

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE RESOURCES STANDING COMMITTEE

March 19, 2012

3:32 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Joe Paskvan, Co-Chair
Senator Thomas Wagoner, Co-Chair
Senator Bill Wielechowski, Vice Chair
Senator Lesil McGuire
Senator Hollis French
Senator Gary Stevens

MEMBERS ABSENT

Senator Bert Stedman

OTHER LEGISLATORS PRESENT

Senator Cathy Giessel
Senator Joe Thomas
Representative Charisse Millett

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE BILL NO. 159

"An Act establishing the Susitna State Forest; and providing for an effective date."

- MOVED CSSB 159(RES) OUT OF COMMITTEE

SENATE BILL NO. 215

"An Act requiring the Alaska Gasline Development Corporation to construct a natural gas pipeline to deliver Cook Inlet natural gas to Fairbanks and other communities between Cook Inlet and Fairbanks that do not have access to a natural gas pipeline."

- HEARD & HELD

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 29

Urging the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, to plug legacy wells properly and to reclaim the legacy well sites as soon as possible in order to protect the environment in the Arctic region.

- MOVED SCS HJR 29(RES) OUT OF COMMITTEE

PREVIOUS COMMITTEE ACTION

BILL: SB 159

SHORT TITLE: SUSITNA STATE FOREST

SPONSOR(s): SENATOR(s) MENARD

01/17/12	(S)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/17/12	(S)	RES, FIN
03/12/12	(S)	RES AT 3:30 PM BUTROVICH 205
03/12/12	(S)	Heard & Held
03/12/12	(S)	MINUTE(RES)
03/14/12	(S)	RES AT 3:30 PM BUTROVICH 205
03/14/12	(S)	Heard & Held
03/14/12	(S)	MINUTE(RES)
03/16/12	(S)	RES AT 3:30 PM BUTROVICH 205
03/16/12	(S)	Scheduled But Not Heard
03/19/12	(S)	RES AT 3:30 PM BUTROVICH 205

BILL: SB 215

SHORT TITLE: GASLINE DEV. CORP: IN-STATE GAS PIPELINE

SPONSOR(s): SENATOR(s) THOMAS

02/21/12	(S)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
02/21/12	(S)	RES, FIN
03/19/12	(S)	RES AT 3:30 PM BUTROVICH 205

BILL: HJR 29

SHORT TITLE: BLM LEGACY OIL WELL CLEAN UP

SPONSOR(s): REPRESENTATIVE(s) MILLETT

01/17/12	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/17/12	(H)	RES
02/08/12	(H)	RES AT 1:00 PM BARNES 124
02/08/12	(H)	Heard & Held
02/08/12	(H)	MINUTE(RES)
02/17/12	(H)	RES AT 1:00 PM BARNES 124
02/17/12	(H)	Moved Out of Committee
02/17/12	(H)	MINUTE(RES)
02/20/12	(H)	RES RPT 8DP 1AM
02/20/12	(H)	DP: HERRON, P.WILSON, GARDNER, FOSTER, MUNOZ, DICK, SEATON, FEIGE
02/20/12	(H)	AM: KAWASAKI
03/02/12	(H)	TRANSMITTED TO (S)
03/02/12	(H)	VERSION: HJR 29
03/05/12	(S)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
03/05/12	(S)	RES

03/19/12

(S)

RES AT 3:30 PM BUTROVICH 205

WITNESS REGISTER

SENATOR LINDA MENARD
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Sponsor of SB 159.

MICHAEL ROVITO, Staff
Senator Linda Menard
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Explained the committee substitute for SB 159 for the sponsor.

SENATOR JOE THOMAS
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Sponsor of SB 215.

GRIER HOPKINS, Staff
Senator Joe Thomas
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Answered question on SB 215 for the sponsor.

RICHARD GREEN, representing himself
Fairbanks, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Commented on high energy prices in Fairbanks.

JIM SACKETT, CEO/President
Toghotthele Corporation
Nenana, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Supported SB 215.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARISSE MILLETT
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Sponsor of HJR 29.

CARL PORTMAN, Deputy Director
Resource Development Council (RDC)
Anchorage, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Supported HJR 29.

CATHY FOERSTER, Chair
Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC)
Anchorage, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Supported HJR 29.

DAVID THERIAULT
Alaska Conservation Alliance
Anchorage, AK

POSITION STATEMENT: Supported HJR 29.

ACTION NARRATIVE

[3:32:18 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR JOE PASKVAN called the Senate Resources Standing Committee meeting to order at 3:32 p.m. Present at the call to order were Senators McGuire, French, Wielechowski, Stevens, Co-Chair Paskvan and Co-Chair Wagoner.

SB 159-SUSITNA STATE FOREST

[3:32:51 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR WAGONER announced SB 159 to be up for consideration.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN moved to adopt CSSB 159(), labeled 27-LS1179\D, for purposes of discussion.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER objected for discussion purposes.

SENATOR LINDA MENARD, Alaska State Legislature, sponsor of SB 159, said the committee substitute (CS) makes two changes: it exempts private inholdings that lie within the proposed forest boundaries, therefore excluding them from being included in the forest. Secondly, the CS adds intent language that Senator Stedman wanted. She said the exclusions and all the legal land descriptions in the CS had been double-checked by the Division of Forestry and the Division of Land, Mining and Water, and both have approved.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER noted Senator Giessel, Senator Thomas and Representative Millett in the audience.

SENATOR FRENCH asked if section 2 on page 31 was new.

[3:35:17 PM](#)

SENATOR MENARD answered yes; it was the amendment Senator Stedman requested.

[3:35:33 PM](#)

MICHAEL ROVITO, staff to Senator Linda Menard, Alaska State Legislature, explained that Senator Stedman wanted the intent language in SB 159 urging the Governor to put more of the Tongass State Forest into state ownership.

SENATOR FRENCH said that lines 24 and 25 ask the governor to work to amend the Alaska Statehood Act, and asked if that had ever been done.

MR. ROVITO said he couldn't answer that and would have to check it out.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER remarked that the federal government can do anything it wants to the Alaska Statehood Act and why couldn't the state do it, too.

SENATOR MENARD reminded them that last week they met with Representative Don Young who also spoke about his frustration with Tongass lands.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER found no further questions and withdrew his objection.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN moved to report CSSB 159(RES) from committee to the next committee of referral with individual recommendations and attached fiscal note. There were no objections and it was so ordered.

[3:37:59 PM](#)

At ease from 3:37 to 3:40 p.m.

SB 215-GASLINE DEV. CORP: IN-STATE GAS PIPELINE

[3:40:13 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN announced SB 215 to be up for consideration [version 27-LS1392\M was before the committee].

[3:40:27 PM](#)

SENATOR JOE THOMAS, Alaska State Legislature, sponsor of SB 215, said they had studied these routes for a long time, particularly the one between the Interior and the existing infrastructure north of Cook Inlet. When he was first elected, he drove the route from Prudhoe Bay into Fairbanks; the Alaska Stand Alone Pipeline (ASAP) and the Alaska Natural Gas Development Authority (ANGDA) had also studied that route, and they all identified the

southern route using the Parks Highway as the most preferred route to move gas into the Interior. It could serve as a spur for the AGIA line, as well.

SENATOR THOMAS said that wells are now being drilled in Cook Inlet that could have as much as 19 tcf of gas, and any market for Cook Inlet gas would increase the economics for that particular route. It is the shortest route from existing infrastructure to the Interior of Alaska and could connect up with a line from the North Slope in the future. The overall price tag of a smaller line is smaller and they will know by fall how much gas is in Cook Inlet.

He said as the ASAP pipeline moves forward, it seems reasonable to build the southern section first, as that portion would be used regardless of the AGIA line or another other line that goes into use.

SENATOR THOMAS said SB 215 does not stop the in-state line; it's just the first half of it; it could easily be extended onto the North Slope at any time. The southern portion will also increase the opportunity for Interior gas exploration and development of the Interior basins that have been known and explored to some degree for decades. This route would also reduce costs of other natural resource development in the Southcentral, Upper Kuskokwim and Interior regions of the state.

He said that people always talk about public/private partnership and there is probably an opportunity to extend this line off towards the Donlin Creek Mine that has been talking about building its own line. It goes through some very realistic mining area to the west of the Susitna River.

SENATOR THOMAS said it is past the time to continue studying pipelines and roads to enhance development of Alaska's resources and build something. This pipeline from the North Slope has been studied since 1959. SB 215 is part of a long-term affordable energy solution for Interior Alaska and benefits other areas that could use natural gas in the future.

He added that realistically, the southern end of the pipeline should have a dramatic reduction in the cost per mile as the materials, pipe, all the equipment, gravel and supplies would be delivered by rail and/or paved road, a much different cost per mile compared to the northern line.

[3:46:04 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR WAGONER said he might add one other thing to his presentation: if this pipeline is built it enhances the ability to export gas if it is found in the Interior in such places like the Nenana Basin. The pipeline runs both ways.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI, co-sponsor of SB 215, said he thought this was a great bill. This bill helps Fairbanks, because having a pipe to put gas in will increase exploration. He asked what size he anticipated the line would be.

SENATOR THOMAS replied either 20 inches or 24 inches based on ANGDA and ASAP studies and what Enstar has said.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI asked if that would carry 500 mmcf.

SENATOR THOMAS answered yes.

SENATOR STEVENS asked for an idea of the distance of the southern portion and how much it would cost compared to the northern portion.

SENATOR THOMAS replied that the line would be about 350 to 365 miles long. The AGIA spur to Anchorage would be 365 miles, but just getting to Fairbanks with existing infrastructure is about 335 miles. The figures at this point in time are not necessarily refined and are more of an average cost per mile based on the entire 720 miles of the pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Mile 39 by Wasilla. About \$1.3 billion to \$2 billion of the costs on the northern end are for compressor stations and a conditioning plant, but those numbers could be refined more into the \$1.25 billion range.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER said Cook Inlet gas is really good and doesn't need a conditioning plant. That is a huge savings versus North Slope gas to Fairbanks.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN remarked that a straddle plant wouldn't be needed either.

[3:51:56 PM](#)

GRIER HOPKINS, staff to Senator Joe Thomas, Alaska State Legislature, said the 1.84 billion gas treatment facility on the North Slope could be taken off the books, too, and the pipeline from the North Slope to Dunbar - at least until a later date if a pipeline gets built the rest of the way up. The Fairbanks straddle plant was estimated to cost \$280 million - and all

those costs would not have to come into play right now, especially the gas treatment plant and the straddle facility.

Regarding Senator French's question, Mr. Hopkins said the Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (AGDC) recently published a preliminary distribution report for the Fairbanks area and it came in at about 60 mmcf/day for a total of 20 bcf/year, and that could be supplied by a 12 inch line. But if the second half of the line is built from the North Slope, it would make sense to build a 20 inch line. He explained that the 60 mmcf represents a 25 percent increase for the Cook Inlet market. All the gas would not be available for use immediately; it would take about 10 years to get the project completed.

[3:54:11 PM](#)

MR. HOPKINS said even if gas is delivered at today's cost (\$23 mmcf), Fairbanks would save \$114 million/year. Bringing a sizeable amount of gas to Fairbanks would also help air quality.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN said this committee should keep in mind that the construction of pipeline coming from the Kenai going to Southcentral heading north from Big Lake to Interior Alaska would create an energy distribution system with storage in place. A significant portion of the Alaska's population would be on this energy distribution system. And he felt that there should be an export of natural gas to Alaskans in the Interior before Alaska's resources are sent overseas.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN said public testimony would be officially opened at a later date, but Mr. Green had come down from Fairbanks to testify.

[3:58:15 PM](#)

RICHARD GREEN, representing himself, Fairbanks, AK, said he just paid his fuel bill and thought it was a good time to testify since he was already in Juneau. People in Fairbanks appreciated the due diligence they are doing in Juneau, but Fairbanks needs some energy relief, he said. He manages a large lumber yard there and the utility bills "would knock your socks off." Personally, he has a five-star plus energy house and his energy bills are high there, too. It's time to do something.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER asked what his five-star house is costing to heat.

MR. GREEN answered that his 3,000 sq. ft. house uses 5.3 gallons of fuel a day or about 2,000 gallons a year at \$4 or \$5 a gallon.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN said to purchase 1,000 gallons of fuel at \$4 a gallon would cost \$4,000. To get the comparable btus with natural gas under current Southcentral pricing would be a little under \$1,400.

[4:01:58 PM](#)

JIM SACKETT, CEO/President, Toghoththele Corporation, Nenana, AK, supported SB 215. A mechanism is needed to move energy to or from Interior Alaska and that is what SB 215 does. They all know what the reasons are.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN thanked Mr. Sackett and said official public testimony would happen very soon. [SB 215 was held in committee.]

[4:03:26 PM](#)

At ease from 4:03 to 4:05 p.m.

HJR 29-BLM LEGACY OIL WELL CLEAN UP

[4:05:07 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR WAGONER announced consideration of HJR 29.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN moved to bring HJR 29 before the committee for discussion.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER objected for discussion purposes.

[4:05:45 PM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE CHARISSE MILLETT, Alaska State Legislature, sponsor of HJR 29, explained that this issue was brought forward to her by someone who interned with the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC) and inventoried legacy wells that were drilled between 1944 and 1981 by the US Navy and the US Geological Survey (USGS). These wells were drilled when there wasn't any way to plug and abandon a well and there weren't any regulations. There are 136 wells spread all over the National Petroleum Reserve (NPR-A) and they are all in various stages of decay. Some of them are unplugged, some are full of diesel and some have shacks with barrels of diesel in them. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has plugged seven wells; 42 wells are still in violation of AOGCC rules.

The state has asked the BLM to come up and clean the wells, but their plan is about one well a year. These wells pose a risk not only to the pristine environment of the Arctic, but just as a risk to the ecosystem. The last survey of the wells was done in 2007.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said three wells have been lost due to coast line erosion; they're just missing. Three others can't be found due to the terrain of the North Slope, its permafrost and snow flow; some wells are wide open up there in lakes with no casing. One is called the "whistling well;" the reason is because natural gas is escaping from it and has been escaping for the last 50 years.

As the state fights to open ANWR, these wells are being used on environmentalist websites saying they are oil company wells. They aren't! They have been told that 17 of the wells are being used to monitor climate change, but they don't know how they are cased, if diesel is still present or if they really are monitoring climate change. It's a disgrace to Alaskans to allow the federal government to treat our land this way.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said she met with the BLM in Anchorage twice and with the BLM and Department of Interior (DOI) twice in Washington, D.C. (DC) and was told both times thanks for coming, but we don't have any money.

[4:10:52 PM](#)

She related further that a land conveyance was done between the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and the North Slope Borough and the federal government that transferred 33 wells. The federal government has now said in that conveyance that responsibility for abandoning and plugging those wells lies with the new land owner, which was not part of the agreement. And, ironically, the federal government has leased land in NPR-A, and the OCS for a total of \$9 billion. If a private company was doing this, the fines would be over \$40 billion.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said that Senator Murkowski brought the issue to Secretary Salazar's attention and he said they could plug three wells this year. With enough pressure and public exposure she thought the rest of those wells could be abandoned and plugged appropriately.

[4:13:37 PM](#)

CARL PORTMAN, Deputy Director, Resource Development Council (RDC), Anchorage, AK, supported HJR 29. Every member of the

House supported this resolution and joined in as co-sponsors. The DOI and other federal agencies require private companies to explore for and produce domestic energy and mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. And through laws, regulations and permitting, federal agencies have set a high bar to mitigate impacts to the environment. As a result, industry has been held to the highest standards. When violations or permitting requirements occur, companies are held responsible, often facing steep fines. However, in the case of lands in the federal Arctic, the government has not held itself to the same high standard.

Of the 130 legacy wells that were drilled, Mr. Portman said, only a handful of were properly plugged and reclaimed. The remaining wells are out of compliance with regulations adopted by the AOGCC. The federal government has been reminded repeatedly of its obligation to plug the legacy wells and reclaim sites, but the state cannot impose fines on the federal government. If it could, they would exceed \$8 billion and much more of the statute of limitations could be disregarded.

MR. PORTMAN said that HJR 29 points out the double standard and hypocrisy that exists in the federal government's permitting and regulation of resource development activities in Alaska. The resolution rightly urges the federal government to comply with the same laws and requirements it expects industry to follow. The federal government should lead by example and set an even higher standard for itself.

[4:16:52 PM](#)

CATHY FOERSTER, Chairman, Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC), Anchorage, AK, strongly supported HJR 29. She thanked the legislature and all others who have rallied around this issue in DC for our state. It is a subject that is near and dear to her heart. She presented a power point explaining that the federal government drilled the wells from 1944 to 1981 in northern Alaska called legacy wells. They are all on the western North Slope with geography and biology just like ANWR, but all are in an area called the National Petroleum Reserve instead of a national wildlife refuge.

[4:17:38 PM](#)

She said the BLM within the DOI is the agency that operates these wells that have has been out of compliance with Alaska regulation at one time or another and most of them still are today. Given the condition of most of these wells, review of the

applicable regulations would likely reveal that they are not even in compliance with the DOI's own regulations.

MS. FOERSTER said she didn't have enough time to go through all the wells, but she showed them pictures of the most troubling. One was of hundreds of rusting drums that had chemicals in them at one time. DOI doesn't have enough budget to clean up the mess; they can't pick up drums, but they have enough money to rent a helicopter, fly a bunch of people out there and to take pictures of it.

[4:20:29 PM](#)

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said her testimony was compelling and asked why not sue them.

MS. FOERSTER replied that the state can't trump the federal government and can't sue it either. She's been told the only thing she could do is embarrass them in the court of public opinion. "So, here we go."

She said the state BLM would like to clean this mess up, too, but their hands are tied by the meager budget the federal government gives them. It's against the rules to even ask for more money for this stuff. The feds have all that money from lease sales and she mentioned the renovation of the Mall and re-sodding. For the same money they could plug and abandon (P&A) all those wells.

MS. FOERSTER explained that in Alaska proper plugging and abandonment of wells is governed by Article 2 of AOGCC regulations. The purpose of properly plugging and abandonment includes: public safety, protection of the environment and protection of sources of drinking water; it includes sufficient down hole cement and plugs to insure that underground fluids cannot migrate. With very few exceptions, the 137 legacy wells do not comply with this requirement. She said several wells were left open to the surface and some were filled with diesel when the federal government left them.

[4:23:20 PM](#)

Proper P&A of wells require that all underground pipe be cut off five feet below ground level so that it cannot create an excavation hazard or become a problem during normal earth movement and with few exceptions, again, most of the wells don't comply. The oil industry gets blamed for situations in the picture. Proper P&A requires sufficient surface remediation so that the site blends in with the natural vegetation again within

a few seasons. Many of the legacy well sites are permanent eyesores littered with rotting wood, rusting metal and other debris. The few wells that have been re-vegetated have potentially more serious down-hole mechanical issues, because they are not secure.

MS. FOERSTER said delaying P&A has caused several wells to be lost and the BLM has taken them off their concern list since they can no longer find them, but out of sight and out of mind doesn't mean out of trouble. Postponing the abandonment of the remaining wells puts them at risk of being lost, as well.

[4:26:39 PM](#)

MS. FOERSTER said the state shouldn't have to force the federal government into compliance; they should provide adequate funding to bring these wells into compliance with both state and federal regulations, maybe from federal lease sale money.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN thanked her for the "awesome presentation" and asked a rough estimate of what it would cost to make 130 wells safe.

[4:28:27 PM](#)

MS. FOERSTER replied \$500 million-or less, but there are probably ways to do it cheaper. For example, oil companies have said if they get to lease the land they would plug and abandon them for free. Also, the BLM cleans up one or two wells a year and leaves, but a large part of the cost is mobilization and demobilization of the equipment. If they were to move that equipment up there and do more than one well at a time there would be enormous economies of scale.

SENATOR WIELECHOWSKI said he found it hard to believe that this is not a violation of some federal law. Have the state's attorneys looked at this?

MS. FOERSTER replied "yes we have, and no we can't." She even talked to the head of the EPA Crimes Division who assured her if it happened more than five years ago, the statute of limitations would apply. The EPA would love to help, but they can't figure out what to do.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN asked if Alaska spent the money to clean it up, could it attach or hold on to some federal royalty dollars.

MS. FOERSTER replied that the Attorney General hadn't offered that as a solution.

[4:31:29 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR WAGONER opened public testimony.

[4:31:32 PM](#)

DAVID THERIAULT, Alaska Conservation Alliance, Anchorage, AK, supported HJR 29. He said they knew very little about this issue before Representative Millett's office approached them about it. Ms. Foerster's presentation was very persuasive. Their concern is to protect the environment and health, but they also want to see consistent rules consistently applied for both private and government entities.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER said maybe his group could contact other conservation groups to get them involved in putting some pressure on the federal government.

MR. THERIAULT responded that the conservation community is learning about it now and starting to talk about it with some of the national organizations and they all want to solve this problem one way or another.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER, finding no further comments, closed public testimony.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER offered Amendment 1.

27-LS1208\A.1
Nauman
3/17/12

AMENDMENT 1

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR WAGONER

Page 1, line 3, following "region":

Insert "; and urging the Office of the Governor to increase nationwide awareness about legacy wells and well sites"

Page 2, line 24, following "region":

Insert "; and be it
FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Office of the Governor to disseminate information through

appropriate national news outlets and by other available means to increase awareness nationwide of the dangerous conditions of the legacy wells and legacy well sites in the state and the federal government's failure to plug the legacy wells properly and reclaim the legacy well sites"

CO-CHAIR WAGONER explained that at the time when the legislature was given a doubling of their office accounts, he refused to accept his, but he was pursuing diverting that money to this cause. The amendment asks the governor and his office to become involved in this resolution process and get them to buy PR in certain newspapers, and maybe use a photo array of properly abandoned wells in Alaska. He thought it would have a major effect on what the feds would be able to do to answer this problem.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN asked the bill sponsor's thoughts on the amendment.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLETT said she welcomed the amendment. Her staff found that a full page black and white ad in the Washington Post would cost \$54,000 to \$110,000.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER said if they can't get the money together to use newsprint, they could use the Internet and send emails to every conservation club in the United States.

[4:37:35 PM](#)

SENATOR FRENCH said it looks like the language is designed to coax the governor and not use a "shall" or "must," so a fiscal note could be avoided, and he thought that was a good idea.

CO-CHAIR WAGONER found no objections to Amendment 1 and announced that it was adopted.

CO-CHAIR PASKVAN moved to report HJR 29 as amended from committee with individual recommendations and no attached fiscal note. There were no objections and SCS HJR 29(RES) moved from committee.

[4:39:03 PM](#)

There being no further business to come before the committee, Co-Chair Wagoner adjourned the Senate Resources Standing Committee meeting at 4:39 p.m.