

SENATE JOURNAL
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
FIRST SESSION

Juneau, Alaska

Wednesday

January 23, 2019

Ninth Day

Pursuant to adjournment the Senate was called to order by President Giessel at 11:03 a.m.

The roll showed nineteen members present. Senator Hoffman was excused from a call of the Senate.

The prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Gordon Krueger, Senate Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Senator Coghill moved and asked unanimous consent the prayer be spread. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Dear Lord,

I have heard it said, "Life is change." Please give us the strength and flexibility to accept and embrace the constant change that life brings and wisdom to capture joy where we find it.

In your name,

Amen.

Senator Coghill led the Senate in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Certification

Senator Costello moved and asked unanimous consent the journal for the eighth legislative day and Senate and House Joint Journal Supplement No. 1 be approved as certified by the Secretary. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Communications

The following reports are on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate:

Alaska Court System
Annual Report FY 2018
in accordance with AS 22.20.310

Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
Alaska Energy Authority
Basic Financial Statements and Schedules, June 30, 2018
With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon
in accordance with AS 44.83.940

Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority
Basic Financial Statements and Schedules, June 30, 2018
With Summarized Financial Information for June 30, 2017
With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon
in accordance with AS 44.88.205

Introduction and Reference of Senate Bills**SB 29**

SENATE BILL NO. 29 BY SENATOR STEDMAN, entitled:

"An Act extending the termination date of the Board of Marine Pilots; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Labor and Commerce and Finance Committees.

SB 30

SENATE BILL NO. 30 BY SENATOR STEVENS, entitled:

"An Act establishing the middle college program for public school students; and relating to the powers of the University of Alaska."

was read the first time and referred to the Education and Finance Committees.

SB 31

SENATE BILL NO. 31 BY SENATOR STEVENS, entitled:

"An Act relating to the transferability of academic credit for specified courses among postsecondary education programs; and relating to the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska."

was read the first time and referred to the Education and Finance Committees.

SB 32

SENATE BILL NO. 32 BY THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR, entitled:

"An Act relating to criminal law and procedure; relating to controlled substances; relating to probation; relating to sentencing; relating to reports of involuntary commitment; amending Rule 6, Alaska Rules of Criminal Procedure; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Judiciary and Finance Committees.

The following fiscal information was published today:

Fiscal Note No. 1, zero, Department of Public Safety

Fiscal Note No. 2, Department of Law

Fiscal Note No. 3, indeterminate, Department of Administration

Fiscal Note No. 4, indeterminate, Department of Administration

Fiscal Note No. 5, zero, Department of Health and Social Services

Fiscal Note No. 6, Department of Corrections

Governor's transmittal letter dated January 22:

Dear Senate President Giessel:

Under the authority of Article III, Section 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to the classification of crimes, sentencing, and probation.

By far, the most serious threat facing Alaska is crime. In 2017, the rate of crime increased across all major categories from 2016 – violent crimes, including murder, rape, robbery, and assault increased by seven percent; property crimes such as car theft and burglary rose by six percent. These statistics are even more dramatic when compared to the rate of crime in 2013. In 2017, property crime was up by 22 percent and violent crime was up 34 percent when compared to crime statistics from 2013. Alaskans do not feel safe in their homes, businesses are being targeted, and communities are impacted by senseless acts of violence.

One major event occurred as the rate of crime began to rise – the passage of Senate Bill 91 (SB 91). SB 91 has limited our ability to address the increase in crime and how we deal with criminals. Most importantly, SB 91 has contributed to the loss of public trust in our criminal justice system and our ability to keep Alaskans safe.

We need to ensure that public safety officers, prosecutors, courts, and correctional institutions have the tools they need to keep our communities safe and we need to send the message to criminals that Alaskans will no longer be victims. We need a strong criminal justice system – not a weak one. We must repeal SB 91 and put in place laws that protect Alaskans from those who choose to harm them.

This bill repeals provisions of SB 91 that relate to the classification of crimes, sentencing, and probation of offenders. Measures in this bill will increase sentencing and probation lengths for most offenses, create additional tools which will allow the State to identify repeat offenders and those that threaten others, strengthen penalties for drug traffickers that prey on Alaskans through the distribution of drugs, and finally, create efficiencies within the criminal justice system – giving our prosecutors and courts the tools they need.

Increased Sentencing Ranges and Probation Lengths

This bill will reenact the sentencing ranges that were in law prior to the passage of SB 91 which will effectively increase the range of sentences by approximately two years for most Class A, B, and C felonies. The bill will remove the 30-day sentencing cap for misdemeanors and, once again, give judges the discretion to sentence a person who is convicted of a Class A misdemeanor to up to one year

in jail. It will return the maximum sentence for Class B misdemeanors to 90 days. Likewise, maximum probation lengths are returned to lengths allowable before the passage of SB 91. The maximum probation term for sex offenders will be 25 years and the maximum probation term for all other offenses will be 10 years. The increased sentencing ranges and probation terms will allow judges the discretion to impose sentences that are appropriate for the conduct and circumstances of each case.

Additional Tools to Address Repeat Offenders and Threats

The State's current laws are inadequate when it comes to addressing threats made to others – especially in our schools. In this digital age, threats can be communicated through numerous platforms and can have a devastating impact on those who receive them. The bill proposes to enact a threat statute that will better address threats that place others in fear of physical injury or cause the evacuation of public places.

Additionally, current law requires a person to submit a DNA sample upon arrest and conviction of certain crimes. This sample is checked against a national database and may help determine whether a person is suspected of committing other crimes in another state. It is currently a crime to refuse to submit a DNA sample upon conviction, however, there is no penalty for refusing to submit a sample upon arrest. The bill will close this loophole and make it a Class A misdemeanor to refuse to submit a DNA sample when a person is arrested for a qualifying offense.

Stronger Penalties for Drug Traffickers

This legislation will reenact the drug offense structure that was in place prior to SB 91, returning the focus from the quantity of a distributed drug to the nature of the drug itself. This structure will better address the danger of certain types of drugs and return discretion to judges to assess the significance of multiple factors such as the purity, the street value in a particular community, and the relative availability or scarcity of the drug in a particular community. This legislation also reclassifies distribution crimes to higher level offenses. Finally, this legislation will reenact the enhanced sentencing ranges for making methamphetamine around children or engaging

children in the sale of methamphetamine. The process of making methamphetamine is extremely dangerous and is often done in a person's dwelling putting everyone in the area, including children, at risk.

Criminal Justice Efficiencies

Finally, it is critical that our criminal justice system is evaluated to improve processes and find efficiencies. To that end, the bill streamlines the grand jury process by allowing prosecutors to use a person's "rap sheet" or Alaska Public Safety Information Network report to prove the existence of prior convictions when prior convictions are an element of an offense. For example, if a person has two prior convictions for assault, the third assault will be a felony. This will require proof of the existence of the prior convictions. Allowing the use of a rap sheet at the indictment phase of the case, instead of requiring certified judgments, which may take days to obtain, will expedite the process and protect the public by keeping dangerous offenders in State custody while awaiting trial.

The bill proposes to allow the court system to give the Department of Public Safety information about those who have been involuntarily committed and, therefore, cannot possess firearms. Under current law, the court system may only provide information from 2014 forward. The bill will allow the court system to provide information prior to 2014 so that the Department of Public Safety may have a more complete record of who these prohibited individuals are and better protect the public.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely,

/s/

Michael J. Dunleavy

Governor

SB 33

SENATE BILL NO. 33 BY THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE
BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR, entitled:

"An Act relating to pretrial release; relating to sentencing; relating to treatment program credit toward service of a sentence of imprisonment;

relating to electronic monitoring; amending Rules 38.2 and 45(d), Alaska Rules of Criminal Procedure; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the State Affairs, Judiciary and Finance Committees.

The following fiscal information was published today:

Fiscal Note No. 1, zero, Department of Law

Fiscal Note No. 2, zero, Department of Public Safety

Fiscal Note No. 3, indeterminate, Department of Administration

Fiscal Note No. 4, indeterminate, Department of Administration

Fiscal Note No. 5, indeterminate, Department of Corrections

Fiscal Note No. 6, indeterminate, Department of Corrections

Governor's transmittal letter dated January 22:

Dear Senate President Giessel:

Under the authority of Article III, Section 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to pretrial release, credit toward a person's sentence for time spent in a treatment program or electronic monitoring, and amending the Alaska Rules of Criminal Procedure.

This bill repeals pretrial service provisions of SB 91 and places the authority and discretion back in the hands of the Courts to determine bail and release conditions. Additionally, it authorizes the Commissioner of Corrections to monitor and enforce pretrial conditions as the Department does with probation and parole services, reenacting the third-party custodian system and electronic monitoring systems, which were in place prior to SB 91.

The bill prohibits an individual from obtaining jail credit for time spent on electronic monitoring before trial. Current law allows a person to earn day for day credit for time spent on electronic monitoring while out on bail release. Only the most serious offenses are limited to earning 360 days of credit, otherwise, there is no limit to the amount of time a person can have credited toward their sentence. This can result in ultimately spending little to no time in jail once a

person is convicted and sentenced. Case law has held that time spent on electronic monitoring is not akin to time spent in jail. *Matthew v. State*, 152 P.3d 469 (Alaska App. 2007). The bill will amend the law to conform to this holding and prohibit the accrual of jail credit when a person is on electronic monitoring while on pretrial release.

The bill increases the efficiency of the criminal justice system by encouraging the court system to use videoconferencing for all pretrial hearings wherever that technology is feasible. Current practice is to require an in-custody defendant to be physically present at all pretrial hearings. Some of these hearings are simple scheduling hearings which only take a few minutes. However, it requires significant resources to transport a defendant from the jail to the courthouse. Each time a prisoner is transported, there is the potential for an escape or for contraband to be brought back into the prison facility. The increased use of videoconferencing will decrease these risks and improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system.

Finally, the bill allows a defendant's counsel to agree to continuances of trial. This is helpful in the event that the defendant's counsel needs more time to adequately prepare for trial. If the defendant's counsel is unprepared it can result in the case being overturned on appeal or having the conviction vacated through an ineffective assistance of counsel claim. Both situations delay justice for victims and put the State in a position of having to retry the case because the defendant did not appreciate the importance of allowing for a continuance. The court would still need to make an independent evaluation of whether or not a continuance is appropriate. Continuances are a tactical matter which the defendant's counsel should control.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely,

/s/

Michael J. Dunleavy

Governor

SB 34

SENATE BILL NO. 34 BY THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE
BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR, entitled:

"An Act relating to probation; relating to a program allowing probationers to earn credits for complying with the conditions of probation; relating to early termination of probation; relating to parole; relating to a program allowing parolees to earn credits for complying with the conditions of parole; relating to early termination of parole; relating to eligibility for discretionary parole; relating to good time; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the State Affairs and Finance Committees.

The following fiscal information was published today:

Fiscal Note No. 1, zero, Department of Law

Fiscal Note No. 2, indeterminate, Department of Corrections

Fiscal Note No. 3, Department of Corrections

Governor's transmittal letter dated January 22:

Dear Senate President Giessel:

Under the authority of Article III, Section 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill repealing provisions of SB 91 that deal with the sentencing caps on technical violations of probation and parole, repealing statutory early termination of probation and parole, reducing earned compliance credits, amending discretionary parole eligibility, and repealing good time credit for time spent on electronic monitoring.

This bill will repeal the sentencing caps on technical violations of probation. Current law defines a "technical violation" as a violation that is not absconding or a new law violation. Currently, a person may only be sentenced to up to three days on the first violation, five days on the second violation, and ten days on the third violation. On the fourth violation, the person may be sentenced to the remainder of the time left on their sentence. A similar provision of law exists for parolees as well. These caps are an ineffective deterrent and take away the judge's discretion to factor in the nature of the violation(s) and the underlying offense for which the person was placed on probation. Repealing these caps will restore the court's ability to tailor an

appropriate sanction for each probationer taking into consideration the underlying offense, the risk to the community, the rehabilitative needs of the probationer, and the nature of the violation(s).

The bill repeals the statutory timelines for early termination of probation and parole. Under SB 91, a probation officer is required to recommend that the court terminate a person's probation after 18 months if the person has completed all of their programming, has had no violations for those 18 months, and is currently in compliance with their probation. There are similar provisions in law for parole officers making early termination recommendations to the parole board. Prior to January 1, 2017, probation officers made early termination recommendations to the court when they felt it was appropriate and not based on any timelines in statute. Before SB 91, there was nothing in statute guaranteeing early termination. This bill will repeal these timelines and give a probation or parole officer the discretion to make such a recommendation when the officer believes it is appropriate.

The bill also returns discretionary parole eligibility and release factors to what they were prior to SB 91. SB 91 expanded discretionary parole to offenders who previously were ineligible. It also created a presumption of release on discretionary parole for those who were eligible. Returning discretion back to the parole board who has intimate knowledge of an offender's history and their recent and past behavior will help to protect the public and ensure that those who are released on discretionary parole are appropriate for release.

The bill reduces the credit a person may earn for not violating their probation or parole. Under the current structure, a person may receive 30 days for every 30 days without a probation or parole violation. This could reduce a person's period on probation or parole by half. Such a significant reduction in supervision reduces the rehabilitative assistance probation and parole can provide to a person. The bill will amend the credit to be one day for every three days without a violation providing an appropriate incentive and reward for complying with a person's conditions of probation or parole.

Finally, the bill eliminates good time credit for time spent on electronic monitoring. Prior to the passage of SB 91, a person was able to earn day-to-day credit for time spent on electronic monitoring. The

concept of good time is to incentivize prisoners to comply with the rules of a prison institution. Eliminating good time credit for time spent on electronic monitoring restores the balance between incentivizing good behavior while in a prison institution and enjoying certain freedoms while on electronic monitoring.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely,

/s/

Michael J. Dunleavy
Governor

SB 35

SENATE BILL NO. 35 BY THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE
BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR, entitled:

"An Act eliminating marriage as a defense to certain crimes of sexual assault; relating to enticement of a minor; relating to harassment in the first degree; relating to harassment in the second degree; relating to indecent viewing or production of a picture; relating to the definition of 'sexual contact'; relating to assault in the second degree; relating to sentencing; relating to prior convictions; relating to the definition of 'most serious felony'; relating to the definition of 'sexual felony'; relating to the duty of a sex offender or child kidnapper to register; relating to eligibility for discretionary parole; and providing for an effective date."

was read the first time and referred to the Judiciary and Finance Committees.

The following fiscal information was published today:

Fiscal Note No. 1, zero, Department of Public Safety

Fiscal Note No. 2, zero, Department of Law

Fiscal Note No. 3, zero, Department of Corrections

Fiscal Note No. 4, Department of Corrections

Fiscal Note No. 5, zero, Department of Health and Social Services

Governor's transmittal letter dated January 22:

Dear Senate President Giessel:

Under the authority of Article III, Section 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill making several amendments to current law to address Alaska's high rate of sexual assault and sexual abuse of minors, including recognizing changes in technology, clarifying the sentencing ranges for sex offenders, parole eligibility for certain offenders, and tightening sex offender registration requirements.

In this evolving digital age, predators have access to countless means of communication for the purpose of victimizing others. This legislation will position the State and its judicial system to protect the public within the ever-expanding economy of technology. As an example, under current law, it is illegal to entice or solicit sexual acts from a minor via computer. However, as technology has advanced, means of communication is no longer limited to a single device. The method of communication should be irrelevant. Our laws must focus on the *content* of the communication. Therefore, the bill proposes to make it illegal to entice or solicit sexual acts from a minor regardless of the method of communication. The bill also makes knowingly viewing or producing an indecent image of an adult or a child a registerable sex offense. This conduct is inherently predatory and can be more appropriately addressed through our sex offense laws. Additionally, the bill criminalizes repeatedly sending unwanted images of genitalia to another person: yet another example of technology being misused as a form of harassment. This change would update our laws to reflect new technology, thus allowing the State to address this offensive conduct.

The bill also makes certain crimes that are sexual in nature punishable as sex offenses. The bill adds conduct causing a victim to come into unwanted contact with semen to the definition of "sexual contact" thereby subjecting this conduct to the same punishments as other sex offenses. Recent cases have highlighted the need to correct this gap in

the law, so the State can better address the true criminal nature of this conduct. Further, under current law, sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree – that is, sexual contact with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 and at least four years younger than the offender, is not sentenced as a sexual felony. The bill proposes to sentence sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree as a sexual felony, subject to the enhanced sentencing range, when there is a six-year age difference between the offender and the victim. This distinction will allow for the current lower sentencing structure for those cases in which the offender and victim are closer in age and an enhanced sentencing range as the age difference grows wider.

While State law has long prevented a person from using marriage as a defense to most forms of sexual assault where consent is an issue, current law still allows an individual to use marriage as a defense to the crime of sexual assault if the person engages in sexual activity with their spouse when they know that their spouse is mentally incapable, incapacitated, or unaware that the sexual act is being committed. The bill would remove this section of law and prevent a person from using marriage as a defense if they engage in this kind of conduct. Intimate partner sexual violence is all too common in this state. Removing this defense will strengthen Alaska's sexual assault laws and assist in addressing our intolerable rates of intimate partner violence.

The bill also addresses several recent court decisions which have effectively reduced punishments for sex offenders in Alaska. The bill clarifies that when an offender is being sentenced for a sexual felony, all of the offender's prior felonies, both non-sexual and sexual, will count when determining the appropriate presumptive sentencing range. It is important that all felony criminal history regardless of nature is considered when determining an appropriate sentence. The bill also clarifies that those offenders who are ineligible for good time credit are also ineligible for discretionary parole. It makes little sense for a person to be deemed so dangerous that they are not eligible for statutory good time, but, at the same time, allow them to be eligible for discretionary parole. Finally, the bill requires sex offenders, who have been convicted and required to register as a sex offender in another

state, to register in Alaska regardless of whether Alaska has a similar offense in statute. This is a matter of reciprocity and improves the State's ability to protect the public from sex offenders who may come to this state.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this measure.

Sincerely,

/s/

Michael J. Dunleavy
Governor

Consideration of the Calendar

Citations

Honoring - Rabbi Michael Oblath

Representative(s) Josephson

Senator(s) Wielechowski, Giessel, Begich, Birch, Bishop, Coghill, Costello, Gray-Jackson, Hoffman, Hughes, Kawasaki, Kiehl, Micciche, Olson, Reinbold, Shower, Stedman, Stevens, von Imhof, Wilson

In Memoriam - Bryan Imus

Senator(s) Kawasaki, Giessel, Begich, Birch, Bishop, Coghill, Costello, Gray-Jackson, Hoffman, Hughes, Kiehl, Micciche, Olson, Reinbold, Shower, Stedman, Stevens, von Imhof, Wielechowski, Wilson

Representative(s) LeBon

In Memoriam - James Doak Walker

Senator(s) Kiehl, Giessel, Begich, Birch, Bishop, Coghill, Costello, Gray-Jackson, Hoffman, Hughes, Kawasaki, Micciche, Olson, Reinbold, Shower, Stedman, Stevens, von Imhof, Wielechowski, Wilson

Representative(s) Story, Hannan

In Memoriam - Sarah E. Mitchell

Senator(s) Kawasaki, Giessel, Begich, Birch, Bishop, Coghill, Costello, Gray-Jackson, Hoffman, Hughes, Kiehl, Micciche, Olson, Reinbold, Shower, Stedman, Stevens, von Imhof, Wielechowski, Wilson

Representative(s) Hopkins

In Memoriam - Robert B. Gillam

Representative(s) Hopkins

Senator(s) Costello, Giessel, Begich, Birch, Bishop, Coghill, Gray-Jackson, Hoffman, Hughes, Kawasaki, Kiehl, Micciche, Olson, Reinbold, Shower, Stedman, Stevens, von Imhof, Wielechowski, Wilson

Senator Costello moved and asked unanimous consent the citations be adopted. Without objection, the citations were adopted and referred to the Secretary for transmittal.

Unfinished Business

Senator Wilson moved and asked unanimous consent to be excused from a call of the Senate from 8:30 p.m. plane time, January 24 through morning plane time, January 28. Without objection, Senator Wilson was excused.

SB 10

Senator Micciche moved and asked unanimous consent to be shown as a cosponsor on SENATE BILL NO. 10 "An Act extending the termination date of the Statewide Suicide Prevention Council; and providing for an effective date." Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Hughes moved and asked unanimous consent to be excused from a call of the Senate from afternoon plane time February 1 through evening plane time, February 3 and from morning plane time February 23 through evening plane time, February 24. Without objection, Senator Hughes was excused.

SB 30

Senator Begich moved and asked unanimous consent to be shown as a cosponsor on SENATE BILL NO. 30 "An Act establishing the middle college program for public school students; and relating to the powers of the University of Alaska." Without objection, it was so ordered.

Senator Costello moved and asked unanimous consent to be excused from a call of the Senate on the following dates:

from afternoon plane time, January 25 through evening plane time, January 27
from afternoon plane time, February 1 through evening plane time, February 3
from afternoon plane time, February 22 through evening plane time, February 24

Without objection, Senator Costello was excused.

Announcements

Announcements are at the end of the journal.

Adjournment

Senator Costello moved and asked unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment until 10:30 a.m., January 25, 2019. Without objection, the Senate adjourned at 11:23 a.m.

Liz Clark
Secretary of the Senate

Announcements

Americans with Disabilities Act Notice - Persons with disabilities who require special accommodation or alternative communication formats to access committee meetings may contact the appropriate committee office or the Legislative Information Office in their community. Reasonable advance notice is needed to accommodate the request. For further information, call the ADA Coordinator at 465-3854 Voice/465-4980 TDD.

STANDING COMMITTEES

+ indicates teleconference

= indicates bill previously heard/scheduled

COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Jan 24 Thursday Beltz 105 (tsbldg) 3:30 PM
 No Meeting Scheduled

EDUCATION

Jan 24 Thursday Butrovich 205 3:30 PM
 + Presentation:
 "Status of Alaska's K-12 Education System" by
 Commissioner Dr. Michael Johnson, Dept. of
 Education & Early Development
 -- Teleconference Listen Only --
 Streamed live on AKL.tv
 -- Testimony <Invitation Only> --

FINANCE

Jan 23 Wednesday Senate Finance 532 9:00 AM
 + - Office of Management & Budget: Budget
 Development Process by Donna Arduin, Director
 + - Legislative Finance: FY20 Fiscal Overview by
 David Teal, Director

FINANCE (continued)

- Jan 24** **Thursday** **Senate Finance 532** **9:00 AM**
 + Alaska Oil & Gas Conservation Commission:
 Overview, Mission, Update & Gas Offtake by
 Commissioners Cathy Foerster & Dan Seamount
- Jan 25** **Friday** **Senate Finance 532** **9:00 AM**
 + Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation: Overview,
 Mission & Update by Angela Rodell, CEO
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HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

- Jan 23** **Wednesday** **Butrovich 205** **1:30 PM**
 + Committee Organization/Introduction of Members
 + Consideration of Governor's Appointees:
 - Commissioner, Dept. of Health & Social
 Services, Adam Crum
 -- Teleconference <Invitation Only> --
 -- Public Testimony <Time Limit May Be Set> --
- Jan 25** **Friday** **Butrovich 205** **1:30 PM**
 + -- MEETING CANCELED --
 Consideration of Governor's Appointees:
 - Commissioner, Dept. of Health & Social
 Services, Adam Crum
 -- Teleconference <Invitation Only> --
 -- Public Testimony <Time Limit May Be Set> --
-

JUDICIARY

- Jan 24** **Thursday** **Senate Finance 532** **3:00 PM**
 + -- Please Note Time & Location Change --
 - Joint Meeting with Senate State Affairs -
 Consideration of Governor's Appointees:
 - Commissioner-Designee Dalhstrom, Dept. of
 Corrections
 - Commissioner-Designee Price, Dept. of Public
 Safety
 -- Teleconference <Invitation Only> --
 -- Public Testimony <Time Limit May Be Set> --

JUDICIARY (continued)

Jan 25 **Friday** **Beltz 105 (tsbldg)** **1:30 PM**
 + Overview:
 Alaska Court System by Nancy Meade, General Council
 + SB 8 ACCESS TO MARIJUANA CONVICTION RECORDS
 -- Public Testimony <Time Limit May Be Set> --

LABOR & COMMERCE

Jan 24 **Thursday** **Beltz 105 (tsbldg)** **1:30 PM**
 + Consideration of Governor's Appointees:
 Commissioner-Designee Tamika Ledbetter, Dept. of
 Labor & Workforce Development
 -- Below Rescheduled from 01/22/2019 --
 + Commissioner-Designee Julie Anderson, Dept. of
 Commerce, Community & Economic Development
 -- Public Testimony --

RESOURCES

Jan 23 **Wednesday** **Butrovich 205** **3:30 PM**
 + Consideration of Governor's Appointees:
 Commissioner, Dept. of Natural Resources, Corri Feige
 -- Public Testimony <Time Limit May Be Set> --

Jan 25 **Friday** **Butrovich 205** **3:30 PM**
 + Consideration of Governor's Appointees: Commissioner
 Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Jason Brune
 -- Public Testimony <Time Limit May Be Set> --

STATE AFFAIRS

Jan 24 **Thursday** **Senate Finance 532** **3:00 PM**
 -- Please Note Time & Location Change --
 - Joint with Senate Judiciary -
 + Consideration of Governor's Appointees:
 - Commissioner-Designee Dalhstrom, Dept. of Corrections
 - Commissioner Designee Price, Dept. of Public Safety
 -- Teleconference <Invitation Only> --
 -- Public Testimony <Time Limit May Be Set> --

TRANSPORTATION

Jan 24	Thursday No Meeting Scheduled	Butrovich 205	1:30 PM
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JOINT COMMITTEES

SELECT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ETHICS

Jan 31 +	Thursday Public Comment Election of Committee Chairs for 2019-2020 Advisory Opinion 19-01 - HB 44 Excerpt - Advisory Opinion 19-01 Chair/Staff Report - Credit Card Approval for Administrative Asst. and Increase Credit Limit for Administrator - Receiving Tickets for Unsanctioned Charitable Events - Management Log Review - Public Member Committee Appointment Update - Ethics Disclosures - COGEL Conference Report - Update: Collection of Unpaid Fines - Publications a. Advisory Opinions and Public Decisions AS 24.60.150(a)(3) b. 2019 Standards of Conduct Handbook 2019 Ethics Training - 2019 Training Update - Gift Rules Budget - FY19 Budget Summary - FY20 Budget Request Detail Contract Report - Outside Counsel - Investigator 2019 Legislation Update Other Business	Capitol 106	8:30 AM
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OTHER MEETINGS**MISCELLANEOUS MEETINGS**

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|---------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Jan 24 | Thursday | Capitol 106 | 12:00 PM |
| | Lunch & Learn:
2020 Census - Importance of a Fair & Accurate
Census to Alaska and the Role of the Legislature
Presented by the Foraker Group - Mike Walsh,
Bruce Botelho & Laurie Wolf
Sponsored by Senator Begich | | |
| Feb 11 | Monday | Senate Finance 532 | 1:00 PM |
| | School District Legislative Fly-In
Informal Q&A Session Regarding Alaska's Public
School System
All Senators & School District Participants of
the Fly-In are Encouraged to Attend | | |