

MINUTES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE-TRIBAL RELATIONS

November 3, 2005
Room 313-S—Statehouse

Members Present

Senator Pete Brungardt, Chairperson
Representative Becky Hutchins, Vice Chairperson
Senator Les Donovan
Senator Mark Gilstrap
Senator David Haley
Representative Tom Sawyer
Representative Bonnie Sharp
Representative Arlen Siegfried
Matt All, Chief Counsel, Governor's Office
Julene Miller, Attorney General's Office

Members Absent

Senator John Vratil
Representative John Edmonds

Tribes Represented

Russell Bradley, Kickapoo Tribe
Sandra Keo, Sac & Fox Nation
Leon Campbell, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
Ryan Dyer, Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation

Staff Present

Athena Andaya, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Dennis Hodgins, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mary Ann Torrence, Revisor of Statutes Office
Dee Woodson, Committee Secretary

Conferees

Leon Campbell, Chairman, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
Gary Armentrout, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
Dennis Smith, President and CEO, Law Kingdon
Brian Johnson, Attorney General's Office
Lana Oleen, Co-Chairperson, NCSL/NCAI State-Tribal Relations/Kellogg Foundation
Ron Hein, Legislative Counsel for Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation

Others Attending

See attached list.

Morning Session

Chairman Brungardt asked Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research Department, to give a staff briefing on Native American Compacts and State-Owned and Operated Destination Casinos. He talked about the 2004 and 2005 Tribal Gaming Compact considerations, and reviewed the happenings through the 2005 Legislative Session. The Governor resubmitted the Compact to the Joint Committee during the 2005 Legislative Session and the 2005 Special Session. In April 2005, the Joint Committee reviewed the Compact, but did not make any recommendations ([Attachment 1](#)).

It was explained that the 2004 Compact would require lands to be taken into trust for gaming purposes by the Bureau of Indian Affairs before tribal gaming could commence. The Compact would require revenue sharing between the Tribe and the State, whereas there is no revenue sharing at this time between the four current State-Tribal Compacts.

Mr. Hodgins said there were several bills introduced during the 2005 Legislative Session and the 2005 Special Session dealing with state-owed and operated destination casinos. State revenues would be designated to a state education fund. These bills required a management contract negotiated between a casino manager and the Executive Director of the Kansas Lottery, with revenue sharing between the casino manager and the State. In addition, most of the bills authorized video lottery terminals to be located at the designated parimutuel tracks. He stated that to date he did not know of any state owned destination casinos anywhere in the U.S.

Chairman Brungardt called upon Leon Campbell, Chairman of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, for a presentation. He stated that he and his Tribe have become very frustrated, and asked for the Legislature's guidance in determining what the Iowa Tribe should do in regard to pursuing a destination casino in the Wichita area. He inquired as to whether the State was serious about expanding gaming operations to include a destination resort casino, and more importantly if the State was interested in working with the Iowa Tribe. If that is not the case, it is their desire to have the Governor or Legislature just simply tell the Iowa Tribe to go back to their reservation and build the casino there as the State really is not interested in having it in Kansas.

Mr. Campbell said that the Iowa Tribe had partnered with the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation in putting together a proposal for a destination resort casino that would benefit both the Iowa

people as well as the State of Kansas. He stated that there had been a lot of problems that have been worked out and it has taken a great deal of time, but the project is still not moving forward because the Tribe cannot get any support or advice from the State as to what the Tribe is to do in order to move on the proposal. He talked about what gaming has done for the Iowa Tribe including economic self-sufficiency, helped to finance the Reservation development including building a medical facility, assisted in buying back Reservation land that the Tribe had originally owned, and has allowed the building of roads and bridges on the Reservation. Their bingo operation has allowed them to begin a land purchase program which includes 12,000 acres within the Reservation boundary lines.

Mr. Campbell talked about the Scholarship Program that they have been able to establish, and also the fact they spend \$1.2 million per year on health care benefits for their 200 employees. He told about various other activities and services the Iowa Tribe can give their people due to the gaming operations. He added that he is personally starting his 29th year with the Iowa Tribe, and when he started there was only one other person employed by the Tribe. Mr. Campbell stated there were 3,000 tribal members he answers to, and that the Tribe was proposing a family type of operation which would not be just a casino. He gave some brief history of the Iowa Tribes' gaming operations starting with a bingo hall in 1980, and then building a casino in 1998 on the Tribal Reservation in White Cloud, Kansas.

Mr. Campbell related some historical information about the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe's success in gaming which began for them by opening a high stakes bingo operation in 1986, and in 1992 opened Foxwoods Resort Casino which is now the largest casino in the world with almost five million square feet of gaming and entertainment specialities. He said that Foxwoods is adding a \$700 M addition. They currently employ over 11,500 people and with completion of this addition in 2008, they will employ with approximately 13,800 people. Mr. Campbell stated that what they propose in South Central Kansas will employ 2,500 people, and it is projected to draw two million visitors a year to the facility. He said the destination casino resort will provide tremendous economic benefits to the citizens of Kansas and to the Iowa Tribe as well as the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe. In addition to tax dollars to both local and state governments, increased tourism will help other area attractions. He believed there was already gambling dollars flowing into Oklahoma because of the increased building of casinos in that state.

He introduced Gary Armentrout, representing the Mashantucket Pequot Nation, to share insights and to answer any questions the Committee might have regarding the proposed destination casino resort project.

Representative Hutchins asked Mr. Campbell if the Iowa Tribe requested that the Governor enter into Compact negotiations did those take place, what criteria or requirements did the Governor have to enter into a Compact, where those criteria met, and where does the Iowa Tribe stand now with the Governor and that ongoing process. Mr. Campbell said that they met with the Governor, and they did ask for a Compact to be negotiated. He stated the Governor's response was to ask where the evidence was that the people of Sedgwick County wants a casino. He added they have not be able to do that to this day.

Chairman Brungardt clarified that the current proposal really had nothing to do with the Compact, and it was outside the sphere of activity. Mr. Campbell said that was correct.

Mr. Armentrout related that the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe made a decision to partner with the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska in part because of Leon Campbell's leadership and integrity. He said the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe has lived on its reservation in the Southeast corner of the

State of Connecticut since 1635, and is the oldest reservation still in existence in the United States today. He told about the early history of the Tribe, and how they existed and made their living. He shared the success story of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut which started in 1986 with the opening of a small Bingo Parlor. With the success of that venture, the Tribe were able to bring back to their reservation some of their tribal members, and start to provide for the tribal membership some of the governmental services. In 1988 the U.S. Congress passed the National Indian Gaming Act which permitted Native American tribes throughout the U.S. to open casinos on the reservations, and offer those games that were permitted.

Mr. Armentrout stated that the table games casino was very successful, and in 1994 the Tribe was able to negotiate with the State of Connecticut to allow the opening of slot machines with 25% of the revenue going to the state. He said that casino, the Foxwood 's Casino Resort, has continued to grow and expand, and is today the largest hotel casino, under one roof, in the world. The casino has 7,500 slot machines, 350 gaming tables, 80 poker tables, 1,400 hotel rooms, 30 restaurants, 2 showrooms, 2 night clubs, parking garages, and other entertainment venues. It currently employs 12,000 employees directly, creating another 20,000 indirect jobs in southeastern Connecticut. As of last February, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe has paid over \$2 billion in revenue sharing to the State of Connecticut due to the partnership.

Mr. Armentrout said the Mashantucket Pequot has been able to provide full education, healthcare and elder care for its members, plus full employment, police and fire protection for the members. The Tribe has been able to take a leadership role in Native American issues throughout the U.S. by funding Native American Rights and Advocacy organizations. He related that the Tribe has recognized the benefits of what gaming has brought to their members. He spoke about the Foxwood Development Company which was created to reach out across the U.S. to share their economic resources, human resources, development expertise, and management expertise on a tribe to tribe basis to assist them in achieving their own economic independence and self-sufficiency and their own true tribal sovereignty. Mr. Armentrout related that to date the Foxwood Development Company had entered into agreements with, and also been working with, various tribes in California, New Mexico, Arizona, plus the latest agreement to partner with the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska in the development of a casino resort in South Central Kansas. He said they had been working together with the Iowa Tribe for about a year, and are willing to assist the Iowa Tribe in building a first class casino resort as a commercial operation. This would provide more jobs and dollars in revenue for the State of Kansas

Senator Donovan questioned whether any research had been done regarding the population base of the proposed area in Kansas vs the Connecticut location. Mr. Armentrout stated that in Connecticut there were 25 million people within a 100 mile radius, and that he had relied on the numbers provided by the Christensen Group that did the study at the request of the State of Kansas. He did not recall the precise numbers, but that it did justify the building of a casino resort in the South Central area. Senator Donovan inquired if he had looked at what the negative impact would be on the other native tribes in this state. Mr. Armentrout responded that the proposed location is far enough south of the other gambling venues that it would not have an affect on the Iowa Tribe's casino in White Cloud, the Kickapoo's Casino, or the Sac & Fox's casino, but possibly could effect the Harrah's Casino which is the Potawatomi Tribe. Any casino facility developed in the area of Wichita would tap into the Potawatomi Tribe's Harrah operations and Oklahoma's two tribal gaming facilities because those are closer.

Discussion and comments followed. Representative Hutchins asked what there was to gain for the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe besides helping other tribes become successful economically. Mr. Armentrout replied that there are financial benefits for the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe since they

would be providing the funds to start up those operations, but those funds would eventually be repaid with interest which is an investment financial opportunity. A management agreement will also be entered into between the two tribes, and it will compensate the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe for the human resources that it will provide initially to that operation while the Iowa tribal members are being trained to move into the positions of management and responsibility. Also, senior management level people with talent and experience who have been trained in the Mashantucket Pequot operations, would be moved into positions to train the Iowa Tribe employees until the Iowa Tribe was able to take over the full management of the facility.

Discussion and questions continued regarding what the working relationship was with the City of Wichita and whether the people in that area would get to vote on this issue. Senator Haley inquired what the social costs of gaming would be on Kansans. Mr. Armentrout explained that the U.S. Government spent two years studying the problems that gaming causes, and concluded that those issues are going to exist whether there is gaming or not. That element of society will find other ways or venues to continue crime. Senator Haley asked Mr. Armentrout if he could furnish some information to the Legislators to show that issue, and Mr. Armentrout responded that he would be more than happy to share that information from Foxwood.

Dennis Smith, President and CEO, Law Kingdon, developer for the Destination Casino and Resort, gave a presentation on the proposed project in South Central Kansas. (No handouts were available) He explained that the casino design architect was Cunningham Group from Minneapolis, MN. He showed a regional map of a 500-mile radius of South Central Kansas, and explained that the three highlighted counties that were currently in the process of voting on referendums, *i.e.*, Harvey, Marion, and the county to the south of Sedgwick County which is Sumner County. He also showed car counts on the main arterials in South Central that was pulled off of the Kansas Department of Transportation's website depicting traffic patterns. His presentation included the overall site plan including 59 acres in the development and a schematic aerial perspective. The development would have a bus drop off waiting area, parking garage with 2,000 stalls, surface parking lot with 1,500 stalls, and landscaping and water features including waterfalls, fountains, and entry pylon.

Mr. Smith stated that the cost to build the project was estimated at \$186 million, would employ 1,500 people when initially built and 2,500 at full operation. The hotel would have 300 rooms, 12 floors, spa, indoor/outdoor pool, and a 40,000 square feet convention center would be next to the hotel. The casino would have 260,000 square feet, have a 500-seat buffet, 250-seat steak house, 250-seat 24-hour casual restaurant, fast food court, and three bar lounges. The Event Center would have 50,000 square feet with 2,500-2,800 seats. He spoke briefly about the future expansion planned which would include expansion of the indoor/outdoor water park by 30,000 square feet, 300-room hotel expansion, 91,800 square feet, Casino expansion, 22,000 square feet back of house expansion, miscellaneous retail, and Lemans Speedway. He described the proposed landscape features, pedestrian bridges, water features, and walkways throughout the complex.

Chairman Brungardt expressed the Committee's appreciation for the excellent presentation. There being no questions from Committee members, the Chairman recessed the meeting for a lunch break.

Afternoon Session

Chairman Brungardt reconvened the meeting at 1:15 p.m. He called upon Brian Johnson, Special Assistant Attorney General, to give an update of pending legislation regarding motor fuels and reservation license plates. Mr. Johnson distributed handouts in which was included Case Synopsis, Overview, and Status of Litigation in each of the two cases (Attachment 2).

Mr. Johnson explained the case regarding Motor Vehicle Registration and Titles which the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation filed against the Secretary of KDOR, the Director of Motor Vehicles for the State of Kansas, and the Superintendent for the Kansas Highway Patrol. The case involves an *ex parte* Young action for prospective declaratory and injunctive relief, in which the Potawatomi Nation was seeking to have its motor vehicle registration and titles recognized by the State of Kansas, and to prohibit the State from enforcing or applying Kansas motor vehicle registration and titling laws against any person who owned or operated a vehicle registered and licensed under tribal laws driven beyond the boundaries of the reservation. The Supreme Court is expected to grant or deny *certiorari* before the Courts' winter break. This case may be hinged upon the review and ultimate decision in the motor fuel tax case. The "Tag case" may be reversed if the State prevails in the fuel tax case.

Representative Sawyer inquired as to how much the State of Kansas has spent on this case. Mr. Johnson responded not very much, and that it mainly had been handled by KDOR's attorney. Following an additional question regarding the cost of the case, Mr. Johnson stated that Ted Olson was hired to argue the case before the Supreme Court, but he did not know how much that cost. Representative Sawyer said he thought the state was spending a lot of money to collect tax from one station. Mr. Johnson responded that he did not see it that way. This was a matter that needed to be resolved, and there were 20 other states looking at the same issue Kansas was looking at.

Representative Hutchins referred to the last page of the handout, second paragraph, regarding Justice Breyer's concern "with the Tribe's suggestion that negative downstream effects of the state tax should lead to its invalidation." She asked for clarification, and Mr. Johnson replied that he didn't know if he could since he was not at the argument. He referred the question to James Bartle, General Counsel for KDOR, who was in attendance when the case was argued. Mr. Bartle stated that there were representatives from the tribe here today, and this should be referred to them as it was not his place to characterize the Tribe's arguments. Mr. Bartle did reply that it was his understanding the State's position was that the taxes imposed were off reservation, and the fact the taxes imposed causes the economic cost of fuel to be higher when sold at the Tribe's station than it otherwise would had the Kansas tax not been imposed. He explained that it is just like any other expense the distributor or the production company has, anything where taxes have to be paid as part of the process of bringing that fuel to the reservation would add to the cost that has to be charged to the Tribe in order to make that transaction economically feasible.

Committee questions continued regarding whether taxes should be applied to the purchaser of the fuel if they are a non-tribal member.

Mr. Johnson referred to the case involving the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and gave background information covering the motor fuels tax case in which the Kansas Department of Revenue (KDOR) initiated civil and criminal enforcement actions against HCI Distribution Co. For failure to remit tax pursuant to K.S.A. 79-3408(a). HCI is a company operated by the Winnebago Indian tribe in Nebraska and incorporated pursuant to the tribes by-laws. He said the litigation arose from the State's (defendant) attempt to enforce the Kansas Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act K.S.A. 79-3401 *et seq.* ("Act") upon the Nebraska Tribe (plaintiff). The Act imposes a tax, subject to various exceptions, on the use or the sale and delivery of motor vehicle fuel within the state. The distributor

must compute and remit the tax each month for the fuel received by the distributor in the State of Kansas. (K.S.A. 79-3410).

Mr. Johnson said the litigation in this case has taken an unprecedented course, The Federal District Court has stayed the case pending decisions in cases now before the United States Supreme Court and the Kansas Supreme Court.

Committee discussion and questions continued. Mr. Johnson stated in conclusion that the State lost the tag case, and was waiting for a ruling in the motor fuel case.

Chairman Brungardt called upon former Senator, Lana Oleen, Co-Chairperson, National Conference of State Legislatures/National Congress of American Indians (NCSL/NCAI) State-Tribal Relations/ Kellogg Foundation, to give an annual update on the Kellogg Foundation. She explained that the NCSL/ NCAI ventured into a working relationship with the Kellogg Foundation about six years ago in an endeavor titled the NCSL/NCAI State-Tribal Relations Project. The purpose of this project, basically from the direction of former Governor Graves, was to try to pull legislators, the Attorney General's Office, the Governor's Office, and the tribal representatives together to discuss issues for consideration, negotiation, and to avoid litigation.

Senator Oleen said the project has been involved in a number of initiatives, one of the proponents of the Kellogg Foundation is the ability of sharing the information with each and every state in their Legislatures and also within the tribal governments. Her Co-Chairman for the project is Ron Allen, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe in Washington State, and he too is making an effort to disseminate the most recent information. She referred to the three specific publications recently released and which have been distributed to each Committee member today. The titles of the publications are: *Improving State-Tribal Relations, An Introduction, Tribal Trust Lands: From Litigation to Consultation, and Indian Gaming in the States, Dispelling Myths and Highlighting Advantages*. (Booklets available in the Kansas Legislative Research Department)

Senator Oleen explained the makeup of the project staff, and said the need for such a working relationship was very evident because of the lack of understanding between tribal governments and state governments as to how they make decisions, how they govern, and they provide for the people who elected them. She talked about the three different types of tribal governing counsels and how they are structured as well as the various types of state legislatures. She stated the information coming out of this project and being disseminated to legislators and tribal representatives is fair, balanced, and good information to access in order to make some of the policy decisions that comes before the Legislature. Senator Oleen stated that the publications have been jointly approved by both the NCSL and the NCAI. She stressed the value of the information especially when considering Indian Gaming issues, and stressed for new legislators that a wealth of educational information on tribal issues was available within the furnished publications. She said she has requested to be moved to Active Senior Consultant status since she is no longer an active legislator.

The Chairman expressed appreciation for the update, and her continued efforts in that area.

Chairman Brungardt called upon Russell Bradley, newly elected Chairman of the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, to address the Committee. He retired from the Federal Government six years ago, and had worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He stated that the Kickapoo wanted more gaming to improve their overall economic situation. There is a need for better transportation services, social services, education, and natural resources especially the tribe's water problems. He said water sources for the reservation have been depleted, and they are also suffering from bad and polluted

water from insecticides and pesticides which have affected the water supply. Chairman Bradley shared some of his experiences working for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a Superintendent. He stated that the Kickapoo want to stick with the Compact negotiation issues that existed and not the state-owned and operated.

Research Staff asked Chairman Bradley, in his federal experience, approximately how long it takes the Bureau of Indian Affairs to place land in trust for gaming purposes. Chairman Bradley responded that all the leg work had been done in Washington, and it was an issue of whether the Interior Department feels pressure of gaming throughout Indian country or more pressure from the Senators. There possibly could be a moratorium on the issue.

Following brief Committee questions and discussion, Chairman Brungardt expressed the Committee's appreciation for Chairman Bradley's insight and participation in today's meeting.

Ron Hein, Legislative Counsel for the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (PBPN), spoke on the Tribal Compact approach to gaming. He stated that the PBPN has consistently opposed legislation providing for the State of Kansas to expand Class 3 gambling in the state by granting licenses or certificates of authority to private operators to conduct gambling in Kansas. The State should avoid "convenience gaming". PBPN has opposed such legislation on numerous policy grounds, and on the grounds that the legislation presented to date are unconstitutional.

Mr. Hein explained that there were three kinds of gaming, *i.e.*, State owned and operated, State licenses, and tribal gaming. The PBPN has presented a solution to the state that would meet all of the objectives of the promoters of such gambling legislation, and would be legal. The approach would be to utilize tribal gaming pursuant to the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). IGRA was approved by Congress to promote economic development of Indian tribes, and state-owned and operated gaming would negate the benefits that tribal gaming provides to Native American Indians through IGRA. IGRA restricts states from requiring tribal payments to the state as a part of the consideration for gaming compacts; however, IGRA does permit payments to be made to the state when the state provides consideration such as market restrictions (Attachment 3).

Mr. Hein referred to the third page of his written testimony regarding the only two legal models currently available, absent a constitutional amendment for a casino area state-owned and operated casino and an Indian casino. A state-owned and operated gaming operation has to be controlled and directly managed by a state agency. This would be an uncomfortable position for Kansas as it would be the first state in the U.S. to own and operate a full casino, which would place the state at ethical and economic risks. He warned that the state should enter this area with extreme caution.

Mr. Hein expressed strongly that if gambling is to be expanded in Kansas it should involve tribal gaming. The Kickapoo Tribe, the Sac & Fox Nation, and the Prairie Band Potawatomi which has submitted a compact to the Governor. One for a destination casino in Wyandotte County, and one for a destination casino in Cherokee County in Southeast Kansas. He said such casinos will generate 80 percent of their revenue from out of state or from dollars currently being gambled at Missouri River boats.

Mr. Hein told the Committee that the Governor has negotiated a gaming compact with the Kickapoo Tribe and the Sac & Fox Nation for a Wyandotte casino, and has subsequently received a proposed compact from those two tribes for Wyandotte County that would change the market restrictions provisions, and a separate proposed compact from those two tribes and the PBPN for a tribal casino in Cherokee County which basically mirrors the proposed compact for Wyandotte

County. The criteria the Governor has for prerequisite requirements were delineated on page five of Mr. Hein's written testimony.

Ryan Dyer, Treasurer, Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, offered a few general comments regarding the relationship between the tribes and the State.

Committee questions and discussion followed regarding when did the PBPN sit down with the Sack & Fox and Kickapoo Nation to negotiate the latest issues regarding the two destination casinos, and why the Iowa Tribe is not included in the negotiations with the other three tribes. David Prager, General Counsel for the PBPN, who was in the audience, explained the tribes' position on the fuel tax issue and the tribal tag case upon Mr. Dyer's request. He stated the State is not recognizing that tribes are a sovereign nation and have the right to issue tags and registration.

Chairman Brungardt asked Mary Torrence, Revisor's Office, to give a staff briefing on House Substitute for SB 9. Ms. Torrence called the Committee's attention to the handout of SB 9 and that she had side notes in boxes noting the changes that were added in the substitute bill. She reviewed the changes and explained the reasoning for the alterations in the bill (Attachment 4).

Representative Hutchins questioned whether the tribes are complying with SB 9 requirements. She shared copies of an e-mail message from Julene Miller, Attorney General's Office (AG), relative to the only communication that office had received from the tribes regarding the insurance requirements under SB 9. The Chairman asked Ms. Miller to give an update to the Committee. She explained that the AG's Office had not received any verification from the tribes. She said one tribe had sent in one page, but it did not have the necessary information on it. She stated that the bill does not require the tribes to prove they have liability insurance (Attachment 5).

Committee questions and discussion followed regarding the vague language of the bill, and whether or not some clarifying language be drafted to correct the problem of the AG's Office not receiving the verification from the tribes. Ms. Miller suggested that the language say it is an annual request or at any time the tribe changes insurance companies or policies, they should notify the AG's Office. She said that possibly the State Insurance Commissioner and her office should be involved.

Chairman Brungardt asked if the Committee would want to recommend clarifying language SB 9 regarding the required tribal reporting of liability insurance. Mary Torrence agreed that since there was a lot of confusion with this section of SB 9 that clarifying language would be a good idea.

Representative Hutchins moved to recommend that the language in SB 9 be clarified to require the tribes to annually report the insurance policy and the amount of liability coverage each tribe has to the AG's Office by a certain date each year. The motion was seconded by Senator Gilstrap. The motion carried.

Committee discussion followed. Representative Hutchins stated that she would like to see this clarified in statute. Sandra Keo, Sac & Fox Nation, expressed her agreement with Representative Sharp that her tribe is not exercising State enforcement. In Ron Hein's comments he suggested that possibly the Insurance Companies could notify the AG's Office of changes to the tribal policies. Further discussion and comments followed with the consensus being that the bill definitely needed to be clarified. Representative Siegfried stated that he wanted to see that the bill works as it was intended, and that there should be a definite procedure for verification. He said it should be clarified in the simplest manner possible.

Chairman Brungardt expressed his gratitude for the Committee members' time and attention afforded today's meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Prepared by Dee Woodson
Edited by Dennis Hodgins

Approved by Committee on:

December 3, 2005
(date)