

C S H B

3 3 2

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER

4/30/88

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE

5/7/88

Mr. President:

Finance

Committee considered

CSHB 332 (HESS) am

relating to the reporting of certain injuries

and recommended

[] replace with _____ CS _____) [] same title
[] or adopt _____ CS _____) [] new title

[] attached amendment(s) and

[x] do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendation

[] individual recommendations

[] further referral to _____

[] letter of intent adopted _____

Committee [] attached or [] adopted fiscal note(s)

[] new [] updated or [] previous

[] zero [x] fiscal impact

5.8 DPS

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
Chairman signature and recommendation

[] Committee Backup attached

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 3/2/88
Title: An act relating to the reporting of certain injuries.
Sponsor: House HESS
Requestor: Senate HESS

Agency Affected: Public Safety
L&U: Fire Prevention
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES		0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL		0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL		1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
SUPPLIES		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
EQUIPMENT		3.5	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		5.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3

CAPITAL	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
		0	0	0	0	0

REVENUE	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
		0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		5.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		5.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)
See attachment.

Jvk
2/12/88

Prepared by: Gordon E. Brunton *SEB.* Phone: 465-4331
Division: Fire Prevention Date: 3-2-88

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] *Don. Comm.* Date: 3-2-88
Agency: Public Safety

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)

FISCAL NOTE

CSHB 332 (HESS) am

Assumptions:

An estimated 250 burn injuries will be reported each year.

A five percent inflation factor is used for subsequent years.

Personal Services. 100 hours per year, clerical and professional time for case management and data control, for burn injuries. 30.0

Travel. 0.0

Contractual.
Printing & distribution of burn injury reporting forms to health care professionals (decrease 0.3 after first year) 1.0

Publication of periodic reports. 0.8

Supplies. Miscellaneous office supplies stationery, data storage media. 0.5

Equipment. Upgrade microcomputer hard drive/tape backup to increase data storage capacity (one-time cost). 3.5

Total 55.8

Original sponsors: Koponen and Collins

1 IN THE HOUSE
2
3 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 332 (HESS) am
4 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
5 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
6 A BILL
7 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the reporting of certain in-
8 juries."
9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 * Section 1. AS 08.64 is amended by adding a new section to read:
11 Sec. 08.64.337. HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS TO REPORT CERTAIN
12 INJURIES. (a) A health care professional who initially treats or
13 attends to a person with an injury described in (b) of this section
14 shall make certain that an oral report of the injury is made promptly
15 to the Department of Public Safety, a local law enforcement agency, or
16 a village public safety officer. The health care professional shall
17 make certain that a written report of an injury described in (b)(1) or
18 (2) of this section is submitted to the Department of Public Safety
19 within three working days after the person is treated. The report
20 shall be on a form provided by the department.
21 (b) The following injuries shall be reported under (a) of this
22 section:
23 (1) second or third degree burns to five percent or more of
24 a patient's body;
25 (2) a burn to a patient's upper respiratory tract or
26 laryngeal edema due to the inhalation of super-heated air;
27 (3) a bullet wound, powder burn, or other injury apparently
28 caused by the discharge of a firearm;
29 (4) an injury apparently caused by a knife, axe, or other
sharp or pointed instrument, unless the injury was clearly accidental;

1 and

2 (5) an injury that is likely to cause the death of the
3 patient, unless the injury was clearly accidental.

4 (c) A person who, in good faith, makes a report under this
5 section, or who participates in judicial proceedings related to a
6 report under this section, is immune from any civil or criminal li-
7 ability that might otherwise be incurred as a result of making such a
8 report or participating in the judicial proceedings.

9 (d) In this section, "health care professional" includes an
10 emergency medical technician, health aide, physician, nurse, para-
11 medic, and physician's assistant, but does not include a practitioner
12 of religious healing.

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSHB 332
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 2/15/88

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An act relating to the reporting of burn injuries.
Sponsor: Rep. Koponen
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Fire Prevention
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES		0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL		0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL		3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4
SUPPLIES		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
EQUIPMENT		3.5	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		7.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0

CAPITAL		0	0	0	0	0
---------	--	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE		0	0	0	0	0
---------	--	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		7.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		7.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attachment.

Prepared by: Gordon E. Brunton
Division: Fire Prevention

Phone: 465-4331
Date: 1/15/88

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
Agency: Public Safety

Date: 1-25-88

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Officer of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

FISCAL NOTE

CS HOUSE BILL 332

Assumptions:

An estimated 500 burn injuries will be reported each year.

A 5 percent inflation factor is used for subsequent years.

Personal Services. 100 hours per year, clerical and professional time for case management and data control.	\$0.0
Travel.	0.0
Contractual.	
Telephone toll charges to notify law enforcement agencies.	1.3
Printing & distribution of forms & instructions to physicians & law enforcement. (decrease 0.3 after first year)	1.0
Publication of periodic reports.	0.8
Supplies.	
Misc. office supplies, stationery, data storage media.	0.5
Equipment.	
Upgrade microcomputer hard drive/tape backup to increase data storage capacity. (one-time cost)	3.5
Total	\$7.1

BILL NO:

DATE:

TITLE: HB 332

CONTACT: January 14, 1988

An act relating to the reporting of burn injuries.

Gordon Brunton
465-4331

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

AS 08.64 would be amended to add a new section requiring physicians to report cases of burn injuries (more than 5 percent of the body with second or third degree burns, or burns to the upper respiratory tract or laryngeal edema due to the inhalation of super-heated air) to the division of fire prevention within 72 hours after treatment. If the physician believes that the victim will die before the division receives the report, the physician must orally notify the Alaska State Troopers or a local law enforcement agency.

This bill would provide another tool to assist in the apprehension of arsonists and would give the Division a better understanding of burn injuries to assist in their prevention.

We suggest the addition of a penalty provision for wilfull failure to report.

The Department of Public Safety Supports passage with the suggested amendment of HB 332.

Boyle A. Hoetaki
for Arthur English
Commissioner

POSTER



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Safety



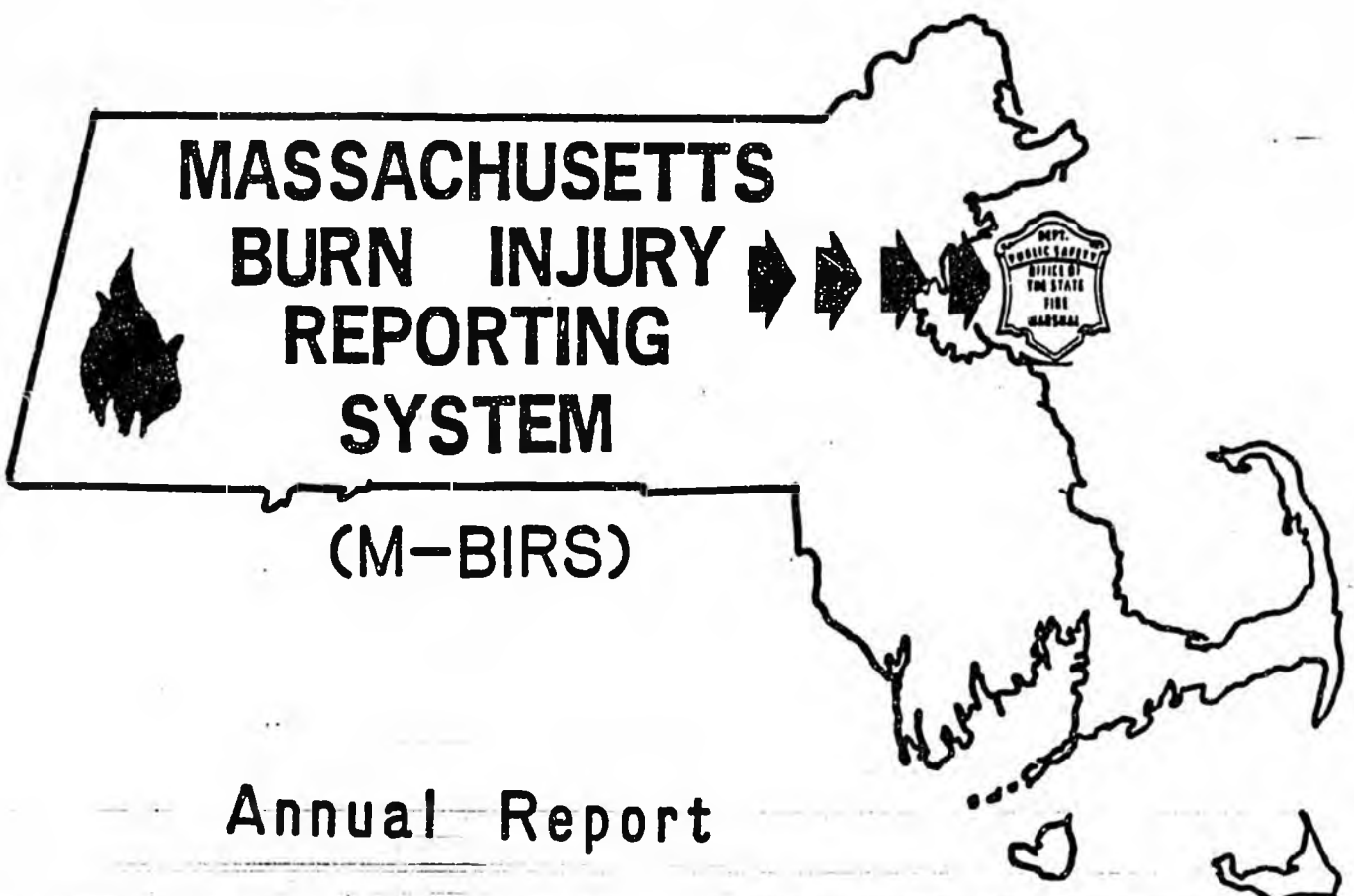
HB 332

Michael S. Dukakis
Governor

Frank J. Trabucco
Commissioner

Charles V. Barry
Secretary

Joseph A. O'Keefe
State Fire Marshal



Annual Report

1985



JOSEPH A. O'KEEFE, PE
State Fire Marshal

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Safety

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL
1010 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

(617) 566-4500

MAY 5 1985

THE MASSACHUSETTS BURN INJURY REPORTING SYSTEM (M-BIRS)

The Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System was implemented on June 1, 1984 in accordance with Chapter 112, Section 12A of the Massachusetts General Laws.

Under the provisions of the law, the treatment of all burns of 5% or more of a person's body surface area must be reported immediately to the Commissioner of Public Safety by the attending physician and/or the treatment facility.

M-BIRS was established primarily as an additional tool in the war against arson by establishing an early warning system for the detection of arsonists who may burn themselves accidentally in the course of their crime, as is not uncommon.

The M-BIRS system is the first such mandatory burn reporting mechanism in the nation. Many other states are now considering instituting a similar system and the State of New York has established their burn reporting system patterned closely after the M-BIRS.

1985, the first full year of operation for M-BIRS, saw the reporting of more than 600 serious burns, some of them under highly suspicious circumstances and presently under investigation.

The M-BIRS has had the anticipated ancillary benefits of establishing an automated burn data base for use in developing effective burn prevention programs in the Commonwealth.

With the continued cooperation of local fire, police and health organizations, M-BIRS will reach its optimum effectiveness in the fight against arson and the protection of our citizens from fire and burns.

Joseph A. O'Keefe
Joseph A. O'Keefe
State Fire Marshal

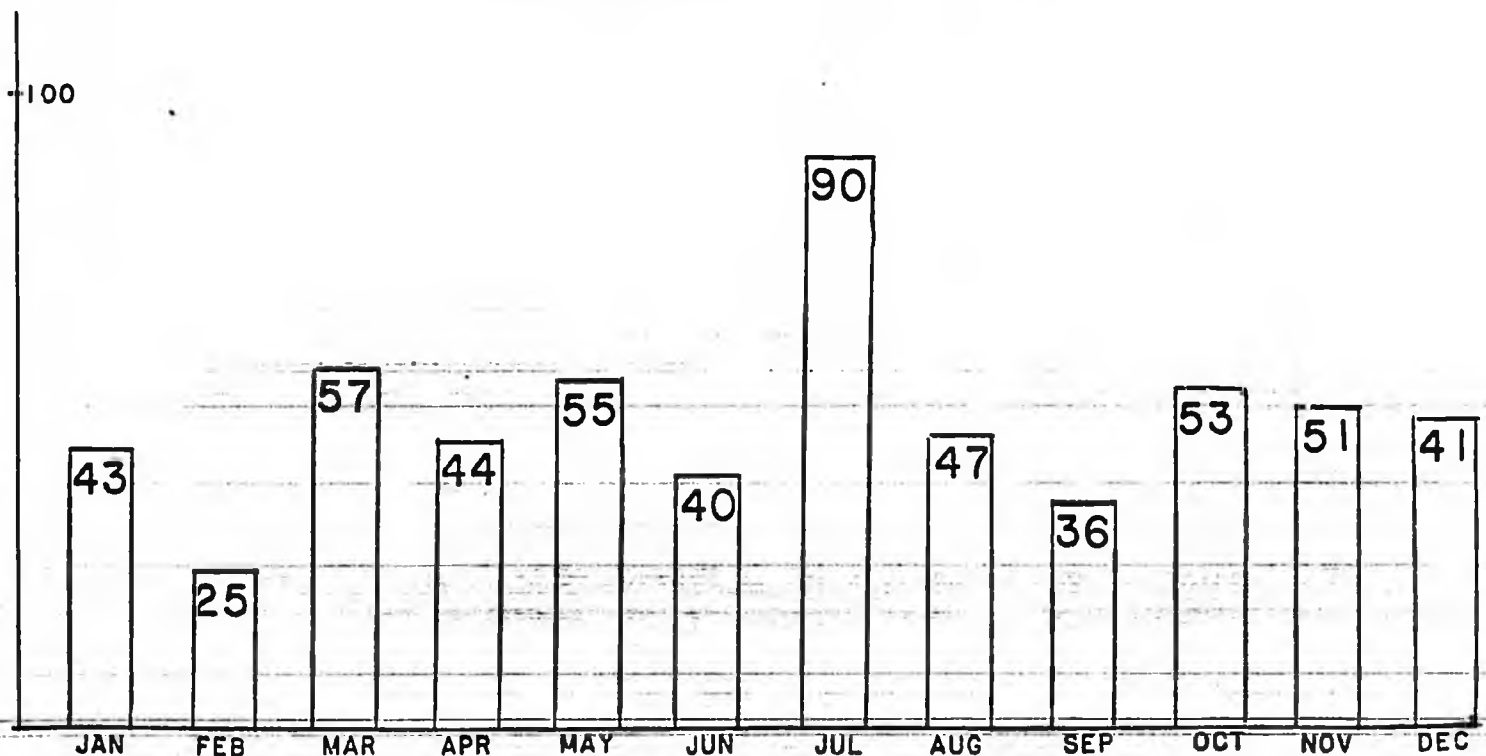
MASSACHUSETTS BURN INJURY REPORTING SYSTEM

In 1985, the first full year of the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS), 589 burn reports were received from 94 Massachusetts hospitals and health clinics (see Table 1.). Burn injuries of 5% or more of the body surface area must be reported to the Commissioner of Public Safety immediately through a 24-hour toll free hotline by the initial attending physician or medical facility. Then, the burn must be reported on a card and mailed to the State Fire Marshal's Office.

An average of 49 burns were reported monthly, ranging from 25 in February (the low) to 90 in July (the high). Based on the average, twice as many serious burns occur in July than can be expected in other months. This is consistent with analysis of burn reports submitted in 1984. (The Burn Registry was implemented on June 1, 1984.) July was also the "worst" months for burns in 1985. Graph A. below shows the reported burns by month.

Graph A.

INCIDENCE OF BURNS BY MONTH (Total-589)



SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

CAUSES BY MONTH

For every month except July, the number 1 ranked cause of burns is hot liquid scalds. These scalds are due to knocked over cups of coffee, too hot tub water, and cooking accidents.

For the winter months, November, December, January, February and March, house fires are the number 2 ranked cause of burns.

In May through October, radiator explosions and hot car parts are a leading cause of burns, becoming number 1 in July.

For all months of the year, cooking accidents are a leading and consistent cause of burns. They rank number 2, 3, or 4 depending on the season.

From May through October, gasoline is a leading cause of burns.

It is interesting to note that the top five ranked causes of burns: scalds, house fires, cooking accidents, gasoline and hot car parts/radiator explosions, are consistent. They change places in the ranking and reorder themselves based on seasonal fluctuations. (See Table 2.).

AFFECTED AGE GROUPS

Adults (aged 21-64) comprise over half, 52% of the total burns reported; children 10 and under account for 22% of burn victims and teenagers represent 18%. (See Graph B.).

CAUSES

The leading causes of burn injuries in Massachusetts during 1985 were: hot liquid scalds; electrical burns; house fires; cooking accidents;

Table 2.

LEADING CAUSES OF BURNS REPORTED IN EACH MONTHJANUARY-41

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	10
House Fires	7
Cooking	6
Gasoline	3
Smoking Materials	2
Electrical	2
Hot Car Parts	2
All others	19

MAY-55

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	13
Hot Car Part	6
Gasoline	5
Cooking/BBQ	5
Electrical	4
House Fire	3
Chemical	2
All others	17

FEBRUARY-25

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	10
House Fires	4
Smoking Materials	2
Grease	2
All Others	7

JUNE-40

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	8
Cooking/BBQ	4
Fireworks	4
Hot Car Part	3
Sunburn	3
Chemical	3
All Others	15

MARCH-57

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	19
House Fires	17
Cooking	4
Smoking Materials	2
Gasoline	2
All others	13

JULY-90

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Hot Car Parts	15
Fireworks	14
Hot Liquid Scalds	11
Smoking Materials	5
Cooking/BBQ	3
Sunburn	3
Boat Fires	2
All others	37

APRIL-44

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scald	13
Cooking	5
House Fires	4
Explosion	3
Motor Vehicle Accident	3
Chemical	3
Electrical	2
All Others	11

AUGUST

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Hot Liquid Scalds	13
Gasoline	6
Hot Car Parts	5
Appliances	3
Electrical	3
All others	17

Table 2. (cont'd)

SEPTEMBER-36

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Hot Liquid Scalds	12
Gasoline	7
House Fires	2
Chemical	2
Smoking Materials	2
All others	11

NOVEMBER-51

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scalds	20
Chemical	4
House Fires	4
All others	21

OCTOBER-53

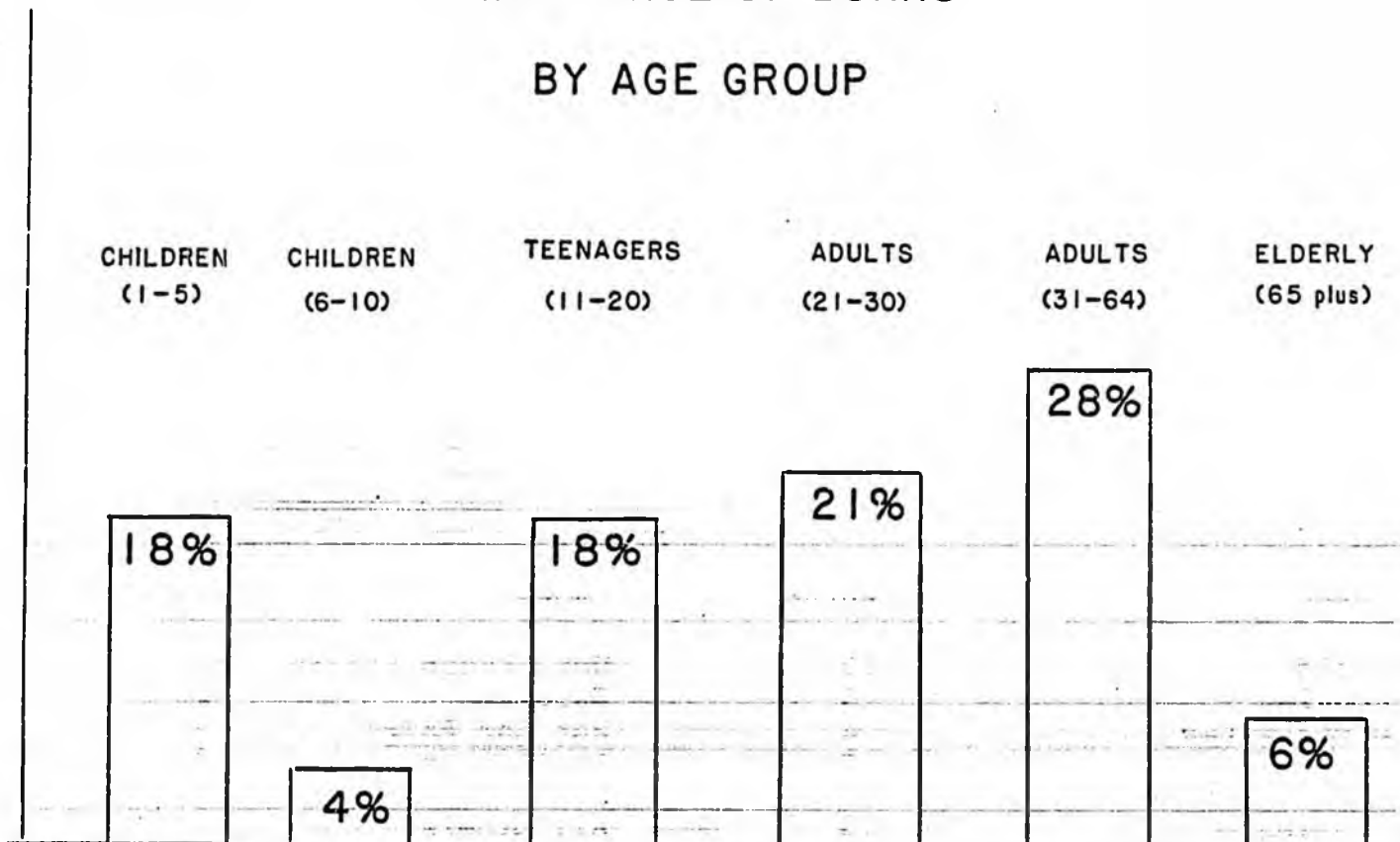
<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scalds	18
Gasoline	9
Smoking Materials	4
Hot Car Parts	4
House Fires	2
All others	16

DECEMBER-41

<u>Cause</u>	<u># Burns</u>
Scalds	14
House Fires	4
Cooking	3
Electrical	2
Woodstoves	2
All others	16

Graph B.

INCIDENCE OF BURNS
BY AGE GROUP

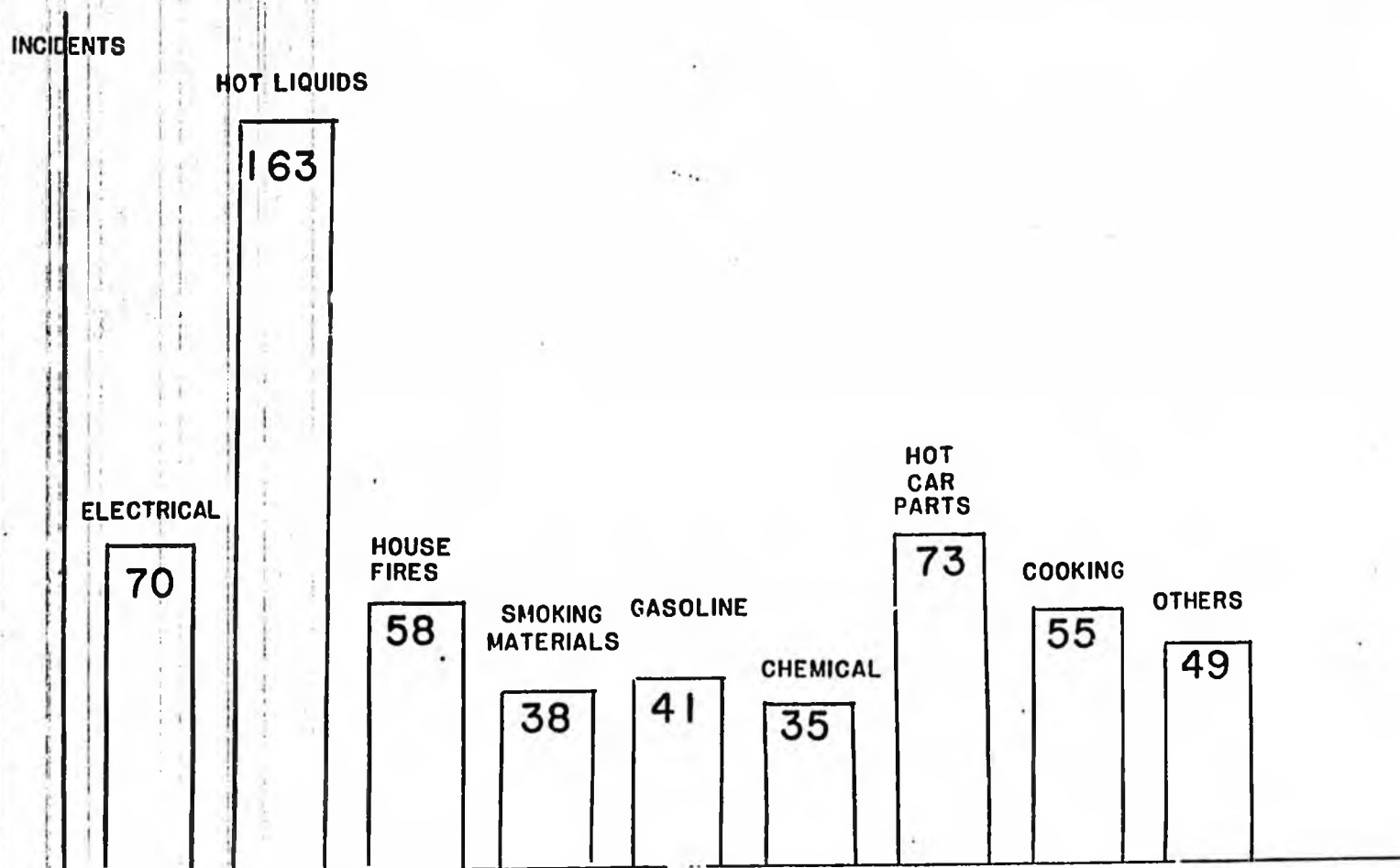


SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

Graph C.

LEADING CAUSES OF BURNS

Total Population



SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

hot car parts and radiator explosions; fireworks; and steam scalds. This is based on total burns.

CAUSES BY AGE GROUP

Children 5 and under accounted for 18% of all reported burns. 82 of the 106 burns for this age group, or 77% were caused by hot liquid scalds from coffee, tea, boiling water, and excessively hot bath water. 6% were received in house fires.

The 6-10 year old age group counted 29 victims; 50% of these burns were caused by hot liquid scalds and 16% occurred in house fires.

111 victims were teenagers 11-20 years old. 14% were caused by radiator explosions and hot car parts. 14% of these burns occurred while using gasoline. An additional 14% were due to fireworks. 12% of burns in this age group were cooking accidents.

21-30 year olds are the largest group of burn victims representing 21% of the total. The leading causes of burns for this age group were: car radiator explosions/hot car parts (16%); chemical burns (15%); hot liquid scalds (13%); cooking accidents (12%); and misuse of smoking materials (7%).

72 victims were 31-40 years old. 18% of these burns were caused by hot car parts and radiator explosions; 13% occurred in house fires; 9% happened while working with gasoline.

9% of the reported burn victims were aged 41-50. Nearly one-quarter of these burns were from hot car parts and radiator explosions. Hot liquid scalds caused 18%. 12% of these burns occurred in house fires. 9% of the burns were the result of the misuse of smoking materials.

6% of 1985's burn injuries involved 51-64 year olds. Hot liquid spills and house fires each caused 15% of these burns. 11% were due to the misuse of smoking materials.

Table 3.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF BURNS BY AGE GROUP

CAUSES	AGE									ROW TOTAL
	0-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-64	65+	UNK.	
Hot Liquid Scalds	84	13	12	18	7	10	7	13	2	166
House Fires	7	4	3	13	10	7	7	6		57
Radiator Explosion/ Hot Car Parts	1	0	16	20	11	9	5	1	1	63
Car Fires	0	0	3	4	3	2	0	0		12
Gasoline	0	3	15	8	7	6	2	1		42
Cooking Accidents	5	0	13	16	3	7	4	7		55
Fireworks	1	2	15	1	4	0	0	1		24
Smoking Materials	2	3	3	9	4	5	5	5		36
Chemicals	3	0	7	14	3	1	2	0		30
Steam	2	3	2	3	2	2	0	1		15
Electricity	0	0	4	10	5	2	3	1		25
Clothing On Fire	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2		6
Brush/Bon Fire	2	0	4	4	1	2	0	1		14
Gunpowder	0	0	5	2	0	1	0	0		8
Sunburn	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0		6
Boat Fires	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0		4
Appliances	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1		8
Portable Heaters	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0		4
Furnaces	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0		6
Bombs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1
Self-Immolation	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0		4
Plane Crashes	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		1
Undetermined									1	1
Column Total	111	29	111	129	67	58	40	40	4	589
Column % of Total*	16%	4%	18%	21%	11%	9%	6%	6%		100%

* Percentages are rounded off and may not appear to total 100%.

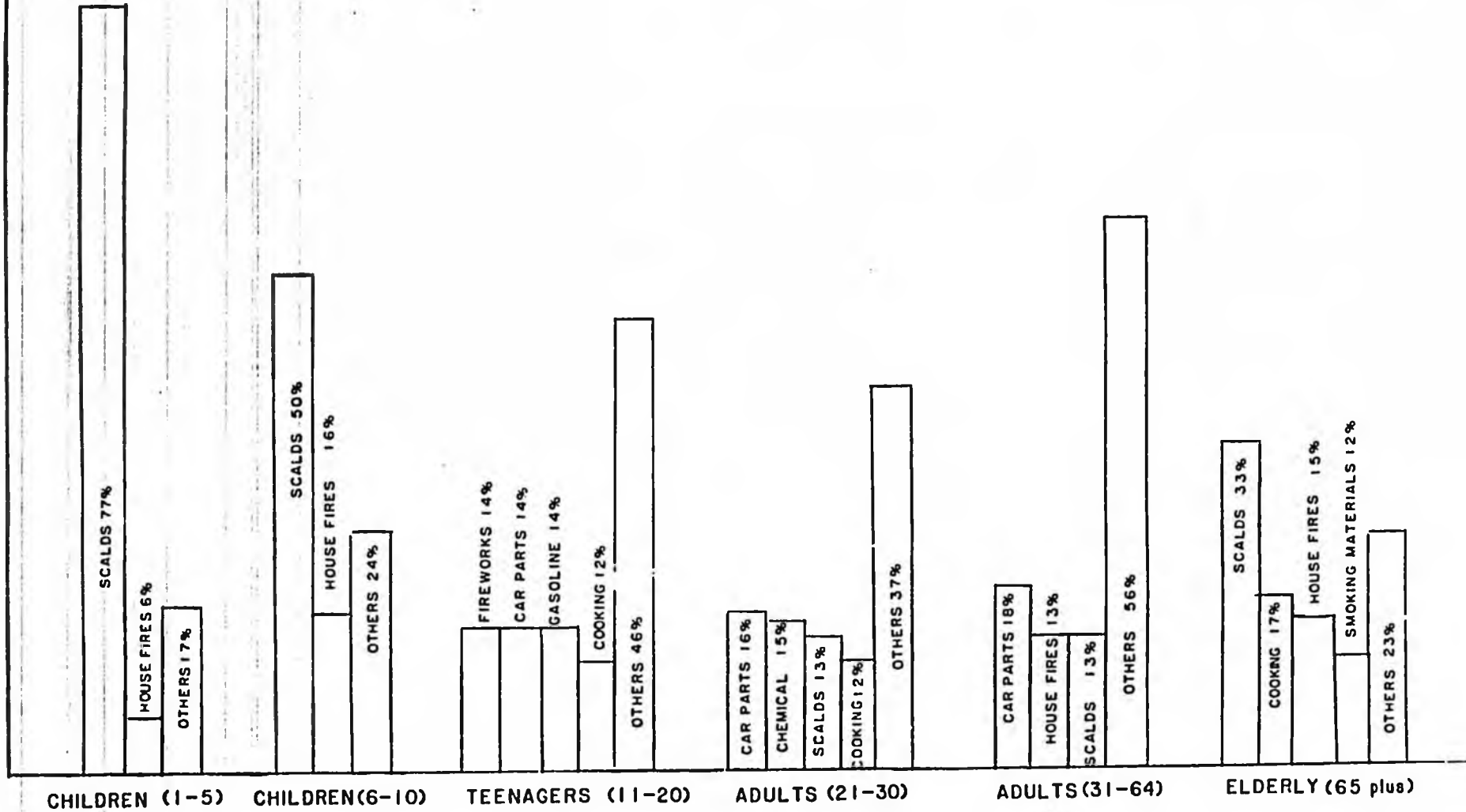
SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

Graph D.

LEADING CAUSES OF BURNS BY AGE GROUP

%

-8-



SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

Table 4.

LEADING CAUSES OF BURNS BY AGE GROUP

AGE 0-5 Total = 111

Hot Liquid Scalds-84
House Fires-7

AGE 6-10 Total = 29

Hot Liquid Scalds-13
House Fires-4

AGE 11-20 Total = 111

Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosion-16
Gasoline-15
Fireworks-15
Cooking-13

AGE 21-30 Total = 129

Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosions-20
Chemicals-14
Hot Liquid Scalds-18
Cooking-16
Smoking Materials-9

AGE 31-40 Total = 67

Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosions-11
House Fires-10
Hot Liquid Scalds-7
Gasoline-7

AGE 41-50 Total = 58

Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosions-19
Hot Liquid Scalds-10
House Fires-7
Cooking-7
Smoking Materials-5

AGE 51-64 Total = 40

Hot Liquid Scalds-7
House Fires-7
Smoking Materials-5
Hot Car Parts/
Radiator Explosions-5

AGE 65 and over Total = 40

Hot Liquid Scalds-13
Cooking-7
House Fires-6
Smoking Materials-5

The elderly, people aged 65 and over, accounted for 6% of total burn victims. Hot liquid scalds caused one-third (33%) of these burns. Cooking accidents caused 17% of the elderly's burns. 15% occurred as the result of house fires; and 125 were due to the misuse of smoking materials.

Graph D. shows the leading causes of burns for each age group. Table 3. shows the total number of burns by cause and age group. Table 4. shows only the leading causes of burns by age group.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Burn victims during 1985 came from 180 different Massachusetts cities and towns and from every county. People came from all the large population centers and from many rural communities. (See Table 5.) Massachusetts hospitals also treated and reported the burn injuries of 30 people who live outside of Massachusetts. Graph E. depicts the number of burn victims by their county of residence.

CONCLUSIONS

The preceding analysis of Massachusetts burns in 1985 shows the extent to which fire prevention and burn prevention overlap. It is our hope that fire prevention agencies, public health officials, the medical community, educators, and community groups can together use this information to form a "road map" for burn prevention strategies.

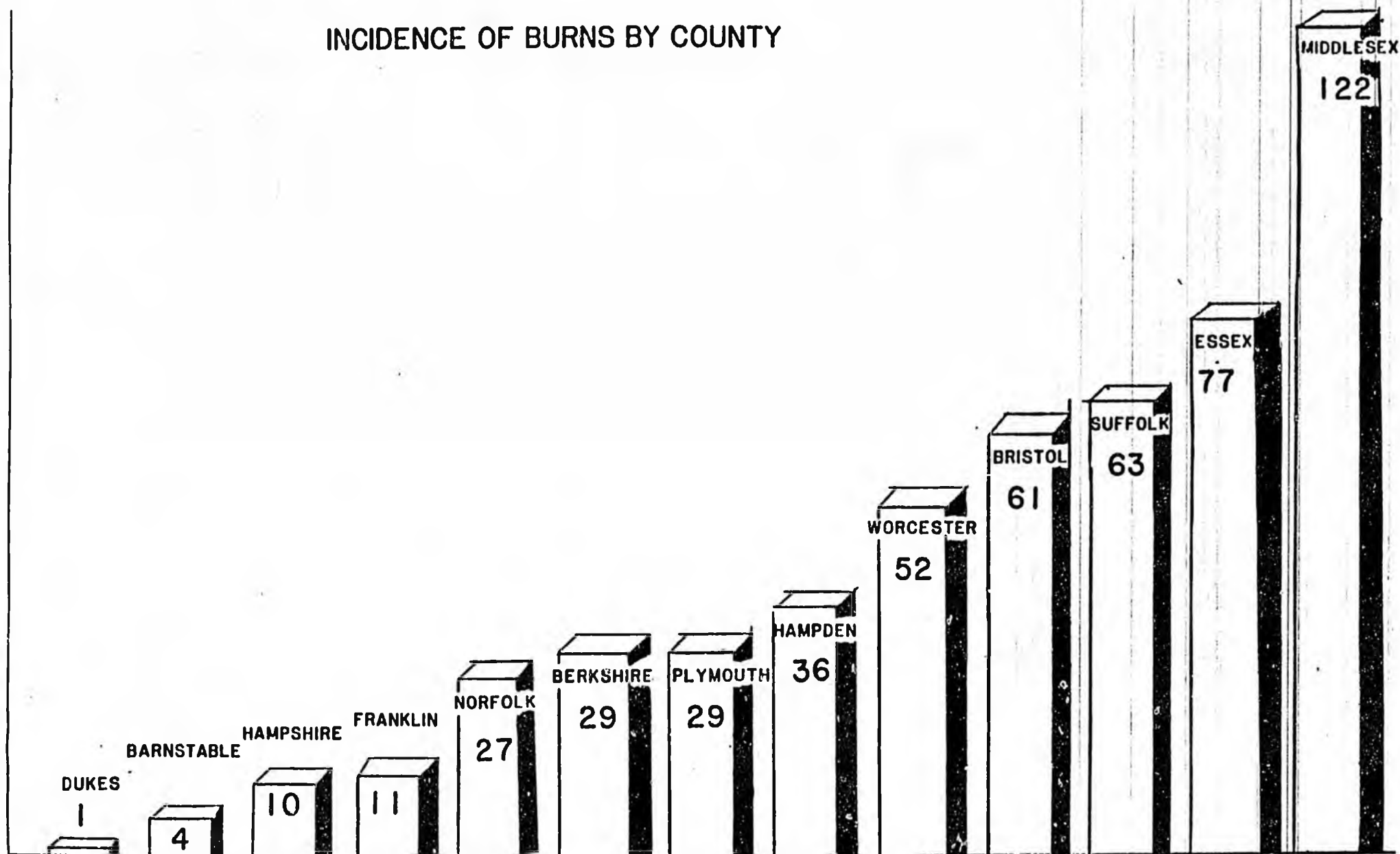
It is abundantly clear that the public needs greater education on preventing scalds—to young children in the home; on how to react to cooking accidents which get out of control; the dangers inherent in car radiators and hot car parts; the dangers in using fireworks and gasoline; and the message about the careless use and disposal of smoking materials cannot be reiterated enough.

Some of these messages should be communicated all year long, and some should be targeted to the season when they most frequently occur.

The audience for burn prevention messages is also quite clear. Parents should be the target for messages about keeping pot handles from hanging over the edge of the stove; for testing bath water and for not letting children bathe unattended; for keeping cups of coffee and tea far from the reach of curious hands. Teenagers need education on not touching car radiators while hot and under pressure; about proper auto mechanics and the proper use of gasoline; the dangers of fireworks; and how to react to cooking accidents. All age groups need to learn the incredible importance of installing and maintaining smoke detectors and of practicing home exit drills, since house fires are a leading cause of burns and deaths across all age groups.

Graph E.

INCIDENCE OF BURNS BY COUNTY



SOURCE: 1985 reports to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS).

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

revd 4/28

FURTHER

FINANCE

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE _____

4/28/88
Mr. President:

JUDICIARY Committee considered CSHB 332 (HESS) am

relating to the reporting of certain injuries

and recommended

replace with _____ CS _____) same title
 or adopt _____ CS _____) new title

attached amendment(s) and

(whole)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

letter of intent adopted _____

Committee attached or adopted fiscal note(s)
 new updated or previous
 zero fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Joe Josephson
John Rodery
Cyril Stupelwood
Jan Furb

Ken [Signature]
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

revd 4/28

FURTHER

FINANCE

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE _____

4/28/88

Mr. President:

JUDICIARY Committee considered CSHB 332 (HESS) am

relating to the reporting of certain injuries

and recommended

replace with _____ CS _____) same title
 or adopt _____ CS _____) new title

attached amendment(s) and

(whole)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

letter of intent adopted _____

Committee attached or adopted fiscal note(s)

new updated or previous

zero fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Joe Josephson
John Bodery
Charles S. ...
Jan ...

J. ... De ...
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup attached

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

Judiciary
FURTHER Finance

2/29/88

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 4/28/88

Mr. President:

HESS Committee considered CSHB 332 (HESS) am

relating to the reporting of certain injuries

and recommended

[] replace with _____ CS _____) [] same title
[] or adopt _____ CS _____) [] new title

[] attached amendment(s) and

Wish

[] do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendation

[] individual recommendations

[] further referral to _____

[] letter of intent adopted _____

Committee [] attached or [] adopted fiscal note(s)

[] new [] updated or [] previous

[] zero [] fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Joe Josephson
Tom Feeney
Mark Jones
Richard
↓

Paul Fink (Do Pass)
Chairman signature and recommendation

[] Committee Backup attached