

(2)REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES<c2>

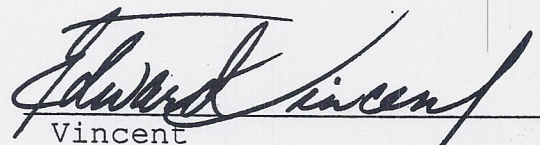
(2)Committee on Elections, Reapportionment And Constitutional Amendments

Date of Hearing: September 07, 1999 [\_]<r>

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Elections, Reapportionment And Constitutional Amendments reports:

Senate Constitutional Amendment (5-1)  
No. 11

(1)With amendments with the recommendation: Amend, be adopted, as amended, and be re-referred to the Committee on Governmental Organization.  
<1>

 ,Chair [\_]  
Vincent

(5)Above resolution is ordered to second reading.



AMENDMENTS TO SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO.  
11

Amendment 1

On page 2, line 9, strike out "authorize"

Amendment 2

On page 2, line 18, strike out the comma

Amendment 3

On page 2, below line 19, insert:

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (e), and any other provision of state law, the Governor is authorized to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature, for the operation of slot machines and for the conduct of lottery games and banking card games by federally recognized Indian tribes on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law. Accordingly, slot machines, lottery games, and banking card games are hereby permitted to be conducted and operated on tribal lands subject to those compacts.

- 0 -

*Another change -> Villaraigosa as  
author*





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SCA 11  
Page 1

Date of Hearing: September 7, 1999

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, REAPPORTIONMENT  
AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Edward Vincent, Chair

SCA 11 (Burton) – As Introduced: August 23, 1999

AS PROPOSED TO BE AMENDED IN COMMITTEE – RN9922783

SENATE VOTE: Vote Not Relevant

SUBJECT: Gambling: Indian Gaming Compacts.

SUMMARY: Constitutional amendment authorizes the Governor to enter into compacts with Indian tribes to allow certain forms of gambling on Indian lands in California, subject to ratification of those compacts by the Legislature. Specifically, this bill:

- 1) Authorizes the Governor, notwithstanding specified provisions of the California Constitution, and any other provision of state law, to negotiate and conclude compacts with federally recognized Indian tribes to permit certain forms of gambling on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law.
- 2) Authorizes the compacts to allow the operation of slot machines, and the conduct of lottery games and banking card games, on California tribal lands subject to approval of the compacts by the Legislature.
- 3) Expressly authorizes slot machines, lottery games, and banking card games only on tribal lands, subject to those compact terms.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) The California Constitution provides that the Legislature has no power to authorize lotteries, and requires it to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in California. Authorizes the California State Lottery, notwithstanding this prohibition.
- 2) Authorizes the Legislature to provide for the regulation of horse races and permit wagering thereon.
- 3) Allows the Legislature to allow cities and counties to permit charitable bingo games.
- 4) Provides the Legislature has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit, casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:

- 1) On August 23, 1999, the California Supreme Court invalidated Proposition 5, a statutory initiative measure approved by the voters at the November 3, 1998 statewide general election. Proposition 5 permitted gaming on California Indian lands subject to specified conditions. The Court ruled that



Proposition 5, by allowing games like 21 or blackjack, and slot machine-style video games, permitted the operation of casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey and thereby violated the California Constitution.

- 2) This measure, a constitutional amendment, provides that, notwithstanding prohibitions of the California Constitution, and in state statutes, the Governor may negotiate agreements (compacts) with federally recognized Indian tribes to permit the operation of slot machines and the conduct of lottery games and banking card games on California Indian lands. This measure makes those agreements subject to ratification by the Legislature. Accordingly, this measure expressly permits the operation of slot machines and lottery games, and the conduct of banking card games on tribal lands subject to the terms of the compacts.
- 3) News reports indicate that the Governor and Indian tribes held many meetings and discussions since the Court invalidated Proposition 5. The Governor and the tribes have been seeking a legislative solution to avoid the shutting down of Indian casinos following the invalidation of Proposition 5. The concept is to submit a legislative measure to the voters for their approval at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election to validly authorize Indian gaming. This measure would expressly permit the operation of slot machines, and the conduct of lottery games and banking card games on Indian lands in accordance with federal law. This language in effect authorizes gaming on California Indian lands of the type permitted by Proposition 5. According to the author's office, the language was approved by a vote of 32 to 1 by the Indian tribes negotiating with the Governor.
- 4) In anticipation of Proposition 5 being invalidated, Indian tribes have been circulating for signature an initiative petition to reenact Proposition 5 as a constitutional amendment. The initiative would appear on the March 7, 2000, statewide primary ballot if it qualifies. Signatures are to be submitted starting September 14, 1999.
- 5) In order for this measure to appear on the March 7, 2000, statewide primary ballot, it must be adopted by both houses of the Legislature by the end of business of September 9, the currently scheduled start of Interim Recess.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None one file

Analysis Prepared by: Romulo Lopez / E., R. & C. A. / (916) 319-2094



SENATE THIRD READING  
SCA 11 (Burton)  
As Amended September 9, 1999  
2/3 vote

SENATE VOTE: Vote not relevant

---

ELECTIONS 5-1 GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION 18-0

---

Ayes: Vincent, Battin, Cardenas, Frusetta,  
Longville

Ayes: Wesson, Granlund, Ackerman, Battin,  
Briggs, Cardenas, Cardoza, Floyd,  
Hertzberg, Lempert, Longville, Machado,  
Maldonado, Margett, Soto, Vincent,  
Wiggins, Wright

Nays: Thompson

---

APPROPRIATIONS 17-0

---

Ayes: Migden, Brewer, Ackerman, Cedillo,  
Hertzberg, Kuehl, Maldonado, Papan,  
Romero, Runner, Shelley, Steinberg,  
Thomson, Wesson, Wiggins, Zettel,  
Aroner

SUMMARY: Authorizes the Governor to enter into compacts with Indian tribes to allow certain forms of gambling on Indian lands in California, subject to ratification of those compacts by the Legislature. Specifically, this bill:

- 1) Authorizes the Governor, notwithstanding specified provisions of the California Constitution, and any other provision of state law, to negotiate and conclude compacts with federally recognized Indian tribes to permit certain forms of gambling on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law.
- 2) Authorizes the compacts to allow the operation of slot machines, and the conduct of lottery games and banking and percentage card games, on California tribal lands subject to approval of the compacts by the Legislature.
- 3) Expressly authorizes slot machines, lottery games, and banking and percentage card games only on tribal lands, subject to those compact terms.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) The California Constitution provides that the Legislature has no power to authorize lotteries, and requires it to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in California. Authorizes the California State Lottery, notwithstanding this prohibition.
- 2) Authorizes the Legislature to provide for the regulation of horse races and permit wagering thereon.



- 3) Allows the Legislature to allow cities and counties to permit charitable bingo games.
- 4) Provides the Legislature has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit, casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS: On August 23, 1999, the California Supreme Court invalidated Proposition 5, a statutory initiative measure approved by the voters at the November 3, 1998 statewide general election. Proposition 5 permitted gaming on California Indian lands subject to specified conditions. The Court ruled that Proposition 5, by allowing games like 21 or blackjack, and slot machine-style video games, permitted the operation of casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey and thereby violated the California Constitution (Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees International Union v. Davis (8/23/99), S0748350).

This measure, a constitutional amendment, provides that, notwithstanding prohibitions of the California Constitution, and in state statutes, the Governor may negotiate agreements (compacts) with federally recognized Indian tribes to permit the operation of slot machines and the conduct of lottery games and banking and percentage card games on California Indian lands in accordance with federal law. This measure makes those agreements subject to ratification by the Legislature. Accordingly, this measure expressly permits the operation of slot machines and lottery games, and the conduct of banking and percentage card games on tribal lands subject to the terms of the compacts.

Under the Federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, tribes are allowed to offer slot machines or games like blackjack (collectively known as "Class III" gambling) only after negotiating compacts with states. Former Governor Pete Wilson refused to open negotiations with any tribe that was already offering those games, which he alleged were illegal. Former Governor Wilson negotiated a compact with the Pala Band of Mission Indians for certain forms of gambling, and 10 other tribes also agreed to this compact. Legislation to ratify this agreement has been stayed subject to a referendum on the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election.

News reports indicate that Governor Gray Davis and Indian tribes held many meetings and discussions since the Court invalidated Proposition 5. The Governor and the tribes have been seeking a legislative solution to avoid the shutting down of Indian casinos following the invalidation of Proposition 5. The concept is to submit a legislative measure to the voters for their approval at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election to validly authorize Indian gaming. This measure would expressly permit the operation of slot machines, and the conduct of lottery games and banking card games on Indian lands in accordance with federal law. This language in effect authorizes Class III gaming on California Indian lands of the type permitted by Proposition 5. According to the author's office, the language was approved by a vote of 32 to 1 by the Indian tribes negotiating with Governor Gray Davis.

In anticipation of Proposition 5 being invalidated, Indian tribes have been circulating for signature an initiative petition to reenact Proposition 5 as a constitutional amendment. The initiative would appear on the March 7, 2000, statewide primary ballot if it qualifies. Signatures are to be submitted starting September 7, 1999.







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SENATE THIRD READING  
SCA 11 (Burton)  
As Amended September 7, 1999  
2/3 vote

SENATE VOTE: 31-3 (Vote Not Relevant)

ELECTIONS 5-1 GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION 18-0

Ayes: Vincent, Cardenas, Frusetta, Longville,  
Shelley

Ayes: Wesson, Granlund, Ackerman, Battin,  
Briggs, Cardenas, Cardoza, Floyd,  
Hertzberg, Lempert, Longville, Machado,  
Maldonado, Margett, Soto, Vincent,  
Wiggins, R. Wright

Nays: Thompson

APPROPRIATIONS 17-0

Ayes: Migden, Brewer, Ackerman, Cedillo,  
Hertzberg, Kuehl, Maldonado, Papan,  
Romero, Runner, Shelley, Steinberg,  
Thomson, Wesson, Wiggins, Zettel,  
Aroner

SUMMARY: Constitutional amendment authorizes the Governor to enter into compacts with Indian tribes to allow certain forms of gambling on Indian lands in California, subject to ratification of those compacts by the Legislature. Specifically, this bill:

- 1) Authorizes the Governor, notwithstanding specified provisions of the California Constitution, and any other provision of state law, to negotiate and conclude compacts with federally recognized Indian tribes to permit certain forms of gambling on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law.
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- 2) Authorizes the Legislature to provide for the regulation of horse races and permit wagering thereon.
- 3) Allows the Legislature to allow cities and counties to permit charitable bingo games.
- 4) Provides the Legislature has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit, casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey.

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COMMENTS:

On August 23, 1999, the California Supreme Court invalidated Proposition 5, a statutory initiative measure approved by the voters at the November 3, 1998 statewide general election. Proposition 5 permitted gaming on California Indian lands subject to specified conditions. The Court ruled that Proposition 5, by allowing games like 21 or blackjack, and slot machine-style video games, permitted the operation of casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey and thereby violated the California Constitution (Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees International Union v. Davis (8/23/99), S0748350).

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News reports indicate that Governor Gray Davis and Indian tribes held many meetings and discussions since the Court invalidated Proposition 5. The Governor and the tribes have been seeking a legislative solution to avoid the shutting down of Indian casinos following the invalidation of Proposition 5. The concept is to submit a legislative measure to the voters for their approval at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election to validly authorize Indian gaming. This measure would expressly permit the operation of slot machines, and the conduct of lottery games and banking card games on Indian lands in accordance with federal law. This language in effect authorizes Class III gaming on California Indian lands of the type permitted by Proposition 5. According to the author's office, the language was approved by a vote of 32 to 1 by the Indian tribes negotiating with Governor Gray Davis.

In anticipation of Proposition 5 being invalidated, Indian tribes have been circulating for signature an initiative petition to reenact Proposition 5 as a constitutional amendment. The initiative would appear on the March 7, 2000, statewide primary ballot if it qualifies. Signatures are to be submitted starting



September 7, 1999.

In order for this measure to appear on the March 7, 2000, statewide primary ballot, it must be adopted by both houses of the Legislature by the end of business of September 9, the currently scheduled start of Interim Recess.

Analysis Prepared by: Romulo I. Lopez / E., R. & C. A. / (916) 319-2094

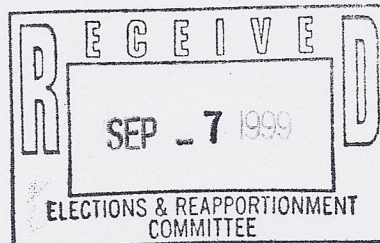
FN:





ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA

SPEAKER *of the* ASSEMBLY



September 7, 1999

E. Dotson Wilson  
Chief Clerk  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, CA 95914

Dear Dotson:

Please be advised that I have appointed Assemblymember Jim Battin to the Elections, Reapportionment and Constitutional Amendments Committee in place of Assemblymember Peter Frusetta for today's hearing only.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Antonio R. Villaraigosa".

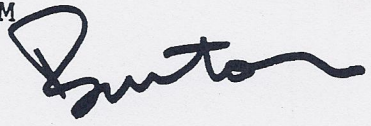
ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA  
Speaker of the Assembly

ARV: fsl



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Substantive



AMENDMENTS TO SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO.  
11

Amendment 1

In line 1 of the heading, after "Burton" insert:

and Assembly Member Villaraigosa

Amendment 2

On page 2, line 9, strike out "authorize"

Amendment 3

On page 2, line 18, strike out the comma

Amendment 4

On page 2, below line 19, insert:

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (e), and any other provision of state law, the Governor is authorized to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature, for the operation of slot machines and for the conduct of lottery games and banking card games by federally recognized Indian tribes on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law. Accordingly, slot machines, lottery games, and banking card games are hereby permitted to be conducted and operated on tribal lands subject to those compacts.

- 0 -

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STATE CAPITOL  
 P.O. BOX 942849  
 SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0001  
 (916) 318-2531  
 FAX (916) 318-3879

# Assembly California Legislature

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION  
 HERB J. WESSON, JR.  
 Chairman

George Wiley  
 Chief Consultant

Richard Alos  
 Senior Consultant

Wendy Burke  
 Committee Secretary

## FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Margie

FAX NUMBER: 2151

FROM: Wendy

PAGES TO FOLLOW ~~5~~ 4

NOTES \_\_\_\_\_  
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Date of Hearing: September 8, 1999

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION  
Herb Wesson, Chair  
SCA 11 (Burton and Villaraigosa) – As Amended: September 7, 1999

SENATE VOTE: 31-3

SUBJECT: Indian Gaming

SUMMARY: Constitutional amendment to authorize the Governor to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature, for the operation of slot machines and for the conduct of lottery games and banking card games by federally recognized Indian tribes on Indian lands in California. Specifically, this bill:

Amends Article IV, Section 19 of the State Constitution by adding the following subsection:

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (e), and any other provision of state law, the Governor is authorized to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature, for the operation of slot machines and for the conduct of lottery games and banking card games by federally recognized Indian tribes on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law. Accordingly, slot machines, lottery games, and banking card games are hereby permitted to be conducted and operated on tribal lands subject to those compacts.

EXISTING LAW:

The State Constitution, Article IV, Section 19, provides:

- (a) The Legislature has no power to authorize lotteries and shall prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in the State.
- (b) The Legislature may provide for the regulation of horse races and horse race meetings and wagering on the results.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) the Legislature by statute may authorize cities and counties to provide for bingo games, but only for charitable purposes.
- (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), there is authorized the establishment of a California State Lottery.
- (e) The Legislature has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

COMMENTS:



1. Federal Law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), governs gambling operations on Indian land by placing gambling activities into three classes and imposing restrictions on Indian tribes who want to conduct these activities. In general, Indian tribes may offer:

- Class I gambling without restriction. Class I gambling includes social games and traditional/ceremonial games.
- Class II gambling is allowed within Indian reservations and is subject to tribal oversight. Class II gambling includes bingo and all card games that are either explicitly authorized by the laws of the state where the tribe is located, or those card games that are not explicitly prohibited by state law and are played at any location in the state. IGRA excludes from the definition of what constitutes Class II gambling all card games in which the operator has a stake (banked) in the amount wagered or the outcome of the game, and electronic games of chance or slot machines.
- Class III gambling activities only if the tribe and the state sign an agreement (referred to as a tribal-state compact) that allows the specific gambling activities. Class III gambling consists of all activities that are not defined as Class I or II gambling. Class III gaming activities may be legally conducted on Indian lands if the tribe is located in a state that permits such gaming for any purpose by any person, organization, or entity. Class III gambling includes lotteries, slot machines or other gambling devices, and horse race wagering. If the state allows any type of Class III gambling and an Indian tribe asks to negotiate a compact for operation of those gambling activities on tribal land, then the state is required to negotiate in good faith for a compact.

Currently, there are 41 Indian gambling operations in California that offer a variety of gambling activities. These include bingo, card games (including a type of blackjack), and electronic (video) gambling devices. To date, California has entered into compacts with four Indian tribes allowing parimutuel wagering on horse racing. In addition, Governor Wilson negotiated a compact with the Pala Band of Mission Indians for other forms of Class III gambling (10 other tribes have also agreed to this compact). Legislation ratifying this agreement was signed into law in 1998 but has been stayed subject to a referendum qualified for the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election.

2. Proposition 5 and the California Supreme Court's decision in *Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees International Union v. Davis and Cortez v. Davis*. On August 23, 1999, the California Supreme Court ruled that Proposition 5, the Tribal Government and Self Sufficiency Act of 1998, was unconstitutional. Proposition 5 contained a framework regarding terms for a model tribal-state compact that would have been available to all federally recognized tribes in California, and would have authorized Class III gambling on Indian lands in California pursuant to federal law. The proposition would have allowed signatory tribes to offer gaming terminals (provided they were operated using a player' pool prize system, as defined), any card games that were actually played in a tribal gaming facility prior to January 1, 1998 (again using a players' pool prize system), any lottery-based game, and off-track wagering (based on the terms of previous tribal-state compacts on this subject). The court concluded that the terms of the proposition were in conflict with the anti-casino provisions of Section 19 (e) of the State constitution, and entry into the model compacts contained within proposition 5 was beyond the legislative power under the law of California.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:



Support

None registered

Opposition

None registered

Analysis Prepared by: George Wiley / G. O. / (916) 319-2531



**GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION**

Date of Hearing: 09/08/1999

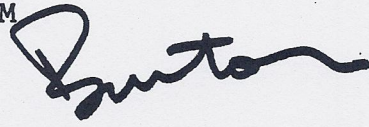
BILL NO.	SCA 11			
ACTION VOTED ON	Be adopted and re-refer to Com on Appropriations.			
	Aye : No	Aye : No	Aye : No	Aye : No
Wesson (Chair)	X :			
Granlund (V. Chair)	X :			
Ackerman	X :			
Battin	X :			
Briggs	X :			
Cardenas	X :			
Cardoza	X :			
Floyd	X :			
Hertzberg	X :			
Lempert	X :			
Longville	X :			
Machado	X :			
Maldonado	X :			
Margett	X :			
Soto	X :			
Vincent	X :			
Wiggins	X :			
Wright, R	X :			
	Ayes: 18 Noes: 0	Ayes: 0 Noes: 0	Ayes: 0 Noes: 0	Ayes: 0 Noes: 0

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*Herb J. Wesson* Chairman



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AMENDMENTS TO SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO.  
11

Amendment 1

In line 1 of the heading, after "Burton" insert:

and Assembly Member Villaraigosa

Amendment 2

On page 2, line 9, strike out "authorize"

Amendment 3

On page 2, line 18, strike out the comma

Amendment 4

On page 2, below line 19, insert:

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (e), and any other provision of state law, the Governor is authorized to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature, for the operation of slot machines and for the conduct of lottery games and banking card games by federally recognized Indian tribes on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law. Accordingly, slot machines, lottery games, and banking card games are hereby permitted to be conducted and operated on tribal lands subject to those compacts.

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*adopted  
in A.  
Approps  
com.  
PAC*

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO.  
11  
AS AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 8, 1999

Amendment 1

On page 2, line 29, after "banking" insert:

and percentage

Amendment 2

On page 3, line 3, after "banking" insert:

and percentage


- 0 -

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SubstantiveAMENDMENTS TO SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO.  
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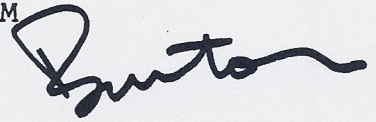
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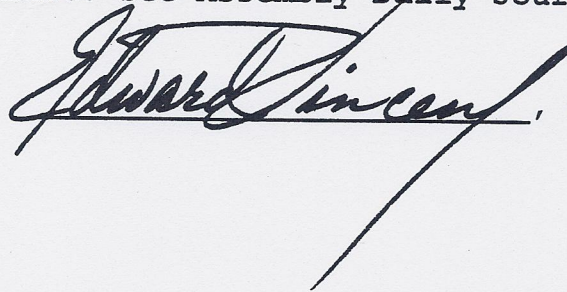
ELECTIONS, REAPPORTIONMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Date of Hearing: 09/07/1999

BILL NO.	SCA 11			
ACTION VOTED ON	Be adopted as amended and re-refer to Com on Governmental Organization			
	Aye : No	Aye : No	Aye : No	Aye : No
Vincent (Chair)	X :			
*Frusetta (V. Chair) (Battin)	X :			
Cardenas	X :			
Cedillo	Absent			
Longville	X :			
Olberg	Absent			
Shelley	X :			
Thompson	: X			
	Ayes: 5 Noes: 1	Ayes: 0 Noes: 0	Ayes: 0 Noes: 0	Ayes: 0 Noes: 0

(Note: \*Indicates temporary appointment. See Assembly Daily Journal.)

RECEIVED: \_\_\_\_\_

 , Chair



ELECTIONS, REAPPORTIONMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

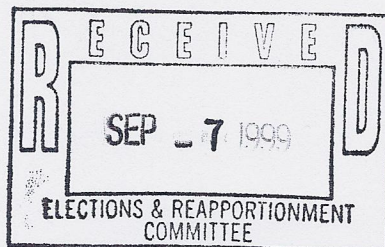
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*Frusetta (V. Chair) (Battin)	X :			
Cardenas	X :			
Cedillo	Absent			
Longville	X :			
Olberg	Absent			
Shelley	X :			
Thompson	: X			
	Ayes: 5 Noes: 1	Ayes: 0 Noes: 0	Ayes: 0 Noes: 0	Ayes: 0 Noes: 0

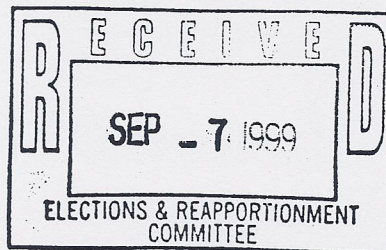
(Note: \*Indicates temporary appointment. See Assembly Daily Journal.)

RECEIVED: \_\_\_\_\_

*Edward Vincent*, Chair







September 7, 1999

The Honorable Edward Vincent  
California State Assembly  
Capitol Bldg #5119  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Fax: (916) 327-3517

Dear Assemblyman Vincent:

Re: Senate Constitutional Amendment 11 (Burton-Villaraigosa)

Senate Constitutional Amendment 11 requires that tribes negotiate compacts with the Governor which are then subject to ratification by the Legislature. SCA 11 will allow for the operation of slot machines and the conduct of lottery and banking card games by Indian tribes on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law. This language addresses the scope of gaming question which the California Supreme Court found unconstitutional in Proposition 5.

The Cabazon tribe is known for its relentless defense of sovereignty and rights. As Cabazon chairman, I promised our members, employees, friends and supporters in California to defend our honor by whatever means.

Most of California's tribes were close to a tentative compromise last week. The compact isn't perfect, but we continue to negotiate and strongly believe a compromise will be struck shortly which is good for the tribes and the State.

The United States Attorney for the Central District will soon close down the operations of tribes in our district if we do not have compacts. In order for those compacts to be official, this constitutional amendment is required.

The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians strongly supports SCA 11 as the fair and equitable resolution of this issue. Please add your voice to those in support of justice and economic self-reliance for California's Native American tribes. **Vote "Yes" for SCA 11** (as currently drafted and attached).

Respectfully,

John A. James  
Tribal Chairman

JAJ/sp

