HOUSE BILL

481-FN-A-LOCAL

AN ACT relative to the legalization and regulation of cannabis and making appropriations therefor.


COMMITTEE: Criminal Justice and Public Safety

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill establishes procedures for the legalization, regulation, and taxation of cannabis; the licensing and regulation of cannabis establishments; and makes appropriations therefor.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in *bold italics*. Matter removed from current law appears in [brackets and struckthrough].. Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.
AN ACT relative to the legalization and regulation of cannabis and making appropriations therefor.

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

1 Purpose and Findings. The general court hereby finds that:

I. In the interest of allowing law enforcement to focus on violent and property crimes, generating revenue for education, prevention, treatment, and recovery related to the use of both legal and illegal drugs and for other public purposes, and advancing individual freedom, the people of the state of New Hampshire find and declare that the use of cannabis by a person 21 years of age or older should be legal and subject to reasonable regulation and taxation.

II. In the interest of the health and public safety of our citizenry, the people of the state of New Hampshire further find and declare that cannabis should be regulated in a manner similar to alcohol so that:

(a) Individuals will have to show proof of age before purchasing cannabis.
(b) Selling, distributing, or transferring cannabis to minors and other individuals under the age of 21 shall remain illegal.
(c) Driving under the influence of cannabis shall remain illegal.
(d) Legitimate, taxpaying business people, and not criminal actors, will conduct sales of cannabis.
(e) Cannabis sold in this state will be tested, labeled, and subject to additional regulations to ensure that consumers are informed and protected.
(f) Some of the tax revenue generated from legal cannabis sales will be used to support programs for education, prevention, treatment, and recovery related to the use of both legal and illegal drugs.

2 New Subparagraph; Application of Receipts; Cannabis Control Fund. Amend RSA 6:12, I(b) by inserting after subparagraph (343) the following new subparagraph:

(344) Moneys deposited in the cannabis control fund established in RSA 318-F:23.

3 Alcoholic Beverages; Statement From Purchaser as to Age. Amend RSA 179:8, I(d) to read as follows:

(d) A valid passport [from] issued by the United States or by a country with whom the United States maintains diplomatic relations.

4 Controlled Drug Act; Drug Forfeiture Fund. Amend RSA 318-B:17-c, I to read as follows:

I. There is hereby established within the office of the state treasurer a special revolving fund to be designated as the drug forfeiture fund. This fund shall be administered by the attorney
general and may be used to pay the costs of local, county and state drug related investigations, costs of collection of baseline data related to marijuana regulation, as well as drug control law enforcement programs within New Hampshire. The fund may also be used to pay extraordinary costs of local, county and state drug prosecutions and trial expenses.

5 Model Drug Dealer Liability Act; Definition of Illegal Drug. Amend RSA 318-C:4, I to read as follows:

I. "Illegal drug" means any drug which is a schedule I-IV drug under RSA 318-B, the possession, use, manufacture, sale, or transportation of which is not otherwise authorized by law.

6 New Chapter; Regulation of Cannabis. Amend RSA by inserting after chapter 318-E the following new chapter:

CHAPTER 318-F
REGULATION OF CANNABIS

318-F:1 Definitions. In this chapter:

I. “Alternative treatment center” means an entity as defined in RSA 126-X:1, I.

II. "Consumer" means a person 21 years of age or older who purchases cannabis or cannabis products for personal use by a person 21 years of age or older, but not for resale.

III. "Commission" means the cannabis control commission established in RSA 318-F:7.

IV. "Department" means the department of health and human services.

V. “Disqualifying offense” means a violation of a state or federal controlled substances law that was classified as a felony in the jurisdiction in which the person was convicted, but not including:

(a) An offense for which the sentence, including any term of probation, incarceration, or supervised release was completed 5 or more years earlier; or

(b) An offense prior to the effective date of this chapter that consisted of cultivation or possession of an amount of cannabis not exceeding the possession limit.

VI. “Immature cannabis plant” means a cannabis plant that has not flowered and that does not have buds that may be observed by visual examination.

VII. "Cannabis" means all parts of the plant of the genus cannabis whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant, and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or its resin, including cannabis concentrate. "Cannabis" shall not include hemp, fiber produced from the stalks, oil, or cake made from the seeds of the plant, sterilized seed of the plant that is incapable of germination, or the weight of any other ingredient combined with cannabis to prepare topical or oral administrations, food, drink, or other product.

VIII. "Cannabis accessories" or “cannabis paraphernalia” means any equipment, products, or materials of any kind that are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, composting, manufacturing, compounding,
converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, vaporizing, or containing cannabis, or for ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis into the human body.

IX. "Cannabis cultivation facility" or “cultivation facility” means an entity registered to cultivate, prepare, and package cannabis, and sell cannabis to retail cannabis stores, to cannabis product manufacturing facilities, and to other cannabis cultivation facilities, but not to consumers. A cannabis cultivation facility shall not produce cannabis concentrates, tinctures, extracts, or other cannabis products.

X. "Cannabis establishment" means a cannabis cultivation facility, a cannabis testing facility, a cannabis product manufacturing facility, a retail cannabis store, a cannabis transporter, or any other type of cannabis business authorized and registered by the commission.

XI. "Cannabis product manufacturing facility" or “product manufacturing facility" means an entity registered to purchase cannabis, to manufacture, prepare, and package cannabis products, and sell cannabis and cannabis products to other cannabis product manufacturing facilities and to retail cannabis stores, but not to consumers.

XII. "Cannabis products" means concentrated cannabis products and cannabis products that are comprised of cannabis and other ingredients and are intended for use or consumption, such as, but not limited to, edible products, ointments, and tinctures.

XIII. "Cannabis testing facility" or “testing facility” means an entity registered to test cannabis for potency and contaminants.

XIV. “Cannabis transporter” means an entity registered to transport cannabis between cannabis establishments.

XV. “Municipality” means a city, town, or an unincorporated place.

XVI. “Possession limit” means:

(a) One ounce of cannabis in plant form;

(b) Five grams of concentrated cannabis, including hashish;

(c) Cannabis products containing no more than 500 milligrams of THC;

(d) Six cannabis plants, no more than 3 of which may be mature; and provided that no more than 12 plants, and no more than 6 mature plants, may be cultivated at any single dwelling unit regardless of the number of adults over the age of 21; and

(e) Any additional cannabis produced by the person’s cannabis plants, provided that any amount of cannabis in excess of one ounce of cannabis, 5 grams of concentrated cannabis, and cannabis products containing no more than 500 milligrams of THC shall be possessed in the same secure facility where the plants were cultivated.

XVII. "Public place" means any place to which the general public has access.

XVIII. "Retail cannabis store" or “retail store” means an entity registered to purchase cannabis from cannabis cultivation facilities, to purchase cannabis and cannabis products from cannabis product manufacturing facilities, and to sell, transfer, and deliver cannabis and cannabis
products to consumers.

XIX. "Resident" means a natural person who:

(a) Is domiciled in New Hampshire; and

(b) Has maintained a place of abode in New Hampshire for at least the past 2 years, unless the individual was homeless and residing in New Hampshire for at least 51 percent of the last 2 years.

XX. “Inflation” means the 12-month percentage change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers, northeast region as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

318-F:2 Personal Use of Cannabis.

I. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the following acts, if undertaken by a person 21 years of age or older, shall not be illegal under New Hampshire law or the law of any political subdivision of the state or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under New Hampshire law:

(a) Possessing, consuming, using, displaying, growing, obtaining, purchasing, processing, producing, or transporting an amount of cannabis that does not exceed the possession limit, except that no adult other than one who is acting in his or her capacity as a staffer of a cannabis product manufacturer may perform extractions using solvents other than water, glycerin, propylene glycol, vegetable oil, or food-grade ethanol.

(b) Transporting no more than 6 cannabis plants, including no more than 3 mature plants, to his or her primary residence.

(c) Transferring an amount of cannabis that does not exceed the possession limit to a person who is 21 years of age or older without remuneration. For purposes of this section, a transfer is for remuneration if cannabis is given away contemporaneously with another transaction between the same parties, if a gift of cannabis is offered or advertised in conjunction with an offer for sale of goods or services, or if the gift of cannabis is contingent upon a separate transaction for goods or services.

(d) Transferring or selling cannabis seeds or up to 6 cannabis seedlings to cannabis cultivation facilities.

(e) Transferring cannabis, including cannabis products, to a cannabis testing facility.

(f) Controlling property where the acts described under this section occur.

(g) Assisting another person who is 21 years of age or older in any of the acts described under this section.

II. No law enforcement officer employed by an agency that receives state or local government funds shall expend any state or local resources, including the officer's time, to effect any arrest or seizure of cannabis, or conduct any investigation, on the sole basis of activity the officer believes to constitute a violation of federal law if the officer has reason to believe that such activity is in compliance with this chapter, nor shall any such officer expend any state or local
resources, including the officer’s time, to provide any information or logistical support related to
such activity to any federal law enforcement authority or prosecuting entity.

   318-F:3 Restrictions on Personal Cultivation; Penalty.
   I. Except as allowed under RSA 126-X, no person who is 21 years of age or older shall
   cultivate cannabis plants except as provided in this section.
   II. Cannabis plants shall not be cultivated in a location where the plants are subject to view
   from public property or from another person’s private property without the use of binoculars,
aircraft, or other optical aids.
   III. A person who cultivates cannabis shall take reasonable precautions to ensure the plants
   are secure from access by a person under 21 years of age. Cultivating cannabis in an enclosed,
   locked space to which unauthorized persons do not have access, or other similar security
   precautions, shall be prima facie evidence of reasonable precautions.
   IV. Cannabis cultivation shall only occur on property the cultivator legally owns, leases, or
   controls, or with the consent of the person who legally owns, leases, or controls the property.
   V. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a violation and may be fined not
   more than $500 for a first offense and not more than $1,000 for a second or subsequent offense.

   318-F:4 Smoking or Vaporizing of Cannabis in Public Prohibited; Penalty. No person shall
   smoke or vaporize cannabis in a public place. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of
   a violation and may be fined not more than $100.

   318-F:5 Smoking or Vaporizing of Cannabis in a Moving Vehicle Prohibited; Penalty.
   I. No person shall consume cannabis while driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle on
   a way, or while operating or attempting to operate an off-highway recreational vehicle, snowmobile,
   boat, vessel, aircraft, or other motorized device used for transportation.
   II. No person shall smoke or vaporize cannabis while the person is a passenger in a motor
   vehicle that is being driven on any way.
   III. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a violation and may be fined not
   more than $500, or have his or her driver's license suspended for up to 6 months, or both, for the
   first violation.
   IV. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a violation and may be fined not
   more than $1,000 or have his or her driver's license suspended for up to one year, or both, for a
   second or subsequent violation.
   V. In this section, “way” shall have the same meaning as in RSA 265-A:44.

   318-F:6 Cannabis Accessories Authorized.
   I. Except as provided by this section, it shall not be illegal under New Hampshire law or be
   a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under New Hampshire law for a person 21 years of age or
   older to manufacture, possess, or purchase cannabis accessories, or to distribute or sell cannabis
   accessories to a person who is 21 years of age or older.
   II. Except as provided by this section, a person who is 21 years of age or older, or a business
III. No person or entity shall manufacture, distribute, or sell cannabis accessories that violate reasonable regulations enacted by the cannabis control commission. Any person or entity that violates this paragraph shall be guilty of a violation for a first offense and subject to a fine of up to $1,000 and forfeiture of the cannabis accessories. A person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense and shall forfeit the cannabis accessories.

318-F:7 Cannabis Control Commission.

I. There is hereby established a cannabis control commission, which shall have regulatory and licensing authority over cannabis establishments. The commission shall consist of the chairperson of the commission, 2 commissioners, and staff.

II. No later than 30 days after the effective date of this chapter, the governor shall nominate the chairperson of the commission and the commissioners, who shall be confirmed with the advice and consent of the executive council following a public hearing before the executive council. Vacancies shall be filled in like manner for the unexpired term.

(a) The chairperson of the commission shall serve a term of 6 years.

(b) Commissioners shall each serve a term of 4 years.

(c) The chairperson of the commission and commissioners shall be appointed based on their ability and commitment to fully implement the provisions of this chapter as demonstrated by expertise in a vertically integrated enterprise operating in a regulated environment along with preferred competencies in public health or the production and distribution of cannabis or cannabis products. No person shall be appointed chairperson of the commission or a commissioner if the person is opposed to making cannabis legal and regulated for adults 21 and older at the time of the passage of this chapter.

(d) The chairperson shall be a full-time unclassified employee and shall engage in no other gainful employment during his or her term.

(e) The annual salary of the commission chairperson shall be as specified in RSA 94:1-a and shall be established by the joint committee on employee classification pursuant to the procedure set forth in RSA 14:14-c and RSA 94:1-d. The chairperson shall receive his or her reasonable expenses while traveling in the performance of his or her duties, provided that the chairperson shall not be allowed as expenses travel between his or her place of residence and the commission chairperson’s office in Concord, nor shall the commission chairperson be allowed board or lodging while in Concord.

(f) Except as provided in this section, each commissioner shall be paid $200 a day, or $100 per half-day, plus mileage at the state employee rate while engaged in his or her official duties. These rates shall be adjusted annually to account for inflation or deflation based on the consumer price index.

III.(a) The chairperson of the commission shall be appointed and commissioned as such and
shall be the administrative head of the commission.

(b) The commission shall meet at least once per month for the 12 months after the effective date of this section and at least once every 3 months thereafter.

(c) The chairperson of the commission shall lead the administration of the commission and oversee the licensing and regulation of cannabis, with guidance from the commissioners.

(d) The commission may hire and terminate such staff necessary to carry out the purpose of the commission and to fix their compensation, subject to the rules of the director of personnel. The commission may authorize expenditures that are reasonably necessary for the administration of this chapter and may secure any necessary technical or professional assistance.

IV.(a) The commission may, subject to rules adopted by the director of personnel, employ and dismiss cannabis control investigators. Cannabis control investigators shall, under the direction of the commission, investigate any or all matters arising under this chapter.

(b) Any cannabis control investigator employed by the commission shall, within 6 months of employment, satisfactorily complete a police training program as provided by RSA 106-L:6, unless he or she has already completed such a program.

(c) The chairperson of the commission, commissioner, staff, or cannabis control investigator may enter any cannabis establishment, at any time, and may examine any registration issued or purported to have been issued under the terms of this chapter.

V. The chairperson of the commission and commissioners shall not have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any business under the jurisdiction of the commission or any other cannabis business.

VI. The governor and council may remove a chairperson of the commission or a commissioner for neglect of duty, misconduct, or malfeasance in office, after providing the individual with a written statement of the charges and an opportunity to be heard.

VII. No member of the commission shall render any professional service for any cannabis establishment in this state, or any affiliate thereof, or act as attorney or render professional service against any such cannabis establishment or affiliate; nor shall he or she be a member of a firm which renders any such service; nor shall he or she directly or indirectly be a party to any contract with any such cannabis establishment. This prohibition shall remain in force for 12 months following membership on the commission.

VIII. In addition to any other type of behavior or activity of a chairperson of the commission or commissioner that is proscribed by law, a chairperson of the commission or commissioner shall conduct himself or herself in accordance with a code of ethics that shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

(a) Avoidance of impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all of his or her activities;

(b) Performance of his or her duties impartially and diligently;

(c) Avoidance of all ex parte communications concerning a case pending before the
commission;

(d) Abstention from public comment about a matter pending before the commission and require similar abstention on the part of commission personnel;

(e) Require staff and personnel, subject to commission direction, to observe the standards of fidelity and diligence that apply to the chairperson of the commission and commissioners;

(f) Initiate appropriate disciplinary measures against commission personnel for unprofessional conduct;

(g) Disqualify himself or herself from proceedings in which his or her impartiality might be reasonably questioned;

(h) Inform himself or herself about personal and fiduciary interests and make a reasonable effort to inform himself or herself about the personal financial interests of his or her spouse and minor children;

(i) Regulate his or her extracurricular activities to minimize the risk of conflict with his or her official duties;

(j) Refrain from solicitation of funds for any political purpose, nor shall they be listed as an officer, director, or trustee of such organizations; and

(k) Refrain from financial or business dealings that would tend to reflect adversely on his or her impartiality.

IX. The chairperson of the commission or a commissioner may speak, write, or lecture concerning the regulatory process in New Hampshire but shall be reimbursed only for actual expenses incurred therein.

X. No chairperson of the commission or commissioner shall accept any employment with any cannabis establishment regulated by the commission until one year after he or she shall become separated from the commission.

XI. The commission shall be provided with suitable offices in the city of Concord and shall adopt a proper seal.

XII. The commission shall be provided with an office in which its records, documents, and books shall be kept, and with a suitable room in which it may hold hearings.

XIII. The commission may confer and cooperate with any other state or local agency in any matter relating to its duties.

318-F:8 Cannabis Advisory Board.

I. There shall be a cannabis advisory board to study and make recommendations consistent with the purpose and findings of this chapter on the regulation of cannabis and cannabis products in New Hampshire.

II. The board shall consist of 11 members appointed by the governor and shall consist of: one expert in cannabis cultivation, one expert in cannabis retailing, one expert in cannabis product manufacturing, one expert in cannabis testing, one board member or officer of an alternative
treatment center, one registered medical cannabis patient, one individual who represents cannabis
consumers, one expert in public health, one expert in law enforcement, one expert in social welfare
or criminal justice, and one attorney with experience providing legal services to cannabis
businesses, cannabis consumers or medical cannabis patients.

III. Members of the board shall serve terms of 2 years. Members of the board shall serve
without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their expenses actually and necessarily incurred
in the discharge of their official duties, including mileage at the state employee rate for attendance
to meetings and other official functions.

IV. The board shall meet at the discretion of the commission, but shall meet no less
frequently than once every 2 months for the first 9 months after the effective date of this section.

V. A majority of the members of the board present and voting shall constitute a quorum.

VI. The cannabis advisory board shall:

(a) Advise the commission on regulations to ensure the thorough and efficient
implementation of this chapter.

(b) Advise the commission on what additional types of cannabis establishments, if any,
the commission, should register.

(c) Consider all matters submitted to it by the commission.

(d) Hold a hearing to solicit public input no less frequently than once every 6 months,
including input on the availability of reasonably priced therapeutic cannabis at alternative
treatment centers that are now co-located or otherwise affiliated with retail cannabis stores.

(e) Advise the commission spending and recommending any modifications to ensure the
thorough and efficient implementation of this chapter.

(f) Make recommendations for changes to the law and regulations for once federal law
allows interstate cannabis sales.

318-F:9 Regulation of Cannabis.

I. Not later than March 1, 2020, the commission shall adopt rules, pursuant to RSA 541-A,
for the registration, regulation, and taxation of cannabis cultivation facilities. Not later than June
1, 2020, the commission shall adopt rules, pursuant to RSA 541-A, for the registration, regulation,
and taxation of all other cannabis establishments and on the manufacture and sale of cannabis
accessories. The rules shall include the following:

(a) Procedures for the issuance, denial, renewal, suspension, and revocation of a
registration for cannabis establishments, including procedures to hear complaints and impose
penalties if cannabis establishments that are affiliated with or co-located with alternative treatment
centers fail to provide an adequate supply and variety of therapeutic cannabis and cannabis
products for qualifying patients.

(b) A schedule of reasonable application, registration, and annual renewals, provided:

(1) That the non-refundable portion of application fees shall not exceed $1,000,
adjusted annually for inflation with this upper limit adjusted annually for inflation;
(2) The application, registration, and annual renewal fees for the smallest tier of cultivation facilities may not exceed $250; and

(3) All other registration and annual renewal fees shall not exceed $10,000.

(c) Qualifications for registration that are directly and demonstrably related to the operation of a cannabis establishment and which may not disqualify applicants solely for cannabis offenses prior to the effective date of this chapter.

(d) Regulations to create at least 3 tiers of cultivation facilities, based on the size of the facility or the number of plants cultivated; security regulations and licensing fees shall vary based on the size of the cultivation facility.

(e) Record keeping requirements for cannabis establishments, including requirements for implementation and compliance with the tracking system required by RSA 318-F:9, IV.

(f) Requirements for the transportation of cannabis between cannabis establishments, including documentation that shall accompany any cannabis being transported by cannabis cultivation facilities.

(g) Procedures for the delivery of cannabis to consumers, including documentation that shall accompany any cannabis being transported to consumers.

(h) A schedule of civil fines as are authorized in this chapter for violations of chapter requirements, provided that, not later than September 1, 2020, the commission shall report to the chairpersons of the house and senate ways and means committees its proposal for a fine schedule and for legislation needed to implement the schedule.

(i) Procedures for hearings on civil fines and suspensions and revocations of a cannabis establishment registration.

(j) Reasonable security requirements for each type of cannabis establishment, which may be varied based on the size of the cannabis establishment.

(k) Health and safety rules, including regarding the packaging and preparing of cannabis and restricting the use of pesticides that may be dangerous to cannabis consumers.

(l) Restrictions on the advertising, signage, marketing, and display of cannabis, including but not limited to a prohibition on mass-market campaigns that have a high likelihood of reaching minors, restrictions to prevent cannabis from being marketed to minors, a prohibition on promotional products, and a prohibition on giveaways of cannabis, cannabis products, or cannabis accessories. The department may require that any advertising for cannabis or cannabis products include a standard, recognizable symbol.

(m) Restrictions on where a cannabis cultivation facility may be located, consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

(n) Restrictions on the hours of sale when a retail cannabis store may sell cannabis and cannabis products, provided the regulations shall not allow retailers to begin sales before 6:00 a.m. or to sell cannabis or cannabis products after 11:45 p.m.

(o) Labeling requirements for cannabis products, including:
(1) Mandating the disclosure of the THC content of each product;
(2) Requirements for packaging to ensure it is not designed to appeal to minors; and
(3) Establishing the amount of THC that may be included in each serving of a cannabis product.

(p) Health and safety rules and standards for the manufacture of cannabis products, including:
(1) Restrictions or prohibitions on additives to products that are toxic, designed to make the product more appealing to children, or misleading to consumers;
(2) Safety standards regulating the manufacture of cannabis extracts and concentrates; and
(3) A prohibition on the inclusion of nicotine and other additives to products that are designed to make the product more addictive.

(q) Standards for the operation of testing laboratories, including requirements for equipment and qualifications for personnel.

(r) Requirements for the testing of cannabis, including:
(1) Requirements to ensure at a minimum that products sold for human consumption do not contain contaminants that are injurious to health and to ensure correct labeling;
(2) That testing shall include, but not be limited to, analysis for residual solvents, poisons, or toxins; harmful chemicals; dangerous molds or mildew; filth; dangerous pesticides and harmful microbials, such as E. coli or salmonella;
(3) Providing that in the event that test results indicate the presence of quantities of any substance determined to be injurious to health, such products shall be immediately quarantined and immediate notification to the commission shall be made. The adulterated product shall be documented and properly destroyed;
(4) That testing shall also verify THC potency representations for correct labeling;
(5) That the commission shall determine an acceptable variance for potency representations and procedures to address potency misrepresentations; and
(6) That the commission shall determine the protocols and frequency of cannabis testing by a cannabis testing facility.

(s) Requirements for any cannabis establishments that have shared management or ownership with alternative treatment centers, including to:
(1) Provide for separate storage of any cannabis that will be transferred to qualifying patients or designated caregivers pursuant to RSA 126-X, and a separation of cannabis sales to qualifying patients and consumers, such as by requiring separate counters;
(2) Ensure fair competition between vertically integrated cannabis establishments and other cannabis establishments, including by requiring any vertically integrated retail cannabis stores to stock and reasonably price a variety of products from cannabis establishments it is not
affiliated with; and

(3) Provide penalties for any cannabis establishments affiliated with alternative treatment centers that increase prices for qualifying patients beyond the rate of inflation as a result of their cannabis establishment registrations.

(t) Reasonable health and safety restrictions on cannabis accessories that may be manufactured or sold in New Hampshire, including a prohibition on any vaporization device that includes toxic or addictive additives. The commission may prohibit types of vaporizers that are particularly likely to be utilized by minors without detection, but may not completely ban or unreasonably restrict the manufacture or sale of vaporization devices.

II. (a) In order to ensure that individual privacy is protected, the commission shall not require a consumer to provide a retail cannabis store with personal information other than government-issued identification to determine the consumer’s age, and a retail cannabis store shall not be required to acquire and record personal information about consumers.

(b) In order to ensure that individual privacy is protected, no cannabis establishment may record or store a consumer’s name, address, purchases, or contact information unless the consumer consents in writing. No cannabis establishment may make granting permission for the collection or storage of the above information a condition of a consumer purchasing cannabis from the establishment.

III. Not later than May 1, 2020, the commission, in consultation with the department, shall develop an informational handout, which retail stores shall make available to all consumers, and which shall include information on:

(a) Methods for administering cannabis and how long cannabis may impair a person after it is ingested in each manner; and

(b) How to recognize problematic usage of cannabis and how to obtain appropriate services or treatment for problematic usage.

IV. The commission shall require all cannabis establishments to utilize a system, including use of a universal product code, for tracking the transfer of cannabis and cannabis products between licensed cannabis establishments and the sale of cannabis and cannabis products to consumers. The system shall ensure an accurate accounting of the production, processing, and sale of cannabis and cannabis products and shall enable separate tracking of cannabis flowers, immature cannabis plants, and other parts of cannabis sold from cannabis cultivation facilities. The commission may develop and maintain a system that satisfies the requirements of this section, or it may select a vendor to develop and maintain a system.

V. No later than September 1, 2021, and every year thereafter, the commission shall reevaluate the tax rate and method of taxation established in RSA 77-H, and the fines and penalties established in RSA 318-F, and shall report in writing on its findings and recommendations to the chairpersons of the house and senate ways and means committees.

318-F:10 Registration Procedures for Cannabis Establishments.
I. Each application for a registration to operate a cannabis establishment shall be submitted to the commission.

II. Each application shall include both the fee established by the commission and a $500 fee for the municipality to review the application, except that the fee shall be $75 in the case of the smallest tier of cultivation facilities.

III. The commission shall:
   (a) Accept and process applications beginning no later than May 1, 2020 for cannabis cultivation facilities, beginning no later than August 1, 2020 for cannabis product manufacturing facilities, cannabis transporters, and cannabis testing facilities, and beginning no later than September 1, 2020 for retail cannabis stores;
   (b) Immediately forward a copy of each application and the municipal fee to the municipality in which the applicant desires to operate the cannabis establishment; and
   (c) Issue a registration to the applicant within 90 days after receipt of an application unless:
       (1) The commission finds the applicant is not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter;
       (2) The commission is notified by the relevant municipality that the applicant is not in compliance with an ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter and in effect at the time of application; or
       (3) More qualified applicants have applied than the number of registrations available in the municipality, and the applicant was not selected.

IV. Each registration applies to a single parcel of real property. Any additional address requires a separate application and registration.

V. A renewal application may be submitted up to 90 days prior to the expiration of the cannabis establishment’s registration. The renewal application shall be granted within 30 days of its submission unless the applicant has not paid the fee, the cannabis establishment’s registration is suspended or revoked, or the cannabis establishment has a pattern of violations of this law, the rules issued pursuant to it, or municipal regulations.

318-F:11 Enactment of Municipal Ordinances.

I. A municipality may enact an ordinance prohibiting or limiting the number and type of cannabis establishments that may be permitted within the municipality and regulating the time, place, and manner of operation of a cannabis establishment, which is permitted within the municipality.

II. A municipality may enact an ordinance specifying the entity within the municipality that shall be responsible for reviewing applications submitted for a registration to operate a cannabis establishment within the municipality. The entity designated by the municipality shall be responsible for indicating whether the application is in compliance with municipal ordinances.

318-F:12 Financial Interests Prohibited.
I. No cannabis testing facility or individual with a controlling interest in a cannabis testing facility shall have a direct or indirect financial interest in a retail cannabis store, a cannabis cultivation facility, or a cannabis product manufacturing facility.

II. Prior to January 1, 2023, no person or business entity may have a controlling interest in more than 3 cannabis establishments of any single category.

III. Beginning January 1, 2023, no person or business entity may have a controlling interest in more than 20 percent of operational cultivation facilities, product manufacturing facilities, or retail cannabis stores, unless the person or business entity has a controlling interest in no more than 3 cannabis establishments of a single category. After January 1, 2023, no person or business entity may have a controlling interest in more than 50 percent of cannabis testing facilities, unless the person or entity has a controlling interest in no more than 3 cannabis testing facilities.

IV. In this section, “controlling interest” means a financial or voting interest of 10 percent or greater in a cannabis establishment.

318-F:13 Residency Required.

I. Except as provided in this section, any person applying for a cannabis establishment registration shall have been a resident, or shall have at least one director, officer, or partner who has been a New Hampshire Resident, for at least 3 years immediately preceding the date of application.

II. This section shall not apply to an applicant for a testing facility registration.

318-F:14 Background Checks Required.

I. A cannabis establishment shall conduct a state and federal background check prior to making a final offer of employment to a prospective manager or operator.

II. No cannabis establishment shall employ any person who has been convicted of a disqualifying offense as an officer, manager, director, or general partner. No person convicted of a disqualifying offense shall work as an officer, director, manager, or general partner of a cannabis establishment or serve on the board of a cannabis establishment.

318-F:15 Restrictions on Location. No cannabis establishment shall operate, nor shall a prospective cannabis establishment apply for a registration, if:

I. The establishment would be located within 1,000 feet of the property line of a pre-existing public or private elementary or secondary school, unless the municipality where the establishment seeks to operate has established a smaller distance limitation; or

II. The establishment sells alcohol for consumption.

318-F:16 Informational Materials and Warning Labels.

I. A retail cannabis store shall include an informational handout designed by the commission in consultation with the department with all cannabis and cannabis products sold to consumers.

II. All cannabis and cannabis products sold by a retail cannabis store shall include warning
III. All cannabis products sold by retail cannabis stores shall include:

(a) A warning label that provides, “Caution: When eaten or swallowed, the intoxicating effects of this product may be delayed by up to 2 hours,” unless the department determines that a different time frame should be specified.

(b) A disclosure of ingredients and possible allergens.

(c) A nutritional fact panel.

(d) Opaque, child-resistant packaging, which shall be designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under 5 years of age to open and not difficult for normal adults to use properly as defined by 16 C.F.R. section 1700.20.

318-F:17 Lawful Operation of Cannabis-Related Facilities. If undertaken by a person 21 years of age or older, the following acts shall not be illegal under New Hampshire law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under New Hampshire law:

I. Possessing, displaying, or transporting cannabis or cannabis products; obtaining or purchasing cannabis from a cannabis cultivation facility; delivering or transferring cannabis to a cannabis testing facility; obtaining or purchasing cannabis or cannabis products from a cannabis product manufacturing facility; or sale, delivery, or distribution of cannabis or cannabis products to an adult who is 21 years of age or older or to retail cannabis stores, if the person or business entity conducting the activities described in this paragraph has obtained a current, valid registration to operate a retail cannabis store or is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee, or agent of a registered retail cannabis store.

II. Cultivating, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, displaying, or possessing cannabis; obtaining or purchasing cannabis seeds or seedlings or immature cannabis plants from any adult 21 years of age or older; delivering or transferring cannabis to a cannabis testing facility; selling or transferring cannabis that has not been processed into extracts, concentrates, or other preparations to a cannabis cultivation facility, a cannabis product manufacturing facility, or a retail cannabis store; or obtaining or purchasing cannabis from a cannabis cultivation facility, if the person or business entity conducting the activities described in this paragraph has obtained a current, valid registration to operate a cannabis cultivation facility or is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee, or agent of a registered cannabis cultivation facility.

III. Packaging, processing, transporting, manufacturing, displaying, or possessing cannabis or cannabis products; delivering or transferring cannabis or cannabis products to a cannabis testing facility; selling cannabis or cannabis products to a retail cannabis store or a cannabis product manufacturing facility; purchasing or obtaining cannabis from a cannabis cultivation facility; or purchasing or obtaining cannabis or cannabis products from a cannabis product manufacturing
facility, if the person or business entity conducting the activities described in this paragraph has
obtained a current, valid registration to operate a cannabis product manufacturing facility or is
acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee, or agent of a registered cannabis product
manufacturing facility.

IV. Possessing, obtaining, cultivating, processing, storing, transporting, receiving, or
displaying cannabis or cannabis products if the person or business entity has obtained a current,
valid registration to operate a cannabis testing facility or is acting in his or her capacity as an
owner, employee, or agent of a registered cannabis testing facility.

V. Engaging in any activities involving cannabis or cannabis products if the person or
business entity conducting the activities has obtained a current, valid registration to operate a
cannabis establishment or is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee, or agent of a
registered cannabis establishment, and the activities are within the scope of activities allowed by
the commission for that type of cannabis establishment.

VI. Possessing, obtaining, cultivating, processing, storing, transporting, or receiving
cannabis obtained from a cannabis establishment or transporting, delivering, or transferring
cannabis to a cannabis establishment if the person or business entity has obtained a current, valid
registration to operate a cannabis transporter or is acting in his or her capacity as an owner,
employee, or agent of a registered cannabis transporter.

VII. Obtaining or purchasing cannabis from a cannabis cultivation facility; delivering or
transferring cannabis to a cannabis testing facility; or obtaining or purchasing cannabis or cannabis
products from a cannabis product manufacturing facility if the person or business entity conducting
the activities described in this paragraph possesses a valid registration to operate an alternative
treatment center or is acting in his or her capacity as an owner, employee, or agent of a registered
alternative treatment center.

VIII. Leasing or otherwise allowing the use of property owned, occupied, or controlled by
any person, corporation, or other entity for any of the activities conducted lawfully in accordance
with this chapter.

IX. Selling, offering for sale, transferring, transporting, or delivering cannabis to
establishments licensed to process or sell cannabis under the laws of other states if the person or
business entity has obtained a current, valid registration to operate a cannabis transporter,
cannabis product manufacturing facility, or cannabis cultivation facility or is acting in his or her
capacity as an owner, employee, or agent of a cannabis transporter, cannabis product
manufacturing facility, or cannabis cultivation facility.

318-F:18 Proof of Purchaser’s Identity.

I. For the purposes of this chapter, any person or entity making the sale of cannabis or
cannabis accessories to any purchaser whose age is in question may accept any official
documentation listed in RSA 179:8 as proof that the purchaser is 21 years of age or older.

II. The establishment of all of the following facts by a retail cannabis store or an agent or
employee of a retail cannabis store making a sale of cannabis or cannabis accessories to a person
under the age of 21 shall constitute an affirmative defense to any prosecution for such sale:
(a) That the person presented what an ordinary and prudent person would believe to be
valid documentation of a type listed in RSA 179:8.
(b) That the sale was made in good faith relying upon such documentation and
appearance in the reasonable belief that the person was 21 years of age or older.
318-F:19 Driving; Minors; and Control of Property.
I. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to permit driving or operating under the
influence of drugs or liquor pursuant to RSA 265-A, nor shall this section prevent the state from
enacting and imposing penalties for driving under the influence of or while impaired by cannabis.
II. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to permit the transfer of cannabis, with or
without remuneration, to a person under the age of 21, or to allow a person under the age of 21 to
purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume cannabis.
III. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a state or county correctional facility from
prohibiting the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transportation, or
growing of cannabis on or in the correctional facility's property.
IV.(a) Except as provided in this section, this chapter does not require any person,
corporation, or any other entity that occupies, owns, or controls a property to allow the
consumption, cultivation, display, sale, or transfer of cannabis on or in that property.
(b) In the case of the rental of a residential dwelling, a landlord shall not prohibit the
possession of cannabis or the consumption of cannabis by non-smoked means unless:
(1) The tenant is a roomer who is not leasing the entire residential dwelling;
(2) The residence is incidental to the provision of educational, counseling, religious,
or similar service;
(3) The residence is a transitional housing facility; or
(4) Failing to prohibit cannabis possession or consumption would violate federal law
or regulations or cause the landlord to lose a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal
law or regulations.
(c) This chapter shall not prevent a landlord from prohibiting cannabis smoking or
cannabis cultivation.
(d) An adult who is 21 or older may use cannabis on privately owned real property only
with permission of the property owner or, in the case of leased or rented property, with the
permission of the tenant in possession of the property, except that a tenant shall not allow a person
to smoke cannabis on rented property if smoking on the property violates the lease or the lessor's
rental policies that apply to all tenants at the property. However, a tenant may permit an adult
who is 21 or older to use cannabis on leased property by ingestion or inhalation through
vaporization even if smoking is prohibited by the lease or rental policies. For purposes of this
chapter, vaporization shall mean the inhalation of cannabis without the combustion of the cannabis.
318-F:20 Enforcement of Contracts. Contracts related to the operation of a cannabis establishment registered pursuant to this chapter shall be enforceable. No contract entered into by a registered cannabis establishment or its employees or agents as permitted pursuant to a valid registration, or by those who allow property to be used by an establishment, its employees, or its agents as permitted pursuant to a valid registration, shall be unenforceable on the basis that cultivating, obtaining, manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, transporting, selling, possessing, or using cannabis is prohibited by federal law.

318-F:21 Occupational Licensing.

I. A holder of a professional or occupational license may not be subject to professional discipline for providing advice or services related to cannabis establishments or applications to operate cannabis establishments on the basis that cannabis is illegal under federal law.

II. An applicant for a professional or occupational license may not be denied a license based on previous employment related to cannabis establishments operating in accordance with state law.

318-F:22 Data Collection Related to Cannabis Regulation. No later than January, 2021, and every 2 years thereafter, the department of safety, information and analysis center, drug monitoring initiative, shall produce and publish a report that includes baseline data and the most current data regarding health and welfare outcomes since cannabis became legal and taxed for adults’ use, including but not limited to high school graduation rates; youth and adult rates of alcohol, cannabis, and illegal drug use; rates of maladaptive use of cannabis; rates of alcohol abuse; opiate use and abuse rates; the number and type of youth and adult convictions for cannabis offenses; and the rates of individuals needing but not receiving substance abuse treatment. The report shall also include information on treatment and prevention services provided, education campaigns undertaken, and funding allocated under RSA 318-F:23.

318-F:23 Cannabis Control Fund Established

I. There is established in the state treasury a nonlapsing fund to be known as the cannabis control fund. Moneys credited to the fund shall include deposits into the fund by the commission pursuant to this chapter and deposits into the fund by the commissioner of the department of revenue administration pursuant to RSA 77-H.

II. For the biennium ending June 30, 2023, and every biennium thereafter, the commission shall include the cost of administration of this chapter in the commission’s efficiency expenditure request pursuant to RSA 9:4. Appropriations for such costs shall be a charge against the fund.

III. For the biennium ending June 30, 2021, the sum of $2,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the cannabis control commission for the cost of administration of this chapter. Said sum shall be a charge against the fund.

IV. The commission shall credit all fees and civil penalties imposed under this chapter and all other related moneys received from public or private sources to the fund.

V. After deducting appropriations charged to the fund for the cost of administration of this chapter and RSA 77-H, priorities for the allocation of the remaining funds, subject to appropriation,
are as follows:

(a) The sum of $100,000 annually to the department of safety, information and analysis center, drug monitoring initiative, for data collection and reporting related to the health impacts of cannabis prohibition and cannabis regulation; and

(b) Of the remaining funds:

(1) Twenty-nine percent for use in evidence-based, voluntary programs for substance abuse-related education, prevention, treatment, and recovery, and for scientifically and medically accurate public education campaigns educating youth and adults about the health and safety risks of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, and other substances, including education campaigns separately targeting youth and adults that provide medically and scientifically accurate information about the health and safety risks posed by cannabis use, including driving under the influence of cannabis.

(2) Thirty-three percent for broad-based aid to municipalities pursuant to an allocation formula identified by the general court in the budget designed to ensure fair distribution of the aid, provided that the commission may recommend special allocations to certain municipalities based on special costs incurred by those municipalities or special benefits contributed by those municipalities due to the occurrence of cannabis related activities within those municipalities.

(3) Five percent to public safety agencies, including police, fire, and rescue agencies, for the hiring and training of additional drug recognition experts, for advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement training, and to assist in responding to drug overdose incidents.

(4) Thirty-three percent to the general fund.

7 New Chapter; Taxation of Cannabis. Amend RSA by inserting after chapter 77-G the following new chapter:

CHAPTER 77-H
TAXATION OF CANNABIS

77-H:1 Definitions. In this chapter, except as provided below, the definitions set forth in RSA 318-F:1 shall apply:

I. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the department of revenue administration.

II. "Department" means the department of revenue administration.

III. "Fund" means the cannabis control fund established in RSA 318-F:23.

77-H:2 Tax Imposed.

I. Except as provided in this section, a tax shall be levied upon the sale or transfer of cannabis, directly or via a cannabis transporter, from a cannabis cultivation facility to a retail cannabis store or cannabis product manufacturing facility at the rate of 5 percent of the total sales price received by the cannabis cultivation facility as a consideration for the sale of cannabis or cannabis products.

II. Except as provided in this section, a tax shall be levied at the rate of 9 percent of the
total price received by the cannabis retail store as a consideration for the sale of cannabis or
cannabis products.

III. The taxes levied pursuant to paragraphs I and II shall not be levied on any transfers of
cannabis to retail cannabis stores that are also alternative treatment centers if the untaxed
cannabis is stored separately and is reserved for transfers to qualifying patients or designated
caregivers pursuant to RSA 126-X.

IV. On the 15th day of each month, every cannabis cultivation facility shall pay the taxes
due on the cannabis or cannabis products that the cannabis cultivation facility transferred or sold in
the prior calendar month.

V. On the 15th day of each month, every retail cannabis store shall pay the taxes due on
the cannabis or cannabis products that the retail cannabis store sold in the prior calendar month.

VI. The commissioner shall collect all taxes, fees, and fines generated pursuant to this
chapter and deposit the funds into the cannabis control fund established in RSA 318-F:23. For the
biennium ending June 30, 2021, the sum of $2,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the department for
the cost of administration of this chapter. Said sum shall be a charge against the fund. For the
biennium ending June 30, 2023, and every biennium thereafter, the commissioner shall include the
cost of administration of this chapter in the department's efficiency expenditure request pursuant to
RSA 9:4. Appropriations for such cost shall be a charge against the fund.

VII. Every cannabis cultivation facility and every retail cannabis store shall, on or before
the fifteenth day of each month, for the previous month, make a return to the commissioner. The
commissioner of revenue administration shall adopt rules, pursuant to RSA 541-A, relative to the
form of such return, the data which it must contain for the correct computation and verification of
taxes assessed, record keeping, inspection, and audit requirements. All returns shall be signed by
the cannabis cultivation facility or by its authorized representative, subject to the pains and
penalties of perjury.

VIII. Every cannabis cultivation facility and every retail cannabis store shall:
(a) Keep such records as may be necessary to determine the amount of its tax liability
under this chapter.
(b) Preserve such records for the period of 3 years or until any litigation or prosecution
hereunder is finally determined.
(c) Make such records available for inspection and audit by the commissioner or
authorized agents, upon demand, at reasonable times during regular business hours.
(d) Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalties
imposed under RSA 21-J:39.
(e) Any taxpayer records obtained or inspected by the commissioner or his or her agents
for the purpose of conducting an audit of the taxpayer's compliance or liability under this chapter
shall be kept confidential and not disclosed for any purpose unless required by law.
(f) In any judicial proceeding under this chapter, all taxpayer records and related
pleadings shall remain sealed and not disclosed to any non-party to the proceeding for any purpose unless required by law.

8 Controlled Drug Act; Definitions. Amend the introductory paragraph in RSA 318-B:1, X-a (k) to read as follows:

(k) Objects used or intended for use or customarily intended for use in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing [marijuana,] [cocaine[, hashish, or hashish oil]] into the human body, such as:

9 Controlled Drug Act; Penalties. Amend the introductory paragraph in RSA 318-B:26, I to read as follows:

I. Any person who manufactures, sells, prescribes, administers, or transports or possesses with intent to sell, dispense, or compound any controlled drug, controlled drug analog or any preparation containing a controlled drug, except as authorized in this chapter or as otherwise authorized by law; or manufactures, sells, or transports or possesses with intent to sell, dispense, compound, package or repackage (1) any substance which he or she represents to be a controlled drug, or controlled drug analog, or (2) any preparation containing a substance which he or she represents to be a controlled drug, or controlled drug analog, shall be sentenced as follows, except as otherwise provided in this section:

10 Controlled Drug Act; Penalties. Amend the introductory paragraph in RSA 318-B:26, II to read as follows:

II. Any person who knowingly or purposely obtains, purchases, transports, or possesses actually or constructively, or has under his control, any controlled drug or controlled drug analog, or any preparation containing a controlled drug or controlled drug analog, except as authorized in this chapter or as otherwise authorized by law, shall be sentenced as follows, except as otherwise provided in this section:

11 Controlled Drug Act; Penalties. Amend RSA 318-B:26, II(c)-(e) to read as follows:

(c) In the case of the more than 3/4 ounce of marijuana or more than 5 grams of hashish, including any adulterants or dilutants[, is possessed by a person who is under 21 years of age, or, in the case of an amount exceeding the possession limit defined in RSA 318-F:1 possessed by a person who is 21 years of age or older,] the person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [In the case of marijuana infused products possessed by persons under the age of 21 or marijuana infused products as defined in RSA 318-B:2 c, other than a personal use amount of a regulated marijuana infused product as defined in RSA 318-B:2 c, I(b), that are possessed by a person 21 years of age or older, the person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.]

(d) In the case of 3/4 ounce or less of marijuana or 5 grams or less of hashish, including any adulterants or dilutants, that is possessed by a person who is under 21 years of age, the person shall be guilty of a violation pursuant to RSA 318-B:2-c. [In the case of a person 21 years of age or older who possesses a personal use amount of a regulated marijuana infused product as defined in RSA 318-B:2-c, I(b), the person shall be guilty of a violation pursuant to RSA 318-B:2-c.]
(e) In the case of a residual amount of a controlled [substance,] drug, other than marijuana, as defined in RSA 318-B:1, XXIX-a, a person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if the person is not part of a service syringe program under RSA 318-B:43.

12 Controlled Drug Act; Penalties. Amend RSA 318-B:26, III(a) to read as follows:

(a) [Except as provided in RSA 318-B:2-c.] Controls any premises or vehicle where he or she knows a controlled drug or its analog, other than marijuana, is illegally kept or deposited;

13 Personal Possession of Marijuana. Amend RSA 318-B:2-c to read as follows:

318-B:2-c [Personal] Possession of Marijuana by a Person Under 21 Years of Age.

[4] In this section:

(a) "Marijuana" includes the leaves, stems, flowers, and seeds of all species of the plant genus cannabis, but shall not include the resin extracted from any part of such plant and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation from such resin including hashish, and further, shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks, fiber, oil or cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination.

(b) "Personal use amount of a regulated marijuana infused product" means one or more products that is comprised of marijuana, marijuana extracts, or resins and other ingredients and is intended for use or consumption, such as, but not limited to, edible products, ointments, and tinctures, which was obtained from a state where marijuana sales to adults are legal and regulated under state law, and which is in its original, child resistant, labeled packaging when it is being stored, and which contains a total of no more than 300 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

II. Except as provided in RSA 126-X, any person under 21 years of age who knowingly possesses 3/4 of an ounce or less of marijuana, including adulterants or dilutants, shall be guilty of a violation, and subject to the penalties provided in paragraph V.

III. Except as provided in RSA 126-X, any person under 21 years of age who knowingly possesses 5 grams or less of hashish, including adulterants or dilutants, shall be guilty of a violation, and subject to the penalties provided in paragraph V.

IV. [Except as provided in RSA 126-X, any person 21 years of age or older possessing a personal use amount of a regulated marijuana infused product shall be guilty of a violation, and subject to the penalties provided in paragraph V. Persons 18 years of age or older and under 21 years of age who knowingly possess marijuana infused products shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

V(a) Except as provided in this paragraph, any person 18 years of age or older who is convicted of violating paragraph II or III[or any person 21 years of age or older who is convicted of violating paragraph IV] shall be subject to a fine of $100 for a first or second offense under this paragraph, or a fine of up to $300 for any subsequent offense within any 3-year period; however, any person convicted based upon a complaint which alleged that the person had 3 or more prior convictions for violations of paragraph II[or] III[or IV], or under reasonably equivalent offenses in
an out-of-state jurisdiction since the effective date of this paragraph, within a 3-year period
preceding the fourth offense shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor. The offender shall forfeit the
marijuana[regulated marijuana infused products] or hashish to the state. A court shall waive the
fine for a single conviction within a 3-year period upon proof that person has completed a substance
abuse assessment by a licensed drug and alcohol counselor within 60 days of the conviction. A
person who intends to seek an assessment in lieu of the fine shall notify the court, which shall
schedule the matter for review after 180 days. Should proof of completion of an assessment be filed
by or before that time, the court shall vacate the fine without a hearing unless requested by a party.
(b) Any person under 18 years of age who is convicted of violating paragraph II or III
shall forfeit the marijuana or hashish and shall be subject to a delinquency petition under RSA 169-
B:6.

[VI.] V. (a) Except as provided in this section, no person shall be subject to arrest for a
violation of paragraph II[or III] or [or IV] and shall be released provided the law enforcement officer
does not have lawful grounds for arrest for a different offense.
(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a law enforcement agency
from investigating or charging a person for a violation of RSA 265-A.
(c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as forbidding any police officer from
taking into custody any minor who is found violating paragraph II[or III] or [or IV].
(d) Any person under 21 years of age who is in possession of an identification card,
license, or other form of identification issued by the state or any state, country, city, or town, or any
college or university, who fails to produce the same upon request of a police officer or who refuses to
truthfully provide his or her name, address, and date of birth to a police officer who has informed
the person that he or she has been found to be in possession of what appears to the officer to be 3/4
of an ounce or less of marijuana[the personal use amount of a regulated marijuana infused product]
or 5 grams or less of hashish, may be arrested for a violation of paragraph II[or III] or [or IV].

[VII.] VI. All fines imposed pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the alcohol abuse
prevention and treatment fund established in RSA 176-A:1 and utilized for evidence-informed
substance abuse prevention programs.

[VIII.] VII. (a) No record that includes personally identifiable information resulting from a
violation of this section shall be made accessible to the public, federal agencies, or agencies from
other states or countries.
(b) Every state, county, or local law enforcement agency that collects and reports data
for the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Program shall collect data on the
number of violations of paragraph II[or III] or [or IV]. The data collected pursuant to this paragraph
shall be available to the public. A law enforcement agency may update the data annually and may
make this data available on the agency’s public Internet website.

14 Alcohol or Drug Impairment; Possession of Drugs. Amend RSA 265-A:43 to read as follows:

265-A:43 Possession of Drugs. Any person who drives on any way a vehicle while knowingly
having in his or her possession or in any part of the vehicle a controlled drug or controlled drug
analog in violation of the provisions of RSA 318-B shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and his or her
license shall be revoked or his or her right to drive denied for a period of 60 days and at the
discretion of the court for a period not to exceed 2 years. This section shall not apply to the
possession of marijuana or hashish as provided in RSA 318-B:2-c[1], or a personal use amount of a
regulated marijuana infused product as defined in RSA 318-B:2-e, I(b).

15 New Section; Sentences; Annulment of Certain Arrests and Convictions for Cannabis.
Amend RSA 651 by inserting after section 5-a the following new section:

651:5-b Annulment of Certain Arrests and Convictions for Cannabis.

I. Any person who was arrested or convicted for knowingly or purposely obtaining,
purchasing, transporting, or possessing, actually or constructively, or having under his or her
control, ¾ of an ounce of cannabis or less where the offense occurred before September 16, 2017
may, notwithstanding the provisions of RSA 651:5, VI or any other law, at any time, petition the
court in which the person was convicted or arrested to annul the arrest record, court record, or
both. The petition shall state that the amount of cannabis was ¾ of an ounce or less. The petitioner
shall furnish a copy of the petition to the office of the prosecutor of the underlying offense. The
prosecutor may object within 10 days of receiving a copy of the petition and request a hearing. If
the prosecutor does not object within 10 days, the court shall grant the petition for annulment. If
the prosecutor timely objects, the court shall hold a hearing. In a hearing on a petition for
annulment, the court shall grant the petition if it finds based upon all evidence adduced that it is
more likely than not that the amount of cannabis involved in the case was ¾ of an ounce or less
where the offense occurred before September 16, 2017. In reaching a decision, the court shall not be
bound by the rules of evidence and may consider and give appropriate weight to all testimony
brought forward by either party, including but not limited to testimony, opinion, and reports. If the
petition is granted, and an order of annulment is entered, the provisions of RSA 651:5, X-XI shall
apply to the petitioner.

II. Any person who was convicted or arrested for knowingly or purposely obtaining,
purchasing, transporting, manufacturing, cultivating, or possessing, actually or constructively, or
having under his or her control, an amount of cannabis that does not exceed the possession limit, as
defined in RSA 318-F:1, at a time when the individual was 21 years of age or older may,
notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute including RSA 651:5, VI, at any time, petition
the court in which the person was convicted or arrested to annul the arrest record, court record, or
both. The petition shall state that the amount of cannabis was an amount that did not exceed the
possession limit. The petitioner shall furnish a copy of the petition to the office of the prosecutor of
the underlying offense. The prosecutor may object within 10 days of receiving a copy of the petition
and request a hearing. If the prosecutor does not object within 10 days, the court shall grant the
petition for annulment. If the prosecutor timely objects, the court shall hold a hearing. In a
hearing on a petition for annulment, the court shall grant the petition if it finds based upon all
evidence adduced that it is more likely than not that the amount of cannabis did not exceed the
possession limit. In reaching a decision, the court shall not be bound by the rules of evidence and
may consider and give appropriate weight to all testimony brought forward by either party,
including but not limited to testimony, opinion, and reports. If the petition is granted, and an order
of annulment is entered, the provisions of RSA 651:5, X-XI shall apply to the petitioner.

III. The department of safety may charge the successful petitioner a fee of $100 for
researching and correcting the criminal history record accordingly, unless the petitioner
demonstrates that he or she is indigent, or has been found not guilty, or the case has been dismissed
or not prosecuted in accordance with RSA 651:5, II. The court shall provide a copy of the petition to
the prosecutor of the underlying offense and permit the prosecutor to be heard regarding the
interest of justice in regard to the petition.

16 New Paragraph; Business Profits Tax; Additions and Deductions. Amend RSA 77-A:4 by
inserting after paragraph XVIII the following new paragraph:

XIX. A deduction from gross business profits of an amount equal to all the ordinary and
necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on a trade or business as a
cannabis establishment as defined by RSA 318-F:1 or an alternative treatment center as defined by
RSA 126-X:1, including reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal
services actually rendered, notwithstanding any federal tax law to the contrary.

17 Appropriations.

I. The sum of $100,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 is hereby appropriated to
the department of safety, information and analysis center, drug monitoring initiative, for the
purpose of collecting baseline data to be used in the reports required pursuant to RSA 318-F:22.
The governor is authorized to draw a warrant for said sum out of any money in the treasury not
otherwise appropriated.

II. The sum of $2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 is hereby appropriated to
the cannabis control commission established in RSA 318-F:7 for deposit into the cannabis control
fund established in RSA 318-F:23 for the administration of RSA 318-F. The governor is authorized
to draw a warrant for said sum out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

18 Repeal. The following are repealed:

I. RSA 318-B:1, X-a(g), relative to separation gins and sifters used or intended for use with
cannabis.

II. RSA 318-F:8, relative to the cannabis advisory board.

III. RSA 318-F:13, relative to residency requirements related to cannabis establishments.

19 Effective Date.

I. RSA 318-F:2 through RSA 318-F:6, as inserted by section 6 of this act, shall take effect 60
days after its passage.

II. RSA 318-F:17, I-VIII, as inserted by section 6 of this act, shall take effect July 1, 2019.
III. Paragraph II of section 18 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

IV. Paragraph III of section 18 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

V. RSA 318-F:17, IX, as inserted by section 6 of this act, shall take effect upon certification by the attorney general of New Hampshire to the director of the office of legislative services and the secretary of state that the conduct allowed by that paragraph has become legal under the United States Code.

VI. The remainder of this act shall take effect upon its passage.
AN ACT relative to the legalization and regulation of cannabis and making appropriations therefor.

FISCAL IMPACT: [ X ] State [ X ] County [ X ] Local [ ] None

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<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Indeterminable Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>Indeterminable Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>[ X ] General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cannabis Control Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This bill makes an appropriation of $100,000 to the Department of Safety for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 for the purpose of collecting baseline data to be used in the reports required pursuant to RSA 318-F:22.

COUNTY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2020</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
<th>FY 2022</th>
<th>FY 2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>Indeterminable Decrease</td>
<td>Indeterminable Decrease</td>
<td>Indeterminable Decrease</td>
<td>Indeterminable Decrease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOCAL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2020</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
<th>FY 2022</th>
<th>FY 2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
<td>Indeterminable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

METHODOLOGY:

This bill establishes procedures for the legalization, regulation, and taxation of cannabis; the licensing and regulation of cannabis establishments; and makes appropriations therefor. The bill establishes a Cannabis Control Commission with three members appointed by the Governor and Executive Council. The Commission will have the authority to promulgate rules and hire staff. The bill makes general fund appropriations of $100,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 to the Department of Safety for data collection and reporting, and $2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to the Cannabis Control Commission for deposit in the cannabis control fund established by the bill for administration of the program. All fees, taxes and fines generated pursuant to proposed RSA 77-H would be deposited in the fund. In addition,
$2,000,000 is appropriated to the Commission for the biennium ending June 30, 2021 from the cannabis control fund. The bill appropriates $2,000,000 from the fund to the Department of Revenue Administration for administration of the tax for biennium ending June 30, 2021, and $100,000 is appropriated annually from the fund to the Department of Safety for data collection and reporting in FY 2020 and in each year thereafter. Program administration and data collection and reporting costs in future years would be funded by the cannabis control fund and included in future operating budgets.

The Judicial Branch identified the following provisions of this bill which would have a fiscal impact on the Branch:

- Legalizing possession of up to one ounce of cannabis and up to five grams of hashish would reduce the number of possession cases. Such cases are currently violation level offenses or unspecified misdemeanors depending on the quantity of cannabis possessed.
- Legalizing possession and growing of up to six cannabis plants for personal use would reduce the number of cases for manufacture of cannabis; currently a felony.
- Legalizing transferring of up to one ounce of cannabis to a person 21 years old or older without remuneration would reduce the number of cases for the sale of cannabis; currently a felony.
- The bill provides several new violation level offenses.
- The bill allows those 21 years old or older to manufacture, possess or purchase cannabis accessories. Currently, manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to deliver drug paraphernalia is an unspecified misdemeanor.
- Proposed RSA 77-H entitled Taxation of Cannabis may result in additional administrative appeals to Supreme Court from the Department of Revenue Administration.

The Branch does not have information on how many fewer felony or misdemeanor offenses would result from the bill, or how many violations and administrative appeals there might be.

The Branch has provided information on the estimated average cost of such cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judicial Branch</th>
<th>FY 2020</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violation Level Offense</td>
<td>$51</td>
<td>$52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B Misdemeanor</td>
<td>$53</td>
<td>$54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A Misdemeanor</td>
<td>$76</td>
<td>$77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine Criminal Felony Case</td>
<td>$481</td>
<td>$486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Varies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that average case cost estimates for FY 2020 and FY 2021 are based on data that is more than ten years old and does not reflect changes to the courts over that same period of time or the impact these changes may have on processing the various case types. An unspecified misdemeanor can be either class A or class B, with the presumption being a class B misdemeanor.
The Judicial Council assumes this bill would not impact indigent defense expenditures, as violation level offenses do not trigger the right to counsel and many marijuana cases currently handled by the indigent defense system include a companion charge that qualifies the case for court-appointed counsel.

The Department of Justice indicates the Attorney General’s Drug Task Force investigates street-level crimes that sometimes involve the sale and possession of controlled drugs, including marijuana. If this bill were to pass, the task force’s efforts would be redirected away from marijuana cases to those involving other controlled drugs. The Department does not anticipate savings to the task force would result from this bill. The Department assumes the bill would have little impact on its prosecution or investigation tasks. Many offenses are prosecuted by local and county prosecutors. When the Department of Justice has investigative and prosecutorial responsibility or is involved in an appeal, the Department would likely absorb the cost within its existing budget. If the Department needs to prosecute significantly more cases or handle more appeals, then costs may increase by an indeterminable amount.

The Department of Corrections indicates there are currently 10 individuals incarcerated who could seek an appeal to the sentencing court or seek time served for the remainder of their sentences associated with marijuana possession or sales. In addition there is an unknown number of individuals generally coded under RSA 318-B:2 (Controlled Drug Act) who also may be able to seek review under the proposed bill. The Department does not have sufficient information to predict the number of individuals who may be subject to this legislation, but has provided the following average cost information:

| FY 2018 Average Cost of Incarcerating an Individual | $40,615 | $40,615 |
| FY 2018 Annual Marginal Cost of a General Population Inmate | $4,620 | $4,620 |
| FY 2018 Average Cost of Supervising an Individual on Parole/Probation | $571 | $571 |

The New Hampshire Association of Counties is not able to determine the number of individuals who may be subject to the provisions of this bill, but has provided the following average cost information:

| County Prosecution Costs | Indeterminable | Indeterminable |
| Estimated Average Daily Cost of Incarcerating an Individual | $105 to $120 | $105 to $120 |
The New Hampshire Municipal Association states this bill would have an indeterminable impact on local revenues and expenditures. The Association identified the following elements of the bill which would have a fiscal impact on cities and towns that choose not to prohibit cannabis:

- Applications to the Cannabis Control Commission would be subject to review by the host municipality which would receive a $500 fee for such review. The fee would be $75 for small cultivation facilities.
- After deduction certain costs, 33% of the amount in the cannabis control fund would be distributed annually to municipalities pursuant to an allocation formula identified by the general court in the budget designed to ensure fair distribution.
- An additional 5% of the revenue would be distributed to public safety agencies for hiring and training of drug recognition experts, advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement training and to assist in responding to drug overdoses. The bill does not state how the 5% would be allocated.
- Depending on the allocation formula adopted by the legislature, the bill would provide additional revenue to some or all municipalities.
- Because the Municipal Association does not have information on: how much money will go into the cannabis control fund, the allocation plan to be adopted by the legislature, or how the 5% will be distributed to public safety agencies, the Association is not able to estimate the amount of additional revenue municipalities would receive.
- There may be a reduction in municipal expenditures related to drug enforcement because the sale, possession, and use of cannabis by adults will no longer be illegal. However, if legalization results in increased usage there may be increased costs related to impaired driving, overdose response and preventing sale to minors.

The Department of Safety provided the following assumptions concerning the fiscal impact of this bill:

- There would be additional revenue from payment of fines for various violations and license restoration fees. These amounts can’t be determined as the number of potential violations and license suspensions are not known.
- There would be additional law enforcement costs associated with an increase in the number of cases involving driving under the influence of cannabis. These cases would be general arrests for DUI and possibly crash investigations.
- There would be savings as a result of fewer arrests and prosecutions for other cannabis related offenses. These savings are expected to be minimal, because on most occasions a cannabis related arrest is accompanied with non-cannabis related charges.
- Proposed RSA 318-F:22 would require the Department’s New Hampshire Information and Analysis Center (NHIAC) to collect baseline data and produce reports on health and
welfare outcomes relative to the baseline data every two years starting in January 2021. The bill appropriates general funds of $100,000 to the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 and, starting in fiscal year 2020, $100,000 annually from the Cannabis Control Fund for data collection and reporting. The cost of these requirements is currently indeterminable, but the Department assumes additional staff will be needed.

- There would be an increase in the number of annulment petitions. The Department cannot estimate the number of additional petitions but indicates each petition may require the Department’s prosecutor and/or trooper to research the petition case, potentially file objections and prepare for and possibly attend hearings.

The Department of Revenue Administration indicates this bill would increase State revenue and expenditures by indeterminable amounts. The Department would be responsible for administering the taxes on cannabis; a wholesale tax of 5% of sales by a cultivation facility to a cannabis retail store, and a tax of 9% on the retail sales of cannabis by the retail store. Based on the provisions of the bill the department would administer the tax as follows:

- Certain transfers of cannabis to retail stores that are also alternative treatment centers would be exempt if inventory reserved for qualifying patients and designated caregivers is stored separately from inventory for retail sale.
- Every cannabis cultivation facility and retail store shall make a return and pay the cannabis tax by the 15th day of the month for the products transferred or sold in the previous month.
- The Department would collect all taxes, fees and fines generated and deposit the funds into the cannabis control fund.
- The bill appropriated $2,000,000 to the Department from the cannabis control fund for the biennium ending June 30, 2021 to cover the costs to administer the tax program.
- In future biennia the Commissioner shall include the administration costs in the Department’s budget requests as a charge against the cannabis control fund.
- Proposed RSA 77-A:4, XIX would provide a deduction from gross business profits of ordinary and necessary expenses related to operation of a cannabis establishment or alternative treatment center.
- Taxation would become effective upon passage of the bill.

The Department has no way of knowing the amount of cannabis that would be sold or transferred or what the price would be. Based on Internet data, the Department calculated a range of possible revenues based on certain estimates and assumptions, including New Hampshire population by age, the percentage of population by age using cannabis in the past year, the number of ounces of cannabis consumed per person per year, and estimated high and low wholesale and retail prices.
| Possible Sate Revenue – First Year 5% Wholesale Tax
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Based on the Assumptions and Calculations Below)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consumers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Residents Ages 20+ Using Cannabis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Consumers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount and Price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Per Person Consumption (In Ounces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Consumption (Per person X Total Consumers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion to Pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Consumed plus 13% = Wholesale Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Market Rate per Pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Wholesale Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Additional Revenue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Possible Sate Revenue – First Year 9% Retail Tax
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Based on the Assumptions and Calculations Below)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consumers</strong></td>
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<td>Annual Per Person Consumption (In Ounces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Consumption (Per person X Total Consumers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire Price per Ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Legal Illegal Market Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Legal Market Price (Plus 10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Wholesale Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Additional Revenue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Estimated Wholesale and Retail Tax Revenue       | $14,425,451 | $36,373,932 |

The revenue estimates may be overstated for the following reasons:

- There is no way to determine how many people will continue to use the black market to buy cannabis. If people continue to buy on the black market, retail sales will be less.
- U.S. Census population figures are not available for persons aged 21 and older. Population figures used here are for individuals aged 20 and older, which is the best available data.

The Department states it has no way of knowing the effect of the deduction of ordinary and necessary business expenses paid or incurred by cannabis establishments or alternative treatment centers on BPT revenue. However, as a deduction it is likely to decrease revenues.

Department of Health and Human Services indicates it would have limited involvement. The Department would consult with the Commission on development of an informational handout.
for retail establishments to give consumers. The Department may also require a standard recognizable symbol for all cannabis packaging. The Department assumes these costs would be minimal, range between $10,000 and $25,000, and would be covered by the funds allocated for public education. The Department states the amount of revenue available to the Department for prevention and treatment programs and public education is indeterminable. As amended, the bill does not identify the Department as the agency receiving the funds for treatment, prevention and public education.

Department of Administrative Services indicates this bill would not impact staffing or result in additional costs to the Department. The Department has provided information on the potential cost of office space for the Cannabis control Commission. The Commission would be composed of a full-time commissioner, two part-time commissioners, and an attached advisory board of 11 members. The Commissioner may hire staff and cannabis control investigators but does not specify the number of staff. Based on state standards for office space, the Department estimated the first-year cost for office space including space for 5 staff at $76,392. The annual cost for office space including room for 10 staff would be $113,192. The first-year cost would include office furnishings. Ongoing annual rent at $22 per square foot would be $40,392 to accommodate five staff and $54,692 to accommodate 10 staff.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

Judicial Branch, Judicial Council, Departments of Justice, Corrections, Safety, Revenue Administration, Health and Human Services, Administrative Services, the New Hampshire Association of Counties and New Hampshire Municipal Association