

MINUTES
SENATE HEALTH & WELFARE COMMITTEE

DATE: Monday, February 18, 2013

TIME: 3:00 P.M.

PLACE: Room WW54

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Heider, Vice Chairman Nuxoll, Senators Lodge, Hagedorn, Guthrie, Martin, Lakey, Bock and Schmidt

**ABSENT/
EXCUSED:**

NOTE: The sign-in sheet, testimonies and other related materials will be retained with the minutes in the committee's office until the end of the session and will then be located on file with the minutes in the Legislative Services Library.

CONVENED: **Chairman Heider** called the meeting to order at 3:00 p.m. and welcomed the audience. He asked the secretary to take a silent roll.

RS 22050 **Chairman Heider** stated that there are two unanimous consent requests on the agenda for today. The first one deals with a new law, establishing the requirements for the radiology in the state of Idaho. We are asking the committee to unanimously consent to send **RS 22050** to the Judiciary and Rules Committee for printing. He asked if there were objections; there were none.

RS 22060 **Chairman Heider** informed the committee of the second unanimous consent request, **RS 22060**, relating to organ donor notification. He reminded everyone that the committee had sent this back last week to receive a new RS, and furthered that rather than being notified at the scene of an organ donor, notification will come through the organization. The RS was reprinted, and we are now asking the committee to unanimously consent to also send **RS 22060** to the Judiciary and Rules Committee for printing and returned to Health and Welfare. He asked if there were objections; there were none.

S 1053 **Relating to Food Stamps. Representative Christy Perry** stated that the food stamp conversation has returned. There has been a lot of angst regarding the amount of money spent at the state and federal level, the eligibility criteria, the foods that are allowed to be purchased, and the education that should occur on food purchases. Many of those items, at this point in time, we do not have control over. This bill deals with the distribution policy in the state of Idaho. Several years ago, in the effort to cut costs, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (Department) changed from the staggered issuance system to the single day distribution system on the first of the month. This coincided with a record increase in participants, a 278 percent increase. Many stakeholders are of the opinion that the number of participants, which was approximately 260,000 people statewide, will not significantly decrease anytime soon. It is the combination of the record number of participants, the move to a single-day issuance, and the fact that the single day distribution often coincides with social security payments, Supplemental Security Income payments, retirement pensions, and theregular payday for a vast number of citizens that has created the perfect storm in grocery stores for all Idahoans.

Representative Perry mentioned Matt Whistle, of Whistle Farms in Canyon County, who continues to struggle to get fresh produce and other foodstuffs in quantity to the grocery stores for a single day issuance. Single day issuance has created many other difficulties that impact the bottom lines at stores, producers and customers. It is thought that staggering the issuance will not improve customer service, but may fix the massive congestion in stores. At this point, there is no known intention by the state of Idaho to spend taxpayer money on this endeavor, but it is being accomplished in various ways at the nonprofit level. The Idaho Food Bank is expanding its program, Cooking Matters, which teaches low-income families how to get more food for their money and better nourishment from those foods. The program also teaches shopping and budgeting. This week, the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation is hosting Food Check-Out week, which focuses on helping people learn how to stretch their grocery dollars with healthy and nutritious foods.

Representative Perry observed that the fiscal impact statement causes some concern. The project calls that, for the first four months, there will be automation changes with a one-time operational support of \$115,000. Then combined with that is the cost for printing, flyers and educational materials, \$159,000. For a staggered issuance, cards will be distributed that are embossed with names, something we did not previously have. The Department reports first year operating costs of card embossers, current and temporary staff salaries and benefits, ongoing annual costs of personnel and operating costs.

She furthered that the Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee (JFAC) will take the fiscal impact statement and take that into consideration; however, they have budgets that are presented to them from the Department and JFAC will decide the amount of money that is to be spent. She indicated that she will be working with the chairman of JFAC on this matter.

Vice Chairman Nuxoll asked if the embossed name is a safeguard against fraud, or are there further safeguards. **Representative Perry** replied that this particular bill deals with distribution, and that we are only concerned with the cards at this time, along with the staggered issuance. Staggered issuance will change when a person gets their benefits; it will go by the date of birth and the year of birth. The last number of the date of birth will be when you will receive your benefits. That number will be included on the card, along with names. There have been great strides in curtailing fraud, such as computer programming that will look at activity on the card and can red flag anything odd.

Vice Chairman Nuxoll then inquired about cost and asked Representative Perry where the expense is coming from. **Representative Perry** replied that there are hard costs involved: the cards and embossers, automation changes and one-time operational support. Another question is personnel, which may be the largest part. That is a conversation that we need to have in JFAC in the near future.

Vice Chairman Nuxoll asked what the total might be for the hard costs, the set-up and the ongoing annual costs. **Representative Perry** responded that the numbers that she presented came from the Department. She explained that the food stamp program is not a line item, but rather done in their budget.

Senator Hagedorn asked Representative Perry to break down the numbers for him for clarity. **Representative Perry** informed the committee of the following amounts provided to her from the Department of Welfare:

- Automation - \$44,000
- Communication/Notification - \$100,000
- Signage - \$6,000
- Office Furniture/Equipment - \$4,300
- Telephone Increase - \$4,700
- Card Machine Maintenance - \$23,600
- Additional Staff (Personnel and Capital) - \$208,000
- Temporary Employees - \$292,600

Representative Perry commented that she understood the hard costs involved, but maybe the personnel costs could be looked at again. JFAC would have ultimate authority.

Senator Schmidt stated that Representative Perry mentioned that the Department switched to a single day issuance a few years ago, and is there a history of the experience that the Department has and what led them to go to single day issuance. **Representative Perry** replied that this coincided with the great recession that happened. Idaho and all agencies were looking for ways to cut costs. What was not realized was that the number of participants would sky-rocket; it grew 278 percent. It also coincided with a change in their administration system, Idaho Benefits Eligibility System. The costs savings that occurred took place in conjunction with this new administrative system and not necessarily because of the single day issuance. In the past, Idaho did a five-day issuance. The Department of Health and Welfare has done research into this, and determined that it would be best to do a ten-day staggered issuance instead.

Senator Lakey asked for clarification regarding the print hearing, in which Representative Perry mentioned that the initial money was in existence in the Department. **Representative Perry** replied that there is a large amount of money, and she understood that it is still in reserve. It came from a million-dollar bonus that came from the federal government. She voiced uncertainty about the appropriation of that money.

Senator Lakey then asked if there was someone from the department at the meeting today that would be able to address that further. **Representative Perry** responded that Russ Barron from the Department of Health and Welfare was going to speak.

Russ Barron, Administrator for the Division of Welfare, approached the podium and stood for questions. **Senator Lakey** asked how many personnel were currently in the program and how many more were needed. **Mr. Barron** informed the committee that, currently, there were 160 food stamp employees. What is included in these costs regarding additional staffing is ongoing staffing, which includes four full-time-positions (FTP). When the change was made from a five-day staggered issuance to a ten-day staggered issuance, we were able to move three people who were customer service representatives off the phones into actual eligibility work. We saw that more eligibility work was needed. The savings is more of a productivity improvement because of the reduced number of calls. Keeping down the confusion factor is where the cost comes from. What is not included in these numbers is that we work with JP Morgan as our contractor that actually loads money onto cards. We have been trying to bring this down to the lowest cost possible and yet make it effective and manageable. It's a problem for participants and retailers.

Senator Lakey followed up by asking about the four FTP's and the \$500,000 for permanent and temporary staff; how many are you anticipating? **Mr. Barron** answered that for the ongoing, there would be four permanent positions. The \$500,000 for what I call first year operations includes those four individuals as well. We started off with eight or ten temporary staff, which goes down month after month to where we won't need them in the second year. Another item I should mention is that we get 10,000 applications a month. We get 15,000 recertifications every month. We explain when they should receive their food stamps, and those hours add up, creating almost three positions of work. We have tried to streamline and change our processes to be as efficient as possible with a reduced staff.

Senator Lakey asked Mr. Barron to address the \$1 million federal grant and the availability of those funds. **Mr. Barron** replied that \$1.2 million was based on three areas of performance. Of that funding, \$300,000 was set aside to kick off this program. That does not cover everything in the first year of operations.

Senator Lodge interjected that the Department was sanctioned in a year she was not certain of, but asked how much was the sanction in regard to the problems encountered with the distribution of food stamps.

Mr. Barron informed the committee that in 2005, the Department was sanctioned about \$277,000; in 2006, the Department received a second one, which was a little bit less. Since then, we have not been sanctioned. **Senator Lodge** asked if there has been complaints by recipients about receiving food stamps on the first day of the month. **Mr. Barron** responded that he has not received any complaints from participants. If he had, he would have informed that person that they did not have to go to the store on the first day of the month, you can do at a later date. The last information that he had seen showed that 15 percent of food stamps are spent on day one and gradually reduces to about 1.7 percent on the last day.

Senator Lodge asked for clarification on the 15 percent for the first day, and also why was the first day of the month chosen. Was it due to social security benefits and veteran's benefits being distributed on the first day of the month, so that would make it easier for the elderly and disabled to plan on shopping to avoid multiple trips? **Mr. Barron** replied that the first day was not chosen because it would be best for any particular group of people, but rather knowing that people would be needing their food stamps as quickly as possible. At first, it was spread out over the first five days, and then just moved it to the first day because we were receiving several complaints then from people not knowing when they were to receive their food stamps. We were trying to reduce confusion.

Senator Hagedorn asked the percentage of Idahoans on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); and if the card embossing with names goes forward, how will that affect fraud? **Mr. Barron** replied that the number of Idahoans on SNAP is about 14-15 percent, which is about 230,000 individuals participating. He was uncertain concerning projections on fraud reduction.

Senator Hagedorn inquired if there was an incentive program from the federal government for Idaho in a SNAP program incorporating anti-fraud measures to save those federal dollars. **Mr. Barron** indicated that there is not a program of that nature that he is aware of. The program that Idaho participates in concerns performance, accuracy and timeliness. There are guidelines provided by the federal government to reduce fraud, but he didn't know of a reward program.

Senator Bock asked if SNAP recipients have the option to pick the day they wish to receive food stamps. **Mr. Barron** stated everyone gets their food stamps on their card on the first day of the month by 7 a.m. No one has to go that day to use their food stamps, but can use it anytime during the month.

Vice Chairman Nuxoll asked for the definition of staggering in this bill. **Mr. Barron** replied that staggered would be consecutive days over the first ten days of the month. There would be an equal distribution for each of those ten days. **Vice Chairman Nuxoll** then inquired what the ongoing expense would be of federal funds. **Mr. Barron** replied that it would be a 50/50 match.

Senator Guthrie inquired if a person did not use all of their SNAP benefits in one month, would the balance carry over to the next month, or was it a "use-it-or-lose-it" situation. **Mr. Barron** that the balance would carry over.

Senator Martin asked if the committee passed this, and JFAC does not fund it, what would transpire then. **Mr. Barron** replied that it would be difficult to implement something if the funding was not there.

Chairman Heider asked if there were already over \$600,000 in the Department for this operation, regardless of what JFAC does, **Mr. Barron** responded that there were reserved funds in the amount of \$300,000.

TESTIMONY:

Lynn Young, member of the volunteer American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) Idaho Executive Council, informed the committee that AARP is a non profit, non partisan organization representing 178,000 members, at age 50 and up. **Ms. Young** stated that AARP was in favor of **S 1053**, which would change the issuance of SNAP benefits from single day to multi-day that would occur over the course of ten days.

Dawn Phipps, Idaho resident, supported Idaho returning to standard issuance of SNAP benefits. She informed the committee that frustration is intense due to long lines at the grocery store at the first of the month, and the stigma attached to SNAP recipients is humiliating. She has suffered verbal abuse by fellow shoppers at grocery stores.

Senator Bock commented that at the first of the month, it is not only food stamp recipients, but also social security recipients and other groups who are paid at the first of the month. He asked how the process worked and how one gets identified. It was his understanding that the card looked like any other plastic card, and he wanted to understand how someone in the SNAP program is identified. He also inquired what would be different if the benefits were spread out over ten days rather than just on the first of the month.

Ms. Phipps replied that she did not know if she were identified specifically, but she did have a lot of groceries in her cart since the food was intended for the whole month. She furthered that the reason people go to the stores on the first of the month is because they are out of food, and has nothing to do with bad budgeting. She indicated that she felt a staggered issuance would alleviate some of the stress at the stores. **Ms. Phipps** stated that she works for the Attorney General's office, and when there was a potluck event, she found it difficult to bring something, but did so anyway. It is a similar circumstance when her son needs cookies for a school function.

Senator Hagedorn asked that if she started working for the state in January, and her last installment on SNAP was in May, was she not making enough money with the state to get off SNAP.

Ms. Phipps replied that when a person is approved for SNAP, it is for a six-month period. When she called the program to inform them about her job, her income was recalculated. It was determined that with her five months of income, she still qualified for SNAP. When her eligibility was checked in June, she no longer qualified.

TESTIMONY: **Darcy James**, a Boise resident and representative for the Idaho Interfaith Round Table Against Hunger (IIRAH). She indicated that the single day issuance prevents people from accessing foods for which they are entitled. For Idaho's poor, the single day issuance leaves them scrounging for whatever food may be left in the freezers, meat sections or on the shelf. Many poor do not have the choice to return to the store later in the month, and many do not have transportation. The food stamp program is supplemental only, and is not meant to last a full month. **Ms. James** furthered that for Idaho's food vendors, the single-day issuance creates chaos in some stores on the first of every month. It depletes their shelves of the most basic necessities, and stores in rural communities often run out of staples. People stuck in long lines at the grocery store cannot wait through the lines, abandon their grocery carts, and perishable food cannot be restocked. She presented a petition with 900 signatures, as well as letters from faith leaders, asking for the return of the staggered issuance of SNAP.

TESTIMONY: **Matt Wissel**, a farmer in Canyon County, and runs a fresh vegetable operation since 1989. He indicated that his main customers are Albertson's, Paul's, Win-Co, and, to an extent, Wal-Mart. He informed the committee that everything they grow is staggered planting, such as green beans, sweet corn and peppers. In the spring, they plant every week or every ten days, so that once harvesting begins, a crop of some nature is being harvested for an 80 day period, from mid-July through October. He informed the committee that he is unable to supply suppliers when a big order comes in because he is not a big operator. He loses business due to the demand during the first days of the month that he might have been able to handle over a little longer period of time. The surge that comes on the first four days of the month are a problem, which has become harder over the last few years.

Senator Lodge commented that the population in Canyon County has grown about 33 percent since 2000. She asked if the increased population has had an impact on Mr. Wissel's ability to get his produce to the markets.

Mr. Wissel responded that he was able to take care of the volume, but that he cannot do all of the volume in four days. The population growth has helped his business, but that there is a large portion of that population on food stamps.

TESTIMONY: **Stan Zatica**, with Paul's Markets, opposes **S 1053**. He is a member of the Northwest Grocers Association (NGA), and has been for three years. He employs about 500 employees, both full-time and part-time. **Mr. Zatica** stated he is able to handle the business volume at the first of the month, and challenged bigger grocers to do the same. He suggested that perhaps the grocery industry should be taxed from one-quarter percent to one percent on all sales on SNAP benefits to help fund the program.

TESTIMONY: **Dr. Gloria Totoricaguena** is a political scientist and sociologist, and researches public policy. She represented NGA. There are more than 960 members. There are over 1,050 locations in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. There are 103,000 employees in the \$30 billion industry. She informed the committee that SNAP is part of the U.S. Farm Bill and administered by the Department of Agriculture, with the goal of increasing consumption of agricultural products. Economists consider SNAP as one of the most effective forms of economic stimulus. **Dr. Totoricaguena** informed the committee that in 2009, the unsolicited change by Idaho's Health and Welfare from an established staggered day to a single day issuance affected the entire food chain, and created a logistical nightmare in the supply chain throughout the industry. Staggering out the benefits makes sense in order to keep shelves adequately stocked. Over \$900,000 of additional costs occur each year for overtime, benefits, waste, spoilage and inefficiency tied to the single day issuance.

Senator Schmidt asked about funding suggestions for these changes. **Dr. Totoricaguena** informed the committee that she and NGA do not agree with the costs that are given. She pointed out that it did not cost that amount to change the system from a staggered day to a single day issuance. She furthered that she and the NGA were willing to go forth with Representative Perry's suggestion of \$44,000 for a re-programming, and the \$115,000 needed for information, operation's changes, communications, and card embossers.

Senator Lodge asked if all SNAP recipients were receiving a paycheck at the first of the month instead of food stamp benefits, how would the stores handle that impact? **Dr. Totoricaguena** replied that if there were no such thing as food stamps, and everyone was coming in with a paycheck, she supposed a totally different business model would need to be created.

Senator Lodge then asked if Dr. Totoricaguena's organization would think about funding this change themselves. **Dr. Totoricaguena** stated that half of the cost is paid for by the federal government, and the other half is paid for by the state. She thought retailers would be willing to help with the educational and operational piece of it.

Senator Hagedorn stated that 14 percent of Idahoans are on the SNAP program, which means 86 percent are not. Most Idahoans get paid the first of the month or the middle of the month. Do we see an impact of those 86 percent in the stores that we see with the 14 percent, and if we don't, why is that? **Dr. Totoricaguena** replied that when we look at the econometrics and the numbers, and what percent of their salary is spent on foodstuffs and on nutrition, there are enough people making a higher salary that can stagger their purchases farther out into the month.

Representative Perry indicated that SNAP has an impact in a number of different ways that many of us never thought of. Many paydays land on the first of the month. Paydays are staggered throughout the month, and people who have more money than others can change the way that they purchase their food. But there is a certain group of people who have no choice and they are being funneled all into one day. It is difficult for the elderly and the handicapped to stand in those lines. We are swamping the distribution system. We need to consider this. The Idaho distributors cannot distribute enough food on one day. Sales then go to other producers in other states. That is lost tax revenue for this state.

She furthered that participants, or beneficiaries if we want to use that term, are not the only ones to consider in this decision. There are other beneficiaries and there are contributors. The contributors are the people who pay their tax dollars to fund the administrative portion of this, and the food stamp program is also funded at the federal level. The one part that people forget is that often times the beneficiaries are also the tax contributors. We tend to have a stereotype about the people who are on food stamps and think that means they are not employed, and that is not always true. Many people are employed; they are the working poor, and they are paying their taxes.

Representative Perry commended Dawn Phipps for her testimony. Many people are embarrassed to be on food stamps, let alone talk about it. Even if a person is not on food stamps, if they come to the stores at the first of the month and their carts are full, assumptions are made about them. Staggered issuance protects them in the public's eye and allows them a little dignity. She furthered that she has received emails from people who said they do not want to change it because they do not want to help those people on food stamps. She inquired if those are the kind of people we really want to be and to make comments like that. She did not believe we want to make policy based on comments like that, either. This issue is not about the food stamp program itself, but about being effective and efficient in our distribution system, how the food is getting to the stores and who is able to get their foods. It is long supply chain for food producers. It has been such an important issue that food producers actually took a vote on it, and decided they would be supportive of this. They see the impact on their food producers as well. This bill is widely supported.

Senator Bock stated he could see conflicting interests, but thought it should be sent to the floor for a vote of the full body.

MOTION: **Senator Bock** moved that **S 1053** be sent to the floor with a **do pass** recommendation. **Senator Martin** seconded the motion.

DISCUSSION: **Senator Guthrie** commented that he owns a small grocery store in a town of about 800 people. He is a member of the Associated Food Stores, and we take SNAP benefit cards. His concern was no one has talked about coordinating with all the recipients of these benefits. A wait of up to ten additional days is problematic. He indicated that his store receives supplies once a week, and not every day. No one has talked about the small to mid-sized grocery stores. We cannot restock shelves every day or even every few days. We stock once a week, and that includes milk, produce and everything. No one is speaking the to the challenges that the smaller stores face, and we manage anyway. We ramp up for the first of the month and we do see a spike. He did not disagree with there being a problem. He had an idea of spreading out 25 percent of the benefits every week over a four-week period, and Representative Perry let him know the federal government does not allow that. He is not sure a ten-day staggering is going to solve the problem. If we need to apply to the federal government for a waiver where we can truly stagger the benefits on the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd. The concept is one that he would not be able to support, but applauds the effort.

Senator Guthrie continued that the cost is another issue that bothers him. He had been told that the state does not need legislation to go back to a staggered issuance.

Senator Hagedorn conveyed frustration with the fiscal note, and not being able to justify the costs. He was also frustrated with the fact that a bonus is given for accuracy and Outreach to get people on SNAP, but yet there is no bonus or incentive from the federal government to reduce fraud. He was equally frustrated that the federal government dictates how we handle SNAP in Idaho. He continued that there is a problem that needs to be addressed, with everyone crowding into stores at the first day of the month, which is a disservice to the beneficiaries, and to those not on SNAP. He wanted to make sure that Idaho doesn't pay for anything it doesn't need to, and send a message back to the federal government that incentives for anti-fraud should be just as available as incentives for Outreach. He indicated that he will support this for those reasons, but there is still a long way to go on this.

Senator Lodge explained that this is a problem that she has been working on since becoming a legislator. She felt that this is not what needs to be done at this time; there needs to be more discussion. She referred to Senator Guthrie's comments, and how small stores need to be considered. One part of this bill not addressed all that much is the name on the card, and what the name on the card is going to do. If they don't have time in the stores to check people out, how are they going to check identifications? She didn't see how this would curtail fraud. She voiced a scenario that if she were to purchase food for her disabled mother with her mother's card, how is an embossed card in that circumstance going to reduce fraud. She indicated that in her opinion, the ten-day distribution that is a problem. She stated that she would like to see it on the first and the fifteenth of the month so that it could be spread out to give people food throughout the month. She continued that she wants Idahoans to have proper food, that the grocery stores and farmers are not overburdened and losing business. She stressed that her concern is cost, and stated she would not be able to support this.

Senator Lodge furthered that the financial performance bonus funds could be used for fighting hunger issues in Idaho; cooking classes; nutrition classes; fighting homelessness; technology upgrades for the program; lobby remodels to accommodate the increase in the number of families needing help; staff training; staff overtime; financial education (stretching food dollars); fighting fraud; work services; electronic verification interfaces; implementing federal mandates; and behavioral health crisis intervention. We don't have enough money to fund our mental health issues or education. She stated she would prefer a substitute motion to hold this in committee to work with Representative Perry, Senator Guthrie and hunger groups, and put together an educational program that will help people.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION:

Senator Lodge moved that **S 1053** be held in committee. **Vice Chairman** seconded the motion.

DISCUSSION:

Vice Chairman Nuxoll stated that she wanted to change this program. She indicated she is from a rural area, and local, rural grocers need a staggered program. If the program is staggered over the month, rural stores can have supplies shipped in every week to accommodate demand.

Senator Lakey stated this issue is frustrating. He agreed with Senator Hagedorn on the matter. As it was described, a large diverse group of people got together to come up with a solution. The cost is frustrating. The initial start-up costs are a concern. He indicated that he liked the anti-fraud efforts. But he felt this was an impact on a diverse group of people and business: growers, distributors, grocers, and individuals participating in the program. He thought the decision a few years ago was probably a good one, based on the circumstances being faced. But maybe all the impacts were not understood. He would be in favor of the initial motion, and not the substitute motion.

Vice Chairman Nuxoll stated that she now understands, if she is correct, that the federal government will not permit staggering over a month, and wished to withdraw her second on the substitute motion. **Senator Guthrie** seconded the substitute motion. He also commented that Senator Lodge mentioned financial education in stretching the food dollars, he wondered why we had this effort to ensure everyone is treated equal and we are selective with that. If everyone else can adapt and change when they shop, why couldn't some of the education money be used to encourage those recipients to shop differently than the first of the month. He thought there were some educational opportunities.

ROLL CALL VOTE:

Chairman Heider called for a roll call vote on the substitute motion. **Senator Lodge** and **Senator Guthrie** voted aye. **Chairman Heider, Vice Chairman Nuxoll, Senator Hagedorn, Senator Martin, Senator Lakey, Senator Bock** and **Senator Schmidt** voted nay. The substitute motion failed.

**ROLL CALL
VOTE:**

Chairman Heider called for a roll call vote on the original motion that **S 1053** be sent to the floor with a **do pass** recommendation. **Chairman Heider, Vice Chairman Nuxoll, Senator Hagedorn, Senator Martin, Senator Lakey, Senator Bock** and **Senator Schmidt** voted aye. **Senator Lodge** and **Senator Guthrie** voted nay. The motion carried. **Chairman Heider** will carry on the floor.

Chairman Heider thanked everyone for their attendance.

ADJOURNED:

There being no further business before the committee, **Chairman Heider** adjourned the meeting at 5:00 p.m.

Senator Heider
Chairman

Linda Hamlet
Secretary