

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE STATE AFFAIRS STANDING COMMITTEE

February 7, 2008

9:05 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Lesil McGuire, Chair
Senator Gary Stevens, Vice Chair
Senator Lyda Green
Senator Con Bunde

MEMBERS ABSENT

Senator Hollis French

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

HOUSE BILL NO. 317

"An Act eliminating the limit on compassionate gifts that a legislator or legislative employee may solicit, accept, or receive under the Legislative Ethics Act; and providing for an effective date."

MOVED HB 317 OUT OF COMMITTEE

SENATE BILL NO. 223

"An Act providing for and relating to the issuance of general obligation bonds for the purpose of paying the cost of a scientific crime detection laboratory; and providing for an effective date."

MOVED SB 223 OUT OF COMMITTEE

SENATE BILL NO. 185

"An Act relating to sex offenders and child kidnappers."

HEARD AND HELD

SENATE BILL NO. 77

"An Act prohibiting use of agency shop fees for political contributions or expenditures."

MOVED SB 77 OUT OF COMMITTEE

PREVIOUS COMMITTEE ACTION

BILL: HB 317

SHORT TITLE: COMPASSIONATE GIFT EXEMPTION

SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S) COGHILL

01/15/08 (H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
 01/15/08 (H) STA, JUD
 01/29/08 (H) STA AT 8:00 AM CAPITOL 106
 01/29/08 (H) Moved Out of Committee
 01/29/08 (H) MINUTE(STA)
 01/30/08 (H) STA RPT 4DP
 01/30/08 (H) DP: JOHNSON, COGHILL, DOLL, ROSES
 01/30/08 (H) JUD REFERRAL WAIVED
 01/31/08 (H) COSPONSOR(S): ALL MEMBERS UNAN CONSENT
 01/31/08 (H) TRANSMITTED TO (S)
 01/31/08 (H) VERSION: HB 317
 02/01/08 (S) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
 02/01/08 (S) STA
 02/01/08 (S) STA WAIVED PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE, RULE
 23
 02/07/08 (S) STA AT 9:00 AM BELTZ 211

BILL: SB 223

SHORT TITLE: G.O. BONDS FOR CRIME LAB
 SPONSOR(S): RULES BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

01/16/08 (S) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
 01/16/08 (S) STA, FIN
 01/24/08 (S) STA AT 9:00 AM BELTZ 211
 01/24/08 (S) Heard & Held
 01/24/08 (S) MINUTE(STA)
 02/07/08 (S) STA AT 9:00 AM BELTZ 211

BILL: SB 185

SHORT TITLE: SEX OFFENDER/CHILD KIDNAPPER REGISTRATION
 SPONSOR(S): SENATOR(S) WIELECHOWSKI

01/16/08 (S) PREFILE RELEASED 1/4/08
 01/16/08 (S) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
 01/16/08 (S) STA, JUD, FIN
 02/07/08 (S) STA AT 9:00 AM BELTZ 211

BILL: SB 77

SHORT TITLE: USING UNION DUES FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES
 SPONSOR(S): SENATOR(S) BUNDE

02/09/07 (S) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
 02/09/07 (S) STA
 02/12/07 (S) L&C REFERRAL ADDED AFTER STA
 02/07/08 (S) STA AT 9:00 AM BELTZ 211

WITNESS REGISTER

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COGHILL
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Presented HB 317.

JOHN GLASS, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Public Safety
Anchorage, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Answered a question about SB 223.

DEVON MITCHELL, Debt Manager
Department of Revenue (DOR)
Juneau, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Answered finance questions about SB 223.

SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Presented SB 185.

KATHY MONFREDA, Chief
Criminal Records and Identification Bureau
Department of Public Safety
Anchorage AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Spoke in support of SB 185.

DAVID SCHADE, Director
Division of Statewide Services
Department of Public Safety
Anchorage AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Spoke in support of SB 185.

RON TIDLER, Sergeant
Anchorage Police Department
Anchorage AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Spoke in support of SB 185.

ANNE CARPENETI, Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Alaska Department of Law

POSITION STATEMENT: Answered questions regarding SB 185.

ACTION NARRATIVE

CHAIR LESIL MCGUIRE called the Senate State Affairs Standing Committee meeting to order at [9:05:14 AM](#). Senators Bunde, McGuire, Green, and Stevens were present at the call to order.

HB 317-COMPASSIONATE GIFT EXEMPTION

CHAIR MCGUIRE announced the consideration of HB 317.

REPRESENTATIVE COGHILL said HB 317 takes the \$250 limit off the annual giving for compassionate reasons. A House member has a need that spurred this legislation. A person can't sell a kidney but one can be donated. However, there are associated costs, including airfare and medical procedures. This amendment "came on the floor to actually conform to the \$250 aggregate limit." There are safeguards, he explained. Every gift needs to be reported, and there is still some oversight by the legislative counsel. Extraordinary or wrong gifts will not be allowed, but the bill allows gifts to legislators who have need.

[9:07:45 AM](#)

CHAIR MCGUIRE asked if "compassionate gift" is defined in law.

REPRESENTATIVE COGHILL said he wasn't sure.

CHAIR MCGUIRE said Section 26 of the Ethics Act allows gifts to a legislator or legislative employee to aid or comfort the recipient or a family member because of a catastrophe, tragedy, or health related emergency. That should capture it. She assumes that the dollar level was left out of the bill because the sale of organs is not allowed.

REPRESENTATIVE COGHILL said under any catastrophe, the state wants to allow some latitude. The safeguards in place keep this "well within accountability measures."

CHAIR MCGUIRE said this is a reminder of how difficult it is to find organ and tissue donors in Alaska. Sadness and tragedy can bring about awareness. She has been told many stories in the last few weeks of how difficult it is to find a match.

REPRESENTATIVE COGHILL said he became an organ donor due to Chair McGuire's influence a few years ago.

[9:10:45 AM](#)

SENATOR GREEN moved HB 317 from committee with individual recommendations and attached fiscal note(s). There being no objection, the motion carried.

SB 223-G.O. BONDS FOR CRIME LAB

CHAIR MCGUIRE announced the consideration of SB 223, and she said Senator Bunde offered an amendment during the last discussion mandating the use of general fund dollars.

SENATOR BUNDE said it is not legal to attach a required deposit to issuance of the bonds, so he will not offer the amendment.

[9:12:25 AM](#)

CHAIR MCGUIRE said she had considered a similar idea and asked that some general fund money come back into the discussion in the finance committee. The issue surrounds timing, and even if the general obligation bond passes, there will be a period of administrative work, so perhaps some general fund dollars will help move the project forward.

JOHN GLASS, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Safety, said the \$4.8 million allocated in 2006 for the design and site selection will run out by August if more money isn't provided.

[9:13:38 AM](#)

SENATOR GREEN suggested giving the finance committee the ability to rewrite the bill.

SENATOR BUNDE asked if the crime lab will be funded by 30-year tax-exempt bonds with 4 percent interest. It can be financed by putting money in long-term savings that earn 8 percent. How much money would have to be put into long-term savings and for how long so that it would pay for the bonds?

DEVON MITCHELL, Debt Manager, Department of Revenue, said it depends on the assumptions about returns. Generally the state's portfolios for long-term horizons, including the retirement fund and permanent fund, are expected to be about 8 percent. The borrowing market is very favorable. Treasuries of 20 and 30 years have been lower only once, so 4 percent is a reasonable expectation. He said the state would have to set aside something less than what it would borrow because of the expectation of higher returns. The borrowed money will amortize so there will be serial maturities throughout the 20-year life of the bond issue so the outstanding principle will diminish. "If you set money aside, you could spin out a portion of the principle each year as well, and so you might start off with a requirement for \$95 million, and then that would gradually go down to zero at

the same time the bond has matured." He can put a spreadsheet together, but it is not simple, he said.

[9:17:18 AM](#)

SENATOR BUNDE said he might not need more information, but the state would have to set aside \$95 million and it could be reduced over the 20-year period.

MR. MITCHELL said yes, or a lower static amount could be set aside for the entire time frame, and it can become cost neutral.

CHAIR MCGUIRE said voters may be asking about bonding when the state has a surplus.

[9:18:20 AM](#)

SENATOR BUNDE said he will vote against this bill even though he is supportive of a new crime lab. There is another way to get it and that is with cash. If bonds are used it will cost another \$10 million in the time value of money. He has heard from people in his district and not a single one has said they want to go into debt when there is cash on the table. This is not the way to get the crime lab. Another bill will be another year and another \$10 million if the bond doesn't pass. If SB 223 doesn't pass, the administration might just pay for it. He has little confidence that the legislature will put aside money in savings to achieve the arbitrage. In a few years the state will be in deficit. The people trying to balance the budget will look for ways to do that and take the money that was supposedly saved.

[9:21:01 AM](#)

CHAIR MCGUIRE said she agrees with much of what Senator Bunde said, and she encourages the administration to consider the general funds. There are times when it makes sense to borrow money, but one needs to have the discipline to pay it off. There is over \$350 million in outstanding G.O. debt now, and since the state has a surplus, it just shows how human nature is. We want what we want. She will support the bill because she believes in the crime lab. It is critical for the state to house the DNA and other evidence of very serious crimes. The current crime lab is a disaster waiting to happen, she opined.

[9:22:28 AM](#)

SENATOR STEVENS moved SB 223 from committee with individual recommendations and attached fiscal note(s).

SENATOR BUNDE objected.

A roll call vote was called. Senators McGuire, Green, and Stevens voted yes, and Senator Bunde voted no. Therefore, SB 223 passed out of committee.

SB 185-SEX OFFENDER/CHILD KIDNAPPER REGISTRATION

CHAIR MCGUIRE announced the consideration of SB 185.

[9:23:11 AM](#)

SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI, Alaska State Legislature, said SB 185 requires sex offenders to register their email addresses and other internet identifiers. It will keep Alaska at the forefront of the battle against sexual predators by updating the sex offender registry list. Alaska has one of the highest usages of the internet in the country, but it is a way for predators to enter our homes in search of children who may think nothing of spending hours chatting with strangers. A child may be chatting with a sexual predator, and there is currently no way to know. This would give law enforcement a tool to keep track of the activities of convicted sexual predators, and to catch and punish them when they break the law. This will put Alaska at the forefront of the battle against sexual predators. Three states are already doing it, and 17 states are considering it. The Surviving Parents Coalition, Alaska Department of Public Safety, Anchorage Police Department, Alaska Internet Crimes against Children Taskforce, and Alaska Peace Officers Association all support SB 185.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said he intended to make the email register public, and now he has concerns. The Department of Public Safety has requested it not be public.

[9:26:15 AM](#)

CHAIR MCGUIRE said she appreciates the bill and she has a bill that might merge with SB 185. It is a great idea. She asked about the problem of people owning multiple email addresses.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said there have been questions about combating this when someone can have 15 email addresses. But a person will have to register all addresses. It is difficult, but there are some complex investigatory tactics to catch internet predators. This will assist in catching them.

SENATOR BUNDE said this is a goal of any parent, but he asked how it will work.

[9:28:25 AM](#)

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said there different ways to do it. If the information is made public, any parent can do a search if he or she has suspicion. If it is not made public, a parent can call and ask if a particular email address is owned by a sexual predator. Currently a person can see where every sexual predator lives in the state. The way the bill is written, the name would not now pop up; a person would have to call the DPS and ask.

[9:29:51 AM](#)

SENATOR BUNDE said it will still be public because a person can call and ask about a specific email.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said yes.

CHAIR MCGUIRE said an amendment will be offered that represents "that tension between wanting parents to have that information to know - to be able to call -- but having it public, the concern is that other sex predators will then have access to other sex predators' email addresses. And there's a whole subcultural thing about that."

SENATOR BUNDE said, "We don't need internet bathhouses."

CHAIR MCGUIRE said, "Exactly." The middle ground may be that the list is confidential, but a parent can call and find out.

[9:31:02 AM](#)

SENATOR STEVENS asked if the sponsor is saying this could be a tool for internet providers and internet security firms that could block such emails from children.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said groups like Facebook and MySpace are now setting parameters, and the goal is that those types of sites can coordinate with DPS.

SENATOR STEVENS said it sounds like a person will be able to actually block information coming into a home computer.

[9:32:28 AM](#)

SENATOR BUNDE noted that hard drives keep information so that if a predator was investigated and erased information, he would still have addresses in his computer.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said the information found on people's computers is pretty amazing. That technology is available.

KATHY MONFREDA, Chief, Criminal Records and Identification Bureau, Department of Public Safety (DPS), said she manages the sex offender registry. DPS is supportive, but the issue of making the list public is not crystal clear - "that's our one concern." The electronic addresses should not be public but they should be available to law enforcement. The federal Adam Walsh Act [2006] and the "Sex Offender Registration Notification Act" addresses a lot of these issues. The federal government has set up the "SMART Office", which stands for Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking sex offenders. The Adam Walsh Act requires the state to collect electronic addresses. The proposed guidelines will be finalized soon, and electronic addresses will not be on a public website. Software is being developed for the states so that the public can enter any email address and it will query the database for the entire country. There is no guarantee that a particular address isn't an offender just because it isn't on the list.

[9:35:53 AM](#)

SENATOR STEVENS asked why it should not be made public.

MS. MONFREDA said she has two concerns. A public list will allow predators to communicate with each other, and it could promote vigilantism. If the predators communicate, they could transmit illegal information back and forth. The government would be giving a means to these offenders to communicate.

SENATOR GREEN asked, "Haven't we already passed that by the release of information that's available about their residence, their description, their vehicle?"

MS. MONFREDA said current law covers addresses, not email addresses. She wants that clarified.

SENATOR GREEN asked if it is already public.

MS. MONFREDA repeated her answer.

SENATOR GREEN said she doesn't "see the difference in an address and the other things available." She has never looked into it, but people have told her that a sex offender lives down the street, "and I recognize the picture. To me we've already opened that door and gone in. I don't know how we turned back, because there's certainly ample opportunity for contact to be made, currently, if we're furnishing an address. Is there not currently a picture?"

MS. MONFREDA said, "Yes, of course."

9:38:50 AM

CHAIR MCGUIRE said the identity of the sex offenders is already made known through the registry, so it is not a matter of that being made public "and how they might feel." But by providing their email addresses, "are we actually assisting them in reaching out to other offenders?" She questioned the likelihood of an offender getting the physical address of another and visiting each other to share child pornography. It is far easier to get on the internet to invite a person into a chat room to share that information.

SENATOR GREEN asked, "That's a bad thing?" She said she shouldn't have said that, but there is ample opportunity for people "who are so inclined" to be in touch with each other. She is not sold on this. "I was shocked when we first allowed all the information to go out and be public." She was surprised at how much was available. "That's another penalty onto, perhaps, a served penalty." Regardless of how distasteful it is, "I don't see why we would suddenly restrict the information."

MS. MONFREDA said the concern is the convenience of being able to communicate instantly electronically.

DAVID SCHADE, Director, Division of Statewide Services, DPS, said Ms. Monfreda has communicated everything.

9:41:36 AM

RON TIDLER, Sergeant, Anchorage Police Department, said the Alaska ICAC [Internet Crimes Against Children] Task Force supports SB 185 with the same concerns as Ms. Monfreda.

CHAIR MCGUIRE asked him to address Senator Green's question of why excluding sex offender email addresses is important to public safety.

MR. TIDLER said, as stated before, the ability for these offenders to get together in their own private chat rooms is a concern. There is also the concern of the public having access to this list of sex offenders and sending anonymous harassing emails. For law enforcement, having the list of the email addresses of sex offenders will assist in investigations.

SENATOR GREEN asked the success rate of registration, and if the information is kept up to date. Under current law, are the

offender registrations 100 percent effective or what? Do you always find people who have not registered?

[9:44:27 AM](#)

MS. MONFREDA said about 90 percent of offenders are considered compliant. Noncompliant offender lists are given to law enforcement to try to track them down.

SENATOR GREEN asked if any sex offender must register.

MS. MONFREDA said the law requiring registration is specific.

SENATOR GREEN asked how the state follows up on those not registered.

MS. MONFREDA said a website posts the compliant and noncompliant offenders. Law enforcement seeks out noncompliant offenders using their last known address.

SENATOR GREEN asked, "Regardless of whether they have actually filled out the paperwork and registered, you place their name on the offender list?"

[9:46:16 AM](#)

MS. MONFREDA said noncompliant convicted sex offenders will be shown on the website as such.

SENATOR STEVENS noted the two reasons for not making the email address list public: it will give predators a chat room, and it may encourage vigilantism. One officer said these people may get harassing emails. He said he gets a lot of harassing emails of a political nature. "So what? So what if a parent sends a harassing email to a known predator?"

[9:47:24 AM](#)

MS. MONFREDA said it will impact law enforcement agencies when sex offenders file complaints for harassment.

SENATOR STEVENS said he is not sure that harassing emails is that bad.

MS. MONFREDA said it is illegal.

[9:48:08 AM](#)

CHAIR MCGUIRE said there are two amendments, and Amendment 1 is the matter of the list being public or not. The DPS feels that publishing the list would assist sexual predators in networking.

The committee took an at-ease from [9:49:16 AM](#) until [9:49:58 AM](#).

CHAIR MCGUIRE said the bill, if amended, will still require the DPS to collect email addresses, but they will be confidential and not on a website. Parents can call and find out if an email is on the list, but it won't be open to other sex offenders.

SENATOR BUNDE said he is inclined to support the amendment. If the state provides an opportunity for illegal harassment, "I can see clever attorneys suing the state on behalf of these people."

SENATOR GREEN asked if such lawsuits would be against the state.

SENATOR BUNDE said yes -- if the state provided the lists.

SENATOR GREEN said she questions that. "I don't think the state's the party to this." The harasser would be sued.

[9:52:06 AM](#)

CHAIR MCGUIRE said she dealt with a case of a polar bear mauling, and just because it was on state land...

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said his initial intent was to make the list public, and he never thought about it being a way for sex offenders to share child pornography. People in DPS and across the nation recommend against a public list. He said he is open. Line 8 refers to a residence address, and that is requested by the department so that work email addresses aren't included. That is probably good -- so people don't harass employers.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said people have work emails, and "my understanding is that that change ... will limit it to just people's residence addresses."

SENATOR GREEN asked if it refers to their email access at the place of work.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said right now the bill requires registering an address, "so just to clear up any confusion, because fast food restaurants -- things like that -- they may employ sex offenders. And I don't think when you go on a sex offender list anyone wants their small business or large business showing up on the sex offender list." He doesn't think people want work emails to show up, and that is appropriate.

[9:54:43 AM](#)

SENATOR GREEN asked, "Isn't the activity we're trying to stop already illegal?"

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said it is not.

SENATOR GREEN asked about pornographic material.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said child pornography is illegal. This bill will require sexual predators to register their email addresses. An offender could be having a chat with a 14-year-old, posing as a 14-year-old himself, and that is legal as long as there is no enticement.

CHAIR MCGUIRE said it is just one other layer. There will be offenders using an email address without registering. There are people registering to addresses that aren't theirs. There are all kinds of things that can happen, but the bill addresses one more layer to get information about an individual.

SENATOR BUNDE said to remember that enticement of children is not a one-time incident. There is a long courting process. When someone is emailing with a child, he may not be explicit at that point, but it could be a process.

[9:56:43 AM](#)

SENATOR GREEN asked if this makes it illegal for a sex offender to communicate with an unknown person.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said it does not, it only requires them to register their email address.

SENATOR GREEN noted that it would take an intervener, like a parent, to call the troopers.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said yes.

SENATOR GREEN asked how often will that really happen.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said many parents take active rolls, and should, in their children's email communications.

[9:57:36 AM](#)

CHAIR MCGUIRE said it will play out the way it does now. Mothers will notice sex offenders and share the information with other mothers, and they will ask who their child is talking to. It is no different than being cleared to play with someone. Calling DPS will be another tool for a parent, she explained.

SENATOR STEVENS said he likes the second paragraph of the sponsor statement. "I think what [that paragraph] says is if this becomes a tool, there will be internet security firms that can either block children from getting these messages or it could warn parents that their children are getting messages from someone they shouldn't be getting it from." By taking out the public aspect, will that advantage be voided?

9:59:03 AM

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said that is a good question. This is a first step. But the information won't be private; it is just not on an open website. The DPS could still have an arrangement with MySpace or Facebook to provide such information.

SENATOR STEVENS sees a disadvantage in not making the list public.

SENATOR BUNDE noted that if this amendment passes, a parent could contact the DPS about an email address.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said it is not his amendment. His concern is the language that says the information is confidential and not subject to public disclosure. He has some of the same questions. Maybe an attorney can clarify it. He asked if parents can still get that information and share it with internet providers and security firms.

SENATOR BUNDE said a responsible company should be able to prevent those registered emails from its service.

10:01:58 AM

ANNE CARPENETI, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Alaska Department of Law, said the bill requires sex offenders to register email addresses and other internet identifier information, and it makes it illegal to fail to register. Law enforcement doesn't want to create an internet chat room for exchanging child pornography, because the information is so easy to get. The intent of the amendment is to not do that, but keep it available to law enforcement. So "confidential" might not be the right word, because the information should be available to parents. A sex offender residential address list benefits a neighborhood, but the internet is nationwide.

10:04:24 AM

SENATOR GREEN asked if there is somewhere else in the statute that provides for the descriptions or the qualifications of the

person who's requesting the information. It doesn't say parent or law abiding citizens. "This too could be the other predator."

MS. CARPENETI said she thinks there are regulations in terms of people asking for information.

CHAIR MCGUIRE said she will set aside SB 185 to make sure it is crafted as well as it could be.

MS. MONFREDA said she agrees that the word "confidential" may create a problem, but the SMART office intends to create a national address database for parents and internet companies.

CHAIR MCGUIRE asked her to look at Amendment 1 before Tuesday to make sure the bill accomplishes its goal.

CHAIR MCGUIRE withdrew Amendment 1 and set SB 185 aside.

SB 77-USING UNION DUES FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

[10:06:48 AM](#)

CHAIR MCGUIRE announced the consideration of SB 77.

SENATOR BUNDE said SB 77 is a simple bill that provides freedom and opportunity. It forbids the unauthorized use of agency fees for political purposes. It is not a small issue; it is a freedom-of-choice issue. In the last ten years, unions in Alaska have contributed over \$4 million to political campaigns, which they have the right to do. He described what an agency fee is: When he worked at the university, there was a union that charged an agency fee of \$400 or \$500 per year, and if he wanted to be a member of the union, the dues were an additional \$10, so the vast bulk of money was the agency fee. Currently, if a member of a union is unhappy with the political activities of that union, there is a laborious process to get back the agency portion of their fee. This bill allows a union member to opt in or opt out.

[10:09:42 AM](#)

SENATOR BUNDE said such things slip by in people's busy lives, so it would be fairer to give people a more conscious choice by requiring them to opt in, rather than having them opt out after the fact. We should not attempt to limit political speech of unions, but the bill provides more choice for those who pay agency fees to be part of a political activity.

[10:10:55 AM](#)

SENATOR STEVENS said he agrees with Senator Bunde. He has seen his agency fees used in opposition to him. The unions tend to support leftwing candidates, so a conservative person probably doesn't think it is right to use money for a left-leaning candidate. It makes sense for people to opt in or out.

SENATOR BUNDE moved SB 77 from committee with individual recommendations and attached fiscal note(s). There being no objection, the motion carried.

There being no further business to come before the committee, Chair McGuire adjourned the meeting at [10:12:33 AM](#).