

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

HB427

Bill as Introduced

HB 427 - AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

24Feb2021... 0149h

2021 SESSION

21-0603
05/04

HOUSE BILL **427**

AN ACT prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.

SPONSORS: Rep. Altschiller, Rock. 19; Rep. Toll, Ches. 16; Rep. Grote, Rock. 24; Rep. Snow, Hills. 19; Rep. Berch, Ches. 1

COMMITTEE: Children and Family Law

ANALYSIS

This bill requires state agencies to provide in their policies and procedures related to children that all forms of corporal punishment are prohibited.

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Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

HB 427 - AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

24Feb2021... 0149h

21-0603
05/04

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty One

AN ACT prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.

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

1 1 New Section; Human Service; Use of Corporal Punishment Prohibited. Amend RSA 161 by
2 inserting after section 13 the following new section:

3 161:14 Use of Corporal Punishment Prohibited.

4 I. Each state agency shall provide in its policies and procedures related to children that all
5 forms of corporal punishment are prohibited.

6 II. In this section:

7 (a) "Agency" means any executive branch department, institution, bureau, or office of
8 the state, engaged in providing services to or for children. Agency shall include any public or private
9 entity under contract or agreement with the department of health and human services or the
10 department of education to provide services to or for a child or children.

11 (b) "Child" or "children" means a person under 18 years of age who has not been
12 transferred to the adult criminal justice system, and includes a person under 22 years of age who is
13 attending school and who has not received a high school diploma.

14 (c) "Corporal punishment" means any punishment in which physical force is issued and
15 intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, and is exclusive of restraint as defined in RSA
16 126-U:1, IV or physical force used to protect self or others.

17 2 Physical Force by Persons with Special Responsibilities. Amend RSA 627:6, II(a) to read as
18 follows:

19 II.(a) A teacher or person otherwise entrusted with the care or supervision of a minor for
20 special purposes is justified on the premises in using necessary force against any such minor, when
21 the minor creates a disturbance^[] or refuses to leave the premises, or when it is necessary ~~for the~~
22 ~~maintenance of discipline~~ **to prevent injury to self or others.**

23 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

CHAPTER 2
HB 427 - FINAL VERSION

24Feb2021... 0149h

2022 SESSION

21-0603
05/04

HOUSE BILL **427**

AN ACT prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.

SPONSORS: Rep. Altschiller, Rock. 19; Rep. Toll, Ches. 16; Rep. Grote, Rock. 24; Rep. Snow,
 Hills. 19; Rep. Berch, Ches. 1

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CHAPTER 2
HB 427 - FINAL VERSION

24Feb2021... 0149h

21-0603
05/04

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty Two

AN ACT prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.

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

1 2:1 New Section; Human Service; Use of Corporal Punishment Prohibited. Amend RSA 161 by
2 inserting after section 13 the following new section:

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8 the state, engaged in providing services to or for children. Agency shall include any public or private
9 entity under contract or agreement with the department of health and human services or the
10 department of education to provide services to or for a child or children.

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12 transferred to the adult criminal justice system, and includes a person under 22 years of age who is
13 attending school and who has not received a high school diploma.

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15 intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, and is exclusive of restraint as defined in RSA
16 126-U:1, IV or physical force used to protect self or others.

17 2:2 Physical Force by Persons with Special Responsibilities. Amend RSA 627:6, II(a) to read as
18 follows:

19 II.(a) A teacher or person otherwise entrusted with the care or supervision of a minor for
20 special purposes is justified on the premises in using necessary force against any such minor, when
21 the minor creates a disturbance[~~]~~ or refuses to leave the premises, or when it is necessary [~~for the~~
22 ~~maintenance of discipline~~] ***to prevent injury to self or others.***

2:3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

Approved: January 26, 2022
Effective Date: March 27, 2022

Committee Minutes

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: March 17, 2021

HEARINGS

	Tuesday	03/23/2021
	(Day)	(Date)
Judiciary		1:00 p.m.
(Name of Committee)		(Time)
1:00 p.m.	EXECUTIVE SESSION ON PENDING LEGISLATION	
2:00 p.m.	HB 375	allowing the destruction of valueless contraband by the chief of police.
2:15 p.m.	HB 427	prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.
2:30 p.m.	HB 530	relative to candidate background checks for law enforcement officers.

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/91264920262>
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: US: +16465588656,,91264920262# or +13017158592,,91264920262#
4. Webinar ID: 912 6492 0262
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 or call (603-271-6931).

EXECUTIVE SESSION MAY FOLLOW

Sponsors:

HB 375

Rep. Long

HB 427

Rep. Altschiller

Rep. Toll

Rep. Grote

Rep. Snow

Rep. Berch
HB 530
Rep. Dolan

Rep. T. Lekan

Jennifer Horgan 271-7875

Sharon M Carson
Chairman

Senate Judiciary Committee

Jennifer Horgan 271-7875

HB 427, prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.

Hearing Date: March 23, 2021

Time Opened: 2:16 p.m.

Time Closed: 2:55 p.m.

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

Members of the Committee Absent : None

Bill Analysis: This bill requires state agencies to provide in their policies and procedures related to children that all forms of corporal punishment are prohibited.

Sponsors:

Rep. Altschiller

Rep. Toll

Rep. Grote

Rep. Snow

Rep. Berch

Who supports the bill: Representative Long; Representative Perez; Honorable Skip Berrien; Resmiye Oral, Children's Hospital at Dartmouth Child Advocacy and Protection Program; David Finkelhor; Amanda Toll; Susel Jerez; Diane St Germain; Joan Warren; Kent Hackmann; Sandra Blanchard; Elizabeth-Anne Platt; Denise Clark; Carl Ladd, New Hampshire School Administrators Association; Lilian Carter; Emily Burr; Virginia Clifford; Nancy Brennan; Maxine Petruccelli; Charles Petruccelli; Laurie Gordon; Margaret Gordon; Maureen Ellermann; Moira O'Neill Moira, Office of the Child Advocate; Emily Lawrence; Devon Chaffee, ACLU of NH; David Bates; Ruth Larson; Jeanne Torpey; Brigid McNamee; Barbara D. Reed; Paul Berch Paul; Marjorie Matthews; Gale Taylor; Catherine Goldwater; Margaret Keeler; Kathy Spielman; Joanne Casino; Nikki Fordey; Fran Kelly; Susan Johnson; Nancy Jachim; Richard DeMark; Cheryl Gibbons; Rebecca Courser; April Ingram; Andrew Jones; Ruth Perencevich; Susan Bruce; Elizabeth Corell; Lucinda Hope; Lyn Lindpaintner; Claudia Damon; Sara Johnson; Bret Ingold; Annie Rettew

Who opposes the bill: Elizabeth Fenner-Lukaitis; Ronald Garnett

Summary of testimony presented in support:

Representative Altschiller

- This bill prohibits corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.
- Children in NH deserve to grow and learn in an environment free of violence.
- Although the state has made a sincere effort to put supports in place to try and help families create safe and nurturing homes, not everyone is successful.

- There are times that the state must step in and children must be taken into state custody.
- A child who is being removed from a home is already experiencing the trauma from what caused them to be removed and from act of being removed.
- The Adverse Childhood Experience Score (ACE) is based off of 10 adverse experiences these children may have faced.
- Compared to a score of 0, people with an ACE Score of 4 have a 460% increased risk of depression and they are 25% more likely to experience teen pregnancy.
- Children with ACE Scores of 4 or more are 700% more likely to be addicted to alcohol and 1000% more likely to inject street drugs as adults.
- Children with an ACE Score of 7 or more increases their risk of suicide attempts 51 times.
- 80% of suicide attempts in children or adolescents are attributed to ACEs.
- Corporal punishment, as defined in this bill means any punishment in which physical force is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort.
- Nothing in that description is an appropriate standard of care for children in state custody.
- This is a step towards ending violence and trauma towards children in our custody.
- This was HB1250 last year and passed on the floor on a voice vote. Unfortunately, the bill was not absorbed into any of the omnibus bills after COVID struck.
- This legislation has the support of the Office of the Child Advocate.
- Senator Kahn asked if this bill allows for defense of others and oneself in instances of a child's violent outburst.
 - On line 19-22 states, 'A teacher or person otherwise entrusted with the care or supervision of a minor for special purposes is justified on the premises in using necessary force against any such minor, when the minor creates a disturbance or refuses to leave the premises, or when it is necessary to prevent injury to self or others.' This leaves space for that self-protection and protection of students or children in the area.
- Senator Kahn asked about RSA 126-U regarding the use of restraints and whether this will also address the uncertainty around RSA 126-U.
 - This bill seeks to eliminate corporal punishment which would be defined as using degrees of pain or discomfort to humiliate or control in a way that is beyond the scope of self-defense.
- Senator Whitley asked if the definition of corporal punishment carves out the definition of restraint in RSA 126-U.
 - Does think so. Knows that Dr. O'Neill (Office of the Child Advocate) would be better able to speak to that, as they would most often deal with the complaints of going over the line. The Office of Child Advocate collaborated on this language and specifically included the language making this exclusive of restraint (line 15).
- Senator Whitley stated that the prohibition is on the use of force for punishment, while restraint, as defined in RSA 126-U, can and should be used

in an emergency situation where certain techniques are needed to protect individuals.

- Agrees with that.
- Senator Carson pointed out that this is only affecting children under state care, not those in the general population.
- Senator Gannon stated that if he does not accept that parents do not have the right to use corporal punishment, then he does not know if he would believe the state agency does not have that same right where they are acting as the parent.
 - This bill would apply to executive branch departments, institutions, bureaus, or offices of the state, engaged in providing services to or for children. So, this applies to children in foster care, in group homes, and children under the care of the SYSC. When a child has experienced the level of trauma that has brought them to the attention of a state agency, and then the further trauma of being removed from their home, under this bill it says that those children in state care should not have more trauma inflicted upon them through corporal punishment. No foster parent or individual at a group home or at the SYSC should be striking children with corporal punishment or tying a child to a seat so they finish their vegetables.

Representative Toll

- NH's governing bodies have a moral imperative to act to keep our residents safe, especially children in state care.
- Corporal punishment against children severely damages their physical and emotional wellbeing, which is a fact that is supported by major children's rights advocates including the American Academy of Pediatrics.
- Children who are taught that violence is a solution are more likely to become violent perpetrators as an adult.
- Many countries have banned corporal punishment, including Sweden, France, Germany, Finland, Denmark, Iceland, and Norway.
- The vast majority of constituents, regardless of political party, would support this bill.
- It is the responsibility of the state to protect children from any more physical, emotional, or psychological harm.

Honorable Skip Berrien

- Over the last three decades, scientific research has demonstrated that corporal punishment as a method of controlling children's behavior is not only not effective in the long run, but it is associated with long term serious consequences, such as poor mental health and slowed cognitive development.
- Dr. Finkelhor's most recent work shows that this continues to be a prevalent issue in the US.
- This bill applies to each state agency, not just DCYF or DHHS, so that includes the Department of Education and the Department of Corrections.
- DCFY already has a practice that prohibits the use of corporal punishment when children are put into foster care.

- Many of the agencies in that state have agreements with other agencies and therefore this really does affect those agencies as well, whether they are private or public agencies.
- Childcare centers are also affected by this.
- In terms of restraint, the people who crafted RSA 126-U are concerned about meddling with that statute.
- This language has taken that out the issue of restraint from the definition of corporal punishment so there shouldn't be a issue there.

Susel Jerez

- Believes this bill is an active step in protecting the children who are under the care of the state.
- A study conducted in 2009 stated that harsh corporal punishment has often been considered child maltreatment and has been identified to leave serious psychological and psychosocial effects on children.
- The study also stated that a history of harsh corporal punishment has been associated with behaviors such as, aggression, delinquency, anti-social behaviors, violent behaviors, depression, suicidal behaviors, and more.
- As a state how can we expect to keep children out of the juvenile justice system, if we are allowing programs to use a method of punishment that increases the risk for violent and delinquent behaviors.
- The study looked at development of the pre-frontal cortex and it was found that when exposed to corporal punishment this part of the brain was underdeveloped.
- This bill will help in not adding to a child's ACE score while they are in state care.
- A study done in 2017 of 101 women who had been in foster care showed that the average ACE score was 5.68.
- Senator Gannon asked if Ms. Jerez sees a difference between harsh corporal punishment and light parental corporal punishment.
 - Does not feel equipped with enough information to answer that at this time.
- Senator Whitley asked if the well-defined definition in this bill would address Senator Gannon's concerns.
 - Agrees with that. The definition is clearly stated in the bill and we should use that definition as a guide, as each individual's opinion of harsh is variant.
- Senator Whitley asked if we should lead with the science when making important decisions about our children.
 - Agrees with that.

Summary of testimony presented in opposition:

None

jch

Date Hearing Report completed: March 26, 2021

Speakers

Senate Remote Testify

Judiciary Committee Testify List for Bill HB427 on 2021-03-23

Support: 56 Oppose: 2 Neutral: 0 Total to Testify: 5

<u>Name</u>	<u>Email Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Testifying</u>	<u>Signed Up</u>
oral, resmiye	resmiye.oral@hitchcock.org	319.400.4383	A Member of the Public	Children's Hospital at Dartmouth Child Advocacy and Protection Program	Support	Yes	3/19/2021 2:07 PM
Berrien, Skip	fberrien@gmail.com	603.580.1240	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	Yes	3/19/2021 2:11 PM
Finkelhor, David	david.finkelhor@unh.edu	603.767.1010	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	Yes	3/19/2021 2:44 PM
Toll, Amanda	electamandanh@gmail.com	603.860.1994	An Elected Official	Myself	Support	Yes	3/22/2021 7:16 PM
Jerez, Susel	Not Given	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	Yes	3/23/2021 9:55 AM
perez, maria	mariaeli63@gmail.com	603.801.7867	An Elected Official	District 23	Support	No	3/23/2021 12:30 PM
St Germain, Diane	Not Given	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/24/2021 7:36 AM
Long, Pat	long55@comcast.net	16032033232	An Elected Official	Hillsborough District 10	Support	No	3/23/2021 2:11 PM
Warren, Joan	joanbcwarren@gmail.com	603456-3664	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 7:17 PM
Hackmann, Kent	hackmann@uidaho.edu	16039343225	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 7:24 PM
Blanchard, Sandra	sandyblanchard3@gmail.com	603.724.3768	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 7:37 PM
Platt, Elizabeth-Anne	lizanneplatt09@gmail.com	603-715-8191	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/23/2021 6:40 AM
Clark, Denise	denise.m.clark03055@gmail.com	603.213.1692	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/23/2021 8:02 AM
Ladd, Carl	carl@nhsaa.org	603-225-3230	A Lobbyist	New Hampshire School Administrators Association	Support	No	3/22/2021 2:35 PM
Carter, Lilian	Not Given	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 2:36 PM
Burr, Emily	revemilyburr@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 3:28 PM
Clifford, Virginia	Not Given	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 8:08 PM
Brennan, Nancy	burningnan14@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 8:27 PM
Petrucelli, Maxine	maxinepet@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/23/2021 7:27 AM
Petrucelli, Charles	chasmxpet@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/23/2021 7:28 AM
Gordon, Laurie	Lmgord23@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/23/2021 7:34 AM
Gordon, Margaret	Megordon98@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/23/2021 7:49 AM
Ellermann, Maureen	Not Given	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/23/2021 8:21 AM
O'Neill, Moira	moira.k.oneill@childadvocate.nh.gov	603-848-0413	State Agency Staff	Office of the Child Advocate	Support	No	3/23/2021 8:51 AM
Lawrence, Emily	Emilyluna1210@gmail.com	603-818-8924	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/23/2021 9:14 AM

Chaffee, Devon	Not Given	Not Given	A Lobbyist	ACLU of NH	Support	No	3/23/2021 9:21 AM
Bates, David	dbates3@yahoo.com	603.748.2668	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/20/2021 2:41 PM
Fenner-Lukaitis, Elizabeth	glukaitis@mcttelecom.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose	No	3/20/2021 3:18 PM
garnett, ronald	soup31314@yahoo.com	603.236.1637	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose	No	3/20/2021 3:20 PM
Larson, Ruth	ruthlarson@msn.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/20/2021 10:18 PM
Torpey, Jeanne	jtorp51@comcast.net	Concord	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 6:19 AM
McNamee, Brigid	brigidmcnamee@yahoo.com	603.223.0139	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 6:30 AM
Reed, Barbara D.	Not Given	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 8:59 AM
Berch, Paul	pberch@myfairpoint.net	603.399.4960	An Elected Official	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 10:29 AM
Matthews, Marjorie	marjoriemattthews@me.com	603.277.9298	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/21/2021 9:20 AM
Taylor, Gale	galeforcefacilitators@gmail.com	603.321.7160	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 10:57 AM
Goldwater, Catherine	cathy.goldwater@gmail.com	603.860.3756	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 10:59 AM
Keeler, Margaret	peg5keeler@gmail.com	603-491-4689	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 12:06 PM
Spielman, Kathy	jspielman@comcast.net	603.397.7879	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 12:10 PM
Casino, Joanne	joannecasino@comcast.net	603.746.3491	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/19/2021 10:04 PM
Fordey, Nikki	nikkif610@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/21/2021 4:59 PM
Kelly, Fran	Fr.kelly01@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/21/2021 10:46 PM
Johnson, Susan	susanj1511@yahoo.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 12:09 AM
Jachim, Nancy	Not Given	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 7:56 AM
DeMark, Richard	demarknh114@gmail.com	603.520.5582	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 8:08 AM
Gibbons, Cheryl	cherylsark@gmail.com	603.456.3095	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 8:11 AM
Courser, Rebecca	rcourser@hotmail.com	16037486477	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 8:14 AM
Ingram, April	aandk@tds.net	603.491.9711	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 8:43 AM
Jones, Andrew	arj11718@yahoo.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 10:01 AM
Perencevich, Ruth	Not Given	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/21/2021 9:56 PM
Bruce, Susan	susanb.red@mac.com	603.730.7078	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 10:18 AM
Corell, Elizabeth	Elizabeth.j.corell@gmail.com	603.545.9091	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 10:23 AM
Hope, Lucinda	lmhope46@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 11:47 AM
Lindpaintner, Lyn	lynlin@bluewin.ch	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 6:23 PM
Damon, Claudia	cordsdamon@gmail.com	603.226.4561	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 11:30 AM
Johnson, Sara	nhchicagocubfan@gmail.com	603.748.5779	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 2:14 PM
Ingold, Bret	Not Given	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 2:57 PM
Rettew, Annie	abrettew@gmail.com	Not Given	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support	No	3/22/2021 6:55 PM

Testimony

Testimony of David Finkelhor, Ph.D. on HB 427
Judiciary Committee New Hampshire Senate
March 23, 2021

I am David Finkelhor, Director of the Crimes against Children Research Center at the University of New Hampshire, a Professor of Sociology, and someone who has been studying child abuse since 1978.

The way I interpret the research on spanking is like this. Suppose we had 2 cough medicines, Syrup A and Syrup B. Both of them stopped coughing fits fairly quickly. But Syrup A was shown to prolong the cold, sometimes for weeks. Moreover, in a small number of people Syrup A caused seizures. By contrast, with Syrup B there was no prolonged bronchitis and no evidence of seizures. Given this contrast, we would expect doctors and the FDA to recommend against the use of Syrup A and maybe even take it off the market as a more dangerous product.

Spanking is like Syrup A, compared to other discipline techniques like time outs. When parents use spanking, research shows, children on average (meaning some more than others) become more aggressive over time. That's like the extended bronchitis. And when children are spanked, for a small number the result is injury and more serious abuse. That is like the seizures. So just like we'd discourage a drug with bad side effects, we should also discourage discipline with bad side effects.

Now of course people say, "I took Syrup A, it stopped the cough, and I'm fine." This is just like those who say, they were spanked and turned out fine. But they don't see the big picture, that overall the bronchitis was likely more long-lived and in some cases had serious side-effects. That's why we need research. People also say, "I've taken Syrup A, and I didn't have seizures, so it's fine for me." This is like those who say, I know how to spank and I would never injure my child. But nobody can know this for sure. The seizures may happen when the syrup interacts with some other medicine. The spanking may turn injurious when the child struggles or when the child resists. So the research alerts us to dangers that people's intuitions may minimize.

The research showing poorer child outcomes with spanking is pretty extensive (Gershoff, 2013). Those poorer outcomes include more child aggression, children feeling less close to their parents, more child depression, lower cognitive performance and lower grades. That doesn't happen to everyone of course, but it is something that comes through when you look at larger samples. The science isn't perfect because you can't do an experiment to assign children to spanking like you can with cough medicine. But it is remarkably consistent and very convincing.

We need to take this research to heart and craft gentle and persuasive policies to change disciplinary behavior. These include educating parents to avoid spanking and actively discourage it through rules and reminders. Such efforts, like this bill, are going to help improve child outcomes and reduce child abuse. The tide of history and child rearing are behind us on this issue.

At UNH we have been doing research on spanking and corporal punishment since the 1970s, starting with the work of my late colleague and internationally renowned family researcher Murray Straus.

This research shows that spanking as a disciplinary method has been widespread in the past but is falling out of favor. Our most recent information on this comes from a national survey we did in 2014 (Finkelhor et al., 2019). We interviewed a nationally representative sample of 4000 families to get information about spanking. 49% of the children had been spanked in the previous year. The rates were higher, a bit above 60%, for children age 3 and 4. But they were still about 10% for youth 16 and 17. The rates were lower for children in the Northeast by about 10% and lower for families where a parent had a graduate degree by about 15%.

But most encouraging, the rate of spanking had declined a great deal since the 1970s and 1980s, when we had done similar surveys. It had come down from 77% of all children to 49%. This comports with information we get from a lot of sources. Parents are using less spanking.

Incidentally, for those traditionalists who worry that less spanking might mean worse behaved kids, not to worry. You should know that at the same time as spanking has been decreasing, rates of delinquency have been decreasing too. Juvenile delinquency is at the lowest level since we started to measure it.

An interesting and important development in corporal punishment policy has been the surprisingly strong international movement that has developed in opposition to its use, an opposition spearheaded by the International Convention on the Rights of Children and a number of international child advocacy organizations including UNICEF, UNESCO, and the World Medical Association.

The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment (2020) has been working on legislative bans around the world that would specifically prohibit spanking in all environments, even in family homes. They have been surprisingly successful. A total of 60 countries around the world have adopted such prohibitions. While the majority of countries that have taken such action are in Europe, the list of countries has some surprising entries including Latin American countries like Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia, some Asian countries like Nepal and Mongolia, and some African countries like Congo, South Sudan and South Africa.

The inescapable conclusion is that spanking is falling out of favor over time and around the world among both experts and policy-makers. Public policy to support and hasten this transition is well-justified.

Finkelhor, D., Turner, H., Wormuth, B. K., Vanderminden, J., & Hamby, S. (2019). Corporal punishment: current rates from a national survey. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(7), 1991-1997.

Gershoff, E. T. (2013). Spanking and child development: We know enough now to stop hitting our children. *Child development perspectives*, 7(3), 133-137.

Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, Global Progress Report 2019 (London: 2020)

US Department of Justice [https://www.ojido.gov/ojstatbb/crime/IAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05200&se\[Offenses\]=1](https://www.ojido.gov/ojstatbb/crime/IAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05200&se[Offenses]=1)



NAMI
National Alliance on Mental Illness

New Hampshire

March 22, 2021

Honorable Senator Sharon Carson
Chair Senate Judiciary Committee
107 North Main Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Madam Chair and Committee Members,

My name is Kenneth Norton, and I am the Executive Director of NAMI NH, the National Alliance on Mental Illness. I am a Licensed Independent Clinical Social Worker (LICSW) in the State of New Hampshire. I began my career in a residential group home for teenagers and worked for many years in a community mental health center as well as for a child serving agency focused on children at risk of being placed out of their homes. NAMI NH currently is working providing family peer support in the Children's System of Care (CSOC) Fast Forward Program. Perhaps more importantly, personally I am an adoptive parent through the Division of Children Youth and Families (DCYF) and have served as a licensed foster parent. On behalf of NAMI NH, I am here to offer our strong support for HB 427 against the use of corporal punishment.

The negative effects of childhood trauma now commonly referred to as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are extensively researched and well documented. Their impact lasts well beyond childhood. The US Center for Disease Control notes that ACEs have a "tremendous impact on future violence victimization and perpetration, and lifelong health and opportunity." There are others who will testify today in more detail about the impact of ACEs. I will say that as an adoptive parent and as a former foster parent, I have witnessed first-hand the effects of early childhood ACE's/trauma and the impact it has on all aspects of an individual's life well into adulthood including school, work, friendships, intimate relationships, mental health/addiction, and overall physical health. This includes the complex cycle pointed out by the CDC of victimization and perpetration.

Almost by definition, children who have come under the care of the State as defined in this bill will already have experienced significant ACE's. There can be no circumstance which I can imagine where the use of corporal punishment, as defined, for a child in state custody would not be a significant added traumatic or adverse childhood event.

On behalf of NAMI NH, I strongly urge you to vote HB 427 as ought to pass. I am happy to answer any questions committee members have.

Respectfully,

Kenneth Norton, LICSW
Executive Director

Find Help, Find Hope.

NAMI New Hampshire • 85 North State Street • Concord, NH 03301
InfoLine: 800-242-6264 • Tel. 603-225-5359 • Fax 603-228-8848 • info@naminh.org / www.NAMINH.org

Jennifer Horgan

From: Patricia Cornell
Sent: Saturday, March 13, 2021 3:21 PM
To: Sharon Carson; William Gannon; Harold French; Becky Whitley; Jay Kahn; Jennifer Horgan
Subject: House Bill 427

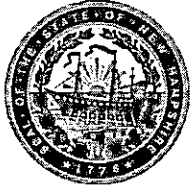
On March 8, 2021 The NH Legislative Children's Caucus voted to support HB 427 titled prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agencies programs.

The Children's Caucus mission is to advocate for effective policy changes to ensure all of New Hampshire's children flourish and reach their fullest potential.

Given our mission, the Children's Caucus voted to support this bill for the following reasons:

- Research has shown the corporal punishment is not an effective practice and can cause more harm than good.
- Research shows that children t]who are beaten and abused are more likely to be prone to depression, low self-esteem and suicide.

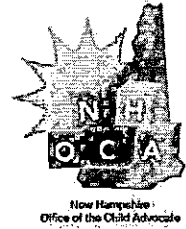
Respectfully
Representative Patricia Cornell
Children's Caucus Chair



Moira O'Neill
Child Advocate

State of New Hampshire

Office of the Child Advocate



**Testimony of
Moira O'Neill, PhD
The Child Advocate
before
The New Hampshire Senate Judiciary Committee
March 23, 2021**

Good morning Chair Carson, Vice Chair Gannon and esteemed members of the Judiciary Committee. My name is Moira O'Neill and I am the State Child Advocate. Thank you for the opportunity to write in support of House **Bill 427, prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.**

It is the Office of the Child Advocate's mandate to promote the best interest of children. By prohibiting corporal punishment, HB 427 protects children from the adverse childhood experience of corporal punishment when cared for under a state contract.

As early as the 1960s the sciences of human behavior and social learning taught us that children learn aggressive behavior from physical punishment, often the very behavior parents are attempting to curtail.¹ A 2002 meta-analysis of research studies found that the only consistent intended outcome of corporal punishment is immediate compliance.² But as much as parents or caregivers seek immediate compliance from children, it is long term compliance most intended. The empirical evidence on the use of corporal punishment indicates the long-term outcomes are negative in nature. They include: aggression, antisocial behavior, poor quality of child-parent relationships, altered mental health, and adult criminal and abusive behavior.³ It is only as recent as 1998 that the long term effects of adverse childhood experiences were described in the literature.⁴

In the past two decades, we have learned of the relationship between these negative experiences and lifelong problems like heart disease, obesity and depression – all

¹ Bandura, A. (1969). *Principles of Behaviour Modification*, Holt, Reinhart & Winston, New York

² Gershoff, E.T. (2002). "Corporal punishment by parents and associated child behaviors and experiences: A meta-analytic and theoretical review," *Psychological Bulletin*, 128(4):539-579.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Felitti, VJ, Anda, RF, Nordenberg, D Edwards, V, Koss, MP, Marks, JS (1998). Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The adverse childhood experiences (ACE) study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 14 (4): P245-258. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-3797\(98\)00017-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-3797(98)00017-8).

outcomes few would have anticipated or associated with corporal punishment. Furthermore, as we all aim to invest in New Hampshire's future through its children, it is important to note that corporal punishment has been found to impact a child's cognitive function and learning. Verbal methods of discipline in which caregivers seek to help children reason or explain the problem with their behavior actually help stimulate cognitive function.⁵

Healthy child development is reliant upon trusting, supportive relationships. Children involved in foster care or State-sponsored institutional care are already vulnerable due to the adverse experiences that brought them to the system. We cannot expect them to build trusting, healing relationships when the people whose job it is to protect them, in the child's view, actually harm them. If we do not promote alternative practices for discipline, we are not investing in New Hampshire's future as optimally as we should.

We do not believe that any caregiver intends to harm a child when employing corporal punishment. In fact, we know that most believe, albeit erroneously, the use of corporal punishment will protect children from harm by teaching them to curtail dangerous behavior. The fact is the average parent or caregiver does not have access to empirical research or scientific journals. Prohibiting the use of corporal punishment in state-sponsored care positions the State to model best practice for parents. It also holds the State to a higher standard because the State has access to the latest science. In any situation where the State replaces parents as caregivers, it is essential that the State provide care informed by empirical evidence and of the highest standards of care.

The Office of the Child Advocate urges the Committee to pass **HB 427, prohibit corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.**

Thank you very much for taking my testimony. My apologies for being unavailable for the hearing today. Please contact me if you have any questions.

⁵ Straus, M.A. (2001). "New evidence for the benefits of never smacking," *Society*, 83(6):52-60.

**Testimony of
Susel Jerez
University of New Hampshire Masters of Social Work Student
Before
The New Hampshire Senate Judiciary Committee
March 23, 2021**

Good afternoon Chairwoman Carson, Vice Chairman Gannon and esteemed members of the Judiciary Committee. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak to you today in **support of House Bill 427 an act prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs**. My name is Susel Jerez, I am a Masters of Social Work student with the University of New Hampshire and I also work for the Mental Health Center of Greater Manchester. However, I'm here speaking as a citizen.

House Bill 427 requires that states agencies to prohibit all forms corporal punishment in their policies and procedures.

I believe House Bill 427 is an active step in protecting the children who are under the care of New Hampshire. A study conducted in 2009 stated that harsh corporal punishment has often been considered child maltreatment and has been identified to leave serious psychological and psychosocial effects on children. This study also stated that a history of exposure to harsh corporal punishment has been associated with behaviors such as aggression, delinquency, anti-social behaviors, violent behaviors, depression, and suicidal behavior to name a few. When you compare the results of this study to the State's goals of reforming our juvenile justice system and improving outcomes for the children of NH it is completely contradictory. As a state how can we expect to keep children out of the juvenile justice system if we are allowing programs to use a method of punishment that increases the risk for violent and delinquent behaviors? The main focus of this study was to analysis the effects that corporal punishment has on prefrontal cortex gray matter volume and it found that reduction rates of 14% or higher in three different areas of the prefrontal cortex where presented when a child was exposed to corporal punishment regardless of gender, age and race did not play a significant role in the reduction of volume. A reduction of gray matter volume in the prefrontal cortex effects the brain development of behaviors, impulse control, cognitive development and social behaviors.

This bill will help advance our efforts in protecting the children of New Hampshire and providing them with the best resources for a positive outcome. As many of you know removing a child from their home is no easy decision so imagine the level of trauma these children have experienced by the time they are in state custody. Prohibiting corporal punishment helps ensure a safe placement for these children in order to promote the desired outcomes. The children in our system already carry Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) scores with them when entering state program. Adverse Childhood Experience score are rated on a scale of 0-10 and each traumatic experience in an individual's life before the age of 18. HB 427 will help us keep these scores as low as possible by not adding to them while the child is in our care. A study done in 2013 of 101 women who had been in foster care showed that the average ACE score was 5.68 on a 0-10 score basis. This number only reflects a sample of 101 women and this study did not dive

into the effects of corporal punishment; knowing what we do about the negative effects of corporal punishment, can you imagine what ACE scores must look like after experiencing corporal punishment in a state program that was designed to keep children safe and promote a healthy and successful future? Our universal goal is to ensure healthy and safe environments for children to grow in, unfortunately for many children their home does not provide this so let our state programs be the enriching environment for children need. I strongly urge you to vote in support of HB 427, thank you for your time.

HB 427 prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs
NH Senate Judiciary Committee
Skip Berrien
March 23, 2021

I am Skip Berrien, retired pediatrician, former Professor of Clinical Pediatrics at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine and three term member of the NH House.

My interest as a pediatrician in problems associated with corporal punishment of children extends back decades when I became aware of the ground breaking research of Dr. Murray Straus at UNH.

The topic can raise strong feelings both pro and con based on personal experience and family history. But over the past three and half decades scientific research has demonstrated that corporal punishment as a method controlling children's behavior is not only not effective in the long run, but is associated with long term serious consequences, such as risk for serious physical injury, poor mental health and slower cognitive development all of which have very significant social costs.

Scientific studies also show us that use of corporal punishment is prevalent in our country. A recent report by UNH's David Finkelhor shows that young children in particular are subjected to corporal punishment regularly and it continues into adolescence.

I introduced this same legislation last year to insure that the State of New Hampshire would clearly state that it does not condone the use of corporal punishment. Last year after passing the House without any opposition, it was not included in the essential legislative pandemic agenda and never got to the Senate.

However, with this legislation, all state agencies involved with children will not only have a policy prohibiting corporal punishment, but more widely these agencies will discourage the use of corporal punishment in their programs, no matter if these programs are in the public sector, private sector or are carried out in private homes.

With all of the accumulated scientific evidence I ask this Committee to vote OTP and again affirm that corporal punishment is not an acceptable method to control children's behavior.

Voting Sheets

Senate Judiciary Committee
EXECUTIVE SESSION RECORD
2021-2022 Session

Bill # HB427

Hearing date: _____

Executive Session date: _____

Motion of: OTP Vote: Withdrawn

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Whitley	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Motion of: Re Refer Vote: 5-0

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson, Chair	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input 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: 3-2

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 checked="" 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"/>

Reported out by: Carson

Notes: _____

Senate Judiciary Committee
EXECUTIVE SESSION RECORD
2021-2022 Session

Bill # HB427

Hearing date: _____

Executive Session date: _____

Motion of: OTP 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. French	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Kahn <u>Sherman</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Whitley	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Motion of: Consent Vote: 5-0

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Kahn <u>Sherman</u>	<input checked="" 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"/>

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: Whitley

Notes: basic child protection, SYSC,

Committee Report

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
SENATE
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Wednesday, May 5, 2021

THE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary

to which was referred **HB 427**

AN ACT

prohibiting corporal punishment of children in
state agency programs.

Having considered the same, the committee recommends that the Bill

BE RE-REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

BY A VOTE OF: 5-0

Senator Sharon Carson
For the Committee

Jennifer Horgan 271-7875

JUDICIARY

HB 427, prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.

Re-refer to Committee, Vote 5-0.

Senator Sharon Carson for the committee.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
FOR THE CONSENT CALENDAR

Wednesday, December 15, 2021

THE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary

to which was referred **HB 427**

AN ACT

prohibiting corporal punishment of children in
state agency programs.

Having considered the same, the committee recommends that the Bill

OUGHT TO PASS

BY A VOTE OF: 5-0

Senator Rebecca Whitley
For the Committee

This bill requires state agencies to provide in their policies and procedures related to children that all forms of corporal punishment are prohibited. This institutes basic protections for any child in state care. There is a duty to protect all children in the state, but a higher level of scrutiny is essential for those who the state has been charged with caring for. Therefore, the Committee recommends this bill Ought to Pass.

Jennifer Horgan 271-7875

FOR THE CONSENT CALENDAR

JUDICIARY

HB 427, prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.

Ought to Pass, Vote 5-0.

Senator Rebecca Whitley for the committee.

This bill requires state agencies to provide in their policies and procedures related to children that all forms of corporal punishment are prohibited. This institutes basic protections for any child in state care. There is a duty to protect all children in the state, but a higher level of scrutiny is essential for those who the state has been charged with caring for. Therefore, the Committee recommends this bill Ought to Pass.

HB427

Bill Details

Title: prohibiting corporal punishment of children in state agency programs.

Sponsors: (Prime) Altschiller (D), Toll (D), Grote (D), Snow (D), Berch (D)

LSR Number: **21-0603**

General Status: **SIGNED BY GOVERNOR**

Chapter Number: **2**

House:

Committee: Children and Family Law

Due Out: 3/11/2021

Status: PASSED/ADOPTED WITH AMENDMENT

Senate:

Committee: Judiciary

Floor Date: 1/5/2022

Status: PASSED/ADOPTED

Bill Docket

Body	Description
H	Introduced (in recess of) 01/06/2021 and referred to Children and Family Law <u>HJ 2 P. 47</u>
H	Public Hearing: 01/28/2021 10:45 am Members of the public may attend using the following link: To join the webinar: https://www.zoom.us/j/92889961863 / Executive session on pending legislation may be held throughout the day (time permitting) from the time the committee is initially convened.
H	Committee Report: Ought to Pass with Amendment # 2021-1494h (Vote 15-0; CC) <u>HC 12 P. 3</u>
H	Amendment # 2021-0194h: AA VV 02/24/2021 <u>HJ 3 P. 4</u>
H	Ought to Pass with Amendment 2021-0194h: MA VV 02/24/2021 <u>HJ 3 P. 4</u>
S	Introduced 03/04/2021 and Referred to Judiciary; <u>SJ 7</u>
S	Remote Hearing: 03/23/2021, 02:15 pm; Links to join the hearing can be found in the Senate Calendar; <u>SC 16</u>
S	Committee Report: Rereferred to Committee, 05/13/2021; <u>SC 23</u>
S	Rereferred to Committee, MA, VV: 05/13/2021; <u>SJ 15</u>
S	Committee Report: Ought to Pass, 01/05/2022; Vote 5-0; CC; <u>SC 49</u>
S	Ought to Pass: MA, VV; OT3rdg: 01/05/2022; <u>SJ 1</u>
S	Enrolled Adopted, VV, (In recess 01/05/2022); <u>SJ 2</u>
H	Enrolled (in recess of) 01/06/2022 <u>HJ 2</u>
H	Signed by Governor Sununu 01/26/2022; Chapter 2: Eff. 03/27/22

Other Referrals

Senate Inventory Checklist for Archives

Bill Number: HB427

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:


Committee Aide

8/12/22
Date

Senate Clerk's Office AV