

TOWN OF SANBORNTON
VOLUNTEER POLICY
HANDOUT

TOWN OF SANBORNTON VOLUNTEER POLICY

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**TOWN OF SANBORNTON
VOLUNTEER POLICY HANDOUT**

**SECTION ONE
VOLUNTEER POLICY**

Town of Sanbornton

VOLUNTEER POLICY

The Town of Sanbornton relies on the dedicated volunteers to fill the list of appointed and elected positions within the Town. The Town recognizes that some duties as a volunteer are more challenging than others and require more time, knowledge and judgment. In considering a volunteer position with the Town there are several areas that need to be considered. For example, consideration of what areas of expertise or knowledge that is needed to make the most of the volunteer's time while participating in Town activities and the functionality of its governmental processes. Please consider attending a meeting to watch, listen and learn. And then join up!

Some positions are elected via Town Meeting vote: Selectmen, Trustee of the Trust funds, Cemetery Trustees, Library Trustees and Budget Committee members (to name a few). Other positions are appointed by the governing body – the Selectmen, generally for a 3-year term or at the call of the Select board. Volunteers should familiarize themselves with what the duties and responsibilities of the position they are choosing and the laws, rules of procedure or any other guidelines, bylaws or tool that aides in the function for the position taken/chosen/appointed. Each volunteer will take an oath of office, which should be not taken lightly. Oaths are generally administered to elected officials by the Town Clerk. Appointed officials can also be appointed by the Town Clerk or the Board of Selectmen.

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) provides that individuals performing volunteer services for local governments will not be regarded as “employees” within the meaning of the FLSA.

A “volunteer” is (a)n individual who performs hours of service for a public agency for civic, charitable or humanitarian reasons, without the promise, expectation or receipt of compensation for services rendered.

An individual is not considered to be a volunteer if the individual is otherwise employed by the same public agency (the town) to perform the same type of services as those for which the individual proposes to volunteer.

Volunteers may be paid expenses, reimbursed for training & mileage if required and approved prior to incurring the expense. All expenses need prior approval of the Board of Selectmen.

The governance of a community affects us all – from the rules and regulations to the taxes we pay. Cooperation between local government and the public requires volunteers from all ages and backgrounds. We are glad you joined us and hope you will find your volunteerism work to be both challenging and rewarding. Giving back to your community is valuable for both yourself and your town, thank you for committing to make a difference and in making Sanbornton a great place to live.

For additional information on volunteer positions, please contact our Town Administrator at 286-8303 or visit our official town web site at www.sanborntonnh.org.

**TOWN OF SANBORNTON
VOLUNTEER POLICY HANDOUT**

SECTION TWO

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF VOLUNTEER
OPPORTUNITIES**

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

TOWN OF SANBORNTON

Board of Selectmen ~ elected position (RSA 41 & 91-A)

The Board of Selectmen, consisting of three members, meetings are every week at 5:00 pm on Wednesday evenings. Their primary duty is to “manage the prudential affairs of the town and perform the duties as prescribed. By law” The Selectmen are the executive (governing body), managerial and administrative body that does what is necessary to carry out the votes enacted at the town meeting (legislative body), to include all financial responsibilities and oversight for income whether anticipated or unanticipated and expenses as prescribed under the corresponding statutes for this position.

Budget Committee ~ elected position (RSA 32 & 91-A)

The Budget Committee, consisting of seven members, six elected to three year terms that stagger and one Selectmen’s representative that is an ex officio member appointed (by vote, to vote) to the committee from the Board of Selectmen each year. Their primary duty is to prepare and propose to the town meeting (legislative body) a fiscally responsible budget. The Budget committee meets at the call of the chair and they set a schedule of meetings to post for public notice. The Budget Committee has by-laws adopted in October of 2015.

Cemetery Trustee ~ elected position (RSA 289:6 & 91-A)

The Cemetery Trustees, consisting of three members, meet as posted. Their primary responsibilities are for the care and maintenance of public municipal cemeteries in the Town of Sanbornton and manage private cemeteries as the town has acquired. Cemetery Trustees establish the bylaws, prepare a budget every fiscal cycle, prepare the deeds or right to inter (although cemetery trustees do not sign the deeds) and maintain the cemeteries. Cemetery Trustees do not hold the principal of donated cemetery and perpetual care funds. This responsibility is given to the Trustee of the Trust funds and it is important for the Cemetery Trustees work closely with the Trustee of Trust funds.

Conservation Commission ~ appointed by the Selectmen (RSA 36 & 91-A)

The Conservation Commission, consisting of seven members and two alternates for three year terms that are staggered and meetings are the second Thursday of every month at 7 pm. Their primary duty is to oversee the proper utilization and protection of the natural resources and protection of watershed resources in the Town of Sanbornton. The Commission annually monitors the conservation easements held by the Town, inspects and provide comments on wetland applications to the State and oversees some of the local trail systems, especially on the Town Forests. All members are recommended by the Commission to the Selectmen for appointment.

Capital Improvements Committee ~ appointed by the Selectmen (RSA 674:5 & 91-A)

The Capital Improvements Committee , was voted to be re-established by warrant article #3 (2006), consisting of seven members; a member of the board of selectmen, budget committee, 2 planning board members and 3 town citizens. The appointment term of members shall be to serve for one fiscal year. The sole purpose and effect of the Capital Improvement Committee shall be to aid the Selectmen and the Budget Committee in their consideration of the annual budget. Regular meetings are held at the call of the chair to set a meeting schedule for a fiscal cycle.

Historic District Commission ~ appointed by the Selectmen (RSA 673:4 & 91-A)

The Historic District Commission, consisting of five members, two alternates and an ex officio member of the Board of Selectmen, meets on the second Tuesday of the month at 7 pm. The establishment of this district is for the purpose of preserving the municipality's cultural resources, particularly the structures and places of historic, architectural and community value. The Historic District Commission is responsible for reviewing applications for building permits within the historic district according to their established guidelines.

Library Trustees ~ elected position (RSA 202A) (other statues as prescribed by law and as voted by the legislative body)

The Library Trustees are responsible for the management of the public library in the Town of Sanbornton and consisting of five elected trustees and two alternates with staggered terms. Library Trustees meet the third Thursday of every month at 7 pm at the Library. The Library Trustees prepare and present the annual budget to the Selectmen and Budget Committee and expend money raised and appropriated for the library, hire the library director, adopt bylaws, rules and regulations for the operation of the library. Library trustees may also hold and invest the principal of trust funds for the benefit of the library, depending on the wishes of the donor as expressed in the will or trust instrument. Library Trustees work closely with the Trustee of the Trust Funds regarding expenditure of those library trust funds in their custody.

Planning Board ~ appointed by the Selectmen (RSA 674 & 91-A)

The Planning Board, consisting of five members one of those members is an ex officio member of the Board of Selectmen and five alternate positions, with staggered terms. The Planning Board has a variety of functions and duties, including developing the town's master plan, adopting subdivisions, site plan review and proposing zoning ordinances. The Planning Board meets on the first Thursday of the month to review applications and hold work sessions on the third Thursday of the month.

Recreation Commission ~ appointed by the Selectmen (RSA 35 & 91-A)

The Recreation Commission, consisting of five members, one of those members is an ex officio member of the Board of Selectmen, with no alternate positions. The Recreation Commission meets on the second Tuesday of the month at 7 pm, meeting place may be determined by the commission. The Recreation Commission has the authority to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of real and personal property (although the select board must approve the disposal of any real property). The Commission

may also make contracts, grant concessions, charge fees for participation in programs or use of facilities for sporting events, make and enforce rules regarding the use of property, facilities and equipment and conduct of persons. The Recreation Commission works in conjunction with the authority of the select board to manage internal controls (pursuant to RSA 41:9).

Zoning Board of Adjustment ~ appointed by the Selectmen (RSA 673:3 & 91-A)

The Zoning Board of Adjustment, consisting of five members and three alternates, there is no member of the board of selectmen on this board. The role of the Zoning Board of Adjustment is to consider certain types of cases concerning the applicability of the zoning ordinance to particular parcels of land. The Zoning Board of Adjustment act as a quasi-judicial board and hears appeals on administrative decisions, special exceptions and equitable waivers of dimensional requirements. The Zoning Board of Adjustment meets on the fourth Tuesday of every month as necessary, or at the call of the Chair.

Trustees of the Trust Funds ~ Elected position (RSA 31:22 & RSA 91-A)

The Trustees of the Trust Funds, consisting of a three member board and two alternates. The purpose of the Trustees of the Trust Funds is to have custody of the municipal trust funds after such funds are accepted by the Town of Sanbornton. The Trustees of the Trust Funds must act in the best interest of the trusts. They have the duty to exercise due care to manage the trust in accordance with directives of the donor or the controlling statutes. The Trustees of the Trust Funds meet the third Thursday of every month.

Non statutory boards or committees ~ appointed by the Selectmen

Fire Department Regionalization Study Committee

Health Insurance Study Committee

Highway Safety Committee

Highway Study Committee

Joint Loss Management Committee

Space Needs Evaluation Committee

Transportation Infrastructure Program Committee

Solid Waste Disposal Committee ~ non statutory all members appointed by the Selectmen (RSA 91-A)

The Solid Waste Committee, consisting of five members and three alternates, appointed by the Board of Selectmen (BOS). No BOS ex officio member is seated on this committee. The Solid Waste Committee has been re-established by a special town meeting in December of 2015, Article Two. The purpose of this committee as set forth in the warrant article is to address policy issues involving the Town's involvement with solid waste; to advise the BOS on issues relating to the transfer and recycling functions, including but not limited to advising regarding budget preparation, equipment purchases, acceptance of demolition materials, recycling policies and setting of tipping fees.

Who to contact

If you would like any additional information or are interested in serving on one of these Boards/Committees, please contact the Town Administrator at the Town Offices.

Why Volunteer?

Volunteering and giving back to your community is valuable for both yourself and your town. You will meet new and interesting people who can give you a new perspective and insights, and may even provide you with new skills (teamwork and leadership). Ultimately you will learn the nuts and bolts of how our town works and how everyone can make a difference in continuing to make Sanbornton a great place to live!

This list has been provided as a guide to some of the many volunteer opportunities available in Sanbornton. There may be other opportunities that are not listed in this section. Please contact the Town Administrator with questions at 286-8303 or our official town web site at www.sanborntonnh.org.

Any errors or omissions found in this document may be brought to the attention of the Board of Selectmen, via the Town Administrator in writing.

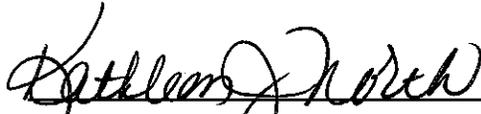
This handout is to be used as a guide for a volunteer and in no way replaces the training that may be required for a position or personal responsibility that may come with research of a position they are filling.

**Board of Selectmen
Town of Sanbornton**

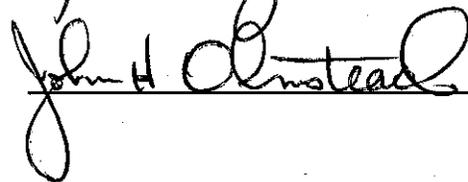
Chair, Karen Ober



Katy North



John Olmstead



**Adopted 3/1/2017
Amended 6/21/2017**

**TOWN OF SANBORNTON
VOLUNTEER POLICY HANDOUT**

SECTION THREE

**CODE OF ETHICS FOR APPOINTED AND
ELECTED OFFICIALS (AS ADOPTED BY
THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN 12/07/16)**

CODE OF ETHICS

For Public Officials of the Town of Sanbornton Adopted by the Sanbornton Board of Selectmen

12/7/2016

Preamble

The citizens and businesses of Sanbornton are entitled to have fair, ethical and accountable local government which has earned the public's full confidence for integrity. The effective functioning of democratic government therefore requires that:

- Public officials, both elected and appointed, comply with both the letter and spirit of the laws and policies affecting the operations of government;
- Public officials be independent, impartial and fair in their judgment and actions;
- Public office be used for the public good, not for personal gain; and
- Public deliberations and processes be conducted openly, unless legally confidential, in an atmosphere of cooperation.

To this end, the Sanbornton Board of Selectmen has adopted a Code of Ethics for our public officials to assure public confidence in the integrity of local government and its effective and fair operation.

1) Act in the Public Interest

Recognizing that stewardship of the public interest must be their primary concern, officials will work for the common good of the people of Sanbornton and not for any private or personal interest, and they will assure fair and equal treatment of all persons, claims and transactions coming before them.

2) Comply with the Law

Officials shall comply with Federal and State laws, as well as the Town of Sanbornton's ordinances and policies in the performance of their public duties.

3) Conduct of Officials

The professional and personal conduct of officials must be above reproach and avoid even the appearance of impropriety. Officials shall refrain from abusive conduct, personal charges or verbal attacks upon the character or motives of other officials, the staff or public.

4) Respect for Process

Officials shall perform their duties in accordance with the processes and rules of order which have been established by their respective board, commission or committee, and which govern the deliberation of public policy issues, meaningful involvement of the public, and the ability of Town staff to implement policy decisions as authorized by the Board of Selectmen.

5) Conduct of Public Meetings

Officials shall prepare themselves for public issues; listen courteously and attentively to all public discussions before the body; and focus on the business at hand. They shall refrain from interrupting other speakers; making personal comments not germane to the business of the body; or otherwise interfering with the orderly conduct of meetings.

6) Endorsement of Candidates

Officials have the right to endorse candidates for all Board of Selectmen seats or other elected offices. It is inappropriate to mention endorsements during public meetings or other official Town functions.

7) Keep political support away from public forums

Just as Board and Commission members may offer political support to a Selectman, but not in a public forum while conducting official duties, Selectmen may also support Board and Commission members who are running for office, but not in an official forum in their capacity as a Selectman.

8) Communication

Officials shall publicly share substantive information that is relevant to a matter under consideration by a board, commission, or committee, which they may have received from sources outside of the public decision-making process.

9) Conflict of Interest

In order to assure their independence and impartiality on behalf of the common good, officials shall not use their public positions to influence government decisions in which they have a material financial interest, or where they have an organizational responsibility or personal relationship, which may give the appearance of a conflict of interest.

10) Gifts and Favors

Officials shall not take any special advantage of services or opportunities for personal gain, by virtue of their public office that is not available to the public in general. They shall refrain from accepting any gifts, favors or promises of future benefits which might compromise their independence of judgment or action or give the appearance of being compromised.

11) Confidential Information

Officials shall respect the confidentiality of information concerning the property, personnel or affairs of the Town. They shall neither disclose confidential information without proper legal authorization, nor use such information to advance their personal, financial or other private interests.

12) Use of Public Resources

Officials shall not use public resources not available to the public in general, such as Town staff time, equipment, supplies or facilities, for private gain or personal purposes.

13) Representation of Private Interests

In keeping with their role as stewards of the public interest, Public Officials shall not appear on behalf of the private interests of third parties before any Board, Commission, Committee or proceeding of the Town. When presenting their individual opinions and positions, members shall explicitly state they do not represent their body or the Town of Sanbornton nor will they allow the inference that they do.

14) Advocacy

Officials shall represent the official policies or positions of the Town to the best of their ability when designated as delegates for this purpose. When presenting their individual opinions and positions, members shall explicitly state they do not represent their body or the Town of Sanbornton nor will they allow the inference that they do.

15) Policy Role of Officials

Officials shall respect and adhere to the Board of Selectmen structure of government. In this structure, the Board of Selectmen determines the policies of the Town with the advice, information and analysis provided by the public, other boards, committees, commissions, and Town staff. Public Officials therefore should not interfere with the administrative functions of the Town or the professional duties of Town staff

16) Independence of Boards and Commissions

Because of the value of the independent advice of boards and commissions to the public decision making process, public officials shall refrain from using their position to unduly influence the deliberations or outcomes of proceedings. When presenting their individual opinions and positions, members shall explicitly state they do not represent their body or the Town of Sanbornton nor will they allow the inference that they do.

17) Positive Work Place Environment

Officials shall support the maintenance of a positive and constructive work place environment for Town employees and for citizens and businesses dealing with the Town. Officials shall recognize

their special role in dealings with Town employees to in no way create the perception of inappropriate direction to staff.

18) Implementation

As an expression of the standards of conduct for public officials expected by the Town of Sanbornton, this Code of Ethics is intended to be self-enforcing. It therefore becomes most effective when officials are thoroughly familiar with it and embrace its provisions. For this reason, ethical standards shall be included in the written orientation materials for candidates for all Town positions, applicants to boards, committees, and commissions, and newly elected and appointed officials. All Public Officials shall annually review the Code of Ethics, and the Board of Selectmen shall consider recommendations to update it as necessary.

19) Compliance and Enforcement

The Sanbornton Code of Ethics expresses standards of ethical conduct expected for all Public Officials. Officials themselves have the primary responsibility to assure that ethical standards are understood and met, and that the public can continue to have full confidence in the integrity of government. The chairs of boards, committees and commissions have the additional responsibility to intervene when actions that appear to be in violation of the Code of Ethics are brought to their attention. A violation of this code of ethics shall not be considered a basis for challenging the validity of a board, committee, or commission decision.

**TOWN OF SANBORNTON
VOLUNTEER POLICY HANDOUT**

SECTION FOUR

RSA 91-A

RIGHT TO KNOW LAW

TITLE VI

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

CHAPTER 91-A

ACCESS TO GOVERNMENTAL RECORDS AND MEETINGS

Section 91-A:1

91-A:1 Preamble. – Openness in the conduct of public business is essential to a democratic society. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure both the greatest possible public access to the actions, discussions and records of all public bodies, and their accountability to the people.

Source. 1967, 251:1. 1971, 327:1. 1977, 540:1, eff. Sept. 13, 1977.

Section 91-A:1-a

91-A:1-a Definitions. –

In this chapter:

- I. "Advisory committee" means any committee, council, commission, or other like body whose primary purpose is to consider an issue or issues designated by the appointing authority so as to provide such authority with advice or recommendations concerning the formulation of any public policy or legislation that may be promoted, modified, or opposed by such authority.
- II. "Governmental proceedings" means the transaction of any functions affecting any or all citizens of the state by a public body.
- III. "Governmental records" means any information created, accepted, or obtained by, or on behalf of, any public body, or a quorum or majority thereof, or any public agency in furtherance of its official function. Without limiting the foregoing, the term "governmental records" includes any written communication or other information, whether in paper, electronic, or other physical form, received by a quorum or majority of a public body in furtherance of its official function, whether at a meeting or outside a meeting of the body. The term "governmental records" shall also include the term "public records."
- IV. "Information" means knowledge, opinions, facts, or data of any kind and in whatever physical form kept or maintained, including, but not limited to, written, aural, visual, electronic, or other physical form.
- V. "Public agency" means any agency, authority, department, or office of the state or of any county, town, municipal corporation, school district, school administrative unit, chartered public school, or other political subdivision.
- VI. "Public body" means any of the following:

- (a) The general court including executive sessions of committees; and including any advisory committee established by the general court.
- (b) The executive council and the governor with the executive council; including any advisory committee established by the governor by executive order or by the executive council.
- (c) Any board or commission of any state agency or authority, including the board of trustees of the university system of New Hampshire and any committee, advisory or otherwise, established by such entities.
- (d) Any legislative body, governing body, board, commission, committee, agency, or authority of any county, town, municipal corporation, school district, school administrative unit, chartered public school, or other political subdivision, or any committee, subcommittee, or subordinate body thereof, or advisory committee thereto.
- (e) Any corporation that has as its sole member the state of New Hampshire, any county, town, municipal corporation, school district, school administrative unit, village district, or other political subdivision, and that is determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be a tax exempt organization pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Source. 1977, 540:2. 1986, 83:2. 1989, 274:1. 1995, 260:4. 2001, 223:1. 2008, 278:3, eff. July 1, 2008 at 12:01 a.m.; 303:3, eff. July 1, 2008; 303:8, eff. Sept. 5, 2008 at 12:01 a.m.; 354:1, eff. Sept. 5, 2008.

Section 91-A:2

91-A:2 Meetings Open to Public. –

I. For the purpose of this chapter, a "meeting" means the convening of a quorum of the membership of a public body, as defined in RSA 91-A:1-a, VI, or the majority of the members of such public body if the rules of that body define "quorum" as more than a majority of its members, whether in person, by means of telephone or electronic communication, or in any other manner such that all participating members are able to communicate with each other contemporaneously, subject to the provisions set forth in RSA 91-A:2, III, for the purpose of discussing or acting upon a matter or matters over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power. A chance, social, or other encounter not convened for the purpose of discussing or acting upon such matters shall not constitute a meeting if no decisions are made regarding such matters. "Meeting" shall also not include:

- (a) Strategy or negotiations with respect to collective bargaining;
- (b) Consultation with legal counsel;
- (c) A caucus consisting of elected members of a public body of the same political party who were elected on a partisan basis at a state general election or elected on a partisan basis by a town or city which has adopted a partisan ballot system pursuant to RSA 669:12 or RSA 44:2; or
- (d) Circulation of draft documents which, when finalized, are intended only to formalize decisions previously made in a meeting; provided, that nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to alter or affect the application of any other section of RSA 91-A to such documents or related communications.

II. Subject to the provisions of RSA 91-A:3, all meetings, whether held in person, by means of telephone or electronic communication, or in any other manner, shall be open to the public. Except for town meetings, school district meetings, and elections, no vote while in open session may be taken by secret ballot. Any person shall be permitted to use recording devices, including,

but not limited to, tape recorders, cameras, and videotape equipment, at such meetings. Minutes of all such meetings, including nonpublic sessions, shall include the names of members, persons appearing before the public bodies, and a brief description of the subject matter discussed and final decisions. Subject to the provisions of RSA 91-A:3, minutes shall be promptly recorded and open to public inspection not more than 5 business days after the meeting, except as provided in RSA 91-A:6, and shall be treated as permanent records of any public body, or any subordinate body thereof, without exception. Except in an emergency or when there is a meeting of a legislative committee, a notice of the time and place of each such meeting, including a nonpublic session, shall be posted in 2 appropriate places one of which may be the public body's Internet website, if such exists, or shall be printed in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town at least 24 hours, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, prior to such meetings. An emergency shall mean a situation where immediate undelayed action is deemed to be imperative by the chairman or presiding officer of the public body, who shall post a notice of the time and place of such meeting as soon as practicable, and shall employ whatever further means are reasonably available to inform the public that a meeting is to be held. The minutes of the meeting shall clearly spell out the need for the emergency meeting. When a meeting of a legislative committee is held, publication made pursuant to the rules of the house of representatives or the senate, whichever rules are appropriate, shall be sufficient notice. If the charter of any city or town or guidelines or rules of order of any public body require a broader public access to official meetings and records than herein described, such charter provisions or guidelines or rules of order shall take precedence over the requirements of this chapter. For the purposes of this paragraph, a business day means the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday through Friday, excluding national and state holidays.

II-a. If a member of the public body believes that any discussion in a meeting of the body, including in a nonpublic session, violates this chapter, the member may object to the discussion. If the public body continues the discussion despite the objection, the objecting member may request that his or her objection be recorded in the minutes and may then continue to participate in the discussion without being subject to the penalties of RSA 91-A:8, IV or V. Upon such a request, the public body shall record the member's objection in its minutes of the meeting. If the objection is to a discussion in nonpublic session, the objection shall also be recorded in the public minutes, but the notation in the public minutes shall include only the member's name, a statement that he or she objected to the discussion in nonpublic session, and a reference to the provision of RSA 91-A:3, II, that was the basis for the discussion.

II-b. (a) If a public body maintains an Internet website or contracts with a third party to maintain an Internet website on its behalf, it shall either post its approved minutes in a consistent and reasonably accessible location on the website or post and maintain a notice on the website stating where the minutes may be reviewed and copies requested.

(b) If a public body chooses to post meeting notices on the body's Internet website, it shall do so in a consistent and reasonably accessible location on the website. If it does not post notices on the website, it shall post and maintain a notice on the website stating where meeting notices are posted.

III. A public body may, but is not required to, allow one or more members of the body to participate in a meeting by electronic or other means of communication for the benefit of the public and the governing body, subject to the provisions of this paragraph.

(a) A member of the public body may participate in a meeting other than by attendance in person at the location of the meeting only when such attendance is not reasonably practical. Any reason

that such attendance is not reasonably practical shall be stated in the minutes of the meeting.

(b) Except in an emergency, a quorum of the public body shall be physically present at the location specified in the meeting notice as the location of the meeting. For purposes of this subparagraph, an "emergency" means that immediate action is imperative and the physical presence of a quorum is not reasonably practical within the period of time requiring action. The determination that an emergency exists shall be made by the chairman or presiding officer of the public body, and the facts upon which that determination is based shall be included in the minutes of the meeting.

(c) Each part of a meeting required to be open to the public shall be audible or otherwise discernable to the public at the location specified in the meeting notice as the location of the meeting. Each member participating electronically or otherwise must be able to simultaneously hear each other and speak to each other during the meeting, and shall be audible or otherwise discernable to the public in attendance at the meeting's location. Any member participating in such fashion shall identify the persons present in the location from which the member is participating. No meeting shall be conducted by electronic mail or any other form of communication that does not permit the public to hear, read, or otherwise discern meeting discussion contemporaneously at the meeting location specified in the meeting notice.

(d) Any meeting held pursuant to the terms of this paragraph shall comply with all of the requirements of this chapter relating to public meetings, and shall not circumvent the spirit and purpose of this chapter as expressed in RSA 91-A:1.

(e) A member participating in a meeting by the means described in this paragraph is deemed to be present at the meeting for purposes of voting. All votes taken during such a meeting shall be by roll call vote.

Source. 1967, 251:1. 1969, 482:1. 1971, 327:2. 1975, 383:1. 1977, 540:3. 1983, 279:1. 1986, 83:3. 1991, 217:2. 2003, 287:7. 2007, 59:2. 2008, 278:2, eff. July 1, 2008 at 12:01 a.m.; 303:4, eff. July 1, 2008. 2016, 29:1, eff. Jan. 1, 2017. 2017, 165:1, eff. Jan. 1, 2018; 234:1, eff. Jan. 1, 2018.

Section 91-A:2-a

91-A:2-a Communications Outside Meetings. –

I. Unless exempted from the definition of "meeting" under RSA 91-A:2, I, public bodies shall deliberate on matters over which they have supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power only in meetings held pursuant to and in compliance with the provisions of RSA 91-A:2, II or III.

II. Communications outside a meeting, including, but not limited to, sequential communications among members of a public body, shall not be used to circumvent the spirit and purpose of this chapter as expressed in RSA 91-A:1.

Source. 2008, 303:4, eff. July 1, 2008.

Section 91-A:2-b

91-A:2-b Meetings of the Economic Strategic Commission to Study the Relationship Between New Hampshire Businesses and State Government by Open Blogging Permitted. – [Repealed 2012, 232:14, eff. Dec. 1, 2012.]

Section 91-A:3

91-A:3 Nonpublic Sessions. –

I. (a) Public bodies shall not meet in nonpublic session, except for one of the purposes set out in paragraph II. No session at which evidence, information, or testimony in any form is received shall be closed to the public, except as provided in paragraph II. No public body may enter nonpublic session, except pursuant to a motion properly made and seconded.

(b) Any motion to enter nonpublic session shall state on its face the specific exemption under paragraph II which is relied upon as foundation for the nonpublic session. The vote on any such motion shall be by roll call, and shall require the affirmative vote of the majority of members present.

(c) All discussions held and decisions made during nonpublic session shall be confined to the matters set out in the motion.

II. Only the following matters shall be considered or acted upon in nonpublic session:

(a) The dismissal, promotion, or compensation of any public employee or the disciplining of such employee, or the investigation of any charges against him or her, unless the employee affected (1) has a right to a meeting and (2) requests that the meeting be open, in which case the request shall be granted.

(b) The hiring of any person as a public employee.

(c) Matters which, if discussed in public, would likely affect adversely the reputation of any person, other than a member of the public body itself, unless such person requests an open meeting. This exemption shall extend to any application for assistance or tax abatement or waiver of a fee, fine, or other levy, if based on inability to pay or poverty of the applicant.

(d) Consideration of the acquisition, sale, or lease of real or personal property which, if discussed in public, would likely benefit a party or parties whose interests are adverse to those of the general community.

(e) Consideration or negotiation of pending claims or litigation which has been threatened in writing or filed by or against the public body or any subdivision thereof, or by or against any member thereof because of his or her membership in such public body, until the claim or litigation has been fully adjudicated or otherwise settled. Any application filed for tax abatement, pursuant to law, with any body or board shall not constitute a threatened or filed litigation against any public body for the purposes of this subparagraph.

(f) Consideration of applications by the adult parole board under RSA 651-A.

(g) Consideration of security-related issues bearing on the immediate safety of security personnel or inmates at the county or state correctional facilities by county correctional superintendents or the commissioner of the department of corrections, or their designees.

(h) Consideration of applications by the business finance authority under RSA 162-A:7-10 and 162-A:13, where consideration of an application in public session would cause harm to the applicant or would inhibit full discussion of the application.

(i) Consideration of matters relating to the preparation for and the carrying out of emergency

functions, including training to carry out such functions, developed by local or state safety officials that are directly intended to thwart a deliberate act that is intended to result in widespread or severe damage to property or widespread injury or loss of life.

(j) Consideration of confidential, commercial, or financial information that is exempt from public disclosure under RSA 91-A:5, IV in an adjudicative proceeding pursuant to RSA 541 or RSA 541-A.

(k) Consideration by a school board of entering into a student or pupil tuition contract authorized by RSA 194 or RSA 195-A, which, if discussed in public, would likely benefit a party or parties whose interests are adverse to those of the general public or the school district that is considering a contract, including any meeting between the school boards, or committees thereof, involved in the negotiations. A contract negotiated by a school board shall be made public prior to its consideration for approval by a school district, together with minutes of all meetings held in nonpublic session, any proposals or records related to the contract, and any proposal or records involving a school district that did not become a party to the contract, shall be made public. Approval of a contract by a school district shall occur only at a meeting open to the public at which, or after which, the public has had an opportunity to participate.

(l) Consideration of legal advice provided by legal counsel, either in writing or orally, to one or more members of the public body, even where legal counsel is not present.

III. Minutes of meetings in nonpublic session shall be kept and the record of all actions shall be promptly made available for public inspection, except as provided in this section. Minutes of such sessions shall record all actions in such a manner that the vote of each member is ascertained and recorded. Minutes and decisions reached in nonpublic session shall be publicly disclosed within 72 hours of the meeting, unless, by recorded vote of 2/3 of the members present taken in public session, it is determined that divulgence of the information likely would affect adversely the reputation of any person other than a member of the public body itself, or render the proposed action ineffective, or pertain to terrorism, more specifically, to matters relating to the preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, developed by local or state safety officials that are directly intended to thwart a deliberate act that is intended to result in widespread or severe damage to property or widespread injury or loss of life. This shall include training to carry out such functions. In the event of such circumstances, information may be withheld until, in the opinion of a majority of members, the aforesaid circumstances no longer apply.

Source. 1967, 251:1. 1969, 482:2. 1971, 327:3. 1977, 540:4. 1983, 184:1. 1986, 83:4. 1991, 217:3. 1992, 34:1, 2. 1993, 46:1; 335:16. 2002, 222:2, 3. 2004, 42:1. 2008, 303:4. 2010, 206:1, eff. June 22, 2010. 2015, 19:1; 49:1; 105:1, eff. Jan. 1, 2016; 270:2, eff. Sept. 1, 2015. 2016, 30:1, eff. Jan. 1, 2017; 280:1, eff. June 21, 2016.

Section 91-A:4

91-A:4 Minutes and Records Available for Public Inspection. –

I. Every citizen during the regular or business hours of all public bodies or agencies, and on the regular business premises of such public bodies or agencies, has the right to inspect all governmental records in the possession, custody, or control of such public bodies or agencies, including minutes of meetings of the public bodies, and to copy and make memoranda or abstracts of the records or minutes so inspected, except as otherwise prohibited by statute or RSA

91-A:5. In this section, "to copy" means the reproduction of original records by whatever method, including but not limited to photography, photostatic copy, printing, or electronic or tape recording.

I-a. Records of any payment made to an employee of any public body or agency listed in RSA 91-A:1-a, VI(a)-(d), or to the employee's agent or designee, upon the resignation, discharge, or retirement of the employee, paid in addition to regular salary and accrued vacation, sick, or other leave, shall immediately be made available without alteration for public inspection. All records of payments shall be available for public inspection notwithstanding that the matter may have been considered or acted upon in nonpublic session pursuant to RSA 91-A:3.

II. After the completion of a meeting of a public body, every citizen, during the regular or business hours of such public body, and on the regular business premises of such public body, has the right to inspect all notes, materials, tapes, or other sources used for compiling the minutes of such meetings, and to make memoranda or abstracts or to copy such notes, materials, tapes, or sources inspected, except as otherwise prohibited by statute or RSA 91-A:5.

III. Each public body or agency shall keep and maintain all governmental records in its custody at its regular office or place of business in an accessible place and, if there is no such office or place of business, the governmental records pertaining to such public body or agency shall be kept in an office of the political subdivision in which such public body or agency is located or, in the case of a state agency, in an office designated by the secretary of state.

III-a. Governmental records created or maintained in electronic form shall be kept and maintained for the same retention or archival periods as their paper counterparts. Governmental records in electronic form kept and maintained beyond the applicable retention or archival period shall remain accessible and available in accordance with RSA 91-A:4, III. Methods that may be used to keep and maintain governmental records in electronic form may include, but are not limited to, copying to microfilm or paper or to durable electronic media using standard or common file formats.

III-b. A governmental record in electronic form shall no longer be subject to disclosure pursuant to this section after it has been initially and legally deleted. For purposes of this paragraph, a record in electronic form shall be considered to have been deleted only if it is no longer readily accessible to the public body or agency itself. The mere transfer of an electronic record to a readily accessible "deleted items" folder or similar location on a computer shall not constitute deletion of the record.

IV. Each public body or agency shall, upon request for any governmental record reasonably described, make available for inspection and copying any such governmental record within its files when such records are immediately available for such release. If a public body or agency is unable to make a governmental record available for immediate inspection and copying, it shall, within 5 business days of request, make such record available, deny the request in writing with reasons, or furnish written acknowledgment of the receipt of the request and a statement of the time reasonably necessary to determine whether the request shall be granted or denied. If a computer, photocopying machine, or other device maintained for use by a public body or agency is used by the public body or agency to copy the governmental record requested, the person requesting the copy may be charged the actual cost of providing the copy, which cost may be collected by the public body or agency. No fee shall be charged for the inspection or delivery, without copying, of governmental records, whether in paper, electronic, or other form. Nothing in this section shall exempt any person from paying fees otherwise established by law for obtaining copies of governmental records or documents, but if such fee is established for the

copy, no additional costs or fees shall be charged.

V. In the same manner as set forth in RSA 91-A:4, IV, any public body or agency which maintains governmental records in electronic format may, in lieu of providing original records, copy governmental records requested to electronic media using standard or common file formats in a manner that does not reveal information which is confidential under this chapter or any other law. If copying to electronic media is not reasonably practicable, or if the person or entity requesting access requests a different method, the public body or agency may provide a printout of governmental records requested, or may use any other means reasonably calculated to comply with the request in light of the purpose of this chapter as expressed in RSA 91-A:1. Access to work papers, personnel data, and other confidential information under RSA 91-A:5, IV shall not be provided.

VI. Every agreement to settle a lawsuit against a governmental unit, threatened lawsuit, or other claim, entered into by any political subdivision or its insurer, shall be kept on file at the municipal clerk's office and made available for public inspection for a period of no less than 10 years from the date of settlement.

VII. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require a public body or agency to compile, cross-reference, or assemble information into a form in which it is not already kept or reported by that body or agency.

Source. 1967, 251:1. 1983, 279:2. 1986, 83:5. 1997, 90:2. 2001, 223:2. 2004, 246:2. 2008, 303:4. 2009, 299:1, eff. Sept. 29, 2009. 2016, 283:1, eff. June 21, 2016.

Section 91-A:5

91-A:5 Exemptions. –

The following governmental records are exempted from the provisions of this chapter:

I. Records of grand and petit juries.

I-a. The master jury list as defined in RSA 500-A:1, IV.

II. Records of parole and pardon boards.

III. Personal school records of pupils.

IV. Records pertaining to internal personnel practices; confidential, commercial, or financial information; test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used to administer a licensing examination, examination for employment, or academic examinations; and personnel, medical, welfare, library user, videotape sale or rental, and other files whose disclosure would constitute invasion of privacy. Without otherwise compromising the confidentiality of the files, nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit a public body or agency from releasing information relative to health or safety from investigative files on a limited basis to persons whose health or safety may be affected.

V. Teacher certification records in the department of education, provided that the department shall make available teacher certification status information.

VI. Records pertaining to matters relating to the preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, including training to carry out such functions, developed by local or state safety officials that are directly intended to thwart a deliberate act that is intended to result in widespread or severe damage to property or widespread injury or loss of life.

VII. Unique pupil identification information collected in accordance with RSA 193-E:5.

VIII. Any notes or other materials made for personal use that do not have an official purpose,

including but not limited to, notes and materials made prior to, during, or after a governmental proceeding.

IX. Preliminary drafts, notes, and memoranda and other documents not in their final form and not disclosed, circulated, or available to a quorum or a majority of the members of a public body.

X. Video and audio recordings made by a law enforcement officer using a body-worn camera pursuant to RSA 105-D except where such recordings depict any of the following:

(a) Any restraint or use of force by a law enforcement officer; provided, however, that this exemption shall not include those portions of recordings which constitute an invasion of privacy of any person or which are otherwise exempt from disclosure.

(b) The discharge of a firearm, provided that this exemption shall not include those portions of recordings which constitute an invasion of privacy of any person or which are otherwise exempt from disclosure.

(c) An encounter that results in an arrest for a felony-level offense, provided, however, that this exemption shall not apply to recordings or portions thereof that constitute an invasion of privacy or which are otherwise exempt from disclosure.

Source. 1967, 251:1. 1986, 83:6. 1989, 184:2. 1990, 134:1. 1993, 79:1. 2002, 222:4. 2004, 147:5; 246:3, 4. 2008, 303:4, eff. July 1, 2008. 2013, 261:9, eff. July 1, 2013. 2016, 322:3, eff. Jan. 1, 2017.

Section 91-A:5-a

91-A:5-a Limited Purpose Release. – Records from non-public sessions under RSA 91-A:3, II(i) or that are exempt under RSA 91-A:5, VI may be released to local or state safety officials. Records released under this section shall be marked "limited purpose release" and shall not be redisclosed by the recipient.

Source. 2002, 222:5, eff. Jan. 1, 2003.

Section 91-A:6

91-A:6 Employment Security. – This chapter shall apply to RSA 282-A, relative to employment security; however, in addition to the exemptions under RSA 91-A:5, the provisions of RSA 282-A:117-123 shall also apply; this provision shall be administered and construed in the spirit of that section, and the exemptions from the provisions of this chapter shall include anything exempt from public inspection under RSA 282-A:117-123 together with all records and data developed from RSA 282-A:117-123.

Source. 1967, 251:1. 1981, 576:5, eff. July 1, 1981.

Section 91-A:7

91-A:7 Violation. – Any person aggrieved by a violation of this chapter may petition the superior court for injunctive relief. In order to satisfy the purposes of this chapter, the courts shall give proceedings under this chapter high priority on the court calendar. Such a petitioner may

appear with or without counsel. The petition shall be deemed sufficient if it states facts constituting a violation of this chapter, and may be filed by the petitioner or his or her counsel with the clerk of court or any justice thereof. Thereupon the clerk of court or any justice shall order service by copy of the petition on the person or persons charged. When any justice shall find that time probably is of the essence, he or she may order notice by any reasonable means, and he or she shall have authority to issue an order ex parte when he or she shall reasonably deem such an order necessary to insure compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

Source. 1967, 251:1. 1977, 540:5. 2008, 303:5, eff. July 1, 2008.

Section 91-A:8

91-A:8 Remedies. –

- I. If any public body or public agency or officer, employee, or other official thereof, violates any provisions of this chapter, such public body or public agency shall be liable for reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in a lawsuit under this chapter, provided that the court finds that such lawsuit was necessary in order to enforce compliance with the provisions of this chapter or to address a purposeful violation of this chapter. Fees shall not be awarded unless the court finds that the public body, public agency, or person knew or should have known that the conduct engaged in was in violation of this chapter or if the parties, by agreement, provide that no such fees shall be paid.
- II. The court may award attorney's fees to a public body or public agency or employee or member thereof, for having to defend against a lawsuit under the provisions of this chapter, when the court finds that the lawsuit is in bad faith, frivolous, unjust, vexatious, wanton, or oppressive.
- III. The court may invalidate an action of a public body or public agency taken at a meeting held in violation of the provisions of this chapter, if the circumstances justify such invalidation.
- IV. If the court finds that an officer, employee, or other official of a public body or public agency has violated any provision of this chapter in bad faith, the court shall impose against such person a civil penalty of not less than \$250 and not more than \$2,000. Upon such finding, such person or persons may also be required to reimburse the public body or public agency for any attorney's fees or costs it paid pursuant to paragraph I. If the person is an officer, employee, or official of the state or of an agency or body of the state, the penalty shall be deposited in the general fund. If the person is an officer, employee, or official of a political subdivision of the state or of an agency or body of a political subdivision of the state, the penalty shall be payable to the political subdivision.
- V. The court may also enjoin future violations of this chapter, and may require any officer, employee, or other official of a public body or public agency found to have violated the provisions of this chapter to undergo appropriate remedial training, at such person or person's expense.

Source. 1973, 113:1. 1977, 540:6. 1986, 83:7. 2001, 289:3. 2008, 303:6. 2012, 206:1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

Section 91-A:8-a

[RSA 91-A:8-a repealed by 2017, 126:2, effective November 1, 2017.]

91-A:8-a Commission to Study Processes to Resolve Right-to-Know

Complaints. –

I. There is established a commission to study processes to resolve right-to-know complaints.

(a) The members of the commission shall be as follows:

(1) Three members of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

(2) One member of the senate, appointed by the president of the senate.

(3) The attorney general, or designee.

(4) One municipal official, appointed by the New Hampshire Municipal Association.

(5) One school board member, appointed by the New Hampshire School Boards Association.

(6) One county official, appointed by the New Hampshire Association of Counties.

(7) One member who shall have brought suit pro se under RSA 91-A:7, appointed by the governor.

(8) One member representing the New Hampshire Press Association, appointed by that association.

(9) One member representing Right To Know New Hampshire, appointed by that organization.

(10) One member of the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union, appointed by that organization.

(11) One citizen member, appointed by the governor.

(b) Legislative members of the commission shall receive mileage at the legislative rate when attending to the duties of the commission.

II. (a) The commission shall study alternative processes to resolve right-to-know complaints consistent with the following:

(1) Encouraging resolution of right-to-know complaints directly between citizens and public agencies and bodies.

(2) Reducing the burden and costs of right-to-know complaints on the courts.

(3) Reducing the burden and costs of right-to-know complaints on public agencies and bodies.

(4) Reducing the burden and costs of right-to-know complaints on citizens aggrieved by violations of RSA 91-A.

(5) Increasing awareness and compliance with the right-to-know law to minimize violations.

(b) The commission may solicit information from any person or entity the commission deems relevant to its study.

III. The members of the commission shall elect a chairperson from among the members. The first meeting of the commission shall be called by the first-named house member. The first meeting of the commission shall be held within 30 days of the effective date of this section. Seven members of the commission shall constitute a quorum.

IV. The commission shall report its findings and any recommendations for proposed legislation to the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, the house clerk, the senate clerk, the governor, and the state library on or before November 1, 2017.

Source. 2017, 126:1, eff. June 16, 2017.

Section 91-A:9

91-A:9 Destruction of Certain Information Prohibited. – A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who knowingly destroys any information with the purpose to prevent such information from being inspected or disclosed in response to a request under this chapter. If a request for inspection is denied on the grounds that the information is exempt under this chapter, the requested material shall be preserved for 90 days or while any lawsuit pursuant to RSA 91-A:7-8 is pending.

Source. 2002, 175:1, eff. Jan. 1, 2003.

Procedure for Release of Personal Information for Research Purposes

Section 91-A:10

91-A:10 Release of Statistical Tables and Limited Data Sets for Research. –

I. In this subdivision:

- (a) "Agency" means each state board, commission, department, institution, officer or other state official or group.
- (b) "Agency head" means the head of any governmental agency which is responsible for the collection and use of any data on persons or summary data.
- (c) "Cell size" means the count of individuals that share a set of characteristics contained in a statistical table.
- (d) "Data set" means a collection of personal information on one or more individuals, whether in electronic or manual files.
- (e) "Direct identifiers" means:
 - (1) Names.
 - (2) Postal address information other than town or city, state, and zip code.
 - (3) Telephone and fax numbers.
 - (4) Electronic mail addresses.
 - (5) Social security numbers.
 - (6) Certificate and license numbers.
 - (7) Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers, including license plate numbers.
 - (8) Personal Internet IP addresses and URLs.
 - (9) Biometric identifiers, including finger and voice prints.
 - (10) Personal photographic images.
- (f) "Individual" means a human being, alive or dead, who is the subject of personal information and includes the individual's legal or other authorized representative.
- (g) "Limited data set" means a data set from which all direct identifiers have been removed or blanked.
- (h) "Personal information" means information relating to an individual that is reported to the state or is derived from any interaction between the state and an individual and which:
 - (1) Contains direct identifiers.
 - (2) Is under the control of the state.

(i) "Provided by law" means use and disclosure as permitted or required by New Hampshire state law governing programs or activities undertaken by the state or its agencies, or required by federal law.

(j) "Public record" means records available to any person without restriction.

(k) "State" means the state of New Hampshire, its agencies or instrumentalities.

(l) "Statistical table" means single or multi-variate counts based on the personal information contained in a data set and which does not include any direct identifiers.

II. Except as otherwise provided by law, upon request an agency shall release limited data sets and statistical tables with any cell size more than 0 and less than 5 contained in agency files to requestors for the purposes of research under the following conditions:

(a) The requestor submits a written application that contains:

(1) The following information about the principal investigator in charge of the research:

(A) name, address, and phone number;

(B) organizational affiliation;

(C) professional qualification; and

(D) name and phone number of principal investigator's contact person, if any.

(2) The names and qualifications of additional research staff, if any, who will have access to the data.

(3) A research protocol which shall contain:

(A) a summary of background, purposes, and origin of the research;

(B) a statement of the general problem or issue to be addressed by the research;

(C) the research design and methodology including either the topics of exploratory research or the specific research hypotheses to be tested;

(D) the procedures that will be followed to maintain the confidentiality of any data or copies of records provided to the investigator; and

(E) the intended research completion date.

(4) The following information about the data or statistical tables being requested:

(A) general types of information;

(B) time period of the data or statistical tables;

(C) specific data items or fields of information required, if applicable;

(D) medium in which the data or statistical tables are to be supplied; and

(E) any special format or layout of data requested by the principal investigator.

(b) The requestor signs a "Data Use Agreement" signed by the principal investigator that contains the following:

(1) Agreement not to use or further disclose the information to any person or organization other than as described in the application and as permitted by the Data Use Agreement without the written consent of the agency.

(2) Agreement not to use or further disclose the information as otherwise required by law.

(3) Agreement not to seek to ascertain the identity of individuals revealed in the limited data set and/or statistical tables.

(4) Agreement not to publish or make public the content of cells in statistical tables in which the cell size is more than 0 and less than 5 unless:

(A) otherwise provided by law; or

(B) the information is a public record.

(5) Agreement to report to the agency any use or disclosure of the information contrary to the agreement of which the principal investigator becomes aware.

(6) A date on which the data set and/or statistical tables will be returned to the agency and/or all copies in the possession of the requestor will be destroyed.

III. The agency head shall release limited data sets and statistical tables and sign the Data Use Agreement on behalf of the state when:

(a) The application submitted is complete.

(b) Adequate measures to ensure the confidentiality of any person are documented.

(c) The investigator and research staff are qualified as indicated by:

(1) Documentation of training and previous research, including prior publications; and

(2) Affiliation with a university, private research organization, medical center, state agency, or other institution which will provide sufficient research resources.

(d) There is no other state law, federal law, or federal regulation prohibiting release of the requested information.

IV. Within 10 days of a receipt of written application, the agency head, or designee, shall respond to the request. Whenever the agency head denies release of requested information, the agency head shall send the requestor a letter identifying the specific criteria which are the basis of the denial. Should release be denied due to other law, the letter shall identify the specific state law, federal law, or federal regulation prohibiting the release. Otherwise the agency head shall provide the requested data or set a date on which the data shall be provided.

V. Any person violating any provision of a signed Data Use Agreement shall be guilty of a violation.

VI. Nothing in this section shall exempt any requestor from paying fees otherwise established by law for obtaining copies of limited data sets or statistical tables. Such fees shall be based on the cost of providing the copy in the format requested. The agency head shall provide the requestor with a written description of the basis for the fee.

Source. 2003, 292:2, eff. July 18, 2003.

Right-to-Know Oversight Commission

Section 91-A:11 to 91-A:15

91-A:11 to 91-A:15 Repealed. – [Repealed 2005, 3:2, eff. Nov. 1, 2010.]