

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE



CONVENING DAY

January 3, 2018

The Senate reconvened at 10:00 a.m., a quorum being present.

The Reverend Jason Wells, chaplain to the Senate, offered the following meditative thoughts and prayer:

When John XXIII became Pope in 1958 one of his jobs, of course, was to govern the worldwide Catholic Church. Daily he heard stories of troubles all around that world: priests and nuns who were killed in Africa, the plight of war and poverty, refugees who needed help, and on and on; the problems seem endless. One temptation is to think that being given a role of power means that you can save everyone, everything, every situation. And so when the sky seemed to be falling, Pope John had a prayer every night so that he could sleep. He would pray I've done the best that I could in your service, O Lord, I'm going to bed now, it's your Church, you take care of it. It's a prayer that's not about indifference to problems; it's not about an abdication of responsibility, but it recognizes our human limitations. The fact that because we can do some things, we have to realize we cannot do everything. And just because we can't do everything doesn't mean we can't do something. So, recognizing those human limitations let us turn our own thoughts and minds to prayer to the limitless and infinite One.

Almighty God, we give over to you ourselves, our state, those whom we serve. We give them over to your kind caregiving. Help us to see that the world is not as bad as we fear it is. Help us to see that the world is not as good as we pretend it is. Help us to do what we can, but not more. For we are all your people and this is your world; take care of us, O loving God. Amen.

Senator Woodburn led the Pledge of Allegiance.

SENATOR CAVANAUGH ASSUMES DISTRICT 16 SENATE SEAT
President Morse recognized that Senator Kevin J. Cavanaugh, representing Senate District 16, has taken his seat today as a member of the Honorable Senate, having been sworn into office by the Honorable Chris Sununu, Governor, and the Honorable Executive Council, on August 23, 2017.

Senator Hennessey is excused for the day.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

PRESIDENT MORSE: Senator D'Allesandro, can you join me up here with Anthony?

SENATOR D'ALLESANDRO: Thank you, Mister President. Tomorrow is my grandson's 10th birthday, and he couldn't be with us tomorrow because his chess club has a meeting. But ten years ago at the Brigham and Women's Hospital this young boy was born. He was born in the intensive care unit of the NICU at Brigham and Women's and there were real questions about his life expectancy. He has a very rare mosaic, Mosaic Trisomy 22, but what I really want to emphasize to all of my colleagues is that miracles do happen. And we have before us, today, a miracle, and it's just wonderful to be able to share that story with you so we all become believers that no matter what we can make it happen. And my lovely wife is here, my daughter is outside, but Anthony is a living example. This young man has undergone thirteen surgeries before the age of five. He's had open heart surgery, and a series of other difficult procedures, but he's courageous, he hangs in, and he's as tough as nails. So I wanted to present him to all of you because I know all of us believe in miracles and we've had one in the D'Allesandro family, and we thank you, Mister President.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Senator Avard why don't you start with "Happy Birthday?"

Senator Avard led the Senate in "Happy Birthday" to Anthony Smith.

ANTHONY SMITH: Thank you everyone for being so nice and supportive and not turning me out at the doorway because of that sign over there...

PRESIDENT MORSE: You know as we were being led in prayer everything's going through my head today on what's being removed, how the process is going to work, and then I looked up and I saw Shawn Jasper and Laurie out there and I got a little smile because, you know, I've lightened up just a bit because we have a different relationship now. Matter of fact, he told me where his office is, today. It's just right down the barrel from the third floor to the second floor in the next building. So, I'd be careful. But the reality is...I hope you can join me up here... Laurie. Everything you've given to the State, the Senate just wants to recognize you for everything you've done.

I said I wanted to take an opportunity today to recognize a long-time friend and colleague in the House, Shawn Jasper. Many of you don't know this but I started in the House in '98, and I'm fortunate enough to have been through half of the positions I'm going to read to you today that he's served in. But we certainly gained a relationship over the last couple of years, and while we lost him as a leader in the House I think we've gained a great leader in Agriculture. Like many of you and Senator Woodburn doesn't have to worry about it, I've already said he needs to make a stop up at Fadden's and talk about maple syrup. I didn't hit you about the nursery business yet but that will be next, just don't charge me for anything, and remember we write the budget. In any case, I'd like to read this resolution:

Shawn Jasper, for his service and dedication to the State of New Hampshire

WHEREAS, Shawn Jasper was first elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1984, serving on numerous committees on behalf of the towns of Hudson and Pelham in Hillsborough County, District 37 and in varying leadership roles in nearly 24 years of service to the state until 2017; and

WHEREAS, Shawn Jasper was elected by his colleagues to serve as Speaker of the House of Representatives in 2014, having previously held roles including Deputy Majority Leader, Assistant Majority Leader, Majority Whip and Minority Whip; and

WHEREAS, Shawn Jasper service to his community also includes membership in the Hudson Historical Society, serving as a member of the Hudson Board of Selectmen and on the Hudson Municipal Budget Committee as well as Town and School District Moderator, among other roles in town government; and

WHEREAS, Serving as House Speaker, Shawn Jasper has been a strong advocate for the state of New Hampshire, willing to work with disparate views to do what is right for the state and its citizens; and

WHEREAS, Shawn Jasper's leadership in public service is highly regarded and evident by the many accomplishments that bear his name; and

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the New Hampshire Senate joins in celebrating the Honorable Shawn Jasper for his contributions to the state of New Hampshire as Speaker and as a long-serving member of the House of Representatives...[we wish you] the very best.

COMMISSIONER JASPER: Thank you so much for this honor. And thank you for the honor of being able to stand here at this President's podium. I've been acting Governor, but never been able to stand here and speak, so this is a unique honor. Thank you so much for your friendship over the years. It's been a pleasure working with all of you. I think we've accomplished great things in the last few years, and I know that you will continue to do so for the rest of the year and in years to come. My office is just across the street in the Annex on the second floor right across from the Secretary of State's Office. I invite all of you to come over, stop by, but particularly to work with me on any issues related to agriculture, markets and foods that you have. I stand ready to work with you. Some of you have already taken that opportunity, and I look forward to more of that in the future. Again, thank you so very much. Laurie and I are very honored.

INTRODUCTION OF PAGES

(The Chair recognized Senator Lasky.)

SENATOR LASKY: Thank you, Mister President. Colleagues, on this special session day I have the privilege of introducing two special students from Nashua High School South, who will be serving as our pages today. And in the tradition of ladies first, I will tell you about Margaret Mikailov, who is a junior at Nashua High School South; seventeen years old, her favorite school subject is Spanish. Extracurricular activities include swim team. My family and I know a little bit about that. Orchestra, brass quintet, jazz band, League of Women Voters, ski club and as a swim teacher. In the future she plans to apply after college, apply for work in the State Department, ideally taking the Foreign Service exam to become a Foreign Service officer. So Happy New Year Margaret, thank you for being here and welcome.

Our next guest is a student, as well, at Nashua High School South, a junior and who happens to be a neighbor of mine. His name is Ben Teterski and his favorite school subject is government. He's aptly placed here for the day. And his extracurricular activities include campaigning for elections over all, general elections and he's president of the Nashua

South High Young Democrats. He is a member of Granite State Challenge, marching band, jazz band, junior class treasurer and on the swim team as well. In the future after high school he wants to study political science in college and pursue a career in government and politics, and I know for a fact he is well on his way. So thank you, Ben for being here, Happy New Year and we hope you both have a wonderful morning with us. Thank you.

SPECIAL ORDER

Without objection, the following bill is special ordered to Thursday, January 18, 2018. Adopted

COMMERCE

SB 92, relative to the consumer complaint process at the banking department.

MOTION TO VACATE

Without objection, the following Senate Bill was vacated from the Committee on Commerce and referred to the Committee on Public and Municipal Affairs. Adopted.

SB 430, relative to priority of liens for liability for support of assisted persons.

FN REPORT FOR JANUARY 3, 2018

Senator Daniels recommends the waiver of referral to the Finance Committee, Senate Rule 4-5, for the following bills with a fiscal note or an appropriation of funds:

CONSENT CALENDAR:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

SB 214-FN, relative to privatization of state services.

JUDICIARY

SB 98-FN, eliminating the statute of limitations on sexual assault.

SB 164-FN, removing the limitations on actions for sexual assaults on victims under 18 years of age.

SB 165-FN, authorizing periodic payments as security after a motor vehicle accident.

HB 614-FN, relative to forfeiture of personal property.

REGULAR CALENDAR:

COMMERCE

SB 87-FN, relative to on-premises sales by liquor manufacturers.

SB 189-FN, requiring insurance policies to cover 3-D mammography.

HB 79-FN, relative to New Hampshire products purchased and sold by the liquor commission.

EDUCATION

HB 557-FN, relative to school attendance in towns with no public schools.

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SB 195-FN-L, relative to fees for operation of a heating and agitation device in public waters.

HB 225-FN, relative to information collection concerning electric renewable portfolio standards.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SB 220-FN, relative to the definition of mental illness for purposes of mental health services.

PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

SB 172-FN, relative to dams on residential property.

TRANSPORTATION

SB 178-FN, relative to motor vehicle registration transfer credits.

WAYS AND MEANS

SB 1-FN-A, reducing the rate of the business profits tax.

SB 75-FN, establishing a tax credit against business profits taxes for donations to career and technical education centers.

SB 76-FN-A, establishing an option to rebate the research and development tax credit against business profits taxes, and making an appropriation therefor.

SB 183-FN, establishing the New Hampshire technology sector marketing tax credit.

HB 560-FN-A-L, establishing keno.

HB 574-FN, increasing the limit on contributions to the community development finance authority for which an investment tax credit may be taken.

Senator Daniels recommends the following bills be ordered to the Finance Committee upon being found Ought to Pass/Ought to Pass with Amendment:

REGULAR CALENDAR:

COMMERCE

HB 549-FN, relative to beverage vendor fees.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

HB 561-FN, relative to contributions by retirement system employers for certain full-time positions changed to part-time or interim employment and relative to enforcement of provisions concerning retired members working part-time after retirement.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SB 63, relative to record management of abuse and neglect reports—if Committee Amendment is adopted.

Without objection, the FN Report is adopted.

CONSENT CALENDAR REPORTS REMOVED

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

SB 55, by Senator D'Allesandro

JUDICIARY

HB 143, by Senator Carson

HB 614-FN, by Senator Sanborn

CONSENT CALENDAR

Senator Bradley moved that the Consent Calendar, with the relevant amendments as printed in the day's Calendar be adopted and that all such bills found Ought-to-Pass be ordered to Third Reading.

ELECTION LAW AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS

SB 47, relative to enforcement of election laws.

Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 5-0. Senator Birdsell for the committee.

This bill would authorize the secretary of state to conduct investigations to determine whether election laws have been violated and to institute enforcement proceedings and impose penalties. With the passage of SB 3, which addresses the enforcement of election laws this bill is no longer relevant and therefore inexpedient to legislate.

HB 390, relative to parties on certain election forms and ballots and relative to the voter registration form used on the day of the general election. Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator Sanborn for the committee.

This bill as amended authorizes the inclusion of additional parties on election forms used to request an absentee ballot and to change party registration on the day of the primary.

Election Law and Internal Affairs
November 29, 2017
2017-2540s
03/04

Amendment to HB 390

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

AN ACT relative to parties on certain election forms and ballots.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Change of Registration. Amend RSA 654:34, V(a) to read as follows:

V.(a) At any primary, the supervisors of the checklist shall make available within the polling place a card or list of undeclared voters from the statewide centralized voter registration database to enable a voter who was registered as an undeclared voter but who changed registration on the day of the primary in order to vote as a registered member of a party to change registration so that the voter is registered once again as an undeclared voter. The card or list shall be in substantially the following form:

Name _____
(Print)

Address _____

I hereby request that my political party registration be changed as follows:

From: Democrat [], or Republican [], ***or (name of any party determined by the secretary of state to have achieved official status under RSA 652:11) []***

To: Undeclared []

Signed under the pains and penalties of perjury.

Date _____

2 Absentee Voting; Forms. Amend RSA 657:4, I to read as follows:

I. Prior to any state election, the secretary of state shall prepare the appropriate application forms for absentee ballots worded in substantially the following form. The secretary of state shall insert the names of all parties qualified as set forth in RSA 652:11 in the list of parties on the application form. The secretary of state shall prepare the application forms in such quantity as he or she deems necessary:

Absence (Excluding Absence Due to Residence Outside the United States), Religious Observance, and Disability:

I hereby declare that (check one):

_____ I am a duly qualified voter who is currently registered to vote in this town/ward.

_____ I am absent from the town/city where I am domiciled and will be until after the next election, or I am unable to register in person due to a disability, and request that the forms necessary for absentee voter registration be sent to me with the absentee ballot.

I will be entitled to vote by absentee ballot because (check one):

_____ I plan to be absent on the day of the election from the city, town, or unincorporated place where I am domiciled.

_____ I am requesting a ballot for the presidential primary election and I may be absent on the day of the election from the city, town, or unincorporated place where I am domiciled, but the date of the election has not been announced. I understand that I may only make such a request 14 days after the filing period for candidates has closed, and that if I will not be absent on the date of the election I am not eligible to vote by absentee ballot.

_____ I cannot appear in public on election day because of observance of a religious commitment.

_____ I am unable to vote in person due to a disability.

_____ I cannot appear at any time during polling hours at my polling place because of an employment obligation. For the purposes of this application, the term "employment shall include the care of children and infirm adults, with or without compensation.

Any person who votes or attempts to vote using an absentee ballot who is not entitled to vote by absentee ballot shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. RSA 657:24.

I am requesting an official absentee ballot for the following election (check one):

_____ Presidential Primary to be held on _____
(MM/DD/YYYY)

(The date may appear as blank when the date is not known.)

_____ State Primary to be held on _____
(MM/DD/YYYY)

_____ General Election

For primary elections, I am a member of or I am now declaring my affiliation with the (check one):

_____ Republican Party

_____ Democratic Party

_____ ***(name of any party determined by the secretary of state to have achieved official status under RSA 652:11)***

and am requesting a ballot for that party's primary.

Please print:

Applicant's Name:

(Last) (First) (Middle) (Sr., Jr., II., III)
Applicant's Voting Domicile (home address):

(Street Number) (Street Name) (Apt/Unit) (City/Town) (Ward) (Zip Code)

Mail the ballot to me at this address (if different than the home address):

(Street Number) (Street Name) (Apt/Unit) (City/Town) (Ward) (Zip Code)

Applicant's Phone Number (optional): _____

Applicant's Email Address (optional): _____

Applicant's Signature: _____

Date Signed: _____
(MM/DD/YYYY)

The applicant must sign this form to receive an absentee ballot. The signature on this form must match the signature on the affidavit envelope in which the absentee ballot is returned, or the ballot may be rejected. Any person who assists a voter with a disability in executing

this form shall make a statement acknowledging the assistance on the application form to assist the moderator when comparing signatures on election day.

3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.
2017-2540s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill authorizes the inclusion of additional parties on election forms used to request an absentee ballot and to change party registration on the day of the primary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

SB 136, eliminating the land use board and requiring approval of federal land acquisitions by the governor and council.

Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 5-0. Senator Soucy for the committee.

This legislation would eliminate the land use board and require approval of federal land acquisitions by the Governor and Council. The prime sponsor of this legislation requested the vote of the committee to be Inexpedient to Legislate. Further information is needed from the federal government prior to introducing new legislation.

SB 214-FN, relative to privatization of state services.

Interim Study, Vote 5-0. Senator Soucy for the committee.

This bill would regulate the use of private contractors for public services. The Department of Administrative Services reviewed this legislation and stated in order to have a firm opinion further studies would need to be completed on the impact it would have on multiple departments. The committee believes further study is warranted.

JUDICIARY

SB 98-FN, eliminating the statute of limitations on sexual assault.

Interim Study, Vote 5-0. Senator Carson for the committee.

This bill would have eliminated the statute of limitations on prosecuting sexual assault and incest cases. The Committee believes this matter needs further clarification and has therefore, placed the goals and interests of this bill into a study commission in SB164-FN, which is of a similar subject matter.

SB 164-FN, removing the limitations on actions for sexual assaults on victims under 18 years of age.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator Lasky for the committee.

This bill would have eliminated the limitations on prosecuting sexual assault and incest cases, where the victim was under 18 years of age at the time of the offense. This important issue needs further clarification and examination and therefore, this bill as amended would form a study commission to determine the best and most effective direction forward.

Senate Judiciary
December 5, 2017
2017-2545s
04/05

Amendment to SB 164-FN

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

AN ACT establishing a commission to study repealing the statute of limitations and limitations on actions for sexual assault.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 New Section; Sexual Assault and Related Offenses; Commission to Study Repealing the Statute of Limitations and Limitations on Actions for Sexual Assault. Amend RSA 632-A by inserting after section 10-c the following new section:

632-A:10-d Commission to Study Repealing the Statute of Limitations and Limitations on Actions for Sexual Assault.

I. There is established a commission to study repealing the statute of limitations and limitations on actions for sexual assault.

II. The members of the commission shall be as follows:

(a) Two members of the senate, appointed by the president of the senate.

(b) Two members of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(c) A representative from the New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.

(d) One member of the New Hampshire Association of County Attorneys, appointed by that association.

(e) One member of the New Hampshire Bar Association, appointed by that association.

(f) One mental health professional, appointed by the National Alliance on Mental Illness.

III. Legislative members of the commission shall receive mileage at the legislative rate when attending to the duties of the commission.

IV. The commission shall:

(a) Review current statutes in New Hampshire relating to the statute of limitations and limitations on actions for sexual assault.

(b) Identify current barriers facing victims of sexual assault accessing justice.

(c) Identify current trends in reforming statutes of limitations and limitations on actions on sexual assault across the country.

(d) Develop recommendations for future legislation.

(e) Solicit information from any person or entity the commission deems relevant to its study.

V. The members of the study commission shall elect a chairperson from among the members. The first meeting of the commission shall be called by the first-named senate member. The first meeting of the commission shall be held within 30 days of the effective date of this section. Five members of the commission shall constitute a quorum.

VI. The commission shall issue an interim report of its findings and any recommendations for proposed legislation to the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the senate clerk, the house clerk, the governor, and the state library on or before September 1, 2018, and shall issue a final report on or before December 1, 2018.

2 Repeal. RSA 632-A:10-d, relative to the commission to study repealing the statute of limitations and limitations on actions for sexual assault, is repealed.

3 Effective Date.

I. Section 2 of this act shall take effect December 1, 2018.

II. The remainder of this act shall take effect upon its passage.

2017-2545s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill establishes a commission to study repealing the statute of limitations and limitations on actions for sexual assault.

SB 165-FN, authorizing periodic payments as security after a motor vehicle accident.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator Lasky for the committee.

This bill would authorize the director of the division of motor vehicles to order periodic payments as security after an accident which resulted in death, personal injury, or damages to property. The Committee amended the bill to allow for rulemaking by the director in order to ensure the most appropriate and effective process.

Senate Judiciary
December 5, 2017
2017-2546s
03/08

Amendment to SB 165-FN

Amend RSA 264:4-a as inserted by section 1 of the bill by inserting after paragraph VI the following new paragraph:

VII. The director shall adopt rules, pursuant to RSA 541-A, relative to:

- (a) The periodic payment hearing process.
- (b) A definition of the ability to pay.
- (c) Process for minors subject to suspension under this section.

SB 199, relative to limited driving privileges after an administrative license suspension.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator French for the committee.

This bill authorizes limited privilege drivers' licenses for certain persons whose licenses have been administratively suspended for operating under the influence or for the refusal to take a sobriety test. The Committee amended the bill to clarify any ambiguity within the statute.

Senate Judiciary
December 5, 2017
2017-2547s
03/08

Amendment to SB 199

Amend the bill by replacing section 1 with the following:

1 Limited Driving Privilege; Administrative Suspension. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 263:57-b, I to read as follows:

I. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if a person is convicted of a first offense under RSA 265-A:2, I, not including any conviction involving driving a commercial motor vehicle, ***and a person's license is administratively suspended under RSA 265-A:30***, he or she may petition the court for a restoration of his or her operator's license with limited driving privileges. To qualify for consideration, the person shall submit proof of financial responsibility in accordance with RSA 265-A:28 and an application that demonstrates the need for the license. Satisfactory evidence of at least one of the following must be presented, including satisfactory proof from the employer, program, medical treatment facility, state-approved educational institution, or other destination:

2017-2547s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill limits eligibility for limited privilege drivers' licenses to persons who have been convicted of a first DWI offense and whose licenses have been administratively suspended for operating under the influence or refusal to take a test.

PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

SB 169, relative to the definition of agritourism.

Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 5-0. Senator Woodburn for the committee.

This bill would modify the definition of agritourism. The Committee felt that the definition of agritourism was addressed in statute effective in 2016. This legislation would not serve to improve upon that, and the Committee requests Inexpedient to Legislate.

SB 170, relative to the authority of towns to issue bonds for the expansion of broadband infrastructure.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator Kahn for the committee.

This bill as amended allows a municipality (and town) or county to raise funds through infrastructure or revenue bonds in order to finance public-private partnerships that improve broadband connectivity for locations unserved. Unserved locations are those lacking "broadband," capability as defined by section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, irrespective of the network technology used. Currently, a location is unserved if 25 megabyte download and 3 megabyte upload service is unavailable. These amendments allow a municipality to bundle unserved areas into a single request for proposals from existing service providers and others. Selection of a private partner is at the discretion of the municipality based upon criteria including, but not limited to, a provider's ability to deploy, manage, and maintain a broadband network which meets or exceeds the anticipated needs of the community.

Public and Municipal Affairs

November 1, 2017

2017-2497s

06/01

Amendment to SB 170

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Municipal Finance Act; Definitions; Location. Amend RSA 33:1, III to read as follows:

III. "Net indebtedness," all outstanding and authorized indebtedness, heretofore or hereafter incurred by a municipality, exclusive of the following: unmatured tax anticipation notes issued according to law; or notes issued in anticipation of grants of federal or state aid or both; debts incurred for supplying the inhabitants with water or for the construction, enlargement, improvement or maintenance of water works; debts incurred to finance the cost of sewerage systems or enlargements or improvements thereof, or sewage or waste disposal works when the cost thereof is to be financed by sewer rents or sewer assessment; debt incurred pursuant to RSA 31:10; debts incurred to finance energy production projects, the reconstruction or enlargement of a municipally owned utility, or the

manufacture or furnishing of light, heat, power or water for the public, or the generation, transmission or sale of energy ultimately sold to the public; debts incurred to finance small scale power facilities under RSA 374-D; debts incurred outside the statutory debt limit of the municipality under any general law or special act heretofore or hereafter enacted (unless otherwise provided in such legislation); and sinking funds and cash applicable solely to the payment of the principal of debts incurred within the debt limit[-];

IV. “Location,” property, parcel or address where broadband could be purchased by a customer.

2 Municipal Finance Act; Purpose of Issue of Bonds. Amend RSA 33:3 to read as follows:

33:3 Purpose of Issue of Bonds or Notes. A municipality or county may issue its bonds or notes for the acquisition of land, **for economic development**, for planning relative to public facilities, for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, and enlargement or purchase of public buildings, for other public works or improvements, **or for the financing of improvements**, of a permanent nature including broadband infrastructure as defined in RSA 38:38, I(e), ~~[to be purchased or constructed in areas not served by an existing broadband carrier or provider,]~~ **to serve any location within a municipality unserved by broadband as defined in RSA 38:38, I(c)** for the purchase of departmental equipment of a lasting character, **and** for the payment of judgments~~[-and for purposes of economic development which]~~. **The issuance of such bonds or notes shall include, but not be limited to,** public-private partnerships involving capital improvements, loans, **financing**, and guarantees. The public benefit in any public-private partnership must outweigh any benefit accruing to a private party. Bonds or notes for the purposes of economic development may be issued only after the governing body of the municipality or county has held hearings and presented the public benefit findings to the public and after such issuance has been approved by the legislative body. A municipality or county shall not issue bonds or notes to provide for the payment of expenses for current maintenance and operation except as otherwise specifically provided by law.

3 Municipal Finance Act; Issue of Bonds for Preliminary Expenses. Amend RSA 33:3-c, I to read as follows:

I. A municipality or county may issue its bonds or notes for the purpose of defraying the cost of preliminary or final plans and specifications or other preliminary expenses incidental to, or connected with, any proposed public work or improvement of a permanent nature consisting of the construction, reconstruction, alteration, enlargement, ~~[or]~~ improvement, **or the financing of the construction, reconstruction, alteration, enlargement, or improvement** of the following:

- (a) A public building.
- (b) A water works.
- (c) A sewerage system or sewage or waste treatment facility.
- (d) A solid waste disposal or resource recovery facility.
- (e) Broadband infrastructure as defined in RSA 38:38, **I(e)** ~~[to be purchased or]~~ constructed ~~[in areas not served]~~ **to serve any locations within a municipality unserved** by ~~[an existing]~~ broadband ~~[carrier or provider]~~ **as defined in RSA 38:38, I(c).**

4 Municipal Finance Act; Broadband Infrastructure Bonds. Amend RSA 33:3-g to read as follows:

33:3-g Broadband Infrastructure Bonds.

I. A municipality may issue bonds for the purpose of financing the development, construction, reconstruction, ~~[renovation,]~~ **and** improve-

ment[, and acquisition] of broadband infrastructure in [areas not served by an existing broadband carrier or provider that would be provided at a fee to broadband carriers that provide broadband services] ***any locations within a municipality unserved by broadband as defined in RSA 38:38, I(c).*** Without limiting the foregoing, broadband infrastructure may be the subject of public-private partnerships established in accordance with the provisions of RSA 33:3.

II. Bonds issued under this section shall be payable in annual payments so that the amount of annual payment of principal and interest in any year on account of any bond shall be not less than the amount of principal and interest payable in any subsequent year by more than 5 percent of the principal of the entire bond. The total amount of payments shall be sufficient to extinguish the entire bond at such bond's maturity. The first payment of principal on any bond shall be made no later than 5 years and the last payment not later than 30 years after the date issued. Each authorized issue of bonds shall be a separate and distinct loan.

III. A municipality shall not issue bonds for the purpose of financing the development, construction, reconstruction, renovation, improvement, and acquisition of broadband infrastructure in [areas not served by an existing broadband carrier or provider] ***any location within a municipality unserved by broadband as defined in RSA 38:38, I(c)*** unless a request for [proposals] ***information*** has been issued [and no broadband carrier or provider has responded positively within 2 months or deployed broadband service within 14 months of the issuance of the request for proposals], ***at a minimum, to all providers serving the issuing community and such providers have been given 2 months to respond to the request. The request for information may include, but is not limited to, information identifying locations within a municipality unserved by broadband as defined in RSA 38:38, I(c). After completing, issuing, and receiving responses to such request for information, a municipality may issue a request for proposals for the purpose of engaging in a public-private partnership pursuant to RSA 33:3 or RSA 33-B for the deployment of broadband infrastructure, as defined in RSA 38:38, I(e), and the provision of broadband service as defined in RSA 38:38, I(f). A municipality may select a proposal based on criteria including, but not limited to, provider ability to deploy, manage, and maintain a broadband network which meets or exceeds the anticipated needs of the community. A municipality may determine that no provider has met the criteria included in the request for proposals and may issue bonds for purposes pursuant to RSA 33:3 and RSA 33-B, including but not limited to, open networks.***

5 Municipal Revenue Bonds; Definitions; Revenue-producing Facilities. Amend RSA 33-B:1, VI to read as follows:

VI. "Revenue-producing facilities" means water works, broadband infrastructure as defined in RSA 38:38, I(e), purchased or constructed [in areas not served by an existing broadband carrier or provider] ***to serve any location within a municipality unserved by broadband as defined in RSA 38:38, I(c)***, sewerage systems, sewage treatment or disposal facilities, solid waste disposal or resource recovery facilities, parking facilities, facilities for the production, generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity or gas, any other real or personal property or interests in a municipality or regional water district owned or controlled by the municipality or regional water district, from the operation of which revenues are or are expected to be derived by the municipality,

or regional water district, and qualifying energy conservation and clean energy improvements for which a municipality provides financing pursuant to RSA 53-F.

6 Broadband Access; Definitions. Amend RSA 38:38, I to read as follows:

I. In this subdivision:

(a) "Access tariff" means the fee charged on a monthly or annual basis to broadband [~~carriers~~] **providers** for access to the broadband infrastructure.

(b) "Areas not served" means any part of a municipality without a wireless or facilities based broadband service or a wireless or facilities based broadband service provider. Wireless shall not include subscription satellite service.

(c) "Broadband" means the transmission of information, between or among points specified by the user, with or without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received, at rates of transmission defined by the Federal Communications Commission as [~~"broadband."~~] **a wireline advanced telecommunications capability as defined by section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, irrespective of the network technology used.**

(d) "Broadband [~~carrier~~] **provider**" means any provider of broadband services, except aggregators of broadband services, as defined in section 226 of the 1996 Telecommunications Act.

(e) "Broadband infrastructure" means all equipment and facilities, including all changes, modifications, and expansions to existing facilities, as well as the customer premises equipment used to provide broadband, **as defined in subparagraph (c),** and any software integral to or related to the operations, support, facilitation, or interconnection of such equipment[, ~~including upgrades, and any installation, operations and support, maintenance, and other functions required to support the delivery of broadband~~].

(f) "Broadband service" means the offering of broadband for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.

(g) "Open network" means any broadband infrastructure which is open to any third party users in a nondiscriminatory manner on a fair and equitable basis using publicly available access tariffs for services.

(h) "Open network interfaces" means the technical and operational means, manners, and methods for any third party access to the broadband infrastructure, which shall be provided on the basis of generally acceptable industry standards available at the time of access.

7 Broadband Fund. Amend RSA 38:40, I to read as follows:

I. The funds received from the collection of access tariffs shall be kept as a separate fund to be known as the broadband fund. Such fund shall be allowed to accumulate from year to year, shall not be commingled with town or city tax revenues, and shall not be deemed part of the municipality's general fund accumulated surplus. Such fund may be expended only for the purposes specified in RSA [~~38:38, or for the previous expansion or replacement of broadband infrastructure~~] **33:3 and RSA 33-B.**

8 Repeal. RSA 38:38, I(b), definition of areas not served by broadband, is repealed.

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

HB 173, relative to regulations restricting the use of water for outdoor usage. Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 5-0. Senator Birdsell for the committee.

This bill would extend the authority of selectmen to restrict outdoor water usage. The Committee felt that this bill would adversely affect some commercial businesses over others. Due to the unintended consequences this would cause, the Committee requests Inexpedient to Legislate.

HB 296, allowing counties to authorize and fund forensic audits. Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 5-0. Senator Gray for the committee.

This bill would allow the county convention to authorize a forensic audit and pay for it from the contingency fund. The Committee believes this legislation is unnecessary as municipalities already have the authority to do this in statute. Therefore, the Committee requests Inexpedient to Legislate.

The question is on the adoption of the Consent Calendar. Adopted.

REGULAR CALENDAR

COMMERCE

SB 84, relative to payment of workers' compensation benefits by direct deposit.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 3-2. Senator Sanborn for the committee.

Commerce
December 8, 2017
2017-2552s
01/06

Amendment to SB 84

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

AN ACT relative to payment of workers' compensation benefits by direct deposit and authorizing electronic payment of payroll.

Amend the bill by replacing all after section 1 with the following:

2 Payment of Wages; Weekly or Biweekly. Amend RSA 275:43, I(e) to read as follows:

(e) With checks on a financial institution convenient to the place of employment where suitable arrangements are made for the cashing of such checks by employees for the full amount of the wages due~~[- provided, however, that if an employer elects to pay employees as specified in subparagraphs (b), (c), or (d), the employer shall offer employees the option of being paid as specified in subparagraph (e), and further],~~ provided that all wages in the nature of health and welfare fund or pension fund contributions required pursuant to a health and welfare fund trust agreement, pension fund trust agreement, collective bargaining agreement, or other agreement adopted for the benefit of employees and agreed to by the employer shall be paid by every such employer within 30 days of the date of demand for such payment, the payment to be made to the administrator or other designated official of the applicable health and welfare or pension trust fund.

3 Payment of Wages; Weekly or Biweekly. RSA 275:43, II(b) is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

(b) Provide its employees the option of being paid by direct deposit under subparagraph I(c). If, after the employer has offered an employee direct deposit and provided the employee with the written disclosures required by subparagraph (a), the employee does not designate an account at a financial institution for direct deposit, the employer may arrange to pay the employee using a payroll card.

4 Payment of Wages; Weekly or Biweekly. Amend RSA 275:43, II(c) and (d) to read as follows:

(c) Provide written notice of any change to any of the terms and conditions of the payroll card or payroll card account, including but not limited to an itemized list of all fees that may have changed[~~and obtain written assent from the employee that the employee voluntarily consents to receive wages to a payroll card or payroll card account subject to the changes~~]. The employer shall be responsible for any increase in fees charged to the employee before the employer provides written notice of such changes to the employee.

(d) Provide the employee the option to discontinue receipt of wages by a payroll card or payroll card account at any time, without penalty to the employee ***and to instead receive wages by direct deposit or another method offered by the employer, if any.***

5 Effective Date.

I. Section 1 of this act shall take effect January 1, 2019.

II. The remainder of this act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

2017-2552s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill authorizes payment of compensation under the workers' compensation law to be made to the injured worker by direct deposit.

This bill also deletes the requirement that an employer who pays wages by electronic fund transfer offer employees the option of being paid by check and permits an employer to pay wages with a payroll card after offering employees the option of being paid by direct deposit.

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I move Ought to Pass with Amendment on Senate Bill 84. Mister President, as introduced this bill would authorize payments of workers compensation to be made to the injured worker by direct deposit. This legislation is for those injured individuals who have already spent six weeks or more out of work at a 40 percent reduction in pay. The policy question Mister President, was whether or not we believe that paying people directly, versus having them get a check is the right type of policy and the committee felt that it was. So they included an amendment to this bill that is very business friendly. It also authorizes employers to do the same type of electronic payment that we're discussing about workers compensation. In fact in 2013 this exact language was passed by the full Senate on a vote of 20-4 in a bipartisan vote out of the Commerce Committee. Testimony was heard at that hearing from Elliot Hospital, that this bill would save them over \$67,000 a year, money they testified which could be spent on health care rather than writing paper checks. This amendment will also allow the employee to opt out and receive a payroll card if they so choose. Please join the Commerce Committee on voting Senate Bill 84 Ought to Pass with Amendment. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Soucy.)

SENATOR SOUCY: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I rise in opposition to the committee amendment. The underlying bill was a very, very simple bill that affected a small discrete group of people. And what this amendment is in addition to being non-germane, is an amendment that never had a public hearing, and yet this amendment has the potential to impact every employee in the state of New Hampshire, not that small discrete group of injured workers that I was trying

to address in the underlying bill. What the amendment does is it turns decision making on its head by changing the ability of employees to make decisions about the method of payment they receive, and instead gives that determination to the employer; a real sea change in our labor laws. Section 2 of the amendment removes the employee's choice, their liberty to receive a paycheck, a physical check every week or every two weeks. Section 3 of the amendment says that an employee will now be paid by direct deposit or if the employee fails to provide a bank account, their bank information to their employer, the employer can now pay them with a payroll card. Now current law states that employers need to get written consent, it allows payroll card payment to employees, but it requires that the employer seek written consent from their employees before making those payments. And even more important, and I really want to emphasize this because we recognize the importance of individuals to make their own choices, having worked the hours they were required to, having done the work they were required to, current law says that after attaining consent, it says that accepting this form of payment of wages cannot be a condition of hire or of employment.

So the last section of the law, that it can't be a condition of hire or employment, has been stricken in this amendment. So we're now saying that it's permissible in the state of New Hampshire to fire someone who refuses to accept a payroll card as a medium of payment. Section 4 of the amendment provides for notice of changes to the payroll card terms and conditions by the employer. But once again, they no longer need the consent of the employee, so I guess if circumstances change, well that's too bad. Now I'm sure in a moment one of my colleagues is going to say, but section 4 (d) of this amendment is what gives the employees their choice and I see one of my colleagues nodding his head. But let's look at what 4 (d) provides the employee. What it says is that the employee can choose not to accept the payment of their wages in a payroll card, and instead what happens, well of course we now revert back to the direct deposit, or, and here's the egregious part, or another method of payment offered by the employee if any. If any. That means that if they don't offer them, well seriously, you're out of luck and it's tough luck. Mister President, I represent, as do many of us in this body, a large number of people for whom banks and credit unions are not where they do their financial transactions. They're people that prefer paychecks, they're people that use money transmitters, they're people that use other ways of dealing with their finance; they're people who use cash. There are people who are in the midst of acrimonious situations like divorce who don't want money going into a joint account, but it's the only account they have. Mister President, this amendment imposes such a sea change in our labor laws and who can make determinations about how they're paid, that I can't imagine how we could move forward on this amendment today without at the very least as I said, having had a public hearing, having had input. We did not have input from the Labor Department. I can't tell you if this is going to increase the number of complaints, because there wasn't an opportunity to ask them. I think for a lot of employees this will have a profound effect on them. I can't tell you if the Banking Department, or banks and credit unions in our state can accommodate payroll accounts for credit cards. Will they open increased hours to allow for people to transact with the payroll cards? Or will they install new ATMs that dispense coins, or individual dollar bills? I don't believe so. I think there are a number of flaws, a number of questions with this amendment and I implore my colleagues not to

make such a significant change in our payment method process here in the state, not to completely take away the liberty of employees and shift it without more information. So I ask you to please vote down this amendment so that we can get to discussing what the underlying bill really does. Thank you.

(The Chair recognized Senator Feltes.)

SENATOR FELTES: Thank you very much, Mister President. In addition to what my friend said from District 18 about why this is bad for workers, I want to say this unequivocally; this is bad for employers. If you want to open the floodgates to complaints and litigations against employers, vote for this amendment. Indulge me a second and look at page 9 of the calendar and look at the amendment. Section 4 of the amendment deletes the requirement that there's written assent from the employee, that the employee voluntarily consents to receive wages to a payroll card or a payroll card account subject to these changes. Voluntarily consents and you've got it in writing. That's changed to 4 (d), which doesn't say anything about the option. The reason why it's in writing and it says voluntary consent is it covers both the employee and the employer. Now we're interjecting all this murkiness and vagueness in this and that's going to lead to many more complaints against employers; much more litigation against employers. Employers are not covered by this amendment, this is anti-employer. 4 (d); you can instead receive wages by direct deposit or another method. Again, vagueness; what is another method mean? Is that bitcoin? Could be bitcoin I guess, the Senate Commerce Committee liked bitcoin last year so, it could be bitcoin. But either way it's vague and again, leading ourselves down the road of more litigation, more complaints and as the Senator from District 18 said, we haven't heard from the Department of Labor about the consequences in terms of complaints and litigation. The reason why it says written assent from the employee, in writing, that they're voluntarily consenting to this is to cover the employer and the employee, there's no debate. We interject this vagueness, there's debate, there's complaints, there's litigation. So I urge you to vote down this amendment so we can go to the underlying bill. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President. I rise again and I appreciate the opportunity, and I look around this wonderful body we have, and I celebrate the fact Mister President, 2018 and congratulations on a new year. But with a new year in my view and I happen to succumb to the same issue is, I see a lot of gray hair, I see a lot of middle aged people that sometimes struggle with this new found thing called technology. When we think about technology Mister President, when I think about my business where thirteen years ago when I opened up my little business on Main Street, nearly 60 percent of my business was done in cash. Today it's under 5 percent. Ladies and gentlemen, the world has changed. There's these new things called iPhones, and Samsung's. We have fourteen different types of crypto-currency today and to my great friend from District number 15, you're absolutely right. The Senate Committee's trying to be very, the Commerce Committee's trying to be very progressive and keep up with technology in the changing world. The world is different today, all of my employees pay for everything on their phone, it's all electronic. None of them actually have checking accounts, because they've seen and they've embraced the technology and the future about how it works. Now we have to remember

Mister President, that this is a bill that came to us through the great work of the Senator from District number 3 in 2013. Passed 20-4, the exact same language. It worked pretty well then. It was good language, we think it works today. So Mister President, the question I think we should always be asking is isn't it more important to make sure that employees get paid, that they actually get paid for the hours they work, that they actually have the access to the money in an expedient manner.

You know Mister President, I come from a background of skiers in my family, I've spent most of my life teaching people how to ski. And I think of all the great ski areas in the North Country today and the hundreds of employees that they have that are part-timers that come up on the weekend. There might be a week or two weeks before they actually get back to their place of employment and that check is waiting for them up there, they actually don't have access to their payroll checks without having to get into their car and driving from southern New Hampshire all the way up to the North Country. What this bill will allow people to do is actually get the money they worked hard for, quicker and easier, because at the end of the day this is about making sure that the employers are trying to get that money to their employees. And if we believe that the world is going electronically and as a lover as I'm sure my Senator from District 3 is as well of tube amplifiers, technology has changed, and our ability to actually pass legislation to embrace the fact that the world has changed and using different currencies and using their phones or whatever means it is, is something we should be keeping up with. So I ask my colleagues in this chamber to join the Commerce Committee and the great work that the chair has done to recognize that we're actually trying to move the ball forward, get money in people's hands quicker and let them use it. This will be good for our businesses, this will be good for our employees and this will let people know that we're actually marching with them in 2018 and beyond. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Soucy.)

SENATOR SOUCY: Thank you, Mister President. Just to make clear something I said earlier in light of my colleague's comments; there is nothing in the current law that precludes people from making choices to use technology. Employers can pay using pay cards, they can pay using direct deposit, they can pay using any of those mediums today. The fundamental issue that's changing here is the choice of the employee to still and even if it's a small number, to still receive a paycheck. There is nothing precluding the advancements of technology, nothing precluding those from making choices from making them today. What this does though is take away choice and that is the problem Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Mister President, I apologize I didn't declare earlier; I am an employer and this bill may or may not affect my business but I'd like to declare I'll still be participating. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment.

A roll call was requested by Senator Soucy, seconded by Senator Sanborn.

The following Senators voted Yes: Giuda, Bradley, Gray, French, Ward, Sanborn, Daniels, Avard, Carson, Reagan, Birdsell, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: Woodburn, Watters, Kahn, Lasky, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Soucy, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 14 - Nays: 9. Adopted.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

SB 87-FN, relative to on-premises sales by liquor manufacturers. Ought to Pass, Vote 5-0. Senator Soucy for the committee.

SENATOR SOUCY: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I rise in support of this legislation. This was a bill that I put in for a constituent of mine, Stark Brewing Company of Manchester. In order to expand their business they began producing liquor. However because of our current liquor laws, the Liquor Commission required the company to sell their liquor back and physically move it back to the warehouse at a 33 percent profit to the state. After the bill was re-referred back to committee last year, the Liquor Commission has worked with my constituent and the issue has been addressed. Yet the committee felt that this bill was still important to pass in order for other such entities around the state to be able to sell their liquor at their place of consumption, at their retail establishment, so that they would not have to physically transport to the warehouse and bring back. So I ask all of you to please join with me and the committee in voting Senate Bill 87 Ought to Pass. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

SB 91, relative to the title loan default process.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator Sanborn for the committee.

Commerce

November 7, 2017

2017-2506s

08/10

Amendment to SB 91

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Title Loan Renewals. Amend RSA 399-A:19, II-III to read as follows:

II. A title loan lender may allow such loan to be renewed no more than ~~[10]~~ **9** additional periods each equal to the original term, provided however, that at each such renewal the borrower shall pay at least 10 percent of the title loan's original principal balance in addition to any finance charge owed, to reduce the principal balance outstanding. **No action shall be required of the borrower to renew the loan.**

III. If the borrower cannot pay this principal reduction at any renewal, the title loan lender ~~[may]~~ **shall** either: (a) declare the borrower in default; or (b) allow the loan to be renewed, provided that, **in either event**, the lender shall reduce the current principal amount of the loan by 10 percent of the original principal amount for the purposes of calculating interest thereafter. This reduction in principal shall continue to be owed by the borrower, but such amount shall not be entitled to accrue interest thereafter. **No interest shall accrue on a title loan 60 days after the borrower has been declared in default, unless the borrower cures such default.**

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

2017-2506s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill requires a title loan lender to cease accruing and collecting interest on a title loan which is in default for over 60 days.

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I move Ought to Pass on the amendment and as amended on Senate Bill 91. The original bill was brought forth by the Banking Department to clarify the existing statute on title loans. An issue arose where a title loan lender misinterpreted the law on renewals in the declaration of default. This bill was sent to study because there were concerns among the industry that the proposed fix would send more consumers into default. The department and industry worked over the summer to address this problem. The committee amendment is the compromise reached that clarifies how a missed payment by a borrower will be handled by a lender. In any event a borrower that is declared in default of a loan shall not accrue interest on the balance for more than sixty days unless the default is cured. This language is based on Virginia law and was supported by all stakeholders. Please join the committee in voting Senate Bill 91 Ought to Pass with Amendment. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment. Adopted. The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

SB 189-FN, requiring insurance policies to cover 3-D mammography. Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator Soucy for the committee.

Commerce
December 8, 2017
2017-2553s
01/04

Amendment to SB 189-FN

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

AN ACT requiring insurance policies to cover 3-D mammography under certain circumstances.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Low-Dose Mammography; Definitions. Amend RSA 417-D:1, III to read as follows:

III. "Low-dose mammography" means the **2-dimensional** X-ray examination of the breast using equipment dedicated specifically for mammography, including the X-ray tube, filter, compression device, screens, films, and cassettes, with a radiation exposure which is diagnostically valuable and in keeping with the recommended "Average Patient Exposure Guides" as published by the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc.

2 Low-Dose Mammography; Coverage. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 417-D:2, I to read as follows:

I. Each insurer that issues or renews any policy of accident and health insurance providing benefits for hospital expense, medical-surgical expense, or major medical expense shall provide in each group or individual policy, contract, or certificate of insurance issued or renewed

for persons who are residents of this state, coverage for screening [~~by low-dose mammography~~] for all women 35 years of age or older for the presence of occult breast cancer within the provisions of the policy, contract, or certificate ***by low-dose mammography, or Digital Breast Tomosynthesis (DBT) after a physician consultation with the patient about the potential patient-specific risks and benefits of DBT.*** The coverage shall be as follows:

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

2017-2553s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill requires insurance coverage for 3-D mammography under certain circumstances.

SENATOR SOUCY: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I move Ought to Pass with Amendment on Senate Bill 189. This bill as amended would require insurance companies to cover 3-D mammograms following a consultation with the patient's physician. For years the health care industry has done 2-D mammograms which essentially squish the breasts together and require having to look through very dense breast tissue. 3-D mammograms go from film to digital which results in looking at sliced images through dense breast tissue to find cancers. 3-D technology is actually saving the health care system money because the benefits outweigh the cost of the technology. With 3-D technology there are fewer false positive test results, therefore fewer callbacks for unnecessary screening and testing. 3-D technology also detects cancer and growths faster especially invasive cancers which allow for earlier and less expensive intervention with improved outcomes. On a personal note, I would state that as a member of the committee I felt responsibility to speak on behalf of this amendment, but in light of additional information that I have received specifically about radiation and about outcomes, I personally will be voting against the amendment and I think some of my colleagues will speak to that issue. Thank you.

(The Chair recognized Senator Bradley.)

SENATOR BRADLEY: Thank you very much, Mister President. I would ask that the body vote down the committee amendment so that I can introduce an alternative motion which will be Ought to Pass. And let me just echo the words of our colleague from Manchester about the efficacy of 3-D technology. I don't think there's any dispute about that. I spent quite a bit of time talking to a radiologist who is an associate professor of radiology at the Geisel Medical School and the Director of Radiology and Breast Imaging at Dartmouth Hitchcock. Her name is Doctor Zuurbier. Exactly as our colleague from Manchester said, better detection, earlier detection and the result of that is not just saved lives and less radical alternatives for people facing the threat of breast cancer, chemotherapy, radiation, surgery, loss of life but earlier detection also saves medical costs and so I'll freely admit, this is a mandate but I will say it's popular with physicians and with the New Hampshire Medical Society all of whom you have heard from, that this is a cost saving measure because of earlier detection, less callbacks, less exposure to radiation from the callbacks for more tests. This is the twenty-first century technology and we should be making sure that we've done everything possible to ensure that people in New Hampshire have access to it. Unfortunately in my opinion and I think in the opinion of the Medical Society, the amendment takes a step backwards from what the current law says.

And the current law does not define low dose mammography, but the committee amendment would define it as the 2-D technology, the step backwards and that in my opinion, and I think in the opinion of doctors in the Medical Society, is going to lead to barriers to care, for people that need to get this preventative care called a mammogram. And so, while I appreciate the hard work that the Commerce Committee did, I think the amendment is a little misguided, which is why we should defeat it so that I can introduce an alternative motion of Ought to Pass. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Avard.)

SENATOR AVARD: Thank you, Mister President. I just wanted to say that I agree with my two colleagues here in that we vote down the amendment so that we can introduce another one, but just for the record, my mother-in-law has been doing mammographies for over fifty-five years. My wife has been doing mammography for about twenty-seven years. So I get a lot of shop talk and one of the things that we discovered about the 3-D is that it does save callbacks; 2-Ds if you have breast tissue that is dense, you're going to have an automatic callback, which is going to drive up the cost, 3-D can eliminate that and is better at early detection and I think that when we think about, well is it a mandate? Yeah, well so is 2-D, so if we're talking about one mandate over another mandate it seems to me that if we're talking about technology and saving lives, this is the way to go and I whole-heartedly support this. Thank you.

(The Chair recognized Senator Innis.)

SENATOR INNIS: Thank you, Mister President. As chair of the Commerce Committee I want to thank Senators Bradley and Soucy for their work to move this forward in a positive way. We never had any intention of reducing care, actually we wanted to increase access to care for women and men and I think that the work of the two Senators will move us in that direction so thank you on behalf of myself and my constituents.

(The Chair recognized Senator Carson.)

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you, Mister President. I rise in favor of overturning the committee amendment. There's a lot of talk here about breasts today; what exactly is a dense breast? A dense breast is one that you can't really see through with the 2-D mammography and that happens for a variety of reasons. Upwards of 40 percent of the women of this country have what are considered to be dense breasts. They could be dense genetically, they could be dense because a woman has had multiple procedures whether they have been lumpectomies or biopsies but there's a lot of scar tissue within the breast, or a woman has enhanced breasts, she has an implant. You cannot see through those. But what happens with the 3-D is you can really see through those, so you can actually see the beginnings of calcium deposits, which are precursors of cancer for many women. So this really is a time saving measure for many, many women, and as someone who's had to go through some of these procedures, believe me there's a worse thing that you ever really want to do is to wait for that phone call to come, that they're asking you to come back. And the time period that you have to keep going back and back and back. This really empowers the patient, it empowers the doctor and provides for quicker diagnosis and quicker treatment options. So again I would encourage my colleagues to please vote down the amendment and we will have a discussion on the underlying bill. Thank you very much.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I rise and want to give a shout out to the committee members who have spent a fair amount of time on this bill and to those advocacy groups that bothered to show up and participate. I think there were some great discussions. And I'm a little concerned that the conversation on this bill might be getting a little bit off track and want to re-emphasize the fact that the Commerce Committee from day one has always tried to have the best interest of people and their ability to get the right type of health care at the forefront of their discussions. I think it's very important at this point to state that this amendment was specifically designed to stop government from wedging in between a doctor and their patient. We talk about that a lot in this building. In the eight years I've been in this building we've had a lot of conversations about whether or not we want to use the power of the legislature to wedge between a doctor and the patient. What this amendment specifically said was that if a doctor made a determination for their patient that if they should get a 3-D mammogram that it would not be withheld. It's a positive amendment that allows doctors and their patients to communicate on the risks and benefits and allow the doctor and the patient to make the decision of what's best for the patient. Nowhere in that discussion was there ever any conversations about limiting, stopping or backing up. This was about empowering patients and empowering doctors. And I think it's a very important point of this discussion because it seems like it's going sideways, so again Mister President, I applaud the work that the committee did in trying to find a way to empower patients and empower doctors so they can make the best decisions for themselves, and I'd like a roll call of the amendment, please.

(The Chair recognized Senator Lasky.)

SENATOR LASKY: Thank you, Mister President. I rise on behalf of my view of the Commerce Committee and with all due respect to my colleague, he is correct. We did spend a lot of time on this, we did hear a lot of testimony to this. But in particular the comment that he made that it does not forbid or you know say that you can't have the discussion with your doctor about choosing 3-D mammography. But once that door is closed, or seemingly closed without coverage by the insurance company, that is a woman or any patient sort of hears well, that's not an option for me. I can't afford to go forward and I'm not quite sure if that would be the right direction if in fact they believe a 2-D is enough to cover it. So I think that just by having the discussion and allowing this to go forward will save countless of lives and therefore save costs as well. I think it would be unconscionable for us knowing that this technology is out there, knowing that there are so many women who fall into the dense breast category, for one reason or another, that we do not move forward with this and to keep the Commerce Committee report I voted against the amendment. As such knowing what we know again we would be derelict in our duties in serving the people of New Hampshire, particularly the women. Thank you.

(The Chair recognized Senator Bradley.)

SENATOR BRADLEY: Thank you for the opportunity to speak a second time. I just want to in response to what our colleague from Bedford said about interjecting government in between a patient and a doctor, read from the Medical Society letter that we all received yesterday, so the 1,2,3, 4th paragraph, the Commerce Committee amendment moves in the opposite direction from the original bill by explicitly excluding, rather than including 3-D technology from the definition of low dose in

our statute and by differentiating insurance coverage for 2-D versus 3-D screening by mandating a pre-screening physician consultation for 3-D only. This opens the door to further differentiation such as prior authorization requirements for 3-D only which could create barriers or barriers to or delays of care. So while I certainly appreciate the intention of the Commerce Committee amendment, I think that on further reflection, it has created that wedge between a doctor and a patient as the Medical Society letter I think informs all of us. So again, I would urge the body to vote no so that I can introduce an Ought to Pass motion. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Mister President, I rise again to point people to the amendment itself starting on line 15 where it talks about each insurer that issues or renews a policy of accident health insurance providing benefits with hospital expense, medical-surgical expense or major medical expense shall provide each group or individual policy contract or certificate of insurance issued or renewed for persons who are residents of the state covered by screening, eliminates low dose mammography for all women thirty-five years of age or older for the purpose of occult breast cancer within the provisions of the policy, contract or certificate by low dose mammography or digital breast, someone help me out, tomosynthesis, which is 3-D. So it specifically provides in the amendment 2-D or 3-D after a physician consultation with the patient about the potential patient specific risk and benefits of 3-D. So again Mister President, even though the Medical Society may have weighed in, it would have been nice if they had read the amendment because it provides specifically one or the other at the discretion of the doctor of which the cost of the ability to get it shall not be withheld. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment.

A roll call was requested by Senator Sanborn, seconded by Senator Avard.

The following Senators voted Yes: French, Sanborn.

The following Senators voted No: Woodburn, Giuda, Bradley, Watters, Gray, Ward, Kahn, Daniels, Avard, Lasky, Carson, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Reagan, Soucy, Birdsell, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 2 - Nays: 21. Failed.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass.

A roll call was requested by Senator Avard, seconded by Senator Giuda.

The following Senators voted Yes: Woodburn, Giuda, Bradley, Watters, Gray, French, Ward, Sanborn, Kahn, Daniels, Avard, Lasky, Carson, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Reagan, Soucy, Birdsell, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: (None)

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 23 - Nays: 0. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

HB 79-FN, relative to New Hampshire products purchased and sold by the liquor commission.

Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 5-0. Senator French for the committee.

SENATOR FRENCH: Thank you, Mister President. I move Inexpedient to Legislate on House Bill 79. This bill essentially directs the Liquor Commission on product placement in the liquor stores for New Hampshire

made products. As passed by the House this legislation gives preferential placement in our stores and significant financial accommodations would be made based on how we classify New Hampshire products. This committee felt this bill would be confusing to New Hampshire businesses in regards to words packaged, grown or made in New Hampshire. Please join the committee in voting House Bill 79 Inexpedient to Legislate. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I rise as a business owner and licensee that this bill may or may not affect my business but with current ethics laws I'm compelled to say that it might but I'm still participating and would use the same thing for SB 87 which I apologize I missed earlier. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Inexpedient to Legislate. Adopted.

HB 305, clarifying lessee liability for month-to-month leases.
Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 4-1. Senator Sanborn for the committee.

Commerce
December 8, 2017
2017-2551s
05/04

Amendment to HB 305

Amend RSA 540:11, II as inserted by section 1 of the bill by replacing it with the following:

II. A tenancy at will, from month to month, may be terminated by the lessee upon 30 days notice; provided that if the date of termination given in the notice does not coincide with the rent due date, the lessee is responsible for the rent for the entire month in which the notice expires, up to the next rent due date, unless the terms of the lease provide otherwise.

2017-2551s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill clarifies lessee liability for rent when the notice of termination does not coincide with the rent due date in a tenancy at will.

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I first rise to state that as a business owner and someone that rents property I may or may not be affected by the byzantine ethics laws we have today, I feel compelled I have to say declare and I will still be participating. That said Mister President, I move Ought to Pass with Amendment on House Bill 305. This bill clarifies notice requirements for month to month leases. Under existing case law a tenant must give thirty days' notice in order to terminate a month to month lease. If the tenant does not provide the appropriate notice, they will be responsible for the next month's rent or the proportion thereof. This bill codifies case law into statute to make it easier for tenants to understand their legal obligations. The committee amendment clears up some cross referencing terminology between tenancy and lessee. Please join the committee in voting HB 305 Ought to Pass with Amendment. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment. Adopted. The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

HB 549-FN, relative to beverage vendor fees.

Ought to Pass, Vote 4-1. Senator French for the committee.

SENATOR FRENCH: Thank you, Mister President. I move Ought to Pass on House Bill 549. The intent of this legislation is to remove a perceived barrier for out of state beverage manufacturers to offer some of their labels in New Hampshire and make us more competitive with the beer brewing industry. The bill replaces the current flat \$750 fee with various fees on a sliding scale, based on the amount of beer produced by the brewer. With this change a small brewer can bring in a single label to the state for a fee as low as \$100. There are four brewers which fit the definition of the largest brewers. The \$10,000 fee is in line with what they are paying today and supported by the beer industry. Please join me and the committee in voting HB 549 Ought to Pass. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I rise looking for confirmation from you, a) that this is going to the Finance Committee if this does pass this body, but more importantly rise about my concern about what may be the biggest fee increase in the state of New Hampshire we're about to roll call vote on. Now Mister President, I fully understand that right now there's a \$1200 fee for anyone wishing to bring beer into this state.

And for the record, did I declare ethics on this? I have to declare. I did not? Mister President, I declare as a business owner and licensee I buy and sell beer regularly so I may or may not have a conflict but I'm still participating. Can you please change these ethics laws for me, Mister President?

That said, we presently have a \$1200 fee today for someone to have the right to bring their beer into our state, let that sink in for a second. Someone has to pay a \$1200 fee for the right to sell something in our state. There's a word for that Mister President. Now I recognize small beer companies that might only sell a half a dozen or a dozen kegs of beer, that the cost of the license exceeds what they retail the beer for to the distributor. Clearly there's a problem with that, Mister President. And clearly we should fix that. But I do not believe the fix to help the little guy includes raising the fee from \$1200 to \$15,000; \$1200 to \$15,000. In addition to that Mister President, this fee increase isn't just so egregious, there's an 1100 percent increase for those of you who decide to vote for this, but it's going to result in almost doubling the income to the state of New Hampshire.

So it's not even just a fee increase, we're doubling the revenue in the general ledger account, Mister President. Mister President, I don't know about you but I'm thinking if this was a tax on roses or flowers come April, there would be a lot of outrage about this. Look, I recognize the fact that we want to do everything in our power to encourage small brewers across the country to bring their product into our state. But doing so by instituting an 1100 percent increase in a fee, that doubles state revenue, I'm just not sure that jives with my low tax live free or die let's cut a bunch of taxes philosophy that we have previously been operating from in the state of New Hampshire.

So Mister President, it would be my recommendation to this body if they do not want to vote for an 1100 percent increase in a fee, and double a revenue income, that we vote down the Ought to Pass, move to ITL and let someone introduce a bill with a better fix next year. Thank you, Mister President. And I would like a roll call, please.

(The Chair recognized Senator Carson for a question of Senator French.)

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you, Senator for taking my question. Senator, I'm looking at the hearing report that came out of the Commerce Committee and first of all I saw that no one objected to this bill. And secondly that the beer distributors are in full support of this and this is basically a type of a question, it's, what I'm bringing is, they support this. Did they think this is a great idea, they came together to solve a problem. And that they're paying money and I'm quoting, "by paying more money for one fee, cutting out the additional legal costs for the multiple existing fees that add up to around \$15,000 anyway, distributors are saving money. So, my question to you is basically what's the story here? They seem to support it.

SENATOR FRENCH: You are actually seeing it the way most of the Commerce Committee saw it.

SENATOR CARSON: Alright, thank you. Thank you very much.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass.

A roll call was requested by Senator Sanborn, seconded by Senator Avard.

The following Senators voted Yes: Woodburn, Bradley, Watters, Gray, French, Ward, Kahn, Avard, Lasky, Carson, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Reagan, Soucy, Birdsell, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark, Innis.

The following Senators voted No: Giuda, Sanborn, Daniels, Gannon, Morse.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 18 - Nays: 5. Adopted, bill ordered to the Committee on Finance (Rule 4-5).

EDUCATION

HB 122, relative to withdrawal from a cooperative school district.

Ought to Pass, Vote 4-0. Senator Kahn for the committee.

SENATOR KAHN: Thank you, Mister President. I move House Bill 122 Ought to Pass. This bill amends procedures for withdrawal from a cooperative school district. Recently a commission has been repopulated to decide what should be done about withdrawing from a cooperative school district. In the meantime the Education Committee has reviewed the bill, believes that this should pass and looks forward to other legislation that may be brought forward from the commission. Therefore, the majority of the Education Committee asks for your support in the motion of Ought to Pass on House Bill 122. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

HB 557-FN, relative to school attendance in towns with no public schools. Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 4-0. Senator Ward for the committee.

SENATOR WARD: Thank you, Mister President. I move House Bill 557-FN Inexpedient to Legislate. This bill would allow a school district to assign a child to another public school in another school district or to an approved private school if there is no public school for the child's grade

in the child's resident district. The bill would also allow a school board to make a contract with a private school to provide for the education of a child who resides in a district which does not have a public school at the child's grade level. It is the committee's understanding that SB 8 which passed the body last year was signed into law, addresses all of these issues already, therefore this bill is no longer necessary. I ask for your support in the motion of Inexpedient to Legislate on House Bill 557-FN. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Inexpedient to Legislate. Adopted.

ELECTION LAW AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS

SB 106, relative to eligibility to vote.

Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 4-1. Senator Gray for the committee.

SENATOR GRAY: Thank you, Mister President. I move that Senate Bill 106 Inexpedient to Legislate. The expands the definition of domicile for voting purposes, requires voter registration, have voters be residents of the state for thirteen days and modifies the registration form, due to passage of other legislation this bill is unnecessary, therefore I would ask that you would support the committee recommendation of Inexpedient to Legislate. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Inexpedient to Legislate. Adopted.

SB 112, establishing a council on the creative economy.

Ought to Pass, Vote 4-1. Senator Birdsell for the committee.

SENATOR BIRDELL: Thank you, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 112 Ought to Pass. This bill establishes a council on the creative economy whose duty it will be to identify ways to develop, strengthen and promote the creative economy through partnerships and joint programming initiatives. This will include coordination between state agencies when seeking federal or private funding in support of the creative economy. Furthermore the council will be able to analyze related data in order to have a greater understanding of the role it plays with the economy of the state. This is a pro-business, pro-economic initiative that will benefit all of New Hampshire citizens around the state. Therefore, I ask that you support the committee's recommendation of Ought to Pass. Thank you, Mister President.

Senator Birdsell offered a Floor Amendment.

Sen. Birdsell, Dist 19

December 19, 2017

2018-0009s

05/10

Floor Amendment to SB 112

Amend the bill by replacing section 1 with the following:

1 New Section; Department of Natural and Cultural Resources; Council on the Creative Economy. Amend RSA 12-A by inserting after section 10-m the following new section:

12-A:10-n Council on the Creative Economy Established.

I. There is established a council on the creative economy.

II. The council shall consist of the following members:

(a) The commissioner of the department of natural and cultural resources, or designee.

(b) The commissioner of the department of business and economic affairs, or designee.

(c) The director of arts, department of natural and cultural resources, or designee.

(d) The director of travel and tourism development, department of business and economic affairs, or designee.

(e) The commissioner of the department of education, or designee.

(f) The commissioner of the department of health and human services, or designee.

III. The council shall:

(a) Identify ways to develop, strengthen, and promote the creative economy through partnerships and joint programming initiatives.

(b) Develop coordination between state agencies when seeking federal or private funding in support of the creative economy.

(c) Review and analyze data related to the creative economy in order to have a greater understanding of the role the creative economy plays with regard to the overall economy of the state.

(d) Pursue such studies and joint initiatives as the council deems appropriate to strengthen and promote the creative economy in the state of New Hampshire.

(e) Solicit information and testimony from such agencies, individuals, and organizations as may assist the council in the performance of its duties.

IV. The members of the council shall elect a chairperson from among the members. The first meeting of the council shall be called by the commissioner of the department of natural and cultural resources, or the commissioner's designee. The first meeting of the council shall be held within 45 days of the effective date of this section. Three members of the council shall constitute a quorum.

V. Beginning November 1, 2018, and each November 1 thereafter, the council shall report its findings and any recommendations for proposed legislation to the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, the house clerk, the senate clerk, the governor, and the state library.

SENATOR BIRDELL: Thank you, Mister President. This amendment does three things; because this was a re-referred bill, we had to change the November date of November 1, 2017 to November 1, 2018 on a report date. We also updated the name instead of DRED is the Commissioner of the Department of Business and Economic Affairs and then we also added a Director of Arts Department in natural and Cultural Resources as a designee. So with that Mister President, I ask for your support on amendment 2018-0009s.

The question is on the adoption of the Floor Amendment. Adopted.

(The Chair recognized Senator Fuller Clark.)

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you very much, Mister President. I rise in support of the committee's recommendation of Ought to Pass as Amended on Senate Bill 112. This bill is the result of the work of the commission to study the economic impact of arts and culture in New Hampshire. It will ensure communication and the exchange of ideas and policies among the relevant agencies listed in the bill and in order to further promote and strengthen arts and culture as a significant economic driver in the state of New Hampshire, and I would like to thank the committee for the work and the time that they put into moving this bill forward. Thank you.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment.

A roll call was requested by Senator Avard, seconded by Senator Giuda.

The following Senators voted Yes: Woodburn, Giuda, Bradley, Watters, Gray, French, Ward, Kahn, Avard, Lasky, Carson, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Reagan, Soucy, Birdsell, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: Sanborn, Daniels.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 21 - Nays: 2. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

HB 372, relative to construction of the terms "resident," "inhabitant," "residence," and "residency."

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 3-2. Senator Birdsell for the committee.

Election Law and Internal Affairs

November 30, 2017

2017-2536s

03/04

Amendment to HB 372

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Purpose. New Hampshire's constitution uses the terms "domicile," "residence," "resident," and "inhabitant" to recognize or establish specific rights and responsibilities. New Hampshire's supreme court has construed the statutory definitions for these terms to create different meanings for the terms residence and domicile. Therefore, under current law, a person who is not a resident of New Hampshire can vote and hold public office in New Hampshire. A nonresident voter or office holder is not subject to the responsibilities imposed on voters and public office holders who are residents of New Hampshire. The statutory definitions for these terms, other than the inclusion of a requirement that a resident has manifested an intent to remain in New Hampshire for the indefinite future, are substantially the same. Laws that permit a nonresident to vote and hold public office are confusing and contradict the basic premise of government of the people, by the people, and for the people. As amended by the general court and construed by the courts, these terms create different classes of voters, those subject to the obligations imposed on residents and those that are not. The use of the terms has evolved away from the plain meaning of these words. The general court has determined that all similarly situated people should be treated equally, sharing equally in rights and responsibilities. Accordingly, the terms residence, domicile, and inhabitant shall have the same meaning for all purposes in statute, unless the law explicitly establishes a different meaning for a specific limited purpose. A person must be a resident of New Hampshire to vote or hold office in New Hampshire.

2 Statutory Construction; Resident; Inhabitant. Amend RSA 21:6 and 21:6-a to read as follows:

21:6 Resident; Inhabitant. A resident or inhabitant or both of this state and of any city, town or other political subdivision of this state shall be a person who is domiciled [~~or has a place of abode or both~~] in this state and in any city, town, or other political subdivision of this state, and who has, through all of his *or her* actions, demonstrated a

current intent to designate that [~~place of abode~~] *domicile* as his *or her* principal place of physical presence [~~for the indefinite future~~] to the exclusion of all others.

21:6-a Residence. Residence or residency shall mean a person's place of [~~abode or~~] domicile. [~~The~~] *This* place of abode or domicile [~~is~~] *must be* that [~~designated by a person~~] *place the person has, through all of his or her actions, demonstrated a current intent to designate* as his *or her* principal place of physical presence [~~for the indefinite future~~] to the exclusion of all others. Such residence or residency shall not be interrupted or lost by a temporary absence from it, if there is an intent to return to such residence or residency [~~as the principal place of physical presence~~].

3 New Section; Severability. Amend RSA 654 by inserting after section 46 the following new section:

654:47 Severability. If any provision within this statutory chapter, or if any penalty associated with any provision within this statutory chapter, is held invalid, in whole or in part, either on its face or as applied to any person or circumstance, the invalidity shall not affect any other provisions or applications of this statutory chapter that can be given effect without the invalid provisions, and to this end, the provisions of this statutory chapter shall be severable.

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

SENATOR BIRDSSELL: Thank you, Mister President. I move HB 372 Ought to Pass with Amendment. The committee amendment replaces the original bill in its entirety. It modifies the definitions of resident or inhabitant and residence or residency to require that a person be a resident of New Hampshire in order to vote or hold office in the state. The terms residence, domicile, and inhabitant will now have the same meaning for all purposes in the statute and in this statute only. This will create consistency and clarity going forward and bring us in line with our surrounding states of Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine. We owe it to the people of New Hampshire to have complete confidence in our voting system.

HB 372 as amended will bring further integrity to our elections without preventing anyone from voting who can already legally do so. It establishes where a person votes, not who may or may not vote. Voter registration and identification obligations remain unchanged in this legislation. Anyone who voted in 2016 will continue to be allowed to vote in 2018. I have worked with our states top election officials in the secretary of state's office and they want this legislation because it would simplify and clarify New Hampshire's voting laws. I ask for your support for the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Thank you, Mister President, and I ask for a roll call.

(The Chair recognized Senator Soucy.)

SENATOR SOUCY: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I rise in opposition to the committee amendment and I do so for a number of reasons. The most fundamental reason is because our constitution, the bill of rights portion, part 1st Article 11 states that all elections are to be free and every inhabitant of the state of eighteen years of age and upwards shall, shall have an equal right to vote in any election. And I feel that this legislation is like other pieces we've considered lately, where we're giving people pause, we're making people hesitate, we're giving them concern about exercising what is their fundamental constitutional right. And how are we doing so? Well, we're doing so in this amendment,

I think, by creating potentially some unintended consequences. We're doing so because we're not just looking at where somebody is a resident or where they actually live with respect to the voting laws. If we were doing that we would only be amending the voting laws.

But instead, what this amendment seeks to do is to amend the statutory construction portion of our laws in RSA 21, which affects everything; which affects all laws that use the word resident or domicile. When this hearing was originally held the representative of the attorney general's office said beware of unintended consequences. I think there are a lot of unintended consequences that we have yet to realize with the amendment that is before us right now. You know I keep asking myself, what is it that we're trying to fix? What is it that we're trying to solve? If there is concern about our electoral process, we have laws on the books to deal with any problems of people seeking to register that shouldn't. Those exist today and yet we keep chasing after this myth, this fiction, that somehow there are people registering to vote in New Hampshire that shouldn't. Really, really for the life of me can't understand why something as fundamental as a constitutional right we feel the need to fiddle with year after year after year.

You know what is a primary concern is that this law and some people have called it a tax, well it is to the extent that if somebody registers to vote in New Hampshire, this amendment would require them within sixty days of that initial registration to register their motor vehicle. Well, that costs a lot of money, that is imposing a cost on someone simply for exercising their constitutional right, and that my friends is a concern, that my friends is a serious problem. And I guess I'm wondering why we're dealing with this now when in fact we just passed last year Senate Bill 3. Many of you recall Senate Bill 3 made some changes to how people register to vote. Well, Senate Bill 3 had some problems as well, and for that reason there is currently litigation pending on Senate Bill 3. One of the orders that came forward and I just want to read a brief portion: Regarding Senate Bill 3 the judge said under the plain language of the statute, it appears that such a voter will be subject to a \$5,000 fine or even a year in jail for simply failing to return paperwork. The state's argument at the hearing today that these harsh penalties would be saved by prosecutorial discretion, was unconvincing to say the least. The average voter seeking to register for the first time very well may decide that casting a vote is not worth the possible \$5,000 fine, a year in jail or throwing him or herself at the mercy of the prosecutor's discretion. For the court to accord these provisions of Senate Bill 3 act as a very serious deterrent to the right to vote, and if there is indeed a compelling need for them, the court has yet to see it. So therefore the court finds in any event any voter fails to provide documentation as required by this section. The defendants are enjoined from seeking any civil or criminal penalties. The courts, we haven't even convinced them on the previous bill, that we have a reason to treat people exercising their constitutional right in this manner. Once again, I have to emphasize, we're searching for, we're creating solutions to problems that don't exist, to myths. We have in our election laws a process that is viewed by people from around the world. We have the first in the nation primary. Our elections have integrity. The secretary of state's office runs smooth, fair, open elections now. Why do we need to continually put up these deterrents and these barriers to people be they young or old or be they people who moved here two weeks ago or be they people who intend to stay here for two years or for twenty? What are we so afraid of? Why do we need to continue

to put up these barriers? I ask you, my friends, please, please seriously consider the impact to those new residents of our state who want to exercise their rights and please vote against this motion. Thank you so much, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Watters.)

SENATOR WATTERS: Thank you, Mister President. I rise in defense of the constitutions of the state of New Hampshire and hope in the spirit of John Adams 1787, defense of the constitution of the United States, to make a conservative Republican defense of the constitutions of New Hampshire. As Adams noted, a conservative defense approaches changes to the liberties of the people only with a trepidatious necessity and recognizes that it is a Republican process that best protects the liberties of the people through balanced constitutional process. That's why the voting qualifications for voting in the constitutions of New Hampshire, whether it's from 1776, 1784, 1792, through the nineteenth century amendments, and most notably respecting qualifications to vote in 1903, 1958, 1968, the constitutional convention of 1974 and the amendment on voting rights and domicile and taxation related to voting rights which passed in 1976 always recognized that the constitutional Republican defense of our liberty should be protected by the amendment process, not through bills like 372. Look explicitly at how our founders treated qualifications to vote in the constitution of 1776 and then in 1784. Article 11, as has been noted; all elections are to be free and every inhabitant of the state having proper qualifications has equal right to elect and be elected to office. Now they put that notion of equal right of inhabitants in the Bill of Rights. They dealt with the qualifications however where it is applied to actual elections so it's actually in the elections for Senate that we have in 1784 that you have that right to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwells and every person qualified as the constitution provides shall be considered an inhabitant for the person of electing and being elected into any office or place within the state and that town, parish and plantation where he dwelleth and hath his home. And that's what becomes his domicile in 1976. So there are the words; inhabitant, dwelleth and domicile. Why these words, why are they seen as the core of the protection of the equal qualification to vote? There's some history to this and why New Hampshire went this way in 1776 and 1784. It goes back to the Massachusetts body of liberties which governed New Hampshire in the 1630s when voting required both property and church membership. That's why John Wheelwright was stripped of his political rights by reason of his free speech, he was expelled from his church, he was imprisoned and then he escaped to New Hampshire when he founded Exeter he made pretty darn sure that principles of liberty would be defended and not qualified by church.

So too in Dover in 1638, it's why John Underhill, another one driven from Massachusetts drove out the minister with a book of common prayer at the end of the halberd so that church qualifications would not be used to exclude people from the right to vote, and that's why our charter of 1689, very interesting removes these qualifications for the first time. And then property too was seen as a limitation that needed to be separated from the habitation, from domicile and from dwelling. This is because they looked at that history of England, where citizenship had been constrained by serfdom; that you only existed under the identity of your lord who owned the property and in a sense owned you. And surely this is a decision under the head of the king. That's where your rights

were controlled, and that reeked of serfdom. People in New Hampshire wanted to own land and be simple. New Hampshire's resistance to Governor Andrews in 1689 was over this notion of property. Property and citizenship therefore were explicitly separated when Jefferson wrote those words, life liberty and pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights. Now notice you had to change Locke's source for that from life, liberty and property because property couldn't be an inalienable right because you didn't want slaves to have an inalienable right in the property of their own bodies, nor did you want women to have inalienable rights of property in their bodies and therefore the right to vote because their identity would be owned and covered first by their father and then by their husband. It took 150 years to deal with that problem, but it was recognized by Jefferson in those words as necessitating a separation from the rights of citizenship and voting from property. And this is why the revolution first came to New Hampshire in 1774, when Winthrop took a boat and went to the Isles of Shoals and we were left without a government. Now some of the fury at Wentworth had been because there was a plan in London to create landed country estates in America and tie identity and create serfdom here, that's why he built his seat of government in Wolfeboro; that was going to be where one of those great noble landed estates would be. And there was a particular resentment against this, this was some of the reading why we have this careful choice of wording in our constitution; inhabitant, domicile, dweller particularly dwelling, that old Anglo-Saxon word dwelling, King Alfred said that our life is impermanent, it's not a permanent place, it's like a sparrow who flies out of the dark into the mead hall in the bright light and flies out the other window into the darkness again. Nothing is permanent about our residence and this is meant to emphasize then that the rights defining these terms they use in the constitution are separated from a kind of permanence, inhabitation, a property right that is implied and sealed by taxation and registration in 372. Now these are complicated constitutional issues and I think that's of course why they should be done by constitutional amendment, not in this bill.

There are some men in black in Washington who think by constitutional necromancy they can recall the revivify the minds of the founders, but really the best we can do to get to the meanings of inhabitant, dwelling place and domicile is to look to the first American Dictionary by Noah Webster in 1828. He created it as he had his earlier grammatical institutes to the American language in 1792 because he thought, we needed a language that was American language that reflected American democracy and those are the meanings of the words that we should have. And you can look what he did with these words. He's very particular; dwell, dwelling house, the place of residence, the house where one lives, to abide as a permanent resident or to inhabit for a time. To live in a place, have habitation for some time or permanence, dwell imports some continuance. We use abide for the resting of a night or hour but we never say he dwelt in a place for a day or night, dwell may signify a residence for a life or for a much shorter period but not a day. The scripture denotes a residence is seven days during the feast of tabernacles. Now you know how dictionaries sometimes loop around, he mentions residence there. Well he wanted to make sure when he defined residence that this notion of not necessarily permanent connection to place that is serfdom and property would be excluded. So he says residence; or the act of a body of dwelling in a place for some continuance of a time as a residence of an American in France or Italy for a year; maybe a student on you know

overseas education. They wanted then a dwelling and a habitation and residence to allow for this kind of citizenship based on the equal rights to vote. They did not want serfdom. When Webster defines serf he says a servant or a slave employed in husbandry in sub countries attached to the soil and transferred with it. The serfs in Poland are slaves. Well, this is why this language matters in our constitution. This is why this debate matters, so in short what we'll do today does have profound constitutional implications and I really think that this kind of change should be accomplished if at all, through constitutional amendment as was done in 1976 when domicile replaced half his dwelling place. Town or ward where he is domiciled. Now you can look at the con con debates in the journal of 1974 and they talked a lot about domicile and there was some sense that you know confusions are mentioned that domicile might be more permanent than resident in particular ways but Delegate Hall said, domicile and the word residence in that context would be considered synonymous by our courts in reference to voting. And habitation does have a more restrictive meaning though it would not apply to the election laws I speak specifically to the point of citizenship. And in particular they said in the documents word domicile we do not mean to attach it to taxation. This is why the constitutional convention the same time that it made this change took out the notion that you could be prevented from voting because you did not pay your taxes. See they saw it, they saw it. You cannot restrict that equal right of voting and being domiciled by property or any kind of restriction of property. So here's where we are with that. I think that it should be by constitutional amendment, I think it's very clear whether domicile, residence or inhabitant that the founders knew what they were doing, we ought to be conservative and recognize that Republican purpose.

But I do want to mention one other function of elections and their openness that John Adams pointed to in 1787 as a great defense of our liberties. He said elections are the best possible schools of political art and address. What may appeal to any man who with equal experience in election and in courts meaning royal courts, whether address and art and even real political knowledge is not to be acquired more easily and in a shorter time in the former elections than in the latter. The King of France was asked his most able and honest ambassador to cite where he had learned that wonderful dexterity in which he would penetrate in the bosoms of men of all nations and characters unravel every plate and human soul and every intricacy of affairs and events, the cardinal answered, sire I learned it all in my youth at the election of a parish officer. It's a common observation Adams says, in England, that their greatest statement and their favorite chatter among the rest were formed by attendance on elections. What better means of promoting citizenship and residence in our state but through education in elections. And so I conclude Mister President, if elections are the fundamental actions and education of citizenship, to make those so domiciled, ensured of equal qualification as citizens then those who would join me as conservative Republicans in defense of our constitutions and our precious liberties would vote no on 372. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President I rise obviously in support of the bill and I listened to one of my colleagues from District 18 said in her remarks, what are we trying to fix, what are we trying to solve? We're trying to fix trust, we're trying to fix accuracy,

we're trying to fix the belief that your vote counts. Every one of us in our election process, every one of us who go out to vote every single year wants to make sure that our vote counts. Now sure for some people in this room and for some people across the hall, the governor, whoever, they could be winning or losing by hundreds if not thousands of votes. But what if it's one vote? What if we were in Virginia today? There's some of you may have been watching what's happened down in the Commonwealth that the vote for control of the body for complete control of the body first came down to one vote and then with an additional recount it went back to zero, and then control of the body's going to be based upon the flip of a coin, which some might suggest isn't even a vote. In this state on a regular basis we see elections that come down to who wins and who loses by single digits. Now I don't remember any case where control of the body has gone to a flip of the coin, like what happened a couple of weeks ago in Virginia, but people want to know that their vote counts. And we know people are very concerned about that. We know overwhelmingly if you talk to people who go to the vote that's their issue. Of course people want to be able to vote, this bill doesn't change that, as the chair of the committee had said. If you voted in 2016 you get to vote in 2018. Same thing with Senate Bill 3. You know we hear from the secretary of state, all of us believe that our elections are as good as they possibly can, but the secretary of state himself has said we have a trust issue in our state and we need to fix that. Because we need to make sure that every vote counts. Now I hear some arguments against this bill Mister President, where some would suggest well, you know if you're going to vote in our state some people would suggest that you have to go register your car that there's a poll tax, and that's obviously as the Senator from District 4 had said something we don't want to see or don't want to do. But if you own a car in the state of New Hampshire and you vote and you have to register that car, I assume Mister President, if you lived in Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut or all the other states we have, you'd have to register your car there too. So I'm not sure that the argument of owning a car and having to register it in the state that you live can be equated to a poll tax. So, in the hearing, in the testimony it was brought to our attention that this bill does a simple thing; it responds to the State Supreme Court who said they didn't like four words, for an indefinite period. But the State Supreme Court when looking at a case said they felt it was confusing and they asked us to remove that. That's what this bill does. I understand every time we use the word vote or access to polls or anything within this body it can be a very emotionally charged experience. Both sides of the political spectrum, some thinks it works some thinks it doesn't some thinks it's trying to limit, other people think it doesn't limit enough. But this bill isn't that fight. This bill is defining for an indefinite period as a request of the Supreme Court. Mister President, we all love great political debate, we've had a lot and a large one on this bill both in committee, on this floor and in the general public. But I would submit to you that all we are trying to do is comply with the State Supreme Court, and all the Election Law Committee is trying to do every day is to guarantee to the people of this state that their vote counts as we can determine the future of our state by one vote. I ask the members of this committee to support this bill and we'll get on with our business. Thank you, Mister President. And by the way Mister President, I vote and therefore may have an ethics conflict so I'm going to declare, I'm still going to participate. Thank you very much.

(The Chair recognized Senator D'Allesandro.)

SENATOR D'ALLESANDRO: Thank you, Mister President. First let me applaud the eloquence of the Senator from District 4. He gave us a significant history lesson. Thank you very much, I thought it was magnificent. I'm going to try to talk to my colleagues as an old civics teacher. I began teaching civics in 1961 at Kennett High School in Conway, New Hampshire. Now obviously somebody listened to me because the Speaker of the House was one of my students. The secretary of state was one of my students, and I think I have a number of them floating around this state. But let me talk to you as a civics teacher and how the real reason citizens participate is the right to vote and the obligation to vote. We have an obligation to vote. We don't exercise that obligation very well. We have a terrible percentage of people who vote, we're among the lowest in the civilized world, the lowest percentage. People don't come out to vote and yet we instruct them. Now as our country evolved we didn't think women were good enough to vote. We had to amend the constitution to get women to vote. In New Hampshire we had a woman run for Governor who didn't have the right to vote; in New Hampshire. She exercised what she perceived of was her constitutional right, ran for election without the right to vote for herself. One vote does count, she might have won by one, if the law had allowed her to vote. I was in the Constitutional Convention in 1974. I served on the Bill of Rights Committee, that's when the Senator from District 3 had dark hair. That's a long, long time ago. A long, long time ago. So I say to you, let's look at the history of our country when it comes to voting. Initially you had to own property to vote. You even counted people as your property, because we had the three-fifths compromise. We said that three minorities, three blacks, constituted for one white and we compromised and you got a vote. Now what would we think of in today's world if we did something like that? What would we think of? Inhumane, certainly not acceptable, but we did it.

Then we said women weren't good enough to vote, so we eliminated them, so you had to own land, we did the three-fifths compromise and we eliminated women from the process. So we've gone through a series of changes, a series of changes and we talk about open and free elections. Well we had to pass the Civil Rights Act to get that done. Can we get the Civil Rights Act to pass in Congress now that we got in 1964? I don't think so, and New Hampshire has been under scrutiny for a number of years for our voting practices, discriminatory practices. So why do we discriminate more? We are perceived of as the best place in the country to live, it's the best place in the country to raise your children. We have the healthiest situation in the world; we want people to come here. And when they come here, we want them to participate in the process, in the process of voting. That's a fundamental right; it's something that gives us something to be very, very proud of. Hey, we're all equal; the billionaire, the individual worker in the shoe shop in Manchester, we all have one vote, we pride ourselves on that, and yet we have repeatedly tried to deny people the one thing that makes us equal; the right to vote, the right to participate in the process. I've been in the process for a long time. I have encouraged my students, you've got to vote, you've got to participate, because the result will determine your future. So why year after year after year do we try to compress the right to vote, rather than expand the right to vote? Why do we do that? I don't understand it. I just can't understand it. We had the head and poll tax when I first started voting in New Hampshire. I think it was \$10. I had to pay the poll tax so that I could vote in Manchester, New Hampshire. We did away with that. Why? Because we

said it was discriminatory right? You had to pay to vote? That's awful. So we did away with that. So look at the good things we have done in New Hampshire. We got women the right to vote, you don't have to own property to vote, you don't have to pay a head and poll tax to vote. Why do we discriminate? Why? Our goal as public officials should be to get 100 percent of those who are eligible to vote, to vote. That, to me, that's what we should be doing; we should be encouraging people. And I will continue to do that as a teacher, a fundamental teacher. People should be participating in the process and we shouldn't discriminate. That in essence is why we're all here. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Woodburn.)

SENATOR WOODBURN: Thank you, Mister President. I can't compete with the clarity and the logic of the Senator from Manchester or the compelling linguistic history of the Senator from Dover or the eloquence of the great civics teacher from Manchester, but I hope to bring this issue to home, bring it to a place where we can understand what the true meaning of domicile and residence is. Mister President, I woke up yesterday morning, January 2 in Whitefield, New Hampshire, my home town was the coldest place in the continental United States. Whitefield is famous for its frigidity and my home, I should say my grandfather's home, sits down in the lowest part of town and I tell you it was forty below zero and I got a picture Mister President, I'll show it to you if you don't believe me. Forty below zero, that's cold. But I've always felt in the town of Whitefield, in that tight little common where I, my history and my family go back many years. The warmth of that community, the warmth of that hand in that cold, cold house yesterday morning, always warmed my heart and quite frankly always warmed my grandfather's. My grandfather grew up in the Webster House Orphanage. The first peck of affection came when he was adopted by Mr. Woodburn and Mrs. Woodburn. And unfortunately she died a few years later and he was returned to the orphanage and in 1948 he found this home and this home settled his nerves and gave him roots that he never had. And I have that same feeling about my home town. I always had an interest in politics and this town conspired to support my interest and involvement. I was invited to be a ballot clerk, vote, count election night results before I was old enough to vote, and at eighteen I became a supervisor of the checklist so I could register kids to vote. A little while later I was elected to the Constitutional Convention, came to Concord represent my community. And all this while people who didn't agree with me, who thought my ideas were impractical, conservative Republicans like Harold Burns who held this seat and who I had the bad judgment of running against, but he fixed me by beating me and remained my friend all his life and a mentor. I wish those days were still with us. And as a civics teacher I wanted my students to believe in democracy. But more important I want them to participate in democracy, to care enough about the rules of the game to participate. But the notion of domicile is something that I think is lost in our society today. The origins of those words, domicile has an origin, where you come from matters, substantial connection in other word use, substantial connection to place, to land, our agrarian Jefferson notion. Residency is where you put your head down, domicile is where you put your roots down. It's a difference between a home and a house. It's hard to understand our modern transient nearly nomadic world, where people don't even know the names of their great-grandparents, not to mention their stories. I wonder how they get through the tough times if you don't know where your family was and how they overcome their challenges.

Our country was formed with the spiritual connection to the land, yet today, the last three years I've live in my ancestral home, I've owned it for seventeen years and I've lived there for three. And I want to basically ask, I'll give you two stories, two people. The first is my son, my son John, who is twenty-three years old and between him, between his mother and myself, we've moved around a lot. Thirteen homes before he turned twenty-three, but through sixteen of those years the Woodburn house, my grandparents' house was the only solid thing, building in his home, since he was a little kid, was the place that we went to, place we had historical connections to. And in 2016 he got interested in politics, never was interested when his father was running but got interested in Bernie Sanders for some reason and registered to vote in his, where he was going to college. Now I wish he would have registered in Whitefield, I would have had a better story to tell you, but he chose to do that in spite of that long connection he chose to participate in the democracy, in the college town that he was living in in Pennsylvania. And I want to tell you another story, and I'm not going to tell you the name because I want to protect her but trust me it's a good source. A hundred year old woman grew up in the neighboring town of Lancaster, family deeply rooted in the community and the history of her town, known as a local historian correspondence and really an amazing, amazing woman. And come to the point where she couldn't live at home and she moved to Whitefield to be in a nursing home and for her, I don't know if people can understand this today, the idea of becoming a resident, or becoming engaged in a different community than the one you have deep, deep roots is very troubling and difficult. And I talked to the supervisor of the checklist; I said did you take her name off? He said, of course not, we wouldn't take her name off the checklist, she's been here all her life, family's been here all her life. So how did we measure who should make this decision; where one chooses to vote in terms of the domicile, their connection to their property to their place, the place where they come from? Now I would just ask you if domicile is the same reason why I spent money that I don't have to fix a ceiling in my grandparents' house because for sixty years friends and relatives wrote their name on the ceiling and I got stuck having to fix it because I couldn't let it fall down. And it's the same reason that I keep that old rhubarb patch out back behind the barn, because my grandfather planted that. That's domicile. This world, this transient world where people are moving all the time, don't forget, these things matter. Maybe more to rural people than other folks but these things matter and let's not rip up the history that Senator Watters talked about and how people are connected to their communities to their places and let them be the determination of their success. Now this is just a sly cynical political ploy to stop progress from happening, to keep young people away from our democracy by placing a de facto poll tax. It's a ruse built on the notion, the myth made by Governor Sununu that there were buses of people coming into New Hampshire and voting and then picked up and expanded by President Trump who claims that he won New Hampshire because of massive voter fraud. New Hampshire does democracy better than any place in the world, and our first in the nation primary is a beacon of hope that we do it right in the local little hamlets of New Hampshire, from Dixville throughout the rest of the state of New Hampshire, we do democracy right here, and it's locally driven and we need to cherish our values, cherish our traditions and don't just throw this thing out. Let's vote this thing down, let's do the right thing. Thank you very much, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Gray.)

SENATOR GRAY: Thank you, Mister President. One of the things that I find interesting being in the Senate is the imagination that it takes. One of the things that we have to do is when we disagree with things we have to figure out a reason why. Taking some of the notes that I did today, we talked about article 11 in the State Constitution and talking about the elections should be free and open was also referred to by one of the other speakers. But there's a second sentence in that that the original speaker didn't bother. The first one: "All elections are to be free, and every inhabitant of the state 18 years of age and upwards shall have an equal right to vote in any election." Period. The second sentence is: "Every person shall be considered an inhabitant for the purposes of voting in the town, ward or unincorporated place where he has his domicile."

When you look at that, that second part of that part of the Constitution is very important. You can't just be there, going back to what the good Senator from District 1 said. You can't just show up one night as the good Senator from District 4 said. You have to establish your domicile, but what does that mean? Well, one of the things that we've heard about, and I receive many phone calls on, is students. Students can't vote if we pass this. Well, again I go back to the election law book I mean we need not everyone's got one of these but all of this is in the RSAs and I'm looking at RSA 654:1. And the title of that is Voters/Office Holders and if I look at sub-paragraph 1 of that it specifically talks to students. A student of any institution of learning may lawfully claim domicile for voting purposes in New Hampshire, in the New Hampshire town, city which he or she lives while attending such institution of learning if the student claims domicile, if their claim of domicile otherwise meets the requirements of the RSA above. So okay. RSA specifically tells them they can claim domicile. Interesting.

So, what do we do then? Well we talk about auto registration. Why auto registration, because it could be very expensive can't it? We have a tax on auto registration. I don't know about you but all the time my children were going to school, whether in state or out of state, cars were registered in my name. Kids couldn't afford them, but no matter what state that car had to be registered, but no matter what state if they had a driver's license and they wanted to maintain that driver's license, they had to have a driver's license.

Now when we look at the bill, the bill, in section 2 of the bill talks about resident, inhabitant and residence or residency. And it specifically talks about one of the items that are in the *Goud* decision, and that is the permanence, okay. It's that the current law and those words are crossed out. If you look at 21:6-a and let me find it, "for the indefinite future" which are the words that the court took exception to and said, yes there is a difference between domicile and residency and if there is a difference that's why you can't put that paragraph on the voter registration form; at least that's the way I interpret what they say. So, one of the things that we did was just say okay, we can take those words out. We can make residence or residency and domicile and inhabitant, and those words have a much closer definition. But remember the things that we've heard in all of the phone calls, all of the other things that we've talked about is it's going to stop students from voting. It's not going to stop students from voting; they can claim their domicile. RSA 654:1, subparagraph I-a. It's right there. It's not going to stop them.

The military, I haven't figured out yet how the military got involved in this. Maybe if we go back and say well gee, under SB 3 which people are talking about, which is really a smoke screen; it's...we'll go find something they really hate, and we'll say that it affects that, or that affects this bill. That's not the case. It doesn't affect the military at all. The one person that did call me up early in this process said to me, well you know, I change duty stations a lot and because of that I don't spend amount of time in one particular place or another and so I need, you know, residency. I said well this bill doesn't have anything to do with residency. Doesn't have anything that would affect a military person that wouldn't affect a regular person. In fact, there are special laws in the federal level that would make sure that that person can vote. Military person overseas, they can vote by email. Wow, that's a thing a lot of people don't know about.

So, half of the conversation from two of our speakers I thought was actually speaking on our side. Domicile, yes, we believe that domicile is a special place. It is a place where you participate, where you choose to participate. And the word choose, that's another word that I want to go back to the definition too. Says, again, reading through it, "demonstrates a current intent to designate as his or her," and the same thing in the paragraph above. Who is the one that's choosing New Hampshire? It's that person who decides they want to vote here. They are telling us that they want too. We should respect their decision but remember this is the government of the people by the people and for the people. If they are going to participate they should participate. Thank you.

(The Chair recognized Senator Kahn.)

SENATOR KAHN: Thank you, Mister President. I rise because I think we create ambiguities in some of our definitions. I feel that here we're creating more ambiguity than we're creating clarity. It's around the words of "through all his or her actions." "All his or her actions."

So, I want to set up a scenario for you and this has to do with a college student. And that college student is dependent on financial aid as to where they attend school. Financial aid, fast of forms, many of you have filled them out. You know that it's dependent on a parental income. A parent has to claim that student on that form on their income tax. Perfectly legal, they can do that. Through all his or her actions, is that student now, because they haven't become emancipated from their parents, that their parents are in some way still contributing to their college education? But now they come to a college in New Hampshire. In fact, most of the students that attend colleges in New Hampshire are coming from out of state; and what do we say to that student when he comes? Every college president that I know, and I know a lot, everyone will say, first day that they come to the campus, you are now a member of this community. We expect you to participate in this community, abide by the laws of this community, participate and become active citizens and engaged in your community. Those are the high principles that we try to establish. That's how you maintain balance and order and commitment to a place. That student has made a commitment to that place. They have established where they want to be, and that commitment forms.

One of the great attractions of New Hampshire is as many have said today, it's that we are so politically aware. It's that we encourage political participation; candidates to come here, the first in the nation primary, this is an exciting place to live. It's an exciting place to participate. I

can think of so many out-of-state students who've been in my life, who continue to be in my life, who are now residents and contributing to schools as teachers, principals, in the hospitals as nurses, in the banks as banking managers, in an insurance company, in a wholesale grocery company. These are the people who made a commitment when they were eighteen, yeah at sixteen they got a driver's license, at eighteen they made a commitment: I'm going to school; and along that path they said, you know, I've bought in. The commitment I'm making to this campus, to this community, to this state is something I want to validate and demonstrate through my ability to vote in this state, which we've said exists.

It's the ambiguities we've set up that challenge whether am I or am I not. And I believe that in this bill with those few words through all of his or her actions, we're setting up more ambiguity. I think we can do better. I don't think this is the right time and the right way in which to clarify voting rights. I don't think it does that and I will certainly encourage my colleagues to vote against it.

(The Chair recognized Senator Birdsell.)

SENATOR BIRDELL: Thank you, Mister President. I have to agree with the Senator from District 10 that when people come here, they become a part of the community, which is why I put this bill in. Based on the *Goyard* decision, the *Goyard* decision made a two-tier system. We have tier one: that is non-resident, domiciled, eligible to vote, and hold office. You have tier two: who is a resident, who is also domiciled, who is eligible to vote, and hold office. But the tier two, the resident, is the only one that is going to be required to live under the, live by the laws of New Hampshire.

So, for me we have a have and a have not system, and if you consider the fact that registering your car is considered a poll tax, then am I being told that only residents have to pay a poll tax? That is a ridiculous argument as far as I'm concerned. This is not equality under the law.

And based on the info from the secretary of state, the more our election system is clarified, the more participation we show in this state. Our participation rate has substantially increased over the years because of our clarifying of our laws and when you talk about voter fraud, do I believe in voter fraud? I don't know, but I do know that the secretary of state is in the process of looking into potentially several hundred individuals with the same name voting in two different locations on the same election. So, for me clarification is very important. I think SB 372 does that and I ask my colleagues for their support. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Feltes.)

SENATOR FELTES: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I know everybody wants to go to lunch and we've beaten this up pretty good, but I just wanted to respond to two words and themes that came up. One is trust and one is imagination.

Imagination: I don't think you need to be Thurgood Marshal to imagine the constitutional lawsuit that's going to come if this bill is passed and is signed by Governor Sununu. And I don't see a fiscal note on the bill, but just like Senate Bill 3, our resources at the attorney general's office are going to defending Senate Bill 3 and they're going to be going to defend this bill too, when shouldn't those resources be dedicated to investigating allegations of potential voter fraud or enforcing our existing election

laws, lobbying laws and campaign finance laws? I think that's where our resources should go. Don't see a fiscal note, we know it's coming, you don't have to imagine it, there is a credible plan.

Trust: I trust the City Clerk in Concord. I trust the election workers in Concord, Hopkinton, Henniker and Warner. I trust our local poll workers. I trust the hundreds of people around our state who volunteer their time on Election Day to make this the best democracy on the planet. I trust them. And you know what? The rankings have us as one of the cleanest, best run elections in the country. I trust the process and I trust our democracy. So let's not do this, let's have trust and faith in the people who implement our democracy and do it in such a good way. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment.

A roll call was requested by Senator Birdsell, seconded by Senator Sanborn.

The following Senators voted Yes: Giuda, Bradley, Gray, French, Ward, Sanborn, Daniels, Avard, Carson, Reagan, Birdsell, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: Woodburn, Watters, Kahn, Lasky, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Soucy, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 14 - Nays: 9. Adopted.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment.

A roll call was requested by Senator Sanborn, seconded by Senator Giuda.

The following Senators voted Yes: Giuda, Bradley, Gray, French, Ward, Sanborn, Daniels, Avard, Carson, Reagan, Birdsell, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: Woodburn, Watters, Kahn, Lasky, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Soucy, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 14 - Nays: 9. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SB 49, relative to permits for solid waste facilities.

Interim Study, Vote 4-0. Senator Fuller Clark for the committee.

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Excuse me for one moment. Thank you, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 49 be Interim Study. The issue presented by this bill has been addressed between the stakeholders and the staff of the Department of Environmental Services through rulemaking. The Energy and Natural Resources Committee ask for your support for the motion of Interim Study while rulemaking is being taken under consideration. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted.

PRESIDENT MORSE: And let me be clear on House Bill 372. I ordered it to Third Reading.

SB 195-FN-L, relative to fees for operation of a heating and agitation device in public waters.

Interim Study, Vote 4-0. Senator Feltes for the committee.

SENATOR FELTES: Thank you, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 195-FN be Interim Study. This bill would have raised the fee structure for the operation of a heating and agitation device in public waters. The Energy and Natural Resources Committee asks for your support for the motion of Interim Study. Thank you.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted. HB 225-FN, relative to information collection concerning electric renewable portfolio standards. Interim Study, Vote 4-0. Senator Bradley for the committee.

SENATOR BRADLEY: Thank you very much, Mister President. I ask the body to overturn the motion of Interim Study so that I can introduce a subsequent amendment of refer back to committee for the purposes of consideration of an amendment to this bill that was proposed during the Christmas break by the PUC.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Senator Bradley, I believe what you want to do is refer HB 225 back to the committee and that does have to come out by the fourth legislative day. Is that your motion?

SENATOR BRADLEY: Yes, it is.

Senator Bradley moved Re-refer to Committee.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Re-refer to Committee. Adopted.

HB 337, relative to municipal regulations of small wind energy systems. Ought to Pass, Vote 3-1. Senator Bradley for the committee.

SENATOR BRADLEY: Thank you again, Mister President. I move House Bill 337 Ought to Pass. This bill aligns state and municipal standards for acceptable noise levels for wind energy systems to a single standard. The site evaluation committee adopted rules in 2015 that specify a sound level on wind systems shall not exceed 45 decibels during daytime and 40 decibels during the night time hours. This bill would place those rules in statute. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee asks for your support of the motion of Ought to Pass. Thank you.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

HB 342, establishing a commission to study the transition of certain regulatory authority to the department of environmental services from the Environmental Protection Agency.

Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 4-0. Senator Fuller Clark for the committee.

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you, Mister President. I move House Bill 342 be Inexpedient to Legislate. This bill establishes a commission to study the transition of certain regulatory authority from the Environmental Protection Agency to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services. House Bill 342 is identical to Senate Bill 121 which was passed in the last legislative session. Senate Bill 121 created a national pollutant discharge elimination system study commission. This commission examines whether the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services should assume authority over the national pollutant discharge elimination system from the EPA and how that might be accomplished. The commission has completed its work and filed a report with recommended legislation for the upcoming session. The Energy and Natural Resources Committee asks for your support for the motion of Inexpedient to Legislate on House Bill 342. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Inexpedient to Legislate. Adopted.

Recess. Out of recess.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

HB 561-FN, relative to contributions by retirement system employers for certain full-time positions changed to part-time or interim employment and relative to enforcement of provisions concerning retired members working part-time after retirement.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 3-2. Senator Carson for the committee.

Senate Executive Departments and Administration

December 5, 2017

2017-2549s

10/08

Amendment to HB 561-FN

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

AN ACT relative to part-time employment of a retirement system retiree by a participating employer.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Retirement System; Definition; Part-Time. Amend RSA 100-A:1, XXX-IV to read as follows:

XXXIV. "Part-time" for purposes of employment of a retired member of the New Hampshire retirement system but excepting per diem court security officers and court bailiffs, means employment [~~during a calendar year~~] by one or more **participating** employers of the retired member which shall not exceed [~~32 hours in each normal calendar week. Employment in some instances may exceed 32 hours in any normal calendar week provided that in such case, the part-time employment of the retired member shall not exceed 1,300 hours in a calendar year, so long as such part-time employment does not occur outside of a 5-consecutive-month period in any 12-month period.~~] **1,040 hours in a calendar year. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no retired member shall be employed on a part-time basis by any participating employer for a period of 60 days from the member's effective date of retirement.**

2 Restoration to Service; Working After Retirement. Amend RSA 100-A:7 to read as follows:

100-A:7 [~~Restoration to Service~~] **Working After Retirement; Exceeding Part-time Hourly Limit.**

I. [~~If a disability beneficiary or any other beneficiary is~~] **Any retired member returning to work for a participating employer in a position requiring mandatory membership pursuant to RSA 100-A:3 shall be** restored to service[;] **and** the [beneficiary's] **retiree's** retirement allowance shall cease, the [beneficiary] **retiree** shall again become a member of the retirement system and the [beneficiary] **retiree** shall contribute at the percentage payable pursuant to RSA 100-A:16, I(a). Anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, any credit for membership service and for any prior service on the basis of which the [beneficiary's] **retired member's** creditable service was computed at the time of [the beneficiary's] **his or her** former retirement shall be restored to full force and effect; upon subsequent retirement, the [beneficiary] **retiree** shall receive a retirement allowance based on [the beneficiary's] **his or her** combined creditable service and [the member's] average final compensation.

II. **Any retired member who, in any calendar year, works part-time for one or more participating employers and exceeds the**

maximum permitted hours as provided in RSA 100-A:1, XXXIV, shall forfeit the state annuity portion of his or her retirement allowance, and any allocable cost of living adjustments, with such forfeiture commencing as soon as administratively feasible in the next calendar year and continuing for a period of 12 months.

3 Annual Notice Required. Amend RSA 100-A:7-a to read as follows:

100-A:7-a Certain Part-Time Employment; Notice Required. The retirement system shall annually provide written notice to all retired members of the retirement system of the [hourly] limitations on part-time employment as defined in RSA 100-A:1, XXXIV and the potential effect that exceeding such hourly limitations could have on the retired member's retirement benefits, including restoration to service as required in RSA [100-A:7] ***100-A:7, I and the forfeiture of the state annuity portion of his or her retirement allowance for exceeding the maximum permitted part-time hours under RSA 100-A:7, II.***

4 Retirement System; Employer Reports. Amend RSA 100-A:16, VII(a) to read as follows:

VII.(a) Every employer shall report to the retirement system [monthly] ***annually***, in a format provided by the retirement system, all compensation paid by, ***and the total hours worked for***, the employer [to retired members] ***by each retired member*** of the retirement system, including the name of, and the total hours worked, for each retired member of the retirement system, except that an employer shall not include in the report the compensation and hours worked by a retiree for serving as an elected state official or as an elected official of a political subdivision in either a group I or group II position.

5 Application to Existing Employment Contracts. The amendments to the provisions of RSA 100-A made by this act shall not apply to service after retirement by a retired member pursuant to a valid employment contract effective as of the effective date of this act, but shall apply upon the expiration of such employment contract.

6 Repeal. RSA 100-A:7-b, relative to an emergency exception from the weekly part-time limit on retiree employment, is repealed.

7 Effective Date. This act shall take effect January 1, 2019.

2017-2549s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill changes the limit on part-time employment of a retirement system retiree to an annual 1,040 hourly limit and prohibits part-time employment in the first 60 days after retirement. The bill also establishes a penalty for retired members' exceeding the annual part-time hourly limit.

This bill is a request of the decennial retirement commission under RSA 100-A:57.

(The Chair recognized Senator Bradley.)

SENATOR BRADLEY: Thank you, Mister President. I move an even higher motion than the committee motion is to Rerefer House Bill 561 back to committee for purposes of having a public hearing. So that's what I move.

Senator Bradley moved Re-refer to Committee.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Re-refer to Committee. Adopted.

FINANCE

SB 219-FN-A, relative to a one-time allowance for certain state retirees. Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 4-2. Senator Giuda for the committee.

SENATOR GIUDA: Thank you, Mister President and members of the Senate. Rather than vote Inexpedient to Legislate, I would move that we vote that motion down and pass a motion to Interim Study this bill. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Carson.)

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you very much, Mister President. I rise in favor of the motion of Interim Study. I sat on the Decennial Commission as well as my colleague from District 4, and this was one of the areas that was identified by the commission as it needs work. We haven't paid a COLA to our employees, retired employees since 2012, and we need to figure out a way to do this; and I think an Interim Study motion is appropriate so that way we can go ahead, we can continue to work on this, talk with the interested parties and be prepared for the next session so it can be part of the budget discussion. Thank you very much, Mister President.

PRESIDENT MORSE: Thank you, Senator Carson. The parliamentary situation is to get to Interim Study you would have to vote down Inexpedient to Legislate.

(The Chair recognized Senator D'Allesandro.)

SENATOR D'ALLESANDRO: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I will support the motion that's the replacement motion and say to my colleagues that when Senator Downing and I sat beside each other here in this Senate we brought forth a proposal, and that's the last time it was done, to give a one time, let's call it a stipend to the state employees. We gave them a \$1,000 at the time. We did it because of the fact that COLAs hadn't been given for a long, long period of time and given the new methodology for getting a COLA, it's got to go through the entire legislature to pass, and that's not a highly probable situation.

But in looking at the numbers, I just want to tell my colleagues if you retired prior to 1980, your average benefit is \$13,797.37. That's your retirement benefit; this includes group 1 and group 2. That was a question that was brought forth. From the period 1981 to 1990 your benefit is \$16,012.77. If you retired between 1991 and 2000, your benefit is \$18,465.06. If you retired between 2001 and 2010, your benefit is \$19,758.73. If you retired 2011 and later, your benefit is \$21,684.59. For all of the years, all of the years the average retirement benefit is \$19,943.66.

And remember that a significant group of these people don't get social security and they have to partially pay for health benefits, so I think it's worth looking at. It's certainly worth looking at at this time and I applaud the work of Senator Carson in trying to move this forward. It's really important that we help the most needy people; they really need our help. I mean, we have 171 people whose average retirement is \$13,000 a year. The average income, U.S. wide, for a family, the average family is \$55,000; so think of that retirement benefit in contrast to that. So it's something we have to work on. Thank you, Mister President.

Recess. Out of recess.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

(The Chair recognized Senator Woodburn.)

SENATOR WOODBURN: I'd like to introduce my daughter who has just returned after six months in Australia, including a week or so in Bali while the volcano was erupting and we're very happy to have Molly Woodburn with us. My daughter, welcome to the Senate, Molly.

(The Chair recognized Senator Feltes.)

SENATOR FELTES: Thank you, Mister President. Just briefly, this is the poorest of the poor, state retirees, and who haven't seen an increase, as the Dean said, in a very, very long period of time. Many of whom live in my own neighborhood in the south end of Concord, who are struggling to get by, afford heat, basic necessities like medicine, rent, shelter and have dedicated their entire lives to service to the state of New Hampshire. And so, I feel strongly that my good friend from District 14 that her bill, although it may not go as far as some folks would like, it provides some modest relief to those who need it most. And I would hope that at some point this body will embrace some support for our retirees. Doesn't sound like it's going to happen today, but at some point I hope we do. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Watters.)

SENATOR WATTERS: Thank you, Mister President. I want to offer my thanks to the Senator from District 14 for her tireless work on behalf of our retirees and doing something about COLAs not only through this bill but also in the Decennial Pension Commission. And, you know, just to add on what we heard from the Senator from District 20 that the average pension is \$20,000 and there's been no COLA since 2009, that buying power's down to \$17,338, and consider a lot of our pensioners do not have social security so they have not that nor the benefit of a COLA that at least social security offers. We had an email, and perhaps all of us received it: a gentleman who is a retiree with a little pension he said well, if the \$500 will just barely cover the increased cost of one of my medications. So that's the reality of where the folks in our retirement system are, and that's why the Decennial Commission voted in near unanimity to recommend that we try to do a one-time payment in the context of the next budget. So, I see the Interim Study here as a way of taking the good work that has been done so far and melding it with what we have proposed doing through the Decennial Commission that we can really, in the next budget, try to do something about this. It really, really is needed for these aging retirees. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Bradley.)

SENATOR BRADLEY: Thank you very much. I agree with what my colleagues have said in terms of House Bill 219, of which I was a co-sponsor, having led efforts in 2011 on retirement reform there were two one-time payments in 2011 and 2012, but it's been since then that there has not been a cost of living adjustment for any of our retirees. I think by having an Interim Study motion we put all of ourselves on notice that this becomes a priority in the next budget and that we have to figure out, as we've tried to figure out funding for mental health, for the opioid crisis, for DCYF, for families with a disabled child, how we're going to help our retirees. And I think that by virtue of the Interim Study motion that should put us all on notice that we need to accomplish this. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Inexpedient to Legislate. Failed.

Senator Giuda moved Refer to Interim Study.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted. SB 240-FN-L, relative to the monitoring and treatment of contaminated wells.

Interim Study, Vote 5-1. Senator Daniels for the committee.

SENATOR DANIELS: Thank you, Mister President. I move Interim Study on Senate Bill 240-FN-LOCAL. This bill may require routine testing of private wells if a certain level of contaminants is found. The Department of Environmental Services states there are more than 250,000 private wells in New Hampshire. If the responsible party is identified as a source of the contaminants, Senate Bill 240 requires the party to either treat the water or provide an alternative source of drinking water. DES may however require periodic monitoring, even though the concentration of the contaminant does not exceed an existing ambient ground water quality standard. As the New Hampshire Drinking Water and Groundwater Advisory Commission is working on similar matters and has already made proposals to address local and statewide water issues the Senate Finance Committee recommends Interim Study for Senate Bill 240 and asks for your support. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Feltes.)

SENATOR FELTES: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President I encourage this body to vote down Interim Study, so we can do a substitute motion of Ought to Pass. I respect the comments from my friend from District 11. I will note that the Groundwater Commission of which the Senate President is the Chair and I serve on, is in my view doing good work. However, it doesn't deal with the issue of when polluters have been identified to have caused contaminants in wells, what happens then. That's what this bill does. Senate Bill 240 which is sponsored by my friend from District 24, my friend from District 3, my friend from District 23, and my friend from District 21 have sponsored this piece of legislation to do exactly that. It requires DES to identify the polluters; to then say to the polluters, you've got to pay for the monitoring of these wells; and then if there's an escalating trim line of the contaminants in the well, pay to provide some alternative water supply to the folks who need it. It's not unlike, Mister President, what happened with DES and Saint-Gobain on a voluntary basis. And DES' testimony if you read it says that this is largely what they do already. So, what this does is codify what DES largely does already so that there's some statutory teeth to dealing with, perhaps, a polluter who will not provide alternative water supply like Saint-Gobain, or not pay for monitoring testing of wells like Saint-Gobain did. That's very important; very, very important. So, Mister President, I'm hopeful that we can vote down this motion of Interim Study and move forward with this bill. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator D'Allesandro.)

SENATOR D'ALLESANDRO: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President the only entity that's responsible now for replacing a well when it's contaminated is the state; and it's DOT. When I served on the council, when we had plowing that disrupted wells that were close to the road, we replaced those wells because they were contaminated. The state assumed and fulfilled that responsibility. All of us know that the majority of people in the state of New Hampshire are on wells. There's a significant, significant number on wells. We also know that contaminants abound as we speak, and that's a result of things that have happened in this state over the years. The contamination is highly problematic in terms

of what it does to the individual's health and the ramifications that occur to the individual are very, very costly. Think of how they affect the chain in terms of health. So, we recognize our responsibility as a state.

And how many thousands of miles of road do we have that we plow every time we have a storm? We're talking about a storm tomorrow night. That storm, if it's six or eight inches, it's going to be plowed. There will be salt on the roads and it's better than it used to be when we had an abundance of salt, but it's still going to be there. And if a well gets contaminated, and remember a lot of people live very close to those roads, we're going to pay for those. We are going to replace them and we are going to pay for them. So, think of that.

What's wrong with others bearing that same responsibility? Shouldn't everybody be responsible for actions? Saint-Gobain ponied up. Sure they ponied up because they knew they were in deep trouble. Very deep trouble and they also had deep pockets; very deep pockets.

But indeed, it's a problem, and it's a problem that's been recognized by the majority leader and others sitting in this, Senator from District 24 and others recognize that it's a problem and have been on committees over the years that have recognized this problem. And the problem does not go away; the problem remains. That is something that we are going to have to deal with. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Giuda.)

SENATOR GIUDA: Thank you, Mister President. This bill is good in principle, it fails in execution. We have 240,000 wells in the state and no way to fund the testing. It goes too far, it's a bridge too far. It enables DES to preemptively start looking for the possibility and to require remediation if they find something that doesn't even rise to the threshold of a problem. It's a bridge too far. So I think this bill needs to be reworked and I would recommend we stick with the committee recommendation. Thank you.

(The Chair recognized Senator Innis.)

SENATOR INNIS: Thank you, Mister President. This bill as written doesn't require the DES to go out and seek contaminated wells. If you read it, it indicates that upon receiving information that drinking water is contaminated, then the monitoring would begin. So it's not DES that is seeking this out, rather the information comes to them and then the process begins. So, it may not be quite so intrusive as it appears. Thank you.

Recess. Out of recess.

Senator Bradley moved Re-refer to Committee.

Recess. Out of recess.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

(The Chair recognized Senator Feltes for a parliamentary inquiry.)

SENATOR FELTES: Thank you, Mister President. Does the motion to Re-refer mean that this bill needs to come out of Senate Finance by the fourth session day?

PRESIDENT MORSE: Yes.

(The Chair recognized Senator Feltes.)

SENATOR FELTES: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I support the motion of Re-refer. I know my colleagues on Senate Finance

are committed to working together to move this bill and because of that commitment to work in good faith to move this bill I support the motion to Re-refer. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Re-refer to Committee. Adopted.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SB 63, relative to record management of abuse and neglect reports.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 4-0. Senator Bradley for the committee.

Health and Human Services

November 28, 2017

2017-2532s

05/10

Amendment to SB 63

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

AN ACT relative to record management of abuse and neglect reports and establishing a pilot program and making an appropriation therefor.

Amend the bill by replacing all after section 2 with the following:

3 Child Protection Act; Records Management of Abuse and Neglect Reports; Pilot Program Established. There is hereby established a pilot program to assess the cost and feasibility of the statewide electronic storage of abuse and neglect records as required by RSA 169-C:35-a. Under the pilot program, the department of health and human services shall scan and store electronic copies of its records of screened-out, closed unfounded, and closed founded reports from a selected district office or offices. On or before November 1, 2018, the department shall provide a report to the house and senate committees with jurisdiction over health and human services and the house and senate finance committees containing its assessment of the pilot program and the projected costs and feasibility of expanding the program statewide.

4 Department of Health and Human Services; Division for Children, Youth and Families; Classified Positions Established. The following classified positions are hereby established in the department of health and human services, division for children, youth, and families:

I. Program assistant I, at labor grade 12

II. Program assistant I, at labor grade 12

5 Department of Health and Human Services; Division for Children, Youth and Families; Classified Positions Established. Subject to approval by the fiscal committee of the general court, the following classified positions are hereby established in the department of health and human services, division for children, youth and families:

I. Program assistant I, at labor grade 12

II. Program assistant I, at labor grade 12

6 Department of Health and Human Services; Appropriation. The sum of \$24,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, and the sum of \$156,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, are hereby appropriated to the department of health and human services for the purpose of establishing the pilot program under section 3 of this act. This appropriation is in addition to any other funds appropriated to the department of health and human services. The governor is authorized to draw a warrant for said sums out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

7 Effective Date.

I. Section 5 of this act shall take effect January 1, 2019.

II. The remainder of this act shall take effect upon its passage.

2017-2532s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill revises the record retention requirements for founded, unfounded, and screened-out reports of abuse or neglect; establishes a pilot program regarding electronic storage of abuse and neglect records and makes an appropriation to fund the program; and establishes certain classified positions within the department of health and human services.

SENATOR BRADLEY: Thank you, Mister President. Senate Bill 63 revises the record retention requirements for founded, unfounded and screened out reports of abuse and neglect of children in New Hampshire. The retention of screened out reports would extend to seven years. The retention of unfounded reports would extend to ten years and founded reports would now be retained indefinitely. The Division of Children, Youth and Family uses these reports to establish patterns of behavior in cases of abuse and neglect. It is important to make sure the department has the resources they need to protect children. The amendment creates a pilot program where the department would scan and store records from selected district offices to make sure reports are being processed in an efficient manner. The amendment does also add two positions in 2018 to establish this program and then with the approval of the Fiscal Committee adds two more positions in 2019. I realize that there was some controversy about creating these positions. The Health and Human Services Committee put the department through their paces and came up with this pilot program approach. I know it's going to go to Finance. That's obviously appropriate. As I think all of us know, the Division of Children, Youth and Family has been a troubled agency. Retention of records to make sure that when case workers are interviewing parents and there's been past unfounded or founded with reasonable concern reports that there are these records so that the agency can do a better job of protecting our children. The Health and Human Services Committee absolutely supports the policy; we leave it to the Finance Committee to look at the finance end of this initiative. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment. Adopted.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Adopted, bill ordered to the Committee on Finance (Rule 4-5).

SB 151, relative to arbitration agreements in nursing home contracts. Interim Study, Vote 4-0. Senator Fuller Clark for the committee.

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you very much, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 151 be referred to Interim Study. This bill prohibits a nursing facility from requiring that a patient sign a mandatory arbitration agreement prior to admission and receiving medical care. There is still significant disagreement among the stakeholders regarding this legislation. With many unanswered questions remaining the committee felt the best course of action would be to refer this bill to Interim Study to allow the stakeholders an opportunity to find compromise on this important issue. Please support the committee's recommendation of Refer to Interim Study. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted.

SB 154, making oral contraceptives available without a prescription. Interim Study, Vote 4-0. Senator Fuller Clark for the committee.

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you very much, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 154 to Interim Study. This bill would allow pharmacies to dispense oral contraceptives to persons eighteen years of age or older without a prescription. There was a study commission working on this issue over the summer and legislation has been filed based on the recommendations of the commission. The Health and Human Services Committee believes it would be best to review the legislation filed based on the recommendations of the study commission in the hopes that it will answer the many questions raised on this issue. Please support the committee recommendation of Interim Study. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted.

SB 220-FN, relative to the definition of mental illness for purposes of mental health services.

Interim Study, Vote 4-0. Senator Bradley for the committee.

SENATOR BRADLEY: Thank you, Mister President. This bill would change the definition of mental illness for the purpose of involuntary commitment to include use of opioid substances. The committee supports the merits of the bill but believes there are a number of unanswered questions. First and foremost being lack of capacity for mental health and opioid abusers that voluntarily want to get treatment. And so because of the lack of capacity and other unanswered questions the committee at this time recommends Interim Study. Thank you.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted.

HB 472, permitting qualifying patients to cultivate cannabis for their own therapeutic use.

Interim Study, Vote 4-0. Senator Fuller Clark for the committee.

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you very much, Mister President. I move House Bill 472 be referred to Interim Study. This bill would allow home cultivation of cannabis for patients enrolled in the therapeutic cannabis program. The committee felt that there were too many unanswered questions, once again, surrounding the implementation and enforcement of this program to move the bill forward at this time. Interim Study would give the stakeholders an opportunity to see if there is a compromise that best balances the needs of the patients and also will ensure the safe regulation of the program. Please support the committee's recommendation of Refer to Interim Study. Thank you very much, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted.

JUDICIARY

HB 151, relative to industrial hemp as a controlled substance.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 4-1. Senator Carson for the committee.

Senate Judiciary
December 5, 2017
2017-2548s
08/03

Amendment to HB 151

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

AN ACT establishing a committee to study the feasibility of using hemp in agricultural and industrial processes and to further study the licensing, registration, and permitting of industrial hemp growers.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Committee Established. There is established a committee to study the feasibility of using hemp in agricultural and industrial processes and to further study the licensing, registration, and permitting of industrial hemp growers.

2 Membership and Compensation.

I. The members of the committee shall be as follows:

(a) Three members of the house of representatives, one of whom shall be a member of the criminal justice and public safety committee and 2 of whom shall be members of the environment and agriculture committee, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(b) One member of the senate, appointed by the president of the senate.

II. Members of the committee shall receive mileage at the legislative rate when attending to the duties of the committee.

3 Duties. The committee shall:

I. Study the feasibility of hemp usage in providing animal feed, bio-fuels, and soil conservation and restoration.

II. Further study the licensing, registration, and permitting of industrial hemp growers and allowing for the growth and processing of hemp in New Hampshire.

III. Review the Federal Industrial Hemp Farming Act of 2017, H.R. 3530, 115th Cong. (2017), along with the 2018 farm bill as they relate to New Hampshire laws.

4 Chairperson; Quorum. The members of the study committee shall elect a chairperson from among the members. The first meeting of the committee shall be called by the first-named house member. The first meeting of the committee shall be held within 45 days of the effective date of this section. Three members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

5 Report. The committee shall report its findings and any recommendations for proposed legislation to the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, the house clerk, the senate clerk, the governor, and the state library on or before November 1, 2018.

6 Effective Date. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

2017-2548s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill establishes a committee to study the feasibility of using hemp in agricultural and industrial processes and to further study the licensing, registration, and permitting of industrial hemp growers.

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you, Mister President. I move House Bill 151 Ought to Pass with Amendment. This bill will establish a committee to study the feasibility of using hemp in agricultural and industrial processes and study the licensing, registration and permitting of industrial hemp growers. The committee amended the bill to allow this legislation into a study committee in order to allow the appropriate parties to come together to examine the issue. The hemp industry is one that continues to expand, and it is affected by various factors including federal regula-

tion. Therefore, it is our duty as legislators to further study this issue from all sides. Due to the growing nature of this issue and the need to determine how this would affect New Hampshire specifically, the majority of the committee asks for your support in the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment on House Bill 151. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment. Adopted.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

SB 172-FN, relative to dams on residential property.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator Gray for the committee.

Public and Municipal Affairs

November 14, 2017

2017-2529s

08/10

Amendment to SB 172-FN

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

AN ACT relative to non-menace dams.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Menace Dams. Amend RSA 482:12, I to read as follows:

I. It shall be the duty of the department from time to time to cause all dams in the state which, by reason of their condition, height or location, may be a menace to the public safety to be inspected by competent engineers. ***A dam that is classified as a non-menace structure as of February 20, 1981 shall retain such status until the department determines conditions downstream have changed since the dam was classified that warrant reclassification or until such reconstruction of the dam is needed requiring a permit to reconstruct the dam.***

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

2017-2529s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill requires that certain dams shall not be declared a menace unless the department of environmental services determines that there has been a change in conditions downstream.

SENATOR GRAY: Thank you, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 172 Ought to Pass with Amendment. This bill is a result of the classic battle between new regulations and long standing conditions within New Hampshire. There are multiple dams on private property that have been evaluated and classified as a non-menace structure by the Department of Environmental Services. Recently new regulations threatened to force these New Hampshire residents to adhere to new and unnecessary regulations. Under this bill, dams that have been evaluated as non-menace structures before February 1981 will be able to retain that status unless the department has determined that conditions down the stream have been altered significantly. This will relieve the dam owners of undue burden of new regulations. Furthermore, the bill amended requires the Department of Environmental Services to cause all dams in the state that may

be a menace to public safety to be inspected by engineers. Please join the committee on Public and Municipal Affairs in support of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment. Adopted.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

HB 121, relative to the maximum optional fee for transportation improvements charged by municipalities when collecting motor vehicle registration fees.

Ought to Pass, Vote 3-2. Senator Woodburn for the committee.

SENATOR WOODBURN: Thank you, Mister President. I move House Bill 121 Ought to Pass. This bill increases the maximum optional fee for transportation improvements that may be charged by municipalities when collecting motor vehicle registration fees. This fee increase adjusts the maximum amount to account for inflation. This is enabling legislation, it gives municipalities the option to increase the fee which is collected at the local level; and used for local improvement projects. Communities rely on this revenue source when the state aid is not enough to cover certain transportation projects. Please support the committee recommendation of Ought to Pass. Thank you, Mister President.

Senator Woodburn offered a Floor Amendment.

Sen. Woodburn, Dist 1

December 19, 2017

2018-0011s

03/05

Floor Amendment to HB 121

Amend the bill by replacing section 2 with the following:

2 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

SENATOR WOODBURN: Thank you, Mister President. I have a very simple amendment here just of the, change the effective date to the present as opposed to the past.

The question is on the adoption of the Floor Amendment. Adopted.

(The Chair recognized Senator Kahn.)

SENATOR KAHN: Just like to point out. Thank you, Mister President. I'd like to point out on this bill that this is merely an opt in; that when you go through the statute for 261 there are lots of ways in which both towns and municipalities have to hold public hearings. Towns have to bring this to a vote of the town, municipalities do the hearing, they vote as they would vote on anything else that is permitted giving them authority by the state. So, I have towns in my district that are at zero. I have towns that in my district have been at \$5 for a long time and have just recently, in another town that has just recently put it on the ballot and brought it to \$5. I think towns are all over the place on this depending on their local needs and what they're able to raise through taxation and what they're able to raise through this mechanism and their constituencies have the opportunity to vote. Finally, if any town is upset with the fact that these dollars are not being spent in the right way, there's opportunity to rescind this through a vote. So, I'd encourage us to look at this as something to give some local options to road improvements and that we ought to pass.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment.

A roll call was requested by Senator Sanborn, seconded by Senator Avarð.

The following Senators voted Yes: Woodburn, Watters, Ward, Kahn, Lasky, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Reagan, Soucy, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark.

The following Senators voted No: Giuda, Bradley, Gray, French, Sanborn, Daniels, Avarð, Carson, Birdsell, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 11 - Nays: 12. Failed.

Senator Bradley moved Refer to Interim Study.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted.

TRANSPORTATION

SB 178-FN, relative to motor vehicle registration transfer credits.

Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 5-0. Senator Birdsell for the committee.

SENATOR BIRDSSELL: Thank you, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 178-FN Inexpedient to Legislate. This bill allows a refund for a leased vehicle registration transfer which shortens the registration period. Currently, when a person leases a new vehicle and registers it in a different month than the month in which their previous vehicle was registered the credit or excess funds are not refunded to the person but are instead placed in the municipalities' general fund. The committee has been informed that the Department of Safety and the Town Clerk's Association are working together to write new legislation so that a late bill may be introduced regarding the ability to transfer all of the customers credits in similar situations. Therefore, all members of the Transportation Committee ask for your support in the motion of Inexpedient to Legislate on Senate Bill 178-FN so that alternative legislation may be introduced. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Fuller Clark for a question of Senator Birdsell.)

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you very much for taking my question. I just wanted to have you re-affirm that there is going to be ongoing efforts to solve this situation so that an individual who paid excess dollars is, currently has no way to be refunded yet that those monies remain with the municipality instead. So, it's my understanding that we all agree that this is an issue that needs to be resolved, and that there will be efforts going forward to do that?

SENATOR BIRDSSELL: Thank you for the question, Senator. And yes, I'll be following up with the Department of Safety and the Town Clerk's Association within the next week to see where they are in the process and try and get a late bill in. If not, I'll look at some of the bills that are coming through Transportation to try and amend it; because the money should be going at least a credit to the owners rather than the municipalities.

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Inexpedient to Legislate. Adopted.

WAYS AND MEANS

SB 1-FN-A, reducing the rate of the business profits tax.

Interim Study, Vote 3-2. Senator Giuda for the committee.

SENATOR GIUDA: Thank you, Mister President and members of the Senate. I move Senate Bill 1 be referred to Interim Study. The bill sought to reduce the BPT from 8.2 to 7.5 percent over the next two biennia. But given the recent significant changes to the federal tax code, our obligation as a committee is to try and ensure that we have a revenue stream that doesn't get interrupted. We would strongly recommend and ask your support for a motion to Interim Study on this bill. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted. SB 75-FN, establishing a tax credit against business profits taxes for donations to career and technical education centers.

Interim Study, Vote 3-2. Senator Daniels for the committee.

SENATOR DANIELS: Thank you, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 75 be referred to Interim Study. This bill sought to establish a new tax credit against business profits tax for qualifying donations to career and technical education centers. While I understand the goal of the legislation was to try to better integrate local businesses with CTE centers, the majority of the Ways and Means Committee believes this is not the right time, as we need to take a cautious approach with regard to revenues. I therefore ask for your support for the motion of refer to Interim Study. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Watters.)

SENATOR WATTERS: Thank you, Mister President. I rise to ask the body to overturn the pending motion, so I may offer a floor amendment and a motion of Ought to Pass. This bill should be familiar to everyone, we've talked about it quite a bit and I think there's general agreement that it actually will do what it says that it should do to increase the investment of businesses and our career and technical education centers.

It would appropriate a \$500,000 tax credit against the Business and Profits Tax for three reasons: one donations of equipment. So here, like New Hampshire Ball Bearing and auto dealers have done, we could form partnerships between CTEs and area businesses so that students might get trained on the actual machinery they would be able to use if they took a job in the community at those plants.

Secondly, because we really do want to make sure that students are getting membership, mentoring and apprenticeships with businesses that would provide a tax credit for part of the personnel time that a business might give for instruction either in the CTE center or on the shop floor.

Thirdly, I think and most importantly for those communities such as Rochester that are trying to build CTE centers and sooner or later each one of our districts is on that list to renovate or build their CTEs it would let a business make a contribution towards the municipal portion of the funding needed for the CTE center. And what better way for a business to feel invested in a new CTE than to be able to help contribute and make, perhaps, equipment, provide personnel to help the CTE center.

There's not much argument that this will work and that it's a good idea and I will say that what else have we heard from the BIA at the summit or at the meeting down in Bedford about workforce development. Our businesses, particularly our manufacturers, are crying out for workers. This bill is the one thing we can do today for workforce development. It will work, it just comes out of the Career and Technical Education Advisory Committee, the director of those directors, Eric Felberg, and the directors say we can sell this. This is just what we need to cement these partner-

ships. The commissioner of the Department of Education— he knows that he can sell this as well. Businesses— Sal Vanchuck, other people who are on that committee say yes, this is what we need to leverage this.

Now, we can do this, we can do it today if I offer a floor amendment then let's put the date of the implementation out to July 1st, 2019. That'll do two things: it'll mean we'd have a year for the CTEs and the businesses to get ready to develop these programs and it will mean we'll have the context of the budget next year. So that will be that opportunity for all of the \$500,000 that this is going to use to get going. We can do it; we can overturn this motion; we can have a floor amendment to kick it out to July 1st, 2019; we can get this going and we can leave here today saying we did something for workforce development. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator D'Allesandro.)

SENATOR D'ALLESANDRO: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, in our Capital Budget we made a commitment to CTE centers because we thought it was vital. Those centers train youngsters for what they will do in the job market. With this bill they will be working on equipment that makes them immediately employable. Gets them to work. That's why we're investing in the CTE centers, we just invested significantly in Salem. We put a ton of money into the CTE center there. We're doing it in Rochester, we did it in Dover, we missed out in Whitefield. Heck, who needs it more than the North Country? These companies want people who are ready to work on the equipment that's out there. New Hampshire Ball Bearing, dying for employees, dying for machinists. The automobile industry, dying for people who can work with the new diagnostic equipment. If this equipment is donated to the CTE centers, and you get a tax break, they'll continue to do that. That's money that we, the state of New Hampshire, will not have to spend. That just makes common sense. Where's Thomas Paine when we need him? Common sense. Just seems to me if we want to get the best for the students we're training, this is an opportunity. Thank you.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. I rise in support of the motion of Interim Study, on what's going to be a common theme, so I hope I don't have to repeat myself too much. And for the record, I apologize both SB 1, SB 75 and most of them as a business owner and based upon the byzantine ethics rules we have today I feel compelled to have to say that I may or may not have a conflict but clearly, I'm still participating.

Mister President, as we heard from my colleague from District number 20, this state has made huge investments, I think he used the word huge, in Rochester, in Dover, in Salem to make schools that are up and running without a tax break. They've made investments, tens of millions of dollars and the system's working well. When I hear that if we go and make another tax cut, my colleague from District 15 uses a regular statement that a tax cut doesn't provide money, we're not spending money, but we are.

This is a math equation that I ask you all to consider; we generate about \$600 million in business tax income. We have about \$360 million of specific tax breaks, specific tax cuts for our friends. Now in full disclosure, Mister President, I have voted for some of them. I may think that I may have made a mistake in doing so, because we have a lot of talk around here on a very regular basis about specific benefits financially for specific demographical groups. We have the same conversations about

campaign finance. This is the same thing. This is providing specific groups of specific people breaks for behavior, and if we're really that concerned as I am that concerned about what we can do, \$360 million of existing specific deals for specific entities today on a \$600 million gross. Said in other words we could cut our business taxes by 50 percent if there were no special deals. How would our state look like if we had a 4 percent business profits tax? It would be remarkable around here. In addition to that Mister President, we have to remember that last year alone, the Ways and Means Committee considered a \$176 million in additional specific tax considerations for specific entities or industries on top of the 360 we already have.

We need to be careful at what point the specific tax advantages we're doing and they're all well intended Mister President, I don't want to say that they're not. But if we passed all of these we'd now be sitting on \$500 million of specific tax breaks on a revenue stream that only brings in \$600 million today. So again, it's all worthy to consider, but at some point we need to be concerned about the fiscal health and the stability and if we are going to stop providing additional tax cuts maybe it's high time we provide them to everybody equally versus picking winners and picking losers. With that Mister President, I support the motion of Interim Study. Thank you very much.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study.

A roll call was requested by Senator Woodburn, seconded by Senator Avard.

The following Senators voted Yes: Woodburn, Bradley, Gray, French, Ward, Sanborn, Daniels, Avard, Carson, Reagan, Birdsell, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: Giuda, Watters, Kahn, Lasky, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Soucy, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 14 - Nays: 9. Adopted.

MOTION OF RECONSIDERATION

Senator Bradley, having voted on the prevailing side, moved to reconsider SB 75-FN, the bill having previously been found Referred to Interim Study. Adopted.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study.

A roll call was requested by Senator Woodburn, seconded by Senator Avard.

The following Senators voted Yes: Giuda, Bradley, Gray, French, Ward, Sanborn, Daniels, Avard, Carson, Reagan, Birdsell, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: Woodburn, Watters, Kahn, Lasky, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Soucy, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 14 - Nays: 9. Adopted.

SB 76-FN-A, establishing an option to rebate the research and development tax credit against business profits taxes, and making an appropriation therefor.

Interim Study, Vote 3-2. Senator Daniels for the committee.

SENATOR DANIELS: Thank you, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 76 be referred to Interim Study. This bill seeks to provide an option to

companies qualifying for the research and development tax credit to take a rebate equal to 75 percent of the credit awarded, rather than taking the credit in the full amount. While I understand the goal of the legislation was to provide an option for those companies who may not have a BPT obligation to apply the credit to, the majority of the Ways and Means Committee believes we need to maintain the current balance with revenues and if they should improve then this bill could be revisited in the future. I therefore ask for your support for the motion of refer to Interim Study. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator D'Allesandro.)

SENATOR D'ALLESANDRO: Thank you, Mister President. I don't want to sound like a broken record, but I will. Lo and behold, we passed this bill in the last session 24-0. 24-0! Came out of committee 5-0! What did it do? Take another dance while it was away? It provides an opportunity for the state to save 25 percent, and it provides an opportunity for companies to get going, for new companies to get started. We thought so much of this that we passed it 24-0. The majority leader is on the bill. What is this, what are we doing here? What are we doing here? That gray hair gets grayer, I understand it. But we passed it 5-0, it was a good idea then; 24-0 it was a good idea and now we put it to bed; and it's an untimely death. And we can work on it again; we worked on it twice already. We passed it, with unanimous vote put it to bed. Now it's out of bed and we passed it again but now we're putting it back to bed. It seems to me there's a sleeping problem here. We got to address it. Let's wake up! What's going to wake us up? It was a good idea. Everybody voted for it. It's like apple pie, everybody loves apple pie. All of a sudden this became the worst thing in the world. My goodness gracious, my colleagues. Just a thought, as I said *Deja vu* all over again. But it was a good idea, I think it's still a good idea, hopefully my colleagues can overturn the Interim Study so that I can bring forth a motion of Ought to Pass. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, again sounding like a broken record, as a business owner and based upon our byzantine ethics laws, which I hope you change, which you'll hear me say every single time, I am compelled to say I may or may not have a conflict with this, but I'm still participating.

And to my colleague from District 20, if it truly is true, because I don't think I voted for this last time for the same reason I'm about to talk, if I did I'll ask for reconsideration from two years ago, because maybe I was sleeping during that vote and could have been, and if I was sleeping surely I must have been having a nightmare because, Mister President, although I completely appreciate what the colleague from District 20 is trying to do, he's trying to help start-up companies get access to free capital, with a 25 percent haircut. We all want small companies to grow, we all want small companies to expand, but I'm not sure it is the obligation and the role of state government to become an angel investor with no ownership or return by allowing companies to get a 75 percent cash payout when they don't actually have a tax obligation. That's what this does; they would qualify under the tax credit for the potential to get money back, but not having any obligation to offset it, this bill would look to cut them a check. Cut them a check.

The state investing in start-up companies. I'm just not sure that egg has cooked Mister President, so that's why we're asking for Interim Study.

And again, as I said, had I voted for this before it would have been my apologies. So, I ask the body to stick with the Interim Study recommendation. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Giuda.)

SENATOR GIUDA: Thank you, Mister President. I share the Dean's views on these being good programs, but they cost revenue that we currently have and would lose further. I would ask my colleagues to consider the "C" change in federal tax legislation on businesses and our obligation to maintain as best we can a stable revenue stream without interruption or change. And for that reason, although I strongly support initiatives like this, I think an abundance of caution, until the federal rules are written, and they have their impact on our economy in the state, is probably the better way to go. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Innis for a question of Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR INNIS: Thank you, Mister President. Thank you for taking my question. I'm looking at the bill and I'm trying to understand: "Each credit shall be used to offset the taxpayers tax liability within the subsequent 5 tax years, or rebated as provided in sub-paragraph (d)." Isn't it apples and apples? It's the same amount of money whether it's a tax credit or a rebate. There's no net additional cost to the state.

SENATOR SANBORN: So, Senator thank you for the question. So, first and foremost, the cost to the state is future tax liability potentially based on future profit. They have the ability to take 75 percent of that back as cash.

SENATOR INNIS: Yes.

SENATOR SANBORN: Right? So typically people have a tax obligation and they would have a tax credit against that. In this case they don't, they may potentially have a tax obligation in the future, but we're actually cutting them a check today if they take option number B, of 75 percent.

SENATOR INNIS: Thank you, Senator. So if I'm to understand this correctly, the rebate would then reduce their tax exposure to the business profits tax?

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you for the question again. Again, you're making an assumption that they're profitable. They may never be profitable. Start-up companies.

SENATOR INNIS: Thank you, Senator.

(The Chair recognized Senator Fuller Clark.)

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you very much, Mister President. I serve as a member of the Senate on the New Hampshire Innovation Research Center, and I would draw your attention to the testimony that came before Ways and Means as to why this is an important initiative to go forward at this time.

I would just like to point out to you that we currently are only investing \$275,000 to underwrite the New Hampshire Innovations Research Center. Our neighbor state of Maine is currently investing \$8.1 million in the same type of program, and if you were to look across the country we would see a number of other states who understand the significance in having us on the cutting edge of new, potentially very successful, businesses that will bring more revenue to the state, that will bring more jobs and that will advance our attractiveness to new and innovative companies.

I think that this is very short-sighted, not to be willing to make these types of investments and recognize that in the end the entire economy of the state of New Hampshire has the potential to benefit. We're not talking about a huge additional amount of money, and we're also talking about the fact that one, that businesses applying for this are thoroughly vetted before they would receive the support and that they also have to come up with a match.

So, I would urge you to overturn Interim Study and move this significant tax credit forward because of all that it means for the economy and the future of the state. Thank you.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study.

A roll call was requested by Senator Feltes, seconded by Senator Sanborn.

The following Senators voted Yes: Giuda, Bradley, Gray, French, Ward, Sanborn, Daniels, Avard, Carson, Reagan, Birdsell, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: Woodburn, Watters, Kahn, Lasky, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Soucy, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark, Gannon, Innis.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 12 - Nays: 11. Adopted.

SB 183-FN, establishing the New Hampshire technology sector marketing tax credit.

Interim Study, Vote 3-2. Senator Daniels for the committee.

SENATOR DANIELS: Thank you, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 183 be referred to Interim Study. This bill would establish a new technology sector marketing tax credit to be used against taxes imposed by the BPT, BET and insurance premium tax. The proposed bill allows a tax credit equal to 75 percent of the contribution made to the Community Development Finance Authority by an eligible business. The total amount of tax credits that could be awarded is \$1 million. In keeping consistent with a cautious approach to revenues, this is not the time for additional tax credits. I therefore ask for your support for the motion of refer to Interim Study. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted.

HB 560-FN-A-L, establishing keno.

Interim Study, Vote 3-2. Senator Sanborn for the committee.

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I don't know if I have to declare since Concord voted against Keno and my business is in Concord, but in all due respect I guess I'm going to declare anyway that I may or may not have a conflict and I'm still participating.

So, Mister President, I move House Bill 560 be referred to Interim Study. As this body knows, Keno has already been voted on and passed into law, and several towns in New Hampshire are already operating in a number of cities. While as Chair of Ways and Means I have significant concerns of keno's ability to raise the amount of money that was projected to raise, having another bill that does the same thing seems a bit rhetorical. So therefore, I would move that we move this bill for Interim Study. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Lasky for a question of Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR LASKY: Thank you, Senator for taking my question. I don't understand, what is there to study now? Aren't we watching it anyway where places have opted to have keno?

SENATOR SANBORN: Senator, thank you very much for the question, it's very astute as you always are. There was conversation in committee as to whether or not we were going to bring forward some other piece of legislation to try and supplement the revenue stream that we were concerned about if keno doesn't match its income projections. But in the end we decided not to do that. So it was sitting there as an Interim Study to buy us some time. We could just as well ITL it if we had wanted to, but we were just being lazy.

SENATOR LASKY: Alright. Thank you.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study. Adopted. HB 574-FN, increasing the limit on contributions to the community development finance authority for which an investment tax credit may be taken. Interim Study, Vote 3-2. Senator Daniels for the committee.

SENATOR DANIELS: Thank you, Mister President. I move to refer House Bill 574 to Interim Study. This bill proposed increasing the annual allowable contributions to the Community Development Finance Authority that may be used as a tax credit from \$5 million to \$6 million. Given the amount of tax credits on the books, a majority of the committee believes it would not be fiscally prudent at this time to pass this increase. I therefore ask for your support for the motion of refer to Interim Study. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Feltes.)

SENATOR FELTES: Thank you very much, Mister President. Mister President, I rise in opposition to Interim Study so we can do Ought to Pass. Take a look at these votes, 3-2, 3-2, 3-2, 3-2, 3-2, 3-2 and that often looks like that coming out of Ways and Means; doesn't often look like that coming out of other committees. And we can work, we could potentially work in a bipartisan way, including on this bill. How is that possible? Well the House Ways and Means Committee voted unanimously for this bill. All Democrats and Republicans voted to have the CDFA tax credit to go from 5 million to 6 million. There's been recurring debates about whether or not to go to 5 to 8 million, 5 to 7, this bill was initially filed going 5 to 7, a compromise was reached; bipartisan work. Then it comes over to Senate Ways and Means and another 3-2 vote. Pretty par for the course and it's unfortunate because the CDFA does great work.

Everybody knows the projects in your communities that the CDFA has helped support, from economic development, to non-profits, to homeless shelters from Franklin, to Concord, to the Seacoast. We've seen the great work that they've done, and we've received the reports about how this program is cost effective and valuable, and it even does work for the arts community. And this is a modest change; 5 million to 6 million to support an organization and a tax credit program we know works. We know it works.

You know we hear a lot about well we can't do anything right now because we've got a federal tax bill change and we don't know how it's going to affect us, and we're looking at our own budget situation and maybe we don't have as much money as we thought, but if that's the excuse to Interim Study this, I'll just bring it up— when all of the bills have been filed on tax cuts this year, from the tax cut for the first time homebuyer, to the Dean Kamen tax cut, to the interest and dividends phase out, to whatever other tax cut bills we have, I don't know if we can argue today, well look, the federal government just did what they did and we've got a budget situation in New Hampshire so let's hold off.

But every bill that we've filed this year let's go forward on it. So, when those bills come up, 3-2 Interim Study, is that where we're going to be? Probably, I'd assume, if logic and consistency carry the day. So we know the CDFA does great work. Let's vote down Interim Study, let's vote this out in a bipartisan way, just like House Ways and Means did. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Fuller Clark for a question of Senator Feltes.)

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Senator Feltes, would you know when the last time was that the \$5 million investment was established, how many years ago?

SENATOR FELTES: I'm afraid I don't know exactly but it's been over a decade. I know that much. And I know that a few years ago our friend from District 10, the precursor to Senator Kahn, Senator Kelly submitted a bill going from 5 to 8 million; and that pass was considered for inclusion in the budget was not included, and it's been an ongoing debate. And so, this was a, I think a reasonable compromise to go from 5 to 6 to finally increase it. Again I don't know exactly when the last time it was increased though.

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Would you agree with me that the cost of these projects has grown over the decade, and that if we want to continue just the base impact of this program that it would make sense to add another million dollars at this particular juncture?

SENATOR FELTES: I absolutely agree with you, Senator.

SENATOR FULLER CLARK: Thank you.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President, I rise and ask the body to continue to support the motion of Interim Study. And I get a great chuckle out of my friend from District number 15 when he talks about the fact that our votes often times are 3-2; and I'd remind the body that when we try to cut taxes for everybody in New Hampshire, the vote of 3-2 was just in the reciprocal of what you see today. When we try to cut taxes for the business communities, for economic development, for all businesses the vote was 3-2 in the reciprocal from the other way.

Because globally, Mister President, we have a philosophical discussion going on and that's where our debate is today. Are we trying to cut taxes for everybody? Or are we trying to cut taxes for specific people? And although these are laudable policy considerations for all types of great companies, 176 million reasons, this is one; 176 million reasons last year, we looked to find specific tax breaks for specific companies.

When the committee feels on a vote to 3-2, and Mister President, I'll remind you, I apologize, not nearly as good as the Senator from District 3, bringing in copies of editorials and articles where the *Union Leader* actually rose to this thing to say that the decisions that the committee made to Interim Study these bills, although it looks in the reciprocal to what we typically see, is the right decision.

It's about us looking at policy to provide tax relief to everybody, not specific people. And that combined with what my colleague said in District 2 about not fully understanding the full ramifications of federal tax code yet, and I hope we do soon. As well as looking at our financial strength and the revenue coming in— love to see it get a little better, obviously

the plowing companies and oil companies are going to be having a pretty good week; plumbers are having a great week in my house, but I'm cutting them a huge check, so he better be having a good week.

I ask the committee to stick with where we are today on Interim Study, and I appreciate your time. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Kahn.)

SENATOR KAHN: I just want to say quickly that...and I'm flipping my opinions on this because I was held accountable by several people in my district for voting against this the first time through. And I felt similarly as my colleague from District 9 says, that we ought to look at all of our revenue sources and realize they're very slim. We're very cornered by not having the resources we need to do things that our communities are asking us to do; to give them some relief, and to make some progress where we're stalled. This is one of those programs that gives communities relief and moves things along where they're stalled, and there's no lack of interest in the community to buy into these. They sell out so quickly. The last project we had in Keene I think was done in a week, in a week. So, I flipped.

I'm thinking \$1 million versus \$150 million decisions are a lot more affordable for us, and I'm ready to vote in favor of this \$1 million increase and say this is going to help communities, this is the kind of progressive, property sensitive, property tax sensitive kind of effort that we can do to propel some innovations, some development in our communities. I'm going to vote in favor of it this time. I hope my colleagues do too. Thank you, Mister President.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study.

A roll call was requested by Senator Avard, seconded by Senator Fuller Clark.

The following Senators voted Yes: Giuda, Bradley, Gray, French, Ward, Sanborn, Daniels, Avard, Carson, Reagan, Birdsell, Gannon, Innis, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: Woodburn, Watters, Kahn, Lasky, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Soucy, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 14 - Nays: 9. Adopted.

PRESIDENT MORSE: We are now at the conclusion of the regular calendar and will take up the bills that were removed from the consent calendar.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

SB 55, relative to backflow devices for water.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator Reagan for the committee.

Senate Executive Departments and Administration

December 6, 2017

2017-2550s

08/03

Amendment to SB 55

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

AN ACT relative to the servicing of backflow devices and arrest powers of fire marshals.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Backflow Device Requirements. Amend RSA 485:11 to read as follows:
 485:11 Backflow Device Requirements and Tests, Installations, Repairs and Replacements. There shall be a backflow prevention device installed at every connection to a public water system if the facility connected may pose a hazard to the quality of water supplied by the public water system as determined by the department. Where applicable, the facility receiving water from a public water supply shall be responsible for having such drinking water distribution system protective backflow prevention devices inspected and tested by individuals certified by a third party who has been approved by the department to conduct backflow device inspection and testing certification. The facility shall also have backflow devices installed, maintained, repaired, and replaced by individuals qualified by either a plumbers license or by certification by the department under RSA 332-E:3, III proving competency in distribution system operation. The activities to be conducted by *individuals* qualified [~~individuals~~] **by certification by the department** shall be specifically limited to: (a) the inspection and testing, maintenance, repair, [~~or~~] replacement, **removal**, and installation of the water meters, meter horns, backflow preventers, and assembly devices directly adjacent to and required as part of the protection for the drinking water distribution system; **and (b) the testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, or removal of such devices which are not directly adjacent to the drinking water distribution system.** Testing of drinking water distribution system protective backflow prevention devices, where applicable, shall occur after installation or repair to ensure that new and repaired devices are working properly. There shall be a backflow prevention device installed at every connection to a public water system if the facility connected may pose a hazard to the quality of water supplied by the public water system as determined by the department of environmental services. The facility receiving water from a public water supply shall be responsible for having such backflow prevention devices installed, serviced, and tested by individuals qualified by license or certification to perform these activities. Testing of backflow devices shall occur twice annually unless the public water supplier determines the facility poses a low hazard, in which case testing shall be performed on an annual basis. The facility receiving water from a public water supplier is responsible for ensuring that the backflow prevention [~~device is~~] **devices are** working properly to prevent backflow into the public water system. Testing shall also occur twice annually for any high hazard devices and facilities. When the public water supplier determines that the facility poses a low hazard, testing shall occur annually. A residential property containing a non-testable device shall not be considered a hazard facility and shall not require annual testing. A residential property may be considered a high hazard facility if it has an irrigation system, private well connection, or other feature that may cause a public health risk. If an outside irrigation system is the sole reason a residential property is considered a hazard to the public water supply distribution system, such irrigation system shall be tested annually during the period when the irrigation system is operated. The facility receiving water from a public water supplier is responsible for ensuring that the backflow prevention [~~device is~~] **devices are** working properly to prevent backflow into the public water system.

2 Exceptions; License Requirements. Amend RSA 153:36, IV to read as follows:

IV. The license requirements of this subdivision shall not apply to employees of public drinking water systems and public water system operators certified by the department of environmental services for drinking water treatment plants and distribution systems, when performing plumbing tasks within their certifications, as defined in RSA 485:11 and RSA 332-E:3. This exception is specifically limited to the testing, maintenance, repair, ~~or~~ replacement, **removal**, and installation of the water meter, meter horn, and backflow prevention devices directly adjacent to and required as part of the protection of the drinking water distribution system **and the testing, maintenance, repair, or replacement of such devices which are not directly adjacent to the drinking water distribution system.**

3 Duties of Commissioner. Amend RSA 21-P:4, V to read as follows:

V. Have discretion to grant to the state fire marshal and any deputy fire marshal or fire investigator within the division of public safety the authority ~~[to detain and make arrests as a peace officer pursuant to RSA 594:]~~ to serve criminal processes, to enforce the rules adopted under RSA 153:4-a and RSA 153:5, and to enforce RSA 154:7-a in order to promote the efficient discharge of such persons' lawful duties. Except for fire investigators under RSA 154:7-a, the commissioner shall assure in granting the authority provided in this paragraph that any person so designated has received appropriate law enforcement training through a program approved by the police standards and training council. Whenever persons ~~[authorized as peace officers]~~ under this paragraph are involved in the investigation of felonies or cases involving death due to fires, ~~[or whenever an arrest is to be made:]~~ such persons shall as soon as practicable notify a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the geographical area where the ~~[arrest or]~~ investigation is to take place.

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

2017-2550s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill allows individuals certified by the department of environmental services to do so, to perform services on backflow devices that are not directly adjacent to a drinking water distribution system.

This bill also removes the power to detain and arrest from fire marshals.

SENATOR REAGAN: Thank you, Mister President. I move Senate Bill 55 Ought to Pass with Amendment. This bill as amended clarifies duties and responsibilities within the appropriate statutes and removes from statute the ability of the fire marshal, deputy fire marshal or fire investigator within the Division of Public Safety the authority to detain and make arrests as a peace officer. This is an extensively heard hearing on multiple problems related to backflow devices: who could install them, who could inspect them, and how it intersected with master plumbers. This resolves any extensive work done by Senator Carson on this problem; straightens out a lot of problems and especially with the Department of Safety.

The Chair ruled sections of the Committee Amendment non-germane.

Without objection, Senate Rule 3-17 is suspended to allow consideration of the non-germane Committee Amendment. Adopted by the necessary 2/3 vote.

(The Chair recognized Senator D'Allesandro.)

SENATOR D'ALLESANDRO: Thank you, Mister President. The history that surrounds this bill is quite interesting and I did some research on it and I did have conversations with the chairman of the committee and the chairman I believe will be offering an amendment.

This situation was the result of an incident that took place I think in the lakes area. So, the incident was reported and there seems to be some really mixed reaction to the activity that took place, having to do with the complaint, how the complaint was addressed, whether the backflow installer was dealing with a plumbing situation, and how that affected the job. And the complaint was that a person was doing plumbing without a license, which is a Class B misdemeanor. As a result of this, a number of things took place, and I don't have the exact items, ba bing, ba bing, ba bing and so forth and so on, but obviously it was a chaotic event and it's come back and it looks like it was a punitive action that didn't have to take place against the individual who was performing the function other than addressing the backflow situation, and how the enforcement took place.

Now I recognize this because my family was in the plumbing and heating business, my dad was a plumber, my brother is a plumber, my nephew is a plumber up in Campton, and it's very important that, as we know as of today, the plumbers are just being called to do everything. If you get the wrong thing done it can cause tremendous harm, and I think the perfect example is the venting of bathrooms. We don't vent them in New Hampshire, many people do their own work. We don't have plumbing inspectors all over the state. I just give you that as an example and the repercussions from that. So, there is a problem if you do something wrong, if you're not a plumber, and it causes you financial problems and the utilities don't work.

In this particular situation from what I can gather— and I'm not an inspector, I didn't do the thorough investigation— it seems to be that the punitive action was fairly significant, so there was a repercussion, and the repercussion is the bill that's before us. Now in the original bill, you take authority away from two entities. I don't think that that's right and maybe— I have an amendment before, and maybe this the amendment that's in the calendar, that takes the authority invested in the commissioner of safety who then gives authority to those who are working the program. I think that's a good move. Because the commissioner is responsible for the fire marshal's office and, indeed, should have the authority to make the appropriate move in terms of investing that authority in a situation. But indeed, it's problems like this that turn into monumental events.

Now I think this is solved by the amendment and I apologize, because I was looking at one and not the other. It is solved by this, but indeed, does it have to come to this level? I mean shouldn't people who are supervising, supervise in the proper manner and not cause chaos by being punitive? Alright? That's not the basic idea of regulation. The idea of regulation is that people do the job that they are hired to do and don't do anything beyond that because it causes, again, ramifications that sometimes lead to the traditional unintended consequences.

So, I think the amendment addresses that, and I would just encourage my colleagues to take a look at the dossier that accompanied this and I'm sure that the Senator has seen it. I mean it's a monumental document, if you go through it, I've got fifteen pages of material here addressing this particular situation and that really shouldn't be. I think we're here to monitor, we're here to inspect and we're here to make sure that the

job you're hired for is the job that you do, and you do it well, and that's how you get a license. So, with that, Mister President, I thank you and appreciate the courtesy of the body.

(The Chair recognized Senator Carson.)

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you, Mister President. Geez, this was kind of an interesting situation that we had in front of our committee. This is my bill, and the person that brought it asked me to bring it in as a constituent. And I don't think there's any doubt that the person who cut the pipe, and it was a dead pipe, and he was asked to do this by the building owner, acted outside the scope of his certification. But where we had a lot of difficulty was in the fact that the fire marshal had him arrested. And I agree with the Senator from Manchester that there was a lot of things that happened prior to that. But we have a process where if someone violates the tenet of their licensure, it is something that goes to the board, and it is for the board to determine what happens to that person.

Now, as I said, we all talked about this in our committee, we are all completely in agreement on this issue and in fact I know that I have been, others have reached out to me about other instances where people had been arrested by the fire marshal and it was pretty egregious. So that is why we have the amendment and all it does is it removes the fire marshal's ability to arrest people. The fire marshal is not a police officer; that is not the job. But he is invested in these powers and we've just said look, do all the investigating that you need to do on any particular instance.

And if you look at some of the RSAs, and I want to thank one of the other Senators from Manchester for pointing out RSA 154:7-a dealing with fire investigations because I received a position paper and I'm not sure if others received it, as well, saying that this was going to impede the fire marshal's ability to investigate arson. As we all know arson is an extremely serious crime, oftentimes resulting in loss of property and, unfortunately, death. But there's nothing in this statute that gives the fire marshal the ability to arrest somebody, and this statute repeatedly talks about the police. It is the police, their job to make the arrest, and the committee just felt very strongly that it should not be within the purview of the fire marshal to make arrests. So, thank you very much.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment. Adopted.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

JUDICIARY

HB 143, relative to recommittal of a prisoner by the parole board.

Ought to Pass with Amendment, Vote 5-0. Senator Carson for the committee.

Senate Judiciary
December 5, 2017
2017-2544s
04/03

Amendment to HB 143

Amend the bill by replacing section 1 with the following:

1 New Paragraph; Parole of Prisoners. Amend RSA 651-A:19 by inserting after paragraph VII the following new paragraph:

VIII. Notwithstanding paragraph I or VII, the parole board may suspend any portion of the term of recommitment for a prisoner who enters and successfully completes a residential or intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment program deemed acceptable by the board.

2017-2544s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill authorizes the parole board to suspend any portion of the term of recommitment for a prisoner who enters and successfully completes a residential or intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment program deemed acceptable by the board.

SENATOR CARSON: This bill as amended would allow the parole board to suspend any portion of a term of recommitment for a prisoner who successfully completes a substance abuse treatment program deemed acceptable by the board. This is an important step in ensuring an effective and appropriate parole system in relation to our current opioid crisis.

(The Chair recognized Senator Carson.)

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you, Mister President. I would ask the body vote no on the Committee Amendment so that I can bring forward a Floor Amendment.

The question is on the adoption of the Committee Amendment. Failed.

Senator Carson offered a Floor Amendment.

Sen. Carson, Dist 14

December 29, 2017

2018-0028s

04/05

Floor Amendment to HB 143

Amend the bill by replacing section 1 with the following:

1 New Paragraph; Parole of Prisoners. Amend RSA 651-A:19 by inserting after paragraph VII the following new paragraph:

VIII. Notwithstanding paragraph I or subparagraphs VII(a) or (d), the parole board may impose a term of recommitment of less than 90 days for a prisoner who enters and successfully completes a residential substance abuse treatment program deemed acceptable by the board.

2018-0028s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill authorizes the parole board to impose a term of recommitment of less than 90 days for a prisoner who enters and successfully completes a residential substance abuse treatment program deemed acceptable by the board.

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you, Mister President. This bill has, again, been in another very interesting one as it came to us from the House. There was a whole list of items that they wanted to have a little more control over, and as you can imagine that caused a little bit of angst for some folks. So, we've been working on this issue and I'd like to thank the parole board and the police benevolent association, they were finally able to get together and reach agreement on a few things, not everything, but a few things. And the Floor Amendment reflects the things that they have agreed upon. So, just to kind of encapsulate that: it removes the eligibility of sexual offenders and those convicted of violent crimes for

reduced sanction. So, the second thing it does is it makes the bill apply only to residential treatment, residential substance abuse treatment, not intensive outpatient programs, and finally it clarifies that the setback is being reduced not suspended. So, thank you very much, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Soucy for a question of Senator Carson.)

SENATOR SOUCY: Senator I just want to be clear, the original committee amendment allowed for some type of day program for somebody to participate in. This in fact limits it to residential setting, so somebody would have to be in full time treatment as opposed to a come and go part time basis?

SENATOR CARSON: Yes, you're exactly correct, this was the compromise that was reached between the parole board and the other association.

SENATOR SOUCY: Thank you.

(The Chair recognized Senator Kahn for a question of Senator Carson.)

SENATOR KAHN: Thank you, Mister President. Thank you Senator for taking the question. Assume that residential treatment, and treatment in general, we might expect it doesn't have a defined limit to it, except as, perhaps, some insurance programs might define it as being twenty-eight days. Are we implying that there's a standard that's being set here, that adequate treatment in a residential setting for twenty-eight days is an acceptable length of time to lead to the lowering of the ninety-day recommittal?

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you for the question. I don't believe so, Senator. The problem is, is you're taking folks that are out on parole that have violated their parole and they would go back into prison for ninety days, and if they're struggling with some sort of an addiction, you really want to give them the opportunity to go for treatment as opposed to being reincarcerated. We know here in New Hampshire we do have a problem with recidivism, and so let's while we have them instead of having them sit in prison for ninety days where they're not going to get any treatment, if we can get them into a residential treatment program hopefully that will help them turn around and they won't be violating their parole again.

SENATOR KAHN: Thank you, Senator. So do you feel that there should be extended treatment beyond the residential where the person has violated the parole continues to seek ongoing treatment as a condition of reduced sentence?

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you for the question Senator. I believe that would be within the purview of the parole board, to make that kind of additional requirement on that individual.

SENATOR KAHN: Thank you.

The question is on the adoption of the Floor Amendment. Adopted.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Ought to Pass with Amendment. Adopted, bill ordered to Third Reading.

HB 614-FN, relative to forfeiture of personal property.

Interim Study, Vote 5-0. Senator Gannon for the committee.

SENATOR GANNON: Thank you, Mister President. This bill will have limited the conditions under which seized property may be transferred to a federal agency. As new guidelines may be coming from the Federal Government the committee recommends placing this bill in Interim Study until the Federal Government's position becomes clear. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Thank you, Mister President. I'll try to be very quick. Mister President, as you know this state and this body, and the House have passed civil asset forfeiture reforms to ensure that those who are facing crimes have their day in court before they potentially lose the assets that they have. We also know that part of that civil asset forfeiture reform we did left some questions as to what the Federal Government could do that was different then what the state government was doing. And it's come to the attention, which is obviously why this bill came forward, that while New Hampshire does have civil asset forfeiture protection in place, there are instances where the assets are being transferred to federal agencies or in a shared agency response which is circumventing New Hampshire law. As a result of that, this bill came in.

My understanding in speaking to one of our other Senators is during testimony at least one community actually came and testified that if this bill passed they would lose I think the number was \$100,000, which clearly shows that there are towns that are using a loophole, if I can use my friend from Concord's statement, a loophole to circumvent the civil asset forfeiture protections that we're providing to the people in New Hampshire. And although I do respect and understand that the Federal Government might be working on something, I'm not sure I am convinced that it's going to happen in an expedient manner.

So, I think it would be best for this body if you believe in civil asset forfeiture protections, if you believe in the reforms you voted for and passed and are in law today, that we would overturn the Interim Study and pass the bill. So, I'm asking for people to vote down, say no on Interim Study, and go to a motion of Ought to Pass. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Carson.)

SENATOR CARSON: Thank you, Mister President. The Senator from Bedford is correct. We did address this issue, I believe it was the last term, dealing with the state civil asset forfeiture and we did pass the bill. But here we're talking about the federal, on the federal side, and what this bill really wants to do is to prevent our local police departments from partnering with the Federal Government in the shared programs. So, we held on to the bill because we felt that we needed to get some more information and we continued to receive information on this issue all summer long.

A bill was filed in September in the federal House which passed. I do have the bill number here, might take me a couple seconds to find it. But there was also a Directive (U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Policy Directive 17-1) that went out after July 19, 2017 in which the Attorney General of the United States issued an order allowing Department of Justice Components and agencies to forfeit assets seized by state or local law enforcement. In here they talk about it as federal adoptions. And they made sure that there were a number of safeguards in place.

First and foremost, "To ensure that adoptions involve property lawfully seized, legal counsel at the federal agency adopting the seized property must continue to review all seizures for compliance with [the] law, especially seizures made pursuant to [the exception] an exception to the Fourth Amendment's warrant requirement."

Secondly, "To assist federal legal counsel in this review process, the form used by state and local agencies seeking federal adoption of seized assets..."

will require that the state or local agency provide additional information about the probable cause determination justifying the seizure. This additional information in the adoption form will better document probable cause in the first instance, and provide federal legal counsel with the relevant information relating to probable cause for review. State and local agencies will also be required to certify on the form that they have obtained a turnover order, if necessary.”

Third, “Adoptions of cash in amounts equal to or less than \$10,000 may require additional safeguards. Those adoptions will be permissible where the seizure was conducted: (1) pursuant to a state warrant, (2) incident to arrest for an offense relevant to the forfeiture, (3) at the same time as [the] seizure of contraband relevant to the forfeiture, or (4) where the owner or person from whom the property [was] seized makes admissions regarding the criminally deprived nature of the property. If a federal agency seeks to adopt cash equal to or less than \$10,000 and none of these safeguards is present, then the agency may proceed with the adoption only if the U.S. Attorney’s Office first concurs.”

There’s a lot more in here Mister President, but I do want to point out it says, “In order to give individual property owners an opportunity to challenge the seizure as soon as practicable, the Department will expedite federal agencies’ decisions regarding adoptions and their provision of notice to interested parties. State and local law enforcement agencies must request federal adoption within 15 calendar days following the date of seizure. The adopting federal agency must send notice to interested parties within 45 days of the date of seizure.” And it goes on to say that time limitations may be extended when appropriate.

And let me see, I think it’s right here, the House Bill that was originally filed in the 115th Congress is HR 1843 and it is “...to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from carrying out seizures relating to a structuring transaction unless the property to be seized derived from an illegal source or the funds were structured for the purpose of concealing the violation of another criminal law or regulation, to require notice and a post-seizure hearing for such seizures...for other purposes.” This bill passed the federal House; it is currently in Senate Finance awaiting action. So what I think is interesting, the Federal Government is talking about seizures of \$10,000 or less. This bill talks about seizures of \$100,000. So, I do think that this bill deserves more study before it comes forward in light of the changes that have been made by the Federal Government and that’s why the committee recommends that we Interim Study this so we will have an opportunity to follow the legislation and make recommendations at the appropriate time. Thank you very much, Mister President.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

(The Chair recognized Senator Sanborn for a parliamentary inquiry.)

SENATOR SANBORN: Mister President, if I believe that voting down the Interim Study so I could introduce a motion of Ought to Pass were in order would you vote no on Interim Study?

PRESIDENT MORSE: If you’re in favor of refer to Interim Study you’re going to say aye, if you’re opposed you’re going to say nay.

The question is on the adoption of the motion of Interim Study.

A roll call was requested by Senator Sanborn, seconded by Senator French.

The following Senators voted Yes: Woodburn, Bradley, Watters, Gray, French, Ward, Kahn, Avard, Lasky, Carson, Feltes, Cavanaugh, Reagan, Soucy, Birdsell, D'Allesandro, Fuller Clark, Gannon, Morse.

The following Senators voted No: Giuda, Sanborn, Daniels, Innis.

The following Senators were excused: Hennessey.

Roll Call, Yeas: 19 - Nays: 4. Adopted.

MOTION TO ADJOURN FROM EARLY SESSION

Senator Bradley moved that the Senate adjourn from the Early Session, that the business of the Late Session be in order at the present time, that all bills and resolutions ordered to Third Reading be, by this resolution, read a third time, all titles be the same as adopted, and that they be passed at the present time.

Adopted. Adjournment from the Early Session.

LATE SESSION

LIST OF RULE 6-25'S FOR THE DAY

Senator Avard: SB 189-FN

Senator Gray: SB 220-FN

Senator Morse: SB 1-FN-A

Senator Sanborn: HB 79-FN, HB 121, HB 122, HB 143, HB 151, HB 173, HB 225, HB 296, HB 305, HB 337, HB 342, HB 372, HB 390, HB 472, HB 549-FN, HB 557-FN, HB 560-FN-A-L, HB 561-FN, HB 574-FN, HB 614-FN, SB 1-FN-A, SB 47, SB 49, SB 55, SB 63, SB 75-FN, SB 76-FN-A, SB 84, SB 87-FN, SB 91, SB 92, SB 98-FN, SB 106, SB 112, SB 136, SB 151, SB 154, SB 164-FN, SB 165-FN, SB 169, SB 170, SB 172-FN, SB 178-FN, SB 183-FN, SB 189-FN, SB 195-FN-L, SB 199, SB 214-FN, SB 219-FN-A, SB 220-FN, SB 240-FN-L

ANNOUNCEMENTS

(The Chair recognized Senator Feltes.)

SENATOR FELTES: Thank you, Mister President; personal privilege, please. Thank you. A few things: first, on behalf of Erin and Iris and myself, I want to thank all of the Senators and all of the Senate staff for all of their generosity, support, gifts, time, wonderful words— really appreciate it. If Iris was here today she would say the same thing. Although she can't talk yet, although she might be more coherent than I am sometimes. Really appreciate it and really appreciate everything everybody has done to support us, and I look forward to having Iris with me on different occasions. She has been at the Medicaid Expansion Commission and promptly fell asleep when Senator Bradley started talking. But we will...

SENATOR BRADLEY: She cried when you started talking.

SENATOR FELTES: Maybe it was when I started talking.

SENATOR CARSON: She smiled at me.

SENATOR FELTES: She did smile at Senator Carson. So, on a much less happy note, a sad note, you may know that Mary Louise Hancock passed away. She was the first woman Senator, state Senator of District 15, and the first Democrat. In the interest of time I'm going to read segments of her obituary into the record.

Mary Louise Hancock died on December 4, 2017, at [her] home in beloved Concord, after a long and full life. She was born in Franklin, New Hampshire on July 5, 1920, about a month before women in the United States got the right to vote. Her parents, Amanda Lambert Hancock and Herbert Hancock, moved to Concord when she was 8 years old.

Stricken with polio at age 3, Mary Louise never let the limited use of her left leg slow her down. Indeed, throughout her life she met any and all challenges with grit and [with] grace. Whether it was getting things done as New Hampshire's State Planning Director from 1960-1976 or serving as the first woman and first Democrat to represent Concord District 15 in the State Senate. Mary Louise was a can-do Yankee to the core.

Her home was always a welcoming place...with warm hospitality and good scotch. [That's true.] Mary Louise had a keen interest in people and always wanted to hear their stories. She enjoyed stimulating conversation and a competitive card game. [As an aside, Mister President, I've never beat her in cribbage; over two dozen games and she always beat me.] As a 1942 graduate of UNH and an English major, she loved poetry nearly as much as politics. She'd happily regale visitors with passages from Shakespeare, Dickinson, and Frost. Mary Louise was an active and engaged citizen. She served on countless local, state, and national boards and committees. Many sought her out, through [her] years, for advice and input. She was generous, insightful, and knowledgeable purveyor of political and personal wisdom.

A principled advocate, Mary Louise was a staunch environmentalist and a champion for people with disabilities and for seniors. As a public servant, she maintained a strong belief in the power and [the] promise of government to act in the best interests of everyone and to provide a safety net for those in need. Mary Louise will be sorely missed by [a] wide community of family members and friends.

As Mary Louise would say: be sure to vote, and [as] always, "be of good cheer and write when you find work."

(The Concord Monitor, Dec. 6, 2017)

Mary Louise, a great friend and mentor to many of us in this room.

On a happier note, I'm going to embarrass my friend from the North Country. As you may know, Jeff Woodburn got engaged about a month ago. Congratulations to Jeff Woodburn!

(The Chair recognized Senator Watters.)

SENATOR WATTERS: Thank you, Mister President. I ask unanimous consent. We lost one of our own, Leo Everett Lessard died October 18, 2017 in Milton. Leo was an extraordinary individual. He had been born in Rochester, raised in Milton, and he loved Milton. Although he did so-journ for fifteen years in Dover, he returned to Milton where he raised his family, made a second family, and served his county in this state. At the time of his death he was a County Commissioner for Strafford County following more than two decades of service as the County Register of Deeds during which time he thoroughly modernized that office, computerized it, and made it a model for offices across all the counties for the state. He served here in the state legislature; he was the Senate Democratic Leader. Also continued to be active in Milton where he

served as town selectman for many years. Those who knew Leo besides knowing his love for his family, his love for Milton, his love for dogs, his love for going out in the boat, and Milton 3 Ponds will probably also know his great, deep love for history in particular Civil War history. You know the memorial service was at the Nute High School, and it was just packed with family, friends, and so many of us who had worked with him over the years. There're two short stories that I remembered when I was sitting there at the service: the first, you know, he graduated from Nute High School and then worked his way through college, the School of Lifelong Learning at UNH. And he would often talk about how other students were there taking their classes, and he was working as a janitor cleaning up the Memorial Union Building. And he never forgot what it meant to work hard for a living, and what a privilege it was to be able to work to get his education. You know, whenever there was an election Leo would show up at meetings with these old, musty boxes filled with letters. And I'm thinking what is this, and he would say every election I've ever run in I've tried to write all my constituents that I could in the time of the election period and these are the letters that I got back from my first race, the first race that I won. And there were hundreds and hundreds of them, and that's how he campaigned. He may have had a few yard signs but Leo was not spending money on campaigns, he was writing individual, handwritten letters to voters asking for their support and thanking them for it. We're all going to miss Leo, and his service to this body, as well. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator D'Allesandro.)

SENATOR D'ALLESANDRO: Thank you, Mister President. Again, personal privilege. First I want to thank you for allowing my grandson to come, and thank every member of this Senate for wishing him a happy birthday. And I just want to tell you why he's a miracle, and why I believe in miracles. That young man has Mosaic Trisomy 22; 21 and 23 are mental retardation. He survived by the grace of God, and is a 22. That means he has three chromosomes instead of two and those chromosomes attack his body; that's why he's had thirteen surgeries. He's had open heart surgery; he's had to have his adenoids and his tonsils taken out because he was choking to death. He's had serious surgeries on his hearing. Obviously you know he has the Blue Ear, which is his hearing aid, but he's also had the permeation of his skull; drilled a hole in his skull so another hearing aid could be put in. But he survived all of these things, and is a bright, bright young man. So, it's truly a miracle that he's still alive, and we count every day as a miracle. So, miracles do happen, and his presence here was just wonderful for me and for his mother and his grandmother, and I can't thank you enough for allowing that to happen.

And to all of you, there comes a time in your life, and I had a time in my life this summer where, you know, but for the grace of God I wouldn't be here today, I could've died. I was in the hospital in Connecticut. I had some immediate surgery, emergency surgery, and my death was imminent, but I survived. And, you know, sometimes you survive for a variety of reasons. I'm very, very lucky it just wasn't my time. But the Senate was very kind to me when I was in the hospital and I appreciate that. So, thank you all for everything you do for your constituents, and thank you so much for what you've done for me and my family. Thank you very much, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Woodburn.)

SENATOR WOODBURN: Thank you, Mister President. I rise for a few announcements here: first to ask for prayers and peace for our colleague, Senator Hennessey, and her family as they deal with her ailing father, John Hennessey.

I'd also ask to pay respect and appreciation to Ryan Mahoney who served as our Chief in the Democratic Office in the Senate for a number of years and has since moved on to the Mayor of Manchester's Office; and Laura O'Neill will end her career with us on Friday, and will be going to work for Senator Shaheen to thank them for their great service to us. We appreciate it very much.

And further, Mister President, if I could also welcome Donald Manning and Alan Raff who will be working in our office as well.

And then one further announcement, Mister President, if you don't mind, the former occupant of this seat, Charles Dailey Bond passed away. Charlie Bond from Jefferson, New Hampshire served in the state Senate from 1985 to '91. He was a dedicated public servant, a person of passion and patience, and a kind neighbor to all. Charlie passed away at the age of 85. He made a peaceful transition with his loving wife of thirty-six years, Marie by his side. Charlie was born on March 20, 1932, and was raised in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and attended The Gunnery School, and received a Bachelor's degree from Harvard; served in the United States Army as Lieutenant and obtained the rank of Captain; and served in many different capacities in his professional life including Personnel Director at Dynamics Research in Stoneham, Massachusetts; and was the owner of the Carroll County Company in North Conway. Charlie was a successful realtor for over twenty years, and negotiated the sale of the 4,000 acre Waumbek property to the United States Forest Service in 1978. He also was the Director of Worker's Compensation in the state of Vermont. Charlie was a great believer of public service and was encouraged by his family to be involved in their community. He was a longtime school board member and Chairman of the White Mountain Regional School Board, and many, many other organizations. And, finally, Senator Bond was kind and generous, and he said, nearing the end of his life he wanted to be "remembered that I really loved humanity," and that certainly was evident in his life and his work. He is survived by his wife, Marie Bond; his children Parker, Geoffrey, Eliza, Joshua, and Rachel. Thank you, Mister President.

(The Chair recognized Senator Kahn.)

SENATOR KAHN: Thank you, Mister President. If you've read cover to cover maybe this is unnecessary, but on the back of our Senate agenda Calendar there is an announcement of Keene State College President Melinda Treadwell inviting you to her Legislative Breakfast on January 22nd with an RSVP deadline of January 12th. So seeing as we won't be convened together before then, I would hope that you'd come to Keene where it's always beautiful, just a couple of degrees colder than some other places in the state.

(The Chair recognized Senator Soucy.)

SENATOR SOUCY: Thank you, Mister President. Mister President I rise for a moment of personal privilege. Since the last time we were in session as many of you know, I didn't think I would do this. My dad passed away on July 9th, and from the bottom of my heart I want to thank all of you, my colleagues, for all of your support during that very difficult time, and for all of your support since then. My father, C. Arthur Soucy, was an extraordinary man, not just to me but to so many in our community.

The outpouring of affection for him was really extraordinary and really means a great deal to me and provides me with comfort. My father was very accomplished in all that he did. He grew up on the West Side of Manchester. He owned his own grocery store; became Grocer of the Year. He was a realtor; received accolades for that. He was involved in, certainly, Democratic politics; he was the founder of the New Hampshire Young Democrats. He was both an Alderman and a County Commissioner. He and I are the only father/daughter Aldermen that have ever served in the city of Manchester. And I could go on and there were so many things said about my dad. As I said, he excelled in everything that he did because everything that he did was about giving of himself. He was the most important man in my life and I will miss him dearly. But, once again, I truly, truly thank all of you from the bottom of my heart. He is greatly missed but, as I said, your condolences, your comfort, your notes, your appearances really made a great difference in my life, and I want to thank you all.

PRESIDENT MORSE: It's been a long holiday season, and I'll just take a moment. There were two women that I'd like to acknowledge. Not only were they friends, they were mentors to me in Salem. Judy Galluzzo was a longtime friend, and she was a loyal and dedicated public servant and served on Governor John H. Sununu's staff among many other public service roles. She was a Salem GOP Chairwoman for many years, an activist, a political advisor, and was the type of person who would do anything for a friend. She was opinionated—Senator Downey's looking down on me now saying we got the brunt of that. A strong woman leader in politics, and was certainly a mentor to me. Judy's personality and dedication to our state will surely be missed. Let us keep her and her family and friends in our thoughts and prayers.

Nancy Stickney also passed away. She was one of the most influential women in Salem helping to bring our town to the place it is today as a thriving and growing community. Nancy was inspirational to me; having served in the New Hampshire House for two terms and knowing how to accomplish whatever it was she set out to do. She had an infectious personality and people gravitated to her. She led many service organizations in Salem, and will be remembered for her compassion and dedication to the community and our state. Please keep Nancy's friends, her family, and Wally in your thoughts and prayers. Thank you.

I have a couple of announcements. We have six bills left and three legislative days to deal with them: the 18th of this month, the 25th of this month, and the 1st of February. And I just want to make sure the public understands that if they come here tomorrow the Senate won't be here, we finished our business.

Without objection, all personal privileges and unanimous consent shall be entered into the permanent *Journal of the Senate*. (Rule 2-16 and Rule 2-17). Adopted.

LATE SESSION

Third Reading and Final Passage

HB 122, relative to withdrawal from a cooperative school district.

HB 143, relative to recommittal of a prisoner by the parole board.

HB 151, establishing a committee to study the feasibility of using hemp in agricultural and industrial processes and to further study the licensing, registration, and permitting of industrial hemp growers.

HB 305, clarifying lessee liability for month-to-month leases.

HB 337, relative to municipal regulations of small wind energy systems.
HB 372, relative to construction of the terms “resident,” “inhabitant,” “residence,” and “residency.”

HB 390, relative to parties on certain election forms and ballots.

SB 55, relative to the servicing of backflow devices and arrest powers of fire marshals.

SB 84, relative to payment of workers’ compensation benefits by direct deposit and authorizing electronic payment of payroll.

SB 87-FN, relative to on-premises sales by liquor manufacturers.

SB 91, relative to the title loan default process.

SB 112, establishing a council on the creative economy.

SB 164-FN, establishing a commission to study repealing the statute of limitations and limitations on actions for sexual assault.

SB 165-FN, authorizing periodic payments as security after a motor vehicle accident.

SB 170, relative to the authority of towns to issue bonds for the expansion of broadband infrastructure.

SB 172-FN, relative to non-menace dams.

SB 189-FN, requiring insurance policies to cover 3-D mammography.

SB 199, relative to limited driving privileges after an administrative license suspension.

MOTION TO RECESS TO CALL OF THE CHAIR

Senator Bradley moved that the business of the day being completed, that the Senate recess to the Call of the Chair for the purposes of introducing legislation, referring bills to committee, scheduling hearings, sending and receiving messages, and processing enrolled bill reports and amendments and when we recess, we recess to the Call of the Chair.

Adopted. The Senate is in recess to the Call of the Chair.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

Senator Bradley offered the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, That in accordance with the list in the possession of the Senate Clerk, the following legislation shall be by this Resolution read a first and second time by the therein listed title and referred to the therein designated committee. Adopted.

First and Second Reading and Referral

18-2724

CACR 20, relating to the retirement age of judges. Providing that the retirement age of judges be increased. (Soucy, Dist 18; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Lasky, Dist 13; Feltes, Dist 15; Berch, Ches. 1; Judiciary)

18-2779

CACR 21, relative to alcohol and drug abuse prevention. Providing that a portion of liquor commission revenue shall be used for alcohol and drug abuse prevention. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Waters, Dist 4; Finance)

18-2844

CACR 22, relating to rights for crime victims. Providing that crime victims shall be afforded constitutional rights. (Carson, Dist 14; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; D’Allesandro, Dist 20; Feltes, Dist 15; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon,

Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Hennessey, Dist 5; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Morse, Dist 22; Reagan, Dist 17; Soucy, Dist 18; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Hinch, Hills. 21; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Chandley, Hills. 22; Burt, Hills. 39; Chandler, Carr. 1; Judiciary)

18-2713

SB 300, naming a certain bridge connecting Dover and Newington the Ruth L. Griffin bridge. (Morse, Dist 22; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Feltes, Dist 15; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Sanborn, Dist 9; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Transportation)

18-2917

SB 301-FN, temporarily reducing the real estate transfer tax for first-time home buyers. (Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Carson, Dist 14; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Hennessey, Dist 5; Innis, Dist 24; Lasky, Dist 13; Morse, Dist 22; Watters, Dist 4; Hinch, Hills. 21; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Abrami, Rock. 19; Butler, Carr. 7; Ways and Means)

18-2766

SB 303, relative to a security freeze on a consumer's credit report. (Gray, Dist 6; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Daniels, Dist 11; Feltes, Dist 15; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Hennessey, Dist 5; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Morse, Dist 22; Reagan, Dist 17; Soucy, Dist 18; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Biggie, Hills. 23; Butler, Carr. 7; Williams, Hills. 4; Commerce)

18-2838

SB 309-FN, relative to standards for perfluorochemicals in drinking water, ambient groundwater, and surface water. (Innis, Dist 24; Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Ward, Dist 8; Carson, Dist 14; Birdsell, Dist 19; Feltes, Dist 15; Messmer, Rock. 24; H. Marsh, Rock. 22; Emerick, Rock. 21; Bean, Rock. 21; Murray, Rock. 24; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2990

SB 310-FN, establishing a pilot program for community-based diversion services. (Morse, Dist 22; Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Gray, Dist 6; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Carson, Dist 14; Health and Human Services)

18-2732

SB 311, clarifying rules of construction under the New Hampshire Trust Code. (D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Bradley, Dist 3; Hunt, Ches. 11; Commerce)

18-2733

SB 312, clarifying the New Hampshire Foundation Act. (D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Bradley, Dist 3; Hunt, Ches. 11; Commerce)

18-2807

SB 314, relative to licensure requirements for nondepository mortgage bankers, brokers, and servicers. (French, Dist 7; Commerce)

18-2821

SB 315, relative to the definition of beverage. (Carson, Dist 14; Innis, Dist 24; French, Dist 7; Birdsell, Dist 19; Biggie, Hills. 23; Packard, Rock. 5; Lundgren, Rock. 5; McKinney, Rock. 5; D. Thomas, Rock. 5; Commerce)

18-2873

SB 316, relative to the regulation of online auctions. (French, Dist 7; Reagan, Dist 17; Commerce)

18-2895

SB 317-FN, relative to veterans' preference in public employment. (Carson, Dist 14; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Birdsell, Dist 19; J. Edwards, Rock. 4; D. Thomas, Rock. 5; Morrison, Rock. 9; Baldasaro, Rock. 5; R. Ober, Hills. 37; Commerce)

18-2900

SB 318, amending the prohibitions on youth employment. (French, Dist 7; Commerce)

18-2937

SB 319, relative to exempt securities. (Daniels, Dist 11; Commerce)

18-2781

SB 320, relative to checklists used at elections. (Gray, Dist 6; Election Law and Internal Affairs)

18-2866

SB 321, relative to group host net energy metering. (Giuda, Dist 2; Feltes, Dist 15; Sanborn, Dist 9; Lasky, Dist 13; McConnell, Ches. 12; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2989

SB 322, relative to access to a water utility. (French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Innis, Dist 24; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2731

SB 323, relative to rehiring of laid off classified state employees. (D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Woodburn, Dist 1; Watters, Dist 4; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Feltes, Dist 15; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Soucy, Dist 18; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Bove, Rock. 5; Merner, Coos 7; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2737

SB 324-FN, allowing an optional retirement system allowance to include a subsequent remarriage of a divorced retiree. (D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2931

SB 325, establishing a committee to study the consolidation of the board of mental health practice and the board of licensing for alcohol and other drug use professionals. (Reagan, Dist 17; Carson, Dist 14; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2833

SB 326, relative to the functions of the division of historical resources. (Bradley, Dist 3; S. Schmidt, Carr. 6; DesMarais, Carr. 6; W. Marsh, Carr. 8; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2948

SB 327, relative to the medical review subcommittee of the board of medicine and time limits for allegations of professional misconduct before the board. (Feltes, Dist 15; Reagan, Dist 17; Carson, Dist 14; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2896

SB 328, relative to attorney general membership on certain committees and repealing the criminal justice information system. (French, Dist 7; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2988

SB 329, relative to inspections of county correctional facilities. (French, Dist 7; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2999

SB 330, requiring the department of environmental services to give certain persons time to cure violations before imposing a penalty. (Daniels, Dist 11; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2938

SB 331, prohibiting Medicaid from paying for sex reassignment drug or hormone therapy or surgery. (Daniels, Dist 11; Weyler, Rock. 13; Finance)

18-2723

SB 332, relative to medication synchronization. (Gray, Dist 6; Carson, Dist 14; Soucy, Dist 18; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kotowski, Merr. 24; LeBrun, Hills. 32; J. Edwards, Rock. 4; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; Bove, Rock. 5; Health and Human Services)

18-2726

SB 333, relative to pharmacy interns and vaccinations. (Soucy, Dist 18; Bradley, Dist 3; Reagan, Dist 17; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; LeBrun, Hills. 32; M. Pearson, Rock. 34; Guthrie, Rock. 13; Health and Human Services)

18-2809

SB 334-FN, relative to temporary licensure of allied health professionals from nearby states. (Kahn, Dist 10; Bradley, Dist 3; Hennessey, Dist 5; Hansen, Hills. 22; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Weber, Ches. 1; Champion, Graf. 12; Health and Human Services)

18-2897

SB 335, relative to disclosure of asbestos trust claims in civil actions. (French, Dist 7; Reagan, Dist 17; Avard, Dist 12; Hill, Merr. 3; Wells, Merr. 25; Judiciary)

18-2912

SB 336, relative to the judicial district for the towns of Waterville and Livermore. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Ham, Graf. 5; Judiciary)

18-2963

SB 337, relative to the human rights commission. (Reagan, Dist 17; J. Edwards, Rock. 4; Judiciary)

18-2987

SB 338, relative to the growing of cannabis if it becomes legal. (French, Dist 7; Reagan, Dist 17; Judiciary)

18-2715

SB 339, relative to voting by zoning boards of adjustment. (Kahn, Dist 10; Ward, Dist 8; Bordenet, Ches. 5; G. Johnsen, Ches. 7; W. Pearson, Ches. 16; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2827

SB 340, relative to department of revenue administration guidelines for municipal audits. (Daniels, Dist 11; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2829

SB 341, allowing municipalities to adopt a property tax exemption for certain disabled veterans. (Daniels, Dist 11; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2998

SB 342, requiring written disclosure of certain default budget items during the deliberative session. (Daniels, Dist 11; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-3010

SB 343, relative to legislative ethics guidelines. (Carson, Dist 14; Giuda, Dist 2; Daniels, Dist 11; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Wall, Straf. 6; Hinch, Hills. 21; Welch, Rock. 13; Packard, Rock. 5; Rules and Enrolled Bills)

18-2710

SB 344-FN, authorizing New England Donor Services, Inc. to issue decals for multi-use decal number plates. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Feltes, Dist 15; Daniels, Dist 11; Weber, Ches. 1; Kotowski, Merr. 24; LeBrun, Hills. 32; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; Guthrie, Rock. 13; Transportation)

18-2984

SB 345, naming a bridge in the town of Lincoln in honor of the Clark Family. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Ham, Graf. 5; Transportation)

18-2875

SB 346, relative to requiring enhanced technology ignition interlock devices. (Birdsell, Dist 19; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Watters, Dist 4; Carson, Dist 14; Welch, Rock. 13; Green, Rock. 13; Torosian, Rock. 14; Transportation)

18-2985

SB 347, relative to seasonal highway weight limits. (French, Dist 7; Transportation)

18-2725

SB 348, relative to senior-specific certifications or designations for securities broker-dealers. (Soucy, Dist 18; Innis, Dist 24; Gidge, Hills. 33; Biggie, Hills. 23; Commerce)

18-2729

SB 349, relative to course requirements in a career and technical education program. (Watters, Dist 4; Reagan, Dist 17; Kahn, Dist 10; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Gray, Dist 6; Ladd, Graf. 4; Heath, Hills. 14; Grenier, Sull. 7; Education)

18-2758

SB 350, relative to biological products dispensed by pharmacists. (Innis, Dist 24; Avard, Dist 12; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; T. Wolf, Hills. 7; L. Ober, Hills. 37; Weber, Ches. 1; Health and Human Services)

18-2759

SB 351, relative to managed care programs under workers' compensation. (Innis, Dist 24; Soucy, Dist 18; Carson, Dist 14; Packard, Rock. 5; Hinch, Hills. 21; Commerce)

18-2905

SB 352-FN, relative to examinations of injured employees under workers' compensation law. (Soucy, Dist 18; Richardson, Coos 4; McBeath, Rock. 26; Commerce)

18-2955

SB 353-FN, relative to direct shippers of alcohol. (Morse, Dist 22; Innis, Dist 24; French, Dist 7; Biggie, Hills. 23; Fraser, Belk. 1; Commerce)

18-2994

SB 354, relative to pharmacy claim fees and copayments. (Soucy, Dist 18; Reagan, Dist 17; Hennessey, Graf. 1; Luneau, Merr. 10; Myler, Merr. 10; Commerce)

18-2721

SB 355-FN, relative to the names of colleges in the community college system. (Reagan, Dist 17; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Ward, Dist 8; Weyler, Rock. 13; Grenier, Sull. 7; Education)

18-2738

SB 356, adding a representative from the community college system to the apprenticeship advisory council. (Gannon, Dist 23; Bradley, Dist 3; Giuda, Dist 2; Ward, Dist 8; Carson, Dist 14; Birdsell, Dist 19; V. Sullivan, Hills. 16; Vose, Rock. 9; Weyler, Rock. 13; Education)

18-2924

SB 357, relative to safe school zones. (Reagan, Dist 17; Giuda, Dist 2; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Ladd, Graf. 4; Education)

18-2925

SB 358, relative to reorganization of the department of education. (Reagan, Dist 17; Education)

18-2928

SB 359, relative to notice to school districts of out-of-home placements. (Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Giuda, Dist 2; Watters, Dist 4; Kahn, Dist 10; Ladd, Graf. 4; M. Moffett, Merr. 9; Cordelli, Carr. 4; Education)

18-2929

SB 360, establishing a commission to study whether the department of education should be required to conduct criminal history records checks, via a fingerprint check, on all applicants for teacher certification. (Reagan, Dist 17; Watters, Dist 4; Ladd, Graf. 4; Cordelli, Carr. 4; Education)

18-3026

SB 361, relative to dual and concurrent enrollment agreements between high schools and colleges and universities. (Kahn, Dist 10; Reagan, Dist 17; Watters, Dist 4; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Woodburn, Dist 1; Ladd, Graf. 4; Myler, Merr. 10; Grenier, Sull. 7; Gile, Merr. 27; Education)

18-2750

SB 362, requiring disclosure of federal income tax returns by presidential and vice-presidential candidates. (Hennessey, Dist 5; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Mulligan, Graf. 12; Higgins, Graf. 12; Suzanne Smith, Graf. 8; Weber, Ches. 1; Election Law and Internal Affairs)

18-2940

SB 363, prohibiting political expenditures by foreign nationals. (Feltes, Dist 15; Soucy, Dist 18; Woodburn, Dist 1; Porter, Hills. 1; M. Smith, Straf. 6; McConnell, Ches. 12; Cushing, Rock. 21; Myler, Merr. 10; Election Law and Internal Affairs)

18-2967

SB 364, establishing a commission to study the establishment of a searchable database to verify that each vote was properly recorded. (Sanborn, Dist 9; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Reagan, Dist 17; Election Law and Internal Affairs)

18-2720

SB 365, relative to default service energy diversity and rate relief. (Innis, Dist 24; Avard, Dist 12; Bradley, Dist 3; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Sanborn, Dist 9; Giuda, Dist 2; Ward, Dist 8; Kahn, Dist 10; Feltes, Dist 15; Sheppardson, Ches. 10; Backus, Hills. 19; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2736

SB 366, relative to members of the site evaluation committee. (Bradley, Dist 3; Barry, Hills. 21; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2861

SB 367, relative to public utilities commission review of group host agreements. (Feltès, Dist 15; Soucy, Dist 18; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2921

SB 368, establishing an exemption from shoreland protection permitting requirements for maintenance and repairs of existing roads and for borings and test wells. (Bradley, Dist 3; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2722

SB 369-FN, relative to the publication of the rulemaking register. (Reagan, Dist 17; McGuire, Merr. 29; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2739

SB 370-FN, adopting the emergency medical services personnel licensure interstate compact. (Reagan, Dist 17; Carson, Dist 14; Gannon, Dist 23; McGuire, Merr. 29; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2753

SB 371, establishing the Meldrim Thomson, Jr. Memorial Commission. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Avarð, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Daniels, Dist 11; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2922

SB 372-FN-A, establishing positions in the office of professional licensure and certification and making an appropriation therefor. (Reagan, Dist 17; Carson, Dist 14; Gannon, Dist 23; Soucy, Dist 18; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; McGuire, Merr. 29; Grenier, Sull. 7; Ladd, Graf. 4; Weyler, Rock. 13; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2941

SB 373, requiring rulemaking by the department of corrections. (Feltès, Dist 15; Reagan, Dist 17; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2969

SB 374, relative to adoption of emergency medical and trauma services protocols. (Kahn, Dist 10; Feltès, Dist 15; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2848

SB 375, requiring gross expenditures and funding in the state operating budget. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Daniels, Dist 11; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Reagan, Dist 17; Finance)

18-2714

SB 376-FN, relative to the sale of certain cold medications. (Carson, Dist 14; Feltès, Dist 15; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Bove, Rock. 5; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; J. MacKay, Merr. 14; Health and Human Services)

18-2727

SB 377-FN, relative to the regulation of dentists and dental hygienists by the board of dental examiners. (Soucy, Dist 18; Carson, Dist 14; Hansen, Hills. 22; Cilley, Straf. 4; Health and Human Services)

18-2740

SB 378-FN, relative to an exemption from the board of registration of medical technicians. (Reagan, Dist 17; Gannon, Dist 23; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; Costable, Rock. 3; M. Moffett, Merr. 9; Health and Human Services)

18-2742

SB 379, relative to retroactive denials of previously paid claims. (Innis, Dist 24; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Carson, Dist 14; Daniels, Dist 11; Feltes, Dist 15; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Reagan, Dist 17; Watters, Dist 4; Emerick, Rock. 21; Allen, Rock. 15; Abrami, Rock. 19; Health and Human Services)

18-2816

SB 380, relative to the therapeutic use of cannabis. (Reagan, Dist 17; French, Dist 7; Bradley, Dist 3; J. MacKay, Merr. 14; Knirk, Carr. 3; Verville, Rock. 2; Nelson, Carr. 5; Health and Human Services)

18-2824

SB 381, deleting immunization/vaccination requirements for Hepatitis B. (Daniels, Dist 11; Sanborn, Dist 9; Reagan, Dist 17; J. Edwards, Rock. 4; W. Marsh, Carr. 8; Suzanne Smith, Graf. 8; Baldasaro, Rock. 5; Freitas, Hills. 14; Health and Human Services)

18-2871

SB 382, relative to withdrawal from cooperative school districts. (Reagan, Dist 17; Education)

18-2879

SB 383, establishing a commission to assess benefits and costs of a “health care for all” program for New Hampshire. (Hennessey, Dist 5; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; McNamara, Hills. 38; Berrien, Rock. 18; Campion, Graf. 12; Knirk, Carr. 3; Butler, Carr. 7; Health and Human Services)

18-2930

SB 384, relative to written certification under the use of cannabis for therapeutic purposes law. (Reagan, Dist 17; Bradley, Dist 3; French, Dist 7; Feltes, Dist 15; J. MacKay, Merr. 14; Knirk, Carr. 3; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Health and Human Services)

18-2939

SB 385, establishing a foster care children’s bill of rights. (Feltes, Dist 15; Reagan, Dist 17; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; Morrison, Rock. 9; Wallner, Merr. 10; Health and Human Services)

18-2717

SB 386, relative to access to criminal records. (Kahn, Dist 10; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; J. Edwards, Rock. 4; Roberts, Hills. 4; Hansen, Hills. 22; Judiciary)

18-2795

SB 387-FN, relative to liability of governmental units. (Feltes, Dist 15; Rouillard, Hills. 6; Judiciary)

18-2870

SB 388, relative to satellite dispensaries for therapeutic cannabis. (Reagan, Dist 17; French, Dist 7; Nelson, Carr. 5; Knirk, Carr. 3; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Stone, Rock. 1; Judiciary)

18-2891

SB 389, relative to administrative fees on restitution. (Carson, Dist 14; Lasky, Dist 13; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Hopper, Hills. 2; Hagan, Rock. 4; Wall, Straf. 6; Judiciary)

18-2892

SB 390-FN, establishing the office of solicitor general in the department of justice and establishing an unclassified attorney position in the department of justice. (Carson, Dist 14; Lasky, Dist 13; Gannon, Dist 23; Hennessey, Dist 5; Wall, Straf. 6; B. Griffin, Hills. 6; Welch, Rock. 13; Cushing, Rock. 21; Judiciary)

18-2902

SB 391-FN, relative to sexual assault survivors' rights. (Soucy, Dist 18; Carson, Dist 14; Bradley, Dist 3; Cushing, Rock. 21; Judiciary)

18-2980

SB 392, establishing a commission to study and evaluate the impact of the discharge of state prisoners. (Feldes, Dist 15; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Wallner, Merr. 10; Gile, Merr. 27; Judiciary)

18-2718

SB 393, relative to county audits and performance audits. (Kahn, Dist 10; Giuda, Dist 2; Sterling, Ches. 14; Bordenet, Ches. 5; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2757

SB 394, enabling municipalities to establish term limits for elected officials. (Innis, Dist 24; Avard, Dist 12; Bradley, Dist 3; Sanborn, Dist 9; Murray, Rock. 24; Nigrello, Rock. 16; Emerick, Rock. 21; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2769

SB 395, relative to access electronic records under the right-to-know law. (Giuda, Dist 2; Avard, Dist 12; Carson, Dist 14; Daniels, Dist 11; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Innis, Dist 24; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Ulery, Hills. 37; DiLorenzo, Rock. 17; Brown, Graf. 16; Hopper, Hills. 2; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2709

SB 396-FN, relative to gold star number plates. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Carson, Dist 14; Daniels, Dist 11; Baldasaro, Rock. 5; Chirichiello, Rock. 6; Lascelles, Hills. 20; Soucy, Merr. 16; Transportation)

18-2719

SB 397-FN, authorizing the university system of New Hampshire to issue decals for multi-use decal plates. (Kahn, Dist 10; Giuda, Dist 2; Watters, Dist 4; Transportation)

18-2734

SB 398, relative to information contained in certain motor vehicle records. (Watters, Dist 4; Carson, Dist 14; Lasky, Dist 13; Birdsell, Dist 19; Wall, Straf. 6; Transportation)

18-2743

SB 399, naming a bridge in Concord in honor of David E. Powelson. (Feldes, Dist 15; Reagan, Dist 17; Schultz, Merr. 18; Rogers, Merr. 28; M. Moffett, Merr. 9; Pearl, Merr. 26; Transportation)

18-2746

SB 400, relative to traveler information signs on highways. (Watters, Dist 4; Conley, Straf. 13; Transportation)

18-2772

SB 401, relative to repair of roads not maintained by a municipality. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Chirichiello, Rock. 6; Transportation)

18-2773

SB 402, naming a portion of route 110 in Berlin in honor of Anthony B. Urban. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Laflamme, Coos 3; Theberge, Coos 3; Y. Thomas, Coos 3; Transportation)

18-2756

SB 403-LOCAL, relative to the exemption for recreational vehicles from property taxation. (Reagan, Dist 17; Spillane, Rock. 2; Stone, Rock. 1; Ways and Means)

18-2784

SB 404-FN-A, phasing out the tax on interest and dividends. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Avard, Dist 12; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Reagan, Dist 17; Ways and Means)

18-2785

SB 405, enabling municipalities to adopt a separate exemption against the statewide property tax for certain long-term residents. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Daniels, Dist 11; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Ward, Dist 8; Ways and Means)

18-2817

SB 406-FN, requiring background checks for access to Internal Revenue Service federal tax information. (Reagan, Dist 17; Carson, Dist 14; McGuire, Merr. 29; Ways and Means)

18-2789

SB 407, relative to membership of the McAuliffe-Shepard discovery center board. (Reagan, Dist 17; Backus, Hills. 19; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2818

SB 408-FN, licensing historic racing. (French, Dist 7; Innis, Dist 24; Soucy, Dist 18; Reagan, Dist 17; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Woodburn, Dist 1; D. Sullivan, Hills. 8; J. Graham, Hills. 7; Ways and Means)

18-2836

SB 409-FN, relative to the taxation of moist snuff tobacco products. (Giuda, Dist 2; J. Graham, Hills. 7; D. Sullivan, Hills. 8; Ways and Means)

18-2849

SB 410-FN, establishing a registration fee for canoes and kayaks. (D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Ways and Means)

18-2914

SB 411-FN-A, eliminating the cap on the research and development tax credit. (Innis, Dist 24; Bradley, Dist 3; Gannon, Dist 23; Carson, Dist 14; Birdsell, Dist 19; Nigrello, Rock. 16; Emerick, Rock. 21; Bean, Rock. 21; Ways and Means)

18-3004

SB 412, relative to agritourism. (Giuda, Dist 2; Gannon, Dist 23; Weyler, Rock. 13; Binford, Graf. 15; Eaton, Ches. 3; Ways and Means)

18-2711

SB 413, relative to name availability for business organizations. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Soucy, Dist 18; Butler, Carr. 7; John T. O'Connor, Rock. 6; Hunt, Ches. 11; Comtois, Belk. 7; Commerce)

18-2770

SB 414-FN, establishing a condominium dispute resolution board. (Birdsell, Dist 19; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Almy, Graf. 13; Webb, Rock. 6; Commerce)

18-2771

SB 415, relative to condominium unit owners' special meetings. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Morse, Dist 22; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Almy, Graf. 13; Biggie, Hills. 23; Webb, Rock. 6; Commerce)

18-2780

SB 416, relative to transportation network company drivers. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Innis, Dist 24; Bradley, Dist 3; Hunt, Ches. 11; Commerce)

18-2799

SB 417, relative to days of rest for employees of recreation camps and youth skill camps. (Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Carson, Dist 14; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Hennessey, Dist 5; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Hunt, Ches. 11; Biggie, Hills. 23; Butler, Carr. 7; Hinch, Hills. 21; Commerce)

18-2800

SB 418, relative to nano breweries and defining table wine. (Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Innis, Dist 24; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Watters, Dist 4; Biggie, Hills. 23; Fraser, Belk. 1; Williams, Hills. 4; Commerce)

18-2801

SB 419, relative to votes by condominium unit owners. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Morse, Dist 22; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Biggie, Hills. 23; Webb, Rock. 6; Commerce)

18-2825

SB 420, relative to collective bargaining under the right-to-know law. (Daniels, Dist 11; Reagan, Dist 17; Giuda, Dist 2; Spillane, Rock. 2; Ulery, Hills. 37; L. Turcotte, Straf. 4; Shaw, Hills. 16; Commerce)

18-2993

SB 421, relative to insurance coverage for prescription contraceptives. (Soucy, Dist 18; Bradley, Dist 3; Innis, Dist 24; Lasky, Dist 13; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; Chandley, Hills. 22; W. Marsh, Carr. 8; Commerce)

18-2946

SB 422, relative to advance notice of work schedules. (Feltes, Dist 15; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Richardson, Coos 4; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Gile, Merr. 27; Guthrie, Rock. 13; Stone, Rock. 1; Commerce)

18-2843

SB 423, relative to noncompete clauses for low-wage employees. (Watters, Dist 4; Gannon, Dist 23; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Feltes, Dist 15; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Woodburn, Dist 1; Conley, Straf. 13; Cahill, Rock. 17; Commerce)

18-2837

SB 424, relative to property and casualty insurance. (Innis, Dist 24; Carson, Dist 14; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Reagan, Dist 17; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Nigrello, Rock. 16; Abrami, Rock. 19; Commerce)

18-2851

SB 425, relative to limited liability companies. (Innis, Dist 24; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Reagan, Dist 17; Watters, Dist 4; Emerick, Rock. 21; Bean, Rock. 21; Janvrin, Rock. 20; Abrami, Rock. 19; Commerce)

18-2878

SB 426, relative to the commission on primary care workforce issues. (Hennessey, Dist 5; Gray, Dist 6; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Fothergill, Coos 1; W. Marsh, Carr. 8; J. MacKay, Merr. 14; Campion, Graf. 12; Berrien, Rock. 18; Commerce)

18-2951

SB 427, limiting the liability of successor corporations for asbestos-related claims. (Gannon, Dist 23; Daniels, Dist 11; Bradley, Dist 3; Innis, Dist 24; Carson, Dist 14; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Packard, Rock. 5; Ulery, Hills. 37; Commerce)

18-2965

SB 428, relative to the payment of weekly and biweekly wages. (Innis, Dist 24; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Kahn, Dist 10; Reagan, Dist 17; Watters, Dist 4; Nigrello, Rock. 16; H. Marsh, Rock. 22; Commerce)

18-2898

SB 429-FN, extending the authority of the department of justice to trade or commerce involving insurance. (French, Dist 7; Commerce)

18-2970

SB 430, relative to priority of liens for liability for support of assisted persons. (Kahn, Dist 10; Bordenet, Ches. 5; Commerce)

18-2959

SB 431, relative to non-academic surveys required to be filed by school districts to maintain federal funding. (Gray, Dist 6; Education)

18-2814

SB 432-FN-LOCAL, relative to an elective course in SAT preparation. (Gannon, Dist 23; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gray, Dist 6; Hennessey, Dist 5; Soucy, Dist 18; V. Sullivan, Hills. 16; A. Cook, Rock. 11; Burton, Straf. 6; Education)

18-2867

SB 433, relative to the annual filing of statistical reports to the department of education. (Kahn, Dist 10; Watters, Dist 4; Ladd, Graf. 4; Myler, Merr. 10; Gile, Merr. 27; Education)

18-2913

SB 434, relative to school nurse certification. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Watters, Dist 4; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Heath, Hills. 14; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; Education)

18-2936

SB 435, relative to alternative programs for granting credit leading to graduation. (Ward, Dist 8; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Daniels, Dist 11; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Reagan, Dist 17; Ladd, Graf. 4; V. Sullivan, Hills. 16; Shaw, Hills. 16; Education)

18-2903

SB 436, relative to tuition in the community college system. (Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Innis, Dist 24; Porter, Hills. 1; Education)

18-2910

SB 437, relative to the robotics education development program. (Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Reagan, Dist 17; Sanborn, Dist 9; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Seidel, Hills. 28; Major, Rock. 14; V. Sullivan, Hills. 16; Notter, Hills. 21; Ladd, Graf. 4; Education)

18-2876

SB 438, relative to the postponement of local elections. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Woodburn, Dist 1; Hoelzel, Rock. 3; B. Griffin, Hills. 6; Election Law and Internal Affairs)

18-2883

SB 439, repealing the authority to share voter information or data with other states. (Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Woodburn, Dist 1; Watters, Dist 4; Kahn, Dist 10; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Hennessey, Dist 5; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Feltes, Dist 15; Cote, Hills. 31; Election Law and Internal Affairs)

18-2923

SB 440-FN, relative to prohibited political contributions. (Lasky, Dist 13; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Reagan, Dist 17; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Election Law and Internal Affairs)

18-2803

SB 441, relative to final grades in schools. (Watters, Dist 4; Kahn, Dist 10; Reagan, Dist 17; Ladd, Graf. 4; Grenier, Sull. 7; Education)

18-2868

SB 442, relative to surety indemnification requirements for private post-secondary career schools. (Kahn, Dist 10; Watters, Dist 4; Myler, Merr. 10; Gile, Merr. 27; Education)

18-3001

SB 443, relative to the jurisdiction of counties concerning retail electric supply. (Giuda, Dist 2; Carson, Dist 14; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Reagan, Dist 17; Sanborn, Dist 9; Watters, Dist 4; Ladd, Graf. 4; Binford, Graf. 15; Brown, Graf. 16; J. Belanger, Hills. 27; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2741

SB 444, relative to cutting timber near certain waters and public highways. (Giuda, Dist 2; Innis, Dist 24; Bradley, Dist 3; Chandler, Carr. 1; Richardson, Coos 4; Pearl, Merr. 26; Theberge, Coos 3; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2791

SB 445, designating the Warner River as a protected river. (Feltes, Dist 15; Ward, Dist 8; Bradley, Dist 3; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Carson, Merr. 7; Mullen, Straf. 1; Suzanne Smith, Graf. 8; Myler, Merr. 10; Luneau, Merr. 10; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2961

SB 446, relative to net energy metering limits for customer-generators. (Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Reagan, Dist 17; Sanborn, Dist 9; Watters, Dist 4; Vose, Rock. 9; Backus, Hills. 19; Barry, Hills. 21; Seidel, Hills. 28; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-3018

SB 447, relative to issuance of renewable energy certificates. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Woodburn, Dist 1; Backus, Hills. 19; Somssich, Rock. 27; Richardson, Coos 4; H. Moffett, Merr. 9; S. Harvey, Hills. 29; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-3025

SB 448, establishing a commission to study the establishment of a state department of energy. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Shepardson, Ches. 10; Somssich, Rock. 27; Backus, Hills. 19; Barry, Hills. 21; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2764

SB 449, relative to the site evaluation committee. (Ward, Dist 8; Birdsell, Dist 19; Carson, Dist 14; Daniels, Dist 11; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Reagan, Dist 17; Darrow, Graf. 17; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2863

SB 450-FN-A, establishing an advisory commission for the department of environmental services relative to the delegation of authority of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program. (Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Reagan, Dist 17; Watters, Dist 4; Vose, Rock. 9; Mullen, Straf. 1; Suzanne Smith, Graf. 8; Spang, Straf. 6; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2842

SB 451, relative to wildlife trafficking. (Watters, Dist 4; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Hennessey, Dist 5; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Ward, Dist 8; L'Heureux, Hills. 21; Butler, Carr. 7; Fraser, Belk. 1; Bixby, Straf. 17; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2885

SB 452, relative to renewable energy fund incentive payments. (Giuda, Dist 2; Bradley, Dist 3; Feltes, Dist 15; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Vadney, Belk. 2; Cali-Pitts, Rock. 30; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2968

SB 453, relative to requirements and criteria for a competitive grant program for drinking water protection. (Morse, Dist 22; Feltes, Dist 15; Suzanne Smith, Graf. 8; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2974

SB 454, relative to ambient water quality standards and maximum contaminant levels for certain perfluorinated chemicals. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Innis, Dist 24; Feltes, Dist 15; Gannon, Dist 23; Messmer, Rock. 24; Malloy, Rock. 23; Backus, Hills. 19; McConnell, Ches. 12; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2960

SB 455, relative to state employees injured in the line of duty. (Gray, Dist 6; Bradley, Dist 3; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2971

SB 456, relative to the appointment of the state medical director for emergency medical services. (Kahn, Dist 10; Hennessey, Dist 5; Reagan, Dist 17; Gannon, Dist 23; Watters, Dist 4; Hansen, Hills. 22; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2778

SB 457-FN, waiving initial licensure fees for indigent applicants for certain professions. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Birdsell, Dist 19; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Feltes, Dist 15; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Hennessey, Dist 5; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2712

SB 458, authorizing the purchase of retirement system creditable service by a certain surviving spouse. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Morse, Dist 22; Carson, Dist 14; Guthrie, Rock. 13; Weyler, Rock. 13; Welch, Rock. 13; Green, Rock. 13; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2730

SB 459, relative to reciprocity for licensure as a real estate broker or salesperson. (Giuda, Dist 2; Innis, Dist 24; Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Watters, Dist 4; L. Ober, Hills. 37; Hunt, Ches. 11; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2776

SB 460, relative to the terms and qualifications for the adjutant general and deputy adjutant general. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Reagan, Dist 17; Baldasaro, Rock. 5; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2822

SB 461, relative to continuing education for real estate brokers and salespersons. (Carson, Dist 14; M. McCarthy, Hills. 29; Lundgren, Rock. 5; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2828

SB 462-FN, relative to occupational licensure, certification, or registration for persons with criminal records, and relative to license applicants for barbering, cosmetology, esthetics, and manicuring. (Daniels, Dist 11; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2947

SB 463-FN, establishing an architectural paint can recycling program. (Feltes, Dist 15; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-3009

SB 464, relative to the procedure for driveway permits. (Carson, Dist 14; Giuda, Dist 2; Birdsell, Dist 19; Packard, Rock. 5; Baldasaro, Rock. 5; Rimol, Rock. 5; D. Thomas, Rock. 5; Transportation)

18-2752

SB 465-FN, relative to documentation requirements for the department of labor. (Sanborn, Dist 9; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Reagan, Dist 17; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2777

SB 466, relative to political activities of commissioners of state agencies. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Feltes, Dist 15; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2716

SB 467-FN-A, relative to the state art fund. (Kahn, Dist 10; Watters, Dist 4; French, Dist 7; Finance)

18-2846

SB 468-FN-A, relative to fines and penalties collected by the department of environmental services. (Daniels, Dist 11; Finance)

18-2855

SB 469, relative to the appropriation of funds from the equipment inventory fund. (Watters, Dist 4; Birdsell, Dist 19; Finance)

18-2820

SB 470-FN, relative to positions within the insurance department. (Carson, Dist 14; Gannon, Dist 23; Lasky, Dist 13; Butler, Carr. 7; McGuire, Merr. 29; Finance)

18-2934

SB 471, relative to the authority of municipalities to address potential natural threats. (Giuda, Dist 2; Carson, Dist 14; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Hinch, Hills. 21; L. Ober, Hills. 37; Ladd, Graf. 4; Finance)

18-2966

SB 472, establishing a committee to study the creation of an economic improvement fund. (Innis, Dist 24; Watters, Dist 4; Gannon, Dist 23; Carson, Dist 14; Finance)

18-2754

SB 473, relative to employment contract restrictions upon health care providers. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Avard, Dist 12; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Innis, Dist 24; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Souza, Hills. 43; Health and Human Services)

18-2794

SB 474, establishing a committee to study group home rate parity. (Ward, Dist 8; Carson, Dist 14; Bradley, Dist 3; Birdsell, Dist 19; Watters, Dist 4; Feltes, Dist 15; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Gannon, Dist 23; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; Kotowski, Merr. 24; Health and Human Services)

18-2826

SB 475, relative to testing for Lyme disease. (Daniels, Dist 11; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Health and Human Services)

18-3019

SB 476, establishing a committee to study reinstituting the unemployed parent program. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Feltes, Dist 15; Soucy, Dist 18; Rosenwald, Hills. 30; Wallner, Merr. 10; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Eaton, Ches. 3; M. Smith, Straf. 6; Health and Human Services)

18-3017

SB 477, establishing a therapeutic cannabis medical oversight board. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Bradley, Dist 3; Watters, Dist 4; Reagan, Dist 17; Kotowski, Merr. 24; Knirk, Carr. 3; Health and Human Services)

18-3014

SB 478, establishing an advisory council on lactation. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Bradley, Dist 3; McBeath, Rock. 26; Butler, Carr. 7; Umberger, Carr. 2; Health and Human Services)

18-3007

SB 479, relative to the oversight commission on children's services. (Carson, Dist 14; Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Hennessey, Dist 5; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; Berrien, Rock. 18; Guthrie, Rock. 13; Health and Human Services)

18-2920

SB 480, limiting the use of electroconvulsive therapy. (Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Avard, Dist 12; Hinch, Hills. 21; W. Marsh, Carr. 8; Health and Human Services)

18-2904

SB 481, establishing a committee to study the impact of pharmacy benefit manager operations on cost, administration, and distribution of prescription drugs. (Soucy, Dist 18; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Carson, Dist 14; Danielson, Hills. 7; Hennessey, Graf. 1; Massimilla, Graf. 1; Luneau, Merr. 10; Health and Human Services)

18-2788

SB 482-FN, relative to confidential emergency medical and trauma services data. (Hennessey, Dist 5; Watters, Dist 4; White, Graf. 13; Danielson, Hills. 7; Health and Human Services)

18-3024

SB 483, relative to procedures for dispensing controlled drugs. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Cahill, Rock. 17; P. Gordon, Rock. 29; Health and Human Services)

18-3021

SB 484, reestablishing the commission to address child hunger in New Hampshire. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Bradley, Dist 3; Feltes, Dist 15; Carson, Dist 14; Soucy, Dist 18; Eaton, Ches. 3; Wallner, Merr. 10; Gile, Merr. 27; Berrien, Rock. 18; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Health and Human Services)

18-2983

SB 485, establishing a committee to study the relationship between concierge medicine and the Affordable Care Act. (Avard, Dist 12; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Morse, Dist 22; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Theberge, Coos 3; Seidel, Hills. 28; Kotowski, Merr. 24; Nelson, Carr. 5; Health and Human Services)

18-2979

SB 486, establishing a commission to study enhancing the prescription drug donation program. (Feltes, Dist 15; Hennessey, Dist 5; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Luneau, Merr. 10; Carson, Merr. 7; Soucy, Merr. 16; Walz, Merr. 23; Health and Human Services)

18-2945

SB 487, relative to license requirements for certain alcohol and other drug use professionals and establishing a state substance use disorder treatment services program. (Feltes, Dist 15; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Lasky, Dist 13; Watters, Dist 4; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; Health and Human Services)

18-2916

SB 488, relative to licensure of health care professionals employed at the Manchester Veterans Affairs Medical Center. (Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Carson, Dist 14; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Morse, Dist 22; Watters, Dist 4; R. Ober, Hills. 37; Baldasaro, Rock. 5; Hinch, Hills. 21; Health and Human Services)

18-2909

SB 489, establishing a committee to study parental alienation in New Hampshire. (Avard, Dist 12; Carson, Dist 14; Giuda, Dist 2; K. Rice, Hills. 37; Burt, Hills. 39; Carr, Hills. 26; Seidel, Hills. 28; Health and Human Services)

18-2748

SB 490, establishing a commission to study end-of-life choices. (Hennessey, Dist 5; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Feltes, Dist 15; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Watters, Dist 4; Berrien, Rock. 18; Fothergill, Coos 1; J. MacKay, Merr. 14; Knirk, Carr. 3; Higgins, Graf. 12; Health and Human Services)

18-2893

SB 491, relative to food protection services in New Hampshire. (Carson, Dist 14; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Katsakiores, Rock. 6; Bove, Rock. 5; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; Health and Human Services)

18-2774

SB 492-FN, prohibiting bump stocks in New Hampshire. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Feltes, Dist 15; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Berch, Ches. 1; Chandley, Hills. 22; Cushing, Rock. 21; Judiciary)

18-3008

SB 493, establishing a committee to study the codification of the exculpatory evidence schedule and related law enforcement protocols. (Carson, Dist 14; Gannon, Dist 23; Soucy, Dist 18; French, Dist 7; Bradley, Dist 3; Hopper, Hills. 2; M. McCarthy, Hills. 29; Wall, Straf. 6; Hinch, Hills. 21; Judiciary)

18-2986

SB 494, relative to access to child abuse or neglect information by certain legislative committees. (French, Dist 7; Giuda, Dist 2; Judiciary)

18-2839

SB 495, relative to certain court orders in a divorce/custody matter. (Innis, Dist 24; Giuda, Dist 2; Avard, Dist 12; Bean, Rock. 21; Janvrin, Rock. 20; Judiciary)

18-3006

SB 496-FN, relative to mediation for child support arrearages over \$5,000. (Carson, Dist 14; Avard, Dist 12; Lasky, Dist 13; K. Rice, Hills. 37; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; Wall, Straf. 6; Welch, Rock. 13; Cushing, Rock. 21; Judiciary)

18-3012

SB 497-FN, relative to breast-feeding. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Lasky, Dist 13; McBeath, Rock. 26; Butler, Carr. 7; Cushing, Rock. 21; Cahill, Rock. 17; Judiciary)

18-2901

SB 498-FN, relative to information on property seized pursuant to a criminal proceeding. (French, Dist 7; Hill, Merr. 3; Plumer, Belk. 6; Sylvia, Belk. 6; Judiciary)

18-2808

SB 499, relative to the applicability of certain DWI prohibitions. (French, Dist 7; Reagan, Dist 17; Judiciary)

18-2796

SB 500, amending references to firearms terminology. (Avard, Dist 12; Bradley, Dist 3; Judiciary)

18-2708

SB 501, relative to immunity for campground owners. (Avard, Dist 12; Giuda, Dist 2; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Innis, Dist 24; Burt, Hills. 39; Chandler, Carr. 1; O'Day, Ches. 11; Hopper, Hills. 2; Hunt, Ches. 11; Judiciary)

18-2978

SB 502-FN, relative to transparency and standards for acquisition transactions in health care. (Feltes, Dist 15; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Judiciary)

18-2815

SB 503, relative to increasing the maximum amount of the optional veterans' tax credit. (Gannon, Dist 23; Bradley, Dist 3; Feltes, Dist 15; Innis, Dist 24; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Sanborn, Dist 9; Watters, Dist 4; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Giuda, Dist 2; Ward, Dist 8; McConnell, Ches. 12; V. Sullivan, Hills. 16; Burton, Straf. 6; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2864

SB 504-FN, relative to sales of tax-deeded property. (Bradley, Dist 3; Umberger, Carr. 2; Butler, Carr. 7; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2933

SB 505, requiring abutter notice of the construction of a crematory. (Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Carson, Dist 14; Vadney, Belk. 2; Silber, Belk. 2; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2884

SB 506, limiting amendments to warrant articles. (Giuda, Dist 2; Carson, Dist 14; Reagan, Dist 17; Avard, Dist 12; Ward, Dist 8; French, Dist 7; Birdsell, Dist 19; Gannon, Dist 23; Innis, Dist 24; Watters, Dist 4; Kahn, Dist 10; Chandler, Carr. 1; Hinch, Hills. 21; Weyler, Rock. 13; Souza, Hills. 43; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2798

SB 507, proclaiming June as post-traumatic stress injury (PTSI) awareness month. (Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Daniels, Dist 11; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Sanborn, Dist 9; Soucy, Dist 18; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; R. Ober, Hills. 37; Baldasaro, Rock. 5; Massimilla, Graf. 1; Hinch, Hills. 21; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2908

SB 508, establishing a committee to study the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among first responders. (Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Innis, Dist 24; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Chandler, Carr. 1; Carr, Hills. 26; Proulx, Hills. 44; J. Belanger, Hills. 27; M. McCarthy, Hills. 29; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-3023

SB 509, allowing municipalities to require income and expense information of business properties for tax appraisals. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Burton, Straf. 6; Somssich, Rock. 27; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-3022

SB 510, relative to municipal notice of leases on tax-exempt property. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; McBeath, Rock. 26; Cushing, Rock. 21; Burton, Straf. 6; M. Smith, Straf. 6; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2775

SB 511, establishing an optional tax credit for deployed military personnel. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Feltes, Dist 15; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark,

Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Hennessey, Dist 5; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Sanborn, Dist 9; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Stone, Rock. 1; Baldasaro, Rock. 5; Josephson, Graf. 11; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2856

SB 512, relative to compact sections of towns. (Watters, Dist 4; Birdsell, Dist 19; Gannon, Dist 23; Sprague, Straf. 18; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2782

SB 513, establishing September as New Hampshire recovery month. (Watters, Dist 4; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Feltes, Dist 15; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Sanborn, Dist 9; Soucy, Dist 18; Ward, Dist 8; Woodburn, Dist 1; P. Long, Hills. 10; Bouldin, Hills. 12; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2783

SB 514-FN, establishing a commission to create a New Hampshire recovery monument. (Watters, Dist 4; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Giuda, Dist 2; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Ward, Dist 8; P. Long, Hills. 10; Public and Municipal Affairs)

18-2765

SB 515, relative to commemorative license plates. (Ward, Dist 8; Transportation)

18-2872

SB 516, prohibiting the use of motorcycle-only roadside checkpoints. (French, Dist 7; T. Walsh, Merr. 24; Packard, Rock. 5; St. Clair, Belk. 9; Transportation)

18-2813

SB 517, establishing an electric vehicle charging stations infrastructure commission. (Watters, Dist 4; Feltes, Dist 15; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Avard, Dist 12; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Transportation)

18-2857

SB 518, relative to agency reports of real property owned or leased by the department. (Watters, Dist 4; Carson, Dist 14; Reagan, Dist 17; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; McGuire, Merr. 29; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; Transportation)

18-2858

SB 519, relative to the purchase of property for the construction of roads. (Watters, Dist 4; Birdsell, Dist 19; Gannon, Dist 23; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Cloutier, Sull. 10; J. Graham, Hills. 7; Transportation)

18-2845

SB 520-FN, authorizing New Hampshire Food Bank to issue decals for multi-use decal plates. (Feltes, Dist 15; Birdsell, Dist 19; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Daniels, Dist 11; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Kotowski, Merr. 24; Weber, Ches. 1; Gile, Merr. 27; J. MacKay, Merr. 14; Soucy, Merr. 16; Transportation)

18-2915

SB 521-FN, authorizing Sophia's Fund to issue decals for multi-use decal plates. (Gannon, Dist 23; Bradley, Dist 3; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Baldasaro, Rock. 5; Transportation)

18-2975

SB 522, relative to alteration of speed limits. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Watters, Dist 4; Somssich, Rock. 27; Transportation)

18-2751

SB 523-FN, requiring public school students to receive training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator device. (Hennessey, Dist 5; Birdsell, Dist 19; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Soucy, Dist 18; Berrien, Rock. 18; Champion, Graf. 12; W. Marsh, Carr. 8; Knirk, Carr. 3; Education)

18-2786

SB 524-FN, relative to head injury policies for the community college system of New Hampshire and the university system of New Hampshire. (Watters, Dist 4; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Kahn, Dist 10; Giuda, Dist 2; Soucy, Dist 18; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Gray, Dist 6; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Burton, Straf. 6; Kotowski, Merr. 24; Suzanne Smith, Graf. 8; Education)

18-2805

SB 525-FN, prohibiting the distribution of higher education and adult education financial assistance to any student who is not a legal resident. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Avard, Dist 12; Daniels, Dist 11; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Reagan, Dist 17; Education)

18-3020

SB 526-FN, relative to school breakfast programs. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Feltes, Dist 15; Hennessey, Dist 5; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Wallner, Merr. 10; Gile, Merr. 27; Eaton, Ches. 3; Education)

18-2964

SB 527-FN-LOCAL, relative to absentee voting. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Gray, Dist 6; Hoelzel, Rock. 3; Election Law and Internal Affairs)

18-2831

SB 528-FN-LOCAL, relative to dam registration fees and relative to permit fees for constructing or reconstructing a dam. (Bradley, Dist 3; Feltes, Dist 15; Danielson, Hills. 7; Rosenwald, Hills. 30; Spang, Straf. 6; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2865

SB 529-FN, authorizing river maintenance in the town of Warren. (Giuda, Dist 2; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Daniels, Dist 11; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Reagan, Dist 17; Sanborn, Dist 9; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Ladd, Graf. 4; Brown, Graf. 16; Hinch, Hills. 21; Binford, Graf. 15; Schwaegler, Graf. 3; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-3002

SB 530-FN, relative to high voltage electric transmission lines in highway rights-of-ways. (Giuda, Dist 2; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Suzanne Smith, Graf. 8; Kurk, Hills. 2; Pearl, Merr. 26; Darrow, Graf. 17; Migliore, Graf. 9; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2744

SB 531-FN, relative to the office of professional licensure and certification. (Reagan, Dist 17; McGuire, Merr. 29; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2806

SB 532-FN, relative to group II status of certain department of corrections officials. (D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Lasky, Dist 13; Carson, Dist 14; Welch, Rock. 13; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2823

SB 533-FN, relative to the composition and compensation of the personnel appeals board. (Carson, Dist 14; Soucy, Dist 18; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Gannon, Dist 23; Proulx, Hills. 44; M. McCarthy, Hills. 29; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2830

SB 534-FN, relative to the classification of certain state employee positions. (Reagan, Dist 17; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Byron, Hills. 20; Sytek, Rock. 8; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; McGuire, Merr. 29; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2854

SB 535-FN, relative to licensure for the practice of professional art therapy. (Watters, Dist 4; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2882

SB 536-FN, relative to eligibility for death benefits for court security officers. (Lasky, Dist 13; Carson, Dist 14; Hennessey, Dist 5; Gannon, Dist 23; Hagan, Rock. 4; Berch, Ches. 1; Keans, Straf. 23; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2886

SB 537, establishing the granite state finance authority and relative to the powers of the New Hampshire health and education facilities authority and the New Hampshire housing finance authority. (Innis, Dist 24; Carson, Dist 14; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Reagan, Dist 17; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Williams, Hills. 4; Hunt, Ches. 11; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2935

SB 538-FN, including police officers of the capital area police unit in group II of the retirement system. (Giuda, Dist 2; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Gray, Dist 6; Lasky, Dist 13; Welch, Rock. 13; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Weyler, Rock. 13; Berube, Straf. 18; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2735

SB 539-FN-A, making appropriations to the department of education for adequate education grants. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Daniels, Dist 11; Ward, Dist 8; Milz, Rock. 6; Ladd, Graf. 4; John T. O'Connor, Rock. 6; Finance)

18-2790

SB 540-FN, relative to funding full day kindergarten. (Feltes, Dist 15; Woodburn, Dist 1; Soucy, Dist 18; Lasky, Dist 13; Kahn, Dist 10; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Hennessey, Dist 5; Myler, Merr. 10; Heath, Hills. 14; Henle, Merr. 12; Cushing, Rock. 21; Luneau, Merr. 10; Finance)

18-2793

SB 541-FN-A, establishing a fund to reimburse costs associated with firefighters who have cancer. (Innis, Dist 24; Gannon, Dist 23; Carson, Dist 14; Soucy, Dist 18; Danielson, Hills. 7; Emerick, Rock. 21; Murray, Rock. 24; T. Le, Rock. 31; Nigrello, Rock. 16; Finance)

18-2957

SB 542-FN, relative to the use of funds in the revenue stabilization reserve account for public health emergencies. (Woodburn, Dist 1; Watters, Dist 4; Soucy, Dist 18; Hennessey, Dist 5; Lasky, Dist 13; Feltes, Dist 15; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Rosenwald, Hills. 30; Wallner, Merr. 10; Finance)

18-2981

SB 543-FN, relative to health care premium payments for certain retired state workers. (Feltes, Dist 15; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Bove, Rock. 5; Welch, Rock. 13; Finance)

18-2997

SB 544-FN, providing that 2 percent of insurance tax collections be deposited in the fire standards and training and emergency medical services fund. (Daniels, Dist 11; Finance)

18-2853

SB 545-FN, increasing the age for sales and possession of tobacco products. (Watters, Dist 4; Bradley, Dist 3; Rosenwald, Hills. 30; McBeath, Rock. 26; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Gargas, Hills. 27; Fothergill, Coos 1; Health and Human Services)

18-2850

SB 546-FN, relative to purchasing alliances. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Innis, Dist 24; Reagan, Dist 17; Health and Human Services)

18-2852

SB 547, relative to unused prescription drugs. (Innis, Dist 24; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Carson, Dist 14; Feltes, Dist 15; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Sanborn, Dist 9; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Health and Human Services)

18-2972

SB 548-FN, relative to therapeutic intervention needs of infants diagnosed with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS). (Hennessey, Dist 5; Lasky, Dist 13; P. Gordon, Rock. 29; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; LeBrun, Hills. 32; Health and Human Services)

18-2874

SB 549-FN-A, making an appropriation to the department of health and human services for the Sununu health services center and relative to infants born with substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure or fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (Gray, Dist 6; Health and Human Services)

18-2950

SB 550-FN, relative to drop in or walk in clinics. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Avard, Dist 12; French, Dist 7; Innis, Dist 24; Reagan, Dist 17; Danielson, Hills. 7; M. MacKay, Hills. 30; Health and Human Services)

18-2869

SB 551-FN, relative to deductibles under health insurance policies. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Avard, Dist 12; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Reagan, Dist 17; Health and Human Services)

18-2768

SB 552-FN, relative to transportation of trauma victims by first responders. (Giuda, Dist 2; Reagan, Dist 17; Innis, Dist 24; Kurk, Hills. 2; Weyler, Rock. 13; Hinch, Hills. 21; Kotowski, Merr. 24; Health and Human Services)

18-2880

SB 553-FN, relative to mental health parity for workers' compensation. (Hennessey, Dist 5; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Proulx, Hills. 44; M. McCarthy, Hills. 29; Elliott, Rock. 8; Commerce)

18-2954

SB 554-FN, relative to the minimum hourly rate and employer-sponsored health benefits. (Soucy, Dist 18; Woodburn, Dist 1; Watters, Dist 4; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Hennessey, Dist 5; Feltes, Dist 15; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Lasky, Dist 13; Cilley, Straf. 4; Cushing, Rock. 21; Commerce)

18-2932

SB 555-FN-A, establishing a citizens' right-to-know appeals commission and a right-to-know law ombudsman and making an appropriation therefor. (Giuda, Dist 2; Carson, Dist 14; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Gannon, Dist 23; Innis, Dist 24; Hopper, Hills. 2; DiLorenzo, Rock. 17; Ulery, Hills. 37; Judiciary)

18-2977

SB 556-FN, relative to changes in bail procedures and procedures for annulment of a criminal record. (Feltes, Dist 15; Bradley, Dist 3; French, Dist 7; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Rouillard, Hills. 6; Eaton, Ches. 3; Berch, Ches. 1; Cushing, Rock. 21; Welch, Rock. 13; Judiciary)

18-3000

SB 557-FN, establishing a board of housing development appeals. (Giuda, Dist 2; Feltes, Dist 15; Carson, Dist 14; Watters, Dist 4; Bradley, Dist 3; Woodburn, Dist 1; Butler, Carr. 7; Hinch, Hills. 21; Judiciary)

18-3013

SB 558-FN, relative to discrimination based on pregnancy or lactation. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Lasky, Dist 13; McBeath, Rock. 26; Rosenwald, Hills. 30; Butler, Carr. 7; Cahill, Rock. 17; Umberger, Carr. 2; Judiciary)

18-2810

SB 559-FN-A, making an appropriation for a sound barrier on the Everett Turnpike in Bedford. (Sanborn, Dist 9; French, Dist 7; Giuda, Dist 2; Transportation)

18-2881

SB 560-FN-LOCAL, relative to updating the state trails plan and making an appropriation therefor. (Feltes, Dist 15; Carson, Dist 14; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Watters, Dist 4; Sanborn, Dist 9; Rimol, Rock. 5; Janvrin, Rock. 20; Alicea, Merr. 8; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Transportation)

18-2918

SB 561-FN, relative to the installation of a traffic light or beacon. (Bradley, Dist 3; Transportation)

18-2982

SB 562-FN, allowing the waiver of fees for reinstatement of a driver's license and registration in cases of demonstrated financial hardship. (Feldes, Dist 15; French, Dist 7; Woodburn, Dist 1; McGuire, Merr. 29; Matthews, Rock. 3; Sytek, Rock. 8; Hatch, Coos 6; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; Transportation)

18-2888

SB 563-FN, establishing a recovery friendly workplace initiatives tax credit against business taxes administered by the community development finance authority. (Bradley, Dist 3; Hinch, Hills. 21; Ways and Means)

18-2919

SB 564-FN-A, relative to a business tax exemption and a workforce development program for regenerative manufacturing businesses. (Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Gannon, Dist 23; Innis, Dist 24; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Azarian, Rock. 8; Hinch, Hills. 21; Ways and Means)

18-3005

SB 565-FN, relative to aircraft registration fees and airways tolls. (Giuda, Dist 2; Bradley, Dist 3; Gannon, Dist 23; Lasky, Dist 13; Ward, Dist 8; Innis, Dist 24; Morse, Dist 22; Weyler, Rock. 13; Hinch, Hills. 21; O'Brien, Hills. 36; Ways and Means)

18-2728

SB 566-FN, relative to unemployment compensation for school bus drivers and monitors. (Soucy, Dist 18; Reagan, Dist 17; Feldes, Dist 15; Carson, Dist 14; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Williams, Hills. 4; O'Brien, Hills. 36; M. McCarthy, Hills. 29; DiSilvestro, Hills. 9; Morrison, Rock. 9; Commerce)

18-2943

SB 567-FN, relative to workforce development and job training. (Feldes, Dist 15; Bradley, Dist 3; Cavanaugh, Dist 16; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Richardson, Coos 4; Bean, Rock. 21; D. Sullivan, Hills. 8; Fothergill, Coos 1; Rosenwald, Hills. 30; Commerce)

18-2927

SB 568-FN, relative to criminal history record checks for school employees and certain volunteers. (Reagan, Dist 17; Giuda, Dist 2; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Kahn, Dist 10; Ladd, Graf. 4; Cordelli, Carr. 4; Education)

18-2862

SB 569-FN, relative to animal cruelty. (Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Gray, Dist 6; Innis, Dist 24; Kahn, Dist 10; Reagan, Dist 17; Ward, Dist 8; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; S. Schmidt, Carr. 6; DesMarais, Carr. 6; Danielson, Hills. 7; Umberger, Carr. 2; W. Marsh, Carr. 8; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2949

SB 570-FN, relative to the work requirement for the child care scholarship program. (Feldes, Dist 15; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2996

SB 571-FN, requiring the department of health and human services to perform an efficiency audit. (Daniels, Dist 11; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2992

SB 572-FN, relative to the individual health insurance market. (Sanborn, Dist 9; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Giuda, Dist 2; Innis, Dist 24; Reagan, Dist 17; Health and Human Services)

18-2887

SB 573-FN-A, relative to the controlled drug prescription health and safety program and making an appropriation therefor. (Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Avard, Dist 12; Gray, Dist 6; Feltes, Dist 15; Danielson, Hills. 7; Rosenwald, Hills. 30; Umberger, Carr. 2; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Hinch, Hills. 21; Health and Human Services)

18-3015

SB 574-FN, clarifying the repayment period for parental reimbursement. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Bradley, Dist 3; Carson, Dist 14; Gile, Merr. 27; Kotowski, Merr. 24; Messmer, Rock. 24; Cahill, Rock. 17; Wall, Straf. 6; Judiciary)

18-2812

SB 575-FN, relative to electric vehicle charging stations. (Watters, Dist 4; Birdsell, Dist 19; Feltes, Dist 15; Gannon, Dist 23; Avard, Dist 12; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Sprague, Straf. 18; Oxenham, Sull. 1; Transportation)

18-2973

SB 576-FN, deleting the suspension of home health services rate setting. (Bradley, Dist 3; Finance)

18-2889

SB 577, requiring the public utilities commission to consider its order affecting the Burgess BioPower plant in Berlin. (Bradley, Dist 3; Woodburn, Dist 1; Giuda, Dist 2; Avard, Dist 12; Theberge, Coos 3; Y. Thomas, Coos 3; Chandler, Carr. 1; Energy and Natural Resources)

18-2962

SB 578-FN, relative to unclassified positions within the department of health and human services. (Reagan, Dist 17; Carson, Dist 14; Gannon, Dist 23; Soucy, Dist 18; McGuire, Merr. 29; Byron, Hills. 20; Sytek, Rock. 8; P. Schmidt, Straf. 19; Executive Departments and Administration)

18-2747

SB 579-FN, relative to penalties for welfare fraud. (Gray, Dist 6; Bradley, Dist 3; Avard, Dist 12; Birdsell, Dist 19; Watters, Dist 4; Kotowski, Merr. 24; LeBrun, Hills. 32; J. MacKay, Merr. 14; Campion, Graf. 12; Finance)

18-2911

SB 580, creating class lines within the department of transportation. (Birdsell, Dist 19; Watters, Dist 4; Finance)

18-2755

SB 581-FN, relative to pharmacy benefit managers under the managed care law. (Sanborn, Dist 9; Health and Human Services)

18-2894

SB 582-FN, relative to caseload standards for child protective service workers in the department of health and human services. (Carson, Dist 14; Avard, Dist 12; Feltes, Dist 15; Soucy, Dist 18; M. McCarthy, Hills. 29; Morrison, Rock. 9; Bove, Rock. 5; Guthrie, Rock. 13; Rosenwald, Hills. 30; Health and Human Services)

18-2944

SB 583-FN, establishing a pilot program to eliminate employment barriers for certain parents. (Feltes, Dist 15; Bradley, Dist 3; Cavanaugh,

Dist 16; Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Hennessey, Dist 5; Kahn, Dist 10; Lasky, Dist 13; Reagan, Dist 17; Soucy, Dist 18; Watters, Dist 4; Woodburn, Dist 1; Wallner, Merr. 10; Health and Human Services)

18-3016

SB 584-FN, prohibiting electroconvulsive therapy on children 16 years of age or under. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Reagan, Dist 17; P. Gordon, Rock. 29; Kotowski, Merr. 24; Cushing, Rock. 21; Judiciary)

18-2976

SB 585-FN, authorizing the New Hampshire Breast Cancer Coalition to issue decals for multi-use decal plates. (Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Reagan, Dist 17; Hennessey, Dist 5; Gannon, Dist 23; Backus, Hills. 19; Gourgue, Straf. 25; Hansen, Hills. 22; Spillane, Rock. 2; Transportation)

18-2761

SB 586-FN-A-LOCAL, relative to casino gambling. (D'Allesandro, Dist 20; French, Dist 7; Gannon, Dist 23; Lasky, Dist 13; Woodburn, Dist 1; Ways and Means)

18-2792

SB 587-LOCAL, relative to the collection of fees for public parking facilities. (Feltes, Dist 15; D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Lasky, Dist 13; Shurtleff, Merr. 11; Ways and Means)

HOUSE MESSAGE

The House of Representatives has passed Bills with the following titles, in the passage of which it asks the concurrence of the Senate:

HB 101-FN, relative to certification for solid waste operators.

HB 134-FN, relative to causes for divorce.

HB 135, relative to the submission of evidence prior to hearings in divorce cases.

HB 169-FN, relative to limits on wagers in charitable games of chance.

HB 252, relative to pro se litigants under the right-to-know law.

HB 263, relative to facilities licenses for charitable gaming.

HB 267, establishing the New Hampshire transportation council.

HB 298, relative to licensing requirements for apprentice plumbers.

HB 314, relative to autonomous vehicles.

HB 410, relative to the legislative youth advisory council.

HB 485-FN, relative to standards for emerging contaminants in drinking water.

HB 492, relative to electric personal assistive mobility devices.

HB 500, relative to organizations that are authorized to issue decals.

HB 523, establishing a committee to study the use and regulation of biometric information.

HOUSE MESSAGE

The House of Representatives has passed Bills with the following titles, in the passage of which it asks the concurrence of the Senate:

HB 287, establishing a committee to study decriminalizing sex work.

HB 317, prohibiting the public utilities commission from increasing the system benefits charge without legislative approval.

HOUSE MESSAGE

The House of Representatives refuses to concur with the Senate in the passage of the following entitled Bills sent down from the Senate:

SB 2-FN-A, reducing the rates of the business profits tax and the business enterprise tax.