother nature presents, future similar disasters are possible and maybe even probable. I suggest that any State aid that could be provided to subsidize water system interconnection, will only encourage and promote these interconnections to become a reality, benefiting our residents and visitors.

Thank you and I would be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Thank you Keith. Any questions for Keith? Thank you.

Keith Noyes, Town of Exeter: Thank you very much.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Dom D'Ambruoso. Good morning Dom.

Dom D'Ambruoso, Aquarion Water Co.: Good morning. Senator Johnson, members of the committee. My name is Dom D'Ambruoso and I am here today representing the Aquarion Water Company. A public utility that serves in Hampton/North Hampton and I am here just to add my voice and add our voice on behalf of Aquarion to the course of testimony that sees beneficial purpose of this bill and with respect to specifically interconnections there are numerous benefits that we see from the interconnection. For example, mutual assistance and redundancy with respect to water supply. From the standpoint of a town like Exeter, which might someday interconnect with Aquarion. Obviously sales of water to Aquarion would provide a revenue stream for Exeter and revenue would offset great impacts that they may have in hopes of the idea of mutual assistance both goes ways.

We see this as a very beneficial purpose bill and would encourage you to move it on to the next part of the process. Thank you very much and I will answer any questions that you have.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Thank you Dom. Any questions for Mr. D'Ambruoso?

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: Yes. I know that the town waters supply goes up to the top of Hampton Road right before, from Exeter, right before it enters Hampton. How far away down Exeter Road in Hampton is Aquarion's water service so that is the interconnection point that is most feasible? Do you know?

Dom D'Ambruoso, Aquarian Water Co.: I don't know. I would be happy to find out. I am just sorry I don't have that fact.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Follow up?

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: If so, Aquarion is losing customers from development of private water supplies within Aquarion's district that they sell water because they cannot allow further hook ups to the water supply and you don't have water in a troubled situation. Wouldn't market forces then make that connection happen? If they can buy water and gain more services and more revenue, wouldn't market forces take place to get that done? Exeter has a surplus.

Dom D'Ambruoso, Aquarian Water Co.: I think that is a fair observation and it would be numbered among one of the other beneficial aspects of a bill such as this.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Follow up? Okay. Any further questions? Thank you Dom. I call on James Hadley. Good morning.

James Hadley, Northwood Selectman: Good morning Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. For the record, my name is James Hadley. I am a selectman in Northwood so I am not really representing the Board of Selectmen in Northwood but I am pleased to say that I am proud to say that Senator Barnes represents the Town of Northwood.

Senator John S. Barnes, Jr., D. 17: Uh oh. I am getting buttered up here. (laughter)

James Hadley, Northwood Selectman: In Northwood we do have three public water systems. Two serve mobile homes and one serves a elementary school and private businesses and residences. About a year and a half ago, Northwood got a Federal grant to build elderly housing. I noticed this bill talks about forming, a public water system can form with another public water system and my concern is that in Northwood, we have a public water system that is denying access to the elderly housing project, even though it has plenty of capacity. It is at 23% capacity so we have been working on this for over a year now. Through DES, oil and mitigation. They have been working on some MBTE and that is another issue that I just want to touch upon because it talks about this bill excluding MTBE.

I think a week or so ago I read in the paper there may be an attempt to raid the Grief Fund, Odd Fund of about 5 millions dollars. I know Senator you

mentioned the fiscal impact of 40 thousand dollars and if you include all of the MTBE contamination currently and project it to increase down the road, you will have a significant impact. I can see the reason of not including MTBE. My concern is if this bill, if there was some way it could address before a public water system expands and forms a regional system with another public water system, that they first provide water to their existing property owners and their existing customers within their district if they have adequate water capacity.

That is my major, but other than that I support the bill. We have an MTBE issue that we have been dealing with for quite a few years and it is now in the process of being cleaned up again. It was, between 91 and 97 there was a pump and extraction system set up in Northwood Ridge but the pump broke in 97 and it was never fixed. So, that level of MTBE has gone up now. So, when we got the grant in October of '01 we didn't realize that the level had gone up. That is one of the reasons why one of our public water systems is refusing hookup. They want to wait until that level goes down, but the contamination is well within the groundwater management zone and DES oil remediation group is working very good on that to contain that.

So, that is my concern. One is the MTBE. That is an issue that goes outside our whole Ridge Area. There is a moratorium. We got a letter from DES. We don't think they have the authority to put a moratorium and development in it in that part of Northwood but we got a letter March 7, 2003 saying that until such time as the moratorium is removed, and we know they can't do that under current zoning, only the planning board has to have a public hearing and special town meeting before they start zoning in Northwood. So, that is another concern. That whole area is being, we are not allowed to do any economic development. We went before the planning board on March 27th and they had to withdraw their application for a business because they were told that DES and the water district had put in a moratorium on any new hookups but there is plenty of capacity. Other than that, I support the Bill Mr. Chairman.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Senator Prescott.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: Well, I would like to make a comment. We passes SB19 which deals with notification of groundwater spills and it talked about MTBE in it. By November 1, 2003, we are asking DES to get back to us on how we are going to remove the use of reformulated gas in NH and go to a lower content of MTBE in our gasoline. I think you should be aware of that because I think that is what is causing your problem in Northwood is the reformulated gas. If that spill occurs there is a large amount of MTBE in reformulated gas and we need to change that. That is

SB

what we have charged DES, if it passes the House. It is in the House now. If it passes the House and signed by the Governor, they will get a report to us, this is how we are going to stop using the reformulated gas.

James Hadley, Northwood Selectman: If I could just add one thing Mr. Chairman. The issue really isn't MTBE in Northwood because that is well contained within Mr. Mike's. The issue is a political issue between the water district and DES. DES not wanting to get involved because it is a local issue. But if it was a private water company, they could go before the PUC, open a docket, conduct a hearing and issue the order to hook up because it is in the public good. We are trying to find something within DES rules or regulations or statutes that will give them the authority to require a hook up under best land practices and smart brook (end of tape Side 1).

(Side 2). Sources and development and they are meeting in a couple of days. They are supposed to iron out what an agency needs to hook in to something that allows smart growth. You know, resource management, etc. But I appreciate the time today Mr. Chairman.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Thank you. Thank you very much.

Senator John S. Barnes, Jr., D. 17: I have a question.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Oh yes. I am sorry, Senator Barnes.

Senator John S. Barnes, Jr., D. 17: For Selectman Hadley. I heard you talk on this bill and you say you don't have any problem with it. Is that correct? So when I vote on this thing, I am voting for the Town of Northwood.

James Hadley, Northwood Selectman: At first I had a problem until the Senator reminded me about the fiscal constraints and then the MTBE. There is enough money going forward from new taxes that are being collected, I hope, that will take care of ongoing problems with them cleaning up the MTBE. I certainly, I do support the bill. I think it is, every local community needs as much support at all and that is why we went for this federal grant for elderly housing. We are the only community in three states that got it so we don't want to lose it.

Senator John S. Barnes, Jr., D. 17: I just wanted to make sure I was voting the right way.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Thank you very much.

James Hadley, Northwood Selectman: Thank you.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: I would like to call on Bill Hounsell.

Bill Hounsell, Conway Village Fire Districts: Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Good morning Bill.

Bill Hounsell, Conway Village Fire Districts: Good morning. Good morning Senators. I will try to be brief. I would like to start by saying it is in my mind, all it is is water in and water out. I am representing Conway Village Fire District and they had a huge master plan infrastructure lay out that says they need to go north of the Saco River, as you head to North Conway and run their mains up and tie into North Conway Water Precinct.

These precincts are sub-governments of the town and they have a small population base. The population of the Town of Conway is 8500. North Conway's population is 4500 and I think Conway is 2500. The National Geological survey team of the federal government came in and said to the North Conway water precinct, you have nitrates from your private systems going to your aquifer. To that use flood plain which is the source of the drinking water so you need to go to second source. We, with the help of you folks, created the Waste Water Grant Program. 20% grant with a 10% extra if you have three times that State average rates. In other words, stress on the people.

In 1992 I had been working in the Town of Ashland, I brought forward a surface water grant program because that was a federal unfunded mandate that ordered all cities and towns who didn't have their residence covered to either filter it or go find the source underground and cover the tanks. That is this bill and that was a wonderful program. With the State matching grant, it allowed those communities to leverage matching portions of federal grants and when they went to their people and asked for them to pass the bond, for the first time you could see that they could afford it. And 21 of those towns and cities have since complied and the program has come to a completion.

Those two programs have been hugely successful and the State has been the partner in funding on them and this policy now expands that surface water grant part to include interconnections. And also a part that looks at a particular situation where there are sporadic hits of chemical contaminants on a well and they need to understand where they are coming from. So, this policy bill coming out of the joint hearing of the Senate and House is just a great policy bill. I would then like to conclude by saying the key component too is that any money that went into this, and it was flatlined at 1.8 million

for the last decade, was, out of the general fund, was the matching portion of the principal and interest only to a debt that was really the debt of the town's. So, if a town had a million dollar debt, this would come in and pay 200 thousand to 300 thousand. Say, an average of 25% of 250,000. But it only had to raise annually the principal and interest portion of the payment on that. Because the debt was the town's, they then could go seek matching federal grants on a 50/50 ratio to start with. We have been very successful in getting that ratio up to 65% at some times. So, now you are at 85%. You have now come into a position of affordability on rural NH, particularly in the Northern part of NH. It is, I would lay on the table that the success and history of these programs shows that it is just an excellent way for the State to part with a little to these localities. It does, in fact, make all the difference in the world.

Secondly, the initiative goes beyond just the municipal water systems in the N. Conway area. It goes to allowing them to franchise beyond the municipal boundaries which now gives them, because they are restricted as to how they expand their sub-governments. This enables them to go beyond to associations that have water systems in ill repair. Where owned by a private company, where they get loans from the DES to upgrade a system to a certain standard and adequacy but not fire protection. Not adequacy enough, nor do they test it enough as much as a municipality would. This helps them now, with this leverage federal money to come in and upgrade the water mains to these associations. So, it helps Conway Village to go into Albany and pick up some developments there that are in dire need of being intended to. It allows North Conway to look at going across the west side to Birch Hill and the Association. A whole lot of them, if you will, of people on a system that is in poor shape.

So, it goes, it starts to interconnect a lot of stuff on a regional level. North Conway to lower Bartlett to the Bartlett water system. Without this match, without this partnership, the affordability isn't there and the bonds don't pass so nothing happens. I would urge you to consider too that when water is the base of infrastructure expansion, it goes out, so does the economy. Businesses have not been built in certain areas where there are no water mains because the sprinkler requirements makes it cost prohibitive for them to hold water in a tank for thirty minutes while they fight a fire in a huge building until the fire department gets there. So, when you zone an area commercial, nothing happens until you can get the water out there. But, these little precincts don't have the wherewithal to expand, they need the State's leadership on this and in conclusion, the small amount of money that we put in this budget annually, whether it is done through the general budget or long term capital bond, which covers it for maybe four years or six

years, we looked and revisited, I urge you to continue to lead the effort on this and you get much local support and I thank you.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Any questions? Senator Prescott.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: Do you know if this non appending is already in the budget?

Bill Hounsell, Conway Village Fire Districts: The budget has been cut back on this biennium on the by 255 thousand dollars on the line items. The HB437 reported out that and the DES requested 47 thousand on the first year of the biennium and 147 thousand on the second. So, that is 221 thousand if we can put it in on this biennium it will allow this program to go forward and it will allow a lot of projects to get started and to be off and running.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: Do you offer an amendment to describe what is spending?

Bill Hounsell, Conway Village Fire Districts: I gave a memorandum and Senator Green has it and the sponsors of the Bill have it. Senator Johnson, Senator Cohen, Senator Kenney and Senator Gallus which requests that they look at in HB1 put in 221 thousand back in for that purpose which will then fund the policy that will be passing and it is good policy but it would he hard without that. I would also urge that maybe you also look at the senate capital budget where it might be, the overall cost to the State for twenty years is twenty million dollars. To the towns it is 20 million dollars. The State portion is five million. If, and in talking to the DES, it may be 2 million of the capital budget would take up a number of years and you revisit it in the capital budget rather than every biennium.

I would urge you to look at both avenues and choose which you think is appropriate to later proceed. I would hope that if the Senate could come forward with a plan and go back to the House that Representative Blanchard and others in finance could at least keep it on the table and keep it alive and keep the debate going. Who knows how it may come out. I ask for your leadership in this.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: Concerning interconnections with small water systems or large water system, sometimes the criteria for them being built is different, such as size of water mains, construction of the piping, how does federal grant money effect the interconnections with dissimilar type distribution systems, compared to the federal requirements say, you got to

interconnect between similar water systems or are you allowed dissimilar water systems.

Bill Hounsell, Conway Village Fire Districts: If you have dissimilar water systems where one water main obviously the quality that the other one wants or the other is a provider they have one way valves, check valves. They have automatic nozzles and you sell them bulk, in the instance in Conway though, and North Conway. Conway Village has a dilemma on the northern side of the infrastructure is the lack of flows, small lines, and not really enough water to fight fires. Huge cost to that small community to try and address that problem, but for an interconnection bill and that could go north of the Saco, with the new main sized adequately then all they have to do under a fire is open the valve and they get the advantage of the pressure and the volume sitting in that storage tank and it solves another whole communities' problem.

Senator Russell E. Prescott, D. 23: Concerning that, if the distribution system is enough specs to handle the fire and water flow, it could be the wrong construction pipe. It could be the PVC instead of cast Iron. How does that effect federal funding?

Bill Hounsell, Conway Village Fire Districts: The federal government is pretty flexible about trying to take older systems that have, through time, been expanded by in a budget year by year and by pipe size by pipe size until you get out to the point where they really can't do it. They are very flexible on trying to upgrade that system however they can. By interconnecting with a bigger main and allowing the pressures to be solved that way. They are also looking at satellite areas where they are trying to look at the rates of maybe, the rates are high on people with low incomes and they can't afford these projects but they are looking at a new area like North of the Saco maybe as a satellite because their federal mission is to try to get clean drinking water out to the rural areas and so they will try. Those rates will have to be high.

To tell you the truth, if we get them three times the State average in that satellite we will then get more grants. I tell the people, sometimes you have to raise your rates high enough to do the project and fund it and then get the players. In conclusion, the final real challenge before us, once you created this partnership is to put our US Senators and Congressman to work to get our own rural development in NH more fully funded. Last year they were only entitle to 12 million dollars in grants but because our planning and our State match was so good and our projects were on line, our Senators fought in the National pool and brought in 4 million more and we ended up with 16 million. So, I say the more partnerships and the better planning and the

more demand we have, the more we are then positioned with local consensus, no political baggage, we put our Senators and Congressman in a position to go fight for us in Washington. I have always said in a bipartisan manner, NH's people, that is one way they can bring their own share of their own money back. We can't do it in other ways but by golly we can do it more.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Thank you.

Bill Hounsell, Conway Village Fire Districts: Thank you.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Is there anyone else who would like to speak on HB738?

Steve Del Deo, NH Water Works Assn.: Yes. I didn't sign up because I was in another hearing and I apologize for that. For the record my name is Steve Del Deo. I represent the NH Water Works Association. We are in support of this bill. I would just like to relate to you one incident that happened a few years ago with a fire on Hampton Beach, where because of existing interconnections they were able to flow water up from Salisbury Massachusetts up through Seabrook to Hampton to be able to suppress that fire. So, that is one instance when certainly interconnections pan out to be extremely important. We also support the portion of the bill that deals with the contamination issue. Thank you.

Senator Carl R. Johnson, D. 2: Any questions? Thank you Steve. Anyone else care to speak on 738? Hearing none, we will close the hearing on 738.

Hearing closed 12:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:

Susan A. Bridge
Senate Secretary
June 25, 2003

1 Attachment

ATTACHMENT #1

State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
6 Hazen Drive, P.O. Box 95, Concord, NH 03302-0095
(603) 271-3503 FAX (603) 271-2982

May 7, 2003

The Honorable Carl R. Johnson, Chairman
Senate Environment Committee
Room 104
Legislative Office Building
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Re: HB 738-FN, permitting aid to public water systems to be used for forming or improving regional water systems and making an appropriation therefor

Dear Chairman Johnson:

The Department of Environmental Services (DES) wishes to thank the Committee for the opportunity to comment on HB 738-FN, which would provide financial assistance to public water systems which expend funds to interconnect with neighboring water systems and to investigate chemical contamination of existing wells. DES supports passage of this legislation as it provides municipalities and water systems an incentive to undertake projects which are seen to benefit New Hampshire citizens with secure water supplies.

This legislation results from the recommendations of a study committee formed during the 2002 legislative session under Senate Bill 437. The committee's report, issued November 1, 2002, recommended extension of the existing Filtration Grants Program under RSA 486-A, which has reimbursed approximately $19.3 million to date, primarily to cities and towns which constructed water system improvements mandated by the federal Surface Water Treatment Rule. As the state's annual financial commitment will diminish over time due to retirement of grantees' indebtedness for these projects, new grants under the proposed legislation would be phased in over the next ten years to buffer the total fiscal impact.

The integrity of the state's water supplies is vital to the health and safety of the approximately 825,000 people in the state who use public water supplies. Two past studies support our position that promotion of the interconnection of water supplies and other regional approaches constitutes beneficial public policy. The 1990 "Water Supply Study for Southern New Hampshire," prepared by the N.H. Water Supply Task Force, focused on a 68-community area in Strafford, Rockingham, and a portion of Hillsborough and Merrimack Counties. The purpose of the task force was development of a plan to meet the drinking water needs of the study area. Recommendations of the study emphasized consolidation of management and infrastructure to achieve greater reliability and efficiency of small public water systems. The study further recommended adoption of state policies promoting sound financial management of water supplies.

The 2001 study prepared by the N.H. Department of Environmental Services and the N.H. Public Utilities Commission entitled "Regulatory Barriers to Water Supply Regional Cooperation and Conservation in New Hampshire," prepared pursuant to Chapter 64, Laws of 2000, included recommendations on modifications to state policies and regulations to foster reliability of water service. Several of these recommendations, which were adopted into statute in the 2002 legislative session, foster a regional approach to water supply. Senate Bill 437 modified the conditions in RSA 362:4 under which a municipal corporation would be regulated under the Public Utilities Commission and allowed a rate premium of as much as 15 percent to customers outside municipal boundaries. SB 437 also modified RSA 378:30 to allow inclusion of planning and new source development costs in the rate base for PUC-regulated water systems. Further, SB 437 established the study committee noted above to consider a state grant program to support regional water systems. The recommendations of this committee have been incorporated into House Bill 738.

The component of this legislation which addresses groundwater contamination is also badly needed to protect the integrity of water systems statewide. DES estimates that 118 public water supply wells in which volatile organic chemicals have been detected since 1995 will be addressed under the proposed legislation. This number excludes wells which DES anticipates will be investigated through other related DES programs which address MtBE (specifically excluded in this legislation) and other hazardous wastes. The eventual remediation of groundwater at these wells would significantly increase the quantity of water available to public water supplies and will enhance water suppliers' position to cooperate in water sharing through formation of regional water systems.

DES believes that the proposed statutory changes under HB 738 will stimulate water supply improvements in a manner which significantly fortifies New Hampshire's infrastructure against natural and man-made emergencies. For this reason, DES strongly supports this legislation.

Thank you for your consideration. Please contact me at 271-3503, or Rene Pelletier at 271-2951 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Robert Monaco
Acting Commissioner

cc: Rep. Richard T. Cooney
Rep. Betsy L. Patten
Rep. MaryAnn N. Blanchard
Sen. Burton J. Cohen
Sen. Joseph D. Kenney
Sen. John T. Gallus

Speakers

SENATE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

Date May 7, 2003 Time 10:40 a.m. Public Hearing on Bill # HB 738-FN-A-L

permitting aid to public water systems to be used for forming or improving regional water systems and making an appropriation therefor.

(Please print) **Please check box(es) at left that apply.**

	SPEAKING?	FAVOR	OPPOSED	NAME	REPRESENTING
	☐	☑	☐	Sen. Joseph Kenney	Dist. 3
1.√	☑	☒	☐	Rep Maureen Cooney	Dist 26
	☐	☒	☐	Rep. H.C. Dickinson	Carroll #4
2.√	☑	☑	☐	Mary Ann Blanchard	Rock 86
	NP	☑	☐	Judy Silva	NH Municipal Assoc.
	☐	☑	☐	Marjory Swope	NH Assn of Conservation Commissions
4.√	☑	☐	☐	Keith Noyes	Town of Exeter
	☐	☑	☐	Roger Hogan	Belknap County CD
	☐	☑	☐	Stacy Luke	Ashland + BCCD
	☐	☑	☐	KATHY VERACCO	PENNICHUCK WATER
3.√	☑	☑	☐	Robert Mann	Dept. Environmental Svcs.
5.√	☑	☑	☐	Dom D'Amboroso	Aquarion Water Co.
6.√	☑	☐	☐	James Hadley	Northwood selectman
7.√	☑	☑	☐	BILL HOUNSELL	Conway Village Fire District
	☑	☑	☐	STEVE DEL DEO	NH WATER WORKS ASSOC.
	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐		

Testimony

State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
6 Hazen Drive, P.O. Box 95, Concord, NH 03302-0095
(603) 271-3503 FAX (603) 271-2982

May 7, 2003

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DES believes that the proposed statutory changes under HB 738 will stimulate water supply improvements in a manner which significantly fortifies New Hampshire's infrastructure against natural and man-made emergencies. For this reason, DES strongly supports this legislation.

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Sincerely,

Robert Monaco
Acting Commissioner

cc: Rep. Richard T. Cooney
Rep. Betsy L. Patten
Rep. MaryAnn N. Blanchard
Sen. Burton J. Cohen
Sen. Joseph D. Kenney
Sen. John T. Gallus

Committee Report

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Date:

THE COMMITTEE ON Environment

to which was referred House Bill 738-FN-A-LOCAL

AN ACT permitting aid to public water systems to be used for forming or improving regional water systems and making an appropriation therefor.

VOTE: 4-0

Having considered the same, report the same without amendment and recommend that the bill: **OUGHT TO PASS.**

Senator Carl R. Johnson
For the Committee

HB738 Docket

Next|Prev|Results List|Main|Bill Status

Bill Title: permitting aid to public water systems to be used for forming or improving regional water systems and making an appropriation therefor.

Date	Body	Description
1/9/2003	H	Introduced and ref to Res, Rec & Dev; HJ 12, p206
1/30/2003	H	Report due 3/6/2003
2/5/2003	H	==CANCELLED(Storm)==Hearing Feb 18 1:30 RM305,LOB
2/18/2003	H	Rescheduled Hearing Mar 3 1:30 RM305,LOB
3/6/2003	H	Maj Report OTP for Mar 12 (Vote 15-0;Reg)
3/12/2003	H	Passed and ref to Finance VV; HJ23, p571
3/13/2003	H	Fin Divl Subcom Work & Exec Sess Mar 21 9:00 RM209,LOB
3/24/2003	H	Fin Maj Report OTP/AM for Apr 10 (Vote 19-0;Reg)
3/24/2003	H	Prop Fin Comm Am{0952}; HC31, p1044
4/10/2003	H	Fin Am, AA VV; Passed with Am VV; HJ 34, p1128 + 1143
4/17/2003	S	Introduced and Ref. Environment; SJ 13, Pg.329
4/23/2003	S	Hearing; May 7, 2003, Room 104, LOB, 10:40 a.m.; SC20
5/9/2003	S	Committee Report; Ought to Pass , [05/15/03]; SC22
5/15/2003	S	Ought to Pass; MA, VV; Refer to Finance [Rule 26]; SJ 16, Pg.373
5/22/2003	S	Committee Report; Ought to Pass , [05/29/03]; SC24
5/29/2003	S	Ought to Pass, MA, VV; OT3rdg; SJ 18, Pg.499
5/29/2003	S	Passed by 3rd Reading Resolution; SJ 18, Pg.517
6/5/2003	S	Enrolled Bill Amendment{2013}, Adopted; SJ 19, Pg.652-653
6/5/2003	H	Enrolled Am{2013}, Am Adopted; HJ 47, p1547
6/5/2003	H	Enrolled;
6/5/2003	S	Enrolled; SJ 19, Pg.682
6/23/2003	H	Signed by the Governor on 6/23/2003 Eff: 7/1/2003 Chap: 0178

Next|Prev|Results List|Main|Bill Status

Docket Abbreviations