LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

HB583

Bill as Introduced

HB 583-FN - AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

22Mar2023... 0793h

2023 SESSION

23-0474
04/08

HOUSE BILL ***583-FN***

AN ACT relative to the termination of child support.

SPONSORS: Rep. Spillane, Rock. 2; Rep. DeSimone, Rock. 18; Rep. Edwards, Rock. 31; Sen. Avard, Dist 12

COMMITTEE: Children and Family Law

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill alters the time at which a child support obligation terminates.

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Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.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

AN ACT relative to the termination of child support.

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

1 Parental Rights and Responsibilities; Support. Amend RSA 461-A:14, IV to read as follows:

IV. The amount of a child support obligation shall remain as stated in the order until the dependent child for whom support is ordered [~~completes his or her high school education or reaches the age of 18 years, whichever is later,~~] or marries, or becomes a member of the armed services, or is emancipated pursuant to an order of emancipation under RSA 461-B, ***or reaches the age of 18 years, unless the child is still a full-time student at a secondary or elementary school at age 18, then benefits will continue until the child graduates or until two months after the child becomes age 19, whichever is first,*** at which time the child support obligation, including all educational support obligations, [~~terminates~~] ***shall terminate*** without further legal action. If the parties have a child with disabilities, the court may initiate or continue the child support obligation after the child reaches the age of 18. No child support order for a child with disabilities which becomes effective after July 9, 2013 may continue after the child reaches age 21 ***unless the child is participating in a program approved by the state board of education, then through the child's 22nd birthday, at which point the child support obligation shall terminate.***

2 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

LBA
23-0474
Revised 2/6/23

HB 583-FN- FISCAL NOTE
AS INTRODUCED

AN ACT relative to the termination of child support.

FISCAL IMPACT: [X] State [ ] County [X] Local [ ] None

	Estimated Increase / (Decrease)			
STATE:	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**	**FY 2025**	**FY 2026**
Appropriation	$0	$0	$0	$0
Revenue	$0	Indeterminable	Indeterminable	Indeterminable
Expenditures	$0	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase
Funding Source:	[X] General [ ] Education [ ] Highway [X] Other - federal funds			

LOCAL:

Revenue	$0	$0	$0	$0
Expenditures	$0	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase	Indeterminable Increase

METHODOLOGY:

This bill removes high school graduation as a condition for the termination of a child support obligation. The Department of Health and Human Services indicates the fiscal impact of the bill is indeterminable, but anticipates a decrease in the collection of child support for families and a possible increase in State and local expenditures for public assistance programs. In many cases, dependents turn 18 before they graduate high school and their families are still in need of support. The current law requires the obligor to continue to pay support for an 18 year old so long as they are still in high school. Under this bill, the obligor obligation ceases irrespective of the dependents completion of high school. Accordingly, families may need to turn to public assistance to help support the dependent. The Department assumes the fact that the dependent will still be attending high school would increase the likelihood of families applying for public assistance. The Department states there would be additional costs associated with systems changes. To fulfill its statutory duty to enforce child support orders, the Department relies on various procedures and automated systems to set up and track orders for enforcement. Any changes to these procedures and systems could require changes to the New England Child Support Enforcement System (NECSES). Such change would result in a one-time indeterminable increase in State expenditures. In addition to system changes, the Bureau would need to rewrite internal policies and forms to account for the change in the law. Under federal Title IV Section D of the Social Security Act, child support enforcement activities are funded

with 66% federal funds and a 34% match of General Funds. The bill makes no appropriation for its implementation.

It is assumed that any fiscal impact would occur after FY 2023.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

Department of Health and Human Services

LBA
23-0474
Amended 4/19/23

HB 583-FN FISCAL NOTE
AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE (AMENDMENT #2023-0793h)

AN ACT relative to the termination of child support.

FISCAL IMPACT: [X] State [ ] County [X] Local [ ] None

	Estimated Increase / (Decrease)			
STATE:	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**	**FY 2025**	**FY 2026**
Appropriation	$0	$0	$0	$0
Revenue	$0	$0	$0	$0
Expenditures	$0	$104,380 general funds; $202,620 federal funds	Indeterminable	Indeterminable
Funding Source:	[X] General Federal funds	[ ] Education	[ ] Highway	[X] Other

LOCAL:

Revenue	$0	$0	$0	$0
Expenditures	$0	Indeterminable	Indeterminable	Indeterminable

METHODOLOGY:

This bill amends RSA 461-A:14, IV, by requiring that the amount of a child support obligation be as stated in the order until the dependent child reaches age 18, unless the child is still a full-time student at a secondary or elementary school. If the child remains a full-time student, benefits will continue until the child graduates or two months after the child becomes age 19, whichever comes first. At that time, the child support obligation, including all educational support obligations, shall terminate without further action. Under current law, obligors are required to continue paying child support past the age of 19 years and two months if the child is still working toward his or her high school education.

In addition to the change above, in cases in which a child has a disability and support has been extended to age 21, the bill further extends support to age 22 if the child is enrolled in a program approved by the state Board of Education.

The Department of Health and Human Services states that by ending support at the age of 19 years and two months regardless of the child's education status, the bill may lessen the amount

of child support that is required (and hence collected) in certain circumstances. As a result, the Department predicts the bill may cause an indeterminable increase in state and local costs for public assistance programs. In addition, the Department anticipates there will be costs associated with systems changes. To fulfill its statutory duty to enforce child support orders, the Department relies on various procedures and automated systems to set up and track orders for enforcement. Any changes to these procedures and systems require changes to the New England Child Support Enforcement System (NECSES). Under federal Title IV Section D of the Social Security Act, child support enforcement activities are funded with 34 percent state general funds and 66 percent federal funds. The Department anticipates a one-time expenditure of $307,000 in FY24, of which $104,380 will be state general funds and $202,620 will be federal funds. The bill makes no appropriation for its implementation.

It is assumed that any fiscal impact will begin in FY24.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

Department of Health and Human Services

Committee Minutes

SENATE CALENDAR NOTICE
Judiciary

Sen Sharon Carson, Chair
Sen Bill Gannon, Vice Chair
Sen Daryl Abbas, Member
Sen Rebecca Whitley, Member
Sen Shannon Chandley, Member

Date: March 29, 2023

HEARINGS

Tuesday	04/04/2023
(Day)	(Date)

Judiciary	State House 100	1:00 p.m.
(Name of Committee)	(Place)	(Time)

1:00 p.m.	**HB 49-FN-A**	relative to postponing the closure of the Sununu Youth Services Center.
1:45 p.m.	**HB 497-FN**	relative to the confidentiality of records within the division of children, youth, and families.
2:00 p.m.	**HB 583-FN**	relative to the termination of child support.
2:15 p.m.	**HB 68-FN**	adopting the uniform real property transfer on death act.
2:30 p.m.	**HB 135-FN**	prohibiting no-knock warrants.

EXECUTIVE SESSION MAY FOLLOW

Sponsors:

HB 49-FN-A

Rep. Edwards | Rep. Lynn | Rep. Leishman

HB 497-FN

Rep. Hoell | Rep. Kofalt | Rep. Mazur | Rep. Post
Rep. Cushman

HB 583-FN

Rep. Spillane | Rep. DeSimone | Rep. Edwards | Sen. Avard

HB 68-FN

Rep. Edwards | Rep. McLean

HB 135-FN

Rep. Schultz | Rep. Santonastaso | Rep. Bailey

Matthew Schelzi 271-3266

Sharon M. Carson
Chairman

Senate Judiciary Committee

Matthew Schelzi 271-3266

HB 583-FN, relative to the termination of child support.

Hearing Date: April 4, 2023

Time Opened: 2:01 p.m. **Time Closed:** 2:10 p.m.

Members of the Committee Present: Senators Carson, Abbas, Whitley and Chandley

Members of the Committee Absent: Senator Gannon

Bill Analysis: This bill alters the time at which a child support obligation terminates.

Sponsors:
Rep. Spillane Rep. DeSimone Rep. Edwards
Sen. Avard

Who supports the bill: None.

Who opposes the bill: Matthew Hayes (DHHS-BCSS), Lisa Dekutoski (DHHS-BCSS), Moira Ryan, Thomas Ryan, Tonya Kinara, Darlene Gildersleeve, and Senator Altschiller (District 24).

Who is neutral on the bill: None.

Summary of testimony presented in support: None.

Summary of testimony presented in opposition:

Matthew Hayes, Legislative Liaison for the Bureau of Child Support Services, and **Lisa Dekutoski**, Bureau Chief with the Bureau of Child Support Services under the Department of Health and Human Services. Ms. Dekutoski said the Department of Health and Human Services administers the state's child support program. HB 583-FN seeks to amend a portion of RSA 461-A:14, IV, which outlines the duration of child support. She noted the Bureau has opposition to certain components of the bill. She said, in essence, the bill states what the law currently says but in a more complex way. Currently, the child support shall end at age 18 unless the child is still in high school. HB 583-FN would add an additional component where it would cap support if a dependent was enrolled as a full-time student, but has not graduated high school until

they are 19 years of age and two months. She said this bill will only limit child support that would have been available under current law. The more complicated these provisions become, the harder it is for DHHS to enforce and accurately track proper dates for termination of support.

Ms. Dekutoski said when a child has a disability and support has been extended to 21, the bill proposes to further extend support to 22 if the child is enrolled in a program approved by the State Board of Education, which the Bureau doesn't take a position on. However, on Line 7 the language for the term 'benefits' would be inconsistent with what support could be considered. If this bill were to pass, there would be additional costs associated with changing Bureau systems to continue to fulfill statutory duties to enforce child support orders for the families that they are serving. She noted that there were no appropriations that were allocated in the bill for these costs. She said this bill does not address if these provision would be applied retroactively for current child support orders.

Neutral Information Presented:

Senator Abbas introduced HB 583-FN on behalf of the prime sponsor Representative Spillane.

mjs
Date Hearing Report completed: April 7, 2023

Speakers

Senate Judiciary Committee
SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: Tuesday April 4th, 2023 **Time:** 2:00 p.m.

HB 583-FN AN ACT relative to the termination of child support.

Name/Representing *(please print neatly)*

DHHS - BCSS Matthew Hayes/Lisa Dekutoski	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☒	Speaking?	Yes ☒	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐

Senate Remote Testify

Judiciary Committee Testify List for Bill HB583 on 2023-04-04

Support: 0 Oppose: 5

Name	Title	Representing	Position
Ryan, Moira	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Ryan, Thomas	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Kinara, Tonya	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Gildersleeve, Darlene	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Altschiller, Senator Debra	An Elected Official	Myself	Oppose

Testimony

Matthew Schelzi

From: Moira Ryan <army51kilo@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 27, 2023 4:07 PM
To: Sharon Carson; William Gannon; Shannon Chandley; Becky Whitley; Daryl Abbas; Matthew Schelzi

Subject: HB 583-FN--NAY!!!

Caution! This message was sent from outside your organization.

Dear Chairwoman Carson and Senate Judiciary Committee,

I am writing to you regarding HB 583-FN. Last year when I was listening to speeches given on the floor, John Burt said that personal vendettas make for bad law. He was right and HB 583 is an example of bad law. At present, almost all 50 states have flexibility for courts to determine individual child support situations, particularly if there are extenuating circumstances or if a child plans on continuing education after the age of 18.

One big issue is that any child who wants to attend college, secondary training, vocational training, etc has loses the ability to do so as this law mandates that child support end at age 18 or post high school. The Federal government and colleges count income of both parents when calculating financial aid REGARDLESS of whether child support is paid or not. These days, many children are unable to "emancipate" at 18. Colleges don't give them that luxury until they can prove they've lived independently for 2 years. On top of that, there is no chance that a kid can get a job right out of high school and be independent. With 99% of all graduating students attending secondary education, this is something which must be addressed. It is absolutely unfair to force one parent to bear the brunt of that responsibility. The NH state website purports that "all children deserve to be supported by both parents." Absolutely true. And they should be in all endeavors not subject to some zero tolerance child support policy.

Another situation is for children with disabilities. Some children with disability require LIFELONG care. Many go on social security which only gives them a little under $800/month. Again, this is not a situation where the child can self-support and in some cases they require a lot of extra funds for things that are not covered.

Evidenced-based research has shown us time and time that absolutism leads to nothing but trouble. The law states that schools, governments, and parents should always act in the best interests of the child. A policy like this takes away a judge's discretion to make adjustments even if the case clearly warrants it. These zero tolerance policies have created more problems and less common sense. Courts need the flexibility to address the situation at hand and not be subjected this type of one size fits all, lack of common sense bad idea.

As a result, I ask that we support children and VOTE NAY on HB 583-FN.

I also note that the fiscal component was listed as indeterminant but do not believe it to be so. There are many children who would suffer the loss of support and the stat would lose some of the federal funding they utilize to run CSE and collections. That should be quantified by DHHS directly and it does not appear that any attempt was made to do so. At least, I can find no record of such and that information is valuable.

Thank you.

Moira Ryan

Sent from Mail for Windows

Matthew Schelzi

From: Darlene <dmcote88@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 3, 2023 6:39 PM
To: Sharon Carson; William Gannon; Shannon Chandley; Becky Whitley; Daryl Abbas; Matthew Schelzi
Subject: HB583-OPPOSE

Caution! This message was sent from outside your organization.

Dear Madam Chair Carson and Committee Members:

I am a mother from Hopkinton, NH who has relied on child support for my children. I don't qualify and would continue not to qualify in the future for TANF or SNAP/EBT benefits. Thus, the logic that child support stops on a child's 18th birthday and DHHS would support them is deeply flawed. Even if a parent or household makes $3 too much, DHHS denies their application for food stamps or TANF.

We are lucky in NH that each child support case is unique. Judges must be able to use their own discretion in granting support orders. My son went to Readiness, so his graduation was passed 18. Had I not received support for him he would have been unfairly placed in a bad situation.

Please oppose HB583 and let NH Family Court judges maintain their fair discretion in child support orders. We don't need restrictive legislation because resentful parents who want to save a buck in child support want to shift the obligation to the state. NH children need a parent who will step up and support them according to the judge's order.

Please vote ITL on HB583.

I appreciate each of you and your daily work in the NH Senate.

Sincerely,
Darlene Gildersleeve
Hopkinton, NH

Matthew Schelzi

From: Lorie Ball <lorieb603@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 10, 2023 10:13 PM
To: Sharon Carson; William Gannon; Shannon Chandley; Daryl Abbas; Becky Whitley; Ruth Ward; Matthew Schelzi
Subject: CFL Committee Report HB583-FN
Attachments: HB 583-FN Committee Report.pdf

Dear Senators,
Attached please find my committee report for HB583-FN. This bill came before the Children and Family Law Committee in an effort to close in loophole in how the law is currently written related to termination of child support.

The current law states "child support obligation shall remain as stated in the order until the dependent child for whom support is ordered completes his or her high school education or reaches the age of 18 years, whichever is later." However, if the child never graduates high school the obligation to pay support never ends.

In addition, due to the recent change in Special Education Law extending access to Special Education Services to children with disabilities through age 22, the CFL committee felt in order to correlate with Special Education Law child support should continue until the child with a disability graduates the designated special education program at age 22.

I am sorry I was unable to attend your committee meeting when this bill was presented, but I will be happy to come and answer questions before you vote on it.

Respectfully Submitted,
Rep. Lorie Ball

DHHS, BUREAU OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES'S WRITTEN TESTIMONY TO THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON HB 583-FN AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TERMINATION OF CHILD SUPPORT

Madam Chairwoman Carson and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, on behalf of the New Hampshire Dept. of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Child Support Services, we thank you for giving us the opportunity to speak about HB 583-FN

The New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services (hereinafter "Department") administers the State's child support program, as established in Title IV-D of the Social Security Act of 1975, through its Bureau of Child Support Services.

HB 583-FN seeks to amend a portion of RSA 461-A:14, IV. This statute outlines the duration of child support.[1] The initial version of this bill removed the completion of high school education as a condition for the termination of a child support obligation. The subsequent amendment changed the bill significantly. Changing the emancipation requirement for the purposes of child support is a policy decision; however, the Bureau does have some opposition to certain components of the bill.

In its current form, the bill states that the amount shall remain as stated in a child support order until the dependent child reaches the age of 18 years, unless the child is still a full-time student at a secondary or elementary school at age 18, then benefits will continue until the child graduates or until two months after the child becomes age 19, whichever is first, at which time the child support obligation, including all educational support obligations, shall terminate without further legal action.

In essence the amendment states what the law currently says but in a more complex way. The current law on its face is simple: The child support ends at 18 unless the child is still in high school. Here, HB 583 essentially does many of the same things but it goes to great lengths to cap support to 19 years and two months when a dependent is still a full-time student at a secondary school. This will only serve to limit the child support available to families that would have otherwise been available under the current law. Also, the two months added at the end lack any definitive explanation and merely add to the complexity. The more complicated the statutory scheme the more challenging it is to explain to families and the more difficult it is to enforce accurately.

Additionally, when a child has a disability and support has been extended to 21, the bill proposes to further extend support to 22 if the child is enrolled in a program approved by the State Board of Education. The Bureau does not oppose this provision.

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[1] The amount of a child support obligation shall remain as stated in an order until the dependent child for whom support is ordered completes his or her high school education or reaches the age of 18 years, whichever is later, or marries, or becomes a member of the armed services, or is emancipated pursuant to an order of emancipation under RSA 461-B, at which time the child support obligation, including all educational support obligations, terminates without further legal action. This bill only seeks to amend the portions that relate to age and high school education.

The amendment uses the term "benefit" which is not the appropriate term. The language should be "support". This will keep the terminology consistent with the subject matter as well as other related statutes.

If this bill were to pass there will be costs associated with changing Bureau systems. To fulfill its statutory duty to enforce child support orders, the Department relies on various procedures and automated systems to set up and track orders for enforcement. This bill requires changes to the Department's procedure in enforcement remedies and it requires changes to the New England Child Support Enforcement System (NECSES). Such IT changes will result in a one-time cost to the Department. In addition to system changes, the Bureau would need to rewrite internal policies and forms to account for the change in the law. Additionally, there will be considerable time involved with training all enforcement staff members assigned to the 12 District Offices all around the State. No appropriations were allocated in the bill for these costs.

Finally, the bill does not address whether it will apply retroactively. There are thousands of child support orders currently in existence both enforceable through the Bureau and privately enforced between the parties. The parties and the Courts have presumably created these agreements knowing and relying on RSA 461-A:14, IV as it currently exists. Changing this law potentially will affect every child support order in New Hampshire as well as those N.H. orders registered in different states around the country. Accordingly, changes in this nature should clarify to which orders they apply and when they go into effect.

The law should also address whether this change constitutes a substantial change in circumstances that would give parties a justification for bringing the support orders back to Court for modification. Not addressing these issues would result in confusion for the parties, the Bureau and the Courts.

Thank you giving me this time to speak and I would be happy to answer any questions.

Voting Sheets

Senate Judiciary Committee
EXECUTIVE SESSION RECORD
2023-2024 Session

Bill # HB 583

Hearing date: 4/4/23

Executive Session date: 4/27/23

Motion of: I T L **Vote:** 5-0

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson, Chair	☑	☐	☑	☐
Sen. Bradley	☐	☐	☑	☐
Sen. Abbas	☐	☐	☑	☐
Sen. Whitley	☐	☑	☑	☐
Sen. Chandley	☐	☐	☑	☐

Motion of: Consent **Vote:** 5-0

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson , Chair	☐	☐	☑	☐
Sen. Bradley	☐	☐	☑	☐
Sen. Abbas	☐	☐	☑	☐
Sen. Whitley	☐	☑	☑	☐
Sen. Chandley	☑	☐	☑	☐

Motion of: _____ **Vote:** _____

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson , Chair	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Bradley	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Abbas	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Whitley	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Chandley	☐	☐	☐	☐

Reported out by: Sen. Chandley

Notes: _____

Committee Report

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
FOR THE CONSENT CALENDAR

Tuesday, May 2, 2023

THE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary

to which was referred **HB 583-FN**

AN ACT relative to the termination of child support.

Having considered the same, the committee recommends that the Bill

IS INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

BY A VOTE OF: 5-0

Senator Shannon Chandley
For the Committee

House Bill 583 would alter the time at which a child support obligation terminates. There was no one at the public hearing who spoke in support of the complicated changes proposed. The Department of Health and Human Services is opposed to the bill as there are numerous provisions in law which would be affected. The bill would likely make it difficult for DHHS to enforce and accurately track proper dates for termination of support. The bill also does not include an appropriation of funds that DHHS would need to create a new system of tracking child support cases.

Matthew Schelzi 271-3266

FOR THE CONSENT CALENDAR

JUDICIARY

HB 583-FN, relative to the termination of child support.
Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 5-0.
Senator Shannon Chandley for the committee.

House Bill 583 would alter the time at which a child support obligation terminates. There was no one at the public hearing who spoke in support of the complicated changes proposed. The Department of Health and Human Services is opposed to the bill as there are numerous provisions in law which would be affected. The bill would likely make it difficult for DHHS to enforce and accurately track proper dates for termination of support. The bill also does not include an appropriation of funds that DHHS would need to create a new system of tracking child support cases.

General Court of New Hampshire - Bill Status System

Docket of HB583

Docket Abbreviations

Bill Title: relative to the termination of child support.

Official Docket of **HB583.**:

Date	Body	Description
1/11/2023	H	**Introduced** (in recess of) 01/05/2023 and referred to Children and Family Law **HJ 3** P. 21
2/16/2023	H	Public Hearing: 02/21/2023 10:50 am LOB 206-208
2/16/2023	H	Executive Session: 03/07/2023 09:30 am LOB 206-208
3/15/2023	H	Committee Report: Ought to Pass with Amendment **#2023-0793h** 03/07/2023 **(Vote 15-0; CC) HC 16** P. 3
3/22/2023	H	Amendment **#2023-0793h**: AA VV 03/22/2023 **HJ 10** P. 2
3/22/2023	H	**Ought to Pass with Amendment** 2023-0793h: MA VV 03/22/2023 **HJ 10** P. 2
3/24/2023	S	Introduced 03/23/2023 and Referred to Judiciary; **SJ 12**
3/29/2023	S	**Hearing:** 04/04/2023, Room 100, SH, 02:00 pm; **SC 16**
5/3/2023	S	Committee Report: Inexpedient to Legislate; Vote 5-0; CC; 05/11/2023; **SC 21**
5/11/2023	S	Inexpedient to Legislate, MA, VV === BILL KILLED ===; 05/11/2023; **SJ 14**

NH House	NH Senate

Other Referrals

Senate Inventory Checklist for Archives

Bill Number: HB 583-FN **Senate Committee:** JUD

Please include all documents in the order listed below and indicate the documents which have been included with an "X" beside

X Final docket found on Bill Status

Bill Hearing Documents: {Legislative Aides}

X Bill version as it came to the committee

X All Calendar Notices

X Hearing Sign-up sheet(s)

X Prepared testimony, presentations, & other submissions handed in at the public hearing

X Hearing Report

X Revised/Amended Fiscal Notes provided by the Senate Clerk's Office

Committee Action Documents: {Legislative Aides}

All amendments considered in committee (including those not adopted):

___ - amendment # _____ ___ - amendment # _____

___ - amendment # _____ ___ - amendment # _____

X Executive Session Sheet

X Committee Report

Floor Action Documents: {Clerk's Office}

All floor amendments considered by the body during session (only if they are offered to the senate):

___ - amendment # _____ ___ - amendment # _____

___ - amendment # _____ ___ - amendment # _____

Post Floor Action: (if applicable) {Clerk's Office}

___ Committee of Conference Report (if signed off by all members. Include any new language proposed by the committee of conference):

___ Enrolled Bill Amendment(s)

___ Governor's Veto Message

All available versions of the bill: {Clerk's Office}

___ as amended by the senate ___ as amended by the house

___ final version

Completed Committee Report File Delivered to the Senate Clerk's Office By:

Matthew Jelchy 8-31-23

Committee Aide **Date**

Senate Clerk's Office AK