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42ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 1996

INTRODUCED BY

DANIEL P. SILVA

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AN ACT

RELATING TO GAMING; PERMITTING LIMITED CASINO GAMING ACTIVITIES; REQUIRING A LOCAL REFERENDUM; ESTABLISHING ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS; IMPOSING A TAX ON CASINO GAMING ACTIVITIES; CREATING THE GAMING AUTHORITY; PROVIDING PENALTIES; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE. -- Sections 1 through 46 of this act may be cited as the "Gaming Control Act".

[NEW MATERIAL] LEGISLATIVE POLICY. -- It is the Section 2. policy of the legislature that:

limited gaming activities should be permitted in the state if those activities are strictly regulated to ensure honest and competitive gaming free from criminal and corruptive

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elements and influence; and

the holder of any license or permit issued by the state in connection with the regulation of gaming activities has only a revocable privilege and has no property right or vested interest in the license or permit.

Section 3. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Gaming Control Act:

"applicant" means any person who has applied for a manufacturer's license, distributor's license, establishment license, service technician's license or gaming machine license pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act or for approval of any act or transaction for which approval is required or permitted under the provisions of that act;

- "application" means a request for the issuance of a manufacturer's license, distributor's license, establishment license, service technician's license or gaming machine license pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act or for approval of any act or transaction for which approval is required or permitted under the provisions of that act but does not include any supplemental forms or information that may be required with the application;
- "authority" means the gaming authority created C. pursuant to the Gaming Control Act;
 - "casino gaming" means all types of gaming; D.
 - E. "credit instrument" means a writing that

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evidences a gaming debt owed to a person who holds a gaming establishment license at the time the debt is created, and includes any writing taken in consolidation, redemption or payment of a prior credit instrument;

- F. "distributor" means a person who distributes gaming devices to a gaming establishment licensee;
- "distributor's license" means any license issued G. by the authority that authorizes the person named to be a distributor:
 - "equity security" means: H.
- any voting stock of a company or similar security;
- **(2)** any security convertible, with or without consideration, into voting stock or similar security or carrying any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase voting stock or similar security;
- any warrant or right to subscribe to or (3) purchase voting stock or similar security; or
- **(4)** any security having a direct or indirect participation in the profits of the issuer;
- "game" or "gambling game" means any game played with cards, dice, equipment or any mechanical, electromechanical or electronic device or machine for money, property, checks, credit or any representative of value; but "game" or "gambling game" does not include games played with cards in private homes

or residences in which no person makes money for operating the game except as a player;

- J. "gaming" or "gambling" means to operate, carry on, conduct, maintain or expose for play any game;
- K. "gaming device" means any mechanical, electromechanical or electronic contrivance, component or machine used in connection with gaming or any game that affects the result of a wager by determining win or loss. "Gaming device" includes a system for processing information that can alter the normal criteria of random selection that affects the operation of any game or determines the outcome of a game. "Gaming device" does not include a system or device that affects a game solely by stopping its operation so that the outcome remains undetermined:
- L. "gaming employee" means any person connected directly with the operation of a gaming establishment licensed to conduct any gaming; the term "gaming employee" also includes employees of a person holding a manufacturer's license whose duties are directly involved with manufacture of gaming devices within New Mexico; employees of a person holding a distributor's license whose duties are directly involved with the distributor of or gaming devices within New Mexico; and employees of a person whose duties are directly involved with servicing and repairing gaming devices within New Mexico. "Gaming employee" does not include bartenders, cocktail servers or other persons

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engaged solely in preparing or serving food or beverages, or secretarial personnel, janitorial, stage, sound and light technicians and other nongaming personnel;

"gaming establishment license" or "establishment license" means a license to conduct casino gaming at a location specified in the license;

- "gaming machine" means any mechanical, electrical, electronic or electromechanical device, contrivance or machine that, upon insertion of a coin, token or similar object, or upon payment of any consideration, is available to play or operate, the play or operation of which, whether by reason of the skill of the player or operator or application of the element of chance, or both, may deliver or entitle the player or operator to receive cash, premiums, credits, merchandise, tokens or any thing of value, whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or in any other manner;
- "gross revenue" means the total of all the 0. following, less the total of all cash paid out as losses to winning patrons and those amounts paid to purchase annuities to fund losses paid to winning patrons over several years by independent administrators:
- (1) cash received from patrons for the purpose of gaming;
- cash received in payment for credit **(2)** extended by a licensee to a patron for the purpose of gaming;

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game	i n	whi ch	the	lic	ensee	is	not	a	party	to	a	wager;	

- "license" means a manufacturer's license, a P. distributor's license, an establishment license, a technician's license or a license required by the authority by regulation for conducting other gaming activities;
- "licensed gaming establishment" means any premises in which or on which gaming is conducted pursuant to a license revised by the authority;
- "licensee" means any person to whom a valid license has been issued:
- "manufacturer" means a person who manufactures, assembles, produces, programs or makes modifications to any gaming device for use or play in New Mexico or for distribution outside New Mexico from any location within New Mexico;
- "manufacturer's license" means any license issued T. by the authority that authorizes the licensee to manufacture, assemble, produce, program or otherwise produce or make modifications to any gaming device in New Mexico or from a location outside New Mexico for use or play in New Mexico;
 - U. "person" means an individual or other entity;
- V. "publicly traded corporation" means a corporation that:
 - (1) has one or more classes of securities

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registered pursuant to the securities laws of the United States or of New Mexico:

- is an issuer subject to the securities laws **(2)** of the United States or of New Mexico; or
- (3)has one or more classes of securities registered or is an issuer pursuant to applicable foreign laws that the authority finds provide protection for investors that is comparable to or greater than the stricter of the securities laws of the United States or of New Mexico laws; and
- "regulation" means a rule, standard, directive or statement of general applicability that effectuates the law or policy or describes the procedures of the authority. "Regulation" does not include:
- a statement concerning only the internal (1) management of the authority and not affecting the rights or procedures available to any licensee or other person;
 - **(2)** a declaratory ruling;
 - an interagency memorandum; or (3)
- **(4)** the authority's decision in a contested case or relating to the application for a license.

[NEW MATERIAL] GAMING AUTHORITY CREATED. --Section 4.

The "gaming authority" is created and consists of five members. Two members shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. One member shall be appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate with the consent of

the senate. One member shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives with the consent of the senate. One member shall be appointed by the other four members of the authority, with the consent of the senate. All members of the authority shall be residents of New Mexico and citizens of the United States.

- B. The members of the authority shall be appointed for terms of five years, except, of the members who are first appointed, two shall be appointed for a term of five years, two shall be appointed for a term of four years and two shall be appointed for a term of three years. Thereafter, all members shall be appointed for terms of five years. An appointed authority member shall serve and have all of the duties and powers of that office during the period of time prior to final action by the senate confirming or rejecting his appointment.
- C. Vacancies on the authority shall be filled within thirty days by the person originally appointing the member whose position is vacant and the appointee shall serve for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy occurs.
- D. The authority shall appoint a chair annually from its membership.
- E. No more than three members of the authority shall be from the same political party.
- F. The members of the authority shall be reimbursed pursuant to the provisions of the Per Diem and Mileage Act when

engaged in authority business.

- G. The special investigations division of the department of public safety shall conduct background investigations of all members of the authority prior to confirmation by the senate. A person who has been convicted of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft is not eligible for appointment and shall not serve as a member of the authority.
- H. No member of the authority or any member of his immediate family or household shall have any financial interest in or derive any financial benefit from a business that is regulated by the authority, and at the time of taking office, each authority member shall file with the secretary of state a sworn statement to that effect.
- Section 5. [NEW MATERIAL] AUTHORITY--MEETINGS--QUORUM-RECORDS.--
- A. A majority of the qualified membership of the authority then in office constitutes a quorum. No action may be taken by the authority unless at least three members concur.
- B. Written notice of the time and place of each meeting of the authority shall be given to each member at least ten days prior to the meeting.
- C. Meetings of the authority shall be open and public in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, except that the authority may have closed meetings to hear security and

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investigative information.

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- All proceedings of the authority shall be recorded by audio tape or other equivalent verbatim audio recording device.
- The chairman of the authority or a majority of its members then in office may call a special meeting of the authority upon written notice to all members of the authority.
- AUTHORITY'S POWERS AND Section 6. [NEW MATERIAL] DUTIES. --
- The authority shall develop and implement the state's policy on gaming consistent with the provisions of the Gaming Control Act. It has the duty to fulfill all responsibilities assigned to it pursuant to that act and has all powers necessary to carry out those responsibilities. delegate power to its employees but it retains accountability. The authority is an adjunct agency.
 - В. The authority shall:
- make the final decision on issuance, (1) denial, suspension and revocation of all licenses pursuant to and consistent with the provisions of the Gaming Control Act;
- develop, adopt and promulgate all **(2)** regulations necessary to implement and administer the provisions of the Gaming Control Act;
- conduct itself, or employ a hearing officer to conduct, all hearings required by the provisions of the

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Gaming Control Act and any other hearings it deems appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities;

- (4) meet at least once each month; and
- (5) prepare and submit an annual report in December of each year to the governor and the legislature covering its activities in the most recently completed fiscal year, a summary of gaming activities in the state authorized pursuant to the Gaming Control Act and any recommended changes in or additions to the laws relating to gaming in the state.
 - C. The authority may:
- (1) employ individuals to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities;
- (2) impose civil fines not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the first violation and fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for subsequent violations of any prohibitory provision of the Gaming Control Act or any prohibitory provision of a regulation adopted pursuant to that act;
- (3) conduct investigations, subpoena persons and documents to compel access to or for the production of books, papers, records or memoranda in the custody or control of any licensee or compel the appearance of employees of a licensee or other persons for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with any provision of the Gaming Control Act or a regulation adopted pursuant to its provisions;

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(4) administer oaths and take depositions to
the same extent and subject to the same limitations as would
apply if the deposition were pursuant to discovery rules in a
civil action in the district court:

- (5) sue and be sued subject to the limitations of the Tort Claims Act:
- (6) contract for the provision of goods and services necessary to carry out its responsibilities;
- (7) conduct audits of applicants, licensees and persons affiliated with licensees;
- (8) inspect all places where gaming is conducted or gaming devices are manufactured, sold or distributed and inspect all equipment and supplies in those places;
- (9) summarily seize and remove from places inspected and impound any equipment, supplies, documents or records for the purpose of examination or inspection; and
- (10) except for the powers specified in Paragraphs (2) and (5) of this subsection, carry out all or part of any of the foregoing powers and activities through delegation of authority to its employees.
- Section 7. [NEW MATERIAL] AUTHORITY REGULATIONS-DISCRETIONARY REGULATIONS--PROCEDURE--REQUIRED PROVISIONS.--
 - A. The authority may adopt any regulation:
 - (1) consistent with the provisions of the

Gaming Control Act; and

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- deemed necessary by it to implement the **(2)** provisions of the Gaming Control Act.
- No regulation affecting any person or agency В. outside the authority shall be adopted, amended or repealed without a public hearing on the proposed action before the authority or a hearing officer designated by it. The public hearing shall be held in Santa Fe. Notice of the subject matter of the regulation, the action proposed to be taken, the time and place of the hearing, the manner in which interested persons may present their views and the method by which copies of the proposed regulation or a proposed amendment to or proposed repeal of an existing regulation may be obtained shall be published once at least thirty days prior to the hearing date in a newspaper of general circulation and mailed at least thirty days prior to the hearing date to all persons who have made a written request for advance notice of hearing. All regulations shall be filed in accordance with the State Rules Act.
 - C. The authority shall adopt regulations:
- prescribing the method and form of application to be followed by applicants for licenses;
- **(2)** requiring work permits for gaming employees and prescribing the information to be furnished by a licensee about his gaming employees;
 - requiring the fingerprinting or other (3)

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reliable methods of identification of applicants;

- (4) prescribing the manner and procedure of all hearings conducted by the authority or a hearing officer;
- (5) requiring an applicant to pay all or part of the fees and costs of investigation of the applicant as determined by the authority;
- (6) prescribing the manner and method of collection and payment of fees and the issuance of licenses;
- (7) defining the area, games and gaming devices permitted and the methods of operation of the games and gaming devices:
 - (8) establishing hours of operation for gaming;
- (9) prescribing under what conditions the nonpayment of a gambling debt by a gaming establishment licensee is grounds for suspension or revocation of its license;
- (10) governing the manufacture, sale, distribution, repair and servicing of gaming devices;
- (11) requiring any applicant or licensee to waive any privilege with respect to any testimony at any hearing or meeting of the authority, except a privilege afforded by the constitutions of the United States or New Mexico;
- (12) governing the specifications for approval and licensing of gaming machines;
- (13) governing accounting procedures, security, collection and verification procedures required of licensees and

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matters regarding financial responsibility of licensees; and

(14) establishing grounds and procedures for the denial, suspension or revocation of a license.

Section 8. [NEW MATERIAL] EMPLOYEES--BACKGROUND
INVESTIGATION.--

A. A background investigation shall be conducted on each applicant for employment with the authority. The authority shall contract with the department of public safety for the performance of the investigations. The background investigations shall include credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks. All information obtained through a background investigation shall be confidential, except that the authority may exchange such confidential information with state, federal and local law enforcement agencies.

B. Any individual convicted of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft shall not be employed by the authority.

Section 9. [NEW MATERIAL] CONFLICTS OF INTEREST--AUTHORITY--EMPLOYEES.--

A. In addition to all other provisions of New Mexico law regarding conflicts of interest of state officials and employees, a member of the authority, an authority employee or any person residing in the household of a member of the

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authority or an employee shall not:

- directly or indirectly, individually, as a member of a partnership or other association, or as a stockholder, director or officer of a corporation, have an interest in a business licensed pursuant to the Gaming Control Act: or
- **(2)** accept or agree to accept any economic opportunity, gift, loan, gratuity, special discount, favor, hospitality or service having an aggregate value of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in any calendar year from a person licensed or applying for a license pursuant to the Gaming Control Act.
- If a member of the authority, an employee of the authority or any person residing in the household of any of the named persons violates any provision of this section or Subsection H of Section 4 of the Gaming Control Act, the member of the authority or an employee of the authority shall be removed from his office or position.

[NEW MATERIAL] CASINO GAMING PERMITTED--Section 10. ELIGIBLE COUNTIES--CONDITIONS.--Casino gaming is permitted:

- A. in a licensed gaming establishment;
- B. at the times, in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by regulations of the authority;
 - at no more than two locations in: C.
 - (1) a class B county:

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having a population as determined by the 1990 federal census of not more than twenty-five thousand persons and not less than ten thousand persons; and

having a 1993 net taxable value of (b) property, as that term is defined in the Property Tax Code, of at least two hundred seventy million dollars (\$270,000,000) but not more than three hundred thirty million dollars (\$330, 000, 000); and

(2) a class A county currently having a population of less than four hundred thousand persons; and

if the requirement of Section 11 of the Gaming Control Act has been complied with.

[NEW MATERIAL] POSITIVE REFERENDUM Section 11. REQUIREMENT. -- Casino gaming permitted pursuant to Section 10 of the Gaming Control Act shall not be conducted within a municipality or within a county outside of the boundaries of a municipality unless an election is held pursuant to this section and a simple majority of the registered voters of the municipality or the area of a county outside the boundaries of a municipality, respectively, voting on the question votes in favor of permitting the casino gaming. The governing body of a municipality or a county, respectively, shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the effective date of the Gaming Control Act on the question of permitting the casino gaming authorized by that act. The

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question may be submitted to the voters and voted on as a separate question at any general election or at any special election called for that purpose by the appropriate governing body. The election on the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as is provided by law for general elections. If the question of permitting gaming in the municipality or county, respectively, fails, the appropriate governing body shall not call an election on the question of permitting casino gaming until two years has elapsed from the previous election. No election shall be held pursuant to this section within forty-two days of any primary, general, municipal or school district election unless the election is held on the day of the primary, general, municipal or school district election.

Section 12. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSE REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN
ACTIVITIES. --

- A. No person shall own, possess or control a place used for gaming unless the place is licensed as a gaming establishment.
- B. No person shall sell or distribute in the state any gaming device unless he is licensed as a distributor.
- C. No person shall manufacture, assemble, program or make modifications to a gaming device for use or play in this state or for distribution outside this state unless he is licensed as a manufacturer.

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D. No person shall possess or control a place where
there is an unlicensed gaming machine. Any unlicensed gaming
machine, except one in the possession of a licensee while
awaiting licensure of the machine, is subject to forfeiture and
confiscation by any law enforcement agency or officer.

- E. No person shall service or repair a gaming device or associated equipment unless he is licensed as a service technician.
- F. No person shall engage in any activity for which the authority requires a license or permit without obtaining the license or permit.

Section 13. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSURE--APPLICATION. --

- A. The authority shall establish the following categories of licenses:
 - (1) manufacturers;
 - (2) distributors:
 - (3) establishment;
 - (4) machines;
 - (5) service technicians; or
- (6) any other category of license deemed necessary for secure, orderly, effective and efficient control and operation of casino gaming in the state.
- B. Except for a gaming establishment licensee having licensed machines, no licensee shall hold more than one type of license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control

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Act or own a majority interest in, manage or otherwise control, a holder of another type of license issued pursuant to the provisions of that act.

- C. Applicants for a license shall apply on forms provided by the authority and furnish all information requested by the authority. Submission of an application constitutes consent to a credit check of the applicant and all persons having a substantial interest in the applicant and any other background investigations required pursuant to the Gaming Control Act or deemed necessary by the authority.
- D. All licenses issued by the authority pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be reviewed for renewal annually, unless revoked, suspended, canceled or terminated.
- E. No license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act shall be transferred or assigned.
 - F. The application for a license shall include:
 - (1) the name of the proposed licensee;
 - (2) the location of the proposed operation;
- (3) the gaming devices to be operated, supplied, distributed or serviced;
- (4) the names of all persons directly or indirectly interested in the business and the nature of such interest; and
- (5) such other information and details as the authority may require.

G. The authority shall furnish to the applicant supplemental forms that the applicant shall complete and file with the application. Such supplemental forms shall require, but shall not be limited to, complete information and details with respect to the applicant's habits, character, criminal records, business activities, financial affairs and business associates, covering at least a ten-year period immediately preceding the date of filing of the application.

Section 14. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSE FEES. --

- A. The following license fees shall be paid to the authority:
- (1) establishment license, two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for the initial license and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for annual renewal;
- (2) manufacturer's license, five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the initial license and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for annual renewal;
- (3) distributor's license, five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the initial license and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for annual renewal; and
- (4) for each separate gaming machine licensed, one hundred dollars (\$100) initially and one hundred dollars (\$100) annually for renewal.
- B. The authority shall establish the license fee for service technicians and the fee for any other license or permit

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by regulation, but no fee established by the authority shall exceed one hundred dollars (\$100). The authority shall also establish by regulation a nonrefundable application fee of no more than five hundred dollars (\$500) to be charged to applicants other than establishment license applicants.

Section 15. [NEW MATERIAL] REQUIRED DISCLOSURE BY
APPLICANTS. --

- A. The following disclosures are required of all applicants:
- (1) name and address of the applicant and the name and address of the following:
- (a) if the applicant is a corporation, the officers, directors and each stockholder in the corporation; except that, in the case of stockholders of publicly held equity securities of a publicly traded corporation, only the names and addresses of those known to the corporation to beneficially own five percent or more of the securities;
- (b) if the applicant is a trust, the trustee and all persons entitled to receive income or benefit from the trust:
- (c) if the applicant is an association, the members, officers and directors;
- (d) if the applicant is a subsidiary, the officers, directors and each stockholder of the parent corporation; except that in the case of stockholders of publicly

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held equity securities of a publicly traded corporation, only the names and addresses of those known to the corporation to beneficially own five percent or more of the securities;

- if the applicant is a partnership or (e) joint venture, all of the general partners, limited partners or joint venturers;
- if the parent company, general (f) partner, limited partner or joint venturer of any applicant is itself a corporation, trust, association, subsidiary, partnership or joint venture, then all the information required in this section shall be disclosed by the parent company, general partner, limited partner or joint venturer as if it were itself the applicant so that full disclosure is achieved; and
- if any member of the immediate family of any individual applicant is involved in the applicant's business in any capacity, then all of the information required in this section shall be disclosed for the immediate family member as if the family member were the applicant;
- (2) all the states and jurisdictions in which each control person:
- does business and the nature of that (a) business for each state and jurisdiction;
- (b) has contracts to supply gaming devices, associated equipment or gaming services, including the nature of the devices, equipment or services involved for each

state or jurisdiction; and

(c) has applied for, has sought renewal of, has received, has been denied, has pending or has had revoked a gaming license of any kind, and the disposition of the application, renewal, denial, pendency or revocation of the license in each state or jurisdiction; and regarding any gaming license that has been revoked or has not been renewed, or any gaming license application that has been denied or is or has remained pending for greater than six months, all the facts and circumstances underlying the failure to receive a license by renewal or application or regarding the revocation;

- (3) the details of any conviction in or judgment of a state or federal court of each control person of any felony and any other criminal offense other than traffic offenses;
- (4) the details of any bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or any pending litigation of each control person;
- (5) for each control person who is a natural person, the general details of employment, residence, education and military history since the age of eighteen years and any federal, state or local elective position ever held by the control person;
- (6) a consolidated report of all reportable information on all reportable contributions by each control person to any local, state or federal political candidate or

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political committee in this state for the past five years that is reportable pursuant to the provisions of any existing state or federal law:

- (7) the identity of any entity with which each control person has a joint venture or other contractual arrangement to supply any state or jurisdiction with gaming devices, associated equipment or gaming services, including a disclosure with regard to the entity of all of the information requested in Paragraph (1) of this subsection;
- (8) financial statements and copies of federal and state income tax returns of the applicant for the five years prior to the date of application;
- (9) any economic interest known by the applicant that is held by any member of the authority or an employee of the authority in the business of the applicant or any control person; and
- (10) any additional disclosures as determined to be necessary by the authority.
- B. No license may be issued or renewed for an applicant or licensee who has not complied with the disclosure requirements, including periodic updates required pursuant to regulations of the authority, described in this section for each of its control persons.
- C. As used in this section, "control person" means the applicant and all persons whose identity must be disclosed

in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section.

D. Any response to a request for a name, address, date of birth, social security number, place of birth, current residence, current marital status, duration of marriage, residence addresses for the last ten years and spouse's name, address, date of birth and social security number shall include all versions of that information that has been used by the applicant or the control person for whom the information has been requested.

E. Pursuant to regulations adopted by the authority, all or any part of the costs of any disclosure or background investigation of any applicant may be billed to and shall be paid by the applicant.

Section 16. [NEW MATERIAL] ACTION BY AUTHORITY ON APPLICATIONS. --

A. Any person that the authority determines is qualified to receive a license pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act, having due consideration for the proper protection of the health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the inhabitants of this state and the declared policy of this state, may be issued a license. The burden of proving qualifications is on the applicant.

B. An application to receive a license shall not be granted unless the authority is satisfied that the applicant is:

(1) a person of good moral character, honesty

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and integrity;

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- a person whose prior activities, criminal **(2)** record, if any, reputation, habits and associations do not pose a threat to the public interest or to the effective regulation and control of gaming or create or enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair or illegal practices, methods and activities in the conduct of gaming or the carrying on of the business and financial arrangements incidental thereto; and
- in all other respects qualified to be licensed consistent with the laws of this state.
- A license shall not be granted pursuant to the Gaming Control Act unless the applicant has satisfied the authority that:
- the applicant has adequate business probity, competence and experience in business or gaming;
- the proposed financing of the applicant is (2)adequate for the nature of the proposed license and from a suitable source; any lender or other source of money or credit that the authority finds does not meet the standards set forth in Subsection B of this section shall be deemed unsuitable; and
- (3) the applicant is sufficiently capitalized under standards set by the authority to conduct the business covered by the license applied for.
- In addition to other requirements for licensure, an applicant for an establishment license shall at the time of

submitting the application:

- (1) pay a nonrefundable deposit of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to cover the expenses of background investigations necessary to be performed in connection with that application;
- (2) present an irrevocable commitment to construction of a hotel with a minimum of two hundred rooms adjoining the proposed casino gaming establishment with the completion of the construction to be a condition precedent to the issuance of the license; and
- (3) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the authority that the applicant has the ability and the willingness to promote economic development and employment in the community in which the establishment is located.
- E. An application to receive a license constitutes a request for a determination of the applicant's general moral character, integrity and ability to participate or engage in or be associated with gaming. Any written or oral statement made in the course of an official proceeding of the authority or by any witness testifying under oath that is relevant to the purpose of the proceeding is absolutely privileged and does not impose liability for defamation or constitute a ground for recovery in any civil action.
- F. The authority shall investigate the qualifications of each applicant before any license is issued by

the authority and shall continue to observe and monitor the conduct of all licensees and the persons having a material involvement directly or indirectly with a licensed gaming operation.

- G. The authority has the authority to deny any application or limit, condition, restrict, revoke or suspend any license for any reasonable cause.
- H. The authority may issue or deny a license to the applicant. The authority may limit or place those reasonable conditions it deems necessary to the public interest upon any license for which application has been made.
- I. After the issuance of the license, it shall continue in effect upon proper payment of the license fees, subject to the power of the authority to revoke, suspend, condition or limit licenses.
- J. The authority has full and absolute power to deny any application for any cause it deems reasonable. If an application is denied, the authority shall prepare and file its written decision upon which its order denying the application is based.
- Section 17. [NEW MATERIAL] EXCLUSION OR EJECTION OF
 CERTAIN PERSONS FROM LICENSED ESTABLISHMENTS--PERSONS
 INCLUDED. --
- A. The authority shall by regulation provide for the establishment of a list of persons who are to be excluded or

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ejected from any licensed gaming establishment. The list may include any person whose presence in the establishment is determined by the authority to pose a threat to the public interest or to licensed gaming, or both.

- B. In making the determination in Subsection A of this section, the authority may consider any:
- (1) prior conviction of a crime that is a felony under state or federal law, a crime involving moral turpitude or a violation of the gaming laws of any jurisdiction;
- (2) violation or conspiracy to violate the provisions of the Gaming Control Act relating to:
- (a) the failure to disclose an interest in a gaming establishment for which the person must obtain a license; or
 - (b) willful evasion of fees or taxes;
- (3) notorious or unsavory reputation that would adversely affect public confidence and trust that the gaming industry is free from criminal or corruptive demands; or
- (4) written order of any other governmental agency in this state or any other state that authorizes the exclusion or ejection of the person from an establishment at which gaming is conducted.
- C. A licensed gaming establishment has the right, without any list established by the board, to exclude or eject any person from the establishment who poses a threat to the

public interest or to licensed gaming or for any business reason.

D. Race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry, age, disability or sex shall not be grounds for placing the name of a person upon the list or for exclusion or ejection under Subsection C of this section.

Section 18. [NEW MATERIAL] INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CONTROL
SYSTEMS. --

- A. Each licensed gaming establishment shall adopt internal and external control systems that shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for:
- (1) safeguarding its assets and revenues,especially the recording of cash and evidences of indebtedness;
- (2) making and maintaining reliable records, accounts and reports of transactions, operations and events, including reports to the board; and
- (3) a system by which the amount wagered on each gaming machine and the amount paid out by each machine is recorded on a daily basis, which results may be obtained by the authority by appropriate means as described in regulations promulgated by the authority; all manufacturers will be required to have such a system available for licensed gaming establishments for the gaming machines that it supplies for use in New Mexico; and all distributors shall make such a system available to establishments.

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- B. The internal control system shall be designed to reasonably ensure that:
 - (1) assets are safeguarded;
- (2) financial records are accurate and reliable;
- (3) transactions are performed only in accordance with management's general or specific authorization;
- (4) transactions are recorded adequately to permit proper reporting of gaming revenue and of fees and taxes, and to maintain accountability of assets;
- (5) access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's specific authorization;
- (6) recorded accountability for assets is compared with actual assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any discrepancies; and
- (7) functions, duties and responsibilities are appropriately segregated and performed in accordance with sound accounting and management practices by competent, qualified personnel.
- C. Each licensed gaming establishment and each applicant for a gaming establishment license shall describe, in the manner the authority may approve or require, its administrative and accounting procedures in detail in a written system of internal control. Each licensed gaming establishment

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and applicant for a gaming establishment license shall submit a copy of its written system to the authority. Each written system shall include:

- (1) an organizational chart depictingappropriate segregation of functions and responsibilities;
- (2) a description of the duties and responsibilities of each position shown on the organizational chart;
- (3) a detailed, narrative description of the administrative and accounting procedures designed to satisfy the requirements of Subsection A of this section;
- (4) a written statement signed by the licensee's chief financial officer and either the licensee's chief executive officer or a licensed owner attesting that the system satisfies the requirements of this section;
- (5) if the written system is submitted by an applicant, a letter from an independent certified public accountant stating that the applicant's written system has been reviewed by the accountant and complies with the requirements of this section; and
- (6) such other items as the authority may require.
- D. The authority shall adopt and publish minimum standards for internal control procedures.
 - Section 19. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING EMPLOYEES--ISSUANCE OF

WORK PERMITS -- REVOCATION OF WORK PERMITS. --

- A. A person shall not be employed as a gaming employee unless the person holds a valid work permit issued by the authority.
- B. A work permit shall be issued and may be revoked by the authority as provided in regulations adopted by the authority.
- C. Any person whose work permit has been denied or revoked may seek judicial review as provided in applicable law.

Section 20. [NEW MATERIAL] AGE REQUIREMENT FOR PATRONS AND GAMING EMPLOYEES. -- A person under the age of twenty-one years of age shall not:

- A. play, be allowed to play, place wagers or collect winnings from, whether personally or through an agent, any game authorized under the Gaming Control Act; or
 - B. be employed as a gaming employee.
- Section 21. [NEW MATERIAL] ACCEPTANCE OF CREDIT INSTRUMENTS BY LICENSEE. --
- A. A credit instrument evidencing a gaming debt is authorized by the Gaming Control Act and may be enforced by legal process.
- B. A gaming establishment licensee or person acting on the licensee's behalf may accept an incomplete credit instrument that is signed by a patron and states the amount of the debt in figures. The licensee may complete the instrument

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as is necessary for the instrument to be presented for payment.

- C. A gaming establishment licensee or person acting on behalf of a licensee:
- (1) shall not accept a credit instrument that is incomplete except as authorized in Subsection B of this section; and
- (2) may accept a credit instrument that is payable to an affiliate or affiliated company or may complete a credit instrument in the name of an affiliate or affiliated company as payout if the credit instrument otherwise complies with this section and the records of the affiliate or an affiliated company pertaining to the credit instrument are made available to the authority upon request.
- D. This section does not prohibit the establishment of an account by a deposit of cash, recognized traveler's check or any other instrument that is equivalent to cash.
- E. Any person, gaming establishment licensee or its agents or employees that violates the provisions of this section is subject only to the penalties provided by regulations of the authority. The failure of a person to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations of the authority does not invalidate a credit instrument or affect the ability to enforce the credit instrument or the debt that the credit instrument represents.

Section 22. [NEW MATERIAL] FACE VALUE OF CREDIT

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EXCEP	ΓI ONS-	- CASH	RECEI V	ED IN	PAYMENT	OF DEF	BT NOT	INCLUDED	IN
GROSS	REVEN	IUE							

For the purposes of the Gaming Control Act, except as otherwise provided in Subsection C of this section, the computation of gross revenue shall include the face value of any credit instrument if, within two years after the last day of the month following the month in which that instrument was accepted by the gaming establishment licensee, the authority determines that:

- (1) the instrument was not signed by the patron or otherwise acknowledged by him in a written form satisfactory to the authority;
- the licensee did not have an address for the patron at the time of accepting the instrument, or, in lieu of that address, has not provided the authority, within a reasonable time after its request, the current address of the patron to whom the credit was extended;
- the licensee has not provided the authority with any evidence that the licensee made a reasonable effort to collect the debt;
- the licensee has not provided the authority with any evidence that the licensee checked the credit history of the patron before extending credit to him;
 - the licensee has not produced the **(5)**

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instrument within a reasonable time after a request by the authority for the instrument unless it:

- (a) is in the possession of a court, governmental agency or financial institution;
- (b) has been returned to the patron upon his partial payment of the instrument and the licensee has obtained a substitute credit instrument for the remaining balance:
- (c) has been stolen and the licensee has made a written report of the theft to the appropriate law enforcement agency; or
- (d) cannot be produced because of any other circumstance that is beyond the licensee's control;
- (6) the signature of the patron on the instrument was forged and the licensee has not made a written report of the forgery to the appropriate law enforcement agency; or
- (7) upon an audit by the authority, the licensee requested the auditors not to confirm the unpaid balance of the debit with the patron and there is not other satisfactory means of confirmation.
- B. For the purpose of the Gaming Control Act, the computation of gross revenue shall not include cash or its equivalent that is received in full or partial payment of a debt previously included in the computation of gross revenue pursuant

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to Subsection A of this section.

- C. The provisions of Subsection A of this section do not apply to any credit instrument that is settled for less than its face amount to:
 - (1) induce a substantial partial payment;
 - (2) compromise a dispute; or
 - (3) obtain a patron's business if:
- (a) an agreement is entered into to discount the face amount of a credit instrument before it is issued to induce timely payment of the credit instrument; and
- (b) the percentage of discount of the instrument is reasonable as compared to the prevailing practice in the industry.
- Section 23. [NEW MATERIAL] CALCULATION OF GROSS REVENUE--CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT DEDUCTIBLE. --
- A. In calculating gross revenue, any prizes, premiums, drawings, benefits or tickets that are redeemable for money or merchandise or other promotional allowance, except money or tokens paid at face value directly to a patron as the result of a specific wager and the amount of cash paid to purchase an annuity to fund losses paid to winning patrons, shall not be deducted as losses from winnings at any game except a gaming machine.
- B. In calculating gross revenue from gaming machines, the actual cost to the licensee of any personal

property distributed to a patron as the result of a legitimate wager may be deducted as a loss, but not travel expenses, food, refreshments, lodging or services. For the purposes of this section, "as the result of a legitimate wager" means that the patron must make a wager prior to receiving the personal property, regardless of whether the receipt of the personal property is dependent on the outcome of the wager.

Section 24. [NEW MATERIAL] LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND LICENSE FEES. -- No municipality or other political subdivision of the state shall impose any license fee or tax on any licensee licensed pursuant to the Gaming Control Act except for the imposition of property taxes and gross receipts taxes.

Section 25. [NEW MATERIAL] USE OF CHIPS, TOKENS OR LEGAL TENDER REQUIRED FOR ALL GAMING. -- All gaming shall be conducted with chips, tokens or other instrumentalities approved by the board or with the legal currency of the United States.

Section 26. [NEW MATERIAL] RECORDS OF GAMING ESTABLISHMENT LICENSEES. --

- A. A gaming establishment licensee shall keep its books and records to clearly show the amount of gross revenue and other revenues received.
- B. On a monthly basis, the gaming establishment licensee shall furnish to the authority reports and information as the authority may require with respect to its activities on forms designed and supplied for that purpose by the authority.

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Section	27. [<u>N</u>	EW MATERIAL]	COMMUNI CAT	ION OR	DOCUMENT	0F
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- Any communication or document of an applicant or licensee is absolutely privileged and does not impose liability for defamation or constitute a ground for recovery in any civil action if it is required by:
 - law or the regulations of the authority; or
- (2)a subpoena issued by the authority to be made or transmitted to the authority.
- The privilege created pursuant to Subsection A of this section is not waived or lost because the document or communication is disclosed to the authority.
- C. Notwithstanding the powers granted to the authority by the Gaming Control Act, the authority:
- shall not release or disclose any privileged information, documents or communications provided by an applicant or licensee without the prior written consent of the applicant or licensee or pursuant to a lawful court order after timely notice of the proceedings has been given to the applicant or licensee;
- shall maintain all privileged information, documents and communications in a secure place accessible only to members of the authority; and
 - shall adopt procedures and regulations to **(3)**

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protect the privileged nature of information, documents and communications provided by an applicant or licensee.

[NEW MATERIAL] MOTION FOR RELEASE OF Section 28. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. -- An application to a court for an order requiring the authority to release any information declared by law to be confidential shall be made only upon motion in writing on ten days written notice to the authority, the attorney general and all persons who may be affected by the entry of such an order. Copies of the motion and all papers filed in support of it shall be served with the notice by delivering a copy in person or by certified mail to the last known address of the person to be served.

GAMING MACHINE CENTRAL Section 29. [NEW MATERIAL] SYSTEM -- The authority shall develop and operate a central system to which all licensed gaming machines are connected. The central system shall be capable of:

- retrieving and auditing the operation, financial data and program information of the network;
- disabling from operation or play any gaming machine in the network that does not comply with the provisions of the Gaming Control Act or the regulations of the authority;
- C. communicating, through program modifications or other equally effective means, with all gaming machines licensed by the authority;
 - interacting, reading, communicating and linking

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with gaming machines from a broad spectrum of manufacturers and associated equipment; and

E. providing linkage to each gaming machine in the network at a reasonable and affordable cost to the state or the establishment and allowing for program modifications and system updating at a reasonable rate of cost.

Section 30. [NEW MATERIAL] MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS. -- To be eligible for licensure, each gaming machine shall meet all specifications established by regulations of the authority and:

- A. be unable to be manipulated in a manner that affects the random probability of winning plays or in any other manner determined by the authority to be desirable;
- B. have at least one mechanism that accepts coins or currency, but does not accept bills of denominations greater than twenty dollars (\$20.00);
- C. be capable of having play suspended through the central system by the authority until the authority resets the gaming machine;
- D. house nonresettable mechanical and electronic meters within a readily accessible locked area of the gaming machine that maintain a permanent record of all money inserted into the machine, all cash payouts of winnings, all refunds of winnings made by the machine's printer, all credits played for additional games and all credits won by players;
 - E. have a printing mechanism capable of printing out

at the request of the authority readings on the electronic meters of the machine:

- F. be capable of printing a ticket voucher stating the value of a cash prize won by the player at the completion of each game, the date and time of the day the game was played in a twenty-four hour format showing hours and minutes, the machine serial number, the sequential number of the ticket voucher and an encrypted validation number for determining the validity of a winning ticket voucher;
- G. be capable of being linked to the authority's central system for the purpose of auditing the operation, financial data and program information as required by the authority;
- H. provide for a payback value for each credit wagered, determined over time, of not less than eighty percent or more than ninety-six percent;
- I. offer only games authorized and examined by the authority; and
- J. display the gaming machine license issued for that machine in an easily accessible place, before and during the time that a machine is available for use.

Section 31. [NEW MATERIAL] POSTING OF GAMING MACHINE ODDS.--The odds of winning on each gaming machine shall be posted on or near each gaming machine. The authority shall provide the manner in which the odds shall be posted by

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Section 32. [NEW MATERIAL] EXAMINATION OF MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT--COST ALLOCATION.--

- A. The authority shall examine prototypes of gaming devices of manufacturers seeking a license as required pursuant to the provisions of the Gaming Control Act.
- B. The authority by regulation shall require the manufacturer seeking the licensing of a gaming device to pay the anticipated actual costs of the examination in advance and, after the completion of the examination, shall refund overpayments or charge and collect amounts sufficient to reimburse the authority for underpayments of actual costs.
- C. The authority may contract for the examination of gaming devices to meet the requirements of this section.

Section 33. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING TAX--IMPOSITION-ADMINISTRATION.--

- A. An excise tax is imposed upon the privilege of conducting casino gaming in the state. This tax shall be known as the "gaming tax".
- B. The gaming tax is measured as a percentage of gross revenue of a licensed gaming establishment. The rate of the tax is twelve percent.
- C. The gaming tax shall be administered and collected by the taxation and revenue department in cooperation with the authority, and the provisions of the Tax Administration

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Section 34.

3	DISTRIBUTION OF ALL FEES AND TAXES TO THE GAMING FUND
4	DISTRIBUTION FROM THE FUND
5	A. The "gaming fund" is created in the state
6	treasury. All license fees collected pursuant to the Gaming
7	Control Act and all net proceeds of the gaming tax shall be
8	deposited into the gaming fund.
9	B. The gaming fund shall be invested as are other
10	state funds. Interest earned on the investment of the fund
11	shall be retained in the fund.
12	C. Money in the gaming fund is appropriated as
13	follows:
14	(1) the receipts to the fund from license fees
15	and other administrative impositions to the authority to
16	administer the Gaming Control Act; and
17	(2) the balance to the general fund;
18	Section 35. [NEW MATERIAL] FRAUDULENT ACTSPENALTY
19	A. A person commits an offense if the person
20	knowi ngl y:
21	(1) alters or misrepresents the outcome of a
22	game or other event on which wagers have been made after the
23	outcome is made sure but before it is revealed to the players;
24	(2) places, increases or decreases a bet or
25	determines the course of play after acquiring knowledge not

Act apply to the collection and administration of the tax.

[NEW MATERIAL]

GAMING FUND CREATED--

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available to all players of the outcome of the game or any event that affects the outcome of the game or that is the subject of the bet or to aid anyone in acquiring that knowledge for the purpose of placing, increasing or decreasing a bet or determining the course of play contingent upon that event or outcome:

- (3) claims, collects or takes, or attempts to claim, collect or take, money or anything of value in or from a gambling game, with intent to defraud, without having made a wager contingent thereon, or claims, collects or takes an amount greater than the amount won;
- **(4)** entices or induces another to go to any place where a gambling game is being conducted or operated in violation of the provisions of the Gaming Control Act, with the intent that the other person play or participate in that gambling game;
- places or increases a bet after acquiring **(5)** knowledge of the outcome of the game or other event that is the subject of the bet, including past-posting and pressing bets;
- reduces the amount wagered or cancels the bet after acquiring knowledge of the outcome of the game or other event that is the subject of the bet, including pinching bets; or
- manipulates, with the intent to cheat, any **(7)** component of a gaming device in a manner contrary to the

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designed and normal operational purpose for the component, including, but not limited to, varying the pull of the handle of a slot machine, with knowledge that the manipulation affects the outcome of the game or with knowledge of any event that affects the outcome of the game.

В. An offense under this section is a fourth degree felony, and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

[NEW MATERIAL] USE OF DEVICE FOR CALCULATING Section 36. PROBABILITIES. --

A person commits an offense who, at a licensed gaming establishment, uses or possesses with the intent to use any device to assist:

- in projecting the outcome of the game;
- in keeping track of the cards played; **(2)**
- in analyzing the probability of the occurrence of an event relating to the game; or
- (4) in analyzing the strategy for playing or betting to be used in the game.
- An offense under this section is a misdemeanor, and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

[NEW MATERIAL] USE OF COUNTERFEIT OR Section 37. UNAPPROVED CHIPS OR TOKENS OR UNLAWFUL COINS OR DEVICES--POSSESSION OF CERTAIN DEVICES, EQUIPMENT, PRODUCTS OR

MATERIALS. --

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- A person commits an offense who knowingly uses A. counterfeit chips in a gambling game.
- A person commits an offense who, in playing or using any gambling game designed to be played with, receive or be operated by chips or tokens approved by the board or by lawful currency of the United States knowingly uses chips or tokens other than those approved by the authority, uses currency that is not lawful currency of the United States or uses currency not of the same denomination as the currency intended to be used in that gambling game.
- A person other than a duly authorized employee of a gaming establishment licensee or of the authority acting in furtherance of his employment within a licensed establishment commits an offense who knowingly has on his person or in his possession on or off the premises of any licensed gaming establishment any device intended to be used by him to violate the provisions of the Gaming Control Act.
- A person other than a duly authorized employee of a gaming establishment licensee acting in furtherance of his employment within a licensed establishment commits an offense who knowingly has on his person or in his possession on or off the premises of any licensed gaming establishment any key or device known by him to have been designed for the purpose of and suitable for opening, entering or affecting the operation of any

gambling game, drop box or any electronic or mechanical device connected thereto, or for removing money or other contents therefrom.

- E. A person commits an offense who knowingly and with intent to use them for cheating has on his person or in his possession any paraphernalia for manufacturing slugs. As used in this subsection, "paraphernalia for manufacturing slugs" means the equipment, products and materials that are intended for use or designed for use in manufacturing, producing, fabricating, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, storing or concealing a counterfeit facsimile of the chips or tokens approved by the board or a lawful coin of the United States, the use of which is unlawful pursuant to the Gaming Control Act.

 The term includes but is not limited to:
 - (1) lead or lead alloys;
- (2) molds, forms or similar equipment capable of producing a likeness of a gaming token or coin;
 - (3) melting pots or other receptacles;
 - (4) torches; and
- (5) tongs, trimming tools or other similar equipment.
- F. Possession of more than two items of the equipment, products or material described in Subsection E of this section permits a rebuttable inference that the possessor intended to use them for cheating.

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G. An offense under this section is a third degree felony and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

[NEW MATERIAL] CHEATING. --Section 38.

- A person commits an offense who knowingly cheats at any gambling game.
- An offense under this section is a fourth degree felony and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

[NEW MATERIAL] PENALTY FOR POSSESSION OF Section 39. DEVICE, EQUIPMENT OR MATERIAL MANUFACTURED, SOLD OR DISTRIBUTED IN VIOLATION OF LAW. --

- A person commits an offense who knowingly possesses any gaming device that has been manufactured, sold or distributed in violation of the Gaming Control Act.
- В. An offense under this section is a fourth degree felony and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Section 40. [NEW MATERIAL] UNLAWFUL MANUFACTURE, SALE, DISTRIBUTION, MARKING, ALTERING OR MODIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT AND DEVICES ASSOCIATED WITH GAMING--UNLAWFUL INSTRUCTION. --

A person commits an offense who manufactures, sells or distributes any cards, chips, dice, game or device that is intended by him to be used to violate any provision of the Gaming Control Act.

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	В.	A person	n commits	an offense	who	marks,	alters	or
otherwi se	modi f	fies any	associ at	ed equipment	or	gami ng	devi ce	i n
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- (1) affects the result of a wager by determining win or loss; or
- (2) alters the normal criteria of random selection, which affects the operation of a game or which determines the outcome of a game.
- C. A person commits an offense who instructs another in cheating or in the use of any device for that purpose with the knowledge or intent that the information or use so conveyed may be employed to violate any provision of the Gaming Control Act.
- D. An offense under this section is a fourth degree felony, and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Section 41. [NEW MATERIAL] REPORTING AND RECORD VIOLATIONS--PENALTY.--

- A. A person commits an offense if the person, in a license application, in a book or record required to be maintained by the Gaming Control Act or by a regulation adopted under that act, or in a report required to be submitted by that act:
- (1) knowingly makes a statement or entry that the person knows to be false or misleading; or

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person	knows	is	requi	red	to	be	mai ntai n	ed	or ma	de.		

- B. A person commits an offense if the person knowingly refuses to produce for inspection by the authority a book, record or document required to be maintained or made by the Gaming Control Act or a regulation adopted under that act.
- C. An offense under this section is a fourth degree felony, and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Section 42. [NEW MATERIAL] GAMING BY INDIVIDUAL UNDER
TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE. --

- A. A person commits an offense if the person knowingly permits an individual whom the person knows is younger than twenty-one years of age to participate in gaming.
- B. An individual commits an offense if the individual participates in gaming and the individual is younger than twenty-one years of age at the time of participation.
- C. An offense under this section is a misdemeanor, and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

Section 43. [NEW MATERIAL] GENERAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF ACT. --

A. A person commits an offense who willfully violates, attempts to violate or conspires to violate any of the provisions of the Gaming Control Act specifying prohibited acts.

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B. Any offense under the Gaming Control Act, the classification of which is not specifically stated in that act, is a misdemeanor, and upon conviction a person shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

Section 44. [NEW MATERIAL] DETENTION AND QUESTIONING OF PERSON SUSPECTED OF VIOLATING ACT--LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY--POSTING OF NOTICE.--

A. Any gaming establishment licensee or its officers, employees or agents may question any person in its establishment suspected of violating any of the provisions of the Gaming Control Act. No gaming establishment licensee or any of its officers, employees or agents is criminally or civilly liable:

- (1) on account of any such questioning; or
- (2) for reporting to the authority or law enforcement authorities the person suspected of the violation.
- B. Any gaming establishment licensee or any of its officers, employees or agents who has reasonable cause for believing that there has been a violation of the Gaming Control Act in its establishment by any person may take that person into custody and detain him in the establishment in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable length of time. Such a taking into custody and detention does not render the licensee or his officers, employees or agents criminally or civilly liable

unless it is established by clear and convincing evidence that
the taking into custody and detention are unreasonable under all
the circumstances.

C. No gaming establishment licensee or its officers,

C. No gaming establishment licensee or its officers, employees or agents is entitled to the immunity from liability provided for in Subsection B of this section unless there is displayed in a conspicuous place in the establishment a notice in boldface type clearly legible and in substantially this form:

"Any gaming establishment licensee or any of his officers, employees or agents who has reasonable cause for believing that any person has violated any provision of the Gaming Control Act prohibiting cheating in gaming may detain that person in the establishment.".

Section 45. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OF AUTHORITY ACTION. --

A. Any person aggrieved by an action taken by the authority may request and receive a hearing for the purpose of reviewing the action. To obtain a hearing, the aggrieved person shall file a request for hearing with the authority within thirty days after the date the action is taken. Failure to file the request within the specified time is an irrevocable waiver of the right to a hearing, and the action complained of shall be final with no further right to review, either administratively or by a court.

B. The authority shall adopt procedural regulations

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to govern the procedures to be followed in administrative hearings pursuant to the provisions of this section. As a minimum, the regulations shall provide:

- (1) for the hearings to be public;
- (2) for the appointment of a hearing officer to conduct the hearing and make his recommendation to the board not more than ten days after the completion of the hearing;
 - (3) procedures for discovery;
- (4) assurance that procedural due process requirements are satisfied;
- (5) for the maintenance of a record of the hearing proceedings and assessment of costs of any transcription of testimony that is required for judicial review purposes; and
- (6) for the place of the hearing to be in Santa Fe for hearings on actions of statewide application and for enforcement hearings on actions of statewide application and for enforcement hearings and for hearings on actions of limited local concern to be held in the place or area affected.
- C. Actions taken by the authority after a hearing pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be:
- (1) written and shall state the reasons for the action;
 - (2) made public when taken;
- (3) communicated to all persons that have made a written request for notification of the action taken; and

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(4) taken within not more than thirty days after the submission of the hearing officer's report to the authority.

Section 46. [NEW MATERIAL] JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS. --

A. Any person adversely affected by an action taken by the board after review pursuant to the provisions of Section 45 of the Gaming Control Act may appeal the action to the court of appeals. The appeal shall be on the record made at the hearing. To support his appeal, the appellant shall make arrangements with the board for a sufficient number of transcripts of the record of the hearing on which the appeal is based. The appellant shall pay for the preparation of the transcripts.

- B. On appeal, the court of appeals shall set aside the administrative action only if it is found to be:
- (1) arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion;
- (2) not supported by substantial evidence in the whole record; or
 - (3) otherwise not in accordance with law.

Section 47. Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-2. APPLICABILITY. -- The Tax Administration Act applies to and governs:

1	A. The administration and enforcement of the
2	following taxes or tax acts as they now exist or may hereafter
3	be amended:
4	(1) Income Tax Act;
5	(2) Wi thhol di ng Tax Act;
6	(3) Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act and
7	any state gross receipts tax;
8	(4) Li quor Exci se Tax Act;
9	(5) Local Liquor Excise Tax Act;
10	[(6) Banking and Financial Corporations Tax
11	Act;
12	(7) (6) any municipal local option gross
13	receipts tax;
14	$[\frac{(8)}{(7)}]$ any county local option gross
15	receipts tax;
16	[(9)] <u>(8)</u> Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act;
17	[(10)] <u>(9)</u> Gasoline Tax Act;
18	[(11)] <u>(10)</u> petroleum products loading fee,
19	which fee shall be considered a tax for the purpose of the Tax
20	Administration Act;
21	[(12)] <u>(11)</u> Cigarette Tax Act;
22	[(13)] <u>(12)</u> Estate Tax Act;
23	[(14)] <u>(13)</u> Railroad Car Company Tax Act;
24	[(15)] <u>(14)</u> Investment Credit Act;
25	[(16)] <u>(15)</u> Corporate Income Tax Act;

1	[(17)] <u>(16)</u> Corporate Income and Franchise Tax
2	Act;
3	[(18)] <u>(17)</u> Uniform Division of Income for Tax
4	Purposes Act;
5	[(19)] <u>(18)</u> Multistate Tax Compact;
6	[(20)] <u>(19)</u> Tobacco Products Tax Act;
7	[(21)] <u>(20)</u> Filmmaker's Credit Act; and
8	$\left[\frac{(22)}{(21)}\right]$ the telecommunications relay
9	service surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, which
10	surcharge shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax
11	Administration Act;
12	B. the administration and enforcement of the
13	following taxes, surtaxes, advanced payments or tax acts as they
14	now exist or may hereafter be amended:
15	(1) Resources Excise Tax Act;
16	(2) Severance Tax Act;
17	(3) any severance surtax;
18	(4) Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act;
19	(5) Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act;
20	(6) Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act;
21	(7) Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act;
22	(8) Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;
23	(9) Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem
24	Tax Act;
25	(10) Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act; and

1	(11) any advance payment required to be made by
2	any act specified in this subsection, which advance payment
3	shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax
4	Administration Act;
5	C. the administration and enforcement of the
6	following taxes, surcharges, fees or acts as they now exist or
7	may hereafter be amended:
8	(1) Weight Distance Tax Act;
9	(2) Special Fuels Tax Act;
10	(3) the workers' compensation fee authorized by
11	Section 52-5-19 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax
12	for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
13	(4) Controlled Substance Tax Act;
14	(5) Uniform Unclaimed Property Act;
15	(6) 911 emergency surcharge and the network and
16	database surcharge, which surcharges shall be considered taxes
17	for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
18	(7) the solid waste assessment fee authorized
19	by the Solid Waste Act, which fee shall be considered a tax for
20	purposes of the Tax Administration Act; [and]
21	(8) the water conservation fee imposed by
22	Section 74-1-13 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax
23	for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act; and
24	(9) the gaming tax imposed pursuant to the
25	<u>Gaming Control Act</u> .

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D. the administration and enforcement of all other laws, with respect to which the department is charged with responsibilities pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, but only to the extent that such other laws do not conflict with the Tax Administration Act."

Section 48. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DISTRIBUTION OF GAMING TAX. -- A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the gaming fund of the net receipts attributable to the gaming tax."

Section 49. Section 10-15-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974, Chapter 91, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

FORMATION OF PUBLIC POLICY--PROCEDURES FOR OPEN "10-15-1. MEETINGS--EXCEPTIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR CLOSED MEETINGS. - -

A. In recognition of the fact that a representative government is dependent upon an informed electorate, it is declared to be public policy of this state that all persons are entitled to the greatest possible information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those officers and employees who represent them. The formation of public policy or the conduct of business by vote shall not be conducted in closed meeting. All meetings of any public body except the legislature and the courts shall be public meetings, and all

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persons so desiring shall be permitted to attend and listen to the deliberations and proceedings. Reasonable efforts shall be made to accommodate the use of audio and video recording devi ces.

- All meetings of a quorum of members of any board, commission, administrative adjudicatory body or other policymaking body of any state agency, any agency or authority of any county, municipality, district or any political subdivision, held for the purpose of formulating public policy, including the development of personnel policy, rules, regulations or ordinances, discussing public business or for the purpose of taking any action within the authority of or the delegated authority of any board, commission or other policymaking body are declared to be public meetings open to the public at all times, except as otherwise provided in the constitution of New Mexico or the Open Meetings Act. No public meeting once convened that is otherwise required to be open pursuant to the Open Meetings Act shall be closed or dissolved into small groups or committees for the purpose of permitting the closing of the meeting.
- If otherwise allowed by law or rule of the public body, a member of a public body may participate in a meeting of the public body by means of a conference telephone or other similar communications equipment when it is otherwise difficult or impossible for the member to attend the meeting in person,

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provided that each member participating by conference telephone can be identified when speaking, all participants are able to hear each other at the same time and members of the public attending the meeting are able to hear any member of the public body who speaks during the meeting.

- D. Any meetings at which the discussion or adoption of any proposed resolution, rule, regulation or formal action occurs and at which a majority or quorum of the body is in attendance, and any closed meetings, shall be held only after reasonable notice to the public. The affected body shall determine at least annually in a public meeting what notice for a public meeting is reasonable when applied to that body. notice shall include broadcast stations licensed by the federal communications commission and newspapers of general circulation that have provided a written request for such notice.
- A public body may recess and reconvene a meeting to a day subsequent to that stated in the meeting notice if, prior to recessing, the public body specifies the date, time and place for continuation of the meeting, and, immediately following the recessed meeting, posts notice of the date, time and place for the reconvened meeting on or near the door of the place where the original meeting was held and in at least one other location appropriate to provide public notice of the continuation of the meeting. Only matters appearing on the agenda of the original meeting may be discussed at the

reconvened meeting.

F. Meeting notices shall include an agenda containing a list of specific items of business to be discussed or transacted at the meeting or information on how the public may obtain a copy of such an agenda. Except in the case of an emergency, the agenda shall be available to the public at least twenty-four hours prior to the meeting.

Except for emergency matters, a public body shall take action only on items appearing on the agenda. For purposes of this subsection, an "emergency" refers to unforeseen circumstances that, if not addressed immediately by the public body, will likely result in injury or damage to persons or property or substantial financial loss to the public body.

- G. The board, commission or other policymaking body shall keep written minutes of all its meetings. The minutes shall include at a minimum the date, time and place of the meeting, the names of members in attendance and those absent, the substance of the proposals considered and a record of any decisions and votes taken that show how each member voted. All minutes are open to public inspection. Draft minutes shall be prepared within ten working days after the meeting and shall be approved, amended or disapproved at the next meeting where a quorum is present. Minutes shall not become official until approved by the policymaking body.
 - H. The provisions of Subsections A, B and G of this

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section do not apply to:

- (1) meetings pertaining to issuance, suspension, renewal or revocation of a license, except that a hearing at which evidence is offered or rebutted shall be open. All final actions on the issuance, suspension, renewal or revocation of a license shall be taken at an open meeting;
- (2) limited personnel matters; provided that for purposes of the Open Meetings Act, "limited personnel matters" means the discussion of hiring, promotion, demotion, dismissal, assignment or resignation of or the investigation or consideration of complaints or charges against any individual public employee; provided further that this subsection is not to be construed as to exempt final actions on personnel from being taken at open public meetings, nor does it preclude an aggrieved public employee from demanding a public hearing. Judicial candidates interviewed by any commission shall have the right to demand an open interview;
- (3) deliberations by a public body in connection with an administrative adjudicatory proceeding. For purposes of this paragraph, an "administrative adjudicatory proceeding" means a proceeding brought by or against a person before a public body in which individual legal rights, duties or privileges are required by law to be determined by the public body after an opportunity for a trial-type hearing. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the actual administrative

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adjudicatory proceeding at which evidence is offered or rebutted and any final action taken as a result of the proceeding shall occur in an open meeting;

- the discussion of personally identifiable **(4)** information about any individual student, unless the student, his parent or guardian requests otherwise;
- meetings for the discussion of bargaining strategy preliminary to collective bargaining negotiations between the policymaking body and a bargaining unit representing the employees of that policymaking body and collective bargaining sessions at which the policymaking body and the representatives of the collective bargaining unit are present;
- that portion of meetings at which a decision concerning purchases in an amount exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) that can be made only from one source and that portion of meetings at which the contents of competitive sealed proposals solicited pursuant to the Procurement Code are discussed during the contract negotiation process. The actual approval of purchase of the item or final action regarding the selection of a contractor shall be made in an open meeting;
- (7) meetings subject to the attorney-client privilege pertaining to threatened or pending litigation in which the public body is or may become a participant;
 - meetings for the discussion of the **(8)**

purchase,	acquisition o	r disposal	of real	property	or	water
rights by	the public bo	dy; [and]				
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- (9) those portions of meetings of committees or boards of public hospitals that receive less than fifty percent of their operating budget from direct public funds and appropriations where strategic and long-range business plans are discussed; and
- (10) those portions of meetings of the gaming authority held pursuant to the Gaming Control Act at which security and investigative information is presented to the board.
- I. If any meeting is closed pursuant to the exclusions contained in Subsection H of this section, the closure:
- approved by a majority vote of a quorum of the policymaking body; the authority for the closure and the subject to be discussed shall be stated with reasonable specificity in the motion calling for the vote on a closed meeting; the vote shall be taken in an open meeting; and the vote of each individual member shall be recorded in the minutes. Only those subjects announced or voted upon prior to closure by the policymaking body may be discussed in a closed meeting; and
- (2) if called for when the policymaking body is not in an open meeting, shall not be held until public notice,

appropriate under the circumstances, stating the specific provision of the law authorizing the closed meeting and stating with reasonable specificity the subject to be discussed is given to the members and to the general public.

J. Following completion of any closed meeting, the minutes of the open meeting that was closed or the minutes of the next open meeting if the closed meeting was separately scheduled shall state that the matters discussed in the closed meeting were limited only to those specified in the motion for closure or in the notice of the separate closed meeting. This statement shall be approved by the public body under Subsection G of this section as part of the minutes."

Section 50. Section 30-19-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 19-6, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-19-6. PERMISSIVE LOTTERY--EXEMPTIONS. --

A. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19

NMSA 1978 shall be construed to apply to any sale or drawing of any prize at any fair held in this state for the benefit of any church, public library or religious society situate or being in this state, or for charitable purposes when all the proceeds of [such] the fair shall be expended in this state for the benefit of [such] the church, public library, religious society or charitable purposes.

A lottery shall be operated for the benefit of the organization or charitable purpose only when the entire proceeds

of the lottery go to the organization or charitable purpose and no part of such proceeds go to any individual member or employee thereof.

- B. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19

 NMSA 1978 shall be held to prohibit any bona fide motion picture theater from offering prizes of cash or merchandise for advertising purposes, in connection with such business or for the purpose of stimulating business, whether or not any consideration other than a monetary consideration in excess of the regular price of admission is exacted for participation in drawings for prizes.
- C. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19

 NMSA 1978 shall be held to apply to any bona fide county fair, including fairs for more than one county, which shall have been held annually at the same location for at least two years and which shall offer prizes of livestock or poultry in connection with [such] the fair when the proceeds of [such] the drawings shall be used for the benefit of [said] the fair.
- D. Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978 shall be construed to apply to any lottery operated by an organization exempt from the state income tax pursuant to Subsection [ϵ] \underline{B} of Section 7-2-4 NMSA 1978 and not subject to the provisions of Subsection A of this section; provided that:
- (1) no more than two lotteries shall be operated in any year by such an organization;

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(2) all the gross proceeds less the reasonable
cost of prizes of any lottery operated by such an organization
shall be expended in the state for the benefit of the
organization or public purposes; and

- (3) no part of the proceeds of any lottery shall go to any individual member or employee of any organization except as payment for the purchase of prizes at no more than the reasonable retail price.
- E. Gaming activities and activities associated with gaming permitted pursuant to the Gaming Control Act are neither prohibited nor subject to prosecution pursuant to any provision of Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978."

Section 51. Section 60-7A-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 39, Section 96) is amended to read:

"60-7A-19. COMMERCIAL GAMBLING ON LICENSED PREMISES. --

- A. It is a violation of the Liquor Control Act for a licensee to knowingly allow commercial gambling on the licensed premises.
- B. In addition to any criminal penalties, any person who violates Subsection A of this section may have his license suspended or revoked or a fine imposed, or both, pursuant to the Liquor Control Act.
 - C. [For purposes of] As used in this section:
 - (1) "commercial gambling" means:
 - $[\frac{1}{2}]$ (a) participating in the earnings

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of or operating a gambling place;
[(2)] <u>(b)</u> recei vi ng, recordi ng or
forwarding bets or offers to bet;
$\left[\frac{(3)}{(c)}\right]$ possessing facilities with the
intent to receive, record or forward bets or offers to bet;
[(4)] <u>(d)</u> for gain, becoming a custodian
of anything of value bet or offered to be bet;
$\left[\frac{(5)}{(e)}\right]$ conducting a lottery where both
the consideration and the prize are money or whoever with intent
to conduct a lottery possesses facilities to do so; or
$\left[\frac{(6)}{(f)}\right]$ setting up for use for the
purpose of gambling, or collecting the proceeds of, any gambling
device or game; <u>and</u>
(2) "commercial gambling" does not include
activities authorized pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act or
the Gaming Control Act."
Section 52. SEVERABILITYIf any part or application of
this act is hold invalid the remainder or its application to

other situations or persons shall not be affected.

EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the Section 53. provisions of this act is July 1, 1996.