

**CA Authority of Racing Fairs Legislative Report - Last 10 Days
2/2/2018**

[AB 337](#)**(Mathis R) Tribal gaming.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/7/2017**Status:** 1/19/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/7/2017)**Location:** 1/19/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization Position

CARF Watch

[AB 338](#)**(Mathis R) Tribal gaming.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/7/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/7/2017**Status:** 1/19/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/7/2017)**Location:** 1/19/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law establishes the Indian Gaming Revenue Sharing Trust Fund within the State Treasury for the receipt and deposit of moneys received by the state from Indian tribes pursuant to the terms of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of making distributions to eligible recipient Indian tribes. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Organization Position

CARF Watch

[AB 1096](#)**(Gray D) Horse racing: minisatellite wagering facilities.****Current Text:** Amended: 6/27/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2017**Last Amend:** 6/27/2017**Status:** 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.**Location:** 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law authorizes the California Horse Racing Board to approve an additional 15 minisatellite wagering sites in each zone under certain conditions, including that no site is within 20 miles of a racetrack, a satellite wagering facility, or a tribal casino that has a satellite wagering facility. Existing law provides that if the proposed facility is within 20 miles of one of the above-referenced satellite facilities, then the consent of each facility within a 20-mile radius must be given before the proposed facility may be approved by the board. Existing law provided that until January 1, 2013, if the proposed minisatellite wagering site is in the northern zone in a fair district where the fair has operated a satellite wagering facility for the previous 5 years, the approval of the fair must be obtained even if the proposed location is more than 20 miles from the existing satellite wagering facility operated by the fair. This bill would delete this obsolete provision.

Organization Position

CARF Watch

[AB 1377](#)**(Levine D) Tribal gaming: gaming establishments.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2017**Status:** 1/19/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 3/13/2017)**Location:** 1/19/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts, and amendments to tribal-state gaming compacts, between the State of California and specified Indian tribes. The federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act generally prohibits gaming from being conducted on lands acquired by the United States Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, except when the Secretary, in consultation with the Indian tribe and appropriate state and local officials, determines that a gaming establishment on newly acquired lands would be in the best interests of the Indian tribe and its members and would not be detrimental to the surrounding community, but only if the Governor of the state in which the gaming activity is to be conducted concurs in the Secretary's determination. This bill would require the Governor, if the Secretary makes a determination that a gaming establishment on newly acquired lands would be in the best interests of the Indian tribe and its members and would not be detrimental to the surrounding community, to notify the Legislature of the Secretary's determination, and would prohibit the Governor from concurring in that determination without the prior approval, by concurrent resolution, of the Legislature.

Organization Position
CARF Watch

[AB 1658](#) ([Frazier D](#)) State agencies: accountability.

Current Text: Amended: 3/21/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 3/21/2017

Status: 1/19/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017)

Location: 1/19/2018-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law establishes within state government eight agencies. Existing law requires each agency to be under the supervision of an executive officer known as the secretary. Existing law requires the secretary of each agency to review the operations and evaluate the performance at appropriate intervals of each department, office, or other unit of that agency, and to seek continually to improve the organization structure, operating policies, and management information systems of each department, office, or other unit. This bill would require the secretary of each agency, by January 1, 2019, and every year thereafter, to review all programs that were created or expanded either by statute or regulation in the previous year that a department, office, or unit of that agency is responsible for administering. The bill would require the secretary to establish metrics to determine the success of that program, and to continuously evaluate the performance of that program. The bill would require the secretary to publish on his or her Internet Web site, and the Internet Web site of the relevant department, office, or unit responsible for administering the program, an accountability report that includes specified information.

Organization Position
CARF Watch

[AB 1677](#) ([Jones-Sawyer D](#)) Gambling: Internet poker.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Status: 2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 1/31/2018-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure of certain individuals and establishments that conduct controlled games, as defined, and for the regulation of these gambling activities by the California Gambling Control Commission. The Department of Justice has related investigatory and enforcement duties under the act. Any violation of these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor, as specified. Existing law, the Horse Racing Law, generally regulates horse racing and vests the administration and enforcement of its provisions in the California Horse Racing Board. This bill, which would be known as the Internet Poker Consumer Protection Act of 2016, would establish a framework to authorize intrastate Internet poker, as specified. The bill would authorize eligible entities to apply for a 7-year license to operate an authorized poker Web site offering the play of authorized Internet poker games to registered players within California, as specified. The bill would require that the license be automatically renewed every 7 years upon application, as specified. The bill would prohibit the offer or play of any gambling game provided over

the Internet that is not an authorized Internet poker game permitted by the state pursuant to these provisions. The bill would provide that it is unlawful for a person to aggregate computers or any other Internet access device in a place of public accommodation within the state, including a club or other association, or a public or other setting, that can accommodate multiple players to simultaneously play an authorized Internet poker game, or to promote, facilitate, or market that activity. The bill would provide that any violation of the Internet Poker Consumer Protection Act of 2016 is punishable as a felony. By creating new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization **Position**
 CARF Watch

AB 1924 (Garcia, Cristina D) Gambling Control Act: persons under 21 years of age.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/24/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/24/2018

Status: 1/25/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 24.

Location: 1/24/2018-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. The act prohibits a person under 21 years of age from being eligible for a work permit in a gambling establishment or from entering the premises of a gambling establishment, except as provided. The act makes it a crime, punishable as a misdemeanor, for a person under 21 years of age to, among other things, be an employee of a licensed gambling establishment where gambling activity or activity directly associated with gambling takes place. This bill would permit a person between 18 and 20 years of age, inclusive, to work in a gambling establishment in job classifications that entail providing services on and off the gaming floor that are not involved in play of any controlled game, as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes.

Organization **Position**
 CARF Watch

AB 1965 (Aguiar-Curry D) Gambling license: period to file application.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/31/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/31/2018

Status: 2/1/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 3.

Location: 1/31/2018-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. Existing law requires a person who is required to hold a state license to obtain the license before engaging in the activity or occupying the position with respect to which the license is required, except as specified. Existing law also requires every person who, by order of the commission, is required to apply for a gambling license or a finding of suitability to file an application within 45 calendar days after receipt of the order. Except as otherwise specified, a willful violation of the Gambling Control Act is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would require the application described above to be filed within 60 calendar days after receipt of an order of the commission.

Organization **Position**
 CARF Watch

AB 1966 (Aguiar-Curry D) Gambling license: period to file application.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/31/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/31/2018

Status: 2/1/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 3.

Location: 1/31/2018-A. PRINT

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. Existing law requires a person who is required to hold a state license to obtain the license before engaging in the activity or occupying the position with respect to which the license is required, except as specified. Existing law also requires every person who, by order of the commission, is required to

apply for a gambling license or a finding of suitability to file an application within 45 calendar days after receipt of the order. Except as otherwise specified, a willful violation of the Gambling Control Act is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would require the application described above to be filed within 90 calendar days after receipt of an order of the commission.

Organization **Position**
 CARF Watch

SB 706 **(Vidak R) Tribal gaming: regulatory costs.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Status: 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization **Position**
 CARF Watch

SB 741 **(Mendoza D) Charitable raffles.**

Current Text: Amended: 6/7/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2017

Last Amend: 6/7/2017

Status: 2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Location: 2/1/2018-S. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to permit private, nonprofit, eligible organizations to conduct raffles as a funding mechanism to support beneficial and charitable works, if, among other conditions, at least 90% of the gross receipts from the raffle go directly to beneficial or charitable purposes in California. The California Constitution further authorizes the Legislature to amend the percentage of gross receipts required to be dedicated to beneficial or charitable purposes by a statute passed by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature. Existing statutory law implements those provisions and requires the Department of Justice to administer and enforce those provisions. This bill would similarly authorize a private, nonprofit organization to conduct a raffle for the purpose of directly supporting specified beneficial or charitable purposes in California, or financially supporting another private, nonprofit, eligible organization, as defined, that performs those purposes if, among other requirements, the raffle is conducted at a fair, exposition, or exhibition conducted by, and with the authorization of, a district agricultural association, a county fair association, a citrus fruit fair association, or the California Exposition and State Fair, 50% of the gross receipts generated from the sale of raffle tickets are used to benefit or provide support for beneficial or charitable purposes, as defined, and the other 50% is paid to the winner. The bill would also require the Department of Justice to administer and enforce these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization **Position**
 CARF Watch

SB 977 **(Galgiani D) Horse racing: charity racing days: nonprofit corporation or trust: distributions to qualified disabled jockeys.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/1/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/1/2018

Status: 2/1/2018-Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.

Location: 2/1/2018-S. RLS.

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law, the Horse Racing Law, requires each licensed racing association to designate a certain number of racing days to be conducted as charity days for the purpose of distributing the net proceeds to beneficiaries through a distributing agent that provides, among other things, at least 30% of the distribution from charity day racing go to charities associated with the horse racing industry. That law also requires that a separate 20% of the distribution be made to a nonprofit corporation or trust, of which the directors or trustees serve without compensation except for reimbursement for reasonable expenses, and for which the nonprofit corporation or trust has as its sole purpose the

accumulation of endowment funds, the income of which is distributed to qualified disabled jockeys. That law requires that when the nonprofit corporation or trust has received distributions in an amount equal to \$2,000,000, the distribution to the nonprofit corporation or trust ceases. This bill would remove the requirement that when the nonprofit corporation or trust has received distributions in an amount equal to \$2,000,000, the distribution to the nonprofit corporation or trust ceases.

Organization	Position
CARF	Watch

Total Measures: 12

Total Tracking Forms: 12