

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Pete Brungardt at 10:30 a.m. on January 20, 2004 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Russell Mills, Legislative Research
Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research
Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes' Office
John Beverlin, Committee Secretary

Others attending:

See Attached List.

Chairperson Brungardt called the meeting to order and welcomed Russell Mills.

Mr. Mills reviewed for the committee the Kansas Liquor Control Act (Attachment 1).

Chairperson Brungardt reminded the committee **SB 305, Liquor control act and cereal malt beverage laws; uniformity, Sunday sales** would be introduced later in the week, and hearings on the bill will be scheduled for the following week. The Chairperson asked the committee for questions.

Senator Barnett referred to page two of the attachment, and the paragraph concerning the intent of the Liquor Control Act that was passed in 1947. He wanted to know why the Department of ABC had not suspended the licenses of those retailers who sold liquor, if the act was passed with the intent that the state would regulate those retailers.

Mr. Mills deferred the question to Tom Groneman of the Department of ABC.

Tom Groneman stated that it was the intent of the ABC to suspend the licenses from those retailers, but there was a restraining order filed in Wyandotte County. He further stated that Terry Diel entered into an agreement not to take actions until after a ruling from the district court.

Senator Barnett asked if the licenses could have been suspended at the time.

Mr. Groneman answered that it was the intent of the department, but the restraining order from the district court precluded that from happening.

Senator Barnett asked whether there had been consideration for dram-shop legislation during the interim Judiciary Committee meetings.

Senator Vratil answered no.

Senator Barnett asked whether pre-emption in a bill was necessary to achieve uniformity.

Theresa Kiernan answered no.

Senator Barnett stated that pre-emption was not necessary.

Ms. Kiernan explained that it was possible to obtain uniformity without pre-emption.

Senator Barnett asked where the new bill stood with regards to holiday sales.

Ms. Kiernan stated that the bill authorizes the Sunday sales, but that there are still holidays in which sales are not authorized.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE at 10:30 a.m. on January 20, 2004 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

Senator Barnett wanted to know about the current Sunday law pertaining to 3.2 taverns.

Ms. Kiernan answered that there were certain food requirements. She stated that the sale of food had to account for no less than 30 percent of sales, and the tavern had to be authorized by the city or county.

Senator Barnett asked, if the Sunday law for 3.2 taverns was not addressed in the bill, would the bill be left open for uniformity questions in the future.

Ms. Kiernan answered that she did not believe that would be the case. She explained that the cereal malt beverage laws were currently uniform.

Chairperson Brungardt welcomed Dennis Hodgins.

Mr. Hodgins provided an overview of the National Council of Legislators from Gaming States and its Las Vegas meeting (Attachment 2).

Chairperson Brungardt asked the committee for questions.

Senator O' Connor asked whether many individuals with gambling problems registered.

Mr. Hodgins answered that he was not sure. He stated that he believed the program was fairly new.

Senator Betts asked Mr. Hodgins where he found the statistic that stated that one to three percent of gamblers were problem gamblers.

Mr. Hodgins answered that he was not sure.

Chairperson Brungardt stated that the statistic was used by several speakers at the conference meeting.

Senator Betts stated that he grew up in Las Vegas and witnessed more than three percent problem gamblers. He stated the numbers should be closer to five to ten percent.

Mr. Hodgins stated that it depended on the definition of what is considered addicted to gambling.

Senator Barnett asked whether there was a long-term study to determine the number of individuals who would become addicted to gambling as gambling became more prevalent in the area.

Mr. Hodgins answered that he believed there was a record he could find for Senator Barnett.

Chairperson Brungardt stated that there were several studies.

Senator Barnett asked whether he could see a study created by an objective individual.

Senator Betts wanted to know how many individuals with gambling problems ended up committing suicide.

Mr. Hodgins answered that there was information, but he did not have the stat available for him currently.

Senator Barnett asked whether there were any objective studies about the long-term overall economic impact of gambling on a state.

Mr. Hodgins answered that it depended on what side looked at or produced the study. Whether it was created by an opponent or proponent to gambling.

Senator Barnett stated that there is not an objective study.

Chairperson Brungardt explained that the study depends on the context of the situation. Each state attempts to accomplish something different and each is set within a different context and experiencing a different

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE at 10:30 a.m. on January 20, 2004 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

situation.

Senator Barnett asked whether there was a model that could be applied to Kansas.

Chairperson Brungardt answered that each state was different.

Mr. Hodgins explained that there were many variables that make Kansas unique. He provided the example of Missouri gambling located across the river from Kansas.

Senator Clark stated that of the examples from states provided in the testimony, hardly any of them were member states of NCLGS. He asked why Kansas is a member of the group, and why some states choose not to be a member of the group.

Mr. Hodgins explained that he was not sure. He stated that there were several states that have gaming, but are not a member of NCLGS. He also stated that a number of states who are not members attended the conference.

Senator Clark asked whether it was known if there was a decline or increase in bingo revenue.

Mr. Hodgins deferred the question to Russell Mills.

Mr. Mills stated that he believes bingo revenue had decreased over the last decade.

Senator Lyon asked whether the issue of casino ownership, whether private or state owned, had been an issue of discussion at the conference.

Mr. Hodgins stated that state owned and operated had not been an issue of discussion. He explained that Kansas was unique in that situation.

Senator Vratil asked whether there were any states other than Kansas whose constitution requires casinos to be state owned and operated.

Mr. Hodgins answered that there were none of which he knew.

Chairperson Brungardt asked the committee for questions. None were asked.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m. The next meeting is scheduled for January 21, 2004, at 10:30 a.m. in room 231-N.

Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee

Date: Jan. 20, 2004

Name:

Representing:

Ron Seeber

Hein Law Firm

Allison Gilstrap

Don Denney

Unified Govt. Wyo Co

Quinn Campbell

Intern

John Peterson

Ks Governmental Consulting

Kelly Peak

SRS

Robin Tennison

Ruffin Companies

Pete Bodyk

ABC

Danielle Hae

Johnson County

Erik Sartorius

City of Overland Park

Neal Whitaker

KS Beer Wholesalers Assn

Steve Johnson

Kansas Gas Service

Whitney Damron

KS Gas Service

Michelle Peterson

Kansas Governmental Consulting

Steen Thompson

Stand Up For KS

Ron Hein

Hein Law Firm

Stuart Little

Woodlands

Special Committee on Judiciary

REVIEWED BY RUSSELL MILLS

REVIEW OF KANSAS LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends that the Liquor Control Act and the Cereal Malt Beverage Act be amended to make the acts uniformly applicable to all cities and counties including preemption provisions. The Committee recommends legislation to allow local-option Sunday sales of liquor and cereal malt beverages. The Committee recommends that the Legislature continue to study the issues of hours of operation for the sale of alcoholic beverages, age limits for employees, and eliminating the distinction between cereal malt beverage and "strong" beer. The Committee recommends the repeal of existing statutes relating to advertising of liquor and the minimum mark-up, as these statutes are unenforceable. Finally, the Committee recommends legislation to allow the purchase of out-of-state wine by private citizens.

Proposed Legislation: The Committee recommends one bill on this topic.

BACKGROUND

The Legislative Coordinating Council charged the Special Committee on Judiciary to conduct a :

"Review of the Liquor Control Act and the Cereal Malt Beverage Law and the need for uniformity in these laws. This review would examine the recent Wyandotte County District Court ruling that the Kansas Liquor Control Act was non-uniform, permitting a number of cities to charter out of the Sunday sales and holiday sales prohibitions in the Act."

Original 2003 SB 2 was a bill by the Confirmation Oversight Committee which dealt with terms of certain board members. The House Federal and State Affairs Committee amended the bill by substituting a new bill. The substitute bill was amended on the House floor and is currently in conference committee.

The substitute bill would attempt to make the Kansas Liquor Control Act uniformly applicable to all cities and counties, which would prevent them from using their home

rule powers to opt out of the provisions of the Act. The provisions that are made uniform fall into three categories:

- **Limitations on licensing of liquor retailers.** Current law prohibits licensing of retailers in cities where the voters voted against the repeal of prohibition unless the voters of the city subsequently vote to allow licensing of retailers within the city. This creates nonuniformity in the act. The substitute bill would authorize licensing of retailers in any city unless, within 60 days after the effective date of the bill, the governing body adopts an ordinance prohibiting the licensing or unless the voters petition and vote to prohibit the licensing. (See sections 1-3, pages 1-5.)
- **Limitations on location of retail liquor stores and other licensed premises.** In regard to restrictions on location of licensed premises, current law distinguishes between cities which have zoning or building ordinances and those which do not. The substitute bill would eliminate the distinctions. (See section 4, page 5.)

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm

Date: JANUARY 20, 2004

Attachment: #

1

- **Restrictions on places of consumption of alcoholic liquor.** Current law contains several provisions which allow consumption of alcoholic liquor on certain premises located in certain cities. In the substitute bill, those provisions are broadened to include those premises in any city. [See section 7, pages 6 - 9.]

The House Committee of the Whole amended the substitute bill by adding the following provisions:

- **Sunday sales of alcoholic liquor and cereal malt beverage.** One amendment would permit Sunday sales of alcoholic liquor and cereal malt beverage in any county upon a petition and vote of the people of the county or upon adoption of a resolution by the county commission, subject to protest petition and an election. [See sections 5, 6 & 7, pages 5 - 6 & 9 - 10.]
- **Purchase and shipment of out-of-state wine.** Another amendment would allow Kansas residents to purchase wine from other states and have it shipped to Kansas. [See section 9, pages 10 - 11.]

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Committee received testimony from the Office of the Kansas Attorney General; the League of Kansas Municipalities; the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas; the Kansas Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control; the Kansas Wine and Spirits Wholesalers Association; the Kansas Beer Wholesalers Association; the Kansas Association of Beverage Retailers; the Kansas Licensed Beverage Association; the Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association of Kansas; the Kansas Food Dealers Association and Retail Grocery Association; and representatives of convenience stores and retail liquor stores. Committee staff reviewed the major provisions of the Liquor Control Act and the Cereal Malt Beverage (CMB) Law. Staff also

reviewed the history of the major changes in the Kansas liquor laws and the home rule powers of cities and counties in Kansas.

Staff reviewed the Wyandotte County District Court decision in *State of Kansas v. The Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas*, in which the city argued that the Liquor Control Act was not uniformly applicable to all cities and, therefore, any or all portions of the law are subject to charter ordinance. The district court ruled that, since the Act was not uniform in regard to cities, then cities had the authority under the constitutional Home Rule Amendment to charter out from the statutory ban on Sunday sales of liquor. Since the close of the 2003 Session, a number of cities and one county have voted to allow Sunday and holiday sales of liquor.

A Deputy Attorney General informed the Committee that oral arguments before the Kansas Supreme Court are scheduled for December, 2003, and that the Court's ruling could come down in the Spring of 2004.

A representative of the Kansas Wine and Spirits Wholesalers Association stated that the Liquor Control Act was passed in 1947 with the intent that the state regulate the manufacture and distribution of alcoholic beverages in the state, and that the Legislature intended that the state, not the cities, would regulate and license those who sell liquor.

A representative of the League of Kansas Municipalities stated that the League does not have an opinion on Sunday sales, but does support the home rule powers of cities.

The Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control reviewed the pertinent Kansas laws, as well as a list of potential issues that could arise if cities continue to use home rule powers with regard to the liquor laws.

A representative of the Kansas Beer Wholesalers Association reviewed past legis-

lative efforts to recodify the Kansas liquor laws, none of which were successful. The issue of 3.2 percent beer and "strong" beer also was reviewed. The representative also expressed opposition to dram shop legislation.

A representative of the Kansas Association of Beverage Retailers stated that the Association supports Sunday sales and that the issue at hand is whether the state is going to retain control of the regulation of alcohol in Kansas. Various regulations which apply to liquor store retailers were discussed.

A representative of the Kansas Licensed Beverage Association testified in support of efforts to make the liquor laws uniform, such as contained in 2003 House Sub. for SB 2.

A representative of the Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association of Kansas expressed concern about convenience stores along the state's eastern border not being competitive because they cannot sell beer on Sundays.

A representative of convenience stores supported Sunday sales as long as it was applied equally to convenience stores and retail liquor stores.

A representative of the Kansas Food Dealers Association and Retail Grocery Association stated that the Legislature should do what is right for the public and in the public's interest.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The consensus of Committee members was that state law regarding alcoholic liquor and cereal malt beverages should be uniformly applicable to all cities and counties. The changes the Committee is recommending regarding uniformity are intended for further clarification and are not to be construed as a reflection that the Committee believes the

current liquor laws are non-uniform in regard to their applications to cities.

Staff was instructed to draft legislation to allow local-option Sunday sales of liquor and cereal malt beverages and to add Sunday sales of cereal malt beverage in convenience/grocery stores. The Committee also included a recommendation for a pre-emption section in the recommended bill which would prohibit local units of government from loosening or tightening state-authorized regulation of alcoholic beverages.

While the Committee discussed holiday sales, single-strength beer, and eliminating the category of cereal malt beverages, it did not reach a consensus and, therefore, does not make any recommendations on those issues.

The Committee discussed restricting credit card sales, abolishing age restrictions for persons who sell alcoholic beverages, altering the prohibition regarding consumption of alcoholic liquor and cereal malt beverages. The Committee does not make any recommendations in these areas.

The Committee discussed hours of operation for those that sell cereal malt beverages and alcoholic liquor, and concludes that there is little rationality in the currently-allowed operating hours. The Committee recommends that the Legislature conduct further hearings on the issue of hours of operation for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The Committee notes that a majority of its members did not support any changes in the current law regarding cereal malt beverages and strong beer; but the consensus of the Committee is that the issue of eliminating the distinction between cereal malt beverage and strong beer should be further studied, along with what impact a change in the law would have on existing businesses currently established under the different state laws

governing each type of beer sales and how changing the distinction would affect those businesses.

The Committee recommends repealing the statutes relating to advertising, since there is an Attorney General's opinion that these laws are unenforceable. The Committee also recommends repealing the minimum mark-up statute, because those provisions are not being used, nor are they being enforced.

The Committee recommends the inclusion of a provision allowing persons to purchase out-of-state wine and have it shipped to Kansas.

The Committee discussed the issue of allowing all 3.2 beer taverns to be open on Sundays. The Committee received no testimony from either proponents or opponents on this issue and, therefore, recommends that the existing law remain in place.

January 20, 2004

To: Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee
From: Dennis Hodgins, Principal Analyst
Re: National Council of Legislators from Gaming States

NCLGS: BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

NCLGS is the only organization of state lawmakers which meets on a regular basis to discuss issues in regard to gaming. Members of NCLGS chair or are members of committees responsible for the regulation of gaming in their state legislative houses. NCLGS does not promote or oppose gaming but is primarily concerned with the proper regulation of the industry.

NCLGS is a proactive participant in educating legislators on gaming issues, in the development of public policy related to state-authorized gaming, and, where consensus exists, in representing the states before Congress and the executive branch of the federal government on states' rights issues relating to gaming.

NCLGS is structured to include committees on bingo and non-profit gaming; casino, ship and video gaming; lotteries; parimutuels; and state-federal relations, with subcommittees on Native American issues, telephone and internet wagering, and gambling on the navigable waters.

NCLGS meetings provide information on cutting edge gaming issues that legislators need to know. NCLGS programs include balanced panel presentations which offer opposing views.

Legislators, regulators, other public officials and gaming industry representatives from 44 states, as well as Washington, D.C. and Canada, have participated in NCLGS meetings.

Participating state legislators have heard from different sides on such issues as:

- bingo and charitable gaming,
- riverboat gaming,
- casino gaming,
- lottery advertising and unclaimed lottery prize money,
- multi-state lotteries,
- lottery assignment companies,
- sports betting,
- parimutuel interstate wagering,
- the future of parimutuels and related industries,
- cruises to nowhere,
- the renewal of state-Indian compacts,
- internet and telephone account wagering, and
- the impact of problem gambling on individuals, families, and society.

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm

Date: JANUARY 20, 2004

Attachment: # 2

Through NCLGS, state legislators have initiated several projects which could be helpful to individual states. Projects currently underway include

- development of a charitable gaming model act, which could be adapted for use in states which are reviewing their charitable gaming statutes or considering charitable gaming for the first time;
- a study of what state lotteries do with millions in unclaimed prize money, and whether returning such funds to lottery prize pools increases lottery sales;
- development of a model interstate riverboat gaming compact; and
- development of a model state-Indian compact for consideration by states and Indian tribes whose compacts are up for renewal, as well as by those states considering such a compact.

In addition, NCLGS is about to announce the formation of a commission to examine the impact of gaming and gaming regulation. The study will produce an objective, impartial, and thoroughly documented report. It will consider the social and economic impact of gaming, and the role of state and local governments and their citizens in making public policy in regard to gaming.

States That are NCLGS Members

Alabama
California
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Kansas
Michigan
Missouri
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Texas

Legislators representing Kansas

Senator Lana Oleen
Senator Peter Brungardt
Representative Bill Mason

Issues Discussed by NCLGS in Its 2003 and 2004 Meetings

Charitable Gaming in Relation to State Budget Cuts

A representative of the National Association of Fund-raising Ticket Manufacturers (NAFTM) told NCLGS members that funding for charities had significantly decreased in the last ten years including revenues from charity gaming. The representative noted that there is no "bottomless pit" of gaming dollars and that charitable gaming had suffered from increased competition from casinos and other forms of gaming. State budget gaps were driving state authorized gaming at the expense of charitable gaming, and as an alternative to increased taxes. Twenty-seven states introduced bills to expand gaming which is predicted to reduce revenue for bingo and charitable gaming.

Examples include Louisiana which authorized casino gambling in the early 1990s which resulted in charitable gaming decline of 65 percent; Nebraska declined 37 percent; Texas 43 percent.

Update on Casino Legislation

Harrah's, representing the casino industry, updated NCLGS concerning the impact of tax rates on casinos.

Illinois had imposed a 50 percent tax rate on gross casino revenues over \$100 million with a tax topping at 70 percent after revenue reached \$250 million had resulted in reduced casino employment, less marketing, deferred capital investment and cutback in operating hours.

The **Indiana** Legislature had authorized dockside gaming which meant the casino river boats no longer had to cruise. The representative stated the hotel tax had been raised to six percent.

Nebraska was considering gaming expansion legislation which would allow casinos and slot machines at tracks.

Rhode Island had completed a study favoring resort destination casinos and would be before the Senate in 2004 for consideration.

The **Pennsylvania** Legislature was working out a compromise on gaming expansion between the House and Senate.

The **Maryland** Senate had approved slots at tracks, but it had not been approved by the House.

Massachusetts established a study commission to study the impact of expanded gaming for the 2004 session.

Nevada had increased its tax on gaming .05 percent, a 10 percent live entertainment tax, and a 33 percent fee on slot licenses.

Multi-State Lotteries

It was reported to the Council that Texas had joined the Mega Millions lotteries and California may be joining in the future. Currently, there are 11 members. North Dakota had recently applied to join the Powerball group of which Kansas is a member. An international lottery games was proposed, which would include Australia, Europe, Mexico, and the Canadian Provinces.

It was noted that lotteries were more successful when proceeds were directed at specific purposes such as education rather than general funds. It was said that Georgia's legislators attributed the state's referendum authorizing the a lottery to the idea that the proceeds would go to scholarships for higher education. Kansas lottery proceeds go to economic development, prison construction, and juvenile offender facilities.

New Hampshire's constitution had been amended to dedicated all lottery revenues to education. One problem created by that decision was that all other appropriations for education were eliminated and the lottery did not produce enough money to fund the increase obligation to the state for education.

The Reverend Tom Grey, a gambling opponent, said lotteries were not a panacea to resolving state's financial problems. He said several states had budget problems in 2003, but none had passed lottery legislation.

It was reported that Missouri has had its lottery advertising budget cut because it does not believe decreasing advertising will have a significant effect on lottery revenue. Minnesota and Maryland lotteries have been instructed to cut budgets, whereas, the Massachusetts Legislature has authorized the lottery to advertise for the first time in eight years.

New Lottery Products

Iowa has introduced credit card size electronic lottery tickets where 20 games can be programmed into one card. The cost per card is \$20. Montana has introduced on-line tickets. New Hampshire has introduced "Heads or Tails" lottery tickets where a player can match heads or tails to the numbers and double the prize.

Minnesota has introduced a milk cap souvenir lottery where game participants can collect milk caps when they purchase a lottery ticket.

Wisconsin have introduced pull tabs which have coupons on the reverse side from various companies.

Parimutuels

Implementation of Slots and VLTs at Parimutuel Tracks

It was reported that Delaware, New Mexico, and Iowa have slots and VLTs at Parimutuel Tracks, and some of the money goes back to the track as purse supplements (10-15 percent for purses and 35-50 percent for tracks). Pennsylvania, Maryland, Maine, Kentucky, and Florida are considering legislation. Kansas probably will consider legislation in the 2004 Session.

Racing Medication and Testing Consortium

A 21-member Racing Medication and Testing Consortium representing the National Thoroughbred Racing Association (NTRA) reported to the Council that it met to identify steps it could take toward uniform medication and post-race standards that could be implemented in the 50 states. The Consortium represented tracks, veterinarians, jockeys, regulators, horsemen, owners, and breed registries for standardbreds, quarterhorses, and thoroughbreds.

Standardbred Issues

A report from the Delaware standardbred industry said the introduction of racinos in Delaware was a huge success with parimutuels the third largest source of revenue for Delaware providing \$200 million per year or nine percent of the state's budget. Racinos had saved the tracks, saved jobs, created a large number of jobs, and has saved a way of life for horsemen and their families. Racinos has led to a threefold increase in the number of racing days and a 30 fold increase in the total purse. In addition, preserving racing in the community has led to significant contributions to agriculture.

Smoking Bans

It was reported states that have introduced legislation banning smoking at the parimutuel tracks have hurt the parimutuel wagering industry. There also has been a decline in revenue since the no smoking ban has been implemented in New York. Florida no smoking ban exempted out bingo and charitable organizations.

International Parimutuel Wagering

It was reported that \$100 billion was wagered on horse racing internationally and that it was the biggest sports industry in the world. Domestically, the parimutuel industry supports a \$34 billion agribusiness.

Internet Gaming

Congress has unsuccessfully addressed federal legislation greatly restricting or prohibiting Internet gaming. At issue is whether the 1961 federal Wire Act prohibits Internet gambling. It was reported that the US Justice Department believes that it does and, as a result, a state's regulation governing Internet gaming cannot move ahead until the federal government resolves the issue. The parimutuel industry is exempted from the Wire Act by the 1978 Interstate Horseracing Act as it was amended in 2000. Problems associated with Internet gaming are that it would not be subject to the same taxes as the parimutuel and lottery industry and that unregulated Internet gaming offers no protection to consumers who may never get paid for their winnings.

Federal legislation is being considered which would prohibit the use of financial instruments such as credit cards in illegal Internet gaming, so that any debt incurred by Internet gaming would not be recoverable by the credit card company.

It was reported that one billion dollars was wagered through Internet wagering in the Caribbean.

Compulsive Gambling Issues

The Council looked at the problem associated with compulsive gambling. It is estimated that there are 1-3 percent problem gamblers in society. A representative from the Office of the Problem Gambling Council in Arizona said that compacts should have a self exclusionary clause in them where people can ban themselves from casinos and casinos can enforce those clauses. A casino may exclude persons from its casinos when the person is registered, or a person can register with the gaming commission and can be excluded at all casinos in the state. Harrah's and Caesar's Palace have a exclusion clause at all its casinos. Oregon has a Problem Gambling Treatment Step Care Program Service Plan to treat compulsive gamblers.

Checklist of Gaming Compacts

NCLGS at its meetings is actively working on a checklist lawmakers should take into account when negotiating gaming compacts with American Indian tribes, (for example, revenue sharing). Currently, 217 tribes are running 342 gaming operations in 28 states.

Arguments For and Against Gaming

Extensive arguments were heard by NCLGS promoting and opposing gaming at the state level. The Council does not support nor oppose gaming, but creates a forum for both sides to express their concerns. Many of these arguments will be heard in the Kansas Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee in the 2004 Session.