

Senate Committee on Governmental Organization
Informational Hearing
Tribal-State Gaming Compact Between the State of California and La Jolla Band of
Luiseno Indians
August 14, 2018 – 9:30 a.m.
Room 4203, State Capitol

Compact Overview

SUMMARY

The Tribal-State Gaming Compact (hereafter “Compact”) between the State of California and La Jolla Band of Luiseno (hereafter “Tribe”) was executed on August 1, 2018. The Compact authorizes the Tribe to operate a maximum of 2,000 slot machines at no more than three gaming facilities, one of which has a primary purpose other than gaming and operates no more than 100 slot machines.

The Tribe has agreed to pay the State its pro rata share of costs the State incurs for the performance of its duties under the Compact as well as 6.0% of its Net Win from the operation of slot machines in excess of 350 slot machines to be shared with tribes that are not gaming or that otherwise are not substantially benefitting from gaming.

Specifically, from its payments to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund (RSTF) or the Tribal Nation Grant Fund (TNGF), the Tribe may take annual credits of up to 70% for infrastructure improvements that in part benefit County residents, fire, law enforcement, public transit, education, tourism, and other services including investments in renewable energy and conservation projects, as well as, payments to support capital improvements or operating expenses for facilities that provide health care services to tribal members and other members of the local community. In addition, credits may be applied for costs associated with improving the protection of wildlife and habitat, improving roadways, hiking trails, walkways and bike lanes, and other beautification efforts in the local community.

Furthermore, the Compact: (a) provides a regulatory framework that respects the role of the tribal gaming agency as the primary regulator while also ensuring that state gaming regulators fulfill their responsibilities; (b) requires the Tribe to conduct its gaming activities pursuant to an internal control system that implements minimum internal controls that are no less stringent than those in federal regulations; (c) requires the Tribe to adopt a Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance, as specified; and, (d) contains provisions to protect the health and safety of patrons, guests, and employees.

According to the Governor's Office, certain terms of the Compact related to licensing, compliance enforcement, mitigation of off-reservation gaming impacts and protections for patrons and employees are consistent with recent compacts.

The Compact's preamble states that the Tribe has been unable to develop a viable gaming operation that generates sufficient revenue for essential governmental programs and other purposes that benefit its members and the community, and the State and the Tribe share an interest in supporting the Tribe's efforts to eventually transition from a tribe that is eligible for the RSTF and the TNGF, to one that contributes a fair amount to those programs.

Once effective (legislative ratification and federal approval required), this Compact will be in full force and effect for 25 years following the effective date.

EXISTING LAW

Existing law provides, under IGRA, for the negotiation and conclusion of compacts between federally recognized Indian tribes and the state for the purpose of conducting Class III gaming activities on Indian lands within a state as a means of promoting tribal economic development, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal governments. Existing law expressly authorizes a number of tribal-state gaming compacts between the State of California and specified Indian tribes.

Existing law authorizes the conduct of Class III gaming activities to the extent such activities are permitted by state law, a gaming compact has been concluded by a federally recognized tribe and the state, and the compact has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Existing law limits the operation of Class III gaming activities to Indian lands acquired on or before October 17, 1988. Existing law also provides for certain exceptions to conduct gaming activities on Indian lands acquired after October 17, 1988.

Existing law defines Indian lands to mean all lands within the limits of any Indian reservation, and any land which is either held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual, or held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restriction by the United States against alienation and over which an Indian tribe exercises governmental power.

Existing law requires the state to negotiate and to conclude a compact in good faith with an Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the Indian lands upon which the Class III gaming activity is to be conducted. Existing law also provides the United States district courts with jurisdiction over any cause of action initiated by a tribal government alleging that the state failed to negotiate in good faith to conclude a compact. Furthermore, existing law prescribes the remedy, mediation supervised by the courts, if it is found that the state failed to negotiate in good faith to conclude a compact.

Existing law authorizes the Governor, under the California Constitution, to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature.

Brief History and Background – La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians

La Jolla Indian Reservation spans approximately 8,500 acres located at the base of Palomar Mountain in Northern San Diego County, California. The present reservation was established on September 13, 1892, pursuant to the Mission Indian Relief Act of 1891, and is located off State Highway 76, 25 miles east of Escondido and 60 miles northeast of San Diego. The Tribe currently has approximately 700 enrolled members, 500 of which currently live on the reservation.

Members of the La Jolla Band belong to the Luiseño Tribe. The La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians is one of six federally recognized Luiseño Tribes in Southern California. Luiseño traditional territory originally covered roughly 1,500 miles of southern California to the north of the Kumeyaay's land, including most of the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita drainages. The term Luiseño is derived from the San Luis Rey Mission and has been used in Southern California to refer to those Takic-speaking people associated with the mission.

The Tribe is governed by a general council composed of all tribal members age 21 and older. The five-member elected tribal council includes a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and a secretary-treasurer. Government departments include education and culture.

In the early 1930's, the Tribe established the La Jolla Indian Campground. This business is still open today and is one of the main sources of income for the Tribe, providing for many of the administrative needs of the Tribe.

Even though the Tribe entered into a Tribal-State Compact in 1999, the Tribe is currently not operating a class III casino and has been unable to develop a viable gaming facility that generates sufficient revenues for essential governmental programs and other purposes that benefit the Tribe's members and the Community. The Tribe states that they are committed to improving the environment, education status, and the health, safety and general welfare of its members and the surrounding community.

Key Provisions of the Compact

Scope of Class III Gaming Authorized - The Tribe is authorized to operate up to 2,000 slot machines, banking or percentage card games, and any devices or games that are authorized under state law to the California State Lottery, provided that the Tribe will not offer such games through use of the Internet unless others in the state not affiliated with or licensed by the California State Lottery are permitted to do so under state and federal law. The Tribe shall not engage in Class III Gaming that is not expressly authorized in the Compact.

Authorized Gaming Facility - The Tribe may establish and operate no more than three gaming facilities and engage in Class III gaming only on eligible Indian lands held in trust for the Tribe, located within the boundaries of the Tribe's reservation. The Compact dictates that one of the gaming facilities must have a purpose other than gaming and operate no more than 100 slot machines.

Payments to the Special Distribution Fund (SDF) - The Tribe shall pay to the State, on a pro rata basis, the costs the State incurs for the performance of all its duties under this Compact, as established by the monies appropriated in the annual Budget Act for the performance of their duties under the Class III Gaming Compacts.

Exclusivity: Provides that in the event the exclusive right of Indian tribes to operate Class III gaming in California pursuant to the California Constitution is abrogated by the enactment, amendment, or repeal of a state statute or constitutional provision or the conclusive and dispositive judicial construction of a statute or the State Constitution by a California appellate court after the effective date of this Compact, that gaming devices may lawfully be operated by non-Indian entities, the Tribe shall have the right to terminate this Compact, as specified.

Payments to the RSTF or the TNGF - The Compact specifies that if the Tribe operates up to 1,200 slot machines, the Tribe is not required to pay any amount into the RSTF or the TNGF. If the Tribe operates 1,201 slot machines or more, it shall pay 6% of its Net Win from the operation of slot machines in excess of 350 to the RSTF or TNGF.

Credits Applied to the RSTF or the TNGF - Specifically, from its payments to the RSTF or the TNGF, the Tribe may take annual credits of up to 70% for infrastructure improvements that in part benefit County residents, fire, law enforcement, public transit, education, tourism, and other services including investments in renewable energy and conservation projects, as well as, payments to support capital improvements or operating expenses for facilities that provide health care services to tribal members and other members of the local community. In addition, credits may be applied for costs associated with improving the protection of wildlife and habitat, improving roadways, hiking trails, walkways and bike lanes, and other beautification efforts in the community.

Additional Compact Components

Gaming Ordinance and Regulations – all gaming activities conducted under this Compact shall, at a minimum, comply with a gaming ordinance duly adopted by the Tribe and approved in accordance with IGRA and all applicable rules, regulations, procedures, specifications, and standards duly adopted by the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC), the Tribal Gaming Agency, and the State Gaming Agency, and with the provisions of this Compact, as specified.

Prohibitions Regarding Minors – the Tribe shall prohibit persons under the age 18 years from being present in any room or area in which gaming activities are being conducted unless the person is en route to a non-gaming area of the gaming facility, or is employed at the gaming facility in a capacity other than as a gaming employee. If the Tribe permits the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the Gaming Facility, the Tribe shall prohibit persons under the age of 21 from purchasing, consuming, or possessing alcoholic beverages. The Tribe shall also prohibit persons under the age of 21 from being present in any room or area, in which alcoholic beverages may be consumed.

Licensing Requirements and Procedures – all persons in any way connected with the gaming operation or gaming facility who are required to be licensed or to submit to a background investigation under IGRA, and any others required to be licensed under this Compact, including, without limitation, all gaming employees, gaming resource suppliers, financial sources, and any other person having a significant influence over the gaming operation, must be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency. Also, every gaming employee must obtain, and thereafter maintain current, a valid tribal gaming license, as specified.

Inspection and Testing of Gaming Devices – gaming devices will have to be tested, approved and certified by an independent gaming test laboratory or state governmental gaming test laboratory to ensure they are being operated according to specified technical standards. Also, requires the Tribal Gaming Agency to maintain adequate records that demonstrate compliance with software and hardware specifications. The State Gaming Agency would be authorized to annually conduct up to four random inspections of gaming devices in operation to confirm that the devices are operating in conformance with these standards.

Minimum Internal Control Standards (MICS) – the Tribe must conduct its gaming activities pursuant to an internal control system that implements MICS that are no less stringent than those contained in the MICS of the federal NIGC standards, as specified. It requires gaming to operate pursuant to a written internal control system that reasonably assures that assets are safeguarded and accountability over assets is maintained; liabilities are properly recorded and contingent liabilities are properly disclosed; financial records are accurate and reliable; transactions are performed in accordance with the Tribal Gaming Agency's authorization; access to assets is permitted only in accordance with the Tribal Gaming Agency's approved procedures; recorded accountability for assets is compared with actual assets; and, functions, duties and responsibilities are appropriately segregated and performed by qualified personnel. The Tribe is required to provide the California Gambling Control Commission (CGCC), upon written request, a copy of the independent certified public accountant agreed-upon procedures report conducted annually for submission to the NIGC pursuant to federal law. This report verifies that the gaming operation is in compliance with the NIGC's MICS.

Problem Gambling – the gaming operation must establish a program, approved by the Tribal Gaming Agency, to mitigate pathological and problem gaming by implementing specified measures.

Patron Disputes – the Tribal Gaming Agency must promulgate regulations governing patron disputes over the play or operation of any game, including any refusal to pay to a patron any alleged winnings from any gaming activities that includes specified minimum standards.

Environmental Protections – If the Tribe operates 349 slot machines or less, the Tribe is required to adopt a Tribal Environmental Protection Ordinance (TEPO) and prepare a Tribal Environmental Impact Document (TEID). The Compact requires that each TEID be specific to the project at issue, the TEPO requires that the TEID address, at a minimum, the impacts of the project on the following: air quality, water resources, traffic, public services, hazardous materials, and noise. The Compact provides procedures for notice to the appropriate state agencies and the public, as well as procedures by which these state agencies and members of the public can respond to the initial TEID. The Compact specifies that Upon the Tribe’s issuance of the report and before the Tribe commences construction, the State and the Tribe are required to enter into a binding and enforceable Mitigation Agreement. The compact also provides for a dispute resolution process if the State believes the Tribe has failed to comply with any requirements in the Mitigation Agreement.

If the Tribe operates more than 349 slot machines, the Tribe is required to prepare a comprehensive and adequate tribal environmental impact report (TEIR), analyzing the potentially significant off-reservation environmental impacts of the project. The TEIR is required to provide detailed information about the significant effects on the environment that the project is likely to have and shall include a detailed statement of specified information. The Compact provides procedures regarding the (1) Notice of Preparation of Draft TEIR, (2) Notice of Completion of Draft TEIR, and (3) Issuance of Final TEIR. Before the commencement of the project, and no later than the issuance of the final TEIR to the County and the city, the Tribe shall offer to commence government-to-government negotiations with the County, and upon the County’s acceptance of the Tribe’s offer, shall negotiate with the County on a government-to-government basis and shall enter into enforceable written agreements on specified matters. The Compact provides arbitration procedures to assure that the Tribe is not unreasonably prevented from commencing a project.

Public and Workplace Liability – the Tribe is required to obtain and maintain a commercial general liability insurance policy which provides coverage of no less than \$10 million and adopt a Tort Liability Ordinance stipulating that California tort law governs claims.

Compliance Enforcement – it is the responsibility of the Tribal Gaming Agency to conduct on-site gaming regulation and control in order to enforce the terms of this Compact, IGRA, NIGC gaming regulations, state gaming agency regulations, and the gaming ordinance, to protect the

integrity of gaming activities and the gaming operation for honesty and fairness, and to maintain the confidence of patrons that tribal governmental gaming in California meets the highest standards of fairness and internal controls. To meet those responsibilities, the tribal gaming agency shall promulgate rules and regulations for these purposes.

Tobacco Provisions – the Tribe agrees to provide a non-smoking area in the gaming facility and to utilize a ventilation system throughout the gaming facility that exhausts tobacco smoke to the extent reasonably feasible under state-of-the-art technology existing as of the date of the construction or significant renovation of the gaming facility. The Tribe is required to comply with all applicable federal laws with respect to the sale of tobacco products.

Alcohol Provisions – makes it explicit that the purchase, sale, and service of alcoholic beverages shall be subject to state law – the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

Labor Provisions – provides that the gaming activities authorized by this Compact may only commence after the Tribe has adopted an ordinance identical to the Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance (TRLO), referenced as Appendix B of the Compact, and the gaming activities may only continue as long as the Tribe maintains the ordinance. If the Tribe employs 250 or more persons in a tribal casino facility, then the provisions of the TLRO become effective. The TLRO provides for a secret ballot election and union neutrality. After the certification that 30% of the eligible employees in a bargaining unit have expressed an interest in the union, a notice of election shall be issued and the election shall be concluded within 30 calendar days thereafter. Employees may mail in ballots provided they are received by Election Day. Union representation requires an affirmative vote of 50% plus one of all votes cast.

Workers' Compensation – the Tribe agrees to participate in the State's workers' compensation program with respect to employees at the casino. All disputes arising from the workers' compensation laws shall be heard by the State Workers' Compensation Appeals Board pursuant to the California Labor Code. The Tribe acknowledges the jurisdiction of the Board in such manners. In lieu of participation in the State's system, the Tribe may create and maintain a system through self-insurance, which includes specified provisions, including hearings before an independent tribunal. Furthermore, the Tribe agrees that it will participate in the State's unemployment compensation program for providing benefits and unemployment compensation disability benefits to employees at the casino. The Tribe shall withhold all taxes due to the State, except for Tribal members living on the Tribe's reservation, and forward such amounts to the State.

Health and Safety Standards – the Tribe has agreed to adopt and comply with tribal health standards for food and beverage handling that is consistent with the State's public health standards. Also, the Tribe has agreed to comply with federal water quality and safe drinking water standards applicable in California. The Tribe must also adopt and comply with federal and state laws forbidding harassment, including sexual harassment, discrimination and retaliation.

Furthermore, the Tribe must maintain a \$3 million insurance policy for these purposes and adopt an ordinance that includes a dispute resolution process.

Building Codes and Fire Safety – in order to assure the protection of the health and safety of all gaming facility patrons, guests, and employees, the Tribe shall adopt and shall maintain throughout the term of this Compact, an ordinance that requires any covered gaming facility construction to meet or exceed the applicable codes. Gaming facility construction, expansion, improvement, modification or renovation must also comply with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

Emergency Services Accessibility and Possession of Firearms – the Tribe must make reasonable provisions for adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees. Also, the Compact prohibits the possession of firearms by any person in the gaming facility at all times except for federal, state, or local law enforcement personnel, or tribal law enforcement or security personnel, as authorized.

Effective Date – this Compact shall not be effective unless and until all of the following have occurred: the Compact is ratified by statute in accordance with state law and notice of approval or constructive approval is published in the Federal Register. Once effective, this Compact shall be in full force and effect for 25 years following the effective date.

Amendment by Agreement – the terms and conditions of this Compact may be amended at any time by the mutual and written agreement of both parties, provided that each party voluntarily consents to such negotiations in writing. Any amendments to this Compact shall be deemed to supersede, supplant and extinguish all previous understandings and agreements on the subject.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Indian Gaming Regulatory Act

In 1988, Congress enacted IGRA to provide a statutory basis for the operation and regulation of gaming on Indian lands. IGRA provides that an Indian tribe may conduct gaming activity on Indian lands if the activity “is not specifically prohibited by federal law and is conducted within a State which does not prohibit such gaming activity.”

IGRA distinguishes between three classes of gaming (Class I, Class II, and Class III) and provides for different forms of regulation for each class. Class I gaming includes “social games” for minor prizes or “traditional forms of Indian gaming.” Class II gaming is defined to include bingo and card games that are explicitly authorized by the laws of the state, or that are not explicitly prohibited by the laws of the state and are played at any location in the State, so long as the card games are played in conformity with those laws and regulations. Class III gaming

includes such things as slot machines, casino games, and banked card games such as black jack and baccarat. Class III gaming may only be conducted under terms of a compact negotiated between an Indian tribe and a State.

IGRA was enacted against a legal background in which Indian tribes and individuals generally are exempt from state taxation within their own territory. IGRA provides that with the exception of assessments permitted under the statute, to defray the State's costs of regulating gaming activity, IGRA shall not be interpreted as conferring upon a State authority to impose any tax, fee, charge, or other assessment upon an Indian tribe to engage in Class III activity. Nor may a State refuse to enter into negotiations based on the lack of authority to impose such a tax, fee, charge, or other assessment.

When a tribe requests negotiations for a Class III compact, IGRA requires the State to negotiate with the Indian tribe in good faith. IGRA provides a comprehensive process to prevent an impasse in compact negotiations, which is triggered when a tribe files suit alleging that the State has refused to negotiate or has failed to negotiate in good faith.

Before 2000, the California Constitution prohibited Class III gaming. In 2000, California voters approved Proposition 1A, which had been proposed by the Governor and passed by the Legislature. Proposition 1A amended the California Constitution to permit the State to negotiate compacts with federally recognized Indian tribes for certain Class III gaming activities. Because non-Indian parties were still forbidden from operating gaming facilities, Proposition 1A granted Indian tribes a "constitutionally protected monopoly on most types of Class III games in California."

Rincon Decision

The U.S. Supreme Court in July 2011 refused to consider the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals rejecting a Class III Tribal-State Gaming Compact negotiated by then Governor Schwarzenegger with the Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians. The issue of this case's impact on Indian gaming throughout the country has been a topic of great debate.

As noted, IGRA authorizes states to receive compensation for costs related to tribal gaming such as regulation and gaming addiction, and to offset the effects of casinos on surrounding communities. However, states are prohibited from assessing taxes on tribal casino revenues, so unjustified payments to a state's General Fund are no longer permissible unless the tribes are getting something in return for the required payments, such as those authorized by IGRA.

Any payments to the State, above those needed to mitigate impacts of gaming must be in exchange for a benefit deemed "exclusive" to the tribe.

The Rincon Band challenged the legality of California's "second generation" compacts pursuant to which the signatory tribes would be entitled to increase their slot machine count in return for

paying percentages of the new slot machine revenue to the state's General Fund. The Ninth Circuit had affirmed a lower court decision that the new financial concessions were nothing more than a state tax on tribal casino revenues which is prohibited by IGRA.

The Rincon Band refused to sign the amended compact which had already been executed by several other tribes choosing instead to demand that it be given the expanded gaming opportunity without making the new financial concessions. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals concluded that a “non-negotiable, mandatory payment of 10% of net win into the State treasury for unrestricted use yields public revenue, and is [therefore] a tax, and that the court was therefore required to consider the State’s demand as evidence of bad faith under IGRA’s statutes.”

The court noted that “the State could rebut the presumption of bad faith by demonstrating that the revenue demanded was to be used for the public interest, public safety, criminality, financial integrity, and adverse economic impacts on existing activities, but the State’s need for general tax revenue was insufficient to demonstrate good faith.”

Special Distribution Fund

Existing law creates the SDF in the State Treasury for the receipt of revenue contributions made by tribal governments pursuant to the terms of the 1999 model Tribal-State Gaming Compacts and authorizes the Legislature to appropriate money from the SDF for the following purposes: grants for programs designed to address gambling addiction; grants for the support of state and local government agencies impacted by tribal government gaming; compensation for regulatory costs incurred by the CGCC and Department of Justice (DOJ) in connection with the implementation and administration of compacts; payment of shortfalls that may occur in the RSTF; disbursements for the purpose of implementing the terms of tribal labor relations ordinances promulgated in accordance with the terms of the 1999 compacts; and any other purpose specified by law. (Pursuant to compact renegotiations that took place with several of the larger gaming tribes during the Schwarzenegger administration, revenue from those tribes is directed into the state General Fund, instead of the SDF.)

Current law establishes a method of calculating the distribution of appropriations from the SDF for grants to local government agencies impacted by tribal gaming. This method includes a requirement that the State Controller, in consultation with the CGCC, deposit funds into County Tribal Casino Accounts and Individual Tribal Casino Accounts based upon a process that takes into consideration whether the county has tribes that pay, or do not pay, into the SDF.

Revenue Sharing Trust Fund

Existing law creates in the State Treasury the RSTF for the receipt and deposit of moneys derived from gaming device license fees that are paid into the RSTF pursuant to the terms of specified tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of making distributions to non-compacted

California tribes (e.g., federally-recognized non-gaming tribes and tribes that operate casinos with fewer than 350 slot machines). Revenue in the RSTF is available to CGCC, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for making distributions of \$1.1 million annually to non-compact tribes. The RSTF was created as part of the 1999 compacts, which, in conjunction with the passage of Proposition 1A, created gaming compacts with approximately 60 California tribes. Non-compact tribes are considered third-party beneficiaries of the 1999 compacts.

Tribal Nation Grant Fund

This particular fund (referenced in recent compacts) was created to complement the RSTF and provides for the distribution of funds to non-gaming tribes, upon application of such tribes for purposes related to effective self-governance, self-determined community, and economic development. Payments from this fund are intended to be made to non-gaming tribes on a “need” basis, upon application.

SUPPORT

None received

OPPOSITION

None received

PRIOR AND CURRENT LEGISLATION

SB 6 (Hueso, Chapter 455, Statutes of 2017) ratified the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, executed on August 31, 2017.

SB 585 (McGuire and Mendoza, Chapter 464, Statutes of 2017) ratified the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, executed on August 18, 2017.

SB 626 (Dodd, Chapter 465, Statutes of 2017) ratified the amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, executed on August 18, 2017.

AB 174 (Bigelow, Chapter 435, Statutes of 2017) ratified the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the United Auburn Indian Community, executed on August 18, 2017.

AB 253 (Bigelow, Chapter 437, Statutes of 2017) ratified the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians, executed on August 18, 2017.

AB 394 (Mathis, Chapter 440, Statutes of 2017) ratified the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Tule River Indian Tribe of California, executed on August 31, 2017.

AB 891 (Mayes, Chapter 447, Statutes 2017) ratified the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians executed on September 6, 2017.

AB 1378 (Gray, Chapter 450, Statutes of 2017) ratified the amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians executed on August 18, 2017.

AB 1606 (Cooper, Chapter 453, Statutes of 2017) ratified the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Wilton Rancheria, executed on July 19, 2017.

SB 1224 (Correa, Chapter 300, Statutes of 2014) ratified the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Karuk Tribe, executed on December 4, 2013.