Program: RACING ADMINISTRATION

Mandate:

The conduct of pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing was authorized by a 1939 amendment to the New York State Constitution (Article I, Section 9). Legislative authorization for thoroughbred racing is set forth at Section 231 of the Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law ("Racing Law"). See Section 305 for harness racing authorization. Equine drug testing is mandated by Section 902 of the Racing Law.

Mandated Funding Level:

NONE

Brief Description/History/Background:

In order to assure public confidence and the integrity of pari-mutuel wagering, the Board conducts drug testing, licenses tracks and participants in racing, officiates at the races, and regulates the conduct of wagering and simulcasting. These programs have various inception dates. Most date from the 1940's, although the beginning of modern drug testing using the laboratory Cornell University began in approximately 1971. The implementation of these functions has become more sophisticated over time as new technologies have provided for advancements in drug testing, replay of races, and access to computerized licensing information.

Issues:

Funding - especially for drug testing and the requirement of a new laboratory. Many industry-related, including diminished interest in horse racing, lower return to State Government of monies from racing, competition from out-of-state wagering providers.

Population Served:

General betting public, track owners and employees, horse breeding and racing industries.

Performance Measures:

Program:

RACING- ON SITE TRACKS

Mandate:

The conduct of pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing was authorized by a 1939 amendment to the New York State Constitution (Article I, Section 9). Legislative authorization for thoroughbred racing is set forth at Section 231 of the Racing, Pari-Mütuel Wagering and Breeding Law ("Racing Law"). See Section 305 for harness racing authorization. Equine drug testing is mandated by Section 902 of the Racing Law.

Mandated Funding Level:

NONE

Brief Description/History/Background:

In order to assure public confidence and the integrity of pari-mutuel wagering, RWB on-site staff conduct drug testing, licenses participants in racing and track employees, officiates at the races, monitors and investigates track employees and the treatment of horses and regulates the conduct of wagering and simulcasting.

Issues:

Funding - especially for drug testing and the requirement of a new laboratory and for a sufficient number of RWB inspectors, investigators and regulators in order to ensure compliance with State and RWB regulations.

Population Served:

General betting public, track owners and employees, horse breeding and racing industries.

Performance Measures:

Number of drug samples taken and tested, approximately 55,000.

Program: INDIAN GAMING - ADMINISTRATION

Mandate:

The three tribal-State Class III Gaming Compacts mandate that the State, through the Board, regulate and oversee the operation of each tribal gaming operation and tribal gaming commission to ensure compliance with the terms of such Compacts and, to fulfill those mandates, the Compacts require that the Board maintain a constant presence of gaming inspectors in all gaming facilities during all hours of operation. Each Compact also mandates that no person or entity shall be employed by a casino operator, or may conduct gaming-related business with a Class III gaming facility, unless that individual or entity has been approved by the Board's Certification and Registration Unit.

Mandated	Funding	Level	:
NONE			

NONE

Brief Description/History/Background:

The Board certifies all casino employees and enterprises conducting gaming-related business with each class III gaming facility as a requisite to tribal licensing. The Board's Certification and Registration Unit is reviews and subsequently approves or denies the applications submitted by all persons licensed to work at the tribal gaming facilities and all entities providing goods or services. The Board also conducts audits of the Seneca Nation and Mohawk tribe's casinos to ensure the State's share of slot revenue.

Issues

The expected opening of a permanent casino in Buffalo by the Seneca Nation will require additional casino inspectors.

Population Served:

Nation/Tribe casino operators and employees, the general betting public.

Performance Measures:

Program: INDIAN GAMING - ON SITE CASINO STAFF

Mandate:

On-site Board casino staff ensures compliance with the terms of the three tribal-State Class III Gaming Compacts and, to fulfill those mandates, the Compacts require that the Board maintain a constant presence of gaming inspectors in all gaming facilities during all hours of operation.

Mandated Funding Level:

NONE

Brief Description/History/Background:

Board gaming inspectors maintain a constant presence within class III facilities to preserve the integrity of the gaming activities by ensuring that operating procedures and internal accounting controls conform with the provisions of the gaming compacts. The Board certifies all casino employees and enterprises conducting gaming-related business with each class III gaming facility as a requisite to tribal licensing.

Issues:

Number of inspectors at each casino and maintaining the Board's policy of having two inspectors present 24/7 at every casino.

Population Served:

Nation/Tribe casino operators and employees, the general betting public.

Performance Measures:

number of compact compliance checks by Board casino staff.

Program: Charitable Gaming - Administration

Mandate:

Article 19-B of the Executive Law and Articles 14-H and 9-A of the General Municipal Law mandate, in part, that the Board supervise the administration of bingo and games of chance; amend and repeal rules and regulations governing the issuance and amendment of licenses and the conduct of games; ensure that said games are fairly and properly conducted to prevent the conduct of such games by criminal or other undesirable elements and the profits being diverted from the purposes authorized; and provide uniformity in the administration of the laws throughout the State by prescribing the forms of application for licenses, licensees, amendment of licenses, and all financial statements. Article 9-A, Section 195-q, enacted in 1997 in response to widespread illegal trafficking and sales of bell jar tickets, requires that 5% of all net bell jar profits be remitted to the Board to fund its compliance and enforcement program. The board is also empowered to approve and establish standards for the manufacture and distribution of bingo and games of chance equipment, and the licensing of all suppliers and manufacturers providing goods in New York.

Mandated Funding Level:

NONE

Brief Description/History/Background:

Accountants audit bell jar financial statements to verify the lawful disbursement of charitable gaming funds and the proper remittance of additional license fees to the Board; conduct random and incident-based audits; and provide assistance and guidance to charitable organizations telephonically, and in writing. Compliance conferences are conducted Statewide, wherein funds are returned to charitable checking accounts, and unpaid license fees are remitted to municipalities and the Board.

Issues:

Decreased interest and participation in charitable gaming activities.

Population Served:

General charitable gaming public, non-profit organizations involved in charitable gaming, manufacturers and suppliers of charitable gaming products.

Performance Measures:

number of compliance conferences and charitable organization audits.

Program: Charitable Gaming - Compliance

Mandate:

Article 19-B of the Executive Law and Articles 14-H and 9-A of the General Municipal Law mandate, in part, that the Board supervise the administration of bingo and games of chance; amend and repeal rules and regulations governing the issuance and amendment of licenses and the conduct of games; ensure that said games are fairly and properly conducted to prevent the conduct of such games by criminal or other undesirable elements and the profits being diverted from the purposes authorized; and provide uniformity in the administration of the laws throughout the State by prescribing the forms of application for licenses, licensees, amendment of licenses, and all financial statements. Article 9-A, Section 195-q, enacted in 1997 in response to widespread illegal trafficking and sales of bell jar tickets, requires that 5% of all net bell jar profits be remitted to the Board to fund its compliance and enforcement program. The board is also empowered to approve and establish standards for the manufacture and distribution of bingo and games of chance equipment, and the licensing of all suppliers and manufacturers providing goods in New York.

Mandated Funding Level:

NONE

Brief Description/History/Background:

Board investigators conduct random, unannounced inspections of games of chance and bingo occasions to verify compliance; conduct training and instructional seminars; interview games of chance and bingo suppliers and inspect their inventory; respond to telephonic and written complaints and requests for assistance; and testify witnesses in Board hearings.

Issues:

Funding - needing a sufficient number of investigators to ensure compliance with State and Board rules and regulations.

Population Served:

General charitable gaming public, non-profit organizations involved in charitable gaming, manufacturers and suppliers of charitable gaming products.

Performance Measures:

Number of site visits by board investigators of charitable organizations.

Mandate: There is no specific mandate for this function.	
Mandated Funding Level: NONE	
Brief Description/History/Background: Two staff members act as liaisons for media inquiries and	FOIL requests.
Issues: none	
Population Served: media	
Performance Measures:	

Program:

Public Information Office

Agency Programs/Activities: Inventory and Key Data RACING AND WAGERING BOARD

ements		2009-10	Projected									
Capital Projects Funds Disbursements (\$000s)	()	2008-09	Plan									
		2007-08	Actual									
		2006-07	Actual					٠,				
ırsements		2009-10	Projected		\$7,628	\$6,032	\$3,089	\$3,744	\$1,127	\$489	\$120	\$22,229
State Special Revenue Funds Disbursements (\$000s)	`	2008-09	Plan		\$7,330	\$5,800	\$2,970	\$3,600	\$1,083	\$470	\$120	\$21,373
		2007-08	Actual	1	21,767	\$6,197	\$3,330	\$4,070	\$1,736	\$744	\$120	\$23,964
		2006-07	Actual		\$7,082	\$5,658	\$2,860	\$3,496	\$1,582	\$678	\$120	\$21,476
General Fund Disbursements (\$000s)		2009-10	Projected									
	ì	2008-09	Plan									
		2007-08	Actual									
		2006-07	Actual									
		FTEs (All			33	,0	19	53	16	ဖ	7	129
Sailonous	Category	(SO, ATL,	CAP)	Ó	ည	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	SO	
			Program/Activity		Kacing - Administration	Racing-On site track regulation	Indian Gaming-Adminstration	Indian Gaming-On-Site Compliance	Bell Jar-Adminstration	Bell Jar-Compliance	Public Information Office	Totals
Dolation of	to Core	Mission	(H/M/L)		E	I	I	I	I	Σ		