

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

The meeting was called to order by Representative Robert Krehbiel at
Chairperson

1:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1992 in room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Kathleen Sebelius - Excused
Representative Bill Roy - Excused
Representative Joan Wagnon - Excused

Committee staff present:

Mary Galligan, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Lynne Holt, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mary Torrence, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Connie Craig, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

SCR 1632 - PROPONENTS

Senator Richard Bond, 8th District, Kansas

SCR - 1632 - NEUTRAL

Kevin M. Carr, Vice President, Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation

SCR 1632 - OPPONENTS

Tom Riederer, Vice President, Kansas Industrial Developers Association
Jim Edwards, Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Reverend Richard Taylor, Kansas For Life At Its Best!
Robert Sherburne, Topeka, Kansas

Vice-Chairman Krehbiel called the meeting to order, and opened hearings on SCR 1632.

Senator Dick Bond appeared before the Committee as the sponsor of SCR 1632, and explained that this is to permit the public to vote in the definition of what the lottery shall be. He felt the voters in 1986 did not perceive the Lottery to be Las Vegas style casino gambling. He explained this resolution defines that Lottery means instant lottery, keno, lotto games, and electronic versions of those. He went on to say that the bill will permit video lottery if the Legislature, by statute, enacts video lottery.

Committee members asked the following questions of Senator Bond:

- What are the odds on shutting down Indian gaming by passing this resolution?
- Don't lottery dollars go to education at this time?
- How would the Senate feel about reinserting the original language stricken from lines 14 through 16 on page 2 of the resolution?
- Were lines 41 through 43 on page 1 of the resolution stricken on the floor of the Senate?
- How do you think the Senate would feel about striking the language in the later part of lines 36 through 38 on page 2, with regard to video lottery?

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

room 526-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1992

- How do you feel about putting the question of continuing the lottery on the ballot for voters in Kansas to decide?
- Is there a classification of different kinds of gambling in the federal law?
- Do these different kinds of games listed in SCR 1632 fall under any of the gambling classifications by federal law that includes casinos?
- If the purpose of this resolution is to avoid Indian casinos in Kansas, how do we manage that if we allow the games in the resolution that are in the same class to become law?
- Do you interpret federal law to say that if we allow the listed games in SCR 1632 that other games in that class will also be legal?
- Are we earmarking funds just to rally support?
- If this passes and does not allow casino gambling, can we go retroactive and tell the Indians we have changed our minds and the compact has no bearing?
- In view of the uncertainty which prevails until the Wisconsin case is decided, should this issue go to a vote of the people, would you have any objection to in the explanatory statement that is printed on the ballot adding a sentence to the effect that a vote for this proposition would not necessarily restrict or prohibit casino gambling on Indian lands?
- Will video lottery games be limited by the first sentence that says lottery may include only the following as defined by law, etc?
- Would it be logical that additional language to clarify and set out appropriate games would give the Attorney General more ability to say this wasn't really meant to close off casinos?
- Was there any specific reason the word "casino" was not put in?

One Committee member asked if this resolution defines the lottery and is an attempt to stop casino gambling based on the fact that it is Class III gambling. At this point Senator Bond stated that SCR 1632 is not necessarily an attempt to stop casino gambling. The Committee member asked what is the purpose, to which Senator Bond stated this would give the public an opportunity to say "do you want casino gambling?" The Committee member replied the resolution does not say that. Senator Bond responded this is the only way we can say that. Concern was expressed that we have no definition for casino gambling, and where would this place pari-mutuel. If lottery is Class III gambling, what is the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to using to provide the compact the Governor has signed with the Indians?

Kevin Carr appeared before the Committee to give an information report, Attachment #1.

One Committee member asked Mr. Carr if in the resolution, we didn't say anything about where the money would go, would that leave our statutes in

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

room 526-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1992.

place since the money is already earmarked by statute? It was also asked if he would favor the resolution if there wasn't an amendment earmarking dollars.

Tom Riederer gave testimony, Attachment #2, to the Committee urging them to remove the amendment in SCR 1632 that would place funds into the General Fund instead of EDIF.

Jim Edwards appeared before the Committee to express opposition to the way SCR 1632 is drafted, Attachment #3.

Robert Sherburne urged the Committee to reject SCR 1632, Attachment #4.

Attachment #5 is written testimony from Reverend Richard Taylor in opposition to SCR 1632.

Vice-Chairman Krehbiel closed the public hearing for SCR 16, and adjourned the meeting.

GUEST LIST

DATE 3-17-92

(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME	ADDRESS	WHO YOU REPRESENT
Dick Carter	Topeka	Pete McGill & Associates
Dan Hamer	Topeka	Heartland Progress
Paul Peters	Lawrence, KS	self
James Shirley	Topeka	one good & better
John Hanna	Lovely Topeka	AP - World's largest + most powerful users organization
Tom Sullivan	" Drake	KC STAT
Abby Hancock	Hanover	
Jane Crane	Hanover	
Judy Sedwick	Hanover	
Jeff Stohs	Hanover	
Lori Richter	Hanover	
Rich Martin	Hanover	
Rebecca Harlan	Hanover	
Jennifer Zabokrisky	Barnes	
RW Ottman	Marysville	
Jim Edwards	Topeka	KCOT
Martha Jenkins	Topeka	AIA
Carol McDowell	Topeka	Kansas City
Nick Roach	Topeka	I. G. T.
Mary DeLeon	Topeka	House Magold's Office

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1632

Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation
Testimony to House Federal and State Affairs Committee
March 17, 1992
Kevin M. Carr, Vice President

As you are aware, KTEC is one of the primary recipients of funds from the EDIF. I am here to provide information on the very positive economic impact of EDIF dollars that have been allocated to KTEC.

Our mission is that of stimulating technological innovation in the Kansas economy. Such innovation is an absolute necessity if our existing and potential new businesses are to be successful in the marketplace. The results of innovation are healthy companies, job security, higher-paying and higher-skilled jobs, and diversification of the Kansas economy.

The role KTEC is playing by conducting this process is essentially a catalyst between academia, government, and the private sector, which are all very different cultures that can significantly improve our economy if pulled together. This approach is working well, as evidenced by data attached to this document and the number and types of players which have become involved with our programs.

The movement of technical advancements to the marketplace is neither a random nor speedy process. As our program demonstrates, it is a formal process involving market analysis, targeted research, early stage funding, and commercialization strategies.

The long-term nature of moving research to the marketplace precludes any quick-fix solutions. Most of the results we've experienced to date are from projects initiated two to four years ago. The dollars being put in motion currently will create an impact in the next few years.

During the last four years, KTEC received \$22.5 million from EDIF, leveraged with \$50 million in matching monies. These monies are an investment into the future Kansas.

While we've had impressive results to date, our impact is growing rapidly as many more companies and entrepreneurs from all over Kansas are taking advantage of our programs and services. A return on public investment model is under development, which will determine the full economic impact of our summary data in terms of tax revenue, spin-off benefits, industrial base, etc.

Kansas' success in technology development is well-recognized outside of Kansas. The independent evaluation of KTEC, requested last year by the Governor and conducted by the National Association of State Development Agencies, gave us very high marks. The Chronicle of Higher Education recently named KTEC as one of the three or four leading state technology programs.

KTEC is achieving its mission of moving technologies to the marketplace. It is quite possible that without EDIF revenues specifically marked for economic development, KTEC would never had been created. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the committee today, and I invite you to learn more about KTEC and what it has done for Kansas.

House Federal & State Affairs
March 17, 1992
Attachment #1

KTEC Summary Report

Accumulative investments, leveraged monies, and results from KTEC initiatives.

All Programs through June 1991

KTEC Investment: \$22.5 million

Leveraged with:

\$24.3 million in industry funding

\$14.1 million in federal funding

\$11.5 million in venture capital

\$.1 million institutional funding

Total: \$50 million

Results:

49 company start-ups

25 company expansions

463 industry employees trained

\$17.2 million in increased sales

3,316 jobs created

100 new technologies

61 patents issued

138 inventors assisted

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KANSAS TECHNOLOGY ENTERPRISE CORPORATION (KTEC)

112 West Sixth, Suite 400, Topeka, KS 66603; (913) 296-5272

MISSION:

To create and maintain employment by encouraging entrepreneurship, stimulating the commercialization of new technologies, and promoting the creation, growth and expansion of Kansas businesses.

HISTORY:

- 1983 Kansas Advanced Technology Commission (KATC)
Established within the Department of Economic Development
 - 1986 Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation (KTEC)
Created by the Kansas Legislature; established as a state-owned corporation
 - 1987 KTEC became operational
-

WHY WAS KTEC CREATED?

The Kansas Legislature and the Executive Branch joined forces to create KTEC because the technological needs of Kansas businesses required a new and more appropriate way in which to make them more competitive on a global scale.

Specific reasons:

- To provide scientific and engineering leadership;
 - To remove technological, institutional and economical barriers to business expansion;
 - To blend the cultures of academia, the private sector and government;
 - To better address the needs and potentials of the Kansas business community;
 - To operate like a business with the capability to be responsive in a timely manner;
 - To use technology to modernize and diversify the State's economy;
 - To establish credibility with business and academia;
 - To transcend political boundaries; and
 - To address unique accountability and management requirements.
-

EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP:

KTEC is administered by eight staff members and a 16-member Board of Directors representing the private sector, government and academia. We have been effective because:

- enabling legislation allows KTEC to operate like a business, yet maintain all of the controls necessary when utilizing public funds.
 - true leadership is provided by those experienced in science, academia and the business sector.
 - KTEC's FY 1991 operations budget was held to approximately 10% of its overall budget.
 - KTEC is performance-driven.
 - KTEC is one of the most cost-effective government agencies in Kansas and among its counterparts in other states.
 - This is documented by an in-depth evaluation executed by the National Association of State Development Agencies (NASDA), Washington, D.C. Their report stated that "KTEC offers one of the most comprehensive and sophisticated technology development programs in the country."
-

DYNAMIC PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS:

The complexity and cost (both in human capital and technology) of competing globally demand partnerships between government, academia and the private sector. These partnerships, through leveraging of resources, allow the state and the nation to be competitive.

Through these public/private partnerships KTEC has established an effective and unique network that capitalizes on scientists, engineers, financiers, accountants, marketers, and various academic and government agencies.

With limited resources, these partnerships are the most cost-effective manner in which to achieve this economic development goal.

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THOROUGH ACCOUNTABILITY:

In all probability, KTEC is more accountable for its activities than any other state agency.

For example, the following are required:

- 16-member board of directors.
- audits performed by the Division of Post Audit at their discretion.
- annual audit by private accounting firm.
- evaluation criteria for all KTEC programs.
- peer review by some of the nation's best managers of technology development programs.
- oversight by Kansas Inc.
- a business plan with an update completed through the Strategic Planning process.
- all funds processed through Division of Accounts and Reports.
- annual budget must be prepared as requested by the Division of Budget (performance indicators included).
- regular reports to the Legislative Economic Development Committees.

Other activities which demonstrate accountability:

- Strategic Planning - professional assistance provided by IBM and Dr. Warren McFarland of the Harvard Business School. KTEC's plan should be finished by July 1, 1992.
- Return on Public Investment (ROPI) - KTEC has contracted with the Institute for Public Policy and Business Research at the University of Kansas to complete a Return on Public Investment model. This will allow KTEC to evaluate the impact of its programs on the State's economy.
- Committees - Advisory committees comprised of experienced individuals from business and government, assist KTEC with reviewing and making recommendations concerning its grant and Center programs.
- Tracking System - KTEC has developed a computerized system that enables it to manage information pertaining to the Centers of Excellence and grant programs—including the capability to track a company's progress long after completion of a project.

INNOVATIVE INITIATIVES:

The Innovative Technology Enterprise Corporation (ITEC) grew out of a Special Project funded by KTEC. ITEC is serving the needs of inventors and entrepreneurs with a variety of fee-based services and seminars.

The Mid-America Manufacturing Technology Center (MAMTC) was created following KTEC's receipt of a \$12.9 million, six-year grant from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The Center will work closely with more than 2,600 small and mid-sized manufacturers in Kansas and the Kansas City metropolitan area.

POSITIVE RESULTS*:

Investments:

- State of Kansas investment--\$22.5 million;
- Leveraged with \$50 million in industry and federal funding;

Results:

- \$17.2 million in increased sales for Kansas companies;
- 49 company start-ups through KTEC assistance;
- 25 company expansions;
- 3,316 new jobs created;
- 100 new technologies developed at our Centers or through our grant programs;
- 61 patents.

*Through June 1991.

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KTEC's 1992 Activities

Return on Public Investment

The Institute for Public Policy and Business Research at the University of Kansas is developing a Return on Public Investment (ROPI) model so that KTEC can evaluate the economic impact of its programs. The ROPI steering committee includes: Sen. Dave Kerr; Sen. Janis Lee; Rep. Bob Mead; Rep. Dave Heinemann; Rep. George Dean; Rep. Diane Gjerstad; Bud Grant, KCCI; John Moore, Cessna; Jack Pierson, Preco; and Jarvin Emerson, KSU.

Third Party Review of Position Descriptions

KTEC has contracted with Ernst & Young to evaluate staff positions, and review office procedures. KTEC's staff of eight is committed to the best possible management of Kansas' investment.

Strategic Planning

By June 30, KTEC will complete its strategic plan.

Public Information

In an effort to increase the public's knowledge of KTEC, we have contracted with an individual to serve as KTEC's Public Information Director.

Telecommunications

State-of-the-art telecommunications in Kansas has been promoted by KTEC for several years. This special project began as a consortium of providers and users who worked together to design and establish a network easily accessible by business, education, the medical community and government. The project management committee includes: Andy Scharf, Division of Information Systems and Communications (DISC); Russ Phelps, Southwestern Bell Telephone; Barbara Paschke, Kansas Board of Regents; and David Brevitz, Kansas Consolidated Professional Services.

Commercialization

KTEC is embarking on a more formal and disciplined process of commercializing technologies. Executives on loan from industry will provide expertise in financing, management and marketing of new technologies and assist the vice president of commercialization to this end.

Industrial Agriculture

KTEC has earmarked \$100,000 to promote industrial agriculture in 1992. This investment will allow Kansas to pursue industrial opportunities, create a capacity for fund management of public/private portfolios, begin the process of becoming a Regional Center, and ultimately enhance Kansas' opportunity to benefit from federal allocations for such efforts. KTEC is working on this project with the Board of Agriculture, the New Uses Council, and the Kansas Value-Added Center.

Centers

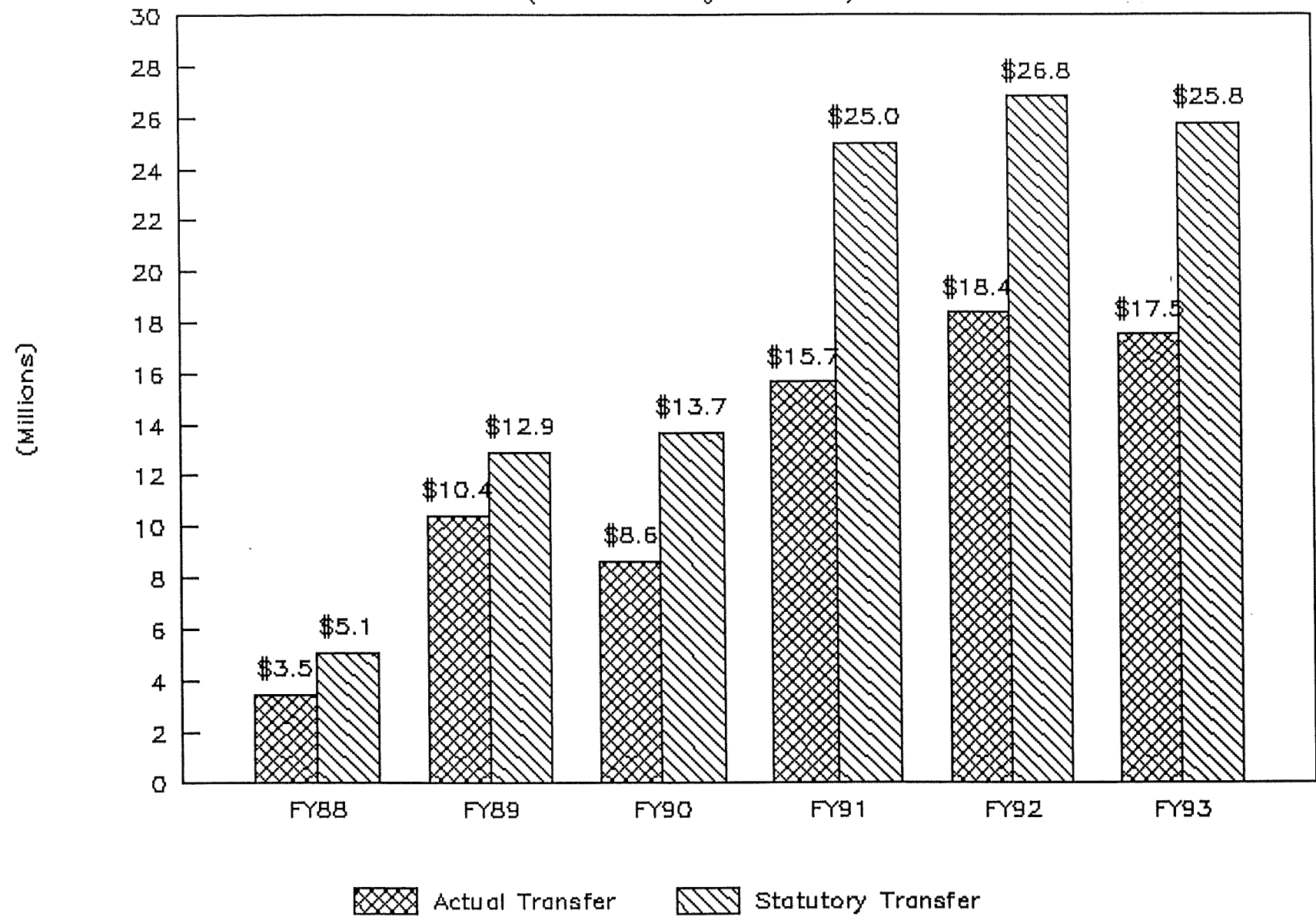
The Centers of Excellence are beginning the process of implementing a structure that will allow them to further leverage KTEC funding, involve more research faculty and work with a greater number of Kansas businesses. They intend to become more involved in giving direction to Kansas' economic development initiative.

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ACTUAL AND STATUTORY GAMING TRANSFERS

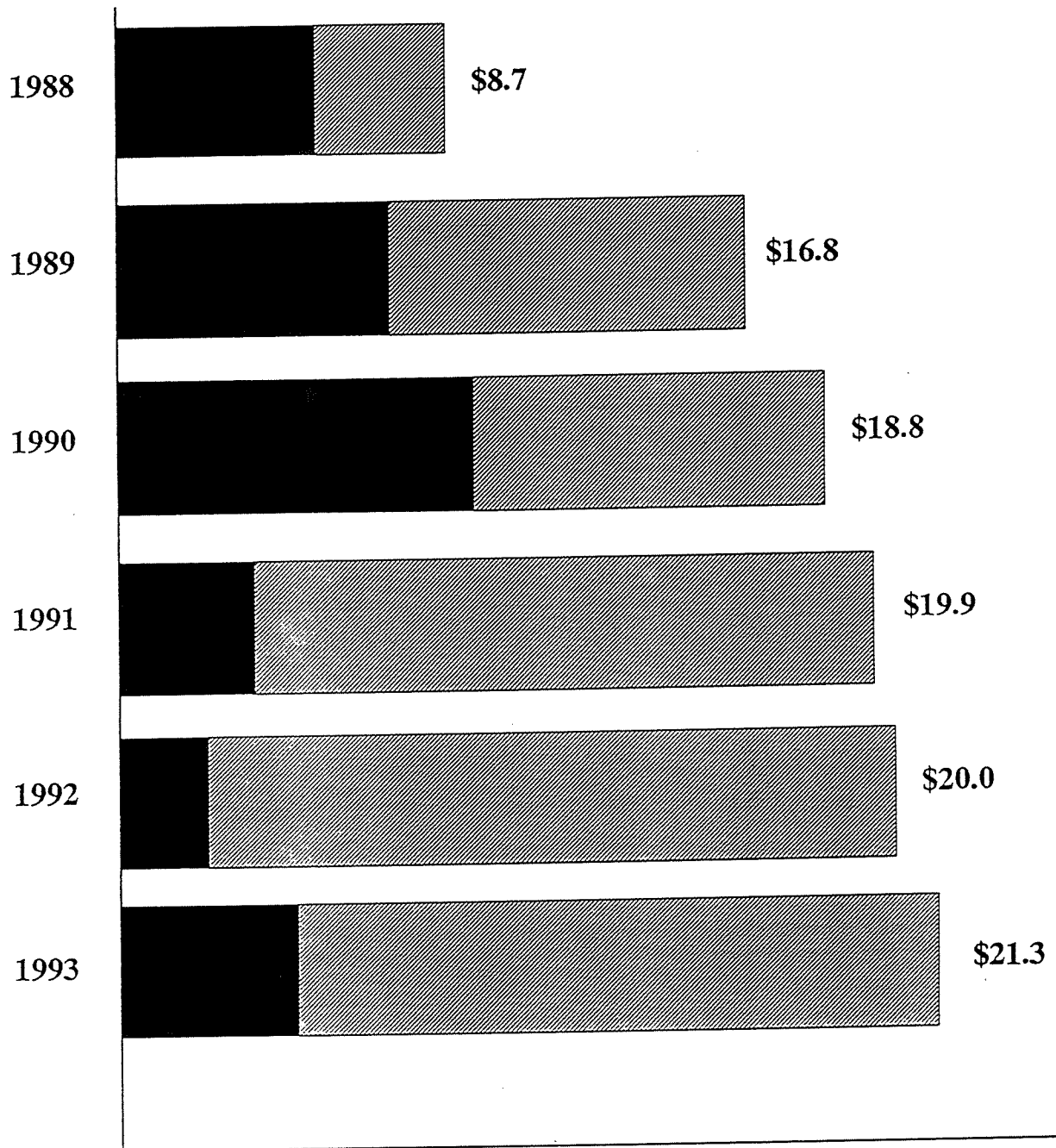
(FY1988 through FY 1992)



State Economic Development Funding

(FY1988 Actual to FY1993 Governor's Recommendation)

(in millions)



SGF

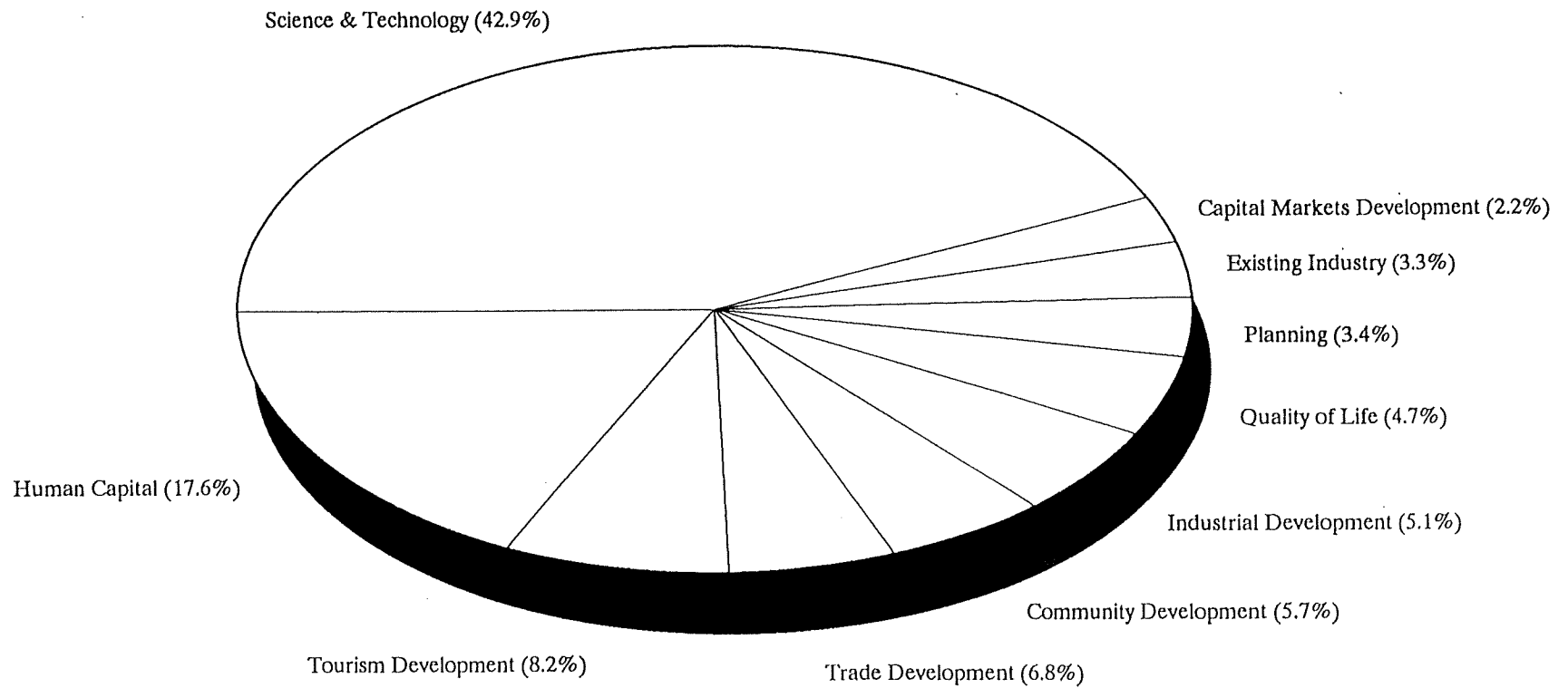
EDIF

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State Economic Development Program Area Funding

(FY1993 Governor's Recommendation)



STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUNDING
 Summary Table - Estimate

	SGF		EDIF		TOTAL	% CHANGE
FY88	\$5,598,346	--	\$3,082,782	--	\$8,681,128	--
FY89	7,946,398	41.9%	8,810,482	185.8%	16,756,880	93.0%
FY90	9,626,500	21.1%	9,222,737	4.7%	18,849,237	12.5%
FY91	4,025,537	-58.2%	15,882,780	72.2%	19,908,317	5.6%
FY92	2,156,084	-46.4%	17,844,811	12.4%	20,000,895	0.5%
FY93	5,054,250	134.4%	16,292,113	-8.7%	21,346,363	6.7%
TOTAL:	\$34,407,115		\$71,135,705		\$105,542,820	

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Economic Development Initiatives Fund

	FY 1992 <u>Request</u>	FY 1992 <u>Gov Rec</u>	FY 1993 C <u>Request</u>	FY 1993 <u>Gov Rec</u>
Revenues				
Beginning Balance		\$3,860,831		\$4,898,572
Lottery		20,970,000		14,040,000
Racing		6,604,029		4,271,643
Interest		204,000		145,000
Total Available		31,638,860		23,355,215
Expenditures		26,740,288		23,008,506
Balance Forward		\$4,898,572		\$346,709
Transfers				
State Water Plan	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Department of Commerce and Housing				
Small Business Development Centers	325,000	325,000	325,000	325,000
Certified Development Companies	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000
Kansas Industrial Training/Retraining	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Trade Show Promotion	200,000	200,000	200,000	220,894
Kansas Partnership Program	—	—	1,000,000	—
Strategic Planning Grants	445,000	445,000	445,000	445,000
Main Street Program	123,500	123,500	123,500	123,500
Tourism Promotion	1,050,832	1,050,832	2,657,350	1,279,461
Industrial Marketing	591,146	591,146	870,891	705,700
Operations	2,551,314	2,560,026	4,035,443	2,201,947
Subtotal Commerce and Housing	8,011,792	8,020,504	12,382,184	8,026,502
Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation				
Research Matching Grants	1,279,684	1,279,684	2,000,000	1,350,000
Business Innovative Research Grants	25,000	25,000	75,000	25,000
Research Equipment	—	—	500,000	—
Training Equipment	150,000	150,000	250,000	150,000
Industrial Liaison	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Database Development	—	—	35,000	35,000
Centers of Excellence	3,215,000	3,215,000	4,500,000	3,215,000
Special Projects	430,000	430,000	500,000	241,041
Mid-America Manufacturing Technology Ctr.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Value Added Processing Center	635,831	634,649	676,323	622,705
Operations	636,265	623,255	770,000	717,384
Subtotal KTEC	7,671,780	7,657,588	10,606,323	7,656,130
Department of Education				
At-Risk Academy	50,000	50,000	50,000	—
Cultural Arts Center	25,000	25,000	25,000	—
Foundation for Agriculture	29,000	29,000	29,000	—
At-Risk/Innovative Program Assistance	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Matching Grants - AVTS	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Postsecondary Aid - AVTS	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Capital Outlay - AVTS	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal Education	3,104,000	3,104,000	3,104,000	2,000,000
Agriculture Market Promotion	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Kansas, Inc.	99,462	99,462	129,452	100,874
County Reappraisal	3,000,000	3,000,000	—	3,000,000
Wildlife and Parks	650,000	650,000	216,000	—
Animal Health-Animal Facilities	50,000	50,000	—	—
KanWork (SRS)	—	—	40,000	—
State Fair	100,000	100,000	100,000	—
Public Broadcasting	68,000	68,000	—	—
Arts Commission	620,734	620,734	720,734	—
Historical Society	170,000	145,000	418,736	—
KSU-Extension Program	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—
EDIF Total	\$26,770,768	\$26,740,288	\$29,942,429	\$23,008,506

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Testimony Presented to
Federal and State Affairs Committee

Chaired by
Representative Kathleen Sebelius
by
Tom Riederer
Vice President
Kansas Industrial Developers Association

Representative Sebelius and members of the Committee, my name is Tom Riederer and I am here today representing the Kansas Industrial Developers Association(KIDA). KIDA has an interest in SCR 1632 because of the amendment which would place all lottery proceeds into the General Fund instead of the current EDIF. We oppose this amendment.

The State of Kansas has shown a commitment to Economic Development by establishing the Economic Development Initiative Fund(EDIF), which is intended to fund programs which will benefit the State through the creation of Jobs and Investment. By placing those funds into the General Fund we risk loosing that focus on Economic Development, at a time when we can least afford it. Current programs funded by the EDIF, while they are not high profile, are essential to the long term Economic success of Kansas. Please consider removing this amendment and continue the support for the Economic Development effort in Kansas.

*House Federal & State Affairs
March 17, 1992
attachment # 2*

LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY

Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry

500 Bank IV Tower One Townsite Plaza Topeka, KS 66603-3460 (913) 357-6321



A consolidation of the
Kansas State Chamber
of Commerce,
Associated Industries
of Kansas,
Kansas Retail Council

SCR 1632

March 17, 1992

KANSAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Testimony Before the

House Federal and State Affairs Committee

by

Jim Edwards

Director of Chamber and Association Relations

Madam Chair and members of the Committee:

I am Jim Edwards, Director of Chamber and Association Relations for the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to express our opposition to the amendment made to SCR 1632 on the Senate floor just prior to when the resolution was given approval.

The Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) is a statewide organization dedicated to the promotion of economic growth and job creation within Kansas, and to the protection and support of the private competitive enterprise system.

KCCI is comprised of more than 3,000 businesses which includes 200 local and regional chambers of commerce and trade organizations which represent over 161,000 business men and women. The organization represents both large and small employers in Kansas, with 55% of KCCI's members having less than 25 employees, and 86% having less than 100 employees. KCCI receives no government funding.

The KCCI Board of Directors establishes policies through the work of hundreds of the organization's members who make up its various committees. These policies are the guiding principles of the organization and translate into views such as those expressed here.

House Federal & State Affairs
March 17, 1992
Attachment #3

Economic development, as I have said in front of this committee before, means different things to different persons and regions of the state. What is vital for one area is sometimes viewed by others as having little value. What is common amongst all though is the need for adequate funding. Funds, prior to the Economic Development Initiatives Fund, were not readily available. It has always been hard for economic development projects to receive the funding needed when placed up against other very important state funding needs such as education or social services. Let us look at one program that has benefitted from the EDIF.

Prior to the lottery and pari-mutuel wagering, the funding for the Kansas Industrial Training (KIT) Program was approximately \$125,000. There were always more requests than there were dollars available. It now is funded through EDIF with approximately \$2.25 million. While this is a tremendous jump, there are still more requests than there are dollars available. KIT, as with other important development programs, will once again find itself competing with other General Fund programs should the EDIF monies disappear.

We have come a long way since 1986. This is the time that we need to be taking greater strides forward rather than moving backwards.

I appreciate the time you have provided to me and we would ask that you remove this amendment before acting on this resolution. I would stand for questions.

Mar. 17, 1992

Mr. Chairman and Committee

My name is Robert Sherburne, Vice Pres. of Topeshaw, Inc, Topeka, Ks. I am interested in SCR 1632 as a lobbyist for my own interests and its effect on casino gambling.

SCR 1632 is an effort to redefine the State owned lottery by constitutional amendment and a vote of the people. Its effect if passed would prohibit casino gambling.

I have studied SCR 1632 in its entirety and nowhere find any reference to its effect on casino gambling.

It is confusing: Yes! to an amendment means no to casino gambling... No would mean Yes to Casino gambling. I believe the people of Kansas deserve all the truth and its effects to this amendment... not 1/2 Truth if they are to make an intelligent decision.

For these reasons I ask that you ^{reject} ~~approve~~ SCR 1632 and let it die in committee, or revise SCR. 1632 and full disclosure of its effect.

Thank you.
Robert E. Sherburne

House Federal & State Affairs
March 17, 1992
attachment #4

Senate Concurrent Resolution 1632 defines our state owned and operated Lottery according to 1986 Legislative intent and the common understanding of the masses when the Constitutional Amendment was adopted. But, if SCR 1632 is approved by the people, gambling lobbyists will claim voters also approved video slot machines. We would support SCR 1632 if the provision for later legislative approval of video slot machines and the earmarking of lottery money were stricken from the measure.

Reverend Richard Taylor
KANSAS FOR LIFE AT ITS BEST!

House Federal, State Affairs
March 17, 1992
attachment # 5