

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE TOURISM COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Barbara P. Allen at 1:30 p.m. on March 12, 1997 in Room 522-S-of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Rep. Shriver - excused  
Rep. Presta - excused  
Rep. Alldritt - excused

Committee staff present: Tom Severn, Legislative Research Department  
Renaë Jefferies, Revisor of Statutes  
Nancy Kirkwood, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Senator Nick Jordan, proponent  
Kevin Robertson, Kansas Lodging Association, proponent  
Ed Foreman, Best Western Candlelight Inn, Topeka, proponent  
Dick Merkel, Innco - Clubhouse Inns, Overland Park, proponent  
Stewart Etherington, President Eisenhower Foundation  
Captain Tim Lynch, Overland Park, proponent

Others attending: See attached list

Chairperson Allen opened the hearing on **SB166 - rights and duties of innkeepers and guests.** She requested that Tom Severn, Legislative Research Department, give background on **SB166.**

Senator Nick Jordan was recognized by Chairperson Allen as he gave insight on the innkeepers responsibilities as to renting of rooms by one and usage of the room by others.

Chairperson Allen recognized Kevin Robertson, proponent, on **SB166 (Attachment 1)**

Ed Foreman, proponent, was recognized by Chairperson Allen. He stated **SB166** will provide innkeepers the ability to set forth clear guidelines and expectations for guest behavior and to encourage responsible and supervised juvenile events within their respective facilities.

Dick Merkel, proponent, was recognized by Chairperson Allen **(Attachment 2)**

Chairperson Allen recognized Captain Tim Lynch **(Attachment 3)**

Chairperson Allen closed the hearing on **SB166 - rights and duties of innkeepers and guests.**

Chairperson Allen brought the committee's attention to **HB2498 - Kansas sports hall of fame, separation from state historical society. Rep Larkin made a motion to place HB2498 on the consent calendar. Rep. Phelps seconded the motion. The motion carried.**

Chairperson Allen recognized Stewart Etherington, President, Eisenhower Foundation. Mr. Etherington gave a background of the Eisenhower Center and Foundation **(Attachment 4)**

Chairperson Allen adjourned the meeting at 2:30 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 14, 1997.

# HOUSE TOURISM COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: Wednesday March 12, 1997.

NAME	REPRESENTING
Charles Zapp	K.S. Lodging Ass'n.
Bob Zapp	Topeka Lodging Ass'n
Kevin Roscison	KANSAS LODGING ASSN.
Jean Barber	TIAIC
JOHN ZUTAVERN	EISENHOWER FOUNDATION
Stewart Ethingrad	"
David Holt	Eisenhower Library
Jack W. Wobler	Eisenhower Foundation
Debbie Howell	FARM BUREAU
Dick MERKEL	Clubhouse/ <sup>Greater K.C. Hotel/Motel</sup> INCO Properties ASSOC.
TRAVIS HOWELL	Farm Bureau
Anna Wright	Farm Bureau
Tricia Davidson	Farm Bureau
Amy Burnett	Farm Bureau
Melissa Meek	Farm Bureau
Leff Link	" "
Juice Madden	" "
Janu Ludwick	" "
Angela Barney	" "

# HOUSE TOURISIM COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: Wednesday, March 12, 1997.

NAME	REPRESENTING
Cory Kohn	Farm Bureau
Tony Dama	Farm Bureau
Carolyn Kew	Chase High School / Farm Bureau
Jenny Stirling	Farmers Bureau
Jennifer Siles	Farm Bureau



Date: March 12, 1997

To: House Committee on Tourism

From: Kevin Robertson  
Executive Director

Re: Testimony in support of SB 166

Chairperson Allen and members of the Committee my name is Kevin Robertson, I am executive director of the Kansas Lodging Association which represents the lodging industry in Kansas statewide. I am here today in support of SB 166, the innkeeper rights bill, which hoteliers believe will resolve a number of problems that occur on and in hotel properties. I will briefly review the bill and explain some of the provisions that are contained within it. Following my comments, Ed Foreman, owner/operator of the Best Western Candlelight Inn here in Topeka, and Dick Merkel with Clubhouse Inns/Innco in Overland Park will talk about some specific examples of events which have occurred on their properties that this bill attempts to alleviate.

The bill outlines several occurrences whereby a hotel innkeeper could refuse and eject persons from the hotel's property. Some of the provisions are straight forward and do not need much explanation while others are not. These I will attempt to explain. Though some of the rights and provisions contained in SB 166 are implied in other state laws, continually innkeepers run into problems with law enforcement officers, district attorneys and others when dealing with guests because the laws concerning hotel guests are unclear.

**Section 1** is the definition section.

A "lodging establishment" is defined in 36-501 as a hotel, boarding house, and rooming house.

**Section 2** would specify who an innkeeper has the right to refuse or deny accommodation to without the refund of room rental, they are:

a) any person who is unwilling or unable to pay for accommodations and services of the lodging establishment;

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Attachment 1*

b) any minor. This subsection further provides conditions under which a minor may be admitted if a parent or legal guardian accept in writing responsibility for the room, pay in advance with a credit card, or a refundable advance payment not to exceed \$250.

Unfortunately, it is a common practice among minors and young adults to rent rooms for the purpose of having a party. Often times these parties result in the illegal consumption of alcohol, damage to guest rooms, and are a nuisance to other registered guests. Minors cannot be held liable for the damage they cause because they are not of legal age to enter into an agreement for the rental of a guest room.

It is not the position of the Kansas Lodging Association that minors should be categorically denied access to hotels and motels. Many minors have a legitimate purpose for acquiring hotel accommodations. SB 166 provides flexibility on the part of the innkeeper to determine if minors are to be denied or granted accommodation.

There has been a question raised whether this language forbids school sports and academic teams access to hotels. I don't believe the bill does, however, KLA would accept an amendment on line 33 after "minor" but before "to" by adding "*a representative of the entity responsible for payment of the accommodation.*" This amendment, in effect, would result in the school or sponsoring entity being liable for any damage that might occur to the hotel. This is already the case.

c) any person who is engaged in disorderly conduct; or

d) any person who is on record by the lodging establishment as having violated the provisions hotel rules and policies in the past.

**Section 3** would allow the innkeeper to require guests to provide a valid identification at the time of check-in to verify there age , name, and address, and; reiterates some of the requirements in section 2. Section 3 also allows a hotel to collect lost revenue from the violator.

**Section 4** would allow innkeepers to eject guests for the following reasons:

a) Nonpayment of the lodging establishment's charges for accommodations or services;

b) the person is engaged in disorderly conduct as defined by law or has been the subject of complaints from other guests of the lodging establishment;

Disorderly guests result in other guests who are dissatisfied which compounds the problem.

c) the person is using the premises for an unlawful act, including but not limited to the unlawful use or possession of controlled substances including the use of the premises for the consumption of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage by any person under the age of 21;

Anyone could be using the premises for an unlawful act, however, the main thrust here is 18 to 21 year olds who are consuming alcohol on the premises.

d) the person has brought property onto the lodging establishment premises which may be dangerous to other persons as defined by law;

e) the person is not a registered guest of the lodging establishment;

This subsection addresses the "party" situation and the persons who sneak into a hotel to use a hotel's pool or other facilities.

f) the person has exceeded the limitations for guest room occupancy established by the lodging establishment;

From time to time a guest will refuse to leave even though the hotel has advance reservations for a meeting, convention, etc. This provision would allow the innkeeper to remove the people/person from the premises.

g) the person has obtained the accommodation under false pretenses;

Generally this subsection would apply to a minor who has given false identification or to a person who has registered fewer guests than are using the room.

h) the person is a minor and is not under the supervision of the adult who has obtained the accommodation;

Too often, a minor's older sibling or even parent will obtain a guest room on the minor's behalf for a prom night party or other activity. The legal age adult will register the minor into the room and simply turn over the keys to the minor. This subsection would allow the hotel to eject such persons.

i) the person has violated any federal, state or local laws or regulations relating to the lodging establishment; or

j) the person has violated any rule of the lodging establishment which is posted in a conspicuous place and manner in the lodging establishment.

These rules may apply to the hours of the pool or game room, or other rules of the property.

**Section 5** would allow the innkeeper to secure personal items left in the guest room of any person who is unwilling or unable to pay for accommodations, services, damages, and other charges owed to the lodging establishment against non-payment of such charges.

**Section 6** would require the innkeeper to post this act either in each guest room or at the front desk.

**Section 7** makes violation of this act a class c misdemeanor subject to up to \$500 fine in addition to other penalties the person may be subject to.

**Section 8** is the effective date which is upon printing in the Kansas Register.

The Senate amended the to have this law on the books prior to prom season.

Attached I have placed an article that appeared in the February 19 issue of the Johnson County Sun, as well as comments from Chuck Engel, KLA's attorney who has reviewed the bill. Mr. Engel is here today and can also answer questions regarding what actions current state laws allow, and do not allow, a hotelier to take when confronted with unruly guest and/or minors.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to appear before you today in support of SB 166. I will be happy to answer questions at the Committee's pleasure.

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Kevin Robertson  
FROM: Chuck Engel  
DATE: February 27, 1997  
RE: SB 166/KS Lodging Assn

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I have reviewed the provisions of Senate Bill No. 166 for any duplication with existing law.

Sec. 2(b) & Sec. 3 deal with a requirement to make parents liable for the expenses and damages incurred by minors who are registered guests at hotels. Presently, K.S.A. 38-120 imposes liability of up to \$5000 on parents for their children's willful and malicious damaging or destruction of property. However, mere negligence or expenses for accommodations and services would not be covered by the existing statute. This bill would protect the lodging establishments from possible losses in these areas.

Sec. 4 allows the hotel management to evict guests for a variety of reasons. At common law, this was not a problem because hotel guests were considered mere licensees. They acquired no property right in the room. However, the Kansas Supreme Court decision last summer which eliminated the distinctions between licensees and invitees may have eliminated the common law right of hotel management to evict guests. This bill would at least give hotel management some authority to do so if necessary.

Sec. 5 allows the hotel to retain the guest's property for nonpayment of accommodations, services or damages. Presently, K.S.A. 36-201 allows the innkeeper to retain property only for accommodations, money advanced and for services requested by the guest. Damages caused by the guest are not included. This bill would allow the hotels more protection than they presently enjoy under existing statutes.



## **"Innkeeper Rights" provisions in surrounding and some other states**

**Colorado** has a law similar to sections 1 and 2 of SB 166, which gives innkeepers the authority to refuse minors or require their parents to accept in writing all liability for the guest room costs and damages potentially incurred by the minor.

**Missouri** is currently pursuing legislation similar to SB 166.

**Nebraska** has no "innkeeper rights" law.

**Oklahoma** has a law on the books very similar to SB 166 which took effect on September 1, 1994.

**Oregon** law allows innkeepers to place a lien on the contents of the guest room if the guest does not pay. The law creates the misdemeanor or felony "theft of the Innkeeper" depending on the value of the services. It also contains a "trespassing" provision which allows the innkeeper to have guests who have overstayed their reservation, along with their luggage, removed by an officer and held until payment of the services is procured.

**Ohio** law allows the innkeeper to place a lien on a guest's articles for 60 days. After 60 days, the innkeeper may sell the articles at public auction.

**Pennsylvania** a law similar to SB 166 which took effect on December 30, 1996.

# JOHNSON COUNTY SUN

Morning

## That post-prom hotel room could really cost

Bill would mean fine for parents if they rent room for kids' after-prom party - and drinking

By Steve Baska  
Sun Staff Writer

It's a problem in Johnson County and across the state, especially in the spring: Parents renting hotel rooms for their children to have unsupervised parties with alcohol after proms, graduations, birthday parties and other events.

It's a situation a bill being considered by the Kansas Senate would try to stop, with the urging of the Kansas Lodging Association.

"I've heard these parents say they know the kids will drink after the prom, so it's better to rent a room and give the kids alcohol so we know where they are and they won't be driving drunk," said Sen. Nick Jordan (R-Shawnee), who is sponsoring the bill. "That attitude is hard for me to understand. We're trying to make a statement with

this bill that giving kids alcohol is not the right thing to do."

Senate Bill 166, which will be heard in committee at 9 a.m. Thursday, makes it a misdemeanor for an adult to rent a room in which minors are left unsupervised. It imposes a \$500 fine and makes parents liable for any damage the children do to the room.

The association asked for the bill because the current law is unclear on what can be done when minors are left unsupervised in a room, Jordan said.

"In some cities police come to the room, give the kids a slap on the wrist and then leave," Jordan said. This bill would give hotel management the right to eject minors, a power that is not clear under the current law.

Police currently can arrest juveniles caught with alcohol, and police can fine adults \$200

See PROM, Page 2

## PROM

From Page 1

for furnishing alcohol to anyone under 21.

A parent at Shawnee Mission South High School said the issue is a problem in Johnson County.

"It's a real concern," said Jeff

Briley, co-chairman of this year's Project Graduation party at South, an alcohol-free party supervised by parents. "This bill is something I hope everyone considers closely."

Testimony on the bill will be heard by the Senate Transportation and Tourism Committee on Thursday in Room 254 East.

Jordan said the committee will try to sort out issues in the bill so that legitimate situations where minors are in hotel rooms are protected.

"We are not trying to affect reasonable situations like sports teams staying at hotels, where there is some supervision," he said.

1-7

1-7

## MEMORANDUM

**To:** Mr. Richard Merkel

**From:** Doris Walker

*Doris Walker*

**Date:** March 11, 1997

**RE:** Problems with minors in Hotels

As you know, we have experienced various problems over the years stemming from minors occupying rooms at our property. One incident that I was directly involved with stands out.

One evening as I was making my Manager on Duty rounds, I noticed a trail of popcorn leading from the spa room located on the first floor up to room 248 on the second floor. Upon entering the spa, I discovered a young girl of approximately 13 years of age in the spa. This young girl appeared to be very intoxicated. I then proceeded to room 248 where I found approximately 40 minor boys and girls having a party. The bathtub was full of ice and beer. Another minor was found holding one of our secured side entrance doors open so that other minors could enter the building and join the party. Rather than involve the police, I chose to spend the next several hours contacting parents to come pick up their intoxicated minor children.

We do check identification cards on individuals checking into our hotel, and we do not rent rooms to minors under 18 years of age. However, problems, such as the one I have described, occur when parents rent a room at a hotel for their minor child. Parents do this primarily around prom time so the kids have a place to party other than their homes. This leads to damaged hotel rooms, children partying and drinking alcoholic beverages due to the lack of adult supervision, and inconveniences to many other paying guests in the hotel. In addition to this, many of these children could end up harming themselves, their friends, or other people by driving under the influence of alcohol or by simply consuming too much alcohol.

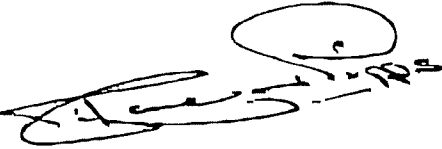
This is a problem that has plagued the hotel industry for a number of years. It is time for legislative measures to protect hotels from having to deal with this problem and to give us the rights to take the necessary actions to quickly solve these problems when they do arrive.

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Attachment 2*



## MEMORANDUM

TO: Richard Merkel

FROM: Michael J. Phipps 

DATE: March 11, 1997

Mr. Merkel, this is an example of problems we incur at the Wichita Airport Hilton with regard to minors staying in the hotel while adults are making the reservations for them. The following is an actual report written by James Buettgenbach of our Security Department on the night of Saturday, March 1, 1997.

*Received a call to room 212 around 11pm. I contacted the guest who told me she could hear some fighting and was scared for the female's safety. I could hear some arguing coming from the room below them between a male and a female. Officer Jones and I went to room 112 where we could hear arguing from outside in the hallway. We were also told by Jeff McBratney, Night Audit, over the radio that he had received a complaint about room 112. Jeff joined us and we knocked on the door and when the door was answered, there were two males (18 years old) and two females (18 years old) inside. A female said she and her boyfriend had had an argument but everything was alright now and they would be quiet. Officer Jones said if there was any more noise, they would have to leave. They all agreed to quiet down, so we left. We saw several bottles of beer in the room.*

*Later at approximately 12:25 a.m., we received another noise complaint about room 112 so Jeff, Officer Jones and I contacted them and told them they would have to leave. The television was on and they had been watching it. We went outside the room allowing them to get dressed. Later one of the males came down demanding a refund and his request was denied. He left very angry, cussing at us and threatening to sue everyone and everything. They all left the room with all of them cussing at us. I went into the room with Officer Jones to check for damage, and found the cable outlet box pulled from the wall and the cable pulled from the wall attachment. We found two Dallas Cowboy jackets which we took due to the damage. The two girls later returned and demanded their jackets, but were only given a checkbook that was also found in the room belonging to one of the males and some keys. They left and called 911. Later, two officers came and we returned their jackets. The woman who rented the room was called at home and agreed to pay for the damages. Police arrested two of the kids on warrants only.*

I am Captain Tim Lynch of the Overland Park, Kansas Police Department appearing before you today in support of Senate Bill No. 166, an act concerning lodging establishments and relating to the rights and duties of innkeepers and guests.

Several occasions each year give rise to an ongoing and repeated ritual facing innkeepers and law enforcement throughout the state. This ritual is the renting of hotel and motel rooms by juveniles and parents of juveniles whose intent is in securing a location for the purpose of conducting what are often unsupervised gatherings of larger groups of juveniles. Among the occasions in which this increase is significant are New Year's Eve, spring proms and May graduations.

These gatherings frequently and in most cases, involve the distribution and consumption of alcohol and/or other controlled substances. In addition to the negative physical impact such substances may have on attendees to such events, these gatherings also often result in assaults, batteries, criminal damage to property, thefts and thefts of services.

The result is a disruption of current and possibly future business of establishments as a result of negative public relations generated by these types of events. These events generally require the presence of two or more law enforcement officers to bring resolution. Seldom are these types of calls handled in less than an hour. Obviously, when officers are handling these types of calls they are not able to handle other emergency calls for service, preventive patrol or other assigned duties.

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Attachment 3

A counter ritual our department has employed each spring for more than the past ten (10) years, is informing and reminding hotel and motel management of this annual occurrence.

Encouragement has been to be proactive in establishing appropriate awareness and guidelines in the renting of rooms to persons whose intent is to abuse the facilities, the staff and other patrons.

Although many responsible groups have come forward to address this issue by providing non alcohol alternatives, and they should be congratulated and encouraged, there are still a significant number of parents and juveniles who believe that in exchange for the fees of room rental, they are able to check their responsibilities of common courtesy, appropriate behavior and law-abiding actions at the front desk when they pick up their room key.

This bill will provide innkeepers the ability to set forth clear guidelines and expectations for guest behavior and to encourage responsible and supervised juvenile events within their respective facilities. The more often this type of environment exists, the more time law enforcement will have to devote to other demands for service.

I encourage your favorable consideration of this legislation.  
Thank you.



# The Eisenhower Foundation

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Eisenhower Foundation:

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## EISENHOWER CENTER - FOUNDATION FACTS

- 1946 -- Newly formed Eisenhower Foundation receives the Eisenhower Family home from the family.
- 1947 -- Family home opens to public  
Foundation begins fund drive for museum
- 1954 -- Museum opens. Home and Museum dedicated as Eisenhower Center.
- President Eisenhower signs the "Presidential Libraries Act," and designates Abilene as the location for his library.
- 1955 -- Governor of Kansas appoints the Kansas Presidential Library Commission to direct project to build the presidential library. State allocates \$250,000 to the project. Funding campaign begins (Commission and Foundation).
- 1962 -- Library building dedicated and opened
- 1966 -- Eisenhower Center (Library, family home, original and new additions to museum, grounds) transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration for operation.

## TOTAL COSTS

Funded by State of Kansas and private funds (includes cost of original Foundation museum)  
\$3.2 million

Eisenhower Statue (private funds), \$300,000

Presidential Libraries receive no budgeted federal funds for programs, exhibits, special events, publications, travel grants, and promotion. The Eisenhower Foundation supports these programs.

The Foundation has provided nearly \$500,000 for the above programs since 1966, the majority of those funds in the last ten years.

Federal funds -- new Visitors Center (1975), museum additions (1971, 1975), total \$1.5 million. Since 1962, federal expenditures at the Eisenhower Center are approximately \$35 million, with the current federal operating budget at \$2.2 million.

#### ATTENDANCE

From 1962 through 1996, over 7.4 million persons have visited the Center. In the last ten years nearly 1.2 million (not counting researchers) have visited the Center. However, in the past six years, overall average attendance has declined because of lack of new offerings.

Attendance is world-wide. Kansas adult visitors number about 30 percent, out-of-state 65 percent, and foreign 5 percent. (Does not include Kansas school bus tours).

Example: The May 1994 D-Day commemoration attracted visitors from 37 states and 9 foreign countries, with media coverage from 5 foreign countries and throughout the U.S.

In 1993, a Midwest Living magazine poll rated the Eisenhower Center as the "most memorable" place to visit in Kansas, and in 1992 a Topeka "Capitol-Journal" poll rated the Eisenhower Center the "Best Kansas Tourist Attraction." (Polls considered overall value, not attendance numbers).

#### CONTINUING PROGRAM

Reliance on the Eisenhower Foundation and the Friends of the Eisenhower Foundation for even more funding support because of additional federal down-sizing, and to enhance the quality of the presentations at the Eisenhower Center to continue visitation growth, will require new efforts on the Foundation's part to assure that the Eisenhower Center remains a pre-eminent factor in Kansas tourism and education.

Other presidential libraries must also search for additional assistance. In 1995, the Missouri legislature appropriated \$1 million to the Truman Institute (foundation). Future presidential libraries, beginning with the Bush Library, must not only raise funds to construct the facility, but also provide an endowment fund for repair and maintenance, as well as program and exhibit funds.

The Foundation is beginning a major funding campaign for museum renovations. Total cost is estimated at \$3 million. This will be the first major fund campaign since the initial funding of the construction in the 1960s.





# The Eisenhower Foundation

*Trustees of the  
Eisenhower Foundation:*

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## Funds for Construction of Facility by Foundation

Complex including original Museum and Library (@\$3,000,000) and Place of Meditation (@\$200,000). This \$3.2 million includes a \$250,000 State of Kansas Grant to the Foundation. \$3.2 million

Statue (private funds) \$ .3 million

Museum extension in 1971 and new Visitors Center in 1975 (government funds) \$1.5 million

\$5.0 million

## General Foundation Funding Support for Programs

1966 Number of Programs Foundation Funding	1	none
1967 Number of Programs Foundation Funding	none	none
1968 Number of Programs Foundation Funding (microfilm)	1	5,000
1969 Number of Programs Foundation Funding (two years)	2	10,000
1970 Number of Programs Foundation Funding (did assist)	3	unknown
1971 Number of Programs Foundation Funding	4	none
1972 Number of Programs Foundation Funding	2	2,000
1973 Number of Programs Foundation Funding NOTE: Included travel solicitation\oral history for 3 years	4	12,066
1974 Number of Programs Foundation Funding	3	1,500

1975	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	3	2,500
1976	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	3	1,500
1977	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	2	2,000
1978	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	2	6,500

NOTE: Each year from 1979 on, approximately \$4,500 for travel grants sent to Eisenhower World Affairs Institute for administration of the grants. Amount not shown in individual year totals.

1979	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	3	4,500
1980	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	2	5,800
1981	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	4	12,000
1982	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	4	12,000
1983	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	3	14,500

NOTE: From 1984 to 1989, \$5,000 annually was budgeted for the Eisenhower Centennial. Total amount is shown at \$29,000 in 1989.

1984	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	5	9,300
1985	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	3	11,000
1986	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	4	14,500
1987	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	2	6,000
1988	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	2	9,700
1989	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	4	11,600

1990	Number of Programs (Centennial, year long state-wide commemoration)	77	
	Foundation Funding		29,000
1991	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	35	17,500
1992	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	26	28,600
1993	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	19	20,500
1994	Number of Programs NOTE: D-Day commemoration included new permanent exhibit, publication of new book, programs Foundation Funding	24	90,500
1995 (Estimated)	Number of Programs Foundation Funding	12	10,000
Total program support detailed above			350,066
Total cost of facility supported by Foundation, including original museum			3,200,000
Total cost of travel grants at \$4,500 per year since 1979 (15 years)			67,500
Since 1976, Foundation prints newsletter directly. Prior to 1976, costs included in above totals. Average \$3,000 per year. Total newsletter support			57,000
Grand Total Foundation Support (Approximate) since 1962			3,674,566