



April 9, 2021

Your State House

Concord, New Hampshire



To my constituents in [Allenstown](#), [Epsom](#), & [Pittsfield](#):

This week, the House meet for three days to finish its work on all House bills. We started with the capital budget, HB 25. This bill borrows and spends \$127 million in general funds, much of which was matched with federal funds (\$214 million more.) In addition, it lists a number of “shovel ready” projects if more federal funds are available, such as replacing the tramway at Cannon Mountain. This bill passed the committee unanimously and was adopted on a voice vote, then reconsidered so it could go to the Senate immediately.

HB 626, allowing historic horse racing in charitable gaming facilities, came next because it was controversial. These “races” are actually picked by the machine, which looks and acts like a slot machine, but slower (at least 4 seconds per bet!) It was debated at some length, on whether these were actually slot machines, if the profit breakdown was fair to the charities, and if it towns should have any say on whether these machines were used. I was opposed – I think they *are* slots, and I'm not sure it's a fair deal – but outnumbered: it passed 223-152. This was brought up so early because Finance wanted to include the revenue in the budget, and took this vote first because a lot of representatives were opposed to it, and some were planning to vote against the budget if it were included. Most of them were appeased by having a separate vote on this bill, showing it was the House position whether or not it was in the budget.

Then we took up the budget, which is in two parts. HB 1 is the numbers, all the line items and amounts allocated to them. We debated this at length, with Finance first explaining their

amendment (which replaced the governor's budget completely.) Fortunately, they had presented their budget to the House on Monday, and answered questions, so we weren't starting off cold. It totals 1.4% less than the actual spending from the last budget, and cuts business taxes, the interest & dividends tax, the rooms & meals tax, and even the statewide education property tax (the only property tax the legislature completely controls.) The amendment passed, 200-178, with only one Democrat supporting it and five Republicans, including Pittsfield's James Allard, opposed. The debate continued with a series of minority amendments, each trying to fix a perceived problem. The first eliminated a “back of the budget cut” for HHS, where the commissioner was told to spend \$50 million less, in any area. This sounds horrendous, but since it's only about 1% of the HHS budget, not a problem for management. This amendment failed, 181-200. The next one added 1.2 million for family planning that the Trump administration had cut federal funding; the Biden administration is rushing more funds in, and HHS had never requested this money – they could do the job without it. It failed, 180-201. Amendment number three added funds to the anti- tobacco fund, and was defeated 175-206; number four added three million to child protective and preventive services and was defeated 174-207. These last amendments had not been brought to Finance for inclusion in the budget, and were decreasingly popular. Floor amendment number five added \$3 million for a Medicaid dental benefit, applied only in the last half of fiscal 2023. The dental benefit is being considered in a separate bill, and the amendment failed, 184-197. Finally, another amendment added funding for 226 vacant positions in HHS, and failed, 175-208. After more debate, the budget as amended passed, 205-178.



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HB 2 is the other part of the budget, the changes in state law necessary to make the numbers work. In addition, some policy changes are included for various reasons, some only tangentially related to the budget. This is normal; some policy changes, like reorganizations, need to be in the budget, and others are included for other reasons. Again, we started with the committee amendment and debated it at length before it passed, 204-178. The next amendment removed \$10 million that had been added to the FRM recovery fund, it failed, 175-203. I missed that vote, having hiked off to the women's room; I would have supported the amendment since I don't believe defrauded investors should be made whole with taxpayer money. Then we considered an amendment to bring 38 severely disabled individuals back to New Hampshire (they are in a specialized facility in Florida), despite the fact that there is no place here to provide the services they need; failed, 175-206. Next, delete the section that requires family planning facilities that receive state funds to be physically and financially separate from any abortion services; failed, 181-199. Deleting the reorganization that created a department of energy – combining the public utilities commission and most of the office of strategic initiatives- failed 177-206. Deleting the \$100 million cut to the statewide education property tax and putting the money into the school funding formula, failed 174-206. Putting any additional federal funding towards public schools, failed 178-203.

Restoring state aid grants for local water and pollution control projects (that's where any new federal funds are planned to go) failed 186-197. Paying the restaurants and motels that collect the meals & rooms tax 4% of the total as a service fee, rather than the current 3%, failed 176-208. Deleting the ban on divisive concepts (HB 544, from my committee) was debated more extensively than some of the other amendments, but still failed

186-193. At this point we got into a discussion on the issue of speakers taking – or not taking – questions from the floor; it's the speaker's choice, but when the debate has been this long, they're usually encouraged not to do so. A motion to print all the debate in the permanent journal (rather than the usual “Representative Edwards spoke in favor and yielded to questions.”) passed 303-78 over my “no;” I think the availability of complete audio and video recordings rather lessens the need for print transcripts available two or three years after the event.

Deleting a section of HB 2 that sends the “closed loop referral system” in HHS to the HHS oversight committee, which will consider the privacy implications of the system, failed 180-201. Deleting the change to the governor's emergency powers – and incidentally ending the current emergency – failed, 184-194, after a longer debate than the others. An amendment to add a local option, similar to that for keno, to the historic racing law, failed after some debate, 161-218. It turns out that charitable gaming is very different from keno and sports betting, and this amendment had been considered and rejected in Ways & Means. After further debate, HB 2 passed, 200-181, and reconsideration failed, 175-204; reconsideration of HB 1 failed on a voice vote. A motion to print the full debate in the permanent journal was debated and passed, 209-170.

All the votes on HB 1 and 2 were essentially party line, the minor differences reflecting more who had stepped out to the rest room or to stretch their legs at that time than actual policy differences. The vote on horse racing slots was bipartisan, as gambling issues usually are in New Hampshire. At this point we went on to other House bills, planning to do all the ought to pass recommendations first.

HB 139, requiring evidence in divorce cases to be



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submitted at least five days before the day of court, was debated and passed, 193-179. HB 142, updating the causes of divorce for same sex marriage (and adultery) and habitual drug and/or alcohol abuse, passed 195-179 without debate. HB 161, updating calculations of child support to consider joint parenting, was debated and passed, 199-175. The opposition seemed to think that it might be possible for one parent to claim parenting time by accepting the kids in their pajamas, then returning them to the other parent for breakfast!

HB 293, eliminating a home assessment in an adoption proceeding if one has been recently performed, passed on a voice vote, without debate. HB 494, on restraining orders in divorce, and HB 495, on restraining orders in a parenting case, both passed without debate, 201-178 and 196-179. HB 593, requiring a food delivery service have a contract with a restaurant before offering delivery from that restaurant, passed on a voice vote without debate.

CACR 8, a constitutional amendment to prohibit the legislature from passing laws restricting firearms ownership, possession, or use, failed to pass, 201-174, without debate. Constitutional amendments require 60% of the total body, or 239 votes (there are two vacancies at the moment) to pass each branch, and then 2/3 of the vote of the people.

HB 123, granting immunity from prosecution for prostitution for reporting a sexual assault, passed 354-16, without debate. HB 125, prohibiting photo distribution after arrest but before conviction, passed on a voice vote, also without debate. HB 129, prohibiting the use of electronic tracking software without permission, was debated and passed, 194-175. The opposition complained that this bill took away consumers' responsibility to manage the apps on their phone...

HB 179, increasing penalties for subsequent DUI convictions, passed 249-120, without debate. HB 195, confirming that open carry of a firearm is not, in itself, reckless conduct, was debated and passed, 198-169. HB 196, adding criminal trespassing as a legitimate reason to display a firearm or other means of self defense, was debated on the peripheral change that deleted the \$1500 limit for property damage. Supporters pointed out that a pet was priceless, and the committee amendment passed 203-164; after further debate, the bill passed, 208-159. HB 200, increasing penalties for some invasions of privacy, passed on a voice vote, without debate.

HB 307, creating an enforcement mechanism for the (prohibited) local restrictions on firearms or other weapons, was debated at length. The opponents quoted their local ordinances as a reason to oppose this bill, not mentioning that these ordinances are not allowed without legislative approval. HB 307 will invalidate all existing local restrictions on firearms sale and use (but not the state-wide restrictions on shooting too close to homes!) as well as holding local officials responsible for trying to pass new ones. The committee amendment passed, 200-162, and the bill passed 191-162.

Thursday

HB 334, repealing the prohibition of carrying a loaded firearm on an OHRV or snowmobile, unless licensed, was debated at length, and passed 223-145, with more support from Democrats than the other bills under consideration. HB 338, changing penalties for dog theft, passed without comment, as did HB 247, ensuring an out of state conviction for driving after license revocation or suspension counts as a prior conviction in New Hampshire. HB 539, requiring a search warrant before law



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enforcement can obtain cell phone records, was debated and passed on a voice vote. HB 546, granting immunity from prosecution for drug possession for reporting a violent crime, passed without debate.

CACR 3, a constitutional amendment repealing the prohibition on taxpayer funds supporting religious schools, was debated at some length and failed to pass, 197-175. We put the debate in the permanent journal, 220-150, following a long digression on decorum and the truthfulness of debates. HB 69, enabling schools to display the national motto, "In God We Trust" was debated and passed, 204-169. The issue was that this bill required the state to defend any school that did so, should it be sued.

HB 71, forbidding school districts to hold special meetings to reconsider a collective bargaining agreement that had been rejected at the regular meeting, was debated and passed, 193-181. HB 140, a private right of action for pupil safety, was also debated and passed, 207-169. HB 182, requiring a principal to grant credit for courses completed at other schools, is essentially the same as my HB 1412 last year, but sponsored by members of the Education committee it had the right educational language (and a Republican majority in the committee!) and was recommended to pass. It did, 208-169, after some debate. HB 278, requiring school districts to give charter schools first shot at vacant facilities, passed 190-185 after some debate, and was not reconsidered, 176-201. HB 282, allowing towns to tuition to religious schools as well as non-sectarian ones, was debated and passed, 198-178.

HB 319, requiring US students at public colleges in New Hampshire to pass the Naturalization Examination, was debated and passed, 188-187; I moved reconsideration since the vote was so close, and it failed, 186-189, so the bill has passed the

House and gone on to the Senate. HB 321, requiring school districts to submit an annual report concerning gifted students, was debated over whether "effort and growth" should also be considered. That amendment failed, 171-205, and the bill passed on a voice vote.

HB 388, on manifest educational hardship, was debated as to whether transfers to private schools should be considered, not just public schools. It passed, 199-175. HB 458, repealing the requirement that all schools provide free menstrual products for students, was debated as to whether or not the requirement was an unfunded mandate. The sponsors, the school boards, I, and the majority of the Education Committee, believe it is; many representatives don't. The vote to pass HB 458 failed, 183-193, with nineteen Republicans joining all the Democrats in opposition; it was then tabled, 192-184, and a motion to print the debate passed, 248-128. HB 464, repealing the commission on school funding, passed without comment.

HB 77, requiring town and city clerks to notify the secretary of state daily, electronically, of candidate filings. This is important for state representatives, mainly, especially in multi town districts where the current mailed-in filings are often not up to date. It passed, 212-158, without debate. HB 98, moving the state primary election from September to June, was debated at length. It's mostly of importance to candidates who face competitive primaries: the 7-8 weeks between the September primary and the general election is not really enough time to switch gears and present themselves to all the voters. An amendment changes the filing period to late April, and allows the secretary of state to change dates next year if the redistricting is not complete. It passed, 195-174.

HB 223, granting political parties, as well as candidates, access to absentee ballot requests,



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passed 202-169, without debate. HB 263, increasing the limits on campaign contributions, passed 196-173, after a short debate. HB 285, requiring the DMV to report changes of address to the secretary of state, and the secretary to inform local election officials about those and also about death records received by Vital Statistics. The intent of this bill is to start automating the maintenance of an accurate voter checklist. The debate was partly on burdening the local officials – but their primary job is to maintain an accurate checklist! The bill passed, 199-172.

HB 29, making absentee ballot voter lists available for public inspection, and requiring the secretary of state to provide aggregate data on absentee ballots, both after the election is over, passed 191-179. HB 292, which allows an absentee voter to pre-verify their ballot, if the ballot had been sent to someplace other than their domicile, by including a photocopy of their identification, or notarizing their signature. After some debate, it passed, 198-174. HB 326, requiring town and city clerks to provide electronic lists of absentee voters to those currently authorized to access them, at the requestor's cost, passed 202-165 without debate.

HB 391, increasing the reporting requirement for political contributions from \$25 to \$100, passed 202-167 without debate. HB 523, requiring someone who registers on election day and votes without presenting any identification to be photographed, was briefly debated and passed, 197-172.

From my committee, HB 85, using Atlantic time, just had short comments before passing, 250-117, as did HB 218, repealing the state licensing of hawkers & peddlers and itinerant vendors. That vote was 202-165. HB 273, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the 26 amendment, passed 330-33 without discussion. HB 345, creating a license for

wild mushroom harvesters, passed 194-174, on a reversed partisan vote: nearly all Democrats voted for it, and local Republicans voted against.

HB 417, revising the emergency powers statutes, was briefly debated and passed, 328-41; this is a veto-proof supermajority with votes to spare, and it clearly establishes the House position. HB 544, divisive concepts, was tabled before debate, since it was included in HB2: 347-18, since a motion to table is not debatable and HB 544 incites debate. HB 575, changing apprenticeship hours to equal school hours for candidates in barbering and cosmetology, passed 203-160, without debate. My HB 606, decriminalizing free barbering or cosmetology, passed 200-166, also without debate.

HB 131, updating the review for health care facility licensing, had some debate over the necessity for tracking vaccinations among health care workers before passing, 230-130. All the opposition was from Republicans, including me. HB 143, requiring electronic prescriptions for controlled substances, also passed after a short debate, 243-114, again with Republican opposition. HB 163, requiring HHS to publish information at medical cannabis dispensaries that describes the effects of cannabis on pregnant or lactating women, passed 255-101 without debate. Again, the opponents were all Republicans: this is the sort of nanny state legislation that I oppose, since the information should be available from the doctors prescribing cannabis.

HB 185, deleting the work requirement for the expanded Medicaid program, was tabled, 203-155 before debate. The work requirement makes so much sense in principle, but was implemented so inefficiently, and with judicial challenges, that I supported the tabling motion. HB 295, allowing amendments to birth certificates for sex changes, was tabled by the sponsor, 352-3. HB 381,



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allowing individuals to order their own laboratory tests (at their own expense, of course) passed 264-89, without discussion. HB 503, creating a commission on homelessness, was not tabled, 140-213, debated, and passed, 210-115; reconsideration failed, 142-214. This bill divided the Republicans, with Democrats in favor; I was opposed because this bill, as amended, adds more duties to the commission on housing stability which lend legitimacy to expanded government programs. After all, homelessness has been an issue for generations; thinking this commission can solve it in a year or two is foolish. HB 605, updating the therapeutic cannabis program to allow use for opiod addiction and recovery, and also allow out of state or Canadian visitors qualified in their home to buy cannabis here, passed on a voice vote without discussion.

HB 135, requiring polluters of drinking water be financially responsible for consequences of that pollution, passed without comment. HB 206, making public employee contract negotiating sessions open to the public, was debated and failed to pass, 168-187, then was not tabled, 174-178, killed, 189-163, and not reconsidered, 162-192. HB 227, allowing a landlord to evict a tenant at the end of a lease without any other reason, was debated at some length, with the opposition concerned about rents and homelessness, but not at all about the landlord. It passed, 202-147. HB 232, minor updates to the right to know law for discussions of buying or leasing property (non-public for discussions of price) passed 183-164 after a short debate. HB 236, creating a six year statute of limitations for damages caused by PFAS pollution, passed without comment.

HB 368, creating claims for medical monitoring, was tabled 172-169, since it was vetoed before and likely would be again. HB 384, prohibiting sharing location data (from cell phones, primarily) had a

brief debate; a floor amendment to allow location data collected with permission, or under the exceptions to needing a search warrant, failed on a voice vote; and the bill passed 327-12. HB 402, relative to takings during an emergency, was debated and failed, 166-171. Thirteen Republicans joined all but one Democrat in opposition, and people had started leaving since it was after 6 pm. Before the bill could be actually killed, a motion to table passed, 169-168.

Friday

HB 440, clarifying that the governor's emergency powers cannot be used to suspend civil liberties, was debated and passed, 192-178. The opposition relied on court decisions that found mask orders, for example, constitutional; the debate will be printed in the permanent journal, 272-98. HB 542, requiring religious gatherings in a state of an emergency to only be subject to the least restrictive level of safety regulations, was debated and passed, 199-173. The opposition was not convinced that religious gatherings were essential, and cited cases where they caused outbreaks. With attendance back up to 375 representatives, we moved to take HB 402 off the table. No luck; now 20 Republicans joined all the Democrats and it stayed on the table, 182-193.

HB 561, requiring potential jurors who are excused because they don't live in the county to be reported to the secretary of state so they can be taken off the voter rolls, was debated at greater length than such an obvious cross-check would seem to demand. The opposition claimed the bill was vague and unnecessary, since voter fraud doesn't exist in New Hampshire, and so convinced enough Republicans to join them that it failed, 187-189; it was then tabled, 284-92. HB 566, making minutes of non-public meetings regarding property acquisition, sale or lease open to the public after the transaction



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is final, was amended, 179-165, debated, and passed, 201-178.

The first bill from the Labor Committee, HB 348, requiring all prospective collective bargaining agreements be posted for 30 days before being voted on, had a minor committee amendment that failed, 169-175. After reconsideration of that vote also failed, 184-192, the bill was tabled, 194-184. HB 385, extending benefits and the presumption of work related heart or lung disease in firefighters to age 70, from 65, was debated and passed, 257-117; fire fighters are working longer these days. HB 448, establishing a study committee to compare OSHA standards to the health and safety standards the department of labor uses for public employers, was debated at excessive length and passed, 201-166, and not reconsidered, 143-230. I voted against partly because I never vote for study committees I wouldn't want to serve on, and partly because the debate informed us that the labor department can do this comparison themselves! At this point, a member moved that the last labor bill, HB 113, be special ordered to now, from part 3, so that all the labor bills could be debated at once. That failed, 72-298, since most of us had had all the labor debate we could handle.

CACR 9, restricting local property tax increases to 2% per year (1% for disabled or senior citizens), failed, 175-193; reconsideration also failed, 184-192, and it was tabled, 194-184. I voted for it to express my support for property tax limitations and to allow the voters to have their say. HB 67, prohibiting changing the specific intent of a petitioned warrant article at the deliberative session, is this year's version of the solution to a recurring problem. It was debated and passed, 193-181. HB 183, prohibiting requiring a local license for a child's lemonade stand, was not tabled, 181-190, and passed without debate, 211-163. This bill was entirely symbolic – such requirements appear

in other parts of the country, not here.

HB 243, requiring town budgets be made available in full line item detail, in a spreadsheet, had a longish debate before passing, 189-186, and not being reconsidered, 179-194. This is useful for selectmen and department managers, as well as citizens, and since most towns use computers these days it's not difficult to do. HB 268, prohibiting sanctuary cities, was tabled on a voice vote before the debate: even people who approved of the concept were aware of problems with the language. HB 332, on deadlines for planning boards, had a floor amendment adding 30 days for consideration of “developments of regional impact,” which need to notify neighboring towns of the development. The amendment, and the bill, passed without much discussion.

HB 374, putting the decision to go to SB2 from traditional town meeting on the ballot, was debated and passed, 200-175; I had the last word before the vote, emphasizing that not everyone can attend town meeting – or last until the end. HB 439, which would eliminate the authority of city councils to make ordinances not specifically authorized by statute, was debated and not passed, 185-192, then tabled, 189-186. This was largely a reaction to city mask mandates, since general ordinances – except as specifically banned, such as gun restrictions – have been municipal powers since at least 1846.

HB 484, clarifying that budget committee recommendations on the ballot are only to appear next to an expenditure or appropriation, was debated and passed, 199-173. Not sure why this is an issue, as nearly every issue on the ballot is one or the other! HB 560, extending the term of Rockingham county commissioners to four years, was tabled, 206-167, before the debate. I was glad to see that happen, as making special laws for one



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county seems wrong.

HB 315, revising the law on community aggregation of electricity, had no debate, just an explanation of how important it was, before passing on a voice vote. This allows bulk buying for communities, while supporting and improving the power grid. HB 351, restoring legislative control over the systems benefit charge, was debated and passed, 198-179. Setting this charge has flipped several times, as the Democrats largely want the public utilities commission to set it, and use the proceeds to fund weatherization and other energy efficiency programs; Republicans want to have the legislature set it as low as possible, to keep electric rates low. HB 373, prohibiting state agencies from participating in the Transportation Climate Initiative, a gas and diesel fuel tax project of nearby states, was debated and passed, 194-180.

HR 9, a resolution supporting the principles of federalism, passed without comment. HB 224, allowing aftermarket tint on automobile windows to the level allowed in new cars, passed 200-167, without debate. This is an issue that has come up before, but has always failed due to police opposition.

HB 251 generated the longest debate of the day, even after it was limited to just those who had signed up in advance. This bill would require children under two to be restrained in (specifically) rear-facing car seats. It was not tabled, 181-188; the committee amendment adopted, 232-137; not tabled, 179-197; not indefinitely postponed, 180-195; and debated some more. It was notable that two of the representatives speaking against the bill actually had more than one small child, and had personal experience; the supporters were the typical grandparent aged representatives. Rear facing seats for children older than newborns are bulkier and more expensive than forward facing

seats, often prohibiting more than one being installed in a car; as children approach two years old, many well-grown toddlers don't fit in a rear-facing seat. Children under seven are currently required to be restrained in appropriate seats meeting federal safety standards; this rear-facing mandate would be the most strict and prescriptive in the country! It finally passed, 198-176, and was not reconsidered, 143-227. If it isn't obvious, I voted against this bill.

HB 260, allowing some vehicles to only have one license plate, was amended to specify antiques, custom and street rod vehicles. It passed, 210-163, without debate. HB 279, increasing the maximum gross weight allowed for logging trucks and wood chip carriers, failed, 181-188, without debate, then was tabled, 200-173.

CACR 1, a constitutional amendment prohibiting a tax on earned income, failed 202-171, after a short debate. (Constitutional amendments need 239 votes to pass.) CACR 2, prohibiting a broad-based sales tax, failed, 201-170, also after a short debate. HB 15, making "internet facilitators" of car or room rentals responsible for collecting the rooms & meals (and rental car) tax, was debated intensely. Airbnb and other major room rental operators already do so; one specific area that is not currently taxed is peer to peer car rentals. The committee amendment passed, 184-175, and the bill passed, 289-78 with a dozen Democrats joining 66 Republicans (including me; it looked like a tax increase, and the supporters weren't convincing that it isn't) in opposition.

HB 155, Indigenous People's Day, was tabled, 242-124, by the sponsor as he didn't like the committee amendment. HB 155, ending "qualified immunity" in the state, had a lengthy debate after it was not tabled, 180-188. The opposition was concerned that it would be expensive for the localities;



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supporters pointed out that if they selected, trained, and supervised their employees (police in particular) so that they were not violating the law or the constitution, the towns would be unaffected. Not convincing enough – the bill did not pass, 178-184, with both parties split on the matter (I voted in favor.) It was then tabled on a voice vote.

Recommendations on all the remaining bills were to kill them, so the chair of Commerce started moving to table each of them. HB 62, on in-network access to some health care providers, was tabled 193-158; and HB 165, banning non-compete agreements for various mental health practitioners, was tabled 204-152. After the end of the day, deadlines will have passed and while bills may still be removed from the table by a majority vote, it takes a 2/3 vote to suspend the rules to do anything with them.

HB 177 was special ordered to immediate consideration, 282-72, since this was the bill the minority was most eager to overturn the committee recommendation and pass. HB 177 bans new landfills within two miles of a state park, and has received a lot of attention. I'm opposed, since landfills must go somewhere, and a two mile buffer around all the state parks is more than 10% of the state. The town containing the landfill under consideration wants to decide for themselves, and their zoning, plus the Environmental Services permitting process, gives them the tools to do so. Supporters of the bill insisted that landfills are dangerous, always leak sooner or later, and that it would be filled with out of state trash. Well, maybe, but New Hampshire exports as much solid waste as it imports, and the exports are largely hazardous waste, not household trash. In any event, there was quite a lengthy debate on the bill; it was not tabled, 174-183; not killed, 171-187; the minority amendment adopted, 251-104 (this banned municipal landfills as well as private ones;)

indefinite postponement failed, 156-201; and the bill passed, 197-159. Thirty-four Republicans voted in favor, along with all but three Democrats. Reconsideration failed, 144-209.

A representative moved to refer the qualifications of six representatives, who had protested the federal election, to the committee on legislative administration to consider if their letter had constituted resignation. This motion was tabled, 191-160.

It now being 6:20 pm, no further bills were considered. The third reading motion (the final step in passing a bill) was challenged, but passed 329-15. All bills passed this session went on to the Senate; all bills not voted on are in a legislative limbo – they cannot be acted on without a 2/3 vote to suspend the rules, but can be reintroduced next year. Or come in from the Senate, as licensure of music therapists has done!



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