

Approved June 26, 1992

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

The meeting was called to order by Sen. Edward F. Reilly, Jr. at 3:15 p.m. on April 30, 1992 in Room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Sens. Daniels, Strick and Webb were excused

Committee staff present:

Mary Galligan, Legislative Research Department  
Jeanne Eudaley, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

None

Others attending: See attached list

Sen. Reilly asked the members to turn to HB 2716, which would amend the existing law so that alcohol may be consumed at any state-owned historic site under the jurisdiction and supervision of the State Historical Society. Sen. Bond made a motion the bill be reported favorably, and it was seconded by Sen. Vidricksen. Motion passed.

Sen. Reilly asked the members to look over Committee Minutes for March 9 (9:00 and 11:00 meetings), March 10, 11 (at the Rail and 11:15), and March 16 ). Sen. Ward made a motion the Minutes be approved, and the motion was seconded by Sen. Vidricksen. The motion passed, and the Minutes were approved.

The Chairman stated information has been distributed to committee members from the Joint House and Senate Briefing on Federal Tribal Relations (Attachment 1).

Sen. Reilly thanked committee members and staff for their contributions and support during this session. He distributed gifts to all.

Meeting was adjourned at 3:40.



ATTACH. 2

MEMORANDUM

Kansas Legislative Research Department

Room 545-N - Statehouse  
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1586  
(913) 296-3181

April 6, 1992

To: Members of House and Senate Federal State Affairs Committees

Re: Presentation on Federal Tribal Relations

The three faculty members of Haskell College who presented information on federal tribal relations on April 6 left staff copies of publications titled *Basic Indian Law* and *Indian Sovereignty*. The latter publication is part of an Indian legal curriculum and training program which was developed and has been implemented by the Institute for the Development of Indian Law. Because these publications are rather hefty and therefore, expensive to reproduce, copies have been made for the Chairpersons of the House and Senate Federal and State Affairs Committees, as well as the Chairpersons of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. There are also copies on file at the Legislative Research Department. Please contact Mary Galligan or Lynne Holt if you would like a copy.

Finally, demographic facts and figures were provided to the Committees at the April 6 meeting but were not distributed. They are attached to this memorandum for your information.

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Att. 1  
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## Demographic Facts and Figures

### Census information:

There are over 21,960 Native Americans in Kansas identified by the U.S. Census Bureau during this 1991 count. The counties with the largest populations are:

Sedgwick	4,456
Douglas	2,161
Shawnee	1,836
Johnson	1,246

### School Enrollment information

Title V School Districts in Kansas:

USD #334 (Mayetta, Kansas):	134
USD #430 (Horton, Kansas)	87
USD #497 (Lawrence, Kansas):	302
USD #501 (Topeka, Kansas):	321
USD #259 (Wichita, Kansas):	653
USD #470 (Arkansas City, Kansas):	137
USD #321 (St. Mary's, Kansas):	26
Kickapoo Nation School (Powhattan, KS)	80

There is a total of 3,378 Native American students enrolled in public schools in Kansas.

### Reservation areas:

There are four reservations in the state of Kansas.  
Their populations living on reservation lands are:

Kickapoo Nation	370
Prarie Band of Potowatomi Indians	502
Iowa Nation	71
Sac And Fox Nation of Missouri	45

All reservations are located in the northeast part of the state.

### Kansas Association for Native American Education:

Over 150 paid participants.

Included representatives from all reservation areas in the state of Kansas and the counties with the largest number of Native American populations.

## KANAE Development

The constitution and by-laws developed by the State Indian Education Association Committee were adopted by the conference participants. Elections were held for the KANAE Board of Directors and the following were selected by conference participants:

	Marilyn Bread - President	
	Margery Walker-Vice President	
	Franda Flyingman - Secretary	
	Sharon McClane - Treasurer	
Howard Allen	Laurel King Brunken	Barbara Watson
Donna Drake	Sara Hale	
Lucian B. McKinney	James Mendenhall	
Pam Mitchell	Lynda Davis Moore	
Sue Parks	Dorothy Roberts	

## Summary and Resolutions of Kansas White House Conference on Indian Education

The Kansas White House Conference on Indian Education adopted the following recommendations and fifteen (15) resolutions:

### Recommendations:

1. Early childhood summary of needs
2. Adult Education Recommendations
3. Reservation Concerns

### Resolutions from Goal Development Sessions:

- #1 Resolution regarding the retention of Native American Students in Higher Education supporting 25 position statements
- #2 Resolution regarding drug and alcohol abuse concerns
- #3 Resolution to support Kickapoo Nation School as a clearinghouse for Native American curricular materials for Kansas State Public Education
- #4 Resolution regarding a plan to address the social issues and problems for Native Americans through the education system via three (3) position statements
- #5 Resolution regarding a new program for teacher certification that will benefit Indian children via six (6) position statements

- #6 Resolution regarding elementary education funding
- #7 Resolution in support of Haskell Indian Junior College
- #8 Resolution regarding elementary education curriculum
- #9 Resolution regarding involvement of parents, governments and communities
- #10 Resolution regarding elementary education testing
- #11 Resolution regarding holistic needs of elementary school children
- #12 Resolution regarding recruitment, financial support, and certification standards for Native Americans
- #13 Resolution supporting the preservation and access to Native American material
- #14 Feasibility of establishing a national board of Indian education
- #15 Federal Indian Education Law

One of the key issues in the conference was whether or not there should be a separate National Board of Indian Education (NBIE) under the Department of Education.

KANAE voted no, citing the following reasons:

1. A lack of influence and input by Indian people on how NBIE would be administered;
2. No evidence at this time that the concept of a National Board will improve education for Indian children;
3. A National Board may not facilitate local control, decision making, and policy making;
4. A National Board may not help address local and tribal concerns and issues;
5. The functions and role of a National Board are not clear as to their policy making role or advisory role;
6. There is presently established a National Advisory Council on Indian Education, it is not clear how the NBIE would interface with NACIE;

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# Iowa casinos face new competition

## ■ Many question whether riverboats' glamorous first year can be duplicated

By GREG SMITH  
The Associated Press

DAVENPORT, Iowa — By most accounts, Iowa's floating casino business had a million-dollar maiden voyage its first year.

Many, though, say it was beginner's luck and wonder how the Mississippi River trade will do against new competition, particularly from Illinois.

Thousands of people celebrated the launching a year ago of three boats cleared by Iowa for gambling on the river. Two more boats soon followed.

There were parades, parties and fireworks for the authentic recreations of vessels that plied the river in the 1800s.

Iowa was the first state to authorize riverboat gambling, ahead of Illinois, Mississippi and Louisiana. Some believe the industry could explode for revenue-hungry states the way lotteries did in the 1980s.

"It has exceeded all of our expectations," said Chuck Patton, director of riverboat gambling for the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission.

An association of travel executives polled tour companies and con-

cluded riverboat gambling was the biggest new tourist attraction of 1991, above even Disney World and Universal Studios.

Since April 1, 1991, 2.6 million people have boarded the boats, the state commission said. They plunked down more than \$82 million on the gaming tables and in slot machines.

More than \$18 million has been paid in state and local taxes and to non-profit groups granted licenses for the boats.

The Riverboat Development Authority, which holds the license for the riverboat President, has given \$500,000 for new bike paths, a shelter for homeless youth, a center for aging services and a community health center.

The Dubuque Racing Association

is giving \$450,000 to the city and local charities.

"The intention of getting involved, lobbying for riverboat gambling, was to help out the economies of river towns," said Bernard Goldstein, owner of the Diamond Lady and the Emerald Lady. "It has accomplished that."

Riverboat gambling has been resisted by churches, politicians and others.

"The idea of trying to persuade people to gamble or win that so-called big prize is really misleading," said state Sen. Bill Dieleman. "If it were in any other kind of occupation or advertising for some kind of business, it would probably be found illegal by the attorney general."

# Gambling turns profits for governments

The Associated Press

OMAHA, Neb. — Legalized gambling in America's Heartland has become a favorite — and profitable — pastime.

In 1991, about \$1.7 billion was bet on games and races sanctioned by Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota, the Omaha World-Herald reported Sunday. That was a \$225 bet for each resident, four times more than in 1985.

At the same time, the amount that state and local governments collected in gambling revenue jumped to

nearly \$170 million from \$19 million, the World-Herald said.

"What's happened in the heartland is that you've been unleashed," said Paul Dworin, publisher of International Gaming and Wagering Business, a New York-based magazine. "All of a sudden, people who've never been to Las Vegas say, 'Hey, I can do it here.'"

People can play the lottery in Kansas, South Dakota and Iowa. They can play some of the country's most popular keno games in Nebraska. They also can bet on horse and greyhound races, play bingo and buy

pickle cards and raffles.

In South Dakota, people can try slot machines, poker and blackjack at casinos at Indian reservations and Old West towns. They can gamble on riverboats on the Mississippi.

In 1991, more than \$352 million was bet legally in Nebraska, up from \$315 million the previous year. Statistics kept by the Department of Revenue and the State Racing Commission show that while wagering at the horse races dropped nearly 9 percent, keno betting up 71 percent.

Of the amount wagered, the state kept \$6.5 million. Local govern-

ments collected about \$7.6 million from taxes and fees.

"The governments won't make much money," said Bill Thompson, a professor at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas who has written books on legalized gambling. "But it makes a ton of money for the entrepreneurs."

"You have two things: fiscal crisis and tax revolt," Thompson said. "We've broken the moral opposition to gambling. Now, if you package it right, you can sell it to the legislature. What the government has become is a gambling addict," he said.