

local people were concerned very well. Number two, changes in the licensing of the governmental subdivision lottery operator and the manufacturer-distributor of lottery equipment and supplies from annual to biannual, the license fee for which stays the same, but it is assessed over the biennium instead. Three, it requires the approval of lottery equipment and supplies by the Department of Revenue prior to the marketing of the products in this state and allows the department to charge for the examination of proposed equipment to be used in the conduct of a lottery. Four, it establishes \$100 as the maximum individual purchase price of a lottery ticket. Five, it increases the allowable expense limitation for local lotteries from 10 to 15 percent of gross proceeds. We felt there was a need for this which was brought to us very clearly by the folks that visited with us at the hearing. Six, it exempts unclaimed lottery prizes from the provisions of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. Seven, it allows the State Tax Commissioner to employ investigators and inspectors with deputy state sheriff status to enforce the state's charitable gaming statutes. Eight, it keeps the local lottery tax at the current 2 percent of gross proceeds. Nine, it allows local lotteries operating on January, the 1st, of 1989, and which operate more than one scheme of lottery and which operate lotteries not allowed under LB 767, to continue their operations until January, the 1st, of 1991 when those contracts will run out. Ten, it allows organizations under the 501(c)(5) IRS status to conduct bingo games and organizations under the IRS 501(c)(10) to conduct bingo games and to sell pickle cards. You remember that last year when we were dealing with this issue on the floor, we did remove a number of the 501(c) groups. These two, it was also demonstrated to us, needed to be reinstated because of the charitable kinds of the things that they are doing in the communities. Eleven, it increases the payout on pickle card units from the current 75 percent to 80 percent of the gross proceeds. Twelve, it eliminates the two check requirement between operators selling pickle cards and the charities, which turned out to be very much of a handicap to both parties. Thirteen, it lowers the pickle tax from 20 percent to 13 percent of the definite profit. Fourteen, it increases the pickle operator commission from 28 to 30 percent, and we already discussed this a little bit earlier. Fifteen, it increases pickle card expense limitation from 4 percent to 6 percent, allowing for 4 percent for the sales agent, and 2 percent for other expenses. Sixteen, it allows a definite prize for buying the last punch on a pickle card punchboard to make that more