

**MINUTES
of the
FIRST MEETING
of the
INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

**June 13, 2011
Room 322, State Capitol**

The first meeting of the Indian affairs committee (IAC) for the 2011 interim was called to order by Senator John Pinto, co-chair, at 9:25 a.m. on Monday, June 13, 2011, in room 322 of the state capitol in Santa Fe.

Present

Rep. James Roger Madalena, Co-Chair
Sen. John Pinto, Co-Chair
Sen. Rod Adair
Rep. Ray Begaye
Rep. Sandra D. Jeff
Sen. Lynda M. Lovejoy
Rep. Patricia A. Lundstrom
Sen. Richard C. Martinez
Rep. Jane E. Powdrell-Culbert
Sen. Nancy Rodriguez

Absent

Sen. George K. Munoz
Sen. John C. Ryan
Rep. James E. Smith

Advisory Members

Rep. Eliseo Lee Alcon
Rep. Ben Lujan
Rep. Debbie A. Rodella
Rep. Nick L. Salazar

Rep. Ernest H. Chavez
Sen. Eric G. Griego
Sen. Stuart Ingle
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings
Rep. Antonio "Moe" Maestas
Sen. William E. Sharer

Staff

Damian Lara
Peter Kovnat
Teresa Ryan

Guests

The guest list is in the meeting file.

Handouts

Copies of all handouts and written testimony are in the meeting file.

Monday, June 13

Committee and staff members introduced themselves.

Committee Protocol

Representative James Roger Madalena, co-chair, welcomed all present. He explained that Raúl E. Burciaga, director, legislative council service (LCS), would not present committee protocol because most members have already heard his presentation at other interim committee meetings.

Summary of 2011 Legislation

Ms. Ryan, law student intern, LCS, gave a summary of the 2011 legislation related to Indian affairs.

2011 LEGISLATION SUMMARY

Bill No.	Summary
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Bills Chaptered

SB 417	This bill establishes, through the interagency behavioral health purchasing collaborative, a statewide clearinghouse for Native American suicide prevention and three culturally based suicide prevention initiatives for Native Americans.
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Memorials Signed

HJM 6	This joint memorial requests congress to fund the Indian health service (IHS) as an entitlement program.
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HJM 7	This joint memorial requests the cultural affairs department to conduct a feasibility study on returning control and operation of the Jemez state monument heritage area to the Pueblo of Jemez.
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HJM 40	This joint memorial requests Indian pueblos, tribes and nations to establish a mechanism to engage in planning and to capitalize on opportunities to reform health care for Native Americans in New Mexico.
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HM 67, SM 81	These memorials request congress to fund the construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project.
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HM 72	This memorial requests the New Mexico legislative council (LC) to create a task force to study the feasibility of permitting students at tribal colleges to qualify for legislative lottery scholarships.
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SJM 35 This joint memorial requests the legislative education study committee (LESC) to study the use of impact aid set-aside money for Indian education.

SM 52 This memorial requests the LESC and the IAC to convene a joint subcommittee to assess the effectiveness of the Indian Education Act (IEA).

Actions Postponed Indefinitely

HB 92, HB 601 These bills would have allowed students who are otherwise eligible for the lottery scholarship but attend a tribal college to receive the scholarship.

HB 403, SB 224,
SB 238, SB 510 These bills would have attempted to address the funding issues of capital projects for chapters of the Navajo Nation by allowing certain chapters or organizations to receive direct funding or use an alternative fiscal agent.

HB 515, SB 376 These bills would have provided for six percent of severance tax bonding capacity to be used to satisfy the state's obligations to pay the state's portion of the costs necessary to implement the Aamodt, Taos and Navajo Nation Indian water rights settlements.

HB 554 This bill would have allowed an applicant for a commercial driver's license to test without limit and would have required the facilitation of Native Americans residing on reservations where no physical address exists to establish state of domicile.

HJM 8 This joint memorial would have requested the children, youth and families department (CYFD), the human services department (HSD) and the Indian affairs department (IAD) to provide technical assistance and support to the Navajo Nation in developing a foster care and subsidized adoption program plan eligible for federal reimbursement; and would have further requested the department of finance and administration (DFA) to study the fiscal impact of implementing that plan.

Ms. Ryan and Mr. Lara stood for questions.

Committee members raised concerns related to SJM 35 (2011) and the impact aid funds distributed to school districts with Native American students. Because the federal government provides these funds, it is not clear that the LESC is the appropriate body to study the funds' distribution. Mr. Lara responded that the state equalization grant formula takes into account federal funding.

A committee member suggested that the IAD conduct the study. Mr. Lara responded that he would communicate with the LESC to discuss its intended response to SJM 35. A committee member commented that the Navajo Nation conducted a study and passed legislation on impact aid, so it would be prudent to learn how the Navajo Nation did this. Another member recommended that legislators work on this issue with congressional leaders. That member also pointed out that, unlike those in New Mexico, school districts serving Native American students in Utah and Arizona receive state funds in addition to federal impact aid. In those states, the amount of federal impact aid is not deducted from the amount of state funding the school district would otherwise receive and therefore those districts have abundant resources.

A committee member commented that legislation relating to the lottery scholarship program and students at tribal colleges has been introduced many times, yet has failed to pass. That member asked whether the task force proposed by HM 72 (2011) has been created. Mr. Lara responded that it has not, partly because simple memorials are not as weighty as joint memorials, but that the issue can be addressed during the interim. A member observed that these bills tend to pass in the house of representatives but die in the senate. Furthermore, late in sessions, questions and concerns that arise in senate committees frequently are not satisfactorily addressed. Thus, the member suggested that this bill be introduced in the senate and be analyzed by both the DFA and the LESC.

Commenting on HJM 40 (2011), a committee member remarked that tribal leaders are inadequately involved in the state's American Indian health care reform. Upon a motion by Representative Lundstrom and seconded by Senator Lovejoy, the committee voted without opposition to write a letter to the state's tribal leaders encouraging the leaders' participation in health care reform for New Mexico's Native Americans.

IAD — Priorities and Initiatives

Arthur Allison, secretary-designate of Indian affairs, introduced himself in both Navajo and English. He highlighted his background in private industry and his past involvement in Navajo economic development. He introduced Lillian Brooks, administrative services director, and Rima Krisst, policy analyst, along with all members of his staff present at the meeting. Secretary-Designate Allison noted that his staff comprises seven employees, eight fewer than a year ago.

Having recently started in his position, Secretary-Designate Allison has been meeting with representatives of New Mexico's pueblos, tribes and nations as well as representatives of state departments and work groups. He and his staff have been developing new policy initiatives and building on the department's recent achievements, including the State-Tribal Collaboration Act (STCA).

Secretary-Designate Allison listed features of the STCA. Among them, the act requires that the IAD host a state-tribal leaders summit. Secretary-Designate Allison and his staff are planning the July 20 event.

Secretary-Designate Allison described Governor Martinez's support of state-tribal collaboration, particularly in economic development and her recent participation in the first state-tribal planning meeting. He cited some of their mutual concerns: equitable and efficient distribution of public resources; the provision of basic health care, education and law enforcement services; and environmental protection balanced against the need for economic strength and jobs.

Secretary-Designate Allison reviewed responsibilities and focus areas of the IAD. The department serves as a resource center for information and technical assistance. The department's staff collaborates with other cabinet-level department staff to assist and monitor tribes with capital outlay projects. Secretary-Designate Allison described aspects of the economic development department's involvement with tribes.

Lastly, Secretary-Designate Allison highlighted areas where he would like to focus his staff's efforts. These areas include addressing tribes':

- barriers to economic opportunity;
- weak ability to compete for funding; and
- underdeveloped broadband infrastructure.

These areas include promoting:

- the IAD's energy policy recommendations;
- cultural entrepreneurship;
- economic enterprises that respect tribes' cultures and family and community orientation;
- tourism on tribal lands;
- sustainable self-sufficiency through agriculture and irrigation development;
- creative and cultural capital; and
- the fundamental needs and rights of tribal members in areas such as health care and education.

In response, committee members described what they perceive to be challenges that the state, the IAD and New Mexico pueblos, tribes and nations face. Those challenges include:

- working with the 22 tribes and tribal groups, including the federally recognized, but not state-recognized, tribes within the state that wish to collaborate with the state: the Ute Mountain Ute and two bands of the Chiricahua Apache;
- improving coordination with the veterans' services department, the CYFD, the public education department (PED) and the public regulation commission; and
- distributing capital outlay appropriations to tribes, especially to the Navajo Nation, as its related laws conflict with those of New Mexico.

Committee members also expressed concerns about the IAD's staffing status. One member emphasized that the staff forms the backbone of the IAD and that staff persons who fill the vacancies should possess high skill and energy levels. Secretary-Designate Allison responded that he has had to adjust to many changes, which include staffing, associated with the

new administration. He is approved to maintain a total of 15 staff persons, including a deputy secretary. He is looking among tribes for the most capable staff persons concerned with the common good. A committee member recommended that the secretary-designate promptly hire as deputy secretary a tribal leader experienced in politics. Also, other staff should be hired promptly in order to eliminate the risk that positions might be eliminated.

The committee requested that the secretary-designate provide a personnel update and department profile — including an organizational chart, the budget, a list of priorities and the secretary-designate's contact information — at the next meeting.

Committee members addressed concerns in other areas, such as capital funding. One member recounted his difficulty getting data from the IAD on an infrastructure project. Secretary-Designate Allison responded that many projects' funding has been frozen. The capital outlay manager, Rebecca Martinez, can provide information on the funding status of any project.

A committee member observed that the secretary-designate appears to have an ambitious agenda and then asked the secretary-designate to identify priorities. Secretary-Designate Allison replied that his priorities will be determined largely at the state-tribal summit, which Governor Martinez and tribal leaders will attend. Topics planned for the summit include economic development, education, infrastructure and gaming compacts. One of the secretary-designate's central goals is to build strong relationships with cabinet-level departments' state-tribal liaisons.

Committee members also cited the following concerns: veteran services, including mental health, substance abuse and housing; unemployment and inadequate economic development; and the uranium issue in the Navajo Nation.

Committee members made several recommendations for Secretary-Designate Allison. IAD staff should work closely with tribal governments and pay particular attention to pueblos with smaller land bases for which economic enterprise is more limited. Further, the secretary-designate should promote business and entrepreneurship, communicate with the former IAD secretary and collaborate with local governments. Staff should also work closely with the Navajo Nation to address the conflict between New Mexico's and the Navajo Nation's procurement laws. The secretary-designate should consider encouraging sustainable enterprises, such as energy. Lastly, tribal infrastructure funds should be used for new projects as soon as those funds become available, and staff should encourage tribal governments to request the funds. The committee requested for its next meeting an update on the funds and tribal requests for funds.

HSD — Priorities and Initiatives; Medicaid Waiver for Native Americans

Secretary of Human Services Sidonie Squier introduced herself and members of her staff. She highlighted her background with the United States department of health and human services. Secretary Squier proceeded to review four large program areas affecting Native Americans: income support, child support enforcement, behavioral health services and medical assistance.

Secretary Squier provided updates to the income support programs. The total number of recipients in the supplemental nutrition assistance program and the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program has risen across all populations. One of her strategic initiatives is to update ISD2, the computer system that determines eligibility and processes payments for all food, cash, energy and medicaid programs. Should ISD2 fail, all benefits delivery would cease and crucial information would be lost. Another initiative is to increase the number of TANF-recipient workers. Though there is a "transition bonus" incentive attached to employment for these recipients, this bonus has been suspended since January 31, 2011. Among other developments, the HSD has managed to station income support workers in IHS hospitals. In addition, cash assistance for the TANF and education works cash assistance benefit programs has been reduced by 15%, and the annual clothing allowance program has been cut altogether. Governor Martinez has considered using stimulus funds to pay for part of the clothing allowance program.

Secretary Squier commented on the HSD's child support enforcement division (CSED) program. Tribes operate their own child support enforcement programs, but certain tribes have invited the HSD into child support enforcement partnerships. The HSD welcomes these invitations. In certain cases, the CSED works on child support cases in tribal courts. Since the start of fiscal year 2010, record child support amounts have been collected.

Secretary Squier commented on the behavioral health services division (BHSD) of the HSD and its programs. The BHSD strategic initiatives include opening two wellness centers on tribal lands. BHSD staff is working with the Navajo Nation and tribal organizations to combine western and tribal methods of treatment for improved behavioral health outcomes. Five of the 18 local behavioral health collaboratives are dedicated to Native American populations. BHSD staff has expanded the telebehavioral health project, designed for those in rural areas and in need of mental health services. Secretary Squier remarked on Totah, a Navajo pilot project to break the cycle of homelessness, and the federally funded access to recovery (ATR) program's new service office in Gallup.

Responding to a committee member's question on whether ATR is focused on helping veterans and their families, Secretary Squier noted that members of the national guard are a priority group and that she would email to the committee data on the program's recipients. The secretary added that New Mexico's ATR is a model program in the nation. Responding to a committee member's worry that not all state funds directed to the Navajo Nation remain within the state, the secretary said that she would also provide the committee with this fund distribution information.

Secretary Squier commented and provided updates on the medical assistance division of the HSD. Native Americans must voluntarily enroll in SALUD!, New Mexico's medicaid managed care program. Program offices feature kiosks that applicants may use to determine eligibility for health care benefits, and HSD staff is trying to understand the reasons that the kiosks are used less here than in other states. The coordination of long-term services program promotes home-based — as opposed to nursing home — elder care. Medicaid cost containment

measures would not affect Native Americans in IHS or tribal 638 programs, though future cuts are possible. Because there have been no cuts, the "waiver" designed by the 2010 state-tribal group to protect Native Americans from cost containment measures has not been submitted to the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services for approval. Lastly, HSD staff needs more input from stakeholders before a modernization plan is developed. Nevertheless, four principles guide the plan: integrated services, increased personal responsibility, pay for performance and increased administrative efficiencies.

Secretary Squier responded to committee members' requests for clarification on the second medicaid strategic initiative: the program offering rewards for healthy behaviors. The rewards would probably take the form of deposits to accounts dedicated to defraying health care costs. No individual failing to demonstrate healthy behaviors would be excluded from health coverage. HSD staff has not yet determined at what point an individual would qualify to receive the benefit. A committee member commented that large businesses have successfully employed this health savings account model for a long time. Secretary Squier replied that the model has proved to be effective; however, the HSD will not pursue the plan without evidence of its effectiveness.

Secretary Squier responded to committee members' other questions and concerns. She noted that Native American patients who cannot receive care at IHS hospitals and who are medicaid-eligible are covered for private hospital care in full by federal and state medicaid funds. Also, though the HSD maintains a system involving the office of the inspector general and the office of the attorney general for investigating fraud and medicaid reimbursement abuse, HSD staff endeavors to prevent fraudulent payments from ever being made.

A committee member related a family member's experience of having an emergency medical service team respond to a non-emergency medical need, and that member expressed a concern that medicaid funds, when used in this manner, are wasted.

The committee requested of the secretary an organizational chart and phone numbers for staff persons who provide consumer services. A committee member clarified that the date for the HSD's tribal consultation is August 3, not August 2, 2011.

PED — Priorities and Initiatives

Hanna Skandera, secretary-designate of public education, introduced herself and Cathie Carothers, chief of staff. Secretary-Designate Skandera briefly described her background in federal service. She indicated that she would like Ms. Carothers to serve as deputy secretary.

Secretary-Designate Skandera briefly reviewed some of the funding sources for school districts serving Native American students: Title VII Indian education formula grants; Title VII impact aid; bureau of Indian education (BIE) Johnson O'Malley aid; and grants from the IEA. A matching grant of \$300,000 from IEA funds supports the save the children rural literacy program. This program has substantially improved student participants' literacy. A \$400,000 IEA grant supports a teaching support program contracted through teach for America. The

secretary-designate praised teach for America's positive impact in New Mexico, especially at Tsé Yí Gai high school.

Secretary-Designate Skandera discussed the low achievement levels of New Mexico's Native American students. She would like to reverse this trend, which she views as both a challenge and an opportunity. The graduation rate for Native American students has improved, though the PED has not identified the factors contributing to this improvement. According to the national assessment of educational progress, New Mexico ranks forty-ninth in the nation in student performance, but this survey only measured changes in rates of progress. That is, New Mexico has improved its students' performance, but at a rate lower than most other states. Responding to a committee member's question, the secretary-designate said that other western states with high Native American populations have better student performance than New Mexico and that she would provide related statistics later.

The secretary-designate emphasized certain of the PED's policies and initiatives. They include implementing a system of school grading, making changes in failing schools, implementing a task force to retain and attract good teachers and improving communication and collaboration with schools.

The committee raised some concerns and questions. In response to a question about opportunities for PED staff to address Native American education, the secretary-designate named four upcoming events. A committee member expressed concern both that certain IEA grantees had recently experienced uncertainty prior to the grants' distribution and that recent IEA grants were distributed in a piecemeal fashion. The secretary-designate responded that the Indian education division of the PED is being reorganized and is working to establish its focus. Committee members asked the secretary-designate about the Native American dropout rate, about the proficiency of public schools compared with Indian schools and which four school districts receive all forms of Native American student funding. She responded that she did not have data on the dropout rate and that she would later supply information on the schools' proficiency and the names of the four school districts. Committee members also asked why certain schools are high-performing, what services are offered to gifted Native American students and the number of PED personnel lost due to budget cuts. The secretary-designate responded that she would collect information on practices of high-performing schools. Also, PED staff is expanding virtual schooling to connect gifted students in rural areas to advanced courses and connecting those students to dual credit programs. Lastly, the PED faces across-the-board cuts, reflecting a 24.5% smaller budget.

A committee member identified two audience members, Keith Franklin, president of the Albuquerque metro Native American coalition, and Norman Ration, executive director of the national Indian youth council, inc. In their work, they focus on literacy and work force programs and have developed proposals for improving Native American youths' success. Secretary-Designate Skandera said that she would welcome Mr. Franklin's and Mr. Ration's input and ideas.

Committee members made other suggestions. One offered that BIE schools' curricula should align with state requirements so that students who transfer between the systems face less difficulty adjusting. Also, the secretary-designate should select four goals to promote progress.

Navajo Nation Election Administration (NNEA) — Goals and Objectives

Edison Wauneka, executive director of the NNEA, introduced himself and Kimmeth Yazzie, program and project specialist. Secretary of State Dianna J. Duran also stood before the committee. She introduced herself and her staff in the audience: Mary Quintana, deputy secretary, Bobbi Shearer, bureau of elections director, and Savaleah Begay-Tsosie, Navajo elections coordinator.

Mr. Wauneka described the NNEA's functions, which include overseeing elections in the Navajo Nation and providing election-related information to Navajos who are not bilingual. Mr. Wauneka briefly described New Mexico's unique history of maintaining a Native American voting rights coordinator program. Because Navajo is predominantly an oral language and many Navajos who are not bilingual do not read it, these coordinators provide an important service. Mr. Wauneka came before the committee because the secretary of state's office had recently moved Ms. Begay-Tsosie's position from Crownpoint to Santa Fe in order to cut costs. He requested the committee's help in preventing this relocation and keeping Ms. Begay-Tsosie's position in the field closer to the Navajo Nation.

The secretary of state responded that this was the first time that she had heard Mr. Wauneka's plea. She assured the committee that her office's Native American election information program (NAEIP) is not being cut; rather, the entire office is being reorganized. The office is reassessing its goals and determining its programs' effectiveness. It has determined that for the past two years, Ms. Begay-Tsosie has not been working closely enough with the secretary of state. The secretary of state indicated that she wishes to engage in dialogue with Mr. Wauneka.

Committee members expressed concerns in response to the testimony. One member felt that this matter should not have reached the committee before being addressed by the secretary of state. The secretary of state's office should be permitted to change its Native American program as it sees fit. Another member expressed concerns about whether funds appropriated by New Mexico were used for services provided to Navajo voters in other states. Members voiced concern over whether Ms. Begay-Tsosie's activities have been politically charged and whether her work has been properly documented. Other committee members articulated that the secretary of state should submit to the interest of a tribe only in response to a formal agreement — such as a memorandum of understanding or a joint powers agreement — between the tribe and the state; without such an agreement, the two entities should maintain a strict separation of powers. A committee member also voiced concerns that the voter turnout for the last two Navajo elections flat-lined following the termination of a highly qualified employee based in Crownpoint. Another committee member stressed that Mr. Wauneka had a right to come to the committee and that no one should be discouraged from seeking the committee's support.

Secretary of State Duran responded to committee members' concerns and questions. She indicated that Ms. Begay-Tsosie had provided some general work reports, but the office had no detailed record of Ms. Begay-Tsosie's activities. Office staff endeavors to create a more detailed work-product and goals-assessment record. Further, office staff plans to transfer Ms. Begay-Tsosie's position to Santa Fe, but once staff completes the assessment, the position might be returned to Crownpoint.

A committee member suggested that the secretary of state's office compare past years' voter turnout numbers to evaluate the effectiveness of the NAEIP.

Mr. Wauneka responded to the committee and the secretary of state. He apologized for possibly having used the wrong channel to bring attention to his concern. He indicated that he had spoken with a representative of the secretary of state's office and understood that there would be an opportunity for discussion of the matter prior to Ms. Begay-Tsosie's transfer. This opportunity never arose. Further, a work-product record, including a glossary, translations of constitutional amendments and radio station recordings, exists. His office has received a consent decree from the United States department of justice that allows his office staff to monitor state- and local-level voting programs. Lastly, Mr. Wauneka emphasized that the NNEA relies heavily on the NAEIP coordinator to conduct field work because Navajo is predominantly an oral, not written, language.

Discussion of Focus Areas, Work Plan and Meeting Schedule

Mr. Lara went over the proposed work plan items.

The committee proposed to explore and discuss the topics in each major issue area affecting Native Americans during the 2011 interim, as follows:

A. State-Tribal Relations:

1. the recent developments and implications of Mount Taylor being designated a traditional and cultural property;
2. the coordinated multi-agency five-year plan to address uranium legacy and cleanup of abandoned uranium mining and milling sites led by the federal environmental protection agency;
3. the recent development of the nuclear regulatory commission granting hydro resources inc. a license to mine near Church Rock and Crownpoint;
4. the settlement of state income tax refund claims from the Native American veterans' income tax settlement fund;
5. the feasibility of locating a veterans' memorial honoring New Mexico's Native American veterans in Santa Fe pursuant to HM 25;

6. the feasibility and requirements for the legislature to transfer ownership and control of the lands owned or controlled by the state in the Jemez state monument heritage area to the Pueblo of Jemez pursuant to HJM 7;

7. the study of the process to establish recognition of Indian nations, tribes and pueblos in New Mexico; and

8. the demographic results for Native Americans in the 2010 census.

B. Health:

1. health care for Native Americans and in Native American communities;

2. statewide Native American health care reform planning pursuant to HJM 40; and

3. the implementation of a statewide clearinghouse for Native American suicide prevention and culturally based suicide prevention initiatives for Native Americans as mandated by SB 417.

C. Courts and Corrections:

1. the increase in hate crimes against Native Americans in recent years;

2. the implications of *Garcia v. Gutierrez*, 2009-NMSC-044, in state and tribal jurisdiction on domestic matters;

3. implementation of the increased penalties pursuant to the Indian Arts and Crafts Sales Act;

4. the disproportionate incarceration of Native Americans in relation to the population; and

5. establishment of a public defender's office in Gallup.

D. Economic Development in Indian Country:

1. capital outlay, including tracking the expenditure of allocated funds, alternative funding sources and coordination with the Navajo Nation;

2. the funding of projects from the tribal infrastructure project fund, including projections of allocated amounts pursuant to Section 7-27-10.1 NMSA 1978; and

3. the funding of Indian water rights settlements, including the Navajo, Aamodt, Taos Pueblo and Abeyta Indian water rights settlements, including the use of severance tax bonding capacity.

E. Education:

1. the implementation of the IEA and the improvement of Native American education, including performance and effectiveness pursuant to SM 52;

2. the study of Indian education impact aid money pursuant to SJM 35;

3. the support for tribal language survival pursuant to SJM 24; and

4. the feasibility of providing lottery scholarships to otherwise eligible students who attend tribal colleges pursuant to HM 72.

After some deliberation, the committee proposed to request the following meeting dates and locations:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
June 13	Santa Fe
July 21	Gallup
July 22	Pueblo of Zuni
August 17	Truth or Consequences
August 18	Tohajiilee Chapter
August 19	Pueblo of Acoma
October 6	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, Albuquerque
October 7	Pueblo of Sandia
November 1	Pueblo of Santa Clara
November 2	Santa Fe

Upon a motion by Senator Pinto and seconded by Senator Lovejoy, the committee voted, without objection, to submit the proposed work plan and meeting schedule as amended for approval by the LC.

Adjournment

There being no further business before the committee, the first meeting of the IAC for the 2011 interim was adjourned at 4:25 p.m.