

Approved: 3-15-95
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Garry Boston at 1:30 p.m. on February 21, 1995 in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative David Adkins, Absent
Representative Clyde D. Graeber, Excused
Representative Doug Spangler, Absent

Committee staff present: Mary Galligan, Legislative Research Department
Lynne Holt, Legislative Research Department
Mary Ann Torrence, Revisor of Statutes
June Evans, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Julie J. Hein
Charles M. Yunker, Adjutant, Kansas American Legion
Frances Wood, Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kans
Dave Schneider, Kansans For Life At Its Best

Others attending: See attached list

The Chairperson opened the meeting and stated there had previously been a Joint House/Senate meeting on **HCR 5016** and the bill has to be passed out of both Houses by February 28. The Chairperson stated that testimony from February 20 on **HB 2420** had been distributed (See Attachments #1 and 2).

Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes, gave a staff briefing on the Amendments that were put on in the Senate which permit both games of call bingo and games of instant bingo.

HCR 5016: A proposition to amend section 3a of article 15 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, relating to bingo.

The Chairperson opened the hearing on **HCR 5016**.

Julie Hein, proponent for **HCR 5016**, stated that Ron Hein had testified in the Joint/House Senate and the change in the Senate Amendment was for call bingo and instant bingo and would like for the minutes to reflect that this was not and would not have meaning to being anything other than instant bingo and call bingo.

Chuck Yunker, Adjutant, Kansas American Legion, testified as a proponent supporting **HCR 5016**, asking for the opportunity to allow every citizen the right to vote whether or not the Kansas Constitution should be amended to include Instant Bingo. Mr. Yunker recommended a period after "bingo" in line 31 and striking the rest of that paragraph. (See Attachment #3)

Frances Wood, Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas, appeared as an opponent of **HCR 5016**, stating that while gambling becomes more accepted and accessible, experts say little is being done to warn teens about its hidden perils. The rate of problem gambling among youth who gamble is at least 10%. Some of these kids are going to wind up having disastrous gambling careers and its preventable. (See Attachment #4)

Dave Schneider, Kansans For Life At Its Best, testified as an opponent of **HCR 5016**, stating research had been done on the history of the constitutional amendments in Kansas pertaining to how much time was allotted for a "full and open" public debate on the proposed amendments. If the instant bingo amendment was passed in its present form, which would put it on the ballot this coming April 4th, it would have the dubious distinction of being the constitutional amendment with the very least amount of time given to public debate. There would be less than 40 days for the public to consider the amendment. (See Attachment #5)

The Chairperson stated that Kansas Bingo Statistics had been distributed by Jim Conant, Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Kansas Department of Revenue for their information. (See Attachment #6)

The Chairperson asked what the committee's wishes were on HCR 5016.

Representative Ruff moved and Representative Gilbert seconded to move HCR 5016 out favorably.

Representative Cox requested staff to read the amendment that was recommended in the briefing by striking all of lines 29 through 37 on page 1 and inserting the following:

“Explanatory statement. This amendment would authorize legislation to be enacted as provided by law to permit games of instant bingo to be conducted by nonprofit religious, charitable, fraternal, educational and veterans organizations.

“A vote for this proposition would authorize the legislature to permit instant bingo.”

“A vote against this proposition would continue the current prohibition of instant bingo.”

Representative Cox moved and Representative Samuelson seconded a substitute motion to amend by striking lines 29 through 37 on page 1 and inserting the explanatory statement recommended by staff. The motion carried.

The Chairman stated, we are back on the original bill.

Representative Swenson moved and Representative Nichols seconded to amend line 25 between “fraternal” and “educational” and insert “non-public”.

Representative Standifer stated if public education is removed, private education should be removed. If it is not moral for public schools to have bingo then it is not moral for private schools to have bingo.

Representative Cox stated that is protected by other statutes.

The Chairperson asked for a vote on Representative Swenson's amendment and a division was called for. Yeas 8 and Nays 10.

Representative Nichols requested to be recorded as voting Yes.

The motion failed.

Representative Aldritt moved and Representative Standifer seconded a conceptual motion to amend page 2, line 1 and add “November 1996” between “the” and “general” and strike everything after “election” in line 1.

The Chairperson asked for a vote on Representative Aldritt's motion and a division was called for. Yeas 10 and Nays 7. The motion carried.

The Chairperson asked for a vote to move the bill out of committee. The motion carried.

Representatives Standifer and Samuelson requested to be recorded as voting No.

The meeting adjourned at 2:20 p.m. The next meeting will be February 22, 1995.

GARY K. HAYZLETT

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COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
VICE-CHAIR: TAXATION
MEMBER: EDUCATION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Assistant Majority Leader

February 20, 1995

Federal and State Affairs Committee
RE: HB 2420

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for allowing this bill a hearing and letting me offer a few comments before hearing the other Proponents.

The testimony presented Thursday by the Opponents was good and stated their views and there were some good questions. I have heard this same testimony from some of the same people before, and am always just as amazed at some of the feeble logic and lack of common sense.

Mr. McCullum - spoke for the Governor, but certainly didn't speak to the Governor before his testimony.

I guess I have always had a little problem with law enforcement testifying that they are the only ones capable and competent enough to handle firearms safely. Mr. McCullum stated he worries about carrying his sidearm and never does out of uniform. I resent the fact that he is paid by my tax dollars to protect and serve and chooses not to be able to do so at some critical point. Maybe he chose the wrong profession!

Off-duty law officers--do they carry--

Organizations - 3600 members, 35 members. Board

Alldritt Question: What are we talking about?

I guess all I can say is we are talking about allowing citizens a choice to be able to protect themselves. Your comments about reason should prevail. I agree and it should be reason and common sense. I also never think about people carrying guns unless I take my grandchildren into a McDonald's or eat at Luby's on Wanamaker or ride a train!

Also pleased to hear the Sheriff of Geary Co. say the Brady Bill was a farce. The Brady Bill and other restrictive gun issues are a criminal's dream. They just penalize the honest and please the law breakers.

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As the Florida State Legislature considered the bill that led to its Right to Carry law, firearms ownership opponents predicted that catastrophe would follow if average people were allowed to have handguns in public, Florida would become the "GUNshine State," politicians warned. Media reports forecast vigilante justice and Wild West shootouts on every streetcorner. "[A] pistol-packing citizenry will mean itchier trigger fingers . . . South Florida's climate of smoldering fear would flash like napalm when every stranger totes a piece, and every mental snap in traffic could lead to the crack of gunfire," one newspaper hypothesized.

Florida's Right to Carry bill was endorsed by the Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement, Florida Sheriff's Assn, Florida Police Chiefs Assn and other law enforcement groups, and the BATF's Chief agent in the state acknowledged that permits to carry firearms were not a crime problem.

Florida's homicide rate has dropped 22% since 1987, while the national homicide rate has risen 15% testament to the irrationality of the anti-gunners' claims. State Rep. Ron Silver, who opposed the Right to Carry bill, admitted in 1994, "I am pleasantly surprised to find that I think it's working pretty well. . . We have found very few instances whereby (permit holders) have actually gone out and committed a crime afterwards." Of 258,193 carry permits issued in Florida through Nov. 30, 1994, only 18 -- less than 0.007% -- have been revoked because permit holders committed crimes (not necessarily violent) in which guns were present (not necessarily used).

Representative Gary K. Hayzlett

Eric A. Voth, M.D., FACP
Internal Medicine and Addiction Medicine
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Mr. Boston, members of the House:

I am speaking in support of House Bill 2420. I will be brief because I realize that others wish to share their concerns.

Owners of guns and those who desire to carry concealed weapons for self defense are law-abiding citizens desiring the opportunity to provide ourselves an extra layer of self defense in these violent times. This bill, which will allow gun owners the opportunity to carry concealed weapons under strict guidelines, will provide that layer of defense to citizens, and not criminals. It is criminals who commit crimes with guns, not law-abiding gun owners. Most gun owners are respectable citizens who use their guns for sport, hunting, or self-defense. We are as a group not wide-eyed crazed ultra-right wingers. In fact, I have feared being labeled as a pro-gun extremist as a result of testifying for this bill, but my fundamental belief in the right to self-protection has forced me to step forward.

I am a physician here in Topeka, and I grew up here. I have seen a pleasant city turn into a violent city. I also have been deeply involved in combating the problems of drug abuse throughout the United States. As a result, I have testified in several criminal trials for the prosecution against drug dealers, have provided drug policy recommendations to the Whitehouse, DEA, Congress, and several foreign countries.

As a result of my involvement with the drug world, I have been the target of an individual who placed a contract on my life, experienced several death threats, and had several hundred harassing phone calls. Two armed robberies have occurred within my place of business. I have often felt the need to be able to protect my self if necessary.

A second vignette may help the committee understand my support for gun ownership. When I was in medical training in Kansas City, we lived in a violent and dangerous area. My wife

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as quite anti-gun, but did not begrudge my owning guns. One night we awoke to the desperate screams of our neighbor who was being raped. I awakened fully alert, grabbed a handgun, and ran out the front door chasing the rapist through our backyard. The neighbor, who was by the way previously quite anti-gun, screamed "shoot him, kill him." Because I was well trained and disciplined, I did not shoot at the rapist and risk hitting innocent people or hitting the rapist in the back. The policeman later on the scene said that it was too bad that I didn't get a clear shot at him. He was caught and was implicated in rapes all over that area of town. Subsequently my wife asked to learn about guns, learn to shoot, and own her own.

Despite my solid support of law enforcement agencies, I do not feel that there exists any way that they can provide me, my family, and other citizens adequate protection from violence. They can only pick up the pieces by arresting individuals who cause tragedy.

I agree that law-abiding gun owners who desire to carry concealed weapons should be required to pass rigorous training and certification as presented in the proposed legislation. I am willing to go through such training, although I have already taken it upon myself to be well-versed and highly skilled in firearms use for self-defense.

I suggest that the legislature keep in mind that the current bill supports law-abiding citizens. It is criminals that we should fear, not citizens who seek to find legal means to protect themselves.

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TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF AMENDING SECTION 3A OF ARTICLE 15
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS TO PERMIT THE
TERM "INSTANT BINGO" TO BE DEFINED BY LAW. PRESENTED BY
CHARLES M. YUNKER, ADJUTANT, KANSAS AMERICAN LEGION
FEBRUARY 21, 1995

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to speak to you today in favor of amending Section 3a of Article 15 of the Kansas Constitution which would permit the term "Instant Bingo" to be defined by law. Attached to my testimony today is a copy of testimony I presented in support of SCR 1602 and SB 78 to a joint meeting of the House and Senate Federal and State Affairs Committees on January 31, 1995. I invite you to review that testimony in order to refresh your memory as to the positive impact Instant Bingo has had not only in tax revenue generated for the State, but also to those legitimate not-for-profit Bingo operators statewide.

In an attempt to alleviate the fears of those who oppose Instant Bingo the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee amended SCR 1602 by removing the phrase "all games of 'bingo' including by not limited to" from the original version of SCR 1602 and strictly limited SCR 1602 to "games of call and instant bingo, as defined by law,". Language which I believe parallels the House Concurrent Resolution before you.

I would like to point out that to the best of my knowledge, those groups who traditionally oppose gaming in any form have never before objected to the language "all games of 'bingo', including but not limited to" because it was believed the Kansas Legislature has the good sense to restrict Bingo to low stakes wholesome and generally accepted entertainment. However since their objection has been raised I commend this committee and its Senate counterpart for

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removing that language in an attempt to satisfy all sides of this issue.

The American Legion is Kansas' largest veterans organization. Veterans who served this nation to protect and defend every citizen's rights. Chief among those rights is the right to vote. And that is all we are asking you to approve today. The opportunity to allow every citizen the right to vote whether or not the Kansas Constitution should be amended to include Instant Bingo. Therefore we urge you to approve the resolution before you and ask you to solicit the support of your colleagues.

Again thank you for allowing me the opportunity to address you today.

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1602
AND SENATE BILL 78 BEFORE A JOINT MEETING OF THE
HOUSE AND SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEES
BY CHARLES M. YUNKER, ADJUTANT, KANSAS AMERICAN LEGION
JANUARY 31, 1995

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today in favor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1602 and Senate Bill 78. I also wish to thank the leadership and members of both the House and Senate Federal and State Affairs Committees for convening this joint meeting in an effort to expedite consideration of SCR 1602 and SB 1602. Your interest in and concern for this issue is sincerely appreciated.

In 1992 representatives of those who own Bingo Parlors, organizations who conduct charitable games of Bingo in Parlors, and those of us who represent religious, charitable, fraternal, educational and veterans organizations who own our facilities came to the legislature requesting Instant Bingo be included in the Kansas Statutes as provided for under Article 15-3A of the Kansas Constitution. Our purpose was to avoid what seemed to be an annual legislative battle between our groups over the number of days per week Bingo could be played in a given location and/or the total amount of prizes which could be awarded during a given Bingo Session; and to provide an additional source of revenue for our organizations to fund our civic and charitable programs such as in the case of The American Legion; American Legion Baseball, Cadet Law Enforcement Academy, Boys' State, Girls' State, our High School Oratorical Contest, Scholarships, assistance to disabled and needy veterans, children's parties and so on.

In 1993 the Legislature exercised its authority to define games of Bingo to include Instant Bingo and wisely included a one year

repealer provision just in case Instant Bingo failed to be what those of us who sought its passage had projected in our testimony. Those projections included avoidance of the annual battle between our groups as I've previously indicated; increased revenue for our organizations while providing greater entertainment and more payouts to Bingo players; and a minimum of between five hundred thousand to one million dollars in additional annual revenue to the State of Kansas.

Testimony given during the 1994 Legislative Session resulted in removal of the repealer provision because each of our projections were correct, and at very little cost to the state in terms of enforcement and administration. If memory serves me correctly, only one minor infraction which had already been quickly corrected was cited during testimony in 1994.

During FY 94 the State of Kansas collected \$633,424 in new sales tax revenues for the general fund as a result of Instant Bingo. Coupled with \$129,270 in additional Enforcement Taxes collected, for a total of \$762,694 Instant Bingo proved to be a winner for the State. Well within our projections without even considering local and county sales taxes which were collected.

By projecting the figures for the first four months of FY 95, Kansas was on track to receive \$671,496 in sales taxes and \$137,040 in Enforcement Taxes for a total of \$808,536. However those figures are misleading. That is; since the Kansas Supreme Court has ruled, "The definition of instant bingo in KSA 1993 supp. 79-4701(c) exceeds the power granted the legislature to define games of bingo...", most of our organizations have slowed, or in some cases have stopped,

purchasing Instant Bingo tickets because they fear being stuck with 'unsalable tickets once the final order to cease sales is rendered. If in fact it is rendered. Further, due to the legal challenge of the Legislature's authority to include Instant Bingo in the Kansas statutes, many Bingo licensees have never offered Instant Bingo to their patrons for the same reasons others have slowed or stopped purchasing new supplies.

In our opinion Instant Bingo has been a winner. Our organization's revenues are up, call Bingo sales are up in some areas or at a minimum have been unaffected, the State of Kansas has gained a new source of revenue for the General Fund and received additional Enforcement Taxes, cities and counties with sales taxes have gained, and most importantly the game has been extremely popular with Bingo players.

We believe if allowed to vote on this issue the majority of Kansas voters will support amending the state constitution to include Instant Bingo. And that is all we are asking for; the opportunity to vote on this issue.

Please do not be dissuaded by those who would have you believe passage of SCR 1602 and SB 78 will open a Pandora's box of other gaming opportunities. Lines 20 through 26 of SCR 1602 and lines 3 through 11 on page 2 of SB 78 only address Bingo and Instant Bingo. SCR 1602 does not include normal playing cards, dice, slot machines, video lottery, casinos; it only mentions call Bingo and Instant Bingo. SB 78 specifically prohibits dice, normal playing cards and slot machines (page 2, line 11).

On behalf of the more than ninety thousand members of The Kansas American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary and Sons of The American Legion, I urge your support and expedient passage of SCR 1602 so the voters of Kansas may decide this issue during the April, 1995 elections. I also ask for your support of SB 78 in order to implement Instant Bingo as quickly as possible after it is approved by the voters.

Chairman Boston and Committee Members:

I am Frances Wood, a volunteer lobbyist for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas.

Because I appeared before the joint hearing in opposition to this bill, I will be very brief.

I do want to bring before you this article about compulsive gambling by youth.

Quotes from the article-

While gambling becomes more accepted and accessible, experts say little is being done to warn teens about its hidden perils.

... the rate of problem gambling among youth who gamble is at least 10%.

Some of these kids are going to wind up having disastrous gambling careers and its preventable.

And that's where you come in, a NO vote on this bill would mean that at least one more gambling temptation would not be available for adults as well as youth who gamble illegally.

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Atch #4

pg 1

Gambling by youths compulsive

■ As opportunities to bet grow, problems of young gamblers becoming an epidemic

By PAM SCHMID
The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — Jay Faherty's gambling habit began innocently enough, watching a church bingo game from his mother's side at age 12. It ended nearly a decade later with a trail of bad checks and maxed-out credit cards.

Like many gamblers, he was drawn by the lure of easy money.

"Whether you play 15 minutes or three hours, it's the same adrenaline rush," he says. "But the second you get away from the table, it's gone."

And, like a growing number of compulsive gamblers, Faherty was hooked on betting before he was old enough to buy a drink.

Gambling by youths compulsive

Continued from page 1-A

"We have an epidemic in America, a little-noticed epidemic," said Dr. Durand Jacobs, a clinical psychologist in Redland, Calif., and a pioneer in treatment of compulsive gambling.

Experts say compulsive gambling among teens is growing along with the gambling industry in the United States. Lotteries are operating in 37 states and the District of Columbia. Greyhound tracks have sprung up from Texas to Wisconsin. And in the past five years alone, casinos have spread from Nevada and New Jersey to 15 additional states.

The amount of money wagered legally in the United States has also grown dramatically — to an estimated \$330 billion in 1992, an increase of 162 percent in a decade, according to Gaming & Wagering Business Magazine.

While gambling becomes more accepted and accessible, experts say little is being done to warn teens about its hidden perils. Some researchers say kids run a greater risk of getting hooked than adults.

"Some of these kids are going to wind up having disastrous gambling careers, and it's preventable," said Henry Lesieur, chair of the criminal justice department at Illinois State University. He has spent two decades studying gambling's effects.

Statistics are scarce, but experts

say anecdotal evidence is building that more teens are becoming problem gamblers. Valerie Lorenz, executive director of the Compulsive Gambling Center in Baltimore, has seen a regular increase in the number of calls from teens since its national hotline started in 1987.

"The percentages are still small, but the point is, five years ago they weren't calling at all," she said.

Jacobs says the rate of problem gambling among youths who gamble is at least 10 percent, twice that of adults.

"We're finding that the very young are far more affected by the changing scene of gambling in America than are the adults," he said. "As you come down the age brackets, we're finding more and more problem gambling among the younger and younger."

Minnesota is a prime example of the growth of legal gambling. In the past three years, the state began a lottery and signed compacts with Indian tribes that opened the way for video poker, slot machines and blackjack. Today, 16 Las Vegas-style casinos dot the state, and spending on legal gambling has more than doubled — to \$3.4 billion in 1992 from \$1.6 billion in 1990.

Although gamblers must be 18 years or older to enter most Minnesota casinos, some teens boast about the ease with which their friends have been able to sneak past securi-

ty guards.

"Just go with a friend who's old enough, and walk in while he's showing his ID to the guard," said one teen who was playing blackjack — and losing — recently at Treasure Island Casino in Red Wing.

Specialists say the constant barrage of casino advertisements has seduced teens into thinking gambling is as harmless as a Nintendo game.

Billboards promoting Treasure Island boast of "more ways to play and win." Television ads for Mystic Lake casino in the Minneapolis suburb of Prior Lake tell viewers, "You're a lot luckier than you think." The Minnesota Twins even had a tie-in with casino gambling last season, promising a chosen few a free turn at Treasure Island's "cash tornado" if the home team won.

And because gambling has all the properties kids love — instant gratification, blood-pumping excitement — some experts believe they're more liable to get into trouble once they start.

"Teens who win just get an enormous ego boost from gambling," Lesieur said. "A teen can hope to work at maybe \$4.50 an hour if they're lucky. Here, they gamble and can win \$80 on a pulltab. That's big money."

A Minnesota study has found young gamblers are increasingly raising their sights — from sports and other informal betting to lottery playing, scratch tabs and video gambling.

4-2

MEMORANDUM

To: House Federal & State Affairs Committee
From: Dave Schneider, Kansans For Life At Its Best
Re: "Instant bingo" (Pull-tabs)
Date: February 21, 1995

In light of your committee hearing on "instant bingo", I thought you might be interested in some research I did on the history of constitutional amendments in Kansas pertaining to how much time was allotted for a "full and open" public debate on the proposed amendments. As you can see from the information below, if the "instant bingo" amendment was passed in its present form, which would put it on the ballot this coming April 4th, it would have the dubious distinction of being the constitutional amendment with the very least amount of time given to public debate. In fact, at the present rate it looks like there will be less than 40 days for the public to consider the amendment!

The only situation even close to the present occurred in 1971, when only 56 days were allowed for public debate. But that was a very unique situation which was driven by the federal government's decision to allow 18-year-olds to vote for federal offices. The state was faced with a decision to either take advantage of the April election or call another special election or, worst of all, go to the trouble of having separate ballots made for the 18-20 age group in the general election of 1972. In light of that, their decision makes sense. And in addition, on that issue there was "virtually no public opposition" (see "Voter Turnout Heavy", Topeka State Journal, 4/6/71.)

In the present case, there is no unique situation which could be used as a reason for a quick vote on this subject. And unlike the 1971 situation, there would be widespread public opposition. Therefore, if the Legislature in its wisdom decides this issue should be put to a public vote, it seems fitting to follow tradition and allow for an extended "full and open" public debate. To opt for such an unprecedented small time frame would heavily favor the proponents of this amendment, since they are better financed (Sen. Vidricksen, in a hearing on SCR1602 on February 3rd, said of the existing bingo parlors in Kansas: "They are pretty lucrative operations.") and would be able to take advantage of expensive advertising.

It would also prevent a full discussion of the implications of this amendment -- whether the voters want to depart from only allowing the state to run a lottery (since "instant bingo" is really only a lottery game), the question of electronic forms of these games and the possibilities for addiction therein, to say nothing of how that could muddy the Indian gaming issue in Kansas. In addition, a short time frame would be inappropriate to discuss the question of whether the further expansion of gambling is the vision we have for the future of our state.

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Therefore, if you are so inclined to pass this out of committee, I would urge you to at least amend this so that the election would take place at a later date.

Year amendment was approved by the Legislature followed by number of days until the election in which it was voted on. (Number of days excludes the date approved by legislature and the date of the election. Note that there were multiple amendments in some years. Also, my count is that so far in our short history, 119 amendments have made it to the ballot.)

1861	154	1919	"	"	1951	Not
1864	260	1919	"	"	submitted at 1952	
1864	264	1921	"	"	Gen. election.	
1867	262	1923	"	"	1953	More than a
1867	263	1923	"	"	year	
1867	259	1925	"	"	1953	"
1868	260	1928	107		1953	"
1873	242	1928	107		1955	"
1875	241	Note: in 1928			1957	"
1875	241	there was a			1957	"
1875	241	special emergency			1957	"
1876	257	session of the			1959	"
1876	257	legislature call			1959	"
1879	More than a	to deal with a			1960	269
year		federal highway			1961	More than a
1879	"	funding issue.			year	
1879	"	1929	More		1962	277
1885	"	than a year			1963	More than a
1887	"	1929	"	"	year	
1887	"	1931	"	"	1964	266
1889	"	1931	"	"	1966	251
1889	"	1931	"	"	1966	250
1891	"	1933	"	"	1966	251
1893	"	1936	116		1968	242
1899	"	1936	116		1970	230
1901	"	Note: in 1936 a			1970	234
1901	"	special session			1970	236
1903	"	was called to			1971	56
1903	"	respond to the			Note: 18-year old	
1905	"	passage of the			vote. See	
1905	"	Social Security			explanation on	
1905	"	Legislation by the			page one of memo.	
1907	"	U.S. Congress.			1972	133
1907	"	1939	More		1972	133
1909	"	than a year			1972	133
1911	"	1943	"	"	1972	133
1913	"	1945	"	"	1972	133
1913	"	1947	"	"	1972	231
1917	"	1947	"	"	1972	231
1917	"	1947	"	"	1972	242
1919	"	1951	"	"	1974	131

1974 131
1974 131
1974 132
1974 131
1974 284
1974 223
1974 223
1974 223
1974 223
1975 More than a
year
1980 209
1980 187
1980 187
1985 More than a
year
1985 More than a
year
1986 215
1986 215
1986 209
1986 116
1986 99

Note: The August
election in 1986
was necessary
because there were
already 5
constitutional
amendments on the
November ballot
that year.

1988 192
1990 191
1992 180
1992 178

1995? If the
"instant bingo"
amendment were to
be approved by the
legislature by
Feb. 23, there
would only be 39
days between then
and the April 4
election.

Kansas Bingo Statistics

Prepared by the Bingo Enforcement Unit
 Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control
 Kansas Department of Revenue

Sales, Tax Revenues and Number of Licensees By Fiscal Year

FY Ending	Number of Licensees	Call Bingo	Sales Reported		Tax Revenues Collected			Change From Previous Year
			Instant Bingo	Total	Call Bingo	Instant Bingo	Total	
06/30/83	---	\$ 26,845,000	\$ 0	\$26,845,000	\$ 805,350	\$ 0	\$ 805,350	+7%
06/30/84	---	27,241,000	0	27,241,000	817,244	0	817,244	+2%
06/30/85	634	26,985,000	0	26,985,000	809,555	0	809,555	-1%
06/30/86	548	24,408,000	0	24,408,000	741,884	0	741,884	-8%
06/30/87	537	25,397,000	0	25,397,000	774,577	0	774,577	+4%
06/30/88	570	25,362,000	0	25,362,000	766,545	0	766,545	0%
06/30/89	587	26,452,000	0	26,452,000	794,912	0	794,912	+4%
06/30/90	---	27,181,000	0	27,181,000	815,433	0	815,433	+3%
06/30/91	---	28,148,000	0	28,148,000	844,101	0	844,101	+4%
06/30/92	550	29,954,000	0	29,954,000	898,627	0	898,627	+6%
06/30/93	565	30,347,000	0	30,347,000	912,726	0	912,726	+1%
06/30/94	552	31,950,000	11,875,000	43,825,000	958,714	118,750	1,077,464	+18%
FY94 monthly averages		2,662,500	989,583	3,652,083				
6 months ending 12/31/94	556	15,621,600	6,694,100	22,315,700	468,648	66,941	535,589	0%
FY95 monthly averages		2,603,600	1,115,683	3,719,283				

NOTE: State and local sales tax is also collected on the gross receipts from all games of bingo.

Example - FY 94 State Sales Tax: Call Bingo = \$1,565,550

Instant Bingo = \$581,875

FLSA
2-21-95
Atch #4

Kansas Bingo Statistics

Prepared by the Bingo Enforcement Unit
 Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control
 Kansas Department of Revenue

Number of Bingo Licensees by Organization Type

	03/01/86		02/02/88		03/26/91		01/06/93		01/03/95	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Religious</u>	73	12%	70	12%	66	12%	61	11%	64	11%
<u>Educational</u>	11	2%	9	2%	9	2%	8	1%	8	1%
<u>Veterans</u>	230	39%	221	38%	216	38%	215	39%	214	38%
<u>Fraternal</u>	163	28%	161	28%	163	29%	160	29%	161	28%
<u>Charitable</u>	115	19%	120	21%	109	19%	110	20%	119	21%
Grand Totals	592		581		563		554		566	

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