

HOUSE RECORD

First Year of the 162nd General Court Calendar and Journal of the 2011 Session

Vol. 33 Concord, N.H.

Friday, July 1, 2011

No. 52

Contains: Motion to Reconsider Supreme Court Case 2011-0319, Ethics Committee Interpretive Ruling and Advisory Opinion, Bills Killed in the 2011 Session, List of Retained Bills, Governor's Veto Messages on HB 218 and HB 474, Hearings, Meetings and Notices.

HOUSE CALENDAR

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE:

In an attempt to keep spending down, **Calendars will not be mailed after this edition of the Calendar.** Printed copies will continue to be available at the State House. If you cannot access the Calendar via the website or do not have an email account, please notify the Clerk's office immediately. All members who have internet access are expected to access the Calendar online

In response to a request from the Senate on the matter, on June 15, 2011, the New Hampshire Supreme Court issued a unanimous advisory opinion finding HB 89, *an act requiring the attorney general to join the lawsuit challenging the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act*, to be unconstitutional. In response to that opinion, the Speaker and Majority Leader have filed a motion for reconsideration with the Court. That motion is printed in its entirety elsewhere in this calendar.

NH Administrative Services has announced the implementation of ASOPS, the Administrative Services On-line Pay Statements. This web-based system, accessible from any computer, allows you to obtain pay information, current and historical, starting with May 6, 2011. Effective July 1, 2011, if you are enrolled in direct deposit of your mileage checks, you will no longer receive a printed payroll advice copy. You will need to register to access your pay statements in ASOPS. A user guide and frequently asked questions are available at <http://admin.state.nh.us/hr>. If you receive a check and are not enrolled in direct deposit, you are also encouraged to register and view your pay statements in ASOPS. If you receive printed checks, you will continue to do so. Questions can be directed to Legislative Accounting at 271-3162 or stop in that office in Room 113 of the State House.

Groups wishing to sponsor events in the State House Cafeteria must first contact Director of Operations Doug Dolcino (271-3323) to avoid conflicts in the schedule. Members should not agree to sign calendar notices for such events unless they are sure this has been done. Your cooperation in this regard is appreciated.

Please note that July will be the month in which the House takes a break. There will be no House committee hearings or work sessions. No other legislative business will be conducted and **members will not receive mileage** except for meetings of those statutory and chapter study committees required by law to meet during that time.

The **LOB parking garage will be closed for renovations** from July 5, 2011 until mid-November. All members assigned parking spaces in that structure will need to park in the Storrs Street parking garage during that period.

William L. O'Brien, Speaker

NOTICE

As a result of a recent ruling by the IRS, those legislators who receive mileage at the federal rate, currently 51 cents per mile, will see an increase of 4.5 cents to 55.5 cents a mile, effective from July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011 (IR-2011-69).

Joyce Phinney
Manager, Legislative Accounting

NOTICE

**THIS WILL BE THE LAST CALENDAR THAT WILL BE
MAILED. FOR DETAILS SEE THE SPEAKER'S NOTICE.**

During the summer months the House Calendar will be published **every two weeks**. Members and staff who need to schedule meetings should make arrangements with the Clerk's Office for room availability and publication of meeting notices. Please note Calendar **will close on Wednesdays at noon**.

CLOSES NOON WEDNESDAY:

July 13
July 27
August 10
August 24
September 7

AVAILABLE THURSDAY:

July 14
July 28
August 11
August 25
September 8

Karen O. Wadsworth, Clerk of the House

HOUSE DEADLINES

Wednesday, November 2, 2011
Wednesday, November 2, 2011 4:30 pm

Last day to report retained bills.
Last day to sign-off LSRs, including
requests for petitions.

NOTICE

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
SUPREME COURT
CASE NO. 2011-0319

Request for an Opinion of the Justices (House Bill 89)

MOTION OF WILLIAM L. O'BRIEN, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE,
AND DAVID J. BETTENCOURT, MAJORITY LEADER,
FOR RECONSIDERATION

William L. O'Brien, Speaker of the House, and David J. Bettencourt, Majority Leader, hereby move pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 22 that the Court reconsider its opinion in this case issued June 15, 2011. The grounds for this motion are set forth below.

1. On June 15, 2011, this Court opined that House Bill 89 (HB 89) violates Part I, Article 37 because:

It is the executive, not the legislative branch, in which the constitution vests the “supreme executive” authority to determine whether it is in the public interest to litigate a particular matter. ... **The executive branch alone has the power to decide the State’s interest in litigation.**

Opinion at 9-10 (emphasis added).

2. According to the Court’s opinion, an amendment to Part II, Article 41 in 1966 (adding everything after the first sentence) gave the executive branch this exclusive power to decide the State’s interest in litigation:

There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of New Hampshire, and whose title shall be His Excellency. The executive power of the state is vested in the governor. The governor shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws. He may, by appropriate court action or proceeding brought in the name of the state, enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or restrain violation of any constitutional or legislative power, duty, or right, by any officer, department or agency of the state. This authority shall not be construed to authorize any action or proceedings against the legislative or judicial branches.)

See Opinion at 12 (“[h]ow the legislature interpreted Part II, Article 41 in the 1780’s and 1790’s is of little help in determining its meaning in light of the 1966 constitutional amendments.”¹)

3. More particularly, it appears that the Court’s contention is that the phrase “faithful execution of the laws” in Part II, Article 41, which was added in 1966, means that “[t]he executive branch alone has the power to decide the State’s interest in litigation.” *See Opinion* at 6 (“To determine whether HB 89 would usurp an essential power of the executive branch, we must examine the meaning of the phrase “faithful execution of the laws” as contained in Part II, Article 41.”)
4. An exclusive power on the part of the executive to decide the State’s interest in litigation would be an awesome and alarming power. Indeed, it is fair to describe it as a transformational power because it would transform our system of government into either an executive oligarchy or an executive autocracy,² by giving the executive a “litigation-veto” power over the Legislature. To point out just a few examples of the implications of this previously unknown executive prerogative: It would allow the executive to decide that the “State’s interest” in the next education funding lawsuit is to stipulate that the cost of an “adequate education” is twice as high as the cost set forth in the challenged law. It would allow the executive to decide the “State’s interest” in a lawsuit challenging the recently passed pension reform statute is to agree that all changes opposed by public employee unions are unconstitutional. And it would allow the executive to decide that the “State’s interest” in a lawsuit challenging the recently enacted parental notification statute is to default. Indeed, as a result of this never-before-heard-of “litigation-veto” any law enacted by the Legislature could be undone, in part or in total, by the commencement of a lawsuit challenging whatever aspect or aspects of the law the executive does not care for and the executive’s subsequent determination that the “State’s interest” runs contrary to defending these aspects of the law.

¹ Apparently, the Court accepts that “the founding generation understood Part II, Article 5 to give the General Court the constitutional power to require the Attorney General to commence a particular lawsuit or discontinue a particular lawsuit,” *Memorandum of Speaker and Majority Leader* at 11-12, and is contending that the 1966 amendment to Part II, Article 41 transferred this power either to the Governor or to the Governor and Council, *Opinion* at 6, n. 1 (expressing “no opinion” whether the term “Governor” in Part II, Article 41 “also includes the Executive Council”).

² *See Opinion, supra*, at 6, n. 1

5. Such a power is obviously irreconcilable with the New Hampshire constitution's express delineation of powers between the executive and legislative branches. The executive has no power to write law. *Part II, Article 5*. The Governor's power to influence lawmaking is limited to preventing a law proposed by the Legislature from becoming law through the veto power. *Part II, Article 44*. And even that power is qualified because the Legislature can override the Governor's veto. *Id.* Thus, to say that the executive "alone has the power to decide the State's interest in litigation" is to give the executive not just the new authority of a "litigation-veto" but to give the executive the lawmaking powers granted exclusively to the legislative branch.
6. One would expect that such a constitutional sea change would have provoked robust and extended debate at the 1964 constitutional convention. Yet not only is there no debate in the records of the constitutional convention about whether to give the executive the exclusive power to determine the State's interest in litigation, there is not even any indication that the delegates believed they were making such a constitutional sea change. To the contrary, the records of the constitutional convention indicate that the delegates understood that the purpose of the amendment to Part II, Article 41 was simply to assure that executive agencies would comply with and effectuate the laws passed by the Legislature. In other words, the purpose of the amendment was just the opposite of the purpose described by the Court in its June 15th opinion. The purpose was to enhance, not take away from, the Legislature's existing power to "to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits" of civil officers, which as shown in the Speaker's and Majority Leader's memorandum included the "power to require the Attorney General to commence a particular lawsuit or discontinue a particular lawsuit." *Memorandum of Speaker and Majority Leader* at 11-12.
7. For example, the very delegate quoted by the Court for the proposition that the 1966 amendment to Part II, Article 41 gave the executive branch the exclusive power to decide the State's interest in litigation, *see Opinion* at 8, actually stated that the purpose of the amendment was "to protect the power of the General Court" by requiring the Governor to "enforce respect for legislative mandates, powers, rights and duties:"

Now the purpose of this resolution is to protect the power of the General Court. It makes explicit some statutory authority which the executive branch has already been using for many years. The Constitution says — the present one — in Article 62 — "the governor may hold a conference for ordering or directing the affairs of the State according to the laws of the land." Now that may seem like a broad granted power but when it was written nobody knew it would apply to an executive department with thousands of employees spending millions of dollars. The new Resolution 58 permits the governor to continue to direct the affairs of the State and **now he must enforce respect for legislative mandates, powers, rights and duties.**

Journal of the 1964 Constitutional Convention at 287 (emphasis added).

Other remarks from this delegate show that there can be no question that the intent of the amendment to Part II, Article 41 was to assure legislative control of civil officers such as the Attorney General:

Now in conclusion, **I have just one more reason for passing Resolution 58. As everyone knows, state legislatures have been losing power rapidly in recent years. And this is not a theory. It is an accepted fact that progressive decline of legislative power threatens representative government.** Many forces aggravate the imbalance and every time a bureaucrat overspends his budget or ignores a statute, he shows disrespect for the Legislature. **Resolution 58 declares all executive**

departments and agencies must respect all mandates, powers and rights of the General Court and I hope as we close the 15th Constitutional Convention we can adopt Resolution 58 which says that whatever may happen in the other states, New Hampshire is still owned by the people and still operated by elected representatives of the people.

Journal of the 1964 Constitutional Convention at 289 (emphasis added).

8. Additionally, and as discussed at length in the Speaker's and Majority Leader's memorandum, the records of the constitutional convention make clear that the verbiage added to Part II, Article 41 was not intended to give the Governor any constitutional authority over the State's civil officers. *Memorandum of Speaker and Majority Leader* at 16-17 and 24-25. Because the Court apparently overlooked this important historical evidence, consistent with Rule 22 it is discussed below.
9. The convention considered and rejected express language which would have given the Governor constitutional authority over the Attorney General. Resolution 58 would have amended Part II, Article 41 to read as follows:

Art 41. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of New Hampshire, and whose title shall be His Excellency. The executive power of the state is vested in the governor. **Each principal executive department shall be under the supervision of the governor.** The governor shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws. He may, by appropriate court action or proceeding brought in the name of the State, enforce compliance with any constitutional or legislative mandate, or restrain violation of any constitutional or legislative power, duty, or right, by any officer, department or agency of the state. This authority shall not be construed to authorize any action or proceedings against the legislative or judicial branches.

Journal of the 1964 Constitutional Convention at 287 (emphasis added).

Subsequently, an amendment to the resolution was offered which removed the language, "Each principal executive department shall be under the supervision of the governor." *Id.* at 289. The purpose of this amendment to Resolution 58 was to keep executive departments constitutionally autonomous from the Governor:

Mr. Stevenson of Bethlehem: I'd like to rise in support of the amendment offered to the amendment by the delegate from Concord. The sponsor of the measure also believes this is good constitutional thinking. It was not the intent of the Committee in any way whatsoever to give the governor authority to set policy or to interfere in any way with these commissions who are properly doing their job. Our only feeling was this — in government, as in other areas, you find once in a while a "Peck's bad boy." All we wanted to do was give the governor the authority to straighten out such a matter. I'm in agreement with and the sponsor's in agreement and I hope the whole Committee and the members of this body are in agreement with the amendment which has been offered.

Id. at 290.
10. In sum, the historical record unequivocally shows that the 1966 amendment was not intended to affect the Legislature's power "to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits" of civil officers. This power, as shown in the Speaker's and Majority Leader's memorandum, included the "power to require the Attorney General to commence a particular lawsuit or discontinue a particular lawsuit." *Memorandum of Speaker and Majority Leader* at 11-12.
11. The Court's opinion says that the records of the 1964 constitutional convention "reveal[] that the intended purpose of Part II, Article 41 is to grant the exclusive power to enforce the law." *Opinion* at 9. But that simply begs the question whether

- the “power to enforce the law” was understood to encompass the power to decide the State’s interest in litigation.
12. The answer, as our review of the record of the constitutional convention that produced the 1966 amendment to Part II, Article 41 shows, is an unequivocal “NO.” The record unequivocally shows that the amendment was not intended to affect the Legislature’s extant constitutional power to require the Attorney General to commence a particular lawsuit or discontinue a particular lawsuit.
 13. None of the cases cited by the Court suggest otherwise. *See Opinion* at 9 (apparently citing cases to support Court’s erroneous contention that record of the constitutional convention shows that the purpose of the 1966 amendment to Part II, Article 41 was to give the executive branch the exclusive power to decide the State’s interest in litigation.)
 14. To begin with, the Court does not explain how any of the cases that were decided subsequent to 1966 have any bearing on what the voters who amended Part II, Article 41 understood the phrase “faithful execution of the laws” to mean. Nor does the Court explain how interpretations of a Philippine law, the constitutions of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, and the United States Constitution are germane to determining the meaning the 1966 amendment to Part II, Article 41 had to the voters who passed it. And none of these cases is the least bit instructive.
 15. *Springer v. Philippine Islands*, 277 U.S. 189 (1928), which incidentally was decided over the dissents of Justices Holmes and Brandeis, involved the question whether the Philippine legislature or the Philippine executive had authority under the “Organic Act” to appoint officers to corporations that had been created by the Philippine legislature. The case involving Mississippi law, *State v. McPhail*, 180 So. 387 (Miss. 1938), involved the division of power for execution of the laws between local government and the Governor, more particularly whether the Governor could order the National Guard to enforce a search warrant in the absence of enforcement by local authorities. *United States v. Armstrong*, 517 U.S. 456 (1996), a civil rights case, involved whether Defendant was entitled to discovery on a claim of selective prosecution based on race. *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1 (1976), involved the constitutionality of campaign finance laws under the United States Constitution. The particular part of *Buckley* cited by this Court involved the question whether Congress could create a commission with the power to file civil lawsuits for campaign finance violations, which is no way analogous to this case as the Legislature is exercising its power to direct the Attorney General to join New Hampshire as a Plaintiff in the State’s lawsuit against Obamacare. *Riley v. Cornerstone Community Outreach*, 57 So. 3d 74 (Ala. 2010), involved a constitutional dispute within the executive branch of Alabama, more particularly between the Governor and Attorney General. *United States v. Sanchez*, 517 F.3d 651 (2nd Cir. 2008), involved a claim that prosecutorial discretion to decide which penalties to charge a criminally accused usurped the judiciary’s sentencing power. And *State Through Board of Ethics v. Green*, 545 So.2d 1031 (La. 1989), involved a similar issue to *Buckley v. Valeo*.
 16. In sum, this Court’s contention that “the policy-making authority to determine whether the State should join the Florida lawsuit has been delegated to the executive branch,” *Opinion* at 11, is incorrect and does enormous violence to the constitutional balancing of legislative and executive authority. The authority that would be exercised should HB 89 become law was delegated to the Legislature in 1784. *Part II, Article 5*. The historical evidence is incontrovertible that the 1966 amendment to Part II, Article 41 did not transfer this legislative authority to the executive branch. Rather, the amendment was intended to assure that the executive branch did not ignore or usurp legislative authority to “to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits” of civil officers, which as shown in the Speaker’s and Majority Leader’s memorandum included the “power to require the Attorney General to commence a

particular lawsuit or discontinue a particular lawsuit.” *Memorandum of Speaker and Majority Leader* at 11-12.

17. For the reasons set forth above, this Court should reconsider its opinion of June 15, 2011 and opine that HB 89 is constitutional.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM L. O'BRIEN,
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
DAVID J. BETTENCOURT,
MAJORITY LEADER

NOTICE

LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMITTEE

The Legislative Ethics Committee has voted unanimously to issue the following interpretive ruling, which is printed below in its entirety.

INTERPRETIVE RULING 2011-#1

(JUNE 17, 2011)

Obligations of Legislators in Connection with Proposed Petitions for the Redress of Grievances

Questions have arisen regarding the obligations of legislators who receive requests from members of the public to present petitions for redress of grievances on their behalf. Specifically, the questions are (1) Whether legislators are obliged to “present” (*i.e.* sponsor) a petition simply at the request of a member of the public; and (2) Whether legislators are obliged to keep the content of a proposed petition confidential prior to its presentation. The Committee has reviewed applicable provisions of the New Hampshire Constitution, statutes, rules, and Ethics Guidelines governing the conduct of legislators in the performance of their duties as such, and interprets them as follows.

1. Obligation to present a petition. No such governing provision requires a legislator to “present” a petition simply because the legislator was requested to do so by a member of the public. On the contrary, as with any matter a legislator may be asked to sponsor, legislators must be free to exercise their best judgment about sponsoring it. As Edmund Burke, a great English legislator of the 18th Century put it: “Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion.”

2. Obligation to keep confidential the content of a proposed petition. No such governing provision requires a legislator to keep confidential the content of petitions or other legislation the legislator is asked to sponsor by a member of the public, prior to its presentation. In the absence of express agreement by the legislator to hold the information confidential, there is no reasonable expectation that the content of a proposed petition will remain confidential. On the contrary, as with other proposed legislation, legislators should be free to pursue appropriate due diligence to evaluate the merits of a proposal before sponsoring it, which may well involve consultation with third parties about the relevant facts and other considerations.

For the Committee,
Martin L. Gross
Chairman

NOTICE

LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMITTEE

The Legislative Ethics Committee has voted unanimously to issue the following advisory

opinion, which is printed below in its entirety.

Advisory Opinion 2011-1
Response to a Request for an Advisory Opinion
From Greg Moore, Policy Director,
NH House of Representatives
(June 24, 2011)

By letter dated June 21, 2011, Greg Moore, Policy Director, NH House of Representatives has requested an Advisory Opinion whether, consistent with applicable statutes and the Ethics Guidelines, it would be permissible for him to accept invitations tendered by New Hampshire Motor Speedway in Loudon NH, to attend events at the Speedway on July 16 and 17, 2011.

According to information provided to the Committee by Mr. Moore, on June 20 he received the invitations, copies of which are available for inspection on the Committee's website. They invite his attendance, along with a guest, at races to be held at the Speedway on July 16 and 17, 2011, and to view the races from the "Main Grandstand Luxury Suite 2," with lunch to be served at noon. Since the invitations specify no admission price associated with attendance at the events, presumably they extend an offer for attendance on a complimentary basis.

Specifically, Mr. Moore asks for the Committee's opinion on his accepting the invitations, as well as to provide him with clarification for offers such as this that he might receive in the future. The question presented is whether the invitations may be accepted in light of the restriction on acceptance of gifts imposed under RSA Chapter 15-B.

Relevant provisions of applicable statute and the Ethics Guidelines are:

RSA 15-B:2, V(a) "Gift" means:

(1) ****

(2) Any ... tangible thing, intangible thing, service, or the use thereof having more than insignificant economic value. Any such item with a value of less than \$25 is presumed to be of insignificant economic value.

RSA 15-B:2, V(b) "Gift" shall not include:

(1) A political contribution as defined in RSA 664.

(2) A commercially reasonable loan, made in the ordinary course of business.

(3) Repayment to an elected official, public official, public employee, constitutional official, or legislative employee of a bona fide loan made by such a person.

(4) A ceremonial plaque, award, or other commemorative object, which is personally inscribed to the recipient and which has inconsequential economic value. A ceremonial object or award with a value of \$150 or less is presumed to be of inconsequential economic value.

(5) Objects or services which primarily serve an informational purpose provided in the ordinary course of business, such as reports, books, maps, or charts.

(6) Money in any form, an object, or any tangible or intangible thing or service of economic value, where the donor's act of giving is purely private and personal in nature and the money, object, or tangible or intangible thing or service of economic value would have been given and received even if the person were not an elected official, public official, public employee, constitutional official, or legislative employee.

(7) Wages, salary, benefits, mileage, or payment for expenses received by the person in his or her regular course of employment or business which is unrelated to the government position held.

(8) Wages, salary, benefits, mileage, or payment for expenses paid to the person by the state, a county, or the United States of America related to performance of official duties.

(9) Tickets or free admission to a charitable, ceremonial, or political event provided that:

(A) The proceeds of the event are subject to the political contributions and expenditure reporting law, RSA 664; or

(B) The event is sponsored by a charitable organization that is registered with the division of charitable trusts, department of justice, or which is a charitable organization pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the federal tax code; or

(C) The event is published as an event open for attendance by any member of the general court in the calendar of the senate or the house.

(10) Meals, beverages, lodging, or transportation associated with attendance at:

(A) Any event for which the primary significance is ceremonial or celebratory, provided the event is public or, if by invitation only, is planned to have an attendance greater than 50 people; or

(B) Any event where the person is attending in an official capacity representing the state and/or the senate, house, or the agency of which the person is a member.

(11) Expense reimbursement or an honorarium.

(12) Meals and beverages consumed at a meeting or event, the purpose of which is to discuss official business.

(13) Monetary or non-monetary awards or recognition issued under the suggestion and extraordinary service award program under RSA 99-E.

RSA 15-B:3, III prohibits knowing acceptance of gifts by legislators, legislative officers or staff. Violation of RSA 15-B is also a prohibited act by legislators under the Ethics Guidelines, Section 4, Paragraph I(g), and in the case of legislative employees, Section 6, Paragraph III (a).

We advise as follows: It appears from the available facts that the economic value of the invitations is \$25.00 or more. RSA 15-B:2, XI defines "value" as "the amount at which property or services would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller when neither is under any compulsion to buy or sell and both have reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts." According to information publicly available on the Speedway's website, the price of general admission to the track on July 16 is \$40.00, and on July 17 is \$39.00. Furthermore, there can be no doubt that the value of accommodation in "Main Grandstand Luxury Suite 2" (which is an enclosed, air conditioned, sound insulated sky box with lunch and beverages provided) would substantially exceed the price of general admission, if it were offered to the public.

Accordingly, even if it were only complimentary general admission that was being offered, the value of the invitations would fall within the statutory definition of "gift" in RSA 15-B:2, V(a) unless excluded from that category by one of exceptions listed in RSA 15-B:2, V(b). Accommodation in "Luxury Suite 2" clearly involves additional value which in itself would likely constitute a gift. Based on information available to the Committee, none of the exceptions listed in RSA 15-B:2, V(b) would appear to apply.

The Committee therefore concludes that acceptance of the invitations would constitute acceptance of a gift prohibited by RSA 15-B:3, III, as well as the cited provisions of the Ethics Guidelines. Violation of RSA 15-B would be punishable as a misdemeanor. RSA 15-B:9.

The same conclusion would apply to any other invitation of similar value, unless qualifying for any of the listed exceptions.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of assistance.

Martin L. Gross, Chairman
For the Committee

LAI D ON TABLE

CACR 5, relating to the governor's power to reduce appropriations. Providing that the governor shall have line item reduction power of items in any bill making appropriations of money. (Pending question: OTP.)

CACR 14, relating to public education. Providing that the general court shall have the authority to define standards for public education, establish standards of accountability, mitigate local disparities in educational opportunity and fiscal capacity, and shall have full discretion to determine the amount of state funding for education.

HB 37-FN-A, reestablishing the initial monthly gross charge exemption to the communications services tax. (Pending question: OTP – third reading.)

HB 154-FN-A, increasing a threshold amount for taxation under the business enterprise tax. (Pending question: OTP/A – third reading.)

HB 166-FN-A-L, reducing the rate of the meals and rooms tax. (Pending question: OTP – third reading.)

HB 213-FN-A, reducing the rate of the business profits tax. (Pending question: OTP/A - third reading.)

HB 292-FN, relative to securities regulation. (Pending question: adoption of majority committee amendment.)

HB 343-FN, establishing a permanent state defense force. (Pending question: adoption of majority committee report of inexpedient to legislate.)

HB 421, relative to candidates for United States senator. (Pending question: adoption of committee report of inexpedient to legislate.)

HB 484-FN, requiring random drug testing of food stamp program participants. (Pending question: adoption of committee report of inexpedient to legislate.)

HB 485-FN, relative to requiring photo identification for food stamp program participants. (Pending question: adoption of committee report of inexpedient to legislate.)

HB 573, relative to the administration of certain pain relief medications by a school nurse. (Pending question: adoption of committee report of inexpedient to legislate.)

HB 577, relative to the use of foreign languages by retail establishments. (Pending question: adoption of committee report of inexpedient to legislate.)

HCR 13, urging the New Hampshire delegation to support HR 459 and S. 202 requiring a comprehensive audit of the Federal Reserve.

HCR 15, urging our federal senators to vote against the Law of the Sea Convention. (Pending question: adoption of committee report of ought to pass with amendment.)

SB 55-FN, requiring certain engine coolants and antifreeze to include an aversive agent so that they are rendered unpalatable. (Pending question: adoption of the committee report of inexpedient to legislate.)

SB 88, relative to physical force in defense of a person and relative to the brandishing of a firearm or other means of self-defense. (Floor Amendment 2011-2235h)

SB 133-FN, relative to reestablishing the exemption from property taxation for telecommunications poles and conduits. (Pending question: ought to pass.)

BILLS KILLED IN THE 2011 SESSION

CACR 1, relating to the election of state and county officers. Providing that state and county officers shall be elected in odd-numbered years.

CACR 2, relating to the tenure of judges. Providing that the general court may specify the term of office served by a judge.

CACR 3, relating to initiative petitions. Providing that referenda to enact laws may be initiated by petition.

CACR 10, relating to establishing a New Hampshire state reserve fund. Providing that the New Hampshire state reserve fund shall be under the authority of the state treasurer and dedicated to offset the business profits tax, business enterprise tax, and the interest and dividends tax for purposes of lowering the rates of such taxes.

HB 28, establishing a committee to study driver's license suspensions.

HB 38, relative to emergency use of public docks and piers.

HB 39, relative to the adoption of the common core state standards in New Hampshire and relative to the substantive content of an adequate education.

HB 40, relative to the number of children in a licensed foster family home.

HB 41, designating purple as the official state color.

HB 48, relative to incompatibility of town offices.

HB 49-FN, relative to toll-free use of the New Hampshire turnpike system by vehicles with purple heart license plates.

HB 53, requiring the inclusion of certain offenses against adults on the public sexual offender list.

HB 54, relative to service in a qualifying war or conflict for purposes of the veterans property tax credit.

HB 57, establishing a committee to study the penalties for menace, nuisance, or vicious dogs.

HB 59, establishing a committee to study modification of the education laws.

HB 60-FN-L, repealing the moratorium on school building aid projects.

HB 62, relative to the definition of the New Hampshire building code.

HB 64-FN, authorizing medal insignias on special number plates for veterans.

HB 65, relative to the advisory board on private investigative agencies and security services, and firearms proficiency for armed security guards, private investigators, and bail enforcement agents.

HB 66, relative to assessment of the land use change tax on cluster or condominium developments.

HB 68, establishing a committee to study reducing the rate of the interest and dividends tax for New Hampshire residents over 65 years of age.

HB 73, establishing a process for recall of United States Senators from New Hampshire.

HB 75, establishing a commission to study bed bugs in New Hampshire.

HB 76, authorizing the division of emergency services and communications to levy administrative fines on carriers that repeatedly overwrite the enhanced 911 database.

HB 78, relative to motor vehicle permit fee credits.

HB 81, relative to public members of the guardian ad litem board.

HB 83, relative to vessel registration.

HB 84, establishing a statutory commission on motor vehicle recycling issues.

HB 85, relative to the definition of "abutter" for notice of land use board hearings.

HB 87, relative to disqualification of moderators.

HB 94, relative to public access to advisory committee meetings under the right-to-know law.

HB 97, relative to operation of low-speed utility vehicles.

HB 98, relative to low-speed utility vehicles.

HB 99, relative to deeming voters reregistered for purposes of verification.

HB 101-FN-A, relative to industrial hemp and establishing an industrial hemp special program fund.

HB 103, requiring law enforcement agencies to take proper care of firearms seized pursuant to a domestic violence order for relief.

HB 104, relative to the date for the state primary election.

HB 105, relative to the required number of instructional days and instructional hours in a school district's calendar.

HB 107, relative to the creation of express trusts for payment of claims for materials and services in building projects.

HB 118, relative to reporting a person as medically unfit to drive.

HB 120, extending the public health services improvement council.

HB 122, establishing a commission to study the effectiveness of the sex offender registry.

HB 124-FN, allowing any person to request conviction information regarding public officials.

HB 128, requiring tenants to execute a financial affidavit as part of the eviction process.

HB 129, relative to the licensure of attorneys as real estate brokers by the real estate commission.

HB 134, relative to eligibility for walking disability plates.

HB 135, relative to state employee reimbursement for use of a personal vehicle.

HB 139, establishing a committee to study merging the New Hampshire turnpike system and the state highway system.

HB 140-FN, establishing an exemption from the civil filing fee surcharge.

HB 157-FN-A, repealing the tax on gambling winnings.

HB 159, relative to review of proposed administrative rules by legislative committees.

HB 160, relative to the powers of the joint committee on legislative facilities.

HB 161, establishing standards for adequate service of process and establishing a commission to study service of process by laypersons.

HB 163, establishing the medical sharps advisory council on disposal of medical sharps.

HB 169, relative to the regulation of wood stove, wood pellet, and fireplace dealers.

HB 176, relative to eligibility to vote.

HB 177, relative to the probation and parole status of offenders in motor vehicle records.

HB 180, relative to criteria for registration as a lobbyist.

HB 181, permitting the charter of a city, town, or school district which is in statute to revert to the control of the voters.

HB 182, relative to the definition of a child in need of services.

HB 183, renaming Mount Clay in honor of Wonalancet.

HB 184, establishing a committee to study implementing day care services at the state .

HB 189, relative to disclosure of certain hospital fees.

HB 197-L, relative to processing absentee ballots.

HB 201-FN-A, establishing deductions from the tax on gambling winnings, the business profits tax, and the business enterprise tax for gambling losses.

HB 202-FN, relative to road salt applicators.

HB 203-FN, relative to mandatory motor vehicle liability insurance.

HB 204-FN, granting motor vehicles with special number plates for veterans toll-free use of the turnpike system.

HB 207-FN, relative to physical force in defense of a person.

HB 208-FN-L, providing additional per pupil funding for pupils in certain public schools.

HB 209, establishing a study committee to recommend a continuing revenue estimating process to produce revenue forecasts.

HB 214, establishing a committee to study the state's participation in the federal Medicaid program.

HB 215-FN-A, establishing a credit for gambling losses against the tax on gambling winnings.

HB 220-FN, relative to the approval of plans and specifications for the construction of school buildings.

HB 223-FN, eliminating election day voter registration.

HB 224-FN, establishing an independent legislative redistricting commission.

HB 226-FN-L, relative to identification of certain publicly owned vehicles.

HB 230, exempting the repair of certain structures from compensatory mitigation requirements.

HB 231-FN, relative to payment of medical benefits for state retirees, their spouses, and dependents.

HB 235, relative to the right to possess a firearm in one's personal motor vehicle.

HB 237, relative to federal mandated health insurance benefits.

HB 238-FN-A, relative to the assessment of the education tax by towns and cities.

HB 239, prohibiting a state agency from establishing a fee without legislative approval.

HB 240, allowing voters to vote for multiple candidates for an office.

HB 243, enabling towns and cities to establish a local revenue option as an alternative to property taxation for the funding of local government costs.
HB 245, establishing a committee to study election of the attorney general by the legislature.
HB 249-L, relative to procedures for property revaluations.
HB 252-L, repealing provisions regarding applications for hawkers' and peddlers' licenses.
HB 253, establishing a committee to determine the value of professional licensing and disciplinary practices in New Hampshire.
HB 254, relative to offers of judgments.
HB 255, requiring consumer protection for prepaid services.
HB 257, relative to removal of political advertising.
HB 259, requiring the supreme court to adopt rules of evidence for the judicial branch family division.
HB 264-FN, relative to political contributions by state contractors and other recipients of state grants or appropriations.
HB 266-FN, relative to the submission of plans for sewage and waste disposal systems.
HB 267-FN, permitting the adoption of slot machine gaming in a city or town.
HB 270-FN-L, relative to cost recovery for emergency services.
HB 271-FN-A, establishing number plates for firefighters and emergency medical care providers.
HB 272-FN, requiring hearing aid dealers to post a surety bond.
HB 273, relative to public or private criticism of employers by employees.
HB 275, establishing an employers' private right of action to enforce the payment of workers' compensation coverage.
HB 279, relative to gifts, grants, or donations received by the governor's commission on disability.
HB 280, relative to interest rate terms in contracts for providing credit to consumers.
HB 281, relative to protective custody of intoxicated or incapacitated individuals under 18 years of age.
HB 282-FN, relative to spitting or urinating in an emergency vehicle.
HB 285, prohibiting smoking in motor vehicles when a passenger under the age of 16 is in the vehicle.
HB 286, changing district court jurisdiction over the town of Weare.
HB 290, relative to staffing exceptions for small schools.
HB 297, allowing municipalities to establish municipal courts.
HB 302-FN, modifying the laws relative to renewable energy portfolios.
HB 303-FN, relative to the regulation of planned unit developments.
HB 304, requiring prisoners between 17 and 25 years of age to complete the requirements for a high school certificate or a GED prior to release on probation or parole.
HB 306, relative to access to birth records.
HB 307, relative to the authority of the superintendent of a county correctional facility.
HB 308, relative to the authority of the superintendent of a county correctional facility to order the removal or transfer of prisoners.
HB 312-L, relative to notice required for the fluoridation of drinking water.
HB 314, relative to judicially appointed officials.
HB 319, relative to the use of clotheslines.
HB 320, requiring the construction of a clock tower as part of the Hampton seashell complex.
HB 323, establishing a commission to study and promote the long-term growth and efficient use of existing state highway rights-of-way.
HB 326-FN-L, eliminating the automatic continuation requirement for public employee collective bargaining agreements.
HB 338, allowing towns and cities to exempt farm buildings and structures from property taxation.

HB 340-FN, promoting parental choice in education and providing for an abatement from the education taxes for parents of children not enrolled in the public school system.

HB 345-FN, relative to insurance payments for ambulance providers.

HB 346, to incorporate the bar association of the state of New Hampshire.

HB 349-FN, relative to alternative dispute resolution in civil cases.

HB 353-FN, establishing a Medicaid waiver program to provide in-home support services for children who are medically fragile or children with chronic illness.

HB 359-FN, prohibiting the use of certain information to underwrite insurance coverage.

HB 360-FN, establishing a state defined contribution retirement plan for state and political subdivision members of the retirement system and establishing a committee to study the transition of current employees into the new plan and administration of the new plan.

HB 361, enabling counties to adopt semi-annual payment of county taxes by towns and cities.

HB 362, relative to binding arbitration in public labor relations disputes.

HB 365-FN-A, establishing a commission to encourage broadband development and making an appropriation therefor.

HB 366, relative to the jurisdiction of counties concerning retail electric supply.

HB 367-L, relative to the election of county commissioners in Carroll County.

HB 368-FN-L, relative to workforce housing and the definition of community.

HB 370, making changes to the pupil safety and violence prevention act.

HB 372, adding cigar blunt wraps to the definition of drug paraphernalia in the controlled drug act.

HB 373, proclaiming June 3 each year in dedication of the sermon by Reverend Samuel McClintock on the commencement of the New Hampshire constitution and relative to the observance of Federal Constitution Days.

HB 374, banning corn-based ethanol as an additive to gasoline sold in New Hampshire.

HB 376, relative to representative voting on joint boards of school administrative units.

HB 377-FN, requiring daily physical education for public school pupils.

HB 379, relative to late fees charged by utilities.

HB 384, prohibiting the office of energy and planning from requiring social security numbers from applicants of any program administered by the office, except when required under federal law or regulation.

HB 385-FN, relative to the applicability of licensure requirements for mortgage bankers and brokers.

HB 389-FN-L, relative to broadband infrastructure.

HB 391, relative to an optional tax credit for service-connected disability.

HB 393, repealing the authority for the establishment of certain revolving funds by towns.

HB 395, establishing a child protection study committee.

HB 396, exempting the land and buildings of Masonic temples or building associations from property taxation.

HB 402-L, relative to the authority of the department of environmental services to determine whether outdoor wood-fired hydronic heaters violate air quality emission limits.

HB 403-L, requiring a public hearing on certain school district warrant articles.

HB 406-L, relative to the additional fee for the licensing and restraining of dogs.

HB 407, establishing a committee to study the rising incidence of autism.

HB 411, relative to distributing campaign materials at the polling place.

HB 412, establishing a committee to study issues of judicial standing under federal and state law.

HB 414-FN-A, establishing an assessment on motor vehicle inspections to be deposited in the police standards and training council training fund.

HB 416, adding an exemption from immunization for conscientious beliefs.

HB 417-FN-A, making an appropriation to the milk producers emergency relief fund.

HB 422, prohibiting vaccinations in public schools.

HB 423, relative to including workplace harassment in the legislative ethics law.

HB 425-FN-A-L, making an appropriation for the special education catastrophic aid program for the 2011 fiscal year.

HB 427-FN, prohibiting political advertising on public property.

HB 428-FN, relative to the procedures for detention and sanctions for default and breach of conditions of bail and recognizances.

HB 429, permitting a child 16 years of age or older to withdraw from school with parental permission.

HB 432, limiting traffic violation stops of women at night.

HB 433-FN-A, relative to the exhumation and testing of victims of the so-called Connecticut River Killer and making an appropriation therefor.

HB 434, relative to procedures for investigating law enforcement officers involved in critical incidents.

HB 435, establishing a committee to study joint parenting decisions.

HB 436, establishing a committee to study the guardian ad litem board.

HB 450, relative to the regulatory authority of the board of barbering, cosmetology, and esthetics.

HB 452-FN, establishing the independent regulation of dental hygienists.

HB 453-FN-L, making persons fleeing to avoid prosecution or custody or violating parole or probation ineligible to receive certain disability aid.

HB 456-FN, relative to the calculation of average final compensation for the purpose of determining retirement system benefits.

HB 457-FN, reducing the interest rate on late and delinquent property tax payments, subsequent payments, and other unpaid taxes.

HB 459-FN, relative to placement of political advertising.

HB 467-FN, relative to the procedure for school districts to determine if a child in the juvenile court system is a child with a disability.

HB 469-FN-A, establishing a credit against the business enterprise tax for operators collecting meals and rooms taxes.

HB 471-FN, relative to the discontinuance of certain tolls and authorizing the department of transportation to establish a toll plaza between exits 1 and 2 on the F.E. Everett turnpike.

HB 472-FN, relative to a certain E-Z Pass discount for Nashua toll plazas.

HB 473-FN, relative to fees added to the late payment of fees to bail commissioners.

HB 477-FN, relative to the classification of certain highways in the town of Farmington.

HB 481-FN, relative to the definition of disability for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

HB 482-FN-A-L, relative to county reimbursements for nursing home services.

HB 492-FN, establishing a deferred retirement option in the judicial retirement plan, and relative to benefits related to service of certain judges of probate retiring because of permanent disability.

HB 495-FN, relative to the prevention of the use of pesticides on the grounds of child day care facilities, schools, and state parks.

HB 496-FN, relative to radiological monitoring in nuclear emergency planning zones.

HB 497-FN-L, relative to the placement of crosswalks and a stop sign in the town of Rye.

HB 498-FN, relative to weed control along certain state routes.

HB 499-FN, relative to the employer's lien on damages and benefits recovered from third persons by employees who have received workers' compensation.

HB 501-FN-L, requiring the teaching of cardiopulmonary resuscitation in public schools.

HB 502-FN, relative to low-digit number plates.

HB 507-FN, requiring the department of transportation to establish a storage depot for storing historic bridge parts.

HB 509-FN, relative to drinking water at temporary mass gatherings.

HB 510, requiring marital masters to be New Hampshire residents.

HB 512, relative to education requirements for certification as a guardian ad litem.

HB 513-FN, relative to end of life aid in dying for certain persons suffering from a terminal disease.

HB 516-FN-A, establishing Red Sox number plates to benefit the Children's Hospital at Dartmouth.

HB 522-FN, relative to elder abuse.

HB 526-FN-L, requiring the registration of persons convicted of animal abuse.

HB 529-FN, relative to real property on which methamphetamine has been produced.

HB 530-FN, relative to state regulation of the septic system installation process.

HB 531, relative to uniformed presence officers in highway work zones.

HB 534-FN-A, relative to nonprofit reporting requirements with the division of charitable trusts, department of justice and making an appropriation therefor.

HB 537-FN, reducing retirement allowances paid by the New Hampshire retirement system.

HB 538-FN, establishing a reporting system for court decisions relative to the determination of parental rights and responsibilities and the appointment of guardians ad litem.

HB 539-FN, repealing the state enforcement of OBD II requirements for motor vehicles.

HB 540-FN, relative to motor vehicle inspections.

HB 546, relative to the use of hand-held cellular phones while driving.

HB 548, relative to boater safety education and relative to the minimum age for operation of motorized vessels.

HB 550-L, relative to the payment of bills by municipalities.

HB 551, relative to religious societies.

HB 552, establishing a committee to study repealing the revisions to the law implemented by SB 500-FN of the 2010 legislative session.

HB 556, relative to citizen complaints against police officers.

HB 559, establishing a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses and authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in Manchester.

HB 560, increasing the minimum wage.

HB 561-FN, prohibiting the state payment of the cost of wireless communications services for legislators and staff.

HB 562, relative to overdraft fees charged by banks.

HB 563, revising the child support guidelines based on foster care reimbursement rates.

HB 566, relative to the identification of dental prosthetic appliances.

HB 567, relative to physical force in defense of a person.

HB 569-FN, establishing domestic union as a valid contract and extending certain rights to parties to a domestic union.

HB 572-FN, relative to official oppression.

HB 575, relative to the calculation of child support in cases of shared parenting.

HB 576-FN, relative to the right to brandish a firearm in defense of one's property.

HB 583, relative to including projected sea level rise in planning and implementation of state-funded projects.

HB 584, authorizing coastal management provisions in master plans.

HB 586, establishing an interdepartmental public health and environmental coordinating committee.

HB 596, establishing a recommended procedure upon the abandonment or foreclosure of a manufactured home within a housing park.

HB 598, prohibiting a candidate from receiving the nomination of more than one party.

HB 603, prohibiting public works projects and natural formations from being named in honor of any living elected, or formerly elected, official.

HB 606, establishing a committee to study the formation of a consumer protection working group.

HB 607, relative to exemptions under the consumer protection act.

HB 608, establishing a committee to study the health and environmental effects of using industrial-grade silicofluorides and industrial-grade sodium fluoride for water fluoridation in New Hampshire.

HB 610-FN-A, establishing number plates supporting New Hampshire public higher education.

HB 612, establishing a commission to study existing septic systems and potential new septic technologies.

HB 613, establishing exemptions from the licensing requirements for first mortgage bankers and brokers.

HB 615, creating a database of New Hampshire grown genetically modified crops.

HB 616-FN, relative to coverage for divorced spouses.

HB 620, establishing a commission to study the creation of a health care pool for police, fire, teachers, state, university, and municipal employees.

HB 626-FN, relative to a division of motor vehicles office location in Milford.

HB 630, requiring state agencies, boards, and commissions to submit a report to the senate and finance committees concerning the need for fee increases or new fees.

HB 631-FN-L, repealing the requirement that all school districts offer public kindergarten.

HB 636-FN-A, increasing the rate of the Medicaid enhancement tax, the nursing facility quality assessment fee, and the ICF quality assessment fee.

HB 637-FN, relative to lowering the legal drinking age for members of the armed forces.

HB 639-FN-L, requiring impact studies for large-scale retail development.

HB 640-FN, relative to notice to the department of health and human services of the allocation of spousal income and relative to estate planning by guardians.

HB 641-FN, relative to lien authority for the office of reimbursements within the department of health and human services.

HB 643, relative to propane sales.

HB 644-FN, relative to various state laws pertaining to unlawfully present aliens.

HCR 1, urging the congressional delegation to begin the process for a constitutional amendment establishing that human beings, not corporations, are entitled to constitutional rights.

HCR 3, urging increased consideration and preservation of local authority in international trade and investment agreements.

HCR 4, urging the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission to permit New Hampshire to relicense nuclear power plants.

HCR 5, urging that the United Kingdom return the Parthenon (Elgin) marbles to Greece.

HCR 7, urging Congress to expedite the entry of political dissidents from Iraq and Afghanistan to the United States.

HCR 8, urging the Transportation Security Administration to terminate recent changes to pat down search procedures and urging Congress and the President to change or discontinue the use of advanced imaging technology at airports.

HCR 10, urging the National Park Service to permit the exhumation of the body of Meriwether Lewis to determine the cause of his death.

HCR 14, applying to Congress to convene a convention proposing amendments to the United States Constitution.

HCR 16, urging the prohibition of enforcing a particular federal executive order.

HCR 17, declaring that *Copp v. Henniker* and the opinions which subsequently relied upon *Copp* versus *Henniker* are void and of no force.

HCR 18, declaring *Merrill v. Sherburne* to be void and of no force.

HCR 20, urging Congress to expedite the return of the Coast Guard Cutter USCGC *Storis* to the state of Alaska to become Alaska's first maritime museum.

HCR 21, urging the US Army Corps of Engineers to donate a portion of the wreckage of the USS *Chickasaw*, which served in the Civil War, to the state of New Hampshire.

HCR 23, urging the New Hampshire congressional delegation to support earmarks for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

HCR 24, urging the New Hampshire congressional delegation to sponsor legislation implementing policy recommendations of the Congressional Budget Office.

HCR 25, urging Congress to amend the Internal Revenue Code to permit churches and other houses of worship to engage in political campaigns.

HJR 1, directing the department of transportation and the department of environmental services to study the prevention of further erosion of the east bank of the Exeter River.

HR 8, urging the New Hampshire congressional delegation to sponsor and support a constitutional amendment to re-establish the authority of the states and Congress to regulate campaign spending by corporations.

HR 9, supporting earmarks for public safety.

HR 10, urging the United States Congress to remove tax breaks for companies that send jobs out of the country.

SB 23-FN, establishing a revenue assistant position within the department of justice.

SB 27, relative to speed limitations for boats.

SB 39, relative to enforcement of the excavation tax by the department of revenue administration.

SB 46, extending and revising the commission to develop a plan for the expansion of transmission capacity in the north country.

SB 59-FN-A, relative to fees for terrain alteration permits.

SB 69, permitting 2-wheeled vehicles to proceed through an intersection after stopping for a red light.

SB 72-FN, establishing a comprehensive cancer plan fund.

SB 73, establishing a committee to study local options for evergreen clauses.

SB 76-FN, relative to the authority of the department of revenue administration to adopt rules and to administer state tax laws.

SB 79-FN, authorizing the department of revenue administration to impose administrative fines for timber tax violations.

SB 80-FN-A-L, exempting certain rental income from the meals and rooms tax.

SB 87, relative to the closure of certain underground storage tank systems.

SB 95, establishing a commission to study youth sports concussions and other concussions received while at school.

SB 101, requiring the Pettengill Road project in Londonderry to be added to the state's 10-year transportation improvement program.

SB 108, relative to emergency obstetrical care.

SB 109, establishing a committee to study the foreclosure process in New Hampshire.

SB 110, relative to condominium development projects and application of the state fire code.

SB 113, relative to nonpublic schools receiving public funds.

SB 118, modifying the definition of renewable generation facility.

SB 119, relative to qualified association trusts.

SB 124-FN, relative to the comprehensive shoreland protection act.

SB 130-FN-A, repealing the tax on gambling winnings.

SB 131-FN, repealing the exemption for water and air pollution control facilities from local property taxation.

SB 134-FN, relative to jury trials under the consumer protection act.

SB 137-FN-A, relative to the driver training fund.

SB 138-FN-A, eliminating the lottery commission and establishing the education lottery authority.

SB 141-FN, requiring drivers who are residents of foreign countries to have insurance.

SB 145-FN, relative to state employees who volunteer as election workers.

SB 149-FN-A-L, relative to the rate of the meals and rooms tax and the distribution formula for meals and rooms tax revenue.

SB 158-FN, relative to the payment of state aid grants for water and wastewater for 2009 and 2010.
SB 169-FN, relative to campaign expenditures and contributions by business organizations and labor unions.
SB 171, relative to prescription drug benefits for the treatment of pain.
SB 184, extending the commission to study water infrastructure sustainability funding.
SB 187, relative to fair debt collection.
SB 192, establishing a commission to identify strategies needed for delivering a 21st century education.
SB 197, regulating guaranteed price plans and prepaid contracts for heating oil, kerosene, or liquefied petroleum gas.

2011 BILLS RETAINED IN COMMITTEE

CHILDREN AND FAMILY

HB 415, relative to access to abuse and neglect investigation records pending a child custody dispute.
HB 506-FN, relative to false allegations of child abuse.
HB 587, relative to grounds for divorce for persons with minor children.
HB 591, relative to the determination of parental rights based on the best interest of the child; relative to grounds for modification of an order regarding parental rights and responsibilities, and relative to grandparent and stepparent visitation rights.

COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

HB 96, relative to issuance of individual health insurance policies by health carriers.
HB 125-FN, relative to lawful commerce in firearms, including manufacture and sale, in New Hampshire.
HB 126-FN, prohibiting interference with access to medical services and health insurance of New Hampshire citizens.
HB 165, establishing a committee to study contract negotiations between health insurance companies and health care providers.
HB 171, relative to restrictions on liquor licenses.
HB 234-FN-A, relative to food service licensure.
HB 241, relative to insurance coverage.
HB 244, restricting the collection of biometric data by state agencies and private entities.
HB 247, relative to seller financing of mortgages and making changes to the laws regulating mortgage bankers and brokers and debt adjustment services.
HB 263-FN, relative to the lifetime Medicaid limit.
HB 309-FN, repealing certain insurance mandates.
HB 324, relative to lawful commerce in goods and services sold, made, and retained in the state of New Hampshire.
HB 327-FN, relative to health care choice.
HB 328, relative to New Hampshire domestic liquor and wines.
HB 351-FN, relative to insurance reimbursement for doctors of naturopathic medicine.
HB 394-FN, relative to the regulation of oil heating technicians.
HB 408, relative to residential mortgage loan transactions.
HB 430, establishing a committee to study the feasibility of establishing a state development bank in New Hampshire.
HB 440, requiring that New Hampshire join the lawsuit challenging federal health care reform legislation, and repealing the authority for state implementation of federal health care reform.
HB 445-FN, relative to the regulation of electronic tracking devices.
HB 578, relative to payment at time of medical services.

HB 581, regulating guaranteed price plans and prepaid contracts for petroleum.

HB 602-FN-A, relative to funding the law requiring reporting of health care acquired infections.

HB 619-FN, requiring the state of New Hampshire to opt out of the requirement that individuals purchase health insurance contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

HB 633, preventing prescribing practitioners from owning pharmacies in-state and out-of-state.

HJR 2, prohibiting the implementation of the insurance department rules regarding the New Hampshire Medical Malpractice Joint Underwriting Association.

SB 160-FN, relative to the definition and regulation of installment loans.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

HB 29, permitting a person to petition the superior court for any action pertaining to a pistol or revolver license.

HB 127-FN, relative to the definition of oral communication.

HB 138-FN, relative to the cold case homicide unit.

HB 162-FN, relative to capital murder for purposely causing the death of another.

HB 217-FN, including “unborn child” in the definition of “another” for the purpose of first and second degree murder, manslaughter, and negligent homicide.

HB 283-FN, relative to impaired drivers.

HB 334, relative to the state’s authority to prohibit or regulate firearms, firearms components, ammunition, or firearms supplies.

HB 448-FN, relative to spice incense products.

HB 475-FN, relative to penalties under the consumer protection act.

HB 486-FN, relative to penalties for alcohol ignition interlock circumvention.

HB 536-FN, relative to the natural right to carry a firearm, openly or concealed, without a license.

HB 553, relative to the law on wiretapping and eavesdropping.

HB 628-FN, making the touching or viewing with a technological device of a person’s breasts or genitals by a government security agent without probable cause a sexual assault.

EDUCATION

CACR 8, relating to education. Providing that the legislature shall have the power to authorize schools.

HB 34-FN-L, relative to insurance payments for ambulance services.

HB 179, establishing a task force to study the formula for determining adequate education grants to school districts.

HB 219, establishing a committee to study the abolishment of the department of education.

HB 296, relative to procedures for juvenile delinquency petitions filed by a school district or school official.

HB 301-FN, amending the home education statutes.

HB 318-FN-L, reducing a school district’s liability for special education costs.

HB 545, repealing the department of education’s rulemaking authority for home education programs.

HB 595, amending the compulsory school attendance statutes to permit parent-directed instruction programs and repealing the home education statutes.

HB 604, relative to the procedures for approval of plans, specifications, and costs of school building construction or renovation.

ELECTION LAW

HB 152, relative to the definition of “party” for election purposes other than primary elections.

HB 153, relative to political organizations.

HB 212, relative to the definition of conflict of interest for executive branch officials and employees.

HB 356-FN, requiring valid photo identification to vote in person.

HB 515-FN, relative to voter registration and relative to procedures for absentee voting.

SB 190, relative to the duties and membership of the executive branch ethics committee.

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE

HB 325-FN, relative to the purchase of ill animals from licensed animal vendors and inspections of animal vendor premises by the state veterinarian.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

HB 137-FN-L, relative to the state fire code and the state building code.

HB 193, relative to the Mount Washington commission.

HB 222-FN, relative to administrative rules which contain a fee increase, allowing political subdivisions to object to a proposed rule, and eliminating certain statutory provisions granting general rulemaking authority.

HB 260, relative to the state fire code and the appeal process for decisions of the state fire marshal.

HB 310-FN, relative to the use of open data formats and the adoption of a statewide policy regarding open government data standards.

HB 332-FN, relative to an electronic controlled drug prescription monitoring program.

HB 350-FN, updating laws relative to the fiscal committee of the general court.

HB 383, prohibiting the collection of certain agency fees from state employees who are not members of the state employees' association.

HB 446-FN, repealing the authority for regulation of certain professional occupations.

HB 449-FN, expanding the information available on the state transparency website.

HB 458-FN-A, establishing a sunset review process for executive agency and judicial programs and making an appropriation therefor.

HB 476-FN, establishing an independent board of psychologists.

HB 480-FN, establishing a state renovation, repair, and painting (RRP) rule program relative to lead-safe practices.

HB 517-FN, repealing provisions concerning licensure of fuel gas fitters.

HB 624, relative to the rulemaking authority of state agencies to establish or increase fees and costs.

HB 625-FN-A, relative to New Hampshire correctional industries.

SB 152-FN, relative to participation in state employees' group insurance by members of the general court.

SB 153-FN, relative to the regulation of real estate appraisers by the New Hampshire real estate appraiser board.

FINANCE

HB 269-FN, establishing a priority based budget system focused on measurable results.

HB 618-FN, requiring state agencies to submit an efficiency level expenditure estimate to the commissioner of administrative services as part of the biennial budget process.

FISH AND GAME AND MARINE RESOURCES

HB 194, repealing the prohibition on having or carrying certain crossbow, rifles, or shotguns in vehicles.

HB 294, relative to the distance from highways for the taking of moose.

HEALTH, HUMAN SERVICES AND ELDERLY AFFAIRS

HB 228-FN, prohibiting the department of health and human services from entering into a contract with Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. or any organization that

provides abortion services and prohibiting the use of public funds or insurance for abortion services.

HB 493-FN, relative to the certification of integrated residential communities.

HB 554, relative to mental health records.

JUDICIARY

CACR 11, relating to terms for state judges. Providing that all state judges be commissioned for renewable 5-year terms.

HB 151, relative to appointments and reappointments of marital masters.

HB 199, relative to proceedings of medical injury claims screening panels.

HB 261-FN, eliminating screening panels for medical injury claims.

HB 315, relative to appointment of attorneys by judges, marital masters, and judicial officers.

HB 344-FN, establishing a judicial performance review commission.

HB 437-FN, relative to the definition of marriage.

HB 443-FN, establishing that marriage between one man and one woman shall be the only legal domestic union that shall be valid or recognized in this state.

HB 514, relative to entry on private land.

HB 527, relative to tort reform.

HB 574, relative to the taking of private property during a state of emergency.

HB 599, relative to appointments and reappointments of marital masters.

LABOR, INDUSTRIAL AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

HB 236, relative to workers' compensation for illegal aliens.

HB 420-FN, relative to voluntary registration for independent contractors under workers' compensation law.

HB 494-FN, relative to tipped employees who deal card and table games at games of chance venues.

HB 582, relative to communication between employers and employees during bargaining negotiations.

SB 49, relative to tip pooling arrangements.

LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

HB 357-FN, suspending the payment of travel expenses for legislators and staff.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

HB 108, authorizing the town of Hampton to appoint a tree warden.

HB 121, establishing a committee to study eligibility for property tax exemptions for the permanently and totally disabled.

HB 232-FN, relative to abandoned homes in manufactured housing parks.

HB 250, establishing a committee to study the duties and responsibilities of fire wardens.

HB 293-FN, relative to phasing out and repealing the exemption for water and air pollution control facilities from local property taxation.

HB 352, relative to merger of lots or parcels.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS

HB 268-FN, relative to the Merrimack tolls.

HB 287-FN-A, making an appropriation for funding disaster relief and hazard mitigation in response to the May 2006 Suncook River avulsion.

HB 371-FN-A, relative to capital appropriations to the liquor commission for facilities on Interstate Route 93 in Hooksett and improvements to existing stores.

HB 638-FN, relative to access to public buildings by brick or stone walkways.

RESOURCES, RECREATION AND DEVELOPMENT

HB 221, establishing a procedure for leasing state parks.

HB 256-FN, relative to the administrative appeals process of the department of environmental services.

HB 321-FN, relative to the classification of wetlands as contributing or noncontributing.

HB 470-FN, repealing the comprehensive shoreland protection act.

HB 568, relative to smoking within certain areas of New Hampshire state parks and historic sites.

SB 19, relative to the definition of “prime wetlands.”

SB 106, naming the visitor center at Jericho Mountain state park for Robert Danderson.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY

HB 123, prohibiting an electric utility from disconnecting service from a residence or building in which a person is using life-sustaining medical equipment.

HB 311-FN, relative to solar renewable energy.

HB 388-FN, requiring providers of prepaid wireless services and voice over Internet protocol services to pay surcharges for deposit in the enhanced 911 system fund.

HB 543-FN, relative to biomass combined heat and electricity facilities.

HB 649, relative to the Northern Pass Project to construct and operate transmission lines from the Canadian border to a proposed terminal in Franklin, New Hampshire.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION FUNDING REFORM

CACR 7, relating to education funding. Providing that the general court shall distribute funds in the manner that it determines will best promote an equal opportunity for an adequate education.

HB 233, restricting judicial review of state education trust fund distributions.

HB 533-FN-L, establishing a cap on the amount of school building aid grants distributed in each fiscal year.

HCR 26, declaring that the Claremont case’s mandates that the legislative and executive branches define an adequate education, determine its cost, fund its entire cost with state taxes, and ensure its delivery through accountability, are not binding on the legislative and executive branches.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PENSIONS REFORM

HB 227-FN, relative to the membership of the retirement system board of trustees.

HB 265-FN, redefining earnable compensation in the retirement system for new and non-vested members in service.

HB 460-FN, relative to the retirement age for group II members.

HB 463-FN, relative to the retirement system maximum initial benefit limitation.

HB 465-FN, relative to the number of years for calculating average final compensation for retirement system benefits.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING

HB 592, apportioning state representative districts, congressional districts, executive council districts, and county commissioner districts.

HCO 1, relative to implementing an election pursuant to representative districts established in the order.

STATE FEDERAL RELATIONS AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

CACR 4, relating to oaths of civil officers. Providing that persons elected to the United States Senate and House of Representatives shall take the oath of civil officers prescribed by the constitution.

HCR 2, in support of the Arizona immigration law.

TRANSPORTATION

HB 342, relative to boat operation rules.

HB 354, relative to licensure requirements for retail vehicle dealers.

HB 455-FN, authorizing optional enhanced drivers' licenses and optional enhanced nondrivers' picture identification cards.

WAYS AND MEANS

CACR 13, relating to prohibiting any new tax on personal income. Providing that no new tax on personal income shall be levied by the state of New Hampshire.

HB 242-FN-A, increasing the net operating loss carryover under the business profits tax.

HB 447-FN, relative to collection of the education property tax and establishing a program to rebate certain excessive property tax payments of eligible taxpayers.

HB 454-FN-A, establishing a job creation credit against the business profits tax and the business enterprise tax for small businesses increasing employment in New Hampshire.

HB 518-FN-A, increasing the research and development tax credit and establishing a commission to assess the effectiveness of the credit.

HB 564, relative to the adoption of forms by the department of revenue administration for the filing of taxes.

HB 593-FN-A-L, relative to video lottery and table gaming.

HB 611-FN-A, relative to determination of the reasonable compensation deduction under the business profits tax.

HB 645-FN-A-L, eliminating various taxes and fees and tax and fee increases enacted in fiscal years 2007 through 2010.

HB 646-FN-A-L, eliminating various taxes and fees and tax and fee increases enacted in fiscal years 2006 through 2010.

SB 168-FN, conforming the interest and dividends tax to federal tax definitions.

GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE REGARDING HB 218

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on June 15, 2011, I vetoed HB 218, relative to the New Hampshire rail transit authority.

I am vetoing this legislation because business leaders, particularly in Nashua and Manchester, has clearly said that this bill will hurt their efforts to grow their businesses, to create jobs and to attract new companies to New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire business community has made a clear statement that it sees rail, in the words of the Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce, as "a proven economic catalyst that will spur economic development and create jobs." Several major companies have made clear that they believe rail will improve their ability to attract workers, access their markets, attract additional customers and grow their businesses in New Hampshire. In addition, the Manchester and Nashua chambers of commerce both believe that developing the state's rail infrastructure will assist their efforts to attract new businesses and jobs to the state. That is one reason both chambers have asked me to veto this legislation. The Merrimack Town Council, the Bedford Town Council, and the Nashua Board of Aldermen have also passed resolutions expressing support for expanded rail service and the benefits it would bring to their communities.

The support of the business community is validated by an independent study that concluded that the development of rail in the capital corridor could result in more than \$2.4 billion in new business sales and nearly 1,000 new jobs created and sustained in New Hampshire in the first twenty years of operation.

HB 218 makes substantial changes to New Hampshire Rail Transit Authority that will reduce its ability to fully consider all transit options for the state. New Hampshire

businesses banded together to raise \$120,000 to fund the Rail Authority's grant application without any state funds because they believe a full consideration of rail is important to New Hampshire's economic future. Going back on our commitment to the businesses who contributed funds to pay for grant applications sends the wrong signal to the private sector about state government's willingness to stand by its commitments. We should see the study through to its conclusion with a fully functioning Rail Authority so that we can make informed policy choices about the best way forward for our state.

Concerns about specific provisions in the Rail Authority statute could have been addressed through much more narrowly drafted language that would leave intact important functions of the rail authority. As currently written, this legislation takes away the rail authority's ability to enter into contracts with partner organizations, to accept gifts and to work with the private sector on economic development projects adjacent to potential rail sites.

Given the strong concerns among New Hampshire business leaders that this legislation will jeopardize their efforts to grow their businesses and create new jobs, I am vetoing House Bill 218.

Respectfully submitted,
John H. Lynch
Governor

Date: June 15, 2011

GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE REGARDING HB 474

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on May 11, 2011, I vetoed HB 474.

States should not interfere with the rights of businesses and their employees to freely negotiate contracts. That is unless there is a compelling public interest, and there is no compelling public interest in passing this legislation.

There is no evidence that this legislation will offer any benefits to New Hampshire's economy or workers.

As I have said repeatedly, New Hampshire has an economic strategy that is working. New Hampshire has one of the strongest and fastest-growing economies in the nation. We have one of the lowest unemployment rates and one of the highest median incomes in the nation. We are considered one of the safest states and one of the healthiest states, and a high percentage of our citizens have private health insurance.

New Hampshire has a lower unemployment rate and a stronger economy than most states with so-called right-to-work laws. In states with a right-to-work law, workers on average have a lower standard of living, bringing home less in their paychecks and going without health insurance more frequently.

In my time as a CEO, in my years spent in the private sector turning around companies, and in my seven years as Governor, I have never seen the so-called right-to-work law serve as a valuable economic development tool.

In the last seven years of recruiting businesses to move to New Hampshire, not one business leader has ever even asked me if New Hampshire had a right-to-work law, let alone suggested it was a factor in the company's location decision. No New Hampshire business leaders have ever told me that the lack of a so-called right-to-work law prevented them from expanding or hiring new workers here in New Hampshire. And no New Hampshire workers have ever told me they couldn't get a job because New Hampshire doesn't have a so-called right-to-work law.

The debate over the so-called right-to-work bill in New Hampshire appears to be largely driven by national outside interest groups, and is not a result of problems facing New Hampshire businesses or workers.

There is no justification in this case for state government to interfere with the right of private businesses to freely negotiate and enter into contracts with their employees.

Therefore, I am vetoing HB 474.

Respectfully submitted,
John H. Lynch
Governor

Date: May 11, 2011

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

THURSDAY, JULY 7

COMMISSION ON HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT (RSA 21-S:2), Room 303, LOB

9:30 a.m. Regular meeting.

FRIDAY, JULY 8

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (RSA 282-A:128), Office of NH Employment Security, 32 South Main Street, Concord

9:00 a.m. Subcommittee meeting on seasonal employment.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE (RSA 126-A:13), Room 205, LOB

10:00 a.m. Regular meeting.

STATE SUGGESTION AND EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE AWARD PROGRAM (RSA 99-E), Room 101, LOB

9:30 a.m. Regular meeting.

MONDAY, JULY 11

GUARDIANS AD LITEM BOARD (RSA 490-C:1), Room 101, LOB

1:00 p.m. Regular meeting.

THURSDAY, JULY 14

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, (RSA 126-A:13), Hospital Association Building, Airport Road, Concord

1:00 p.m. Medical sharps subcommittee meeting.

FRIDAY, JULY 15

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON CHILD CARE (RSA 126-A:17), Dolloff Building, 4th Floor, 117 Pleasant Street, Concord

9:00 a.m. Regular meeting.

FISCAL COMMITTEE (RSA 14:30-a), Rooms 210-211, LOB

10:00 a.m. Regular business.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LAND AND COMMUNITY HERITAGE AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS (RSA 227-M:4), Church Landing, Meredith

10:00 a.m. Regular meeting.

THURSDAY, JULY 21

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (RSA 541-A:2), Rooms 305-307, LOB

9:00 a.m. Regular meeting.

FRIDAY, JULY 22

NEW HAMPSHIRE RAIL TRANSIT AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS (RSA 238-A:2), Room 201, LOB

10:00 a.m. Regular meeting.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (RSA 281-A:62), Rooms 305-307, LOB

9:00 a.m. Rescheduled regular meeting.

MONDAY, JULY 25

COLLEGE TUITION SAVINGS PLAN ADVISORY COMMISSION (RSA 195-H:2), NH Higher Education Assistance Foundation, 4 Barrell Court, Concord

9:00 a.m. Investment committee meeting.

10:00 a.m. Regular meeting.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1

GUARDIANS AD LITEM BOARD (RSA 490-C:1), Room 101, LOB

1:00 p.m. Regular meeting.

TEMPORARY COMMISSION RELATIVE TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE (RSA 126-H:10), Room 103, LOB

1:00 p.m. Regular meeting.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY, Room 204, LOB

9:00 a.m. Subcommittee work session on retained *HB 475-FN*, relative to penalties under the consumer protection act.

10:00 a.m. Subcommittee work session on retained *HB 628-FN*, making the touching or viewing with a technological device of a person's breasts or genitals by a government security agent without probable cause a sexual assault.

1:00 p.m. Subcommittee work session on retained *HB 334*, relative to the state's authority to prohibit or regulate firearms, firearms components, ammunition, or firearms supplies.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION, Room 306, LOB

10:30 a.m. Subcommittee work session on retained *HB 222-FN*, relative to administrative rules which contain a fee increase, allowing political subdivisions to object to a proposed rule, and eliminating certain statutory provisions granting general rulemaking authority.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, (RSA 126-A:13), Room 205, LOB

1:00 p.m. Health Information Exchange subcommittee organizational meeting.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (RSA 541-A:2), Rooms 305-307, LOB

9:00 a.m. Continued regular meeting.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5

**ADVISORY COUNCIL ON UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (RSA 282-A:128),
Employment Security, 32 South Main Street, Concord**

9:00 a.m. Regular meeting.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8

**COMMITTEE TO STUDY EXOTIC AQUATIC WEEDS AND SPECIES (RSA 487:30),
Room 308, LOB**

10:30 a.m. Regular meeting.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION, Room 306, LOB

10:30 a.m. Employee and retiree health benefit program in the performance audit.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12

**STATE SUGGESTION AND EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE AWARD PROGRAM (RSA
99-E), Room 101, LOB**

9:30 a.m. Regular meeting.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

COUNTY DELEGATION NOTICE

Carroll County Delegation will meet in Executive Committee on Monday **July 18, 2011** at 9:00 a.m. to continue discussion of the use of the old nursing home, UNH CO-OP, to accomplish the review of the first quarter expenditures and to receive a report and discuss the 501c3 established for the nursing home. The Delegation will also consider and act upon any other business that may be properly brought before the meeting. The meeting will take place at the Carroll County Administration Building, Ossipee, NH.

Rep. Karen Umberger, Clerk

COUNTY DELEGATION NOTICE

Cheshire County Executive Committee on Monday, **July 11, 2011** at 6:30 p.m. in the Jury Assembly Room of the Cheshire County Superior Court, 12 Winter Street, Keene, NH. The purpose of this meeting is to: 1) Conduct the first quarter budget review; 2) Discuss any other matters that come before the Committee.

Rep. John Hunt, Chairman

Cheshire County Executive Committee

Cheshire County Delegation on Monday, **July 11, 2011** at 7:00 p.m. in the Jury Assembly Room of the Cheshire County Superior Court, 12 Winter Street, Keene, NH. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss: 1) Reinstatement of requested budget funds removed from the Southwestern Fire Mutual Aid budget by the Delegation in March; 2) State budget impacts on County budget from Retirement and Medicaid Cap changes; 3) Revenue received from auction of livestock and farm equipment; 4) Department of Justice Byrne Grant for the County Attorney's Office; 5) Keene courthouse project and receive a funding status update; 6) JAG grant for the Sheriff's Department; 7) County-owned property at 0 Lampson St., Keene, NH, formerly known as the Latchis Theater building; 8) Amendment of the 2011

county budget as necessary; 9) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) proposal for Brookbend East in an amount up to \$500,000. The grant is for Phase II of a project that will rebuild the seventy-five unit Cheshire Homes development in Keene; 10) Any other matters that come before the Delegation.

Rep. Lucy Weber, Chairman
Cheshire County Delegation

COUNTY DELEGATION NOTICE

Rockingham County Executive Committee will meet on Monday, **August 15**, 2011 at 9:30 a.m. in the Hilton Auditorium at the Rockingham County Nursing Home in Brentwood for the Second Quarter Budget Review.

Rep. David A. Welch, Clerk
Rockingham County Executive Committee

REVISED FISCAL NOTES

The following House and Senate Bills have a revised fiscal note: HBs 25, 26, 35, 37, 49, 72, 131, 136, 147, 154, 186, 187, 205, 206, 213, 222, 224, 225, 228, 229, 231, 232, 234, 238, 242, 256, 261, 262, 264, 265, 266, 268, 270, 274, 276, 277, 284, 288, 292, 293, 299, 302, 303, 309, 310, 311, 325, 329, 330, 332, 333, 335, 337, 340, 343, 344, 345, 347, 348, 353, 356, 365, 368, 369, 377, 388, 411, 418, 419, 420, 439, 440, 441, 444, 448, 451, 452, 453, 454, 456, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 470, 471, 472, 477, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 502, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509, 515, 517, 518, 519, 522, 523, 528, 529, 537, 539, 542, 557, 569, 571, 580, 601, 602, 609, 619, 621, 622, 626, 627, 628, 629, 634, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 650 SBs 1, 3, 20, 21, 22, 53, 58, 72, 75, 81, 129, 147, 152, 154, 156, 157, 161, 162, 170.

Karen O. Wadsworth, Clerk of the House

When the House Clerk's Office is aware of House Members who are hospitalized or homebound by serious illness, we will publish a list of names and addresses as requested.
Rep. Roland P. Hofemann, 18 Wellington Avenue, Dover, New Hampshire 03820-2002
Rep. Tara A. Sad, 82 North Road, Walpole, New Hampshire 03608-4705
Colleagues who so desire may send cards and greetings to the address listed above.

Karen O. Wadsworth, Clerk of the House

MEMBERS' NOTICES

The following notices are published in the House record as a courtesy to the member(s) requesting publication. These are not official public notices and will be limited to legislative policy or legislative social activities and political meetings or events. Publication should not be construed as support for either the events listed or the views espoused by the individual or organization sponsoring the event.

New Hampshire House and Senate candidates are invited to mix and mingle at the Coalition of New Hampshire Taxpayers' (CNHT) annual Taxpayer Reunion Picnic on Saturday, **July 9th** from 12:00 – 4:00 pm at American Legion #59 in Hillsborough. Candidates for President

and US Congress have been invited to speak. A Presidential straw poll will be conducted, and copies of the CNHT Taxpayer Protection Pledge will be available. For information on tickets and directions, go to www.cnht.org/picnic2011.php.

Rep. Robert Kingsbury

The New Hampshire Liberty Alliance, publisher of the Gold Standard, invites all members to attend our annual Liberty Dinner. The NHLA Legislator of the Year award will be announced and the annual Liberty Rating legislative report card will be distributed.

Date/time: Sunday, **July 10** at Chateau Restaurant, 201 Hanover St. in Manchester, 5:00 p.m. reception, 6:00 p.m. dinner. Legislators receive a discounted price of only \$25 which may be paid at the door. RSVP to info@nhliberty.org. More details at nhliberty.org.

Reps. Carol M. McGuire, Dan McGuire, Jennifer R. Coffey, Seth Cohn, Mark Warden

The House Republican Alliance will **not** meet in July. For August the meetings will be on the 1st (August 2) and 3rd Tuesdays and will begin at 9:00 a.m. in Room 308, LOB.

Reps. Dan McGuire, Marilinda Garcia and Stephen Palmer