

SB

16

<TARGET><BILL>SB 16</BILL><SUBJECT>SB
16</SUBJECT><COMM>SSTA27</COMM></TARGET>

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT First Committee of Referral

DATE: 1/19/11

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: _____
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 3-1-11

State Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 16

SB 16-LICENSE PLATES: CHOOSE LIFE

"An Act relating to special request choose life license plates; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

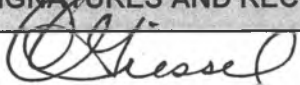
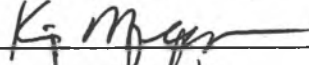
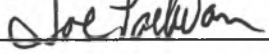

- be replaced with CS _____ (STA) [] Same Title [] New Title
- [] adopt previous CS _____ (_____) [] Same Title [] New Title
- [] attached amendment(s)
- [] adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- [] further referral to _____ Committee

Dept Abbr.	
ADM	LEG
CED	LAW
COR	LWF
CRT	MVA
EED	DNR
DEC	DPS
DFG	REV
GOV	DOT
DHS	UA

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #
			X	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #

[] APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	Giessel			X	
	Meyer	X			
	Pasikwan			X	
CHAIR: 	Wielechowski			X	

27-LS0120D
Luckhaupt
2/15/11

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 16()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS MEYER, Dyson, Giessel

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to special request 'Choose Life' license plates and special request 'Pro-**
2 **Family, Pro-Choice' license plates; and providing for an effective date."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 *** Section 1.** AS 28.10.181 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

5 (bb) Special request "Choose Life" plates. Upon application by the owner of a
6 motor vehicle, the department may issue registration plates with the phrase "Choose
7 Life" on the plate. The commissioner, after consulting with Alaska Choose Life, shall
8 determine the design and color of the plates. The department may disapprove the
9 issuance of registration plates under this subsection when the requested plates are a
10 duplication of an existing registration.

11 (cc) Special request "Pro-Family, Pro-Choice" plates. Upon application by the
12 owner of a motor vehicle, the department may issue registration plates with the phrase
13 "Pro-Family, Pro-Choice" on the plate. The commissioner shall determine the design
14 and color of the plates. The department may disapprove the issuance of registration

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plates under this subsection when the requested plates are a duplication of an existing registration.

* **Sec. 2.** AS 28.10.421(d) is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

(20) special request "Choose Life" plates \$30
plus the fee required for that vehicle under (b), (c), (h), or (i) of this section; the fee required by this paragraph shall be collected biennially in the same manner as the fee required under (b), (c), (h), or (i) of this section; the commissioner of administration shall separately account for the fees received under this paragraph that the department deposits in the general fund; the annual estimated balance in the account that is in excess of the cost of issuing special request "Choose Life" plates may be appropriated by the legislature to programs supporting or benefiting adoption.

(21) special request "Pro-Family, Pro-Choice" plates \$30
plus the fee required for that vehicle under (b), (c), (h), or (i) of this section; the fee required by this paragraph shall be collected biennially in the same manner as the fee required under (b), (c), (h), or (i) of this section; the commissioner of administration shall separately account for the fees received under this paragraph that the department deposits in the general fund.

* **Sec. 3.** This Act takes effect January 1, 2012.

27-LS0120\E
Luckhaupt
2/24/11

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 16(STA)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATORS MEYER, Dyson, Giessel

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to special request 'Choose Life' license plates and special request 'Pro-**
2 **Family, Pro-Choice' license plates; and providing for an effective date."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 *** Section 1.** AS 28.10.181 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

5 (bb) Special request "Choose Life" plates. Upon application by the owner of a
6 motor vehicle, the department may issue registration plates with the phrase "Choose
7 Life" on the plate. The commissioner, after consulting with Alaska Choose Life, shall
8 determine the design and color of the plates. The department may disapprove the
9 issuance of registration plates under this subsection when the requested plates are a
10 duplication of an existing registration.

11 (cc) Special request "Pro-Family, Pro-Choice" plates. Upon application by the
12 owner of a motor vehicle, the department may issue registration plates with the phrase
13 "Pro-Family, Pro-Choice" on the plate. The commissioner, after consulting with
14 Planned Parenthood of the Great Northwest, shall determine the design and color of

1 the plates. The department may disapprove the issuance of registration plates under
2 this subsection when the requested plates are a duplication of an existing registration.

3 * **Sec. 2.** AS 28.10.421(d) is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

4 (20) special request "Choose Life" plates \$30
5 plus the fee required for that vehicle under (b), (c), (h), or (i) of this section; the fee
6 required by this paragraph shall be collected biennially in the same manner as the fee
7 required under (b), (c), (h), or (i) of this section; the commissioner shall separately
8 account for the fees received under this paragraph that the department deposits in the
9 general fund; the annual estimated balance in the account that is in excess of the cost
10 of issuing special request "Choose Life" plates may be appropriated by the legislature
11 to programs supporting or benefiting adoption.

12 (21) special request "Pro-Family, Pro-Choice" plates \$30
13 plus the fee required for that vehicle under (b), (c), (h), or (i) of this section; the fee
14 required by this paragraph shall be collected biennially in the same manner as the fee
15 required under (b), (c), (h), or (i) of this section; the commissioner shall separately
16 account for the fees received under this paragraph that the department deposits in the
17 general fund; the annual estimated balance in the account that is in excess of the cost
18 of issuing special request "Pro-Family, Pro-Choice" plates may be appropriated to the
19 Alaska Children's Trust (AS 37.14.200).

20 * **Sec. 3.** This Act takes effect January 1, 2012.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE


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SENATOR KEVIN MEYER MAJORITY LEADER

TO: Senator Bill Wielechowski, Chairman
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Kevin Meyer 

DATE: January 28, 2011

RE: SB16 Request for Hearing

I respectfully request the Senate State Affairs Committee to schedule a hearing for SB 16, "An Act relating to special request choose life license plates; and providing for an effective date."

The following documents are attached and will be sent electronically:

- Current version of the bill
- Sponsor Statement
- Back up material
- Witnesses/Testimony
 - Whitney Brewster, Division Director DMV
- Staff member assigned to the bill: Christine R. Marasigan, 465-6876

This bill would allow the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue a Choose Life specialty license plate for a fee.

Please contact Christine if you have any questions regarding this legislation.

Alaska State Legislature



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Senator Kevin Meyer
Senate District O

SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR SB 16

"An Act relating to special request choose life license plates; and providing for an effective date."

SB 16 would allow the State of Alaska to issue special license plates bearing the message, "Choose Life" for a fee. Currently 26 states allow their Department of Motor Vehicles to issue this type of license plate and 15 other states are working on the same legislation.

Currently the State of Alaska's Department of Motor Vehicles have several special issue license plates such as Military, Veterans, Iditarod Race Finishers, Historic Vehicles, Children's Trust, Fire Fighter/Emergency Medical Services and others. These plates are totally optional and are funded by an individual's fee of \$30.

If SB 16 is passed, the design will be determined by the DMV and a group from Alaska Choose Life. In order to obtain a plate you must have a registered vehicle in the state of Alaska. While the fee is intended to cover the cost of the production of plates, if there is any revenue generated it may be appropriated by the legislature to programs that support adoption.

CHOOSE LIFE LICENSE PLATE BY STATE



<http://www.choose-life.org/>

Slate

Poetic Licenses

Are "Choose Life" license plates free speech or state-sponsored infomercials?

By Dahlia Lithwick


Posted Thursday, Feb. 6, 2003, at 6:57 PM ET

This week, Virginia's House of Representatives approved the creation of specialty "Choose Life" license plates. The Iowa state Senate introduced a bill this week that would do the same. The ACLU has threatened to sue if the Virginia measure is signed into law, which will produce the ninth lawsuit over this issue in three years. Alabama, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and South Carolina already have "Choose Life" license plate programs, and 13 other states are considering enacting similar legislation. So, it's probably safe to say that a "Choose Life" tidal wave—and its litigation backlash—is poised to hit the nation.

The legal issue isn't complicated, and it helps to separate it from your feelings about abortion. It's a free speech question: Can state governments endorse speech representing only one side of an issue as controversial as abortion? Has the state, by opening up license plates as a forum for private speech, incurred a constitutional obligation to allow speakers of every viewpoint equal access to that forum?


Most of the courts that have considered the issue have wussed out on the First Amendment question altogether, finding the plaintiffs in those cases lacked legal "standing" to file suit, since they had never endeavored to sponsor "Choose Abortion" or "Choose Choice" license plates themselves. Another court decided last month that the "Choose Life" plates in South Carolina were unconstitutional, in that the state was promoting only one side in the debate. Immediately, a South Carolina legislator introduced a "Choose Death" license plate, which he insists fairly expresses the other side in the debate. Newspapers recently noted that the "Choose Death" plate may still prove popular with death-penalty enthusiasts (and perhaps with hunters, werewolves, and NRA members as well). Less clear is whether it will satisfy the plaintiffs from Planned Parenthood.

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License plates became a constitutional issue in 1977 when the Supreme Court decided, a case involving a family of Jehovah's Witnesses who had taped over the "Live Free or Die" part of their New Hampshire license plate. The Maynards claimed that New Hampshire violated their free speech rights by forcing them to broadcast a political sentiment with which they disagreed. The high court ruled that states could not force individuals to be "mobile billboards" for messages they loathed. The "Choose Life" cases don't involve this sort of compelled speech, however, since no one in any state is *forced* to purchase the specialty plates—people buy them voluntarily.

Specialty plates were virtually unheard-of in most states until 1987, when Florida issued a plate commemorating the space shuttle *Challenger*. That plate alone raised more than \$30 million for space-related programs, and today Florida issues more than 50 specialty plates. Forty other states have specialty-plate programs, and for the most part they celebrate non-controversial organizations: sports teams, schools, veterans, NASCAR, or saving the whales, with the additional fees benefiting that cause. The "Choose Life" plates in Florida feature the words "Choose Life" in childlike crayon, along with a beaming boy and girl—presumably of the happily adopted variety—also rendered in the key


of crayon. Most of states with "Choose Life" programs provide, as does Florida, that the proceeds of these sales go exclusively to organizations that counsel women with unwanted pregnancies to choose adoption. In fact, the legislation in most states expressly provides that any program offering referrals or even discussing the option of abortion is barred from funding.

When the first "Choose Life" legislation passed in Florida in 1998, then-Gov. Lawton Chiles vetoed it, stating that license plates were not necessarily the best forum for exploring the complex nuances of the abortion debate. But Gov. Jeb Bush signed the bill when he was elected in 1999, and the Louisiana legislature adopted similar legislation shortly thereafter. South Carolina followed in 2001. All have resulted in lawsuits, with the first two states' suits going to the Choose Lifers and the third

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going to the plaintiffs. So far.

In Florida, the courts have usually dismissed the suits, insisting that the plaintiffs (usually women's or pro choice organizations) didn't have "standing" to sue because they had never themselves attempted to get the opposite viewpoint onto any license plates. The Louisiana lawsuit went to the plaintiffs initially, because the district court felt that the plates discriminated in favor of just one viewpoint. This resulted in an injunction that was dissolved last March by the 5th Circuit court of appeals, who found that, as was the case in Florida, the plaintiffs had no standing to sue in the first place. The U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear that case this year.

One court that's really wrestled with the free speech issue was a federal district court in South Carolina, which last month found the "Choose Life" plates to be unconstitutional since they endorse only one side in the abortion debate. The state has appealed this ruling, and another Florida suit was revived last week, this time on the grounds that the plates impermissibly entangle church and state.

To understand the free speech issue, it's important to clarify whether specialty license plates represent government speech or private citizens' speech. Why?

Because there is no question that the government may speak in a partisan manner without violating the Constitution. The First Amendment applies only to government efforts to restrict *private* speech; it doesn't apply back to the state itself. This is why the state is perfectly free to tell you to stay in school, or drive sober, without having to broadcast the opposing viewpoint. States may have preferences for all sorts of messages. But if, on the other hand, the government opens a forum for private speakers—if it creates a park or builds a street where you and I are free to talk—it cannot be in the business of censoring some viewpoints while permitting others. This is the core of the First Amendment. So, the legal test for the courts is simply this: When the state gives license plates to certain private organizations to broadcast their messages, is it more like the state is talking (akin to a public service

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announcement) or more like it's allowing private citizen to talk (like they would in a public square)? The former is constitutional, but the latter may well be censorship.

Different states have tended to take different positions on this issue, depending on the lawsuit. In the Louisiana suit, for instance, the state admitted candidly that the message of the plate is explicitly anti-abortion, but that this was valid government speech as it reflected the state's own preferences. Louisiana lawmakers had no problem admitting that the state legislature abhors abortion and likes adoption. This is hardly news if you look at Louisiana's "Choose Life" plate, which features the brown pelican—the state bird—holding a baby wrapped in a blanket in its beak. Other states have gone to the other extreme, arguing that the government is in no way endorsing or even involved in the message on the plates—it's a private commercial decision between a driver and an organization she supports—like a bumper sticker, according to one lawmaker. The truth is somewhere between the extremes. Of course the state is abetting this speech—its name is prominently displayed on the tag—but individuals also choose and display the tags freely. So, the truth is that the state is opening up some kind of forum, which means the state can't discriminate based

on viewpoint.

Here's where the other strange state response comes in: Some argue that yes, they have opened up something like a public forum but that the messages they promote are not controversial, or have no opposing side. There can be no viewpoint discrimination, they contend, because who, they argue, is against the space shuttle? Who wants to take a stand against the Everglades? And who could possibly be against adoption? And throughout these cases, the states have insisted that the plates, while backed by pro-life groups and trumpeting the famous pro-life slogan, actually have nothing to do with abortion: They are simply "pro-adoption." In fact, when Jeb Bush signed the Florida plates into law he insisted: "It's a pretty tag and it says 'Choose Life' and it's for adoption. If people want to politicize that, they'll politicize anything." This would be a

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more credible argument if the same legislators weren't withholding money from organizations that discuss abortion.


Ironically, the states simultaneously advance precisely the opposite argument as well: insisting that all specialty plates are by definition "political"; advocating environmentalism and the saving of endangered animals as they do. The "Choose Life" message, they argue, is no more "political" than these others. Richard H. Black, the Virginia delegate who introduced the bill there, says if the law is now that we must always sponsor opposing messages, the state needs to produce a "Virginia Is for Haters" plate to counter its "Virginia Is for Lovers" tags.

Here's the fundamental problem with all these arguments: Whether or not the tags are "controversial" or even "political" or "opposable" is irrelevant for First Amendment purposes, when the legislature is breezily permitting some to be created and others to be denied. The relevant question is whether state legislatures are taking it upon themselves to decide what "political" or "controversial" mean in the first place, and what standards they use to do so, because in doing so, they are by definition discriminating based on viewpoint. While different states have different mechanisms for approving the programs, most involve some advocacy

group proving to the legislature that there is sufficient demand for the plates to generate income. That means that if an organization can get enough signatures pledging to buy the plates, the legislature will consider it. Which in turn means that only popular viewpoints can pass the initial threshold. And if *Maynard* taught us anything, it was that "the First Amendment protects the right of individuals to hold a point of view different from the majority." Permission to speak shouldn't be doled out by the state based on the popularity of the idea.

But that isn't the end of the unbridled discretion. Because once a bill is in the hands of the legislature, it seems to be a sort of political free-for-all as to whether *they* wish to approve or disapprove of any group's message. Arkansas refused to give the Knights of Columbus a specialty plate, for fear that the KKK would want one, too. The California legislature went

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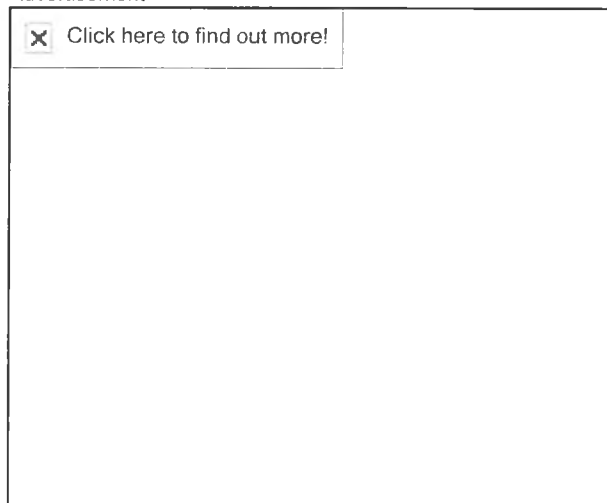
Poetic Licenses

berserk over whether the Boy Scouts should get plates, because some felt the group was discriminatory. So, state discretion doesn't stop with the promotion of only popular ideas. It becomes even more blatant as lawmakers decide whether *they* approve of the ideas, and apparently, they make these decisions without standards or rules either.

It's not at all clear how the "Choose Life" lawsuits will shake out. But it seems obvious that if a "Choose Life" tag is constitutional in Virginia, a "Honk If You Love al-Qaida" plate should be constitutional in New Hampshire, as well. Which would probably give a whole new meaning to "Live Free or Die."

*Dahlia Lithwick is a **Slate** senior editor. Follow her on Twitter.*

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 **msnbc.com**

Appeals court: God is OK on license plates

Ruling strikes down Vermont ban on religious expression on vanity placards

By **Larry Neumeister**

AP Associated Press

updated 10/8/2010 6:27:08 PM ET

NEW YORK— "THE REV" and "PSALM48" can join "ARMYMOM" and "DARE2BU" on the license plates of cars in Vermont after a federal appeals court ruled Friday that the First Amendment leaves room for religion on vanity plates.

The three-judge panel of the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals in New York reversed a lower-court ruling in the state's favor in a case brought by Shawn Byrne of West Rutland, Vt., whose proposed vanity plate reference to a Bible passage had been rejected by the state in 2004.

Byrne appealed a September 2007 decision by a federal judge in Burlington, Vt., that rejected his 2005 claim that the state discriminated against him when it rejected his application for a license plate that would read: "JN36TN," a reference to the often-quoted Bible verse John 3:16.

Byrne did not immediately return a telephone message for comment.

Tom McCormick, an assistant attorney general, did not immediately respond to a

phone message either.

In ruling, the 2nd Circuit noted that Vermont allows its residents to express themselves about personal philosophy and taste and to put inspirational messages and statements of affiliation on their license plates. But religion is ruled out.

Thus, the state's vehicles have plates such as: "BUTCHER," "BKEEPER," "LUV2FSH," "GOYANKS," "PEACE2U," "THNKPOS" and "MISUDAD." But not "REV 3 20" or "UM REV" and the like.

"The state rejected Byrne's message only because it addressed ... areas of otherwise permissible expression from a religious perspective," the appeals court wrote. "This

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the state cannot do."

It emphasized that its ruling was limited to the state's ban on religious messages, an area where it said the Supreme Court has been "extensive and clear" in its guidance.

As a result, it said, the state can keep its ban on vanity plates that refer to scatological subjects, genitalia, illicit drugs, racial epithets and other objectionable material.

The appeals court noted that the state's rules against religious expression on vanity plates had sometimes been unevenly applied.

Vote: Religious references OK on license plates?

For instance, it said, "GENESIS" can appear on a license plates as long as the driver insists it is a reference to a rock group rather than the Old Testament. And it said Byrne had shown that his proposed license plate would have been approved if he had given the state a secular meaning, saying he chose "JN36TN" because his name is John, he is 36 years old and he was born in Tennessee.

Associated Press Writer John Curran in Montpelier, Vt., contributed to this report.

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number _____
 Bill Version SB 016
 () Publish Date _____

Identifier (file name) SB016-DOA-DMV-02-18-11
 Title Special Request Choose Life License Plates
 Sponsor Senators Meyer, Dyson, Giessel
 Requester Senate State Affairs
 Dept. Affected Administration
 Appropriation Division of Motor Vehicles
 Allocation Motor Vehicles
 OMB Component Number 2348

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES								
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CHANGE IN REVENUES		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF								
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other (please identify)								
TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2011) cost 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Not applicable, initial version

Prepared by Whitney Brewster
 Division Motor Vehicles
 Approved by John Cramer, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Administration

Phone 907-269-5574
 Date/Time 2/18/11 10:00 AM
 Date 2/18/2011

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2011 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 016

Analysis

This bill will have no fiscal impact.



February 21, 2011

The Honorable Bill Wielechowski, Chair
The Honorable Joe Paskvan, Vice-Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, AK 99801

via email: [Senator Bill Wielechowski@legis.state.ak.us](mailto:Senator_Bill_Wielechowski@legis.state.ak.us)
[Senator Joe Paskvan@legis.state.ak.us](mailto:Senator_Joe_Paskvan@legis.state.ak.us)

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NADINE WINTERS, Fairbanks

ZACH FICK, Anchorage
STUDENT ADVISOR

Re: **Senate Bill 16 – “Choose Life” License Plates**
Constitutional Issues

Chair Wielechowski, Vice-Chair Paskvan:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit written testimony regarding Senate Bill 16, regarding Special Request “Choose Life” License Plates.

The American Civil Liberties Union of Alaska represents thousands of members and activists throughout the State of Alaska who seek to preserve and expand individual freedoms and civil liberties guaranteed under the United States and Alaska Constitutions. From that perspective, we wish to alert the Committee to potential constitutional issues which could arise with respect to this proposed legislation.

Government Viewpoint Neutrality Required

If a State chooses to introduce a system for creation of optional license plates, the State must have a viewpoint neutral process for determining how applications for optional license plate formats would be adopted.

For instance, a Missouri agency that regulated specialty license plates could not refuse to create a “Choose Life” license plate simply because such license plates made members of the committee uncomfortable. *Roach v. Stouffer*, 560 F.3d 860 (8th Cir. 2009).

While the license plates are theoretically “owned” by the state, these “message” plates consist of mixed government and individual speech. The plates constitute government speech, insofar as the government imposes general editorial control over the license plate content. They are individual speech insofar as a non-state group may propose a specialized plate format and the individual driver chooses to espouse the message.

Given the personal speech interests at stake, the government may not pick and choose among causes and messages it supports in adopting such optional license plates.

In a case directly on point, South Carolina adopted a “Choose Life” license plate by statute. Refusal of the state to authorize a pro-choice themed license plate constituted direct viewpoint discrimination and violated the First Amendment. *Planned Parenthood of South Carolina Inc. v. Rose*, 361 F.3d 786 (4th Cir. 2004).

Conclusion

We hope that the Senate State Affairs Committee will note the constitutional issues that can arise when “message” plates are approved, and we presume that the State of Alaska would follow constitutional mandates in establishing a process for approval of additional messages.

Please feel free to contact the undersigned should you require any additional information. We are happy to reply to any questions that may arise either through written or verbal testimony, or to answer informally any questions which Members of the Committee may have.

Thank you again for the opportunity to share our concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. A. Mittman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jeffrey Mittman
Executive Director
ACLU of Alaska

cc: Senator Albert Kookesh
Senator Kevin Meyer
Senator Catherine Giessel

Michelle Sydeman

From: Lisa and Steve Deckert [deckert@gci.net]
Sent: Tuesday, February 22, 2011 8:31 AM
To: Sen. Bill Wielechowski
Subject: License plates

Hi

Good for you for trying to move these special license plates to someone else's basket so that legislators can concentrate on more important business during the session. There are too many distractions.

Lisa Deckert