

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

# **CACR12**

# Bill as Introduced

CACR 12 - AS INTRODUCED

2021 SESSION

21-0875  
04/11

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION **12**

RELATING TO: the retirement age for judges.

PROVIDING THAT: the mandatory retirement age for judges is repealed.

SPONSORS: Sen. D'Allesandro, Dist 20; Sen. Prentiss, Dist 5; Sen. Kahn, Dist 10; Sen. Cavanaugh, Dist 16; Sen. Soucy, Dist 18; Sen. Sherman, Dist 24

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

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ANALYSIS

This constitutional amendment concurrent resolution repeals the mandatory retirement age for judges.

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Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type

CACR 12 - AS INTRODUCED

21-0875  
04/11

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

*In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty One*

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

RELATING TO: the retirement age for judges.

PROVIDING THAT: the mandatory retirement age for judges is repealed.

*Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Constitution of New Hampshire be amended as follows:*

1 I. That article 78 of the second part of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

2 [Art.] 78. [~~Judges and~~ Sheriffs, When Disqualified by Age.] No person shall hold the office of  
3 [~~Judge of any Court, or Judge of Probate, or~~ Sheriff of any county, after ~~he~~ **such person** has  
4 attained the age of seventy years.

5 II. That the above amendment proposed to the constitution be submitted to the qualified  
6 voters of the state at the state general election to be held in November, 2022.

7 III. That the selectmen of all towns, cities, wards and places in the state are directed to  
8 insert in their warrants for the said 2022 election an article to the following effect: To decide  
9 whether the amendments of the constitution proposed by the 2021 session of the general court shall  
10 be approved.

11 IV. That the wording of the question put to the qualified voters shall be:

12 "Are you in favor of amending article 78 of the second part of the constitution to read as follows:

13 [Art.] 78. [Sheriffs, When Disqualified by Age.] No person shall hold the office of Sheriff of any  
14 county, after such person has attained the age of seventy years."

15 V. That the secretary of state shall print the question to be submitted on a separate ballot or  
16 on the same ballot with other constitutional questions. The ballot containing the question shall  
17 include 2 squares next to the question allowing the voter to vote "Yes" or "No." If no cross is made in  
18 either of the squares, the ballot shall not be counted on the question. The outside of the ballot shall  
19 be the same as the regular official ballot except that the words "Questions Relating to Constitutional  
20 Amendments proposed by the 2021 General Court" shall be printed in bold type at the top of the  
21 ballot.

22 VI. That if the proposed amendment is approved by 2/3 of those voting on the amendment, it  
23 becomes effective when the governor proclaims its adoption.

24 VII. Voters' Guide.

25 AT THE PRESENT TIME, a judge must retire by the age of 70.

26 IF THE AMENDMENT IS ADOPTED, there shall be no mandatory retirement age  
27 for a judge.

# Committee Minutes

**AMENDED  
SENATE CALENDAR NOTICE  
Judiciary**

Sen Sharon Carson, Chair  
Sen Bill Gannon, Vice Chair  
Sen Harold French, Member  
Sen Rebecca Whitley, Member  
Sen Jay Kahn, Member

Date: January 13, 2021

**HEARINGS**

Tuesday	01/19/2021	
(Day)	(Date)	
Judiciary	REMOTE	1:00 p.m.
(Name of Committee)	(Place)	(Time)
1:00 p.m.	SB 40	relative to informed consent to search a motor vehicle.
1:15 p.m.	SB 41	relative to police disciplinary hearings.
1:30 p.m.	SB 39	exempting information and records contained in law enforcement personnel files from disclosure under the right-to-know law.
1:45 p.m.	CACR 12	relating to the retirement age for judges. Providing that the mandatory retirement age for judges is repealed.

Committee members will receive secure Zoom invitations via email.

Members of the public may attend using the following links:

1. Link to Zoom Webinar: <https://www.zoom.us/j/95984454365>
2. To listen via telephone: Dial (for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location): 1-301-715-8592, or 1-312-626-6799 or 1-929-205-6099, or 1-253-215-8782, or 1-346-248-7799, or 1-669-900-6833
3. Or iPhone one-tap: 13126266799,,95984454365# or +16465588656,,95984454365#
4. Webinar ID: [959 8445 4365](https://www.zoom.us/j/95984454365)
5. To view/listen to this hearing on YouTube, use this link:  
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCjBZdtrjRnQdmg-2MPMiWrA>
6. To sign in to speak, register your position on a bill and/or submit testimony, use this link:  
<http://gencourt.state.nh.us/remotecommittee/senate.aspx>

The following email will be monitored throughout the meeting by someone who can assist with and alert the committee to any technical issues: [remotesenate@leg.state.nh.us](mailto:remotesenate@leg.state.nh.us) or call (603-271-6931).

**EXECUTIVE SESSION MAY FOLLOW**

**Sponsors:**

**SB 40**

Sen. French

Sen. Avard

Sen. Gannon

Sen. Reagan

Sen. Rosenwald

**SB 41**

Sen. French

**SB 39**

Sen. Carson

**CACR 12**

Sen. D'Allesandro

Sen. Soucy

Sen. D'Allesandro

Sen. Reagan

Sen. Prentiss

Sen. Sherman

Sen. Ward

Sen. Kahn

Sen. Cavanaugh

Jennifer Horgan 271-7875

Sharon M Carson  
Chairman

# Senate Judiciary Committee

*Jennifer Horgan 271-7875*

**CACR 12**, relating to the retirement age for judges. Providing that the mandatory retirement age for judges is repealed.

**Hearing Date:** January 19, 2021

**Time Opened:** 5:17 p.m.

**Time Closed:** 5:35 p.m.

**Members of the Committee Present:** Senators Carson, Gannon, French, Whitley and Kahn

**Members of the Committee Absent :** None

**Bill Analysis:** This constitutional amendment concurrent resolution repeals the mandatory retirement age for judges.

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**Sponsors:**

Sen. D'Allesandro

Sen. Prentiss

Sen. Kahn

Sen. Cavanaugh

Sen. Soucy

Sen. Sherman

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**Who supports the bill:** Senator D'Allesandro; Senator Soucy; Senator Sherman; Representative Horrigan

**Who opposes the bill:** Nicole Fordey

**Summary of testimony presented in support:**

**Senator D'Allesandro**

- This bill repeals the mandatory retirement age for judges.
- When the NH Constitution was created the average life expectancy was around 50 years, now it is 80 and beyond.
- Has seen wonderful judges have to leave once they reach the age of 70.
- We are losing the experience, insight and judicial temperament of these judges that they get from being on the bench for an extended period of time.
- NH has judges that get appointed later in life and as a result their time on the bench is quite limited.
- Having a retirement age has been thrown out nationally.
- NH has had two chief justices retire because of age; one is now a member of the House, believes he has a companion piece of legislation to this.
- Senator French asked if at Senator D'Allesandro's age, does he now look at 70-year-olds as a bunch of kids.
  - Treats them as if they are children.
- Senator Kahn asked if the intent of the legislation is to cover all judges in NH.



- Correct.
- Senator Whitley asked what other states are doing with this.
  - Does not have a good answer to that. NH is unique. In many other states they elect judges, with no age restrictions. NH appoints judges and we have the mandatory retirement. Will get that information for her.
- Senator Gannon asked if there is a shortage of judges or lawyers applying to be judges in NH.
  - Does not know how many people have applied to be judges, but knows that we have many vacancies, including on the Supreme Court. We need more people in the judicial branch, as attorneys have a hard time getting court dates.
- Senator Gannon stated that there are a lot of attorneys chomping at the bit to move up as judges. Raised the concern of older judges having lost a few mental steps over the years and individuals not feeling like they can tell a judge that it might be time to step down.
  - We used to retire pilots at a certain age, and we have extended that now. What we have done in the past decades is recognize that older people have a much better grasp than before and are not limited in their thought processes as they were in the past. Thinks 70 should not mean someone must retire. We can gain a lot by this. There is judicial review in NH.

**Representative Horrigan**

- Thinks it should go farther and include sheriffs.
- There is the ability to remove a judge if it becomes necessary; the House did that about 10 years ago and it was pretty painful.
- There is a similar bill to this coming through on the House side.
- Senator Gannon raised the concern of having to tell judges that they need to step down.
  - That can happen before the age of 70. Maybe the legislature needs to look at reviewing that process. From what he has seen it is not that easy to fill a judicial appointment.

**Summary of testimony presented in opposition:**

None

# Speakers

**Judiciary Committee Testify List for Bill CACR12 on 2021-01-19****Support: 4 Oppose: 1 Neutral: 0 Total to Testify: 1**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Representing</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Testifying</b>	<b>Signed Up</b>
D'Allesandro Lou	An Elected Official	SD20	Support	Yes	1/14/2021 9:38
Horrigan Timothy	An Elected Official	Myself	Support	No	1/15/2021 9:45
Fordey Nicole	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose	No	1/19/2021 9:36
soucy donna	An Elected Official	SD 18	Support	No	1/15/2021 15:24
Sherman Senator Tom	An Elected Official	SD 24	Support	No	1/14/2021 8:13

# Testimony

***Testimony In Favor of CACR 12:  
"CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CONSTITUTIONAL  
AMENDMENT RELATING TO: the retirement age for judges"***

NH State Rep. Timothy Horrigan (Strafford #6)  
January 19, 2021  
Senate Judiciary Committee

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I support CACR 12, although I think it doesn't go far enough.

I co-sponsored a very similar CACR 10 years ago, CACR 21 (2011), which sought to strike the entirety of Article 78 Part 2<sup>nd</sup>. It fell just a little short of passing the House: it failed by a vote of 286-32.

The age limits in Article 78 might have made more sense in the past. But, today 70 is now a much younger age than it used to be. Also, in the past judges and other officials had no retirement system and the judicial branch was less professionalized than it is today. It is now easier to induce non-performing judges, of whatever age, to retire. If for whatever reason a judge does not perform his or her duties and cannot be convinced to step down voluntarily, there are a variety of remedies which can be applied—such as a "house address" resolution or even an impeachment trial.

I still support eliminating the age limit for sheriffs. A maximum age limit for any office is undemocratic. The office of Sheriff happens to be the only elected office with a maximum age. Oddly, the election laws make no special provisions for sheriff candidates: the laws merely say that a candidate for any office must meet the age and domicile requirements at the time of the general election— even if a candidate for Sheriff would be over 70 before his or her term as sheriff expired.

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NH State Rep. Timothy Horrigan (Strafford #6)  
7A Faculty Road; Durham, NH 03824  
ph: (603) 868-3342  
email: TimothyHorrigan@icloud.com

## Jennifer Horgan

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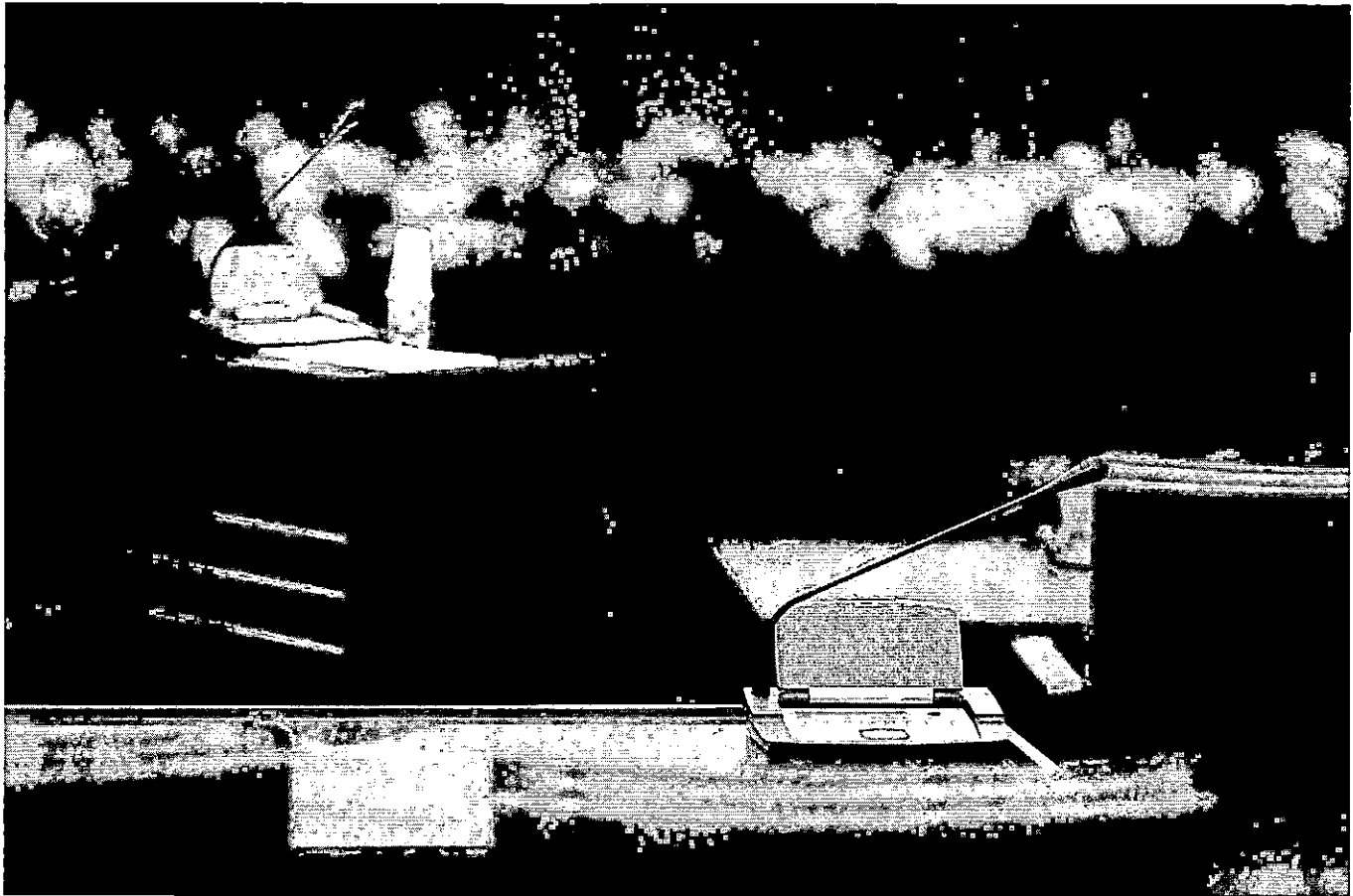
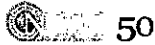
**From:** Lou D'Allesandro  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 20, 2021 7:59 AM  
**To:** Sharon Carson; William Gannon; Harold French; Becky Whitley; Jay Kahn; Jennifer Horgan  
**Subject:** Follow up on CACR12

Committee members,

I submit this to you as a follow up to my testimony yesterday on CACR12. <https://www.ncsc.org/information-and-resources/trending-topics/trending-topics-landing-pg/mandatory-judicial-retirement>

Thank you for your consideration.

Senator Lou D'Allesandro



## Mandatory judicial retirement

September 30, 2020

As Americans live longer, a persistent question is how long they can remain active in the workforce. While most government officials have no age limit to their service, the same is not true for the majority of state judges. This situation is unique to the United States. As a recent article in *The Atlantic* noted, in all other western countries, judges do not face any sort of mandatory retirement age. The question is: why?

First, it should be noted that mandatory judicial retirement ages came into the United States relatively early on. For example, New York placed a mandatory judicial retirement age of 60 for its judges shortly after the Revolution. When writing the *Federalist Papers* for a mostly New York audience, Alexander Hamilton noted this practice and how it would not apply to federal judges (who would serve "during good behavior"). The concern expressed at the time was that judges would age into "inability," shorthand for judges that were physically and/or mentally unable to continue in office.

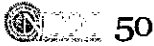
Second, the practice arose at a time when there was little to no recourse to remove a judge who had reached the point of "inability." The only real option for removing a judge at the time was to conduct an impeachment proceeding which was both time-consuming and difficult to put together at a time when state legislatures only met for a few months a year.

Since then states have developed ways to address judges who have aged into "inability" via removal processes associated with judicial disciplinary and/or fitness proceedings. Nevertheless, most states still impose a mandatory retirement age on judges, as seen in the table below. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the practice in 1991 in *Gregory v. Ashcroft* (501 U.S. 452). Moreover, when the question is placed on the ballot (as is necessary where the age is put into the state's constitution) voters tend to reject efforts to increase or eliminate such ages.

NCSC has produced several products on the question of judicial retirement in the last several years.

[Happy Birthday! Now get out.](#) This 2016 article examples the development of the retirement ages historically and efforts since 1990 to remove or eliminate mandatory age requirements.

[Increasing or Repealing Mandatory Judicial Retirement Ages.](#) Written as part of the Trends Monthly series this article examines arguments put forward in support of, and in opposition to, increasing or repealing mandatory judicial retirement ages.



Do judges in your state have a mandatory retirement age? Should they? Follow the National Center for State Courts on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, or Pinterest, and share your experiences! For more information, contact Knowledge@ncsc.org or call 800-616-6164.

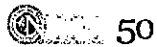
## Judicial Retirement Ages

State	Appellate Judges	Trial Judges	Basis for Age: Constitution or Statute	Notes
Alabama	70	70	Constitution: Art. VI, Sec. 155 (Amended), Amendment 328	May not be elected or appointed after 70.
Alaska	70	70	Constitution: Art. IV, Sec. 11	
Arizona	70	70/Varies	Constitution: Art. VI, Secs. 20 & 39	Municipal courts: Varies. 2012 constitutional amendment to raise to 75 rejected by voters (27% yes)
Arkansas	70	70	Arkansas law does not specify a retirement age for judges, however a judge that fails to resign at the end of the term in which they reach 70 forfeits all pension/retirement benefits. See Arkansas Code § 24-8-215(c)	Retirement statute upheld by state supreme court in 2016 in Landers v. Stone (2016 Ark. 272496 S.W.3d 370)
California				
Colorado	72	72	Constitution: Art. VI, Sec. 23	
Connecticut	70	70	Constitution: Art. V, Sec. 6	
Delaware				
District of Columbia	74	74	Statute: 1-204.31(c)	
Florida	75	75	Constitution: Art. V, Sec. 8	Increase from 70 to 75 as part of Amendment 6 of 2018.
Georgia		Some but not all Municipal courts have mandatory retirement ages.		
Hawaii	70	70	Constitution: Art. VI, Sec. 3	2014 constitutional amendment to raise age to 80 rejected (22% yes)



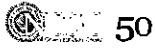


Illinois	*	*	Constitution: Art. 6, Sec. 15	May serve out term in which turns 75. Statute was declared by the Supreme Court of Illinois to be unconstitutional, as written, because the Act violated the doctrine of equal protection. See: Maddux v. Blagojevich, 233 Ill. 2d 508 (2009).
			Statute: 705 ILCS 55/1*	
Indiana	75		Statute: IC 33-38-13-8	
Iowa	72	72	Statute: 602.1610	
Kansas	75	75	Statute: 20-2608(a)	May serve out term in which turns 75.
Kentucky				
Louisiana	70	70/None	Constitution: Art. V, Sec. 23	May serve out term in which turns 70. Mayors' court judges have no age limit. 2014 constitutional amendment to repeal failed (42% yes)
Maine				
Maryland	70	70/None	Constitution: Art. IV, Sec. 3	Orphan's Court judges have no mandatory retirement age.
Massachusetts	70	70	Constitution: Art. 1, Part 2, Ch. 3	
Michigan	70	70	Constitution: Art. VI, Sec. 19	May not be elected or appointed after 70.
Minnesota	70	70	Constitution: Art. 6, Sec. 9	May serve to end of month turns 70.
			Statute: 490.121(21d) & 490.125	
Mississippi				
Missouri	70	70/75	Constitution: Art. V, Sec. 26	70 for Circuit Court, 75 for Municipal Court.
			Statute: 479.020(7)	
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire	70	70	Constitution: Art. 78	



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New Mexico				
New York	70	70/None	Constitution: Art. VI, Sec. 25	Generally: May serve until end of year in which 70 is reached. Town/Village: No age limit. 2013 constitutional amendment to raise age rejected (40% yes)
North Carolina	72	72	Constitution: Art. IV, Sec. 6	May serve to end of month turns 72.
			Statute: 7A-4.20	
North Dakota				
Ohio	70	70/None	Constitution: Art. IV, Sec. 6	Section interpreted as meaning may serve until end of term turns 70. Mayors' court judges have no age limit. 2011 constitutional amendment to raise to 75 rejected by voters (38% yes).
Oklahoma				
Oregon	75	75	Constitution: Art. VII (Amended), Sec. 1a	Constitution allows age to be reduced to as low as 70 by statute or initiative. Constitutional Amendment to repeal rejected by voters in 2016.
Pennsylvania	75	75	Constitution: Art. V, Sec. 16	May serve until end of year in which 75 is reached. Constitutional amendment raising age to 75 approved by 50.88% of voters in November 2016.
Rhode Island				
South Carolina	72	72/None	South Carolina law does not specify a retirement age for judges, however a judge that fails to resign at 72 does not obtain pension/retirement benefits. See South Carolina Code § 9-8-40 & 9-8-60	No limit for Probate or Municipal Courts.
South Dakota	70	70	Statute: 16-1-4.1	May serve into the January after attaining age 70.
Tennessee				
Texas	74	74/None	Constitution: Art. 5, Sec. 1-a	Legislature may set at any age from 70 to 75. District & Criminal District Court: May serve out term in which turns 75 if completed at least 4 years of 6 year term. Municipal: Varies. All other trial courts: No limit.
Utah	75	75	Constitution: Art. VIII, Sec. 15	

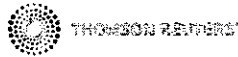


Vermont	90	90	Constitution: Sec. 35	Legislature may set anywhere from end of the calendar year in which judge attains 70 to end of the term when judge attains 90. Legislature has opted for end of year attain 90.
			Statute: 4-609	
Virginia	73	73	Constitution: Art. VI, Sec. 9	May serve until 20 days after the convening of the next regular session of the General Assembly. Increase from 70 to 73 for all appellate judges and some trial judges approved by legislature in 2015 (HB 1984). Increase from 70 to 73 for remaining trial judges approved in 2016 (HB 1245).
			Statute: 51.1-305(B1)	
Washington	75	75	Constitution: Art. IV, Sec. 3(a)	May serve until end of year in which 75 is reached.
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming	70	70/None	Constitution: Art. 5, Sec. 5	District: 70 Circuit & Municipal: None

**In this section**



National Center for State Courts  
 300 Newport Ave, Williamsburg VA 23185  
 Phone: (800) 616-6164



# Voting Sheets

**Senate Judiciary Committee**  
**EXECUTIVE SESSION RECORD**  
*2021-2022 Session*

Bill # **CACR12**

Hearing date: \_\_\_\_\_

Executive Session date: \_\_\_\_\_

Motion of: ITL Vote: 5-0

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson, Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Gannon, V-Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. French	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Kahn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Whitley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Motion of: Consent Vote: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson, Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Gannon, V-Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. French	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Kahn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Whitley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Motion of: \_\_\_\_\_ Vote: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson, Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Gannon, V-Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. French	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Kahn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Whitley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reported out by: Gannon

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# Committee Report

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Wednesday, March 10, 2021

THE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary

to which was referred CACR 12

AN ACT

relating to the retirement age for judges. Providing that the mandatory retirement age for judges is repealed.

Having considered the same, the committee recommends that the Bill

IS INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

BY A VOTE OF: 5-0

Senator Bill Gannon  
For the Committee

Jennifer Horgan 271-7875

**JUDICIARY**

**CACR 12**, relating to the retirement age for judges. Providing that the mandatory retirement age for judges is repealed.

Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 5-0.

Senator Bill Gannon for the committee.



**Docket of CACR12**

Docket Abbreviations

**Bill Title:** relating to the retirement age for judges. Providing that the mandatory retirement age for judges is repealed.

*Official Docket of CACR12.:*

<b>Date</b>	<b>Body</b>	<b>Description</b>
1/13/2021	S	<b>Introduced</b> 01/06/2021 and Referred to Judiciary; <b>SJ 3</b>
1/14/2021	S	Remote <b>Hearing:</b> 01/19/2021, 01:45 pm; Links to join the hearing can be found in the Senate Calendar; <b>SC 7</b>
3/10/2021	S	Committee Report: Inexpedient to Legislate, 03/18/2021; <b>SC 15</b>
3/18/2021	S	Sen. Bradley Moved Laid on Table, <b>RC 19Y-6N, MA</b> ; 03/18/2021; <b>SJ 8</b>
3/18/2021	S	Pending Motion Inexpedient to Legislate; 03/18/2021; <b>SJ 8</b>

NH House

NH Senate

# Other Referrals

# Senate Inventory Checklist for Archives

Bill Number: CACR12

Senate Committee: Judiciary

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

Final docket found on Bill Status

## Bill Hearing Documents: {Legislative Aides}

Bill version as it came to the committee

All Calendar Notices

Hearing Sign-up sheet(s)

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

Hearing Report

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

## Committee Action Documents: {Legislative Aides}

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

\_\_\_ - amendment # \_\_\_      \_\_\_ - amendment # \_\_\_

\_\_\_ - amendment # \_\_\_      \_\_\_ - amendment # \_\_\_

Executive Session Sheet

Committee Report

## Floor Action Documents: {Clerk's Office}

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

\_\_\_ - amendment # \_\_\_      \_\_\_ - amendment # \_\_\_

\_\_\_ - amendment # \_\_\_      \_\_\_ - amendment # \_\_\_

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

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

\_\_\_ Enrolled Bill Amendment(s)

\_\_\_ Governor's Veto Message

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

\_\_\_ as amended by the senate      \_\_\_ as amended by the house

\_\_\_ final version

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

Jennifer Horgan  
Committee Aide

8/12/21  
Date

Senate Clerk's Office [Signature]