

**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS STANDING COMMITTEE**

April 7, 2015

8:02 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Representative Bob Lynn, Chair
Representative Wes Keller, Vice Chair
Representative David Talerico
Representative Liz Vazquez
Representative Louise Stutes
Representative Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins

MEMBERS ABSENT

Representative Max Gruenberg

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

HOUSE BILL NO. 77

"An Act relating to training regarding disabilities for police officers, probation officers, parole officers, correctional officers, and village public safety officers; relating to guidelines for drivers when encountering or being stopped by a peace officer; relating to driver's license examinations; and relating to a voluntary disability designation on a state identification card and a driver's license."

- MOVED CSHB 77(STA) OUT OF COMMITTEE

HOUSE BILL NO. 173

"An Act relating to the registration of leased motor vehicles; and providing for an effective date."

- HEARD & HELD

HOUSE BILL NO. 55

"An Act relating to compensation for wrongful conviction and imprisonment."

- MOVED HB 55 OUT OF COMMITTEE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the constitutional budget reserve fund.

- MOVED HJR 19 OUT OF COMMITTEE

PREVIOUS COMMITTEE ACTION

BILL: HB 77

SHORT TITLE: DISABILITY:ID/LICENSE AND TRAINING RQMTS.

SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S) THOMPSON

01/23/15 (H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/23/15 (H) STA, FIN
03/24/15 (H) STA AT 8:00 AM CAPITOL 106
03/24/15 (H) Heard & Held
03/24/15 (H) MINUTE(STA)
04/02/15 (H) STA AT 8:00 AM CAPITOL 106
04/02/15 (H) -- MEETING CANCELED --
04/07/15 (H) STA AT 8:00 AM CAPITOL 106

BILL: HB 173

SHORT TITLE: REGISTRATION OF LEASED VEHICLES

SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S) KREISS-TOMKINS

04/01/15 (H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
04/01/15 (H) STA
04/07/15 (H) STA AT 8:00 AM CAPITOL 106

BILL: HB 55

SHORT TITLE: COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTION

SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S) KAWASAKI

01/21/15 (H) PREFILE RELEASED 1/16/15
01/21/15 (H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/21/15 (H) STA, JUD, FIN
04/07/15 (H) STA AT 8:00 AM CAPITOL 106

BILL: HJR 19

SHORT TITLE: CONST. AM: APPROPRIATIONS FROM CBR

SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S) REINBOLD

03/20/15 (H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
03/20/15 (H) STA, JUD, FIN
04/07/15 (H) STA AT 8:00 AM CAPITOL 106

WITNESS REGISTER

REPRESENTATIVE STEVE THOMPSON
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: As prime sponsor, presented HB 77.

JANE PIERSON, Staff
Representative Steve Thompson
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Provided a sectional analysis of HB 77 on behalf of Representative Thompson, prime sponsor.

BERETT WILBER, Staff
Representative Kreiss-Tomkins
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Answered questions during the hearing on HB 173, on behalf of Representative Kreiss-Tomkins, prime sponsor.

AMY ERICKSON, Director
Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
Department of Administration (DOA)
Anchorage, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Responded to questions during the hearing on HB 173.

REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT KAWASAKI
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: As prime sponsor, presented HB 55.

REILY LEONARD, Staff
Representative Scott Kawasaki
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Answered questions during the hearing on HB 55, on behalf of Representative Kawasaki, prime sponsor.

KATHLEEN A. FREDERICK, Chief Administrative Law Judge
Anchorage Office
Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH)
Department of Administration (DOA)
Anchorage, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Offered information regarding the lack of a fiscal note during the hearing on HB 55.

BILL OBERLY, Executive Director
Alaska Innocence Project (AIP)
Anchorage, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Testified during the hearing on HB 55.

REPRESENTATIVE LAURA REINBOLD
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: As prime sponsor, presented HJR 19.

ACTION NARRATIVE

[8:02:57 AM](#)

CHAIR BOB LYNN called the House State Affairs Standing Committee meeting to order at 8:02 a.m. Representatives Keller, Stutes, Vazquez, Kreiss-Tomkins, and Lynn were present at the call to order. Representative Talerico arrived as the meeting was in progress.

HB 77-DISABILITY:ID/LICENSE AND TRAINING RQMTS.

[8:03:23 AM](#)

CHAIR LYNN announced that the first order of business was HOUSE BILL NO. 77, "An Act relating to training regarding disabilities for police officers, probation officers, parole officers, correctional officers, and village public safety officers; relating to guidelines for drivers when encountering or being stopped by a peace officer; relating to driver's license examinations; and relating to a voluntary disability designation on a state identification card and a driver's license."

[8:03:59 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE STEVE THOMPSON, Alaska State Legislature, as prime sponsor, presented HB 77. He relayed that a committee substitute was available that would remove the provisions in Section 1 of the bill, which would instead be established in regulations.

[8:04:35 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER moved to adopt the proposed committee substitute (CS) for HB 77, Version 29-LS0072\H, Martin, 3/26/15, as a work draft. There being no objection, Version H was before the committee.

[8:04:55 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON explained that the Alaska Police Standards Council was currently working on a training component, and the regulations should be adopted by July 1, 2015. The regulations would include a disability training component, which the sponsor said he believed would be better placed in regulation than in statute.

[8:05:25 AM](#)

JANE PIERSON, Staff, Representative Steve Thompson, Alaska State Legislature, on behalf of Representative Thompson, prime sponsor, said Section 1 of Version H would provide for a voluntary and discreet designation on a State of Alaska identification (ID) or driver's license indicating that the card holder had a disability. [Section 2] would require the manual be published by the Division of Motor Vehicles to include "the duties and responsibilities of drivers when encountering or being stopped by a peace officer." [Section 3] would require that the knowledge of those duties and responsibilities be tested as part of the driver examination.

[8:06:21 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE VAZQUEZ opined that learning the proper protocol when stopped by a police officer was important for all people, disabled or not.

MS. PIERSON remarked that while talking about the bill, the sponsor's office realized that "none of us really knew" that protocol.

CHAIR LYNN noted there were people available on line to answer questions.

[8:07:53 AM](#)

The committee took a brief at-ease at 8:08 a.m.

[8:08:23 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER moved to report CSHB 77, Version 29-LS0072\H, Martin, 3/26/15, out of committee. There being no objection, CSHB 77(STA) was reported out of the House State Affairs Standing Committee.

[8:08:31 AM](#)

The committee took an at-ease from 8:08 a.m. to 8:10 a.m.

HB 173-REGISTRATION OF LEASED VEHICLES

8:10:48 AM

CHAIR LYNN announced that the next order of business was HOUSE BILL NO. 173, "An Act relating to the registration of leased motor vehicles; and providing for an effective date."

8:11:12 AM

REPRESENTATIVE KREISS-TOMKINS, as prime sponsor, introduced HB 173. He said the proposed legislation would address a loophole related to leasing certain vehicles. The issue was brought to the sponsor's attention by one of his constituents. He said a person who leases a vehicle ends up paying commercial registration fees, which are substantially higher than the registration fees a vehicle owner pays. He said in the last few weeks, he realized that the extent of the proposed changes under HB 173 would be dramatic, and he ventured that consideration of the fiscal note may result in the committee's taking its "foot off the accelerator."

8:13:19 AM

BERETT WILBER, Staff, Representative Kreiss-Tomkins, Alaska State Legislature, answered questions during the hearing on HB 173, on behalf of Representative Kreiss-Tomkins, prime sponsor. In response to Chair Lynn, she explained that when a person leases a vehicle, the DMV considers it a commercial vehicle, irrespective of how the person leasing the vehicle uses it. For example, if a person leases a truck to use as a family vehicle, the DMV would require the person to pay commercial registration fees on the truck because it was being leased.

CHAIR LYNN said he thought when he leased a vehicle 12-15 years ago, the [registration] fee had been the same as it was for a privately owned vehicle.

8:14:48 AM

AMY ERICKSON, Director, Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV), Department of Administration (DOA), explained that under statute, a vehicle that is owned by a company pays commercial fees, and vehicles that are leased are owned by a company. In response to Representative Stutes, she confirmed that the

company name was the name of the firm from which the person was leasing the vehicle.

[8:15:49 AM](#)

MS. WILBER offered her understanding that a typical lease length ranges from two to five years. She said new to the discussion between sponsor and staff was figuring out what to do for shorter lease periods or rentals, and she deferred to Ms. Erickson to address that question. In response to a question from Representative Vazquez, she clarified that HB 173 did not list any specific lease periods; therefore, she said she did not feel comfortable stating how long a specific lease would be.

REPRESENTATIVE VAZQUEZ concluded that hypothetically a person could lease a vehicle for just a week and [be charged commercial registration fees].

[8:17:52 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE STUTES asked if a person required to pay commercial registration fees would also be required to pay to insure the vehicle at the commercial level.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER noted that the property taxes on a house may not be visible in the rent payment. He said he observed while reading the proposed legislation that the person paying the tax would be the person leasing the vehicle. He said he assumed the company who owned the vehicles could design the lease contract "to emphasize the tax or not." He stated, "... It's not necessarily that we are currently taxing individuals who happen to lease; we tax ... commercial companies that lease cars." He noted there are different variations of risks for the company and the person leasing.

[8:19:34 AM](#)

MS. ERICKSON stated the following:

With a rental car, ... they're commercial vehicles and they pay commercial fees. Whereas, if you lease a vehicle, ... presumably the company would be paying the higher fee for the commercial rate, because they are the ones who are leasing the vehicle, but they pass it on to the consumer. So, I agree with Representative Keller, who said you could apply that

to your contract; I think that's probably the most appropriate way to handle it."

MS. ERICKSON told Representative Vazquez that DMV registrations are for two years or could be one year for a commercial vehicle.

CHAIR LYNN closed public testimony on HB 173. He noted that the bill sponsor had requested that the committee hold HB 173.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER indicated that the issue that HB 173 would address was a valid one.

[8:21:22 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KREISS-TOMKINS said he introduced HB 173 to close a loophole, but had realized in the process that the loophole was larger than he originally had thought, applied to many people, and there were many ways to look at the issue.

CHAIR LYNN remarked on the variety of issues that are heard by the legislature.

[8:22:44 AM](#)

CHAIR LYNN announced that HB 173 was held over.

HB 55-COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTION

[8:22:52 AM](#)

CHAIR LYNN announced that the next order of business was HOUSE BILL NO. 55, "An Act relating to compensation for wrongful conviction and imprisonment."

[8:23:10 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT KAWASAKI, Alaska State Legislature, as prime sponsor, presented HB 55. He asked the committee to think about the events in their lives, such as weddings, births, graduations, deaths, retirements, and other significant events that had occurred. He further asked the committee to include the creation of the Internet, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and globalization of technology. He then asked the committee to imagine that during all that time they had been incarcerated in a small prison cell for a crime they had not committed. He stated that HB 55 sought to correct the suffering of Alaskans who had been wrongfully incarcerated.

REPRESENTATIVE KAWASAKI stated that individuals suffer the consequences of their mistakes; however, the State of Alaska suffers no consequences when its legal system makes a life-altering mistake by incarcerating an innocent Alaskan and "stealing those years away." He said the proposed legislation would create a mechanism to provide financial compensation for those lost years to help the wrongfully convicted get back on their feet. Under HB 55, the exonerated individual would receive \$50,000 a year, with a cap of \$2 million, which meets the federal recommendations under the Federal Justice for All Act of 2004, and that it is the threshold most commonly used in the 30 other states that currently have wrongful conviction compensation statutes. Representative Kawasaki stated that while no amount of money could truly compensate for the time spent wrongfully incarcerated, the concept was to provide finances that would help the wrongfully convicted get back on his/her feet, reintegrate into society, and start a life after prison.

REPRESENTATIVE KAWASAKI said the proposed legislation would proactively protect the state coffers by instituting a compensation plan to help the reintegration process rather than waiting for those who have been exonerated to sue the state for civil damages. He reported that according to the Alaska Innocence Project, "the average statute amount is roughly \$330,000 per exonerated individual, while the average civil award amount is about \$3.6 million." He said the proposed legislation would establish a \$50,000/year compensation and protect the state from future civil suits. He related that while there had not been any exonerations in Alaska that would have fallen under "this current statute, as written," the overall rising wave of exonerations over the past 15 years meant that it was just a matter of time before it happened in Alaska. Representative Kawasaki concluded that the proposed legislation was "a proactive measure that rights the state's wrongs and protects us from future lawsuits, while fulfilling our moral duty as stewards of the public justice system."

[8:27:17 AM](#)

CHAIR LYNN related that he had just seen on television that someone in the Lower 48 had just been exonerated from death row after about 30 years in prison, and he remarked that he did not know how it would be possible to adequately reimburse a person in that circumstance. He indicated that coming up with a formula for compensation would depend on many factors, including

how long the person had been incarcerated, the age of the person when incarcerated, what the person's occupation was, and the person's physical condition. He asked the bill sponsor how he arrived at the proposed \$50,000.

REPRESENTATIVE KAWASAKI answered that amount was roughly the average of the amount the other states had incorporated similar statutes. In response to Chair Lynn, he said the formula used to determine the amount is complex. He indicated that when litigation is involved, factors such as whether or not the individual was in the prime of his/her life are taken into consideration.

CHAIR LYNN expounded on the idea that arriving at a formula would be complicated because of all the variables involved.

[8:29:19 AM](#)

REILY LEONARD, Staff, Representative Scott Kawasaki, Alaska State Legislature, on behalf of Representative Kawasaki, prime sponsor, related that the \$50,000/year threshold was chosen, because that was the amount that Congress had established in 2004 in the aforementioned Act. He indicated that Congress had also established a \$100,000 threshold for time spent on death row, which was seen as much more severe. He said some states adopted that standard, as well; however, he noted that Alaska does not have the death penalty, and the sponsor chose not to include that factor.

[8:30:04 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE VAZQUEZ remarked that although it is extremely difficult to convict someone in Alaska - doing so is more common in the Lower 48 - she could envision in the future there may be someone who is wrongfully convicted [in Alaska].

[8:30:56 AM](#)

KATHLEEN A. FREDERICK, Chief Administrative Law Judge, Anchorage Office, Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), Department of Administration (DOA), explained the reason the department did not submit a fiscal note was because at the present time there was no way to determine how many claims would result from the proposed legislation.

[8:31:48 AM](#)

BILL OBERLY, Executive Director, Alaska Innocence Project (AIP), stated that the issue brought up under HB 55 is one of importance to AIP. He said the issue is neither conservative nor liberal, neither related to criminal prosecution nor to criminal defense, but is an issue of justice. He said AIP brought Steve Barnes - a man who was exonerated in New York after about 24 years in prison - to Alaska.

CHAIR LYNN recollected having met Mr. Barnes.

MR. OBERLY relayed that when asked, Mr. Barnes had illustrated how difficult the issue of compensation was by asking what price a person would put on having given up all his/her 20s, 30s, and half his/her 40s to sit in prison. Mr. Oberly said that was a sobering question, because "there's not enough money to sit in prison for a crime you did not commit." He said the federal government set the [\$50,000] amount under President George H. Bush. He relayed that the State of Texas started out at \$50,000, but now had the highest exoneration compensation rate of \$80,000/year of wrongful conviction.

MR. OBERLY referenced Chair Lynn's comment about a man shown on television who had been exonerated after 30 years on death row, and he offered his understanding that that person was Anthony Ray Hinton, in Alabama. He said Mr. Hinton sought recovery through the judge in the case, who awarded Mr. Hinton \$1,000 for every day he had been in prison. He cautioned that without a statute in place, "those are the kind of awards that can be ... realized out there." He echoed the bill sponsor's remarks that HB 55 would provide a set amount of compensation, while also setting up a known amount that would be satisfactory without being at "the high end."

[8:35:33 AM](#)

MR. OBERLY concurred with Representative Vazquez that it is difficult to get a conviction [in Alaska]. He said through good police and prosecutorial work, the vast majority of convictions are accurate. Notwithstanding that, he said Alaska's system is not perfect; therefore, he echoed the bill sponsor's statement that it is the state's moral duty to correct wrongful convictions.

[8:36:07 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE TALERICO asked Mr. Oberly if there were statistics available showing how many wrongful convictions had

occurred in Alaska that had been exonerated or whether the state had ever been involved in a civil suit related to that situation.

MR. OBERLY answered that there had been no exonerations, to date, in Alaska. He indicated that AIP thinks it has identified a few wrongful convictions that have occurred in Alaska, and it is in the process of determining whether it can prove them in court; therefore, there may be a situation coming up where the proposed statute could be utilized. He said Alaska's system generally works as it should; therefore, wrongful convictions in the state are rare. He said there may have been civil suits for wrongful arrests, but that is not what was being addressed in this instance. He offered his understanding that there had not been any civil suits brought for wrongful conviction in Alaska.

[8:38:06 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER asked if the proposed legislation would provide an incentive for lawyers to look for wrongful convictions, which may result in more litigation.

MR. OBERLY responded that wrongful convictions are all he covers, and they are "one of the most complex and difficult cases to establish." He said he did not think there were any lawyers that were "struggling enough to undertake this as their money-making proposition." He explained that an average case takes 12 years.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER said Mr. Oberly's response was helpful.

[8:40:07 AM](#)

CHAIR LYNN, after ascertaining no one further wished to testify, closed public testimony on HB 55.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER indicated he did not think anything would prevent the state from making reparations for wrongful convictions on a case-by-case basis. He said he was struggling with the idea of creating statute for a situation that had not occurred in Alaska, but said he did not think there was any reason there could not be "reparations in unusual circumstances."

[8:41:07 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KAWASAKI responded that he did not recommend operating on a case-by-case basis. He said he thought having a prescriptive way to [reimburse] any wrongfully convicted person "is the best way to go," and he said he thinks 30 other states had agreed to that. Further, President George W. Bush, in signing the Act in 2004, "recognized that, too."

[8:42:00 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KREISS-TOMKINS moved to report HB 55 out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying [zero] fiscal note. There being no objection, HB 55 was reported out of the House State Affairs Standing Committee.

[8:42:39 AM](#)

The committee took an at-ease from 8:43 a.m. to 8:45 a.m.

HJR 19-CONST. AM: APPROPRIATIONS FROM CBR

[8:45:00 AM](#)

CHAIR LYNN announced that the next order of business was HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the constitutional budget reserve fund.

[8:45:13 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE LAURA REINBOLD, Alaska State Legislature, as prime sponsor, presented HJR 19. She paraphrased the sponsor statement, which read as follows [original punctuation provided]:

House Joint Resolution 19 proposes to place a constitutional amendment before the voters during the fall 2016 general election. This bill amends Article IX, sec. 17(b), of the Alaska Constitution and would place an annual spending cap of ten percent of the current balance in the fund on the constitutional budget reserve.

Currently, the constitutional budget reserve may provide the amount necessary (when added to other appropriation funds) to provide for total appropriations equal to the amount of appropriations made in the previous fiscal year. The result is this

fund being depended upon to backfill Alaska's large budget deficits.

Our current fiscal situation has been masked by a false sense of security cushioned by our savings accounts. At the end of this fiscal year the statutory budget reserve will be diminished. We must remember that as our oil revenues diminish, it is the men and women of this great state who will bear the cost of big government.

This legislation will allow Alaskans to determine if they wish to place a cap on the constitutional budget reserve in order to save for future generations.

I appreciate your consideration and urge your support of HJR 19.

[8:47:44 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER noted that the sponsor had talked about a cap on the constitutional budget reserve (CBR) and he asked her to confirm that would be a cap on spending.

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD answered that is correct; HJR 19 proposed an annual spending cap of ten percent.

[8:47:59 AM](#)

CHAIR LYNN asked how many dollars that would be.

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD offered her understanding that currently there was \$14 billion in the CBR; therefore, the cap would allow the state to spend \$1.4 billion.

[8:48:22 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER asked what would happen if there was a catastrophe that required more state spending.

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD answered that there are provisions in the [Constitution of the State of Alaska] that would allow the governor of Alaska to declare a state of emergency.

CHAIR LYNN asked if "this would be null and void" if there was a state or national emergency declared.

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD replied, "Invasions and things like that; it's ... outlined very carefully."

[8:49:02 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KREISS-TOMKINS observed that for each year the 10 percent was taken out to spend by the state, each following year the 10 percent amount would be diminished, without actually disappearing completely, but to a point at which the amount would be inconsequential. He asked if the bill sponsor had thought through that scenario or if he might be misunderstanding the intent of the proposed legislation.

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD indicated there were clearly outlined requirements to redeposit money to the CBR. He said the intent of HJR 19 was to give the people of Alaska the opportunity to vote on whether or not they want a 10 percent cap.

[8:50:34 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE TALERICO said he thought he understood the logic that if there were smaller balances in the CBR each subsequent year, then the state's finances really would not be "going so well," and there would be a need for the increments to diminish "in order to expand that out." He said he thought replacement of the fund was a key issue. He said, "I'm assuming there's a natural inclination to cut back as much as possible."

[8:51:32 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD relayed that the language relating to deposits being directed back into the CBR was found on page 72, Section 29, of "the overview of the governor's request."

[8:52:00 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER asked if the proposed legislation would reduce the power and responsibility of the legislature, which currently makes the choice about how much money to pull from the CBR. He opined that HJR 19 would restrict that power.

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD responded that "the whole purpose of the constitution" was that "the power does belong to the people." The proposed legislation would give the people the opportunity to decide whether they want to cap the spending at 10 percent, because what the legislature spends does effect the people of

the state. She said it would take a three-quarters majority to pass a constitutional budget amendment.

CHAIR LYNN asked, "Could this be done by public initiative?"

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD offered her understanding that anything that would change the constitution must be initiated by the legislature.

[8:53:30 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER said he would like the committee to move the bill out of committee to be discussed next by the House Judiciary Standing Committee and House Finance Committee.

[8:53:57 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE VAZQUEZ said the state's current deficit was currently between \$3.5 and \$3.6 billion. She asked what the practical consequences would be of having "a provision like this applied to the legislature."

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD said the proposed legislation was about the financial future of the state and whether the people want a 10 percent cap.

REPRESENTATIVE VAZQUEZ asked for confirmation that if HJR 19 passed out of the legislature, then it would be placed on the ballot.

REPRESENTATIVE REINBOLD answered that is correct: it would be on the ballot in 2016.

[8:55:16 AM](#)

CHAIR LYNN, after ascertaining there was no one else who wished to testify, closed public testimony on HJR 19.

[8:55:26 AM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE KELLER moved to report HJR 19 out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying zero fiscal note. There being no objection, HJR 19 was reported out of the House State Affairs Standing Committee.

[8:56:15 AM](#)

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the committee, the House State Affairs Standing Committee meeting was adjourned at 8:56 a.m.