

SCOMM

139:14

Alaska State Legislature

Chairman

Military & Veterans' Affairs Committee

Member

Labor and Commerce Committee

State Affairs Committee

Economic Development, Trade & Tourism
Committee

Education Committee

Joint Armed Services Committee

Finance Subcommittees

Labor & Workforce Development

Community & Economic Development

Military & Veterans' Affairs



A Communication From **REPRESENTATIVE BOB LYNN** **District 31 Anchorage**

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Sponsor Statement **HB 354**

Currently, the governor of Alaska is free to appoint any citizen of Alaska, without other qualifications to be Adjutant General. This bill remedies that situation by recognizing additional guidelines for appointees, such as serving at least five years in the Alaska National Guard/Alaska Air Guard – the current requirement for an *Assistant* Adjutant General.

Qualifications for appointment must be tailored to the unique requirements of the Alaska's Adjutant General's mission, without political considerations. The nature of the job requires substantial experience and understanding of military operations in general, and the Alaska National Guard /Alaska Air Guard in particular. Other civilian business and managerial experience is valuable but, in itself, not comparable to high-level military operations. Business people cannot operate their business like the military; likewise, the military cannot conduct operations like a business.

In addition, operating conditions in Alaska are unlike any other jurisdiction. As a result, extensive guard experience in Alaska is critical. This Alaska experience, as well as qualifications at operational or strategic levels of military leadership, is essential to the best interest of Alaska. It's also important to the interaction of Alaska with national homeland security, national disaster agencies, and national war efforts.

In summary, an Alaska Adjutant General should be selected from a cadre of professional Alaska officers that goes through the military educational process with active duty military. This will insure the success of the Adjutant General of Alaska's mission. Your support of this bill is respectfully requested.



ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION

200 West 34th Avenue, PMB 727, Anchorage, Alaska 99503

16 JANUARY 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: Proposal to Amend Alaska Statute (AS 26.05.160) Reference
"Qualifications for the Position of Adjutant General"

Based on present statutory and constitutional language, this proposed amendment specifically addresses the position of "Adjutant General" in AS 26.05.160 without contradicting the constitutional language that specifies "department head appointed by the governor". The two titles "department head", or "The Adjutant General" (TAG) may be used separately or mutually at the discretion of the Governor.

Many other states already have statutory requirements similar to what we are requesting. For example, Texas requires ten years Texas Guard membership. Other states have made the political appointment of TAG from junior ranks (Warrant Officer, a Major, civilians) with mixed results. Lack of experience or qualifications at the operational or strategic levels of military leadership and/or lack of understanding and background of Alaska and its National Guard have been at the center of many of our historic areas of concern. We feel that a person being appointed to the highest military position in the Alaska National Guard and the Alaska State Militia forces should have a significant understanding and experience of the Alaska National Guard and of the State of Alaska.

In Alaska, the Adjutant General position also is a political appointee, civilian, State Commissioner by the Governor, under the State Constitution with additional criteria in statute. In both capacities, TAG reports to the Governor in his roles as State Commander in Chief (military title) and as the Chief Executive (civilian title). As The Adjutant General, the primary responsibility is control of the Alaska National Guard in support of State missions. As a military general/flag officer, TAG is uniquely responsible for the melding of the Federal funding and missions of the National Guard while balancing the two distinct lanes (State and Federal) of resourcing and execution. This requires individuals with a strong background in National Guard (State/Militia) experience, as well as an overall general military experience and education.

Many Alaska National Guard (AKNG) officers have succeeded at the highest levels with recent service around the world in combat, peacemaking or peacekeeping roles in command of active duty, multi-national and multi-service components. Most have served in State Homeland Security/Emergency Response missions. Many of the functions of senior military officers are equal to and exceed civilian business management and leadership tenets. Bringing in a civilian from the business world without military credentials would not be in the best interests of the military missions of the Alaska National Guard and could negatively affect the morale of qualified Alaska National Guard Officers now and in the future.

We have a professional officer cadre that goes through the military schooling system with the active Army and Air Force and are required to have civilian education commensurate with their rank. We believe these officers should have first priority to serve at the highest military rank in Alaska's National Guard. Statutory specification to that effect would ensure this goal.

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

((ORIGINAL SIGNED))

Colleen Hough

Mike Bridges

Thomas Katkus

Roger Schnell

President

Legislative Liaison

Board Member

Board Member

PROPOSAL FOR A STATE OF ALASKA RESOLUTION AMENDMENT

RELATING TO QUALIFICATIONS IN ALASKA STATUTE AS.26.05.160. FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

BACKGROUND: Currently in the State of Alaska, the Governor is essentially free to appoint nearly anyone he/she chooses to be The Adjutant General (TAG) for Alaska, the highest military position of the Alaska National Guard. At the same time, the requirements for appointment of the two (Army and Air Guard) Assistant Adjutant Generals, require that they have served at least five (5) years in the Alaska National Guard, be able to be Federally recognized as General Officers, and other specific statutory and regulatory requirements. Additionally, in a group of peer Adjutants General, a non-Federally recognized TAG is not an equal amongst his/her peers particularly when addressing the Federal resources and missions relating to the National Guard of the State(s).

This creates both a real and perceived disparity between two militarily qualified General Officers and their potential immediate military leader that is unacceptable. Also, someone who has no knowledge of the Alaska National Guard tends to spend most of their time just trying to learn about our capabilities and challenges, the Alaska military and political environments and the State military needs. This is contrary to someone who has come from within the organization. Also, the military training, experience, schooling requirements to include the War College are intense and cumulative to achieve the level of General Officer in today's National Guard. Someone who has not served in the higher military ranks also should not be considered to be placed in a military command position at the level of Adjutant General.

As this proposal has not been able to be accomplished through administrative action, it is hereby presented for support through the Alaska State Legislature.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION AMENDMENT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA TO A.S. 26.05.160: Appointment, Qualifications, and Duties of Adjutant General.

"An Act relating to qualifications of the adjutant general; and providing for an effective date."

* Section 1. AS 26.05.160(a) is amended to read:

Sec. 26.05.160. Appointment, qualifications, and duties of adjutant general. (a) The adjutant general of the state is appointed by the governor. The governor shall prescribe the grade of the adjutant general, which may not exceed major general. To be eligible for appointment as adjutant general, a person must be a citizen of the state and must be a federally recognized general-grade officer in the Alaska National Guard or an officer who has the qualifications to gain federal recognition as a general-grade officer, either in active status or in retirement status eligible for reappointment as a general-grade officer; in appointing the adjutant general, the governor shall consider and give preference to persons with at least five years' service in the Alaska Army National Guard or in the Alaska Air National Guard. The adjutant general shall make returns and reports to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and to the governor or to the officers designated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the governor, at the times and in the form prescribed.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Sec. 26.05.160. Appointment, qualifications, and duties of adjutant general.

(a) The adjutant general of the state is appointed by the governor. The governor shall prescribe the grade of the adjutant general, which may not exceed major general. To be eligible for appointment as adjutant general, a person must be a citizen of the state. The adjutant general shall make returns and reports to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and to the governor or to the officers designated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the governor, at the times and in the form prescribed.

(b) The adjutant general shall execute a bond running to the state in the penal sum of \$20,000 conditioned upon the faithful performance of the adjutant general's duties. The attorney general shall approve the bond and the bond shall be filed with the Department of Administration. The state shall pay the cost of the bond.

(c) The adjutant general is the official liaison between the state and the active military in the state. The adjutant general shall provide advice and assistance to state agencies having dealings with the active military in the state.

(d) The adjutant general is the official liaison between the state and the federal Department of Veterans Affairs. The adjutant general shall provide advice and assistance to state agencies having dealings with the federal Department of Veterans Affairs.

(e) The adjutant general is the official liaison between the state and the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the state. The adjutant general shall provide advice and assistance to state agencies having dealings with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

History -

(Sec. 17 ch 150 SLA 1955; am Sec. 1 ch 4 SLA 1965; am Sec. 1 ch 57 SLA 1967; am Sec. 1 ch 6 SLA 1992)

Amendment Notes -

The 1992 amendment, effective April 14, 1992, added subsections (c)-(e).

Collateral Refs -

53 Am. Jur. 2d, Military, and Civil Defense, Sec. 35.

57 C.J.S., Militia, Se

Sec. 26.05.160. Appointment, qualifications, and duties of adjutant general.

(a) The adjutant general of the state is appointed by the governor. The governor shall prescribe the grade of the adjutant general, which may not exceed major general. To be eligible for appointment as adjutant general, a person must be a citizen of the state. The adjutant general shall make returns and reports to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and to the governor or to the officers designated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the governor, at the times and in the form prescribed.

(b) The adjutant general shall execute a bond running to the state in the penal sum of \$20,000 conditioned upon the faithful performance of the adjutant general's duties. The attorney general shall approve the bond and the bond shall be filed with the Department of Administration. The state shall pay the cost of the bond.

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Amendment Notes -

The 1992 amendment, effective April 14, 1992, added subsections (c)-(e).

Collateral Refs -

53 Am. Jur. 2d, Military, and Civil Defense, Sec. 35.

57 C.J.S., Militia, Sec. 11.

Sec. 26.05.170. Governor's command and instructions exercised through the adjutant general. The governor's command is exercised through the adjutant general, who shall carry out the policies of the governor in military affairs. The adjutant general represents the governor and shall act in conformity with the governor's instructions. The adjutant general shall exercise control over the military department of the state.

History -

(Sec. 18 ch 150 SLA 1955)

Sec. 26.05.180. Headquarters staff of Alaska National Guard.

(a) The headquarters of the Alaska National Guard is composed of an Army National Guard component, an Air National Guard component and a Naval Militia component. The Army National Guard component and the Air National Guard component shall each be commanded by an assistant adjutant general appointed by the adjutant general with the concurrence of the governor. An assistant adjutant general shall, while holding office, have the grade of brigadier general or a lower grade that the adjutant general may prescribe. On initial appointment an assistant adjutant general must hold a federally-recognized field-grade commission with at least five years service in the Alaska Army National Guard or in the Alaska Air National Guard.

(b) The adjutant general may appoint necessary officers, enlisted persons, and civilian

Take Note

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

JANUARY 19, 2006



REPORT NUMBER 06.098

QUALIFICATIONS FOR NATIONAL GUARD ADJUTANTS GENERAL IN OTHER STATES

PREPARED FOR REPRESENTATIVE BOB LYNN

BY PATRICIA YOUNG, MANAGER

In anticipation of a hearing on HB 354, which would add eligibility requirements for the position of adjutant general in Alaska, you asked for information on the requirements for the position of adjutant general (TAG) in other states. You also wished to know if any states' adjutants general gain the position by a process other than appointment by the governor.

According to Bernie Phelps, legislative analyst, National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS), governors appoint the adjutants general in every state except South Carolina and Vermont.¹ In South Carolina the TAG is elected by popular vote.² In Vermont the TAG is elected by vote of the legislature every two years.³ For the District of Columbia, the U.S. president appoints the adjutant general. In at least eight states, the governor's appointment is approved by the Senate.

Neither the NGAUS nor the Adjutants General Association of the United States has compiled information on the qualifications of adjutants general. We therefore sent requests to the TAG of each state. At this time, we have information on 25 states. While the time constraints of this request have allowed only a quick review of states' statutes, we note the following features:

¹ Bernie Phelps, legislative analyst, National Guard Association of the United States, can be reached at (202) 408-5884.

² Under the state's constitution, the only requirement for election is qualification as a registered voter in South Carolina; no military experience is required. By statute, if the office is vacated by the elected TAG, the governor appoints an officer in the active National Guard who holds the rank of lieutenant colonel or above, is a registered voter, and has a minimum of 15 years' active commissioned service in the state's National Guard. Danny Stewart, South Carolina TAG Administrative Coordinator.

³ Major General Martha Rainville, Adjutant General of Vermont.

- ♦ Most of the states we reviewed require that the candidate be a federally recognized officer with substantial (5 to 15 years) previous experience in the armed forces, generally as a commissioned officer.
- ♦ Some states limit the appointment to individuals under the age of 64 or 65.
- ♦ Among the states we reviewed, Tennessee and South Carolina (like Alaska) were alone in having no qualifications other than state residency. The TAG in Tennessee notes that they probably should rewrite their code.⁴

Several responders to our request for information added comments about the qualification requirements. Because you may find them to be useful, we include those comments here:

Arizona—We are very satisfied with our rules as they apply to the appointment of the Adjutant General. They have taken the "Politics" out of the process, and made the job competitive only for well-qualified individuals. Over the years we continually look at the laws, and have not changed them because they give the Governor an opportunity to pick from a large pool, but again, only the most senior officers, and who were, or are, members of the AZ NG. Major General David P. Rataczak, TAG, Arizona.

Florida—Some states' policies weaken the TAGS ability to make decisive decisions when actions must be taken for good order and discipline. Having a TAG easily replaced usually shows up in [diminished] readiness ratings and detracts from strong leadership. Major General Douglas Burnett, TAG, Florida.

Idaho—Please note that we amended [the statute], deliberately raising the minimum appointment eligibility from lieutenant colonel to colonel. Two basic reasons for the change: the increased experience held by more senior colonels, often including graduation at War College, and the fact that senior colonels typically will have a quicker and easier process obtaining federal recognition at the ranks of brigadier and major general. Major David Dahle, Judge Advocate, Idaho.

Maine—The law [in Maine] is silent on the requirement of the Adjutant General or Assistant Adjutant General to be able to attain federal recognition as a General Officer. In my personal opinion, the law should require the TAG/AAG to be able to obtain federal recognition. If we as TAGs are to be considered "legitimate" General Officers among our peers on Active Duty, we should meet the same educational and promotion standards they do. Major General John W. Libby, TAG, Maine.

I hope you find this information to be useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

⁴ Major General Gus L. Hargett, Jr., Adjutant General of Tennessee.

2-9-06

HB 354 – Passed MLV as amended

Amendments:

Page 1 Line 12 after governor: delete shall and replace with *should*

Page 1 Line 12 after consider: delete and give preference to

Page 1 Line 14 after guard: Conceptual amendment by Thomas. Beginning your regular service enlistment in Alaska. In other words, if you start your enlistment in Alaska – move away and come back to Alaska, without having five years of Alaska National Guard experience, you should still be able to be Adjutant General.

Page 2 Line 3: Delete the entire line about the act takes place immediately.

1:55 pm 2-9-06 Hb2450 Brian Kane - Legal
gave him info for the CS. Amendments

24-LS1450A

HOUSE BILL NO. 354

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Introduced: 1/9/06

Referred: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs, State Affairs

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to qualifications of the adjutant general; and providing for an effective
2 date."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 26.05.160(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) The adjutant general of the state is appointed by the governor. The
6 governor shall prescribe the grade of the adjutant general, which may not exceed
7 major general. To be eligible for appointment as adjutant general, a person must be a
8 citizen of the state and must be a federally recognized officer in the Alaska
9 National Guard or an officer who has the qualifications to gain federal
10 recognition as a general-grade officer, either in active status or in retirement
11 status eligible for reappointment as a general-grade officer; in appointing the
12 adjutant general, the governor ^{should} consider ~~and give preference to~~ persons with
13 at least five years' service in the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Air National
14 Guard. The adjutant general shall make returns and reports to the Chief, National

HB0354a

add
Thomas Conceptual
amendment
New Text Underlined

-1-

[DELETED TEXT BRACKETED]

Take out

HB 354

1 Guard Bureau, and to the governor or to the officers designated by the Chief, National
2 Guard Bureau, and the governor, at the times and in the form prescribed.

3 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

out

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS
February 9, 2006
1:11 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Representative Bob Lynn, Chair
Representative Jim Elkins
Representative Bill Thomas
Representative Sharon Cissna
Representative Max Gruenberg

MEMBERS ABSENT

Representative Lesil McGuire
Representative Nancy Dahlstrom

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

HOUSE BILL NO. 354

"An Act relating to qualifications of the adjutant general; and providing for an effective date."

- MOVED CSHB 354 (MLV) OUT OF COMMITTEE

PREVIOUS COMMITTEE ACTION

BILL: HB 354

SHORT TITLE: QUALIFICATIONS OF ADJUTANT GENERAL

SPONSOR(s): MILITARY & VETERANS' AFFAIRS

01/09/06	(H)	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/09/06	(H)	MLV, STA
01/19/06	(H)	MLV AT 1:00 PM CAPITOL 124
01/19/06	(H)	Bill Postponed
02/09/06	(H)	MLV AT 1:00 PM CAPITOL 124

WITNESS REGISTER

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MIKE BRIDGES, President
Alaska National Guard Officers Association
Anchorage, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Testified as to the reasoning behind HB354.

ACTION NARRATIVE

CHAIR BOB LYNN called the House Special Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs meeting to order at 1:11:07 PM. Representatives Lynn, Elkins, Thomas, and Cissna were present at the call to order. Representative Gruenberg arrived as the meeting was in progress.

^#hb354

HB 354-QUALIFICATIONS OF ADJUTANT GENERAL

1:11:19 PM

CHAIR LYNN announced that the only order of business would be HOUSE BILL NO. 354, "An Act relating to qualifications of the adjutant general; and providing for an effective date."

1:11:37 PM

CHAIR LYNN informed the committee that he had consulted with Department of Military & Veterans' Affairs (DMVA) administrators and based on their suggestions had an amendment to offer.

1:11:50 PM

CHAIR LYNN moved that the committee adopt Conceptual Amendment 1, as follows:

Page 1, line 12;
Delete "shall"
Insert "should"

Page 1, line 12;
Delete "and give preference to"

1:12:23 PM

REPRESENTATIVE LYNN clarified that the new version would read: "the governor should consider persons with at least five years' service in the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Air National Guard."

REPRESENTATIVE ELKINS commented that he liked "shall" more than "should".

1:12:44 PM

REPRESENTATIVE CISSNA inquired as to the reasoning behind the DMVA requesting "should" as opposed to "shall".

CHAIR LYNN explained that the concern was in regard to the separation of authority between the legislature and the [governor]; the legislature would potentially be dictating how [the governor] appoints the adjutant general.

1:13:29 PM

REPRESENTATIVE ELKINS opined that if [line 12 of HB 354] reads "should", the governor wouldn't be able to appoint whomever he/she desired. Therefore, maintaining "shall" allows the governor to appoint whomever he/she desires.

REPRESENTATIVE ELKINS objected to adopting Conceptual Amendment 1.

1:13:44 PM

A roll call vote was taken. Representatives Thomas, Cissna, and Lynn voted in favor of Conceptual Amendment 1. Representative Elkins voted against it. Therefore, Conceptual Amendment 1 was adopted by a vote of 3-1.

1:14:16 PM

CHAIR LYNN explained that the purpose of [HB 354] is to ensure that Alaska has an adjutant general who is knowledgeable about Alaska. Currently, the governor of Alaska is free to appoint any citizen of Alaska, without other qualifications to be the adjutant general. This legislation attempts to remedy that situation by recognizing additional guidelines for appointees because the nature of the job requires substantial experience and understanding of military operations in general, and the Alaska National Guard/Alaska Air Guard, in particular. He opined that an Alaska adjutant general should be selected from a cadre of professional Alaska officers who go through the military educational process with active duty military.

1:15:18 PM

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MIKE BRIDGES, President, Alaska National Guard Officers Association, remarked that the National Guard is unique among the military services because it serves two unique audiences. The National Guard serves both the federal government/commander in chief when "federalized" as well as the active component of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, which provide the majority of its [resources]. He noted that

depending on funding and [resources], the National Guard is federally obligated to be equivalent in training, experience, and capabilities to its active component peers.

1:16:37 PM

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BRIDGES stated that the aforementioned is a major component of the [Alaska National Guard's] request that the Alaska adjutant general be federally recognized as a general officer. When the Alaska adjutant general is beyond Alaska borders, it is important that he/she is equivalent in standing to active duty general officers and adjutant generals of other states, who are federally recognized as general officers. He noted that if the Alaska adjutant general is not federally recognized as a general officer, there is a significant difference in his/her standing.

1:17:29 PM

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BRIDGES explained that in regard to the National Guard, Alaska is unique in that it has unique criteria, conditions, population, demographics, and emergency situations. He opined that it would take a long time for a general officer from the Lower 48 to become knowledgeable about Alaska. He opined that the Alaska National Guard Officer Core has grown/will grow "high quality" [officers] and they should be looked at first for adjutant general.

1:18:45 PM

CHAIR LYNN, upon determining that no one else wished to testify, announced the closure of public testimony.

1:18:51 PM

REPRESENTATIVE ELKINS opined that [HB 354] is a good bill, except for the "should".

1:18:56 PM

REPRESENTATIVE CISSNA added that the only problem she foresees is the [Alaska National Guard] not having enough [officers to select from for the adjutant general position]. She suggested that the committee hear testimony on that particular issue in order to ensure that it isn't making it difficult to fill [the adjutant general] position.

1:19:29 PM

CHAIR LYNN reiterated that he had talked with the [DMVA] administration.

1:20:00 PM

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS added that a general officer who is originally from and/or enlisted in Alaska should be eligible for the Alaska adjutant general position.

REPRESENTATIVE CISSNA surmised then that enlistment in Alaska should be an alternative to five years of [service in the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Air National Guard].

CHAIR LYNN, attempting to clarify, stated that the adjutant general could be an Alaska resident, knowledgeable about Alaska, who served outside of Alaska. He then reiterated that HB 354 doesn't require that the governor [appoint a general officer with at least five years of service in the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Air National Guard to fill the adjutant general position].

1:21:23 PM

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS opined that retired Alaska residents should be eligible for the [Alaska] adjutant general [position].

REPRESENTATIVE CISSNA inquired as to whether the committee would be able to make [Representative Thomas' suggestion] a conceptual amendment.

CHAIR LYNN responded that he didn't think such was necessary.

1:22:43 PM

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS moved that the committee adopt Conceptual Amendment 2, as follows:

Page 1, line 14;

Insert ", or began their regular service
enlistment in Alaska."

There being no objection, Conceptual Amendment 2 was adopted.

1:24:26 PM

REPRESENTATIVE CISSNA moved to report HB 354, as amended, out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying fiscal notes.

1:24:58 PM

REPRESENTATIVE GRUENBERG asked whether there's a need for an immediate effective date.

CHAIR LYNN responded that he was unaware of a reason.

REPRESENTATIVE GRUENBERG remarked that he doesn't generally favor [effective dates], unless there's a need [for them].

1:25:19 PM

REPRESENTATIVE CISSNA withdrew her motion.

1:25:46 PM

REPRESENTATIVE GRUENBERG added that typically, laws don't take effect until 90 days after the governor signs them, unless there's a reason for an immediate effective date, which requires passage by a two-thirds majority.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BRIDGES informed the committee that there isn't a specific reason for an immediate effective date.

1:26:22 PM

REPRESENTATIVE GRUENBERG moved that the committee adopt Amendment 3, which would delete the immediate effective date, thus deleting Section 2. There being no objection, Conceptual Amendment 3 was adopted.

1:26:28 PM

REPRESENTATIVE CISSNA renewed her earlier motion to report HB 354, as amended, out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying fiscal notes. There being no objection, CSHB 354(MLV) was reported out of the House Special Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs.
#

There was discussion regarding potential legislation, including a specialized license plate for the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) as well as appropriation/federal funding for the CAP.

1:28:56 PM

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the committee, the House Special Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs meeting was adjourned at 1:28 p.m.