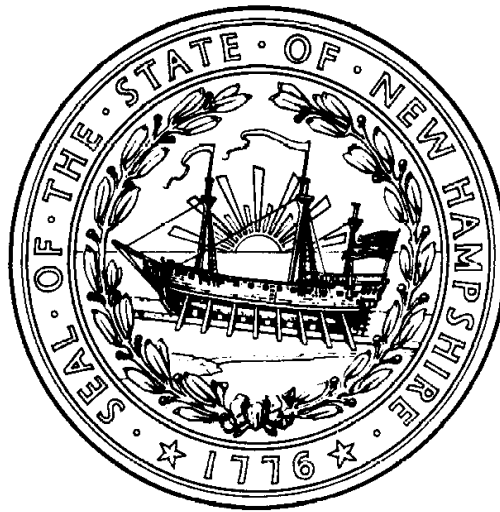


June 22, 2012
No. 23

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

WEB SITE ADDRESS:
www.gencourt.state.nh.us



Second Year of the 162nd Session of the New Hampshire General
Court Legislative

SENATE CALENDAR

**THE SENATE WILL MEET IN SESSION ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 2012
AT 10:30 A.M.**

VETO MESSAGES

Governor's Veto Message Regarding SB 175

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on June 12, 2012, I vetoed SB 175.

SB 175 would codify a New Hampshire citizen's right to control and transfer to beneficiaries the commercial use of his or her identity for 70 years after death. Because I believe that this legislation is overly broad, would potentially have a chilling effect on legitimate journalistic and expressive works that are protected by the New Hampshire and United States constitutions, and would invite rather than diminish litigation over legitimate journalistic and expressive use of a person's identity, I have decided to veto this bill.

The protections for free speech that are guaranteed to all citizens under the state and federal constitutions are central to democracy and a free society. Legislation that could have the impact of restricting free speech must be carefully considered and narrowly tailored. SB 175 does not meet that test, in that it fails to distinguish clearly between commercial versus journalistic or expressive uses of identity.

Many states that have codified a person's right to control the commercial use of his or her identity have specifically exempted the use of a person's identity in conjunction with news, public affairs and expressive speech. The version of SB 175 that was passed by the Senate included these very exemptions that would have plainly established the line between expressive or journalistic and commercial use of a person's identity.

SB 175 was further amended as it moved through the legislature, and the final version of the bill contains no statutory exceptions to the right to control one's identity. I believe that the omission of legitimate, clear exceptions for news and expressive works will inhibit constitutionally protected speech and result in needless litigation to judicially establish what should have been made explicit in this bill.

While I understand that the sponsors of the legislation intended to codify the rights to control the commercial use of one's identity that has already been recognized in New Hampshire common law, SB 175 appears to go beyond the established common law and establishes the right to control the use of identity retroactively for 70 years after death. Such a result may lead to uncertainty, not finality. New Hampshire common law has not recognized a posthumous or retroactive right to transfer control of one's identity to their heirs, and in this manner I believe the bill goes beyond its stated purpose.

For all of these reasons, I have vetoed SB 175.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Lynch
Governor

Date: June 12, 2012

Governor's Veto Message Regarding SB 289

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on June 21, 2012, I vetoed SB 289, an act relative to presenting photo identification to vote in person.

The right to vote is a fundamental right that is guaranteed to all citizens of this State under the United States and New Hampshire Constitutions. Our election laws must be designed to encourage and facilitate voting by all eligible voters in New Hampshire.

SB 289 requires a voter to present valid photo identification or execute an affidavit in order to vote in person in a municipal, state and federal election beginning with the primary election this September. Under the final version of the bill, the acceptable forms of photo identification for this year's elections include a driver's license of any state, a non-driver's identification card, a U.S. armed services identification card, a U.S. passport, any other valid photo identification issued by federal, state, county or municipal government, a valid student identification, and any other photo identification determined to be legitimate by election officials. I was prepared to support this form of photo identification because the bill's provisions would ensure that every eligible voter who went to the polls on Election Day was able to cast a ballot that would be counted.

The legislature, however, adopted a more restrictive list of valid photo identifications that can be used in a municipal, state or federal election beginning September 1, 2013. After that date, photo identifications issued by state, county and municipal governments, valid student identifications, and other photo identification determined by election officials to be legitimate can no longer be used to obtain a ballot and vote on Election Day. SB 289 would put into place a photo identification system that is far more restrictive than necessary.

I am also vetoing SB 289 because the final version of the bill requires a voter who lacks the required photo identification for the upcoming primary and general elections, as well as future elections, to execute a qualified voter affidavit under RSA 654:12 in order to establish their identity to vote. Under New Hampshire law, a qualified voter affidavit is used only for those persons who are not already registered to vote and who are not able to produce "reasonable documentation" to establish their citizenship, which is a qualification for registering to vote. It is completely inappropriate for use by a registered voter on Election Day in order to establish the voter's identity to vote.

The use of this inappropriate affidavit will cause confusion, slow the voting process and may result in the inability of eligible voters to cast their vote.

For these reasons, I am vetoing SB 289.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Lynch
Governor

Dated: June 21, 2012

Governor's Veto Message Regarding SB 318

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on June 20, 2012, I vetoed SB 318, an act relative to voter registration.

"We need to encourage all New Hampshire citizens to vote and to participate fully in our democracy. We also need to ensure that our election laws do not unfairly burden those voters that have recently established a domicile in New Hampshire and are qualified to vote in this state." With those words, I vetoed HB 1566 in 2006 because that legislation tied the constitutional right to vote to the registration of a voter's motor vehicle in New Hampshire and thereby disenfranchised New Hampshire voters.

SB 318, as passed by the legislature and presented to me, is a different bill, but the end results are the same. It will also disenfranchise eligible voters in New Hampshire and will only lead to confusion concerning the meaning of "domicile" and "residency." These are the primary reasons for why I have vetoed this legislation.

SB 318 amends the voter registration form by requiring a person registering to vote to state: "In declaring New Hampshire as my domicile, I am subject to the laws of the state of New Hampshire, including the laws requiring a driver to register a motor vehicle and apply for a New Hampshire driver's license within 60 days of becoming a resident." Thus, in one short sentence, the legislature has used the terms "domicile" and "resident" in a manner that suggests that they are interchangeable, even though these terms have different, distinct meanings and legal implications.

The requirements to register a car and apply for a license, moreover, could be read to apply to a person regardless of whether the person had a car in New Hampshire or even drove in New Hampshire. For example, seniors who are residents of New Hampshire but maintain cars and second homes in other states could be confused as to whether they must now register their out of state cars here in order to continue to vote in New Hampshire. Persons who are 18 and older who attend college in New Hampshire should be able to vote regardless of where they drive or have a license. This provision is overly broad and will effectively require resident seniors, as well as retirees and young persons coming from out of state, to register a car and apply for a New Hampshire license in order to vote. There is no compelling state interest for this requirement.

The New Hampshire City and Town Clerks Association is strongly opposed to SB 318 and has urged me to veto it. The legislation provides that a "supervisor of the checklist" is available to address questions or concerns of a person registering to vote regarding motor vehicle registration and licensing requirements. While the supervisors of the checklist are dedicated and hard working persons who work a few days each year to ensure the smooth operation of our election process, they neither are full-time employees nor are they trained in our motor vehicle laws.

Our election laws already establish that voters must be domiciled in New Hampshire in order to vote in this state, and that all New Hampshire residents must comply with motor vehicle registration and licensing requirements. This bill is unnecessary.

Any changes to our voting procedures must ensure a person's constitutional right to vote is protected. This bill does not meet that test.

For all of these reasons, I am vetoing SB 318.

John H. Lynch
Governor

Dated: June 20, 2012

Governor's Veto Message Regarding SB 326-FN

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on June 20, 2012, I vetoed SB 326, an act relative to state reimbursement of towns and relative to taxation of trusts under the interest and dividends tax.

When SB 326 was first introduced in the Senate in January 2012, it did not pertain to trusts. At that time, and when it was passed by the Senate, the bill dealt with the reimbursement of New Hampshire municipalities for the loss of interstate flood control funds. In late April, a non-germane amendment was brought forward in the House that made several changes to our trust laws.

The final version of the bill maintained provisions repealing the reductions in reimbursements paid to towns and cities that have lost taxable valuation of lands subject to flood control, and allows monies that are owing to New Hampshire communities for flood control losses to be distributed to communities in accordance with current state laws. I have no objection to these provisions.

I am vetoing this legislation because I remain concerned about the potential fiscal impact and unintended consequences of the provisions amending our trust laws. The proposed tax policy changes lack clarity, have not been fully examined and may be unfair to some taxpayers. The final version of these changes was brought forward at the committee of conference on the bill in late May.

I have been an advocate of reforming New Hampshire trust laws in order to make our state first in the nation for trust services. That is why I strongly supported and signed into law in 2006 the Trust Modernization and Competitiveness Act, and why I will continue to support efforts to make New Hampshire a leader in trust services in the country. I want New Hampshire trust law to be transparent, straightforward and represent good policy.

The changes to our trust laws in the bill as passed by both bodies raise several issues. First, the bill changes how so-called "non-grantor" trusts are taxed under the state's Interest and Dividends tax. Non-grantor trusts generally are those trusts in which the person or entity establishing the trust has given up the right to the principle in the trust. Under SB 326, the I&D tax will be required to be paid only in a year in which a distribution from a non-grantor trust is made, and will now be paid not by the trust but by the New Hampshire beneficiary in accordance with federal tax rules. This change in law could significantly reduce the amount of I&D tax paid to the state.

Second, under SB 326, an owner will be able to transfer shares of an S corporation into certain non-grantor trusts and avoid entirely the payment of I&D tax on a dividend. But there is presently insufficient information concerning its potential impact for me to support this change.

The same is true with a third provision of SB 326. The bill would remove from I&D tax a distribution from any trust with transferable shares to a New Hampshire beneficiary. As a result, a real estate investment trust with transferable shares, for example, could make a distribution to a New Hampshire beneficiary who would no longer be required to pay I&D tax on that distribution.

Here again, too little information has been developed on the potential fiscal impact to the state from this change in law.

Further changes to our trust laws may be advisable, including some of the ideas developed in SB 326. But I believe it is more prudent to study further the potential impact of these changes before enacting them into law. Once additional information is developed to demonstrate that these changes are fair, well thought out tax policy and would be revenue neutral, then legislation can be introduced next year.

For these reasons, I am vetoing SB 326-FN.

John H. Lynch
Governor

Dated: June 20, 2012

Governor's Veto Message Regarding SB 356

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on June 21, 2012, I vetoed SB 356, an act limiting the authority of delegates to Article V conventions and recodifying the laws relative to religious societies.

SB 356 makes changes to New Hampshire laws regarding religious societies. I do not take issue with that portion of the bill.

SB 356 limits the authority of state delegates who participate in a convention called by the states for the purpose of considering amendments to the United States Constitution. This legislation has been brought forward because proponents of a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution see this as an important tool to limit the authority of delegates, were such a convention ever to occur. The bill is similar to model legislation promoted by the Balanced Budget Amendment Task Force, of New Smyrna Beach, Florida.

SB 356 requires every delegate from New Hampshire at an Article V convention to take an oath, which in part states, "I will accept and will act according to the limits of the authority as a delegate granted to me by New Hampshire law, and I will not vote to consider or approve any unauthorized amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America." Any delegate who violates the oath is subject to recall and criminal penalties under the law.

Regardless of one's viewpoint on a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution, we can agree that a convention to consider amending the constitution through a call of the states is not imminent. If we reach the point in our history when such a convention were to occur, it seems that would be the appropriate time to consider process issues for delegates. And even then, I would hope, New Hampshire would act with caution before applying potential criminal penalties to duly appointed or elected delegates.

For these reasons, I am vetoing SB 356.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Lynch

Governor

Dated: June 21, 2012

Governor's Veto Message Regarding SB 372

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on June 18, 2012, I vetoed SB 372, an act establishing an education credit against the business profits tax.

SB 372 establishes an education tax credit against the State's business profits tax for business organizations that contribute to non-profit "scholarship organizations", which award scholarships to be used by students to defray the educational expenses of attending an independent school, as well as grants to defray the cost of home-schooling. Beginning in the first year of the program and for several years thereafter, a majority of the scholarships, which initially average \$2,500 per student, must be awarded to students who are switching from public to private schools. For each contribution to a non-profit scholarship organization, a business is eligible for an 85% tax credit against the business profits tax.

This bill shifts limited state funds away from public school districts, it will downshift the cost of reduced adequacy payments to local communities and property tax payers, it allows private organizations to determine the use of public education funds, and does not fully target scholarship funds to students most in need of help with tuition and other educational expenses. For all of these reasons, I have decided to veto this legislation.

SB 372 requires that for each student receiving a scholarship, the Department of Education reduce the per pupil adequacy payment (base per pupil aid, plus additional amounts for free and reduced lunch, special education, and English Language Learners) from the scholarship recipient's school district's grant for the upcoming school year. The recipient's school district will lose between \$3,450 and \$8,381 per recipient. Importantly, this will occur after the school district budget is passed for the coming year, but before the tax rate is set. Therefore, the loss of state funds for scholarship recipients will most likely be downshifted to local property taxpayers to make up for state funds anticipated but not received from the state.

Proponents of this bill believe that school districts may save up to \$500 per student in operating costs due to students switching to private schools. But the vast majority of costs incurred in operating schools are fixed costs that are incurred even if some students switch to private school. The loss of students from the public schools as a result of these scholarships will not meaningfully reduce school operating costs. Even accounting for the state stabilization grants that would be paid to schools that lose state adequacy grants and the reduction of some variable costs from the loss of scholarship students, the Department of Education has calculated that bill will collectively cost school districts \$3,687,861 in year one, \$5,472,119 in year two and \$6,330,646 in year three. Struggling school districts and local taxpayers cannot afford that loss.

SB 372 will also allow private, non-profit corporations to determine where public education dollars are spent. This bill does not identify those organizations beyond requiring that they be non-profits, register with the state's Charitable Trust Division and comply with applicable state and federal anti-discrimination laws. But I believe that the executive and legislative branches should determine where public school money is spent, not a private corporation.

Lastly, while the intent of the bill, in part, is to provide financial assistance to less fortunate students in helping them switch to a private school, a substantial portion of scholarships are available with no income restrictions and to students already attending private school.

I believe that any tax credit program enacted by the legislature must not weaken our public school system in New Hampshire, downshift additional costs on local communities or taxpayers, or allow private companies to determine where public school money will be spent. I have vetoed SB 372 because the bill does not meet that test.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Lynch
Governor

Dated: June 18, 2012

Governor's Veto Message Regarding SB 406

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on June 20, 2012, I vetoed SB 406, an act establishing an early offer alternative in medical injury claims.

SB 406 would be the first statutory early offer program in the nation. This legislation establishes a voluntary program to allow medical patients to waive their rights to certain remedies for a medical injury and obtain a payment from the provider for their economic damages (medical expenses and lost wages) plus an additional payment based on the level of harm. Injured patients who accept an early offer waive their right to a judicial determination of their damages and do not receive any compensation for lost earning capacity, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium, physical impairment, and pain and suffering among other damages.

SB 406 was the subject of substantial effort by its sponsors and by committee members in the House and the Senate. It is intended to provide an alternative to the current system for resolving medical malpractice claims, and I support efforts to improve our tort system. While this legislation is well intentioned, I do not believe that it sufficiently and fairly balances the interests of the general public with the interests of medical providers in expeditiously resolving medical injury claims. SB 406, as presented to me, lacks certain fundamental safeguards that are necessary to protect injured patients. For that reason, I have decided to veto SB 406.

In order to participate in the early offer program, an injured patient must sign a waiver of their rights and submit a notice of injury to the medical provider. When those documents are submitted, the medical provider must then provide a "neutral advisor" to an injured patient who is unrepresented. The neutral advisor is an attorney or retired judge, who is required to offer assistance to the patient and encourage him or her to retain a private attorney.

After the first meeting with the neutral advisor, the patient then has only 5 business days to decide whether or not proceed with the early offer process, or to withdraw the waiver of rights and notice of injury in order to preserve all of their rights to a judicial determination. That is too short a period of time for an unrepresented patient to adequately consult with the advisor concerning his or her rights and merits of their case. It is particularly insufficient for patients who then choose to identify, hire and consult with a different private attorney. The medical provider is afforded at least

90 days to evaluate a patient's request for an early offer. Patients deserve more than five business days to obtain legal advice and decide to waive important rights.

SB 406 also contains a so-called "loser pays" provision. Under the bill, an injured patient who receives an early offer may reject that offer and seek damages in court. In that event, the injured patient must first submit his or her case to the medical screening panel established under RSA 519-B. SB 406 does not make any changes to current law for those injured patients who wish to adjudicate their medical injury claims in court, and the screening panel remains a prerequisite to a judicial determination of damages for medical injuries in New Hampshire. When an injured patient who has rejected an early offer goes to court, he or she will be responsible to pay the medical provider's legal fees incurred in the early offer process unless the court awards the patient at least 125% of the early offer amount.

That standard is inappropriate for medical malpractice cases. For example, an injured patient submitted a claim for \$175,000 in economic damages. The medical provider disagrees on the costs of treatment and offers \$140,000. If a jury eventually agrees with the patient but awards only \$172,000 because there was a double billing error, the patient has won the case, but will still have to pay the medical providers legal fees because the award was less than 125% of the early offer. That is not the right result.

In addition, before the case proceeds in court, the injured patient who has rejected an early offer must post "a bond or other suitable security for payment of the medical provider's reasonable attorney's fees and costs before the case can proceed." This requirement for the posting of a bond or other security could have a chilling effect on a patient's ability to challenge an early offer he or she considered unfair.

I believe that the legislature's efforts to fashion a balanced, reasonable early offer program should continue. It needs more work in order to adequately protect the interests of injured patients.

For all of these reasons, I am vetoing SB 406.

John H. Lynch
Governor

Dated: June 20, 2012

Governor's Veto Message Regarding SB 409

By the authority vested in me, pursuant to part II, Article 44 of the New Hampshire Constitution, on June 21, 2012, I vetoed SB 409, an act relative to the use of marijuana for medical purposes.

In 2009, I vetoed HB 648, which would have established compassion centers in New Hampshire to cultivate and distribute marijuana for use by persons suffering from serious illness. I acknowledged then and continue to express my personal compassion for those that suffer from debilitating medical conditions who wish to use marijuana to help alleviate their symptoms and the side effects of medical treatment.

I also recognize the considerable work undertaken by the sponsors and committee members of both legislative bodies in trying to address the concerns I raised in my veto message of HB 648 in 2009. While SB 409 takes a different approach regarding how marijuana would be cultivated and distributed than the 2009 legislation, this new legislation will not ensure the limited use of marijuana for medical purposes.

Under this bill, the number of potential marijuana cultivation sites is virtually unlimited. The distribution of marijuana under SB 409 cannot effectively be controlled, with the result being the proliferation of marijuana for unlawful use. Marijuana remains among the most widely abused drugs in this state, and SB 409 will not provide tightly controlled access for medical use.

Law enforcement has serious concerns about preventing the unauthorized use of marijuana under this legislation. SB 409 requires that the cultivation locations be registered with the N.H. Department of Health and Human Services. But the bill restricts the identification of those cultivation locations to law enforcement only in the very narrow instances where an individual has been arrested and claims to be engaged in the medical use of marijuana, or where state and local law enforcement have probable cause that marijuana is being cultivated or used at a particular location and seek confirmation that the cultivation or use is for medical purposes.

While SB 409 requires that marijuana for medical use be cultivated in a “locked and enclosed site,” neither state nor local law enforcement is authorized to generally inspect and confirm that these conditions are being maintained. The inspection and oversight of cultivation sites is assigned to the Department of Health and Human Services. The Department has neither the staff nor the statewide presence to adequately regulate the security of marijuana cultivation sites, which are unlimited in number. Effective and continuous oversight of cultivation sites is critical to prevent unlawful access to marijuana.

In this regard, the fiscal note accompanying the bill omits any mention of the personnel and cost for inspection and oversight of the cultivation locations by the Department. I believe that the fiscal impact of this legislation is considerably understated, and I am concerned that the fees required to be charged to administer this program will be far greater than presently identified and may be prohibitive for some qualifying patients.

SB 409 also authorizes marijuana use by minors under the age of 18. At a time of increased use of marijuana by minors across the country, I am very concerned that legislation allowing marijuana use by teenagers even for medical purposes will downplay the perceived risk of use of this drug and will lead to increased adolescent use in New Hampshire. Even with parental consent and supervision, as the bill provides, allowing minors access to marijuana also increases the potential for its unlawful distribution.

SB 409 authorizes a patient to cultivate and transport up to 6 ounces of marijuana at any given time, and to possess for their use up to 2 ounces of marijuana at any point in time. While the bill requires the patient to obtain a written certification from a physician attesting to their qualifying medical condition before the patient is eligible to obtain a registry card authorizing medicinal marijuana use, the bill does not contemplate any medical guidance by the certifying physician concerning the amount or frequency of marijuana use. This is a significant difference from the prescription and use of any other controlled drug, where the patient is given specific medical guidance on how much of a drug to take and how often to take it.

Given that there are many types of marijuana with different degrees of potency, I am concerned that the absence of restrictions on the amount and frequency of use of marijuana combined with the amounts allowed under the bill for possession could pose significant health dangers.

This legislation also allows the transfer to and use of marijuana by “visiting qualifying patients,” who are persons that have a qualifying medical condition but who are not residents of New Hampshire. Oversight and control of the medical use of marijuana by those who are not residents of New Hampshire is unclear in SB 409 and presents challenges for the verification of their status, qualifying conditions, and regulating the amount of marijuana provided to them by a qualifying patient. I do not believe that the bill contains sufficient protections against the potential re-distribution of marijuana by a visiting qualifying patient.

I continue to believe that the most effective manner in which to facilitate the safe and controlled use of marijuana for medical purposes is to distribute the drug like any other controlled substance through a regulated prescription system. I recognize that such a system is unlikely as long as marijuana use for medicinal purposes remains illegal under federal law. As well intentioned as the efforts reflected in SB 409 are, I cannot support establishing a system for the use of medical marijuana that poses risks to the patient, lacks adequate oversight and funding, and risks the proliferation of a serious drug.

For all of these reasons, I am vetoing SB 409.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Lynch
Governor

Dated: June 21, 2012

LAIID ON THE TABLE

CACR 33, relating to biennial legislative sessions. Providing that the general court shall meet biennially. **03/28/12, Internal Affairs, SJ 8, pg. 287**

SB 74-FN, relative to the life settlements act. **01/25/12, pending motion Inexpedient to Legislate, Commerce, SJ 3, pg. 80**

SB 163-FN, relative to the New Hampshire health benefit exchange. **01/18/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (0164s), Commerce, SJ 2, pg. 36**

SB 279-FN, establishing registers of probate as clerks of the probate division of the circuit court. **03/07/12, pending motion Inexpedient to Legislate, Judiciary, SJ 6, pg. 164**

SB 292-FN, relative to property taxation of certain manufactured housing. **03/21/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (1217s), Ways and Means, SJ 7, pg. 252**

SB 293-FN, relative to notice requirements and payment of interest by the department of revenue administration for overpayments and underpayments of tax. **03/21/12, pending motion Inexpedient to Legislate, Finance, SJ 7, pg. 237**

SB 341, authorizing electronic payment of payroll. **03/28/12, pending motion Inexpedient to Legislate, Commerce SJ 8, pg. 272**

SB 355, clarifying the exemption for attorneys from licensing requirements for mortgage brokers or bankers. **02/15/12, pending motion Ought to Pass, Commerce, SJ 5, pg. 129**

SB 377-FN, relative to unemployment compensation eligibility for participants in the return to work program. **02/15/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (0655s), Commerce, SJ 5, pg. 130**

HB 121, relative to eligibility for the property tax exemption for the disabled. **05/02/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (1721s), Public and Municipal Affairs, SJ 12, pg. 451**

HB 228-FN, prohibiting the use of public funds for abortion services. **04/25/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (1768s), Health and Human Services, SJ 11, pg. 411**

HB 383, prohibiting the collection of certain agency fees from state employees who are not members of the state employees' association. **04/18/12, pending motion Inexpedient to Legislate, Executive Departments and Administration, SJ 10, pg. 364**

HB 536-FN, relative to the natural right to carry a firearm, openly or concealed, without a license. **05/02/12, pending motion Ought to Pass with Amendment, Judiciary, SJ 12, pg. 468**

HB 1182, prohibiting the sale of baby food products containing bisphenol A in New Hampshire. **05/09/12, pending motion Ought to Pass, Commerce, SJ 13, pg. 478**

HB 1206, relative to continuing obligations under expired public employee labor agreements. **05/16/12, pending motion Inexpedient to Legislate, Executive Departments and Administration, SJ 14, pg. 521**

HB 1263, relative to the termination of tenancy and repealing the requirement that landlords of restricted residential property provide service of process information. **05/16/12, pending motion Ought to Pass, Judiciary, SJ 14, pg. 542**

HB 1300, relative to removing public officials for cause. **05/09/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (2004s), Executive Departments and Administration, SJ 13, pg. 484**

HB 1354, relative to a person's residence for voting and all other legal purposes. **05/09/12, pending motion Inexpedient to Legislate, Public and Municipal Affairs, SJ 13, pg. 491**

HB 1410, relative to securities regulation. **05/16/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (1951s), Commerce, SJ 14, pg. 548**

HB 1460, establishing a defined contribution retirement plan for public employees. **04/18/12, pending motion Ought to Pass with Amendment, Executive Departments and Administration SJ 11, pg. 367**

HB 1461, requiring school officials to notify parents of a class or event involving an outside speaker and allowing parents to opt for their child not to participate in the class or event. **05/16/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (2156s), Education, SJ 14, pg. 520**

HB 1478, relative to the definitions of resident for motor vehicle law purposes and domicile for voting purposes and relative to vehicle registration and driver's license requirements. **05/09/12, pending motion Inexpedient to Legislate, Public and Municipal Affairs, SJ 13, pg. 491**

HB 1560, relative to the interstate Health Care Compact. **05/09/12, pending motion Interim Study, Health and Human Services, SJ 13, pg. 488**

HB 1642-FN, relative to destination specialty hospitals. **05/02/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (1890s), Health and Human Services, SJ 12, pg. 466**

HB 1671, apportioning congressional districts. **04/25/12, pending motion Interim Study, Internal Affairs, SJ 11, pg. 395**

HB 1677-FN, relative to choice as to whether to join a labor union and eliminating the duty of a public employee labor organization to represent employees who elect not to join or to pay dues or fees to the employee organization. **04/11/12, pending motion Committee Amendment (1525s), Commerce, SJ 9, pg. 341**

MEETINGS

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 2012

OIL FUND DISBURSEMENT (RSA 146-D:4)

9:00 a.m. Room 305, LOB Regular Meeting

BOARD OF MANUFACTURED HOUSING (RSA 205-A:25)

1:00 p.m. Room 201, LOB Regular Meeting

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 2012

SENATE LEGISLATIVE FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE (RSA 17-E:1)

9:50 a.m. Room 100, SH Regular Meeting

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE FACILITIES (RSA 17-E:1)

10:00 a.m. Room 100, SH Regular Meeting

LONG RANGE CAPITAL PLANNING AND UTILIZATION COMMITTEE (RSA 17-M:1)

10:00 a.m. Room 201, LOB Regular Business

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (RSA 281-A:62)

10:00 a.m. Room 304, LOB Regular Meeting

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 2012**CAPITAL BUDGET OVERVIEW COMMITTEE (RSA 17-J:2)**

9:45 a.m. Room 100, SH Regular Meeting

JOINT LEGISLATIVE PERFORMANCE AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE (RSA 17-N:1)Meeting to start 1 hour after Room 212, LOB Regular Business
the close of the House and Senate sessions.***THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 2012*****GUARDIAN AD LITEM BOARD (RSA 490-C:1)**1:00 p.m. Room 101, LOB Special Meeting
The purpose of this special board meeting is to work on proposed changes to our administrative rules.**COMMISSION TO STUDY BUSINESS REGULATIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE (RSA 359-L:1)**

3:00 p.m. Room 303, LOB Full Committee Meeting

MONDAY, JULY 9, 2012**ECONOMIC STRATEGIC COMMISSION TO REVIEW THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESSES AND STATE GOVERNMENT (RSA 359-K:2)**

10:00 a.m. Room 303, LOB Regular Meeting

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING EDUCATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (RSA 188-E:21)

3:00 p.m. Room 100, SH Regular Meeting

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 2012**LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMITTEE (RSA 14-B:2)**

10:00 a.m. Room 104, LOB Regular Meeting

LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMITTEE (RSA 14-B:2) AND EXECUTIVE BRANCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (RSA 21-G:29)

10:30 a.m. Room 104, LOB Joint Meeting

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 2012**COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE LAWS RELATING TO CONDOMINIUM AND HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS (RSA 356-B:70)**

11:00 a.m. Room 305, LOB Regular Meeting

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 2012**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (RSA 541-A:2)**

9:00 a.m. Rooms 305-307, LOB Regular Meeting

SHORELAND ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RSA 483-B:21)

9:00 a.m. Department of Environmental Regular Meeting
 Services, Room 214
 29 Hazen Drive
 Concord, NH

**COMMISSION TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF SERVICE-CONNECTED POST-TRAUMATIC
 STRESS DISORDER AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY SUFFERED IN THE LINE OF
 DUTY BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS (RSA 115-D:1)**

2:30 p.m. Room 203, LOB Regular Meeting

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 2012

GUARDIAN AD LITEM BOARD (RSA 490-C:1)

1:00 p.m. Room 101, LOB Regular Meeting

MONDAY, JULY 23, 2012

FISCAL COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL COURT (RSA 14:30-a)

10:00 a.m. Rooms 210-211, LOB Regular Business

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 2012

JOINT HEALTH CARE REFORM OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE (RSA 420-N:3)

10:00 a.m. Room 302, LOB Regular Meeting

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 2012

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (RSA 541-A:2)

9:00 a.m. Rooms 305-307, LOB Continued Meeting

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 2012

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING EDUCATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (RSA 188-E:21)

3:00 p.m. Room 100, SH Regular Meeting

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 2012

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (RSA 541-A:2)

9:00 a.m. Rooms 305-307, LOB Regular Meeting

NOTICES

STATE HOUSE COMPLEX DISPOSAL BOXES

The General Court is exploring the issue of the disposal of dirty syringes, needles, and any other sharps into the proper disposal boxes.

During the first phase of exploration, we will have a sharps box for collection in the Health Services Department to place all sharps in. This will assist us in planning if there is any viability of placing like containers in the complex.

Senator Jeb Bradley, Senate Majority Leader

SENATE SCHEDULE

Wednesday, July 04, 2012	Independence Day (State Holiday)
Monday, September 03, 2012	Labor Day (State Holiday)
Monday, November 12, 2012	Veterans' Day (State Holiday)
Thursday, November 22, 2012	Thanksgiving Day (State Holiday)
Friday, November 23, 2012	Day after Thanksgiving (State Holiday)
Tuesday, December 25, 2012	Christmas Day (State Holiday)
Tuesday, January 01, 2013	New Year's Day (State Holiday)

VISITORS' CENTER SCHEDULE – JUNE

State House Visitation Schedule

As a convenience to the members of the NH General Court, the Visitors' Center offers the following schedule of schools and other groups visiting the State House in 2012. These listings are to ensure all members be notified in a timely manner of visitors from their district. Our schedule is tightly booked for the school year and subject to changes.

Please contact the Visitors' Center concerning school tour booking information. Legislators planning to meet with students should notify the Visitors' Center. Thank you for your continued participation with your School Visitation Program.

Virginia J. Drew, Director
Deborah Rivers, Public Information Administrator

DATE	TIME	GROUP	Group#/Grade
June 25	2:00	Young Rescuers - Manchester	12
June 29	10:30	Sugar Hill Retirement Community-Wolfeboro	14