

**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE**  
**HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE STANDING COMMITTEE**

February 26, 2025

3:18 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

Representative Zack Fields, Co-Chair  
Representative Carolyn Hall, Co-Chair  
Representative Ashley Carrick  
Representative Robyn Niayuq Burke  
Representative Dan Saddler  
Representative Julie Coulombe  
Representative David Nelson

**MEMBERS ABSENT**

All members present

**COMMITTEE CALENDAR**

PRESENTATION(S): INFORMATIONAL HEARING ON TARIFFS

- HEARD

HOUSE BILL NO. 99

"An Act relating to the business of money transmission; relating to licenses for money transmission, licensure requirements, and registration through a nationwide multistate licensing system; relating to the use of virtual currency for money transmission; relating to authorized delegates of a licensee; relating to acquisition of control of a license; relating to record retention and reporting requirements; authorizing the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development to cooperate with other states in the regulation of money transmission; relating to permissible investments; relating to violations and enforcement of money transmission laws; relating to exemptions to money transmission licensure requirements; relating to payroll processing services; relating to currency exchange licenses; amending Rules 79 and 82, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure; and providing for an effective date."

- HEARD & HELD

HOUSE BILL NO. 23

"An Act relating to the definition of 'employer' for the purposes of the State Commission for Human Rights."

- MOVED CSHB 23 (L&C) OUT OF COMMITTEE

**PREVIOUS COMMITTEE ACTION**

BILL: HB 99

SHORT TITLE: MONEY TRANSMISSION; VIRTUAL CURRENCY

SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S) FIELDS

02/12/25	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
02/12/25	(H)	L&C, FIN
02/21/25	(H)	L&C AT 9:00 AM BARNES 124
02/21/25	(H)	Heard & Held
02/21/25	(H)	MINUTE(L&C)
02/26/25	(H)	L&C AT 3:15 PM BARNES 124

BILL: HB 23

SHORT TITLE: APPLICABILITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

SPONSOR(S): REPRESENTATIVE(S) JOSEPHSON

01/22/25	(H)	PREFILE RELEASED 1/10/25
01/22/25	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/22/25	(H)	L&C, FIN
02/19/25	(H)	L&C AT 3:15 PM BARNES 124
02/19/25	(H)	Heard & Held
02/19/25	(H)	MINUTE(L&C)
02/24/25	(H)	L&C AT 3:15 PM BARNES 124
02/24/25	(H)	Heard & Held
02/24/25	(H)	MINUTE(L&C)
02/26/25	(H)	L&C AT 3:15 PM BARNES 124

**WITNESS REGISTER**

KEVIN BERRY, PhD, Professor  
Economics, Institute of Social and Economic Research  
University of Alaska Anchorage  
Anchorage, Alaska

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Co-offered the Informational Hearing on Tariffs presentation.

GREG WOLF, Executive Director  
International Alaska Business Center  
Anchorage, Alaska

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Co-offered the Informational Hearing on Tariffs presentation.

JESSE GROOME, Vice President

Alaska International Longshoremen and Warehouse Union  
Seward, Alaska

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Answered questions during the Informational Hearing on Tariffs presentation.

ADAM ATLAS, Advisor  
Money Services Business Association  
Maryland

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Testified in support of HB 99.

ADAM FLEISHER, Counsel  
The Money Services Round Table  
Washington, D.C.

**POSITION STATEMENT:** Testified in support of HB 99.

#### **ACTION NARRATIVE**

[3:18:36 PM](#)

**CO-CHAIR CAROLYN HALL** called the House Labor and Commerce Standing Committee meeting to order at 3:18 p.m. Representatives Carrick, Coulombe, Burke, Saddler, Nelson, Fields, and Hall were present at the call to order.

The committee took a brief at-ease at 3:20 p.m.

#### **PRESENTATION(S): Informational Hearing on Tariffs**

[3:20:46 PM](#)

**CO-CHAIR HALL** announced that the first order of business would be the Informational Hearing on Tariffs presentation.

[3:21:11 PM](#)

KEVIN BERRY, PhD, Assistant Professor, Economics, Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA), as co-presenter of the Information Hearing on Tariffs, began a PowerPoint [hard copy included in the committee file], titled "Tariffs," and gave an overview of recently proposed, potential and/or enacted tariffs, shown on slide 2, which read as follows [original punctuation provided]:

Jan 27

- Announced plan for new tariffs on computer chips, semiconductors and pharmaceuticals

Feb 1

- EO's impose 25% tariffs on Canada and Mexico, and 10% on China

- Suspended Canada and Mexico tariffs for 30 days (begin Mar 4)

- China tariffs enacted Feb 4

Feb 10

- China retaliated with 10%-15% tariffs on \$21.2 billion of US exports

- US expanded national security (Section 232) tariffs on steel and aluminum, ending all exemptions and raising tariff on aluminum from 10% to 25% starting Mar 12

Feb 13

- Presidential memo on plan to increase US tariffs in retaliation for other countries' tariffs, taxes (VAT in particular), exchange rates, unfair practices and non-trade barriers

Feb 14

- Plans for additional tariffs on automobiles (~25%) and semiconductors and pharmaceuticals (~25%+) starting April 2

DR. BERRY gave a summary of the impacts of tariffs, as shown on slide 3, which read as follows [original punctuation provided]:

- A tariff is a tax on goods produced abroad and sold domestically

- Tariffs reduce the quantity of imports and move the domestic market closer to its equilibrium without trade

- Tariffs can decrease both consumer surplus (wellbeing) and producer surplus (wellbeing)

- They distort incentives

- They have indirect impacts on domestic production

- Inputs to domestic production get more expensive

- Timeline - short term tariffs do not guarantee a market over payback period

DR. BERRY moved to slide 4, drawing committee members' attention to a line graph representing the effects of international trade on domestic supply and demand. He summarized the graph, stating that, in a world without trade, domestic consumers are "better off" and domestic producers are "potentially worse off."

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DR. BERRY moved to slide 5, drawing committee members' attention to a line graph representing the effects of imposing a tariff on domestic supply and demand. He summarized the graph, stating that typically, domestic consumers respond to higher prices by consuming less and domestic producers potentially begin to supply more products. Additionally, he noted that the government benefits from revenue from import tariffs. He described "the inefficiency of barriers to trade," noting that there are trade agreements that do not occur because of tariffs.

DR. BERRY moved to slide 6, drawing committee members' attention to a line graph representing the effects of autarky, a world without trade, on domestic supply and demand. He summarized the graph, stating that domestic consumers are "dramatically worse off," but domestic producers are "potentially better off." He pointed out that while domestic producers under an autarky could create more products sold at a higher price, they still would face higher costs in accumulating the ingredients for the final product.

DR. BERRY moved to slide 7, titled, "For tariffs when demand is more elastic and supply more inelastic there are large decreases in domestic consumption." He continued to slide 8, drawing committee members' attention to a line graph representative of elastic demand and inelastic supply. He made the argument that tariffs disrupt markets and make people worse off domestically. He noted that domestic producers producing protected goods may be protected.

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DR. BERRY, in response to Representative Saddler, revisited the slides he had showed thus far. He asserted that there is always a welfare cost of tariffs, and that society is always worse off. He moved to slide 8, noting that "who pays the cost of ... tariffs, and the size of that loss and wellbeing, is ... depend[ent] upon how reactive both demand and supply are to changes in prices." For example, if there are a lot of substitutes for a particular product, there may be reduced impact of a tariff.

DR. BERRY provided an overview of reasons for restricting trade, as shown on slide 9, which read as follows [original punctuation provided]:

- Protecting domestic jobs

The gains from trade come from comparative advantage

- National security

Validity depends upon sector (avocados as national defense?)

- Infant industry argument

Requires government to pick winners, and difficult to remove protections

- Unfair competition argument

If other countries are subsidizing their industries, they are subsidizing our consumption

- Protection as a bargaining chip

The threat may not work or we backdown and lose credibility

[3:36:43 PM](#)

DR. BERRY moved to slide 10, drawing the committee members' attention to two graphs. He explained that the first graph, labeled "Panel A. Antidumping against China" was representative of the price of washers, dryers, refrigerators, and dishwashers the 48 months prior to the imposition of antidumping tariffs and 48 months after the imposition of antidumping tariffs. He explained that the second graph, labeled "Panel B. Safeguard tariffs, 2018" was representative of the price of washers, dryers, refrigerators, and dishwashers the 48 months prior to the imposition of safeguard tariffs and 48 months after the imposition of safeguard tariffs.

DR. BERRY moved to slide 11 and gave a summary of the impacts of washer tariffs, a study from which the two graphs on slide 10 were taken, which read as follows [original punctuation provided]:

Raised the median price of washing machines \$86 and clothes dryers by about \$92

Domestic brands exercise market power to increase markups prices

Feds raised \$82m/y in tariff revenue

Increased total consumer costs by \$1.5b/yr

Increased domestic employment by ~1,500 jobs

Located in ~3 towns in Tennessee, South Carolina

Cost per job \$815,000/year (net of govt revenue)

DR. BERRY moved to slide 12, drawing committee members' attention to two graphs. The first line graph was

representative of the price of washing machines, relative to the average price from 2017 to 2024. Period of imposed tariffs and the tariffs' expiration were labeled on the graph. The graph was accompanied by a summary of highlights, which read as follows [original punctuation provided]:

- Trump raised the tariffs on washing machines by about 9%-pts
- And then the price of laundry equipment rose by about 9%
- This tariff expired, cutting the tariff rate by about 9%-pts
- And then the price of laundry equipment fell by about 9%

DR. BERRY drew committee members' attention to the second line graph, which was representative of the change in the inflation-adjusted price of laundry equipment since January 2006. The period of imposed tariffs on washing machines and the tariffs' subsequent expiration were labeled on the graph. The graph was accompanied by a summary of highlights, which read as follows [original punctuation provided]:

- Over a longer horizon, real laundry equipment prices are falling.
- This trend was interrupted when Trump raised tariffs on them.
- And the trend resumed again when those tariffs expired.

DR. BERRY surmised that the cost of tariffs is typically passed from the exporter through to the importer. In response to Representative Saddler, he confirmed that the tariffs were specifically on washing machines, while the additional tariff covered primarily dryers. In response to Representative Burke, he confirmed that the cost of dryers increased as a result of the tariff on washing machines; domestic producers [of dryers] used their market power to also increase the cost of dryers.

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DR. BERRY gave an example of the broader economic impacts of tariffs, as shown on slide 13, which read as follows [original punctuation provided]:

Imports account for 10% of Core PCE [Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index], 6% direct and 4% indirect

25% **tariff** on Canada & Mexico, 10% China = **inflation** impact of 0.5 to 0.8 percentage points (depending on the markup assumption)

DR. BERRY moved to slide 14, drawing committee members attention to a table representative of United States (U.S.) imports at-risk under the current federal administrations tariff proposals.

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The committee took a brief at-ease at 3:46 p.m.

[3:47:24 PM](#)

DR. BERRY, as he moved to slide 14, clarified to Representative Saddler that the unit on slide 14 was representative of billions of dollars imported into the U.S. He stated that not only do tariffs make the final consumption of goods more expensive, but that [tariffs] also raise of the price of the production of domestic goods, as many U.S. imports are "inputs it uses to make things." He then moved to slide 15, drawing committee members' attention to a table representative of the "state level total Imports and Exports" by country. He noted that Canada, Mexico, and China are the largest trading partners for Alaska.

DR. BERRY moved to slide 16, drawing committee members' attention to two tables, representative of Alaska's imports and exports. He noted that Alaska exports a lot of minerals, natural resources, and seafood. Additionally, he reported that Alaska imports fuel oils, electronics, and machineries used in resource development. Dr. Berry cited research from a paper, titled Tariff Pass-Through at the Border and at the Store: Evidence from US Trade Policy, stating that American products targeted by retaliatory tariffs are more likely to be those that are less differentiable, and that Americans are more likely to bear the burden of import tariffs [imposed by other countries on the U.S.]. He concluded that America tends to export a few specific commodities that are not very differentiable and tends to import inputs into production processes. He concluded that America does not possess a lot of market power.

DR. BERRY thanked committee members for their time.

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CO-CHAIR HALL invited questions from committee members.

[3:52:05 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR FIELDS queried the impact of lumber prices on housing. He asked how much of the cost of a house constitutes the price of the lumbar. He further asked what affect an increase in 25 percent of lumber prices would have.

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DR. BERRY stated that he has seen estimates that 30 percent of softwood lumber and 30 percent of appliances are imported, both of which he labeled as key cost-drivers for the cost of a house. He further stated that he has seen estimates that the materials for a house constitute approximately 60 percent of the [total] cost of a home. He asserted that increased costs of materials would almost certainly be passed along to the consumer, i.e. the homebuyer, due to the impacts of global tariffs and America's limited market power.

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REPRESENTATIVE SADDLER requested a summary of the impact of tariffs on Alaska.

[3:53:39 PM](#)

DR. BERRY broadly summarized his presentation by asserting that Alaska would face a greater cost due to the imposition of current and proposed federal tariffs, and that Alaska consumers would face a higher cost for the goods that they consume. He reminded the committee that Alaska and the U.S. operate in a global marketplace that depends upon free trade, and that the imposition of tariffs make markets less efficient.

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REPRESENTATIVE COULOMBE offered her assumption that higher tariffs are generally negative for the consumer. She asked if the former president raised tariffs. She asserted that the cost of everything has increased in the past four years.

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DR. BERRY confirmed that both President Trump and former President Biden have passed tariffs. He explained that President Biden [during his 2016-2020 term] maintained some tariffs put in place during President Trump's first administration and added new tariffs. He further explained that the current administration would raise tariffs that already exist or apply new tariffs.

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REPRESENTATIVE COULOMBE queried whether President Biden focused on the same products when applying tariffs. She asked whether there was overlap between the current and the former administrations.

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DR. BERRY responded that microchips, driven by a "feeling that the manufacturing of microchips is the future" and potential military applications with artificial intelligence (AI), have been a key focus in trade policy for both administrations. He pointed out one difference, stating that President Trump was focusing on many new products in addition to microchips.

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GREG WOLF, Executive Director/President/CEO, International Alaska Business Center formerly World Trade Center Alaska, began by giving a brief history of the International Alaska Business Center and a brief summary of his professional qualifications. He asserted that the U.S. was currently in what he classified as a "tariff war," not a "trade war." He described tariff wars as short-lived and lose/lose situations, where consumers of countries on either side bear the financial burden. He explained that President Trump was imposing import tariffs and provided an anecdote about Apple iPhones to illustrate how domestic consumers would pay the cost of the tariff. He claimed that many people do not understand the true mechanism of tariffs. He stated that President Trump's assurance that "China ... Mexico ... Canada is gonna send us billions of dollars" was false.

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MR. WOLF echoed Dr. Berry's points regarding additional costs for Americans and Alaska, stating that tariffs would lead to higher prices and higher inflation. Mr. Wolf noted that he

works with exporters, ranging in all sizes, who sell their goods and services overseas. He reported that there are an estimated 300 exporters in Alaska, with close to 70 percent described as small or medium-size enterprises. He shared that export companies were concerned about the impact of tariffs on their overseas markets. He cited retaliatory tariffs from China on liquefied natural gas (LNG), crude oil, coal, and rare earth minerals in response to President Trump's increased tariffs. He shared uncertainty regarding the permanence of tariffs and their true function - are they bargaining chips, or not? He additionally shared concerns from Alaska exporters on their products' competitiveness with the potential increase in or addition of new tariffs.

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MR. WOLF reported that Alaska exported \$5.93 billion in goods to overseas markets in 2024. He stated that Alaska's number one customer since 2011 has been China, which paid \$1.5 billion for minerals and seafood in 2024. He gave a list of the top five importers of Alaska goods, which was as follows: China, Australia, Japan, South Korea, and Canada. Dr. Wolf shared his concern over the impact of retaliatory tariffs on Alaska when considering Alaska's top customers.

DR. WOLF reported that President Trump has given his staff until April 1, 2025, to research global markets. He spoke to blanket versus targeted tariffs, noting that typically tariffs are targeted.

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DR. WOLF provided an example of the effects of tariffs by sharing that in 2018, after the federal administration put tariffs on China, the exports to China decreased by "several hundred millions [of] dollars."

DR. WOLF asserted that there is a danger that some natural resources from Alaska may be tariffed twice, because many minerals, seafood, forest products, and metals found in Alaska are processed outside of Alaska. He provided an example, stating that much of the seafood caught in Alaska is sent to China for processing, and then the final product is sent back to be sold in Alaska.

[4:16:41 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR HALL, after confirming that Dr. Wolf was concluded with his presentation, invited questions from committee members.

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REPRESENTATIVE COULOMBE said that China uses slave labor and has no environmental protections. She queried how the U.S. could compete with China without tariffs, given that "[China is] making everything [and] industries are disappearing overseas."

[4:18:20 PM](#)

MR. WOLF shared that he was not optimistic about a return of manufacturing to the U.S. He stated that many American corporations have "offshored" productions to countries overseas. He emphasized that America, as a capitalist society, aims to produce a good at the lowest possible price to sell at the highest possible price to maximize profits. He spoke to the cost differential on labor from country to country, emphasizing that its very difficult to compete with laborers from other countries who provide the same work at a much lower cost than laborers in the U.S. He continued that one could bring back manufacturing to the U.S. but would have to prepare for a significant lifestyle change, such as products tripling or even quadrupling in cost.

DR. WOLF spoke to other factors that can impact manufacturing, including utility cost, land cost, or sheer scale of size. He referenced Representative Coulombe's example of the manufacturing of iPhones. He explained that one company called Foxconn makes all of the Apple products and reported that at one factory he toured, there were 300,000 employees making Apple products. He concluded by stating that he is not sure it is completely possible to bring manufacturing back to the U.S.

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REPRESENTATIVE SADDLER stated that international trade was not a statewide issue. He queried what the State of Alaska could do to alleviate the associated problems.

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MR. WOLF encouraged all state legislators and the congressional delegation to pursue an "Alaska-first policy over an America-first policy." He asserted that occasionally, the national agenda does not align with the Alaska agenda. He cited

instances when Alaska had sued the federal administration over policies that have been damaging to Alaska. He cited Alaska's relationship with China, asserting that while the current administration does not generally hold favorable views toward China, China was "Alaska's number one customer," and Alaska has a positive, friendly relationship with the country.

MR. WOLF additionally stated that Alaska could reestablish international trade offices in Asia. He explained that Alaska was the first American state to open a trade office in Japan in 1965, the first American state to open a trade office in Korea in 1985, and one of the first American states to open a trade office in Taiwan in 1989. He reported that one of his final acts while working for Alaska was opening a trade office in Beijing, China, in 2002. He additionally noted that between 2002 and 2011, exports from Alaska to China grew from \$100 million to \$1 billion. He argued that India should be a large trade partner in the future.

DR. WOLF encouraged committee members to consider reestablishing Alaska's physical presence in key [international trade] markets.

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CO-CHAIR HALL thanked the invited presenters. She invited questions from committee members for the final presenter.

[4:28:01 PM](#)

REPRESENTATIVE BURKE queried the types of materials that come through the ports in Alaska. She further asked about freight customers and their supporting industries.

[4:28:14 PM](#)

JESSE GROOME, Vice President, Alaska International Longshoremen and Warehouse Union (AKILWU), replied that they primarily receive pipe, fracking sand, building supplies, and tourists. Her said that the primary industries supported by these imports are the oil and gas industries.

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CO-CHAIR HALL asked about the origin of products that go to the North Slope [Borough] (NSB).

[4:29:01 PM](#)

MR. GROOME replied that pipe comes from a variety of countries, such as South Korea, Italy, Mexico, and Japan. He said that the fracking sand comes from China. He stated that all of Spenard Builders Supply (SBS) building materials come from Canada.

CO-CHAIR HALL asked whether there have been any changes in industry with recent developments and discussion in regard to tariffs.

MR. GROOME responded that toward the end of 2024, AKILWU saw a major push for pipe ships and fracking sand ships to come in before the end of the year. He stated that several ships scheduled for spring arrival have canceled. He speculated that many are waiting to see the effects of tariffs.

MR. GROOME, in a response to a follow-up question from Co-Chair Hall about where the canceled ships were intended to deliver, responded the NSB.

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The committee took an at-ease from 4:30 p.m. to 4:34 p.m.

^#hb99

**HB 99-MONEY TRANSMISSION; VIRTUAL CURRENCY**

[4:34:07 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR HALL announced that the next order of business would be HOUSE BILL NO. 99, "An Act relating to the business of money transmission; relating to licenses for money transmission, licensure requirements, and registration through a nationwide multistate licensing system; relating to the use of virtual currency for money transmission; relating to authorized delegates of a licensee; relating to acquisition of control of a license; relating to record retention and reporting requirements; authorizing the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development to cooperate with other states in the regulation of money transmission; relating to permissible investments; relating to violations and enforcement of money transmission laws; relating to exemptions to money transmission licensure requirements; relating to payroll processing services; relating to currency exchange licenses; amending Rules 79 and 82, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure; and providing for an effective date."

CO-CHAIR HALL opened public testimony on HB 99.

[4:34:52 PM](#)

ADAM ATLAS, Advisor, Money Services Business Association, testified in support of HB 99. He stated that he is part of an association of businesses that include payment processors, mobile payment companies, and virtual currency exchanges. He stated that the proposed legislation is based on a model act developed by the Conference of State Banking Supervisors (CSBS) and 24 other states that have already adopted law based on this model law. He stated that HB 99 would provide robust protections for consumers and states and benefit businesses and the associated industries. He asserted that customers are likely to benefit from a consistent framework of protections "in and around" sending and receiving money. He asserted that HB 99 would allow Alaska-based businesses to expand virtually into other states by creating common points of reference and common standards for the payments industry across multiple states. He offered his belief that the proposed law would encourage businesses to provide additional services to both business and consumer residents in Alaska. He stated that consumers benefit from access to the financial services that are regulated by the Uniform Money Services Act (UMSA).

MR. ATLAS concluded by asserting that any possible fees imposed would be set by the state regulator, who is an "expression of the will of the people." He concluded by stating that the association he represents supports HB 99 and believes that the proposed legislation would be good for the people of Alaska, as well as for the rest of the U.S.

[4:39:24 PM](#)

ADAM FLEISHER, Counsel, The Money Services Round Table, explained that The Money Services Round Table is a consortium comprising the largest money transmission service providers in the United States, all of which operate in Alaska. He gave American Express and MoneyGram as examples. He stated that he represents numerous companies that engage in payment processing, bill payments, money orders, et cetera. He echoed the other speaker, stating that HB 99 is modeled after the Money Transmission Modernization Act (MTMA), created by CSBS, with extensive input from regulators and stakeholders. He explained that MTMA is essentially an updated version of UMSA, upon which the current Alaska law is based. He stated that the goal of the

model act is a single common regulatory baseline for the regulation of money transmission companies across the country. He further explained that money transmission companies are regulated on a state-by-state basis, with historically diverging laws. He stated that the goal of the model act is to enable states to bring laws back into harmonization for the purpose of regulating money transmission companies effectively, consistently, predictably, and with the same standards for compliance and consumer protections. He cited CSBS, asserting that adoption of the model law is a crucial step in advancing multi-state harmonization in regulation of the money transmission industry.

MR. FLEISHER summarized his points by stating that HB 99 would provide a robust national standard of consumer protection, clear definitions of regulated and non-regulated activities with guidelines for reporting, and more efficient state examination of overseas money transmitters. He concluded by offering his support for HB 99.

[4:43:13 PM](#)

The committee took a brief at-ease at 4:43 p.m.

[4:43:22 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR HALL, after ascertaining that there was no one else who wished to testify, closed public testimony on HB 99.

CO-CHAIR HALL announced that HB 99 was held over.

^#hb23

### **HB 23-APPLICABILITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

[4:43:34 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR HALL announced that the final order of business would be HOUSE BILL NO. 23, "An Act relating to the definition of 'employer' for the purposes of the State Commission for Human Rights." [Before the committee, adopted as a working document on 2/24/25, was the proposed committee substitute (CS) for HB 23, Version 34-LS0249\I, A. Radford, 2/21/25 ("Version I").]

[4:44:01 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR HALL opened public testimony on HB 23, Version I. After ascertaining that there was no one who wished to testify, she closed public testimony on HB 23.

[4:44:30 PM](#)

CO-CHAIR FIELDS moved to report CSHB 23, Version 34-LS0249\I, A. Radford, 2/21/25, out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying fiscal notes. There being no objection, CSHB 23(L&C) was reported out of the House Labor and Commerce Standing Committee.

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[4:45:21 PM](#)

#### **ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business before the committee, the House Labor and Commerce Standing Committee meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.