

MINUTES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON KANSAS SECURITY

December 17-18, 2001
Room 514-S—Statehouse

Members Present

Senator Dave Kerr, Co-Chairman
Representative Carl Krehbiel, Co-Chairman
Senator Chris Steineger
Senator Nick Jordan
Representative Carlos Mayans
Representative Joe Shriver

Staff Present

Robert Waller, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Jerry Ann Donaldson, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Trevor Steinert, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Bruce Kinzie, Revisor of Statutes Office
Lisa Montgomery, Revisor of Statutes Office
Dee Woodson, Committee Secretary

Conferees

Don Heiman, Chief Information Technology Officer, Department of Administration
Ron Rohrer, Information Resource Manager, Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Norma Jean Schaefer, Information Technology Consultant
Edwardo Rodriquez, Associate Vice President, Regulatory, Southwestern Bell
Telephone
Company
Raney Gilliland, Principal Analyst, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mike Hoeme, Director, Transportation Division, Kansas Corporation Commission
Sheila Walker, Director of Vehicles, Kansas Department of Revenue
Dr. Ron Hammerschmidt, Director, Kansas Department of Health and Environment,
Division of Environment
Dan Thompson, Director, State Fire Marshal's Office, Hazardous Materials Program
Kay Kent, RN, MS, Administrator/Health Officer, Lawrence-Douglas County Health
Department

Eileen Filbert, RN, Administrator/Health Officer, Jefferson County Health Department
Jim Keating, Fire Chief, St. Marys, Kansas and President of the Kansas State Fire
Fighters

Association

Jack Taylor, Chief of Emporia Fire Department and Lyon County Emergency Medical
Services

Steve Cole, Chief of the Wichita Police Department

Frank Denning, Chief of Police, Roeland Park (written testimony only)

Colonel Don Brownlee, Superintendent, Kansas Highway Patrol

Lt. Colonel Terry Maple, Assistant Superintendent, Kansas Highway Patrol

Captain Tim Lockett, Emergency Operations Coordinator, Kansas Highway Patrol

Mike Selves, Kansas Emergency Management Association

Carolyn McGinn, Chairperson, Board of County Commissioners, Sedgwick County

Randy Duncan, Director, Emergency Management for Sedgwick County

Amy Miller, Emergency/Risk Management, Barton County Emergency Management
Department

Monday, December 17 Morning Session

Co-Chairman, Senator Dave Kerr, called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m., and announced that the meeting would be closed to the public except for essential personnel upon passing of formal motion. He designated that the essential personnel included members of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI), Don Heiman, Helen Pedigo (representing the Governor), and staff members Robert Waller and Bruce Kinzie.

Co-Chairman Carl Krehbiel moved that the open meeting of the Special Committee on Kansas Security be recessed for a closed, executive meeting pursuant to Joint Rule 5 of the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives and subsection (b) (13) of KSA 2000 Supp. 75-4319, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 190 of the 2001 Session Laws of Kansas, for the purpose of consulting with Don Heiman, Chief Information Technology Officer and other members of the staff of the Chief Information Technology Office and Ron Rohrer, Information Resource Manager for the KBI and other members of the staff of the KBI regarding matters (1) relating to the security of state officers or employees, or both, or the security of buildings and property under the ownership or control of the State of Kansas, or (2) matters relating to the security of a public body or agency, public building or facility or the information system of a public body or agency, public building or facility or the information system of a public body or agency, which matters, if discussed at a open meeting, would jeopardize the security of such individuals, buildings or facilities, public body or agency, property or information system, that the Special Committee on Kansas Security resume the open meeting in this room, Room 514 South, at 11:10 a.m., and that this motion, if adopted, be recorded in the minutes of the Special Committee on Kansas Security and be maintained as a part of the permanent records of the Committee; seconded by Representative Mayans, motion passed at 10:22 a.m. (Attachment 1).

Closed Meeting

Co-Chairman Kerr reopened the meeting to the public at 11:10 a.m.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel moved that the open meeting of the Special Committee on Kansas Security be recessed for a continuation of the closed, executive meeting pursuant to Joint Rule 5 of the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives and subsection (b) (13) of KSA 2000 Supp. 75-4319, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 190 of the 2001 Session Laws of Kansas, for the purpose of consulting with Don Heiman, Chief Information Technology Officer and other members of the staff of the Chief Information Office and Ron Rohrer, Information Resource Manager for the KBI and other members of the staff of the KBI regarding matters (1) relating to the security of state officers or employees, or both, or the security of buildings and property under the ownership or control of the State of Kansas, or (2) matters relating to the security of state officers or employees, or both, or the security of buildings and property under the ownership or control of the State of Kansas, or (3) matters relating to the security of a public body or agency, public building or facility or the information system of a public body or agency, which matters, if discussed at an open meeting, would jeopardize the security of such individuals, buildings or facilities, public body or agency, property or information system, that the Special Committee on Kansas Security resume the open meeting in this room, Room 514 South, at 11:35 a.m., and that this motion, if adopted, be recorded in the minutes of the Special Committee on Kansas Security and be maintained as a part of the permanent records of the Committee; seconded by Senator Jordan; motion passed at 11:12 a.m. (Attachment 2).

The Committee designated Helen Pedigo (representing the Governor), as essential personnel to attend the presentation, along with staff members, Robert Waller and Bruce Kinzie. The meeting was closed to the public at 11:15 a.m.

Closed Meeting

Co-Chairman Kerr reopened the meeting to the public at 11:35 a.m.

Co-Chairman Kerr asked the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (SBTC) representatives to give their presentation to the Committee. Terry DeBolt, Area Manager for External Affairs, SBTC, introduced Edwardo Rodriquez, Associate Vice President of Regulatory for Kansas, who gave a presentation on security issues and included an overview of their plans for network security, emergency preparedness and recovery, as well as, information on security measures already in place.

Mr. Rodriquez informed the Committee that SBTC had network facilities deployed throughout the state, and to protect those facilities a series of guidelines, policies, procedures, and methods had been designed to offer protection to critical facilities. The guidelines cover everything from access policies, identification rights to particular buildings,

rules for delivery, and rules for equipment servicing. He explained that SBTC had three levels of security controls: (1) standard operating practice; (2) placement of guards in central offices on a 24 hour/seven day a week basis; and (3) lock down mode which has been used since the morning of September 11, 2001. He stated that the company had been operating at both level 2 or level 3 since the September 11 events.

Mr. Rodriguez stated that in addition to security in place to protect critical facilities, SBTC had a well-developed emergency preparedness and response plan of procedures. He remarked that they have a clearly defined emergency control center structure which coordinates closely with the state and federal emergency control centers. He added that the plans cover a variety of scenarios ranging from man-made to natural disasters which have been activated a number of times throughout the years. He provided an example of last summer's flooding in Houston, and how quickly the company had thousands of customers' service back up and running.

Mr. Rodriguez further discussed SBTC's internal emergency communications systems, and stated that a system was separate from the public switch network system. If the public system is rendered inoperable, the internal system allows them to continue to communicate with federal and state officials. He provided information relating to the use of key cards and hand print readers at data centers to control access to particular facilities, the placement of guards to monitor entrances and exits including loading dock areas, packages and shipments. Mr. Rodriguez stated that their Internet data centers (which contain customer's web and data servers) have additional security measures in place which include items such as PIN identification tracking systems to keep track of individuals while inside the facility, virus protection devices, and protection for their information systems network which protects both the corporation as well as consumer information.

In conclusion, Mr. Rodriguez remarked that internally SBTC maintains several groups that are designed to assist with security issues such as their Incident Response Team, Asset Protection Organization, and System Administrators. He further explained SBTC's Business Continuity Plan as well as the recovery methodology including backup and restoration of the applications and data that provide telecommunication access. He stated that during an emergency, the recovery strategy is based on prioritization, with special agreements in place with vendors to replace or resume the lower priority applications on a quick shipment basis. He added that public networks and those related systems get the highest priority for recovery, while secondary services and financial systems took second priority.

General questions and discussion followed regarding SBTC's ability to recover in the case of an unexpected event and the importance of being able to bring systems back as quickly as possible.

Co-Chairman Kerr recessed the Committee for a lunch break at 12:05 p.m., to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.

Afternoon Session

Co-Chairman Kerr called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m., Raney Gilliland, Principal Analyst, Kansas Legislative Research Department (KLRD), gave an update on the recommendations by the Special Committee on Agriculture Bio-Security In and Around Animal Facilities (Attachment 3).

Mr. Gilliland advised the Committee that during the 2001 Legislative Session HB 2572 was introduced and referred to the House Agriculture Committee. The bill was introduced to help prevent animal diseases from being spread between one confined animal facility to another by inspectors who work for either the state or the federal government. He added that the 2001 Legislature also passed other measures to address the potential introduction of diseases into Kansas agricultural production. Those actions included legislation to help address Karnal Bunt, a viral infection in wheat; bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), also know as “mad cow” disease, and foot and mouth disease, (an extremely contagious animal disease). He included a brief description of the 2001 legislative action in his written testimony which involved the Plant Pest Emergency Response Fund, HB 2101, Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law—Enforcement, SB 334, and Foot and Mouth Disease, Substitute for HB 2468.

Mr. Gilliland explained the major provisions of the Foot and Mouth Disease legislation, and discussed the Special Committee on Agriculture’s September 11 hearings. He recounted how the focus of the hearings changed due to that day’s tragic events, and the concern of the members of the Committee not only for the accidental spread of disease in agricultural operations, but also with the purposeful introductions of such diseases. He reviewed the Special Committee on Agriculture’s conclusions and recommendations (which appear on page 6 of his written testimony). He stated that the Special Agriculture Committee did not introduce any specific recommendations, but the Committee believed that legislation should address animal diseases as well as those affecting plants. He noted that scientific work had been conducted and there was some concern as to who was now in control of that kind of information. He stated the Special Agriculture Committee was also informed that in order to initiate a KBI investigation an extensive criminal intent would have to be established in order to track individuals who may attempt to introduce these pathogens into the crops within the state.

Mr. Gilliland said the final conclusion from the Special Committee on Agriculture was that the Committee expressed its appreciation for the apparent successful communication among state agencies and other appropriate individuals in developing plans for the potential outbreak of any communicable animal diseases, but felt that the communication ought to be formalized in some manner. He stated that the Special Committee on Agriculture has asked the appropriate state agencies to return to the standing Agriculture Committees at the beginning of the 2002 Legislative Session with a procedure to formalize this communication process.

In conclusion, Mr. Gilliland stated that a plan to address foreign animal disease was being developed to present to the 2002 Kansas Legislature. The plan specifies the roles and responsibilities of all the state agencies and discusses the response, eradication, disposal, and the coordination that will be needed in order to address such a situation. Further, Mr. Gilliland discussed the contagious nature of Foot and Mouth, and remarked

that, due to its nature, one spore could infect an animal herd and could spread at least 20 miles in the air. He added that if the disease were introduced, Kansas would have a massive undertaking in terms of the destruction of a number of animals, and the transportation of livestock both within and outside of Kansas would be halted.

Co-Chairman Kerr opened the floor for questions, and Senator Jordan asked about an emergency preparedness plan in the event an agriculture producer discovers something in their plants or animals. Mr. Gilliland responded that the Special Committee on Agriculture was informed specifically that the state is very dependent upon producers, and veterinarians because they are the first lines of defense in reporting. He stated that the Committee discussed the need for communication with producers, and that farm groups such as the Kansas Livestock Association (KLA) and Farm Bureau were assisting with communication issues. He added that the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association was also trying to expedite the exchange of information in recognizing Foot and Mouth disease, and noted that the Animal Health Department sent two veterinarians to Great Britain to experience first hand exactly what transpires with an outbreak of enormous proportions.

The Committee expressed concern about the lack of a communication plan particularly in the agriculture community because of the isolation and a farmer who is uninformed as to the agency to contact in case of a breakout. Co-Chairman Kerr commented on the outbreak of Karnal Bunt in Texas and that the elevator operators who reported their findings would not do so again because they suffered with little help from outside personnel. Mr. Gilliland stated that there was a separate report from the interim Agriculture Committee on Karnal Bunt. He noted that there was some consternation on the Agriculture Committee that the federal government had not banned the production of wheat in those infected Texas counties that were under quarantine.

Referring to Mr. Gilliland's written testimony, Representative Shriver inquired about the Secretary of Agriculture's statement that one outbreak would overwhelm the response system currently in place. Mr. Gilliland stated that the likelihood of containing the disease was not great unless it was in a very isolated area. Representative Shriver expressed his concern for such a disastrous event because of the packing plant in his community and the time necessary to identify the problem and stop the product from being introduced into the marketplace. Mr. Gilliland responded that the situation was dependent upon the coordination of the state agencies to respond as they occur. He added that if the emergency was anything other than the highly contagious Foot and Mouth disease, the Legislature would have time to act because most of the pathogens are not as contagious for both plants and animals.

Co-Chairman Kerr commented that the authority the state has given to the Kansas Livestock Commissioner and the Secretary of Agriculture through the passing of HB 2468 for an outbreak should be adequate to allow for the quarantine, seizing, and destroying of animals and plants. Mr. Gilliland agreed and stated that HB 2468 allows the KBI to track individuals who might purposely introduce a disease into Kansas livestock.

Co-Chairman Kerr asked Mike Hoeme, Director of the Transportation Division of the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) to address the Committee about the existing

requirements for permitting and licensing motor carriers with the KCC. In his testimony, Mr. Hoeme explained the various types of certificates and the requirements for obtaining the four types of authority. He said that within 12 months of the issuance of authority, the Transportation Division conducts a compliance review to assure the motor carrier maintains compliance with the KCC's safety rules and regulations, liability and cargo insurance requirements, and other applicable state laws. He added that this applies to only the Certificate of Public Service (COPS) and Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (COCAN).

Mr. Hoeme included in his testimony the requirements for Single State Registration. He said the KCC does not register hazardous material motor carriers *per se*, but interstate carriers of hazardous materials are required to register with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) before they begin operation. He added that the interstate carriers of hazardous materials must register with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. The KCC does require that the carriers list all hazardous materials by proper shipping name, hazard class, and identification number. He informed the Committee that the KCC keeps records of hazardous materials carriers and monitors those carriers with regard to safety regulations, but the KCC was not the primary authority in licensing hazardous materials operation (Attachment 4).

Co-Chairman Kerr asked Mr. Hoeme to clarify what an individual can do with a COPS or COCAN permit. Mr. Hoeme explained that a COPS permit was for common carrier authority other than household goods and passengers, and a COCAN permit was for common carrier authority for household goods and passengers.

General questions and discussion followed regarding the licensure of individuals to haul nuclear materials and gasoline, the methods to obtain such permits or licenses, and what could be done by the State of Kansas through the use of regulations, and the authority of the Highway Patrol to ensure the authentication of the cargo and the individual. In response to questions, Mr. Hoeme clarified the KCC and Division of Transportation limitations and responsibilities regarding hazardous materials.

Sheila Walker, Director of the Division of Vehicles, Department of Revenue, gave an overview of the driver licensing process in Kansas, and focused on applicants 18 years old and up who have never been licensed. She outlined the requirements in applying for a regular class C license, and stated that applying for a commercial driver's license (CDL) with a hazardous materials endorsement was more extensive and handled through the rules of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. She stated they use a national database to check if the applicant has ever had a license canceled, suspended or revoked in any state. Ms. Walker explained the requirements for acquiring a CDL as detailed in her written testimony (Attachment 5).

Ms. Walker addressed the recently passed U.S. Patriot Act which prohibits states from issuing or renewing a license to operate a motor vehicle transporting hazardous materials unless the U.S. Department of Transportation (US-DOT) has first determined that the applicant does not pose a security risk warranting denial of the license. She noted also that a background check must be performed on any individual requesting or renewing a Haz-

Mat endorsement. She added that Section 1012 of the act cannot be implemented without rulemaking by US-DOT, and until the regulations are in place states are to continue to renew old, and issue new commercial drivers' licenses under the usual procedures.

Ms. Walker remarked that Kansas was fortunate to have a proof of lawful presence requirement that prohibits the issuance of a driver's license or ID card to non-US citizens. She said a list of "Acceptable Documentation" was developed that outlines the necessary requirements to get a Kansas driver's license. She testified that weakening or reversing the law would result in three consequences: (1) Kansas would again become a clearinghouse for undocumented persons to get licenses and identification; (2) the loss of credibility in the eyes of other states; and (3) the accuracy and integrity of the data in the driver's license system will be compromised.

Ms. Walker expressed her concern that the Special Committee on Judiciary would jeopardize the integrity of the Kansas driver's license and ID card by recommending passage of Substitute for HB 2135. She said the proposed bill would allow a driver's license applicant to present an IRS tax ID number to get a driver's license. She added that the Committee further recommended an amendment which would require a statement on all Kansas drivers' licenses and ID cards indicating that such documents do not establish lawful presence in the US. She reiterated that the proof of lawful presence requirement helps to safeguard the accuracy and integrity of Kansas drivers' licenses and IDs.

Representative Mayans questioned Ms. Walker regarding undocumented persons driving with or without a license, and the items necessary for acceptable documentation. Ms. Walker distributed the listing of Acceptable Documentation required by KSA 8-240 and KSA 1324 (effective July 1, 2000) (Attachment 6). She explained the list and how it is used in compliance with the law.

Representative Krehbiel asked Ms. Walker to clarify the acceptable proof of identity, and she articulated the different types of documentation. Discussion followed regarding what the Judiciary Committee was proposing as an amendment, and the possibility of a lot of backlash from Kansans if the statement was put on all Kansas drivers' licenses and ID cards saying such documents did not establish lawful presence in the US. Ms. Walker shared that the airlines have already indicated they would not accept the licenses for use in boarding airplanes or identification.

Representative Mayans questioned the proof of acceptability standards when the government had no problem in accepting tax dollars from those individuals submitting the IRS tax form which contains information including address, work locations, etc. Ms. Walker responded that they are not to issue a driver's license to anyone who is not a US citizen. Discussion continued regarding the difficulty of individuals producing two of the required forms of acceptable documentation.

Co-Chairman Kerr recessed the Committee meeting for a ten-minute break, reconvening at 3:40 p.m.

The Committee members received copies of the draft report from the Special Committee on Judiciary (Attachment 7). Co-Chairman Kerr explained what the Judiciary Committee was recommending. He called upon Tom Whitaker, Executive Director of the Kansas Motor Carriers Association, to clarify for the Committee members the duties of the Association. He was asked to interpret the difference between hazardous waste and hazardous material.

Robert Waller, Fiscal Analyst, KLRD, distributed to Committee members his written briefing on the Kansas Emergency Act and related laws (Attachment 8).

Dr. Ron Hammerschmidt, Director of the Division of Environment, KDHE, testified before the Committee that his Division implements and administers Section 312 Tier II reporting of the Kansas Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act in Kansas. He explained that the intent of the legislation was to provide local governments and the public with information concerning potential chemical hazards present in their communities, and to encourage and support emergency planning efforts at the state and local levels. He said the law provides a mechanism for gathering information needed to develop public policy and to protect public health and the environment. Dr. Hammerschmidt explained the various Tier II reporting requirements including the emergency contacts with phone numbers. He said these are available under both state and federal law, and a private citizen can obtain this information upon request (Attachment 9).

Dr. Hammerschmidt informed the Committee that two groups of chemicals are reported on the Kansas Tier II report: extremely hazardous substances (EHS) and hazardous chemicals. He said that the report consists of the facility name, location, ownership, emergency contacts, chemical name, component information, chemical form, chemical hazards, storage location, quantities, and number of days on site.

Handouts were distributed to Committee members on the regulatory activities of KDHE, and how hazardous waste is handled in Kansas. Dr. Hammerschmidt stated that Kansas law bans the land burial of hazardous waste. He defined hazardous waste for the Committee, and stated there were several exemptions to the law including petroleum products which are handled separately. Further, he discussed the three kinds of generators in Kansas and their differences. He explained the requirements for the major Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDs), the various types of TSDs, discussed major generator requirements, and spoke briefly on recycling and composting in Kansas. He also provided information on the amount of hazardous waste generated in Kansas, managed on-site, shipped off-site, imported, and exported (Attachment 10).

In concluding, Dr. Hammerschmidt commented that the Department believes that individuals transporting hazardous materials are going to decrease due to an increase in rates for liability insurance.

In response to Co-Chairman Kerr's question regarding hijackings, Dr. Hammerschmidt stated that KDHE has discussed hijacking and the use of the shipment as a weapon. Co-Chairman Kerr inquired as to the amount of nuclear material being transported through Kansas. Dr. Hammerschmidt replied that those shipments are not

tracked. He stated that KDHE is more concerned with refueling at Wolf Creek due to the shipment and storage of the material to the site.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel expressed his concern relating to the reliance on paper copies and occasional spot checks at facilities receiving and shipping hazardous materials. Further, he inquired as to how KDHE would feel about the possibility of some sort of a legislative mandate to examine systems that would provide for more accurate and more real time tracking of hazardous waste shipments. Dr. Hammerschmidt agreed with the idea, but stated that opposition would come from the industry due to additional costs placed on them.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel asked about the 260 transporters registered in Kansas to carry hazardous waste, whether there is accountability with regard to the people they hire and whether the State of Kansas should conduct separate background checks of individuals hired to transport hazardous materials. Dr. Hammerschmidt commented that he agreed with the idea, but pointed out that it would be a cost and a delay in the process.

The last conferee for the day was Dan Thompson, Director of the Hazardous Materials Division of the State Fire Marshal's Office. Mr. Thompson provided information relating to the Division. He stated that the Division's program objectives were to establish a statewide hazardous materials regional response system, develop a comprehensive training program for emergency responders, and create hazardous materials response teams with the passage of 1999 HB 2012. The bill authorized the establishment of a statewide system of hazardous materials assessment and response. He provided the Committee a map of Kansas depicting the seven regions with either full response teams and/or chemical assessment teams (CAT) in each region depending on risk, personnel, and equipment. Mr. Thompson explained the duties of the full response and CAT teams, and the training required. He said this would allow trained and equipped personnel to be available to assist local emergency responders within an hour. He stated the Haz-Mat Program would provide the local departments with cost-free training and retraining, assist with the purchase of specialized Haz-Mat equipment, and reimburse for wages and all expenses for responses outside of their own jurisdiction (Attachment 11).

Mr. Thompson defined hazardous material as any material which, when released from its container, has the ability to cause harm to people, property, or the environment. He noted that there were nine classes of hazardous materials: explosives, gases whether they are flammable or nonflammable, flammable or combustible liquids, flammable solids, oxidizers and organic peroxides, toxins and poisons, radioactive materials, corrosives, and the other regulated products that fall into all those regions. He stated that these hazardous materials are utilized every day and are weapons of opportunity.

Mr. Thompson explained that volunteer and small departments do not have the resources to equip and train their personnel to handle hazardous materials, and a regional response system was necessary. He remarked that due to the amount of technician training (approximately 120 hours) re-certification needs to be maintained every year and these departments do not have the resources to handle these types of situations in their local communities. Mr. Thompson also discussed future training ideas which included expanding

the terrorism module in the technician course, development of multi-agency training scenarios, and development of specialist training to meet Kansas' specific needs.

General questions and discussion followed Mr. Thompson's presentation, relating to a Haz-Mat incident and those responsible for that determination. Mr. Thompson stated that a 1-800 telephone number has been created so centers can call and report possible dangerous incidents. However, the phone number has not been activated yet. He remarked that the rules and regulations relating to workers compensation has been rectified involving emergency responders traveling outside their own regions.

Co-Chairman Kerr expressed his appreciation to all the conferees for their time in bringing valuable information to the Committee. He then called for discussion by Committee members as to future topics to be considered for the meetings to be held in January before the 2002 Session begins. He said he would recommend a bill be drafted per Don Heiman's request to conduct background checks through the KBI and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) systems for prospective new hires that would be working not only in the Capitol, but for the state in general. *Co-Chairman Krehbiel made a motion to have a bill draft prepared for introduction in the 2002 Session. The motion was seconded by Representative Mayans, and it passed unanimously upon taking a vote by the Committee.*

Committee discussion continued regarding possible topics for future meetings, those being: the Agriculture Committee's recommendations on extending the same type of laws to crops as the state has covering animals; request for possibly having representatives from the insurance industry or the State Insurance Commissioner's Department to speak to the Committee on the effect of terrorist acts on insurance policies; and the creation of a 1-800 line to report terrorist incidents, suspicious behavior, or threats. Representative Mayans stated that the state should have a database built to include every child that has had vaccinations in the State of Kansas. He said that having such a database would provide information on those who have been protected from diseases such as smallpox, and would indicate areas within the state that need to be vaccinated. He suggested that funding could be provided for such an endeavor by creating and selling a front license plate that says, "I'm Proud to be an American." He also thought it would be a good idea to give the Governor the power to appoint legislators to fill vacancies due to death during the session for a certain period of time.

Senator Jordan said that a review of employee procedures was needed regarding access to computers and the Internet. He also suggested a review of the "lag time" in creating an Emergency Preparedness Plan, and suggested that issues relating to the acquisition of a driver's license and proof of citizenship needs to be studied.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel expressed his concerns about the possible use of hazardous materials as a weapon against Kansans. Mr. Waller informed the Committee that a report had been completed and was on the Governor's desk which included identification of areas and recommendations as they relate to the state's vulnerability to attacks.

Co-Chairman Kerr reported that there had been some discussion about the possibility of looking at policies pertaining to the retirement of state employees. In addition, giving the

Governor authority to retain Information Technology (IT) personnel due to the aging population and the need for trained, experienced state IT staff was discussed. He stated that this would put a burden on KPERS, but thought it should also include teachers in critical professions such as math, science, and special education due to shortage of such educators throughout the state.

Other areas the Committee thought should be reviewed were the state's e-mail system for state legislators, a request for a presentation by the Department of Administration regarding improved security at the State Capitol, and consideration of mutual aid pacts among surrounding states in order to respond to major attacks or disasters. Helen Pedigo, representing the Governor's Office, remarked that the state had an Emergency Management Systems Compact and that the National Guard could be deployed to assist other states. She added that the Kansas National Guard had been sent to Montana to fight forest fires, and they had also been sent to help in Oklahoma.

Co-Chairman Kerr reminded the Committee that the minutes for the last Kansas Security meeting held on November 5 had been presented for approval. *Senator Steineger made a motion to approve the minutes as written, Representative Mayans seconded the motion, and the Committee approved the minutes as submitted.*

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Tuesday, December 18 Morning Session

Co-Chairman Kerr called the meeting to order at 9:07 a.m., and introduced Kay Kent, Administrator and Health Officer for the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department. Ms. Kent testified on the Department's responsibilities in response to a bio-terrorism event as it related to public health in communities, and the identification of infectious diseases. She explained that the public health response functions include:

- detection of unusual events or clusters, awareness, and reporting;
- investigation of unusual events;
- communication with other responders and the public; and
- implementation of control and prevention measures.

Ms. Kent provided information to the Committee relating to the strengths and weaknesses encountered by the Department. She noted a lack of staff training and coordination with other key local responders such as police, fire, emergency management departments, and hospitals as weaknesses. She also stated that collaborative planning and

coordination in every county and region, equipment upgrades, and two-way communications in the field for counties need to be improved. Ms. Kent emphasized that mutual assistance agreements for technical support, staffing and professional assistance with surrounding counties; the gap in fundings for medications needed while awaiting the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile; infrastructure needs regarding dedicated phone lines for communication with emergency personnel and “hotline” for the public; and technology support to deal with equipment breakdowns or computer viruses during a crisis event are major concerns for the Department.

Ms. Kent remarked that the state could assist local health departments by providing legal guidance on implementation of quarantine measures; provide sufficient capacity at the state laboratories to provide necessary diagnostic and environmental testing; assist in addressing language barriers for persons with limited English; help in responding to numerous inquiries from the public, media, and policymakers; collaboration among federal and state partners so that roles and responsibilities would be understood and activities coordinated with the local health departments; and drastically increased capacity at KDHE for epidemiology services (Attachment 12).

Committee questions and discussion followed concerning agreements with other states to assist during a disaster; training being conducted on diseases that health care workers may not be familiar with, *i.e.* smallpox; and whether county emergency preparedness plans are being updated to handle terrorist acts.

Ms. Kent remarked that the Department in regards to modifying the emergency public health plan is currently working with the local officials in her county including law and fire enforcement, hospital, 911, etc. to modify the emergency public health plan. She stated that all counties have been asked to turn revised Emergency Preparedness plans in to KDHE by June 1. Senator Jordan asked about coordination between the local level and the state level, and questioned whether the emergency preparedness plans are being sent to KDHE before they are actually communicated to the Adjutant General’s Office.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel had a question about the state’s legal position on administering medications on a mass basis during a time of medical crisis, and how the wording of the law restricted the public health officials’ authority by limiting it to licensed and registered pharmacists in the State of Kansas. Ms. Kent commented that there was a definition of dispense and distribute in regard to medications, but she could not explain their difference. She added that there was a statute that gives local public health officials authority to take a medication, repackage it, and give it to a patient for a course of treatment which they do presently in certain cases.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel asked if the Department was overwhelmed with the number of people in an emergency situation, and whether the National Guard could be contacted to assist in the distribution of medications during an emergency. Ms. Kent responded that Kansas statute states that only a licensed practitioner can repackage and disburse medications from the national stockpile. She added that in case of an emergency at the local level, pharmacists would be enlisted to help distribute the medications.

In regard to quarantine and isolation measures, Co-Chairman Krehbiel inquired whether the Department had the ability to quarantine effectively on a mass basis. Ms. Kent replied that KDHE reviewed quarantine statutes, and had determined them to be adequate. She added that most county health departments had never issued a quarantine order, and would need assistance in invoking such an order.

Co-Chairman Kerr next introduced Eileen Filbert, Jefferson County Health Department Administrator and County Health Officer. Ms. Filbert described specific rural public health concerns relating to bioterrorism events centered around communication and access to resources. She explained that the lack of access to broad-based communication technologies or services, excessive cost of mass communication support were hindrances to effective communication. Additionally, Ms. Filbert stated that access to medical resources, coroner facilities and services, power supplies, security, mental health resources, bioterrorism resources, and communicable disease surveillance resources (Attachment 13) were important tools in preparing for an emergency incident.

Ms. Filbert requested assurance from the Committee that all federal Bioterrorism Block Grant Funds that Kansas receives be appropriately distributed to state and local health departments, emergency management departments, and law enforcement centers. She included a copy of the public health role and responsibility outline with her written testimony.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel commented that in regard to the availability of broad-band communications, the Legislature created the KAN-ED system to provide band connections to all schools, hospitals, and libraries within the state. He remarked that once that infrastructure is established, public health facilities and medical facilities could connect to the system.

Representative Shriver asked for clarification in funding (Attachment 2), and the allocation for each county plus the amount on a per diem basis. Representative Shriver directed the question to David Lake, Administrator for the Board of Emergency Medical Services, and inquired as to the status of EMS Regional Council's communications upgrades or a lack of funding to finance the enhancement. Mr. Lake stated that the 400 mhz system was being replaced with a 800 mhz system, and the Regional Councils do not decide on such matters, that is handled by the Board of EMS. He noted that emergency response communications involve the 400 mhz system, and many departments are using cell phones.

Mr. Lake stated that there was currently no statewide communication plan. Further, such agencies such as KHP and KBI have plans in place and EMS is associated with those agencies. However, there is no interoperability because of the expense of the system. He believed a statewide communication system is critical.

Next, Co-Chairman Kerr introduced Jim Keating, Fire Chief, St. Marys Fire Department and EMS, who gave a comparison of full-time emergency service responders as opposed to a volunteer. He explained the required training methods and noted that a full-time responder has a greater knowledge, equipment, specialized training, and stronger working relationship with law enforcement, EMS, and Emergency Management personnel

than a volunteer worker. He stated that volunteer responders usually lack adequate manpower, timely technical support resources, and information.

Mr. Keating stated that recent world events had tested the preparedness and capabilities of both large and small emergency response agencies. He emphasized that improving quality and delivery of training to fire, EMS and rescue agencies in the state was extremely important, and stressed that continued state agency participation, with local entities in developing basic procedures to deal with biological and chemical agents that could be used as a terrorist weapon was critical in the event of an emergency situation.

Mr. Keating encouraged Committee members to talk to the KHP about re-educating entities as to the importance of the Emergency Manager System. He also discussed the Department of Justice grant (of which KHP administers), which provides \$2.3 million in equipment for departments to respond to terrorism incidents. He briefly discussed the state's emergency communication system, and provided the Committee with brochures from the Kansas Fire Fighters Association. The brochures provided a breakdown on the number of firefighters in Kansas separated by the different classifications and the number of organized fire department within the state (Attachment 14).

Committee questions related to whether any third class cities would set up Haz-Mat teams or CAT teams. Mr. Keating responded that due to limited resources third class cities could not afford to have Haz-Mat teams.

Representative Shriver inquired about Section IV of the proposed regulations which deal with Worker's Comp and the Tort Claims Act in the event the State Fire Marshal would contract with a CAT or Haz-Mat team to respond to an incident. Mr. Keating said it was imperative that both those issues be resolved before local entities would sign on to participate in the program.

The Committee recessed for a ten-minute break, and reconvened at 10:45 a.m.

Jack Taylor, Chief of the Emporia Fire Department and Lyon County EMS, spoke to the Committee about full-time emergency service responders in comparison to volunteer firefighters in relation to training, experience, and available equipment. He discussed the two terrorist attack drills conducted by the agency in June and as a result, the agency was able to determine what would be needed in order to handle a terrorism event. He also spoke on the problem of "turf" and imaginary boundaries, and remarked there is a need to rely on each other for assistance and not worry about crossing into other's areas.

Mr. Taylor also stated that decontamination equipment for mass casualties, assistance from state agencies, coordination between local, state, and federal agencies, standard operating procedures (SOPs) for specific agents, an incident command system (ICS), as well as law enforcement personnel trained and equipped for chemical, biological, and nuclear operations were needed to respond to an emergency incident. Mr. Taylor briefly discussed the state's communication system and stated that more funding is needed in order to create a statewide mutual aid system (Attachment 15).

Committee questions followed concerning the natural gas explosion in Emporia and the multi-agency communication lessons learned from that incident. Additionally, the Committee posed questions relating to the issue of Worker's Comp and possible tort claims action in regards to assisting other localities during an emergency. Mr. Taylor stated that 15 to 20 different agencies responded to the gas explosion, and the use of the Incident Response System (ICS) worked very well. He added that in the aforementioned situation Worker's Comp was not an issue, but that the Tort Claims Act could create legal obstacles.

Steve Cole, Deputy Chief of the Wichita Police Department, provided testimony in relation to activities conducted in Wichita since the September 11 attack, and discussed costs associated with extra security precautions, *i.e.*, overtime for the Police Department, additional personnel to cover city hall, the airport, and handling hazardous material calls in conjunction with the fire department. Mr. Cole said that staffing issues were critical for the Wichita Police Department because of the National Reserves being called up and the hiring of officers by private sectors in order to bolster their security force. He stated that cooperation and collaboration by area law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and other support agencies in their community was at an all time high. He concluded his testimony by stating that local police departments and first responders must train in the handling of situations involving chemical and biological substances and must have the support from government in the form of facilities, personnel, and equipment to be effective (Attachment 16).

Committee questions concerned background checks on individuals and the backlog of such checks with the KBI and FBI. Mr. Cole commented that all communities did not have the same relationship with the FBI as Wichita did and that was partly due to the FBI having an office located there.

Written testimony was submitted to the Committee from Frank Denning, Chief of Police for Roeland Park, Kansas, who was unable to testify in person due to illness (Attachment 17).

Co-Chairman Kerr recessed the meeting for lunch at 11:30 a.m., and reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

Afternoon Session

Co-Chairman Krehbiel moved that the open meeting of the Special Committee on Kansas Security be recessed for a closed, executive meeting pursuant to Joint Rule 5 of the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives and subsection (b) (13) of KSA 2000 Supp. 75-4319, as amended by section 2 of chapter 190 of the 2001 Session Laws of Kansas, for the purpose of consulting with Colonel Don Brownlee, Superintendent of the Kansas Highway Patrol and other members of the staff of the Kansas Highway Patrol regarding matters: (1) relating to the security of state officers or employees, or both, or the security of buildings and property under the ownership or control of the State of Kansas, or

(2) matters relating to the security of a public body or agency, public building or facility or the information system of a public body or agency, which matters if discussed at an open meeting would jeopardize the security of such individuals, buildings or facilities, public body or agency, property or information system, that the Special Committee on Kansas Security resume the open meeting in this room, Room 514 South, at 2:40 p.m., and that this motion, if adopted, be recorded in the minutes of the Special Committee on Kansas Security and be maintained as a part of the permanent records of the Committee; seconded by Senator Steineger; motion passed at 1:40 p.m. (Attachment 18).

The Committee designated Helen Pedigo (representing the Governor), as essential personnel to attend the presentation, along with staff members, Robert Waller and Bruce Kinzie. The meeting was closed to the public at 1:30 p.m.

Closed Meeting

Co-Chairman Krehbiel reopened the meeting to the public at 2:40 p.m.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel called upon Mike Selves of the Kansas Emergency Management Association (KEMA) to present testimony on emergency management departments in Kansas. He explained that KEMA was an affiliate member of the Kansas Association of Counties and is the organization within the state responsible for the certification of emergency management professionals. He stated that currently 85 of the 105 county emergency managers were active members of KEMA.

Mr. Selves stated that success or failure of disaster response and recovery primarily depends on the knowledge, commitment, and preparedness of local governments. He stated that a lack of coordination between local government and private relief efforts leads to confusion, lack of public confidence, and wasted and misdirected effort and resources. He added that state and federal effort is delayed and often inefficient due to a lack of reliable and timely local assessments of damage and needs.

Mr. Selves testified that effective, coordinated local efforts depend on two basic factors: (1) there is a county-level program of emergency management/preparedness built around a state approved local emergency operations plan and headed by a qualified, trained coordinator/director, and (2) local elected officials must have a basic understanding of the purpose and objectives of an organized and systematic emergency management program and support the efforts of county coordinators. He outlined five categories of support which the State Emergency Management agency provides to locals (Attachment 19).

Mr. Selves stated that there does not appear to be an organized, aggressive program to inform counties of the minimum standards requirements established in KAR 56-2, or to assess the degree to which these standards are being met. Mr. Selves testified that less than half of the counties in Kansas have up-to-date emergency management resolutions as required by state regulations, and only a minority of counties provide their emergency

management functions with the minimum support as required by state regulations. He stated that a number of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) responsible for contingency planning for hazardous materials are inactive and not adequately performing their responsibilities, while some counties have no emergency management program in existence.

Mr. Selves informed the Committee that KEMA had prepared a strategic plan for the Improvement of Local Emergency Management in Kansas and distributed copies of the plan. He also offered suggestions for developing an active and effective liaison and support program within the Division of Emergency Management, and the establishment of an Emergency Management Trust Fund (Attachment 20).

Senator Jordan inquired as to the ability of local emergency managers to assess information during an emergency situation. Mr. Selves responded that statutes require counties to be responsible for the emergency management plans and subsequently provide analysis as to the local entities capability in responding to an emergency incident.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel called upon Carolyn McGinn, Chairperson of the Board of Sedgwick County Commissioners, and Randy Duncan, Director of Emergency Management for Sedgwick County, to give a presentation on the "Ready to Respond" program. Copies of the information packets covering needed services for medical, utilities, safety equipment, etc., were provided to the Committee (Attachment 21).

Ms. McGinn explained that the "Ready to Respond" program sessions teach 11 steps to emergency preparedness, and the techniques are applicable to many different emergencies, *i.e.*, flood, fire, tornado, chemical, and medical. The plan emphasizes preparedness at home and work, and has been provided to over 500 citizens in 18 classes so far, with the school district also disseminating information to students, teachers, and staff.

Ms. McGinn also stated that the plan is being provided to various civic groups, churches, neighborhood organizations, and businesses in order to teach emergency preparedness. She explained the 11 steps to emergency preparedness and Mr. Duncan demonstrated some of the steps with the use of props, *i.e.*, turning on and off a gas meter. Mr. Duncan showed Committee members various items that should be included in a disaster kit, and explained the meaning of "Shelter in Place," and how to do a "Home Hazard Hunt." The plans encourage individuals to check emergency plans both at home, school, and to verify the existence of those plans at a nursing home and day care facility.

Representative Mayans congratulated the Sedgwick County representatives on the success of the program and stated in preparing for an emergency it was better to be proactive rather than reactive. He expressed his appreciation for their time and commitment to this very worthwhile endeavor of getting valuable information out to the public.

Representative Shriver also complimented the Sedgwick County group for their excellent work in emergency preparedness and education. He also extended his appreciation to Sedgwick County for allowing Randy Duncan to travel to New York and assist in the disaster effort taking place at the World Trade Center. Representative Shriver

inquired as to any weaknesses that were identified during drills and preparedness sessions that the state would need to provide additional assistance. Ms. McGinn replied that Sedgwick County completed an assessment, and has estimated the amount of time needed to respond to an incident and the equipment necessary to respond. She added that the plan is not fool proof, and the county will need the state's assistance through financial aid in those areas.

Representative Shriver commented that the City of Wichita has a Hazardous Materials Team, as well as city and county fire departments. Mr. Buchanan, County Manager for Sedgwick County, replied that Sedgwick County would be willing to help, but did not think that the taxpayers of Sedgwick County's should be responsible for carrying the burden for other communities.

Representative Shriver inquired as to the periods McConnell Air Force Base has shut down Rock Road for security reasons, and whether there were plans to continuously open and close the road, or look at alternative routes in that area. Ms. McGinn replied that they were certainly looking at alternate routes and have visited with officials at the Pentagon about those types of situations.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel called upon Amy Miller, Emergency/Risk Management, Barton County Emergency Management Department, who presented an overview of the tornado disaster that occurred in Hoisington. She stated the tornado struck at 9:15 p.m., on April 21, 2001, as storm spotters were out watching the forming thunderstorms. After the tornado hit, the city was without electricity, but the telephone company provided manpower and cabling in order to provide emergency communications for several days. She described the number of emergency service personnel and volunteers from across the area that provided assistance during the incident. However, Ms. Miller stated that communication was poor which prevented local agencies at the scene from communicating effectively with other entities and remarked that a better communication system was needed between federal, state, and local entities to respond to an emergency incident.

Ms. Miller further described the events of the disaster and documented the number of individuals from outside agencies that assisted during the disaster. Ms. Miller emphasized that the initial assessment of the number of homes destroyed, partially destroyed, bridges that may have been washed out or destroyed, how much of the electrical system was down, or gas lines that were destroyed was very important. The assessment was necessary to provide a dollar amount to FEMA in order to declare a federal disaster and acquire federal assistance.

Ms. Miller said she wanted to compliment Barton County's Appraiser's Office as they were on the site at 10:00 p.m., that night and provided maps and inventory property sheets. She stressed that when a disaster occurs in a small rural area it is very devastating as compared to such an event in larger cities and communities. She emphasized it was very important that emergency management, law enforcement, fire, and EMS personnel are able to work together and communicate so efforts can be coordinated and the incident responded to in a reasonable amount of time. She added that a lot of the emergency managers have other duties and responsibilities, other than emergency management and in some counties

their emergency management is handled by volunteers, therefore, adding some difficulty to the process of responding to an incident.

Committee discussion and questions centered around what all has to be done immediately when a disaster occurs, meeting the extra security needs, and convening all the officials together to obtain a declaration of disaster as soon as possible in order to obtain state and federal assistance. Ms. Miller commented on the huge debris problem and thanked KDHE for allowing them to have burning pits. She stated that getting rid of the debris and cleaning up the areas was also very important to the mental health of the victims due to their need to get back into their neighborhoods as soon as possible.

Ms. Miller remarked that the Open Meetings Act needed to be reviewed as it necessitated the need for a notice in order to make a lot of the decisions that needed to be made by the local elected officials immediately.

Senator Jordan clarified that Ms. Miller was a part-time employee and had other responsibilities as far as emergency management, but wanted to know if Barton County had filed an Emergency Preparedness Plan with the state. Ms. Miller responded that a plan had been filed with the state, but that it needed to be updated. He inquired if she had received any feedback from the state on their Emergency Preparedness Plan. She said she had talked to the Planning Department, although she had concerns with some requirements because of state and federal regulations.

Senator Jordan inquired if Ms. Miller felt comfortable in handling a Hoof and Mouth disease outbreak in Barton County. She answered that she did not think they were prepared locally or even as a state to immediately respond to such an event due to an inadequate amount of personnel to provide the security or cordon off the affected areas.

Co-Chairman Kerr announced that the Committee had been allocated two more meeting days as assigned by the LCC, and an interim report would be issued. He stated that the Co-Chairs had discussed whether the Committee had enough time to study all of its assigned topics, and the Committee felt it had not. He suggested the Committee seek to have the subsequent Special Committee meetings during the Legislative Session. He stated an interim report would need to be issued with a letter to the LCC, and ask the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to appoint a Select Committee to continue to work through the unfinished items during the Session and possibly add a sunset clause. After Committee discussion, Co-Chairman Kerr said it was the consensus of the Committee members that they would seek select status during the Session, and decide if they see a need to seek status as a Special Committee during the interim. Co-Chairman Kerr asked Mr. Waller to draft a letter to the Speaker and the President communicating this request, and that the same members be appointed.

Co-Chairman Kerr suggested January 7 and 8 for the final meeting days before the 2002 Session begins on January 14. Committee discussion involved topics to be included in the Committee Report and a list of topics to follow up on at later meetings. Mr. Waller advised the Co-Chairmen that in the forthcoming meeting with the Adjutant General's

Department, that many of the issues brought forth by Committee members would be addressed.

Suggestions were made for further discussion and items to be included in the report included background checks, and "best practices" on employee procedures regarding the Legislative IT staff to come up about a plan and possibly go beyond the Legislature. Concern was expressed with the County Emergency Preparedness Plans and whether the plans were realistic. Senator Jordan said consideration should also be given to track hazardous materials shipments through the state. He remarked that a letter addressed to U.S. Congressmen representing Kansas and explaining the issue could bolster the creation of an interstate system to track hazardous material shipments.

Senator Jordan discussed the legality of agencies sharing information and thought it should be addressed in the Committee Report. He said that in hearing testimony from conferees he thought procedures should be in place for various threats like smallpox outbreaks or sarin gas, etc., and that the procedures should be available, but not necessarily distributed. Mr. Waller stated that the interim report would include Don Heiman's suggestion and testimony presented before the Committee.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel commented that both General Gardner and Secretary Graeber indicated in their presentations to the Committee that they would have some recommendations for proposed legislation, and therefore they should be included on the agenda for the January 7 and 8 meetings to follow-up on their ideas and suggestions.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel commented to the Committee members that after hearing the Wichita Police Department's presentation and visiting with Mr. Cole about anthrax hoaxes, Mr. Cole suggested that the current laws and penalties be strengthened to prosecute those types of activities on false reporting. Co-Chairman Krehbiel recommended that item be added to the list of future topics. He also recommended the investigation into the use of cell phones during a disaster. He confided that there were ways to route telephone switches into an emergency mode with only certain numbers allowed to function, *i.e.* emergency personnel, relevant agencies, individuals, etc.

Co-Chairman Kerr recommended a presentation concerning the subject of the interstate compacts of the 44 member states, and what is provided. As an example, do the compacts cover the emergency cross licensure from state to state of health care professionals. He requested a presentation on these pacts that are currently in existence. Co-Chairman Kerr also added a last item at the suggestion of Don Heiman regarding the aging IT personnel and the possibility of some type of emergency order regarding their retirement whereas the Governor would be authorized to retain IT personnel in emergency situations and not have it affect their retirement. He suggested that the Division of Personnel be asked to make a presentation to the Committee at the next meeting.

Representative Mayans referred to earlier Committee discussion about possibly having the State Insurance Department make a presentation on the impact on the insurance industry of terrorist acts, and if the insurance companies would reimburse on health claims for pharmaceuticals.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel stated that he and the Co-Chairman would get with staff and come up with an agenda for the final two days of meetings. Due to the number of topics it might be necessary to prioritize and focus on the items that might result in recommendations for legislation with the 2002 Session coming up shortly. He added that there were other things of a long-term informational nature that the Committee might be able to pursue later on.

Co-Chairman Krehbiel adjourned the meeting at 4:30 p.m.

Prepared by Dee Woodson
Edited by Jerry Ann Donaldson

Approved by Committee on:

November 21, 2002