

Conceptual
AMENDMENT #1

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: CSHB 151(HSS)

BY REPRESENTATIVE WILSON

1 Page 1, line 3, following "licensing":

2 Insert "relating to civil and criminal history background checks for foster care
3 licensing and payments;"

4
5 Page 4, following line ~~15~~⁸:

6 Insert new bill sections to read:

7 **** Sec. 4.** AS 47.05.310(c) is amended to read:

8 (c) **Except as provided in (l) of this section, the** [THE] department may not
9 issue or renew a license or certification for an entity if an individual is applying for a
10 license, license renewal, certification, or certification renewal for the entity and that

11 (1) individual has been found by a court or agency of this or another
12 jurisdiction to have neglected, abused, or exploited a child or vulnerable adult under
13 AS 47.10, AS 47.24, or AS 47.62 or a substantially similar provision in another
14 jurisdiction, or to have committed medical assistance fraud under AS 47.05.210 or a
15 substantially similar provision in another jurisdiction; or

16 (2) individual's name appears on the centralized registry established
17 under AS 47.05.330 or a similar registry of this state or another jurisdiction.

18 *** Sec. 5.** AS 47.05.310(i) is amended to read:

19 (i) **Except as provided in (l) of this section, for** [FOR] purposes of (b) and
20 (c) of this section, in place of nonissuance or nonrenewal of a license or certification,
21 an entity or individual service provider that is not required to be licensed or certified
22 by the department or a person wishing to become an entity or individual service
23 provider that is not required to be licensed or certified by the department is instead

1 ineligible to receive a payment, in whole or in part, from the department to provide for
 2 the health, safety, and welfare of persons who are served by the programs
 3 administered by the department if the entity, individual service provider, or person

4 (1) is in violation of (a) of this section or would be in violation based
 5 on information received by the department as part of an application, approval, or
 6 selection process;

7 (2) has been found by a court or agency of this or another jurisdiction
 8 to have neglected, abused, or exploited a child or vulnerable adult under AS 47.10,
 9 AS 47.24, or AS 47.62 or a substantially similar provision in another jurisdiction, or to
 10 have committed medical assistance fraud under AS 47.05.210 or a substantially
 11 similar provision in another jurisdiction; or

12 (3) appears on the centralized registry established under AS 47.05.330
 13 or a similar registry of this state or another jurisdiction.

14 * **Sec. 6.** AS 47.05.310(k) is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

15 (4) "adult family member" has the meaning given in AS 47.10.990;

16 (5) "foster home" has the meaning given in AS 47.32.900.

17 * **Sec. 7.** AS 47.05.310 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

18 (l) The department may issue or renew a foster home license under AS 47.32
 19 or provide payments under AS 47.14.100(b) or (d) to an entity, individual service
 20 provider, or person if the applicant or a person who resides in the home is barred from
 21 licensure or payment under (c), (i)(2), or (i)(3) of this section and

22 (1) a person in the home is an adult family member or family friend of
 23 a child in the custody or supervision of the state under AS 47.10;

24 (2) the department finds that placing the child with the entity,
 25 individual service provider, or person is in the best interests of the child; and

26 (3) the conduct that is the basis of the finding under (c), (i)(2), or (i)(3)
 27 of this section occurred at least 10 years before the date the department receives the
 28 application for licensure or renewal or makes a payment to the entity, individual
 29 service provider, or person."

30
 31 Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

1

2 Page 12, line 8:

3 Delete "Sections 3 - 8 and 10 - 16"

4 Insert "Sections 3 - 12 and 14 - 20"

5

6 Page 12, line 10:

7 Delete "secs. 3 - 8 and 10 - 16"

8 Insert "Sections 3 - 12 and 14 - 20"

9

10 Page 12, line 11:

11 Delete "9"

12 Insert "13"

13

14 Page 12, line 13:

15 Delete "9"

16 Insert "13"

17

18 Page 12, line 15:

19 Delete "9"

20 Insert "13"

21

22 Page 12, line 28:

23 Delete "sec. 13"

24 Insert "sec. 17"

25

26 Page 12, line 29:

27 Delete "sec. 13"

28 Insert "sec. 17"

29

30 Page 12, line 31:

31 Delete "sec. 13"

1 Insert "sec. 17"

2

3 Page 13, line 2:

4 Delete "sec. 13"

5 Insert "sec. 17"

6

7 Page 13, line 3:

8 Delete "secs. 1 - 12 and 14 - 16"

9 Insert "secs. 1 - 16 and 18 - 20"

10

11 Page 13, line 4:

12 Delete "secs. 1 - 12 and 14 - 16"

13 Insert "secs. 1 - 16 and 18 - 20"

14

15 Page 13, line 5:

16 Delete "Section 18"

17 Insert "Section 22"

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

April 14, 2017

SUBJECT: Barrier crimes and conditions (CSHB 151(HSS);
(Work Order No. 30-LS0451\N.4)

TO: Representative Tammie Wilson
Attn: Barbara Barnes

FROM: Kate S. Glover *KSG*
Legislative Counsel

Attached is the amendment you requested. You also requested a memo explaining the difference between barrier crimes and conditions.

Barrier crimes are crimes that are identified by the Department of Health and Social Services (the department) as "inconsistent with the standards for licensure or certification." AS 47.05.310(a) and (g) give the department the authority to identify the crimes, and the department lists the crimes under 7 AAC 10.905. Some crimes are permanent barriers, others are ten, five, or one year barriers. They act as a bar to receiving a license or payment from the department.

Barrier conditions are defined under AS 47.05.310(c) and are not necessarily crimes.² The conditions are that an

(1) individual has been found by a court or agency of this or another jurisdiction to have neglected, abused, or exploited a child or vulnerable adult under AS 47.10, AS 47.24, or AS 47.62 or a substantially similar provision in another jurisdiction, or to have committed medical assistance fraud under AS 47.05.210 or a substantially similar provision in another jurisdiction; or

(2) individual's name appears on the centralized registry established under AS 47.05.330 or a similar registry of this state or another jurisdiction.³

¹ AS 47.05.310(a).

² See also 7 AAC 10.990(a)(7).

³ AS 47.05.310(c).

Representative Tammie Wilson
April 14, 2017
Page 2

Barrier conditions also act as a bar to receiving a license or payment form the department.
Under department regulations, they are permanent barriers.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

KSG:mlp
17-210.mlp

Attachment

Conceptual # 2
AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: CSHB 151(HSS)

BY REPRESENTATIVE WILSON

1 Page 1, line 7, following "custody;":

2 Insert "relating to the definition of child neglect;"

3

4 Page 4, following line ⁸15:

5 Insert a new bill section to read:

6 "* Sec. 4. AS 47.10.014 is amended to read:

7 **Sec. 47.10.014. Neglect.** For purposes of this chapter, the court may find
8 neglect of a child if the parent, guardian, or custodian fails to provide the child with
9 necessary [ADEQUATE] food, clothing, shelter, [EDUCATION,] medical care, or
10 supervision to the degree that the child's health, safety, and well-being are
11 threatened with substantial harm [ATTENTION, OR OTHER CARE AND
12 CONTROL NECESSARY FOR THE CHILD'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL
13 HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT], though financially able to do so or offered
14 financial or other reasonable means to do so."

15

16 Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

17

18 Page 11, following line ⁶14:

19 Insert a new bill section to read:

20 "* Sec. 16. AS 47.17.290(11) is amended to read:

21 (11) "neglect" means the failure by a parent, guardian, or custodian
22 of a child [PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD'S WELFARE] to provide
23 the child with necessary food, [CARE,] clothing, shelter, [OR] medical care, or

1 **supervision to the degree that the child's health, safety, and well-being are**
2 **threatened with substantial harm** [ATTENTION FOR A CHILD];"
3

4 Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.
5

6 Page 12, line 8:

7 Delete "Sections 3 - 8 and 10 - 16"

8 Insert "Sections 3 - 9 and 11 - 18"
9

10 Page 12, line 10:

11 Delete "secs. 3 - 8 and 10 - 16"

12 Insert "secs. 3 - 9 and 11 - 18"
13

14 Page 12, line 11:

15 Delete "9"

16 Insert "10"
17

18 Page 12, line 13:

19 Delete "9"

20 Insert "10"
21

22 Page 12, line 15:

23 Delete "9"

24 Insert "10"
25

26 Page 12, line 28:

27 Delete "sec. 13"

28 Insert "sec. 14"
29

30 Page 12, line 29:

31 Delete "sec. 13"

1 Insert "sec. 14"

2

3 Page 12, line 31:

4 Delete "sec. 13"

5 Insert "sec. 14"

6

7 Page 13, line 2:

8 Delete "sec. 13"

9 Insert "sec. 14"

10

11 Page 13, line 3:

12 Delete "secs. 1 - 12 and 14 - 16"

13 Insert "secs. 1 - 13 and 15 - 18"

14

15 Page 13, line 4:

16 Delete "secs. 1 - 12 and 14 - 16"

17 Insert "secs. 1 - 13 and 15 - 18"

18

19 Page 13, line 5:

20 Delete "Section 18"

21 Insert "Section 20"

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MEMORANDUM

April 14, 2017

SUBJECT: Definition of neglect (CSHB 151(HSS); Work Order No. 30-LS0451\N.3)

TO: Representative Tammie Wilson
Attn: Barbara Barnes

FROM: Kate S. Glover *KSG*
Legislative Counsel

The amendment you requested for CSHB 151(HSS) is attached. The amendment changes the definition of "neglect" in both AS 47.10 and AS 47.17. As Ms. Barnes and I discussed on the phone, the definition provided with your request was a definition for both "child abuse and neglect."¹ Ms. Barnes and I also discussed the definition for "neglect" that is used in the amendment. The definition is based on state definitions summarized in the following report: Child Welfare Information Gateway, United States Department of Health and Human Services, *Definitions of Child Abuse and Neglect*, at 2 (2016), available at <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/define.pdf>. I have attached the summary from the report, but the full report reproduces the definitions for child abuse and neglect used in all 50 states.

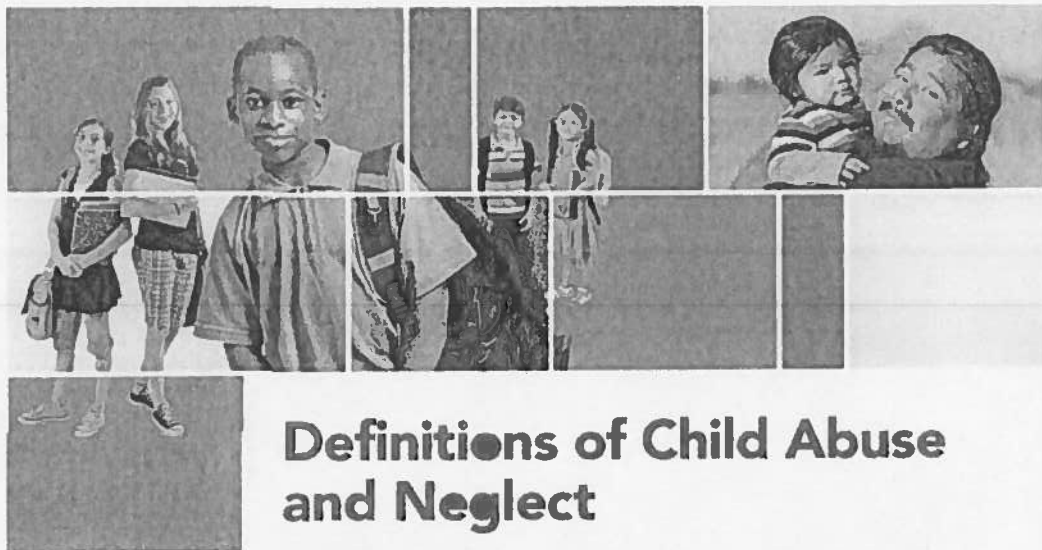
Please review the definition of "support" in AS 11.51.120, which defines criminal nonsupport. This definition is parallel, though not identical, to the current definition of "neglect" in AS 47.10 and 47.17. Do you want to amend the definitions of support in AS 11.51.120.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

KSG:mlp
17-208.mlp

Attachment

¹ The definition provided with your request was from 42 U.S.C. § 5106g (2015). The federal definition is a minimum, and states may provide for their own definitions consistent with the minimum standard.



**STATE
STATUTES**
Current Through
April 2016

Definitions of Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect are defined by Federal and State laws. At the State level, child abuse and neglect may be defined in both civil and criminal statutes. This publication presents civil definitions that determine the grounds for intervention by State child protective agencies.¹ At the Federal level, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) defines child abuse and neglect as:

Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.²

¹ States also may define child abuse and neglect in criminal statutes. These definitions provide the grounds for the arrest and prosecution of the offenders. For information on the criminal aspects of child abuse and neglect, visit the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse website at <http://www.ndaa.org/ncpca.html>.

² CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320), § 5101, Note (§ 3).

WHAT'S INSIDE

Types of abuse

Standards for reporting

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Summaries of State laws

To find statute information for a particular State, go to

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/state/>

The CAPTA definition of sexual abuse includes:

The employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or simulation of such conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct; or

The rape, and in cases of caretaker or interfamily relationships, statutory rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children.³

In response to increased awareness of the sex trafficking of minors in the United States, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 amended the Federal definition of child abuse with the addition of the following special rule:

A child shall be considered a victim of "child abuse and neglect" and of "sexual abuse" if the child is identified, by a State or local agency employee of the State or locality involved, as being a victim of sex trafficking (as defined in § 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)) or a victim of severe forms of trafficking in persons described in § 103(9)(A).⁴

Types of Abuse

Nearly all States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands provide civil definitions of child abuse and neglect in statute.⁵ States recognize the different types of abuse in their definitions, including physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse. Some States also provide definitions in statute for parental substance abuse and/or for abandonment as child abuse.

³ 42 U.S.C.A. § 5106g(a)(4) (2015)

⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 5106g(b) (2015)

⁵ Massachusetts defines child abuse and neglect in regulation.

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is generally defined as "any nonaccidental physical injury to the child" and can include striking, kicking, burning, or biting the child, or any action that results in a physical impairment of the child. In approximately 38 States and American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the definition of abuse also includes acts or circumstances that threaten the child with harm or create a substantial risk of harm to the child's health or welfare.⁶ In seven States, the crime of human trafficking, including labor trafficking, involuntary servitude, or trafficking of minors, is included in the definition of child abuse.⁷

Neglect

Neglect is frequently defined as the failure of a parent or other person with responsibility for the child to provide needed food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision to the degree that the child's health, safety, and well-being are threatened with harm. Approximately 25 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands include failure to educate the child as required by law in their definition of neglect.⁸ Ten States and American Samoa specifically define medical neglect as failing to provide any special medical treatment or mental health care needed by the child.⁹ In addition, four States define medical neglect as the withholding of medical treatment or nutrition from disabled infants with life-threatening conditions.¹⁰

³ The word "approximately" is used to stress the fact that the States frequently amend their laws. This information is current through April 2016. The States are Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

⁷ Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Utah.

⁸ The States that define "failure to educate" as neglect include Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

⁹ Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.

¹⁰ Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana.

Sexual Abuse/Exploitation

All States include sexual abuse in their definitions of child abuse. Some States refer in general terms to sexual abuse, while others specify various acts as sexual abuse. Sexual exploitation is an element of the definition of sexual abuse in most jurisdictions. Sexual exploitation includes allowing the child to engage in prostitution or in the production of child pornography. In 21 States, the definition of sexual abuse includes human trafficking, including sex trafficking or trafficking of children for sexual purposes.¹¹

Emotional Abuse

Almost all States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands include emotional maltreatment as part of their definitions of abuse or neglect.¹² Approximately 33 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico provide specific definitions of emotional abuse or mental injury to a child.¹³ Typical language used in these definitions is “injury to the psychological capacity or emotional stability of the child as evidenced by an observable or substantial change in behavior, emotional response, or cognition” and injury as evidenced by “anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or aggressive behavior.”

¹¹ Commercial sexual exploitation, including the production of child pornography, can be regarded as types of sex trafficking. The States that specifically include the term “sex trafficking” in their civil definitions of child abuse include Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and Vermont.

¹² All States except Georgia and Washington.

¹³ Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Parental Substance Abuse

Parental substance abuse is an element of the definition of child abuse or neglect in some States.¹⁴ Circumstances that are considered abuse or neglect in some States include:

- Prenatal exposure of a child to harm due to the mother’s use of an illegal drug or other substance (14 States and the District of Columbia)¹⁵
- Manufacture of a controlled substance in the presence of a child or on the premises occupied by a child (12 States)¹⁶
- Allowing a child to be present where the chemicals or equipment for the manufacture of controlled substances are used or stored (three States)¹⁷
- Selling, distributing, or giving drugs or alcohol to a child (seven States and Guam)¹⁸
- Use of a controlled substance by a caregiver that impairs the caregiver’s ability to adequately care for the child (eight States)¹⁹

Abandonment

Approximately 17 States and the District of Columbia include abandonment in their definitions of abuse or neglect, generally as a type of neglect.²⁰ Approximately 19 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands provide definitions for abandonment that are separate from the definition of neglect.²¹ In general, it is considered abandonment of the child when the parent’s identity or whereabouts are unknown, the child has been left by the parent in circumstances in which the child suffers serious harm, or the parent has failed to maintain contact with the child or to provide reasonable support for a specified period of time.

¹⁴ For summaries of statutes and a more complete discussion of this issue, see Information Gateway’s *Parental Drug Use as Child Abuse* at <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/statutes/grugexposed/>.

¹⁵ Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

¹⁶ Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington.

¹⁷ Arizona, Arkansas, and Washington.

¹⁸ Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, and Texas.

¹⁹ California, Delaware, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Texas.

²⁰ California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

²¹ Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia.

Standards for Reporting

Generally speaking, a report must be made when an individual knows or has reasonable cause to believe or suspect that a child has been subjected to abuse or neglect.²² In seven States, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands, a report is required when the reporter knows that the child is being subjected to conditions or circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe could result in the child being abused or neglected.²³ These standards guide mandatory reporters in deciding whether to make a report to child protective services. For example, in Connecticut and Kansas, a report is specifically required when a person suspects that a child is a victim of human trafficking.

Persons Responsible for the Child

In addition to defining acts or omissions that constitute child abuse or neglect, several States' statutes provide specific definitions of persons who can be reported to child protective services as perpetrators of abuse or neglect. These persons have some relationship or regular responsibility for the child. This generally includes parents, guardians, foster parents, relatives, or other caregivers responsible for the child's welfare.

Exceptions

A number of States provide exceptions in their reporting laws that exempt certain acts or omissions from their statutory definitions of child abuse and neglect. For instance, in 12 States and the District of Columbia, financial inability to provide for a child is exempted from the definition of neglect.²⁴ In 17 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands, physical discipline of a child, as long as it is reasonable and causes no bodily injury to the child, is an exception to the definition of abuse.²⁵

²² For more information on professionals' responsibility to report suspected child abuse and neglect, see the Information Gateway publication *Mandatory Reporters of Child Abuse and Neglect* at <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/statutes/mandat/>.

²³ Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Missouri, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming.

²⁴ Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

²⁵ Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Washington.

CAPTA specifies that nothing in the act should be construed as establishing a Federal requirement that a parent or legal guardian provide any medical service or treatment that is against the religious beliefs of the parent or legal guardian (42 U.S.C. § 5106i). At the State level, 31 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico provide in their civil child abuse reporting laws an exception to the definition of child abuse and neglect for parents who choose not to seek medical care for their children due to religious beliefs.²⁶ However, 16 of the 31 States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico authorize the court to order medical treatment for the child when the child's condition warrants intervention.²⁷ Three States specifically provide an exception for Christian Science treatment.²⁸ Seven States require mandated reporters to report instances when a child is not receiving medical care so that an investigation can be made.²⁹

This publication is a product of the State Statutes Series prepared by Child Welfare Information Gateway. While every attempt has been made to be complete, additional information on these topics may be in other sections of a State's code as well as agency regulations, case law, and informal practices and procedures.

Suggested citation:

Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2016). *Definitions of child abuse and neglect*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau

²⁶ Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

²⁷ Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

²⁸ Arizona, Connecticut, and Washington.

²⁹ Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.