

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

Senate Passes Biennial Budget

On Thursday, almost completely along party lines, the Senate passed [HB 1](#) and [HB 2](#), the biennial state budget and trailer bill for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. The budget bills now head back to the House, where we expect a request for a committee of conference. That committee will have a deadline of June 17 to reach a budget agreement for each chamber to address on June 24.

Overall, the Senate budget for fiscal years 2022-2023 provides a \$10.4 million increase in total aid to municipalities over the current biennium budget, which is depicted on the chart below. Here is a summary of the municipal highlights in the Senate budget:

- Supports an additional \$50.5 million in meals and rooms tax distribution over amounts distributed under the current biennium budget through the creation of a new treasury “dedicated fund” to be known as the meals and rooms municipal revenue fund, to which 30 percent of total meals and rooms tax revenue would be deposited for distribution to towns and cities. **HB 2** includes an amendment to the municipal distribution—inspired by **SB 99**, which was previously laid on the Senate table—eliminating the so-called catch-up formula and requiring that 30 percent (current statute allows up to 40 percent) be distributed each year. For years, the catch-up formula has been suspended in the budget and distribution has been frozen—most recently at the 2017 distribution amount. Based on revenue estimates, distributions are estimated at \$92.5 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$95.6 million in fiscal year 2023.
- Reduces the meals and rooms tax rate from 9 percent to 8.5 percent. The municipal fiscal year 2023 distribution would be \$3.4 million less at 8.5 percent than it would be at 9 percent.
- Does not replicate the one-time distribution of additional municipal aid contained in the 2020-2021 budget. A floor amendment (1850s) to fund an additional \$40 million in municipal aid, with 60 percent being required to offset property taxes, failed in the Senate by a vote of 10 to 14.

NHMA Legislative Bulletin 23
June 4, 2021

Inside this issue:

Trailer Bill Limits Free Speech	3
House Session Results	4
Committees of Conference	5
Some Housekeeping	5
House/Senate Calendars	6
House Floor Action	7
Senate Floor Action	8
NHMA Events	8

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS CONTACT INFORMATION

Margaret M.L. Byrnes
Executive Director

Cordell A. Johnston
Government Affairs Counsel

Becky I. Benvenuti
Government Finance Advisor

Natch Greyes
Municipal Services Counsel

Timothy W. Fortier
Communications Coordinator

Pam Valley
Administrative Assistant

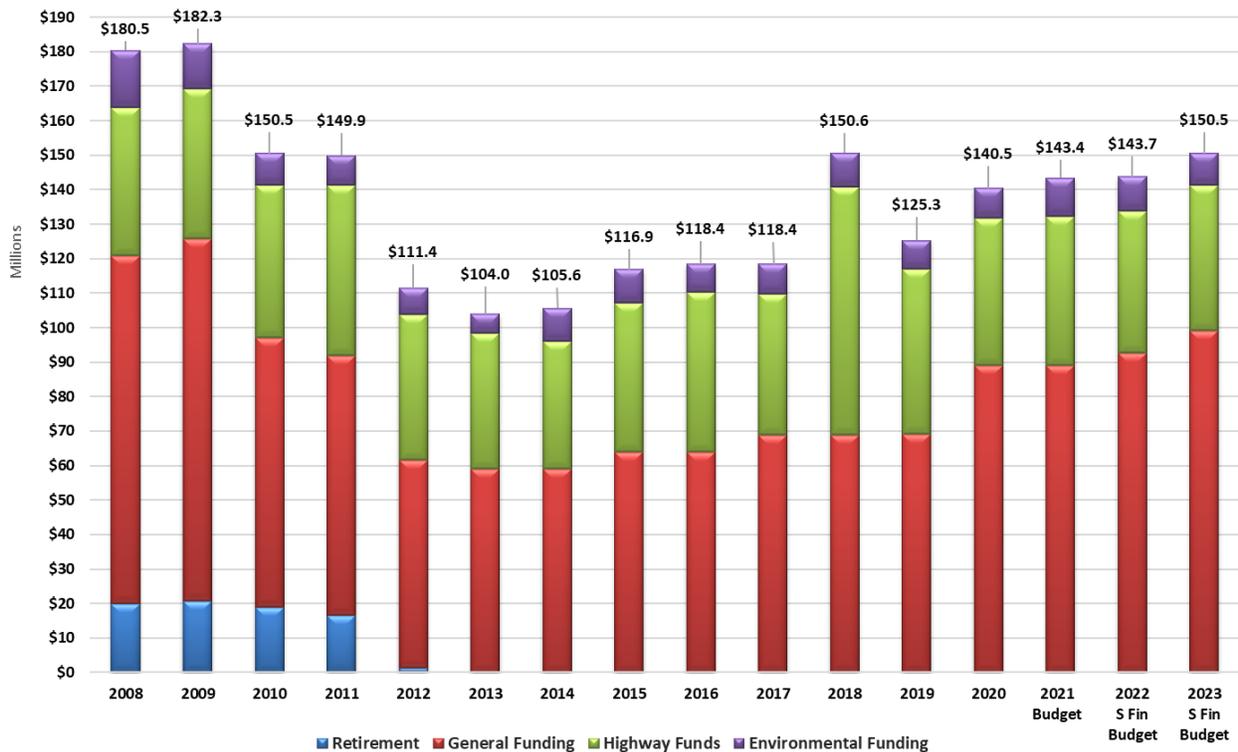


25 Triangle Park Drive
Concord NH 03301
Tel: 603.224.7447
EM: governmentaffairs@nhmunicipal.org
Website: www.nhmunicipal.org

- Appropriates \$0 for state revenue sharing (RSA 31-A), marking the seventh consecutive suspension since the great recession, totaling \$352.8 million in lost revenue (\$25.2 million/year). *Note:* Floor amendment 1850 (above) was introduced in the spirit of re-committing to the 1970 statute providing revenue sharing when the business profits tax was established.
- Restores the \$15.6 million state aid grant funding contractually required for the existing, previously approved 160 water pollution control projects in 56 communities. This funding, which was unexpectedly removed by the House, will be paid for by using fiscal year 2021 budget surplus.
- Does not fund state aid grants (SAGs) for the 11 wastewater projects that were completed prior to December 31, 2019 (included in the Department of Environmental Services' priority budget) and held back from receiving SAGs using available funding in the current budget.
- Appropriates \$0 for state aid grants (SAGs) for the 110 wastewater projects identified as eligible under RSA 486 in fiscal years 2022-2023. The amendment places a moratorium on the issuance of SAGs for all projects completed after December 31, 2019, and returns the program to post-great recession status where projects that have met all of the design, engineering, construction and one-year warranty requirements are delayed from receiving anticipated state contribution.
- Provides \$2.8 million less in highway block grants over amounts distributed in the current budget, by removing the House amendment to **HB 2** that would have added \$4 million to the highway block grant program. **HB 1** appropriates \$34.3 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$35.4 million in fiscal year 2023 for highway block grants.
- Appropriates \$6.8 million each year for municipal bridge aid, equal to the current budget amount. There are currently 243 “red list” municipal bridges; 66 are currently included in the 113 projects enrolled bridge projects through 2028. Enrollment is currently frozen with a waiting list; this \$6.8 appropriation would fund approximately five additional bridges.
- Appropriates \$3.25 million for state highway construction aid for reconstruction and reclassification of 1.97 miles of Calef Hill Road in Tilton.
- Appropriates \$1 million for fiscal year 2022 (non-lapsing) within the Department of Safety (DOS) to provide matching grants to local law enforcement agencies to assist with the purchase, maintenance, and replacement of body-worn and dashboard cameras and ongoing costs related to the maintenance and storage of data recorded by such cameras. In addition to grants, DOS may use these funds to pay for the classified position of business administrator I as well as administrative costs.
- Reduces, by \$100 million, the state education property tax (SWEPT) for one fiscal year: 2023. Although this budget action is touted as providing state aid, the state revenue from SWEPT (a total of \$363 million each year per RSA 76:3) is generated from a state property tax—not a local property tax—and is required to be distributed to local school districts as part of the state’s adequate education aid. In fiscal year 2023, the reduction in the state property tax funding will be supplanted by education trust fund reserves.
- Provides, in section 332 of **HB 2**, that ARPA funds received by municipalities may be considered unanticipated revenue under RSA 31:95-b and may be accepted and expended pursuant to SA 31:95-b, II-IV, whether or not the provisions of RSA 31:95-b have been adopted.

STATE AID TO TOWNS & CITIES: 2008-2021
HB 1, HB 2 (Senate Finance Budget): 2022-2023

Note: This chart includes the Senate's proposed "30% distribution" of total Meals & Rooms Tax and is dependent upon Senate revenue projections for FYs 21 & 22 .



Data Sources: NHLBAO State Aid Charts, 10/20/20 and 6/01/21;
 HB1, HB2 - Senate Finance Operating Budget and Budget Trailer Bill Amendments, 5/28/21

Budget Bill Contains Free Speech Prohibition

One regrettable aspect of the Senate’s budget trailer bill is that it contains a variation on the so-called “divisive concepts” legislation that has occupied so much of the legislature’s energy this year. This provision of **HB 2** amends the state human rights statute to prohibit a public employer from instructing any employee or other individual that, among other things:

- People of one age, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, marital status, familial status, mental or physical disability, religion, or national origin are inherently superior to people of another age, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, creed, color, marital status, familial status, mental or physical disability, religion, or national origin;
- An individual, by virtue of [any of the above], is inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive;
- An individual should be discriminated against because of [any of the above].

Setting aside the merits of any “diversity training” program, and regardless of what anyone thinks about “critical race theory” or any other theory, it is troubling that the legislature is seeking to dictate what employers may and may not say to their employees. This legislation, opposed by hundreds of businesses and nonprofit organizations, is another example of using state legislation to advance a national political agenda.

If the legislature is going to prohibit this kind of speech, what is next? Can we now expect that every new legislature will establish new rules about what local officials are allowed to say to their employees? Earlier this year the House wisely defeated a bill (**HB 111**) that would have subjected municipalities to expensive lawsuits for actions taken in good faith by their officials and employees; **HB 2**, however, would subject municipalities to lawsuits merely for providing training in something that an employee construes as a “divisive concept.” This language needs to be removed from **HB 2**.

House Session Results

In the first day of a two-day session, the House voted on several bills with municipal impacts yesterday.

Remote meetings. The House approved an amended version of **SB 95**, which originally authorized public bodies to continue holding remote meetings as they have done during the state of emergency. The amendment, however, eliminates that authority and merely creates a legislative committee to study the matter.

The bill will now go back to the Senate with a request to concur. Most likely the Senate will instead request a committee of conference. That committee could restore the language allowing remote meetings or, perhaps, come up with some kind of compromise. Meanwhile, the Senate has added that same language to **HB 108**, which itself is almost certainly headed for a committee of conference. Thus, while the outlook for continued remote meetings is not rosy, there is still hope.

Pre-processing, duplicate elections. The House passed **SB 89**, which originally authorized the pre-processing of absentee ballots at state and municipal elections—but it amended the bill to remove that section.

The House amendment also includes the provision, discussed in [Legislative Bulletin #21](#), that threatens to require two separate elections every other November, one for federal races and one for state races. The amendment states that if Congress enacts the “For the People Act,” elections for state and county offices (as opposed to federal offices) in New Hampshire would nevertheless follow “all procedures and requirements relating to elections conducted pursuant to the New Hampshire constitution and as prescribed by New Hampshire law . . . , including but not limited to those procedures and requirements relating to voter eligibility, voter registration, absentee voting conducting the vote, and counting of votes.”

As we stated previously, this would create an impossible situation; but the federal legislation creates its own impossible situation, requiring, among other things, that every polling place be open at least 10 hours a day for at least 15 consecutive days leading up to election day. **SB 89** is almost certainly headed to a committee of conference; but the best solution is to render the amendment moot by ensuring either that the “For the People Act” does not become law or that the provisions that would make elections impossible in New Hampshire are removed. We plan to work on that with our federal delegation.

Outdoor dining, summer camps & vaccinations. As we wrote in the [Bulletin](#) last week, **SB 155**, an omnibus bill involving a variety of matters related to COVID-19, came out of the House Executive Departments and Administration Committee with two competing amendments (1646h and 1685h) and no committee recommendation; neither amendment could garner a majority vote. Yesterday the House rejected amendment 1685h, which included a section that would have prohibited local government, the state, or a private employer from mandating any type of vaccination or even asking employees about their vaccination status. Instead, the House passed **SB 155** with amendment 1646h, which codifies various emergencies orders, such as expansion of outdoor dining and protection of preexisting nonconforming summer camps, and does not include any restrictions or regulations relative to vaccinations. **SB 155** will likely go to a committee of conference.

Committee of Conference Season

Yesterday was the deadline for the House and Senate to act on all bills. Any bill that passed both chambers and was not amended in the second chamber is now on its way to the governor after a short trip through the enrolled bill process. (A few dozen have already made their way to the governor and have been signed into law. You can find the list under [“2021 Chaptered Final Version”](#)—the link is in the “Resources” area near the bottom of the [general court’s home page](#).)

Any bill that was amended in the second chamber goes back to the first chamber, which will decide to either concur with the amendment and send the bill to the governor, request a committee of conference, or “non-concur” and let the bill die. The last of these options is not often exercised.

All committees of conference must be created by next Thursday, June 10, and must issue their reports by Thursday, June 17. Information about each committee of conference, including the names of members and time and place of the first meeting, will appear on the bill’s docket and at the [Committee of Conference link](#), also in the “Resources” area on the home page. Committees frequently meet and then recess until a time later the same day or the following day, and the time and place of the recessed meeting do not necessarily get posted on the website; thus, it often is necessary to be at the initial meeting to know when and where the recessed meeting will occur.

Of course, things are going to be a little different this year, as the state house and the legislative office building are still not open to the public. Although we have not seen anything official, we assume public access to committee of conference meetings will be provided via Zoom and YouTube. Whether committee members themselves will participate in person or virtually, we do not know yet.

If a committee of conference on a given bill reaches agreement, the agreed-upon version of that bill then goes to both the House and the Senate for an up-or-down vote—no further amendments are permitted. If both chambers approve the committee of conference report, the bill passes and goes to the governor. If either chamber rejects it, the bill dies.

Tabled Bills, Retained Bills, and the 2022 Session

As the legislative session winds down, here are a few housekeeping items.

Retained and re-referred bills. The House and Senate will hold their last meetings of the regular 2021 session on June 24, but that is not the end of legislative activity for 2021. There are 190 retained bills (an

unusually high number) in the House and 42 re-referred bills in the Senate, all of which must receive a committee recommendation by late this calendar year (November 18 for retained bills; the deadline for re-referred bills has not been published yet). While it is possible that a few committees will meet in the next few weeks to discuss these bills, most will not do so until September or later. (There usually is minimal or no legislative activity in July and August.) As we do not publish the *Legislative Bulletin* in the summer and fall, please check the House and Senate calendars regularly for committee activity on any retained or re-referred bills of interest.

Every retained or re-referred bill will ultimately get a committee recommendation of Ought to Pass (or Ought to Pass with Amendment), Inexpedient to Legislate, or Refer for Interim Study. Those recommendations will go to the full House or Senate, as the case may be, at their first session in January, and each bill will proceed from there in the same manner as other bills.

Tabled bills. Each week’s House calendar and Senate calendar includes a list of bills that have been laid on the table in that chamber. Bills that were still on the table after yesterday’s Senate session and today’s House session will die there. It is theoretically possible for a bill to be removed from the table now and passed, but because the deadlines for action on all bills have passed, this would require each body to suspend its rules; this is extremely unlikely.

As has been made clear this year, a bill’s death on the table doesn’t necessarily prevent it from living on in spirit. In more than one case, the language of a tabled bill has been added to another bill, such as **HB 2**, the budget “trailer bill.”

A tabled bill also could come back next year with a different bill number. This may surprise some who are familiar with the rule that if a bill is killed in the legislature’s first year, a substantially similar bill cannot be introduced in the second year. That rule, however, applies only to bills that were voted inexpedient to legislate or indefinitely postponed. If a bill dies in any other manner—on the table, or because of non-concurrence on an amendment or a committee of conference’s failure to reach agreement, or a veto by the governor—a substantially similar bill may be introduced the next year.

The 2022 session. It may seem too early to begin thinking about legislation for next year. It’s not. In fact, if you wait a few months, it will be too late.

There will be just one period this year for filing legislative service requests (unlike election years, when there is one period after the state primary and one period after the general election). The House has set a very short filing period—just five business days, September 13 through September 17. We have not yet seen the Senate’s schedule—it usually has later deadlines.

Local officials who are thinking about proposing legislation for next year should talk to their representatives and/or senator soon. And please let us know about anything you are proposing, so we can work together as appropriate, or at least not work at cross purposes.

House Calendar

There are no committee hearings scheduled next week.

Senate Calendar

There are no committee hearings scheduled next week.

House Floor Action

Thursday, June 3, 2021

- SB 15**, relative to ratification of amendments to the state building code. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 18**, permitting tastings by liquor manufacturers at farmers markets. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 31**, relative to voter checklists and modifying the absentee ballot affidavit. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 42**, restricting public officers from engaging in certain private dealings. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 46**, relative to the use of electronic poll books by cities and towns. **Passed. NHMA Policy.**
- SB 48**, relative to the formula used to determine current use tax rates. **Passed.**
- SB 61**, prohibiting collective bargaining agreements that require employees to join a labor union. **Indefinitely Postponed.**
- SB 83**, adopting omnibus legislation relative to elections. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 84**, (New Title) relative to village district public bodies. **Passed.**
- SB 85-FN**, establishing a broadband matching grant initiative and fund. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 87**, adopting omnibus legislation relative to municipal finance. **Passed.**
- SB 88**, adopting omnibus legislation relative to broadband. **Passed.**
- SB 89**, adopting omnibus legislation relative to election procedures and registers of probate. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 95-FN**, (New Title) adopting omnibus legislation relative to access to remote meetings, penalties for violation of privacy, and establishing a committee to study remote meetings. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 96-FN-A**, (New Title) relative to implicit bias training for judges; establishing a body-worn and in-car camera fund and making an appropriation therefor; amending juvenile delinquency proceedings and transfers to superior court; and establishing committees to study the role and scope of authority of school resource officers and the collection of race and ethnicity data on state identification cards. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 100**, adopting omnibus legislation on commissions and committees. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 106**, adopting omnibus legislation relative to codes. **Passed with Amendment.**
- SB 126-FN**, adopting omnibus legislation on landlord tenant proceedings. **Passed.**
- SB 134-FN**, adopting omnibus legislation relative to civil actions and criminal liability. **Passed with Amendment.**

SB 142-FN, adopting omnibus legislation relative to certain study commissions. **Passed with Amendment.**

SB 143-FN, adopting omnibus legislation relative to certain agency requests. **Passed with Amendment.**

SB 152-FN-A, relative to affordable housing program funding. **Inexpedient to Legislate.**

SB 154, prohibiting the state from enforcing a Presidential Executive Order that restricts or regulates the right of the people to keep and bear arms. **Passed with Amendment.**

SB 155-FN, codifying provisions included in select emergency orders issued by the governor in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. **Passed with Amendment.**

Senate Floor Action

Thursday, June 3, 2021

HB 1-A, making appropriations for the expenses of certain departments of the state for fiscal years ending June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2023. **Passed with Amendment.**

HB 2-FN-A-L, relative to state fees, funds, revenues, and expenditures. **Passed with Amendment.**

HB 25-A, making appropriations for capital improvements. **Passed with Amendment.**

2021 NHMA UPCOMING MEMBER <u>VIRTUAL</u> EVENTS	
Weekly	Friday Membership call (1:00 – 2:00)
June 9 & 23	The Academy for Good Governance (5:00 – 7:00 p.m.)
June 10	Municipal Trustees (9:00 – 3:00)
June 17	The Art of Welfare (9:00 – 1:15)
June 21	Webinar: NLC’s Race, Equity and Leadership (REAL) 100 (3:30 – 5:00)
June 22	Webinar: The Right-to-Know Law & Governmental Records (12:00 – 1:00)
June 28	Webinar: NLC’s Race, Equity and Leadership (REAL) 200/300 (3:30 – 5:00)
June 29	Collective Bargaining (9:00 – 12:00)
Please visit www.nhmunicipal.org Click on the Events and Training tab to view the calendar. For more information, please call NHMA’s Workshop registration line: (603) 230-3350.	