



**New York State Assembly**

**Sheldon Silver**  
Speaker



# 2013

## ANNUAL REPORT

Committee on  
**Racing & Wagering**

**J. Gary Pretlow**  
Chairman





J. Gary Pretlow  
Assemblyman 87<sup>th</sup> District

**THE ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
ALBANY**

December 10, 2013

The Honorable Sheldon Silver  
Speaker of the Assembly  
Room 932- Legislative Office Building  
Albany, NY 12248

Dear Speaker Silver:

As Chairman of the Assembly Standing Committee on Racing and Wagering, I am pleased to submit to you the Committee's 2013 Annual Report.

Several bills which were reported out of Committee in the 2013 Legislative Session were subsequently enacted into law. Among them was a law that would continue to provide funding support for benevolent services such as medical benefits for backstretch employees of the thoroughbred racetracks. Other chapters signed into law this year included: the extension of certain provisions regarding the New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund as well as measures to regulate the transportation and possession of gambling devices within the State for marketing, exhibition, or product development purposes.

The Committee also advanced legislation which would have: authorized racetracks and off-track betting corporations to offer rebates on pari-mutuel wagers; enhanced consumer protection for purchasers of lottery tickets; established a task force on responsible gaming; and included knowledge of problem gambling as a possible requirement when evaluating potential members to serve on the New York State Gaming Commission.

Other noteworthy Committee action in 2013 included the second passage of the constitutional amendment to allow casino gambling in New York State. This constitutional amendment would allow up to seven casinos to be built in New York State. Lastly, the Committee acted on the Upstate New York Economic Development Act of 2013 which establishes a statutory framework for the issuance and regulation of four casino licenses within three regions of New York State.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Committee for their input and on-going support during this busy 2013 Legislative Session. I would also like to thank you, Speaker Silver, for your

continued support and leadership. We look forward to developing new programs and initiatives for the 2014 Legislative Session.

Warm Personal Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James Gary Pretlow". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and "P".

J. Gary Pretlow  
Chairman  
Assembly Racing and Wagering Committee

**2013 ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RACING AND WAGERING**

**J. Gary Pretlow, Chairman**

**Committee Members**

**Majority**

Margaret Markey  
Aileen Gunther  
Michael Miller  
Micah Kellner  
Rafael Espinal, Jr.  
Phillip Goldfeder  
Michaëlle Solages

**Minority**

Andrew Garbarino  
James Tedisco  
Stephen Hawley

**STAFF**

Jennifer Best, Assistant Secretary to Program and Policy  
John Svare, Associate Counsel  
Danielle Schittino, Analyst  
Natisha Alexander, Committee Clerk  
Sarah Conklin, Program and Counsel Secretary

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Committee Jurisdiction

New York State is home to one of the premier Thoroughbred and Harness racing programs in the nation. Each year, millions of dollars are wagered on races at the three largest Thoroughbred racetracks in the state: Aqueduct Racetrack in the South Ozone Park neighborhood of Queens County; Saratoga Race Course in Saratoga Springs, the oldest racing venue in the United States and home of the prestigious Travers Stakes; and Belmont Park in Nassau County, host to the longest dirt track in North America at one and one-half miles and, most notably, the third and final leg (also known as “the third jewel”) of Thoroughbred racing’s highest honor, the Triple Crown. Last but not least, nestled in the state’s picturesque Finger Lakes region is New York’s fourth Thoroughbred racetrack, Finger Lakes Gaming and Raceway. Across the state, there are seven Harness racetrack-casinos (“racinos”) where patrons can view live harness (also known as “Standardbred” or “trotting”) races and enjoy casino-style video lottery gaming: Empire City Yonkers Raceway in Westchester County; Buffalo Raceway in Erie County; Batavia Downs in Genesee County; Vernon Downs in Oneida County; Tioga Downs in Tioga County, Monticello Raceway in Sullivan County; and Saratoga Gaming and Raceway in Saratoga County.

In addition to attending live race meetings, racing fans may visit branches of any of the state’s five regional Off-Track Betting Corporations (OTBs): Western; Capital; Catskill; Nassau; or Suffolk, to view and wager on the state’s races or, via simulcast, races from other states and countries around the world. First authorized in the City of New York in 1970, OTBs are public-benefit corporations whose purpose is to generate revenues for the support of the localities within their geographical region. They also provide jobs for thousands of New Yorkers. Since the inception of OTBs, millions of dollars in wagering revenues have been distributed to the aid of local governments across the state.

Previously the New York State Racing and Wagering Board and the State Division of Lottery (DOL) were two separate entities. In the State fiscal year 2012-2013 budget these two agencies were combined into the New York State Gaming Commission, took effect on February 1, 2013. This Commission is comprised of four divisions. The divisions are lottery, charitable gaming, gaming, and horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering.

- The Division of Lottery is responsible for the operation and administration of the state lottery for education except video lottery gaming. However, the lottery division is

responsible for all aspects of promotional activities related to video lottery gaming as prescribed by the Tax Law.

- The Charitable Gaming Division is responsible for the supervision and administration of the games of chance licensing law, bingo licensing law, and bingo control law as prescribed in General Municipal Law and Executive Law.
- The Gaming Division is responsible for the appropriate administration, regulation, and oversight of Indian gaming as defined by tribal-state compacts pursuant to the Indian Regulatory Act. The gaming division is also responsible for the operation and administration of video lottery gaming as prescribed in the Tax Law.
- The Horse Racing and Pari-Mutuel Wagering Division is responsible for the supervision, regulation, and administration of all horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering activities.

## **B. Summary of Actions**

During the 2013 Legislative Session 70 bills were referred to the Assembly Standing Committee on Racing and Wagering. Of those 70 bills, 14 bills were reported favorable out of the committee and 6 were signed into law. Some of the bills that the Committee acted on include the ability for gambling devices to be transported in the State for exhibition and/or marketing purposes and an increase in the monies given to the BEST program which provides assistance to backstretch employees of the racetrack. Also, the Legislature passed a constitutional amendment to permit commercial casino gambling as well as the Upstate New York Gaming Economic Development Act of 2013 which established the statutory framework for commercial casino gambling.

## II. 2013 LEGISLATIVE ACTION

### A. Regulation of Racing and Wagering and Lottery

#### **Qualifications for Members of the New York State Gaming Commission**

A.2268 (Cymbrowitz) / No Same-As; Passed Assembly

As New York State continues to move forward with the recent passage of the constitutional amendment to allow casino gambling, it is important to ensure that a member of the New York State Gaming Commission will have experience in dealing with problem gambling. This bill would add significant experience in the prevention or treatment of problem gambling to the list of possible experience that the members of the Commission could have.

#### **Legislative Task Force on Responsible Gaming**

A.2271 (Cymbrowitz) / S.3962 (Addabbo); Reported to Assembly Ways and Means Committee

This bill would establish the Legislative Task Force on Responsible Gaming. This task force would consist of eleven members: two appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, one appointed by the minority leader of the Assembly, two appointed by the temporary president of the Senate, one appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, the commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services, the executive director of the Gaming Commission, the director of the division of lottery, the director of the gaming division, and the director of the horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering division. These members would be responsible for: identifying policies and programs that mitigate risks and consequences associated with problem gambling; recommending policies and procedures for the New York State Gaming Commission to ensure responsible gaming practices; recommending a structure for the enforcement of responsible gaming regulations such as penalties for violations; identifying methods to measure the effectiveness of implemented procedures; and identifying and recommending provisions to ensure responsible gaming practices are included in the enabling legislation regarding casino gaming; and requiring that the final report of recommendations be submitted to the Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, and Temporary President of the Senate no later than February 1, 2014.

#### **Returned Lottery Tickets**

A.2330 (Pretlow) / No Same-As; Reported to Assembly Ways and Means Committee

Lottery tickets are bearer instruments. As such, the individual who presents a winning ticket for

prize redemption is presumed to be the rightful owner. In efforts to protect those who play lottery games from unscrupulous acts of theft and any financial loss, ticket purchasers are urged by the Division of Lottery (DOL) to sign their tickets upon receipt to ensure that they alone will be eligible to claim any prizes. To further support these efforts, DOL has implemented an automated verification system which allows ticket holders to use the electronic ticket readers, now available at all lottery retail locations, to verify their tickets instead of surrendering them to an agent.

While the intent is for lottery players to use the automated systems, the Committee, in consideration of those individuals who may have no recourse but to submit their tickets to an agent for verification, advanced Assembly bill 2330 (Pretlow) which would require lottery retail agents to return any previously purchased ticket which has been submitted for verification to the customer, once the process has been completed. In addition, this bill would allow lottery customers who choose to retain their non-winning tickets to offset their tax liabilities against any future prizes, to continue that practice.

#### **Lottery Tickets for the Arts**

A.6271 (Gabryszak) / No Same-As; Reported to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee

Over the years, studies have shown, and continue to show, that arts education is an essential component of a well-balanced primary and secondary education curriculum. Exposure to these creative disciplines helps to develop individuality and creative expression in students. Unfortunately, during periods of economic difficulty, creative arts programs in public schools are among the first to be eliminated as a cost savings measure. Assembly bill 6271 (Gabryszak) would seek to provide a dedicated revenue stream for these vulnerable programs by directing the Division of Lottery to design an arts-themed, scratch-off lottery ticket for which the revenues derived would be applied exclusively for the support of elementary and secondary arts education.

#### **State Fiscal Year 2013-14 Enacted Budget: Summary of Provisions**

A.3005-B (Budget Bill) / S.2605-B (Budget Bill); Chapter 55 of the Laws of 2013

The enacted SFY 2013-14 budget contained provisions which would divert one percent of the total purse money generated by the State's video lottery terminals revenue to the racing regulation account to fund the recommendations of the Taskforce on Racehorse Health and Safety. This provision also created the New York Taskforce on Jockey Health and Safety which will assess,

investigate, and research issues involving safety and health of jockeys who regularly race at the thoroughbred racetracks in New York State.

The 2013-14 enacted budget also contained provisions that create the New York State Gaming Commission account, which included language that specifically prohibits State lottery funds from being used for non-lottery purposes. This account was created in order to support the administrative expenses of the newly created New York State Gaming Commission.

**State Fiscal Year 2013-14 Enacted Budget: Summary of Provisions**

A.3007-D (Budget Bill) / S.2607-D (Budget Bill); Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2013

The enacted SFY 2013-14 budget contained a provision that would require labor peace agreements between any applicant for a gaming facility license and labor organizations that are actively engaged in representing or attempting to represent gaming or hospitality industry workers in the state. A labor peace agreement is an agreement between an employer and a labor organization that protects the state's economic interest by ensuring harmonious labor relations which minimize economic interference with the operations of the facility. These agreements are widely used in the gaming industry and ensure that the state's economic interest is protected.

**State Fiscal Year 2013-14 Enacted Budget: Summary of Provisions**

A.3009-D (Budget Bill) / S.2609-D (Budget Bill); Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2013

The enacted SFY 2013-14 budget contained a provision, which extended for one year, until June 30, 2014; the authorization for a lower pari-mutuel tax rate; the authorization for account wagering; and various provisions of law relating to the authorization to simulcast thoroughbred and harness races and the distribution of revenues therefrom.

The 2013-14 enacted budget also extended for one year, until April 1, 2014, the current distribution percentages (vendor fee) for net machine income earned at the Monticello Video Lottery Terminal facility.

## **B. Racing: Thoroughbred and Harness**

### **Rebates for Betting Customers**

A.2329-A (Pretlow) / S.2433-A (Klein); Chapter 472 of the Laws of 2013

In recent years, the state's racing and pari-mutuel wagering network has encountered several challenges that have hampered the growth of handle wagered in New York. One of these challenges is the presence of off-shore betting houses that are offering financial incentives for betting customers to place wagers through their services as opposed to placing a bet through an off-track betting facility or racetrack's account wagering platform. To protect the interests of the businesses licensed by New York state to accept pari-mutuel wagers and afford them an opportunity to compete with these off-shore entities, A.2329-A (Pretlow), would authorize entities that offer pari-mutuel betting to offer rebates on pari-mutuel wagers made by bettors, provided that such rebate programs be subject to the review and approval of the New York State Gaming Commission.

### **Payments to the Thoroughbred Horsemen's Association**

A.5037-A (Pretlow) / S.4618 (Bonacic); Chapter 43 of the Laws of 2013

This chapter extended for one year the authorization for the New York Thoroughbred Horsemen's Association (NYTHA) to receive an additional 1% of purse monies collected from race meetings held at New York Racing Association tracks until August 31, 2014. This money is used to support benevolent activities for backstretch employees, including medical and mental health services, drug and alcohol counseling, as well as various other tests and screenings.

### **Payments to the Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund**

A.6939 (Pretlow) / S.4750 (Bonacic); Chapter 120 of the Laws of 2013

The New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund ("the Fund"), established in 1973 by section 252 of the Racing Pari-mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law, is a public benefit corporation which serves as the regulatory body for the State's breeding and racing program, and whose purpose it is to reinvest a share of the monies wagered in the state to promote the breeding and raising of Thoroughbred horses. In addition to a small percentage reserved for administrative costs, the Racing Law authorizes the Fund to disburse its monies for awards to the breeders and horse owners of NY-bred horses; for the supplement of purses in races exclusive to NY-bred horses;

and, for the publication and dissemination of materials and/or information encouraging interest in the breeding and raising of NY-breds and other general agricultural pursuits.

In recent years, due to overall declines in handle, the Fund has experienced a significant reduction in the payments it received from racetracks and regional off-track betting corporations, which then limited its ability to make the required investments in the State's breeding program. To alleviate this limitation, Chapter 473, enacted in August 2010, modified the manner in which the Fund is authorized to receive its share of payments from an annual to a quarterly basis. The Chapter also increased the maximum percentage of the Fund's revenues that could be used for awards to breeders of NY bred horses.

Chapter 120 of 2013 allows the New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund to extend the benefits described above for an additional year, until October 2014.

#### **Purse Enrichment for New York Bred Horses**

A.7156 (Pretlow) / S.2901 (Marchione); Chapter 123 of the Laws of 2013

This bill would allow the money distributed to purses by the Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund to be used to award New York Breds in all races and not just New York Bred only races. This would award a larger pool of New York Breds and incentivizes New York breeders and owners to enter into more open races and therefore will lead to an increased interest in breeding and racing horses in New York State.

#### **New York Bred-Only Harness Races**

A.7617-A (Pretlow) / S.5330-B (Bonacic); Passed the Assembly

Depending on the time of year and the racetrack, many times there are limited opportunities for the New York harness horses to enter races due to the influx of out-of-state horses. This bill seeks to address the issue by offering New York State harness tracks the option to hold New York bred-only races to ensure that New York bred harness horses are given an opportunity to compete. Currently, thoroughbred racetracks are allowed to offer New York bred-only races. This bill seeks to grant harness tracks the same privilege.

## **C. Casino Gambling**

### **Handling of Gambling Devices**

A.2598 (Pretlow) / S.3792 (Bonacic); Chapter 46 of 2013

This chapter allows for gambling devices to be transported or possessed within New York State for a maximum of two weeks. These devices would be used for exhibition, marketing, and/or product development purposes. The New York State Gaming Commission will accept the filing of a statement from an officer or employee of the manufacturer or distributor of these devices. This statement will include the number of machines, type of machines, and dates in which the machines will be transported within the state.

### **Handling of Gambling Devices Amendment**

A.7336 (Pretlow) / S.5169 (Bonacic); Chapter 47 of the Laws of 2013

This is a chapter amendment to A.2598 (Pretlow) which permits the transport and possession of gambling devices within New York State. This amendment clarifies the terms and conditions under which a manufacturer or distributor may transport a gambling device in the state. It also adds the identity of the individual who will possess the device to the list of items included in the statement filed with the New York State Gaming Commission.

### **Casino Gambling in New York State**

A.8068 (Pretlow) / S.5898 (Bonacic); Delivered to the Secretary of State  
Governor Program Bill #2

Article 1 Section 9 of the New York State Constitution states, “no lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling, except lotteries operated by the state and the sale of lottery tickets in connection therewith as may be authorized and prescribed by the legislature, the net proceeds of which shall be applied exclusively to or in aid or support of education in this state as the legislature may prescribe, and except pari-mutual betting on horse races as may be prescribed by the legislature and from which the state shall derive a reasonable revenue for the support of government.” Currently, gambling, with the exception of charitable gambling, is not authorized in New York State unless the money is used exclusively or in support of education.

The process for passing a constitutional amendment is much more extensive than other legislation. A constitutional amendment not only is referred to the appropriate committee in each house, but it is also sent to the state Attorney General. Unlike other legislation, after the amendment is passed by both houses of the State Legislature, it does not go to the governor for his signature. Instead, it is referred to the next regular two-year legislative session which follows the general election of the members of the Legislature. Following second passage of the amendment by the newly elected legislature, it is placed on the ballot for a statewide voter referendum. Once the amendment is approved by the majority of voters in the state, it is then incorporated into the New York State Constitution.

This bill, A.8068, is the second passage of a constitutional amendment that authorizes casino gambling, at no more than seven facilities, as authorized and prescribed by the legislature. The voter referendum was held in November 2013. This vote is the final step in determining if the New York State Constitution will be amended to allow casino gambling.

### **Upstate New York Gaming Economic Development Act of 2013**

A.8101 (Pretlow) / S.5883 (Bonacic); Chapter 174 of the Laws of 2013

This act creates a statutory framework for commercial casino gaming. It provides for the issuance of four casino licenses within three regions of New York State with no more than two casino licenses per region. The regions that are eligible for commercial casino gaming are Region 1 (Catskills), Region 2 (Capital District), and Region 5 (Southern Tier). The four casino licenses will be issued by the New York State Gaming Commission. However, a separate board appointed by the Gaming Commission, the New York State Resort Gaming Facility Location Board, will be issuing the request for applications (RFA), which will include minimum license thresholds, and evaluating the applications for licensure through a competitive process. The Board's decision will be based on weighted factors. These factors are based 70% on economic activity and business development, 20% on local impact and siting, and 10% on workforce development.

This act also establishes new crimes regarding gaming such as gaming fraud, authorizes 1,000 video lottery terminals at both the Nassau and Suffolk Off-Track betting facilities and ratifies the Oneida Settlement Agreement. Lastly, this act regulates and licenses out-of-state advance deposit wagering entities. Advance deposit wagering entities (ADW) must be licensed by the New York State Gaming

Commission and will be required to annually pay a \$20,000 licensing fee. This fee will only be charged to an ADW that does not operate a simulcast facility or a licensed racetrack within New York State (multi-jurisdictional account wagering provider.)

A multi-jurisdictional account wagering provider must pay a market origin fee of 5% on each wager accepted from New York residents. This fee will be paid into the racing regulation account.

Any racing associations and corporations, franchised corporations, and OTB corporations may reduce their regulatory fee by an amount equal to the market origin credit allocated to such entity by the Commission. The Commission shall allocate credits to the racing associations and corporations, franchised corporations, and OTB corporations in an amount equal to 90% of the amount received from the market origin fee paid in the following amounts:

- 40% of amount received from market origin fee paid to regional OTB corporations based on a ratio of handle
- 50% of the amount received from market origin fee to racing associations and corporations and franchised corporations as follows:
  - 60% to thoroughbred racing associations and franchised corporations
    - 5/6 to NYRA
    - 1/6 to thoroughbred association (Finger Lakes)
  - 40% to harness racing associations and corporations based on ratio of handle

The regulatory fee that is required is:

- 40% of the allocated credits for enhancing purses at such racing association, corporation, or franchised corporation
- 20% of the allocated credits to the state's breeding funds
  - 60% to New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund
  - 40% to Agriculture and New York State Breeding Development Fund

Subsequently, a chapter amendment was passed in order to make technical changes to this piece of legislation. The changes that were needed included renumbering of sections within the effective date and throughout the bill, as well as language clarifications in regards to what would occur if the constitutional amendment regarding casino gambling passes or is defeated.

### III. PUBLIC HEARING

#### A. The Impact of the New York Equine Industry on the Economy of New York State

Albany, NY- December 3, 2013

The equine industry is a critically important sector in the economy of New York State. According to the 2012 New York State Equine Industry Economic Impact Study, the equine industry generated \$4.2 billion in statewide economic impact in 2011, which was about \$92,100 per horse in both direct and indirect impacts such as operating costs and increased tourism, respectively. The study also noted that roughly 33,000 full time jobs are provided by the equine industry and that there are approximately 80 jobs per 100 horses. These jobs span across every region of the state and range from breeders, trainers, and backstretch workers to affiliated industries such as hay farmers and veterinarians. On December 3, 2013 the Committee held a public hearing on the economic impact of the equine industry on New York State.

Oral testimony provided an overview of the amount of revenue that has been generated by the equine industry, factors that enable the industry to continue to grow and an explanation of the industry's impact on the State's economy. For example, the wide array and amount of jobs that are created as well as the continued discussion on ways to increase interest in the racing industry. In addition, the speakers discussed retired racehorses and how to ensure that these horses maintain a good quality of life.

Witnesses who provided oral testimony included representatives from the New York State Thoroughbred Breeders, New York Thoroughbred Horsemen Association, Standardbred Owners of New York, New York State Humane Association, New York State Horse Council, New York State Horse Park, and Redemption Acres.

The Committee will continue to research and review the economic impact of the equine industry on New York State in the upcoming legislative session.

#### **IV. OUTLOOK**

During the 2014 Legislative Session, the Committee will continue to oversee legislation affecting the State's racing and pari-mutuel wagering network. As we move forward with the implementation of commercial casino gaming the Committee will monitor and assess the impact of gaming expansion on New York State and the racing industry. Among other issue areas the Committee will focus on are: the future of retired racehorses, jockey and horse health and safety, and the impact of the newly licensed advance deposit wagering entities on the racing industry.

APPENDIX A  
2013 SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY OF ACTION ON ALL BILLS  
REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON

RACING AND WAGERING

<u>FINAL ACTION</u>	<u>ASSEMBLY BILLS</u>	<u>SENATE BILLS</u>	<u>TOTAL BILLS</u>
<b>BILLS REPORTED WITH OR WITHOUT AMENDMENT</b>			
TO FLOOR; NOT RETURNING TO COMMITTEE	2	0	2
TO FLOOR; RECOMMITTED AND DIED			
TO WAYS AND MEANS	6	0	6
TO CODES	4	0	4
TO RULES	1	0	1
TO JUDICIARY	1	0	1
TOTAL	14	0	14
<b>BILLS HAVING COMMITTEE REFERENCE CHANGED</b>			
TO <u>Real Property Taxation</u> COMMITTEE	1	0	1
TO COMMITTEE	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	1
<b>SENATE BILLS SUBSTITUTED OR RECALLED</b>			
SUBSTITUTED			
RECALLED			
TOTAL			
<b>BILLS DEFEATED IN COMMITTEE</b>	0	0	0
<b>BILLS HELD FOR CONSIDERATION with a roll-call vote</b>		0	
<b>BILLS NEVER REPORTED, HELD IN COMMITTEE</b>	56	0	56
<b>BILLS HAVING ENACTING CLAUSES STRICKEN</b>	0	0	0
<b>MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE LOST</b>	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BILLS IN COMMITTEE</b>	56	3	59
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD</b>	7		

**APPENDIX B: CHAPTERS OF 2013**

<b>BILL/SPONSOR</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
A.5037-A Pretlow S.4618 Bonacic	Extends for one year, until August 31, 2014, the authorization for the horsemen’s organization to receive an additional 1% of purse monies collected from race meetings at Aqueduct, Saratoga, and Belmont racetracks.	Chapter 43
A.2598 Pretlow S.3792 Bonacic	Allows the transportation and possession of gambling devices under certain circumstances.	Chapter 46
A.7336 Pretlow S.5169 Bonacic	Makes technical amendments to Chapter 46 of the Laws of 2013 relating to the transport and possession of gambling devices.	Chapter 47
A.6939 Pretlow S.4750 Bonacic	Extends for one year, until October 2014, provisions of law relating to the New York Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund.	Chapter 120
A.7156 Pretlow S.2901 Marchione	Authorizes current purse enrichment allocation percentages for tracks and incentives, to be awarded to New York Bred horses regardless of the type of race the horse has entered into.	Chapter 123
A.8101 Pretlow S.5883 Bonacic	Enacts the Upstate New York Gaming Economic Development Act of 2013 which provides for casino gambling at no more than four facilities as authorized and prescribed by the Legislature.	Chapter 174
A.2329-A Pretlow S.2433-A Klein	Would authorize entities that offer pari-mutuel betting to offer rebates on pari-mutuel wagers made by bettors.	Chapter 472

**APPENDIX C: BILLS REPORTED IN 2013**

<b><u>BILL/SPONSOR</u></b>	<b><u>DESCRIPTION</u></b>	<b><u>LAST ACTION</u></b>
A.2268 Cymbrowitz No Same As	Add a possible requirement for members of the New York State Gaming Commission to also have significant experience in the prevention or treatment of problem gambling.	Passed Assembly.
A.2271 Cymbrowitz S.3962 Addabbo	Establish the Legislative Task Force on Responsible Gaming.	Reported to Assembly Ways and Means Committee; referred to the Senate Racing, Gaming and Wagering Committee.
A.2330 Pretlow No Same As	Would require lottery sales agents to return previously purchased lottery tickets to customers who submit them for verification, after the process has been completed.	Reported to Assembly Ways and Means Committee.
A.6271 Gabryszak No Same As	Would create an arts-themed scratch-off lottery ticket, for which sales proceeds would be used exclusively for the support of elementary and secondary arts education.	Reported to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.
A.7617-A Pretlow S.5330-B Bonacic	Would allow any association or corporation licensed to conduct harness horse race meetings to run races which are limited to New York bred only horses.	Passed Assembly; referred to the Senate Racing, Gaming and Wagering Committee.
A.8068 Pretlow S.5898 Bonacic	2 <sup>nd</sup> passage of the constitutional amendment that would provide authorization of casino gambling, at no more than seven facilities, as authorized and prescribed by the legislature.	Delivered to the Secretary of State.

END OF REPORT