SENATE BILL 380

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

INTRODUCED BY

JOHN ARTHUR SMITH

AN ACT

RELATING TO GAMING; ENACTING THE VIDEO GAMING ACT; PROVIDING FOR VIDEO MACHINE GAMING AT RACETRACKS, LICENSED RESORTS, LICENSED LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENTS AND LICENSED CLUBS; CREATING A FUND AND PROVIDING FOR DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE; PROVIDING FOR A DEDUCTION AGAINST GROSS RECEIPTS FROM RECEIPTS FROM THE OPERATION OF VIDEO GAMING MACHINES; PROVIDING FOR LOCAL OPTION REFERENDA ON CERTAIN VIDEO GAMING; PROVIDING PENALTIES; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978; MAKING APPROPRIATIONS.

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

Section 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1 through 43 of this act may be cited as the "Video Gaming Act".

Section 2. [NEW MATERIAL] PURPOSE. -- The purpose of the Video Gaming Act is to:

A. establish video gaming to provide revenue that

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will benefit the state and its citizens;

- B. regulate the use and operation of video gaming machines in the state; and
- C. take all actions necessary to ensure the integrity, reliability and security of all games of chance not otherwise subject to regulation by another agency or authority created by state or federal law.
- Section 3. [NEW MATERIAL] PUBLIC POLICY OF STATE

 CONCERNING GAMING. -- The legislature finds and declares it to be the public policy of this state that:
- A. regulation of video gaming is critical to ensure that it is conducted honestly and uniformly throughout New Mexico:
- B. the public's confidence and trust in the conduct of permitted video gaming activities can be obtained and maintained only through strict regulation of all persons, locations, practices, associations and activities related directly or indirectly to nontribal video gaming conducted in the state; and
- C. a holder of a license issued pursuant to the Video Gaming Act to conduct permitted gaming activities does not acquire any vested interest or right in or under the license and has only a revocable privilege.
- Section 4. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Video Gaming Act:

A. "associated equipment" means any proprietary
device, machine or part used in the manufacture or maintenance
of a video gaming machine, including but not limited to
integrated circuit chips, printed wired assembly, printed wire
boards, printing mechanisms, video display monitors and metering
devi ces;

- B. "committee" means the legislative lottery and gaming oversight committee that oversees the operation of video gaming in the state and is created in the Video Gaming Act;
 - C. "director" means the director of the division;
- D. "distributor" means any person who distributes or sells video gaming machines or associated equipment in New Mexico;
- E. "division" means the alcohol and gaming division of the regulation and licensing department;
- F. "gaming administration personnel" means those employees of the division who administer the provisions of the Video Gaming Act and the regulations and rules adopted pursuant to that act. "Gaming administration personnel" does not include security division personnel;
- G. "licensed club" means a nonprofit organization that has been licensed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act;
- H. "licensed liquor establishment" means a liquor establishment that has been issued a license pursuant to the Video Gaming Act as a video gaming licensee to permit the

conduct of video gaming on the premises of the liquor
 establishment;
 I. "licensed resort" means a resort that has been
 issued a license pursuant to the Video Gaming Act as a video

- issued a license pursuant to the Video Gaming Act as a video gaming licensee to permit the conduct of video gaming on the premises of the resort;
- J. "licensee" means any person who is granted a license pursuant to the Video Gaming Act;
- K. "liquor establishment" means a person who has been issued a dispenser's license or a restaurant license pursuant to the Liquor Control Act, whose licensed premises has a permanent seating capacity for more than thirty patrons and whose premises has a permanent physical barrier creating an agerestricted area if persons under the age of twenty-one are permitted on the licensed premises;
 - L. "lottery" means the New Mexico state lottery;
- M "major procurement" means any procurement or contract for the purchase or lease of facilities, equipment, goods or services used primarily for the regulation and control of video gaming, the value of which is in excess of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), including computer equipment, accounting, consulting or other procurements deemed necessary by the superintendent;
- N. "manufacturer" means any person who assembles or produces video gaming machines or associated equipment to be

sold or used in New Mexico;

- 0. "net take" means the total of all cash received from patrons for the play of video gaming machines less the total of all cash paid out in prizes;
- P. "nonprofit organization" means any organization, described in Section 501(c)(3) of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(a) of that code and that has been issued a license pursuant to Section 60-6A-5 NMSA 1978;
- Q. "operator" means any person who sells, services or places video gaming machines or associated equipment for sale or use in this state;
- R. "person" means an individual or any legal entity, including a partnership, joint venture, limited partnership, limited liability company or corporation;
- S. "racetrack" means a horse racetrack in New Mexico licensed pursuant to the Horse Racing Act;
- T. "regulation" means a rule, regulation, order, standard or statement of policy issued or adopted by the superintendent regarding the regulation or operation of video gaming in the state;
- U. "resort" means a house or complex of buildings that has available for public lodging at least one hundred fifty guest rooms and that has on the same premises an affiliated restaurant that has seating for and can serve meals to at least

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two hundred patrons at one time;

- V. "security division" means the gaming security division of the regulation and licensing department;
- W. "security director" means the director of the security division;
- X. "superintendent" means the superintendent of regulation and licensing;
- Y. "vendor" means any person who provides a major procurement under contract with the division or security division;
- Z. "video amusement machine" means an electronic or electromechanical device, contrivance or machine that may be available for play upon the payment of consideration and when played may, by reason of the skill of the player accompanied by some chance, entitle the player to receive additional play on the same or a similar video amusement machine or a voucher or credit slip that may be exchanged for merchandise of insignificant value;
- AA. "video game" means a game of chance played on a video gaming machine;
- BB. "video gaming licensee" means a racetrack, a nonprofit organization, a resort or a liquor establishment that has obtained a license pursuant to the Video Gaming Act to have video gaming machines in operation on the licensee's premises;
 - CC. "video gaming machine" means any electronic or

electromechanical device, contrivance or machine that is available for play upon the payment of consideration and when played may entitle the player to receive or may deliver to the player something of value, including cash, coins, premiums, merchandise, credits, tokens or a voucher, whether by reason of the skill of the player or application of the element of chance, or both; "video gaming machine" does not include video amusement machines; and

DD. "voucher" means a receipt, credit slip or other tangible evidence printed out by a video gaming machine that entitles the holder to receive something of value for having played the machine and won its game.

Section 5. [NEW MATERIAL] SUPERINTENDENT--DUTIES. --

- A. The superintendent shall employ the director and the security director, who shall report to and serve at the pleasure of the superintendent.
- B. The superintendent shall adopt all rules and regulations necessary to administer the Video Gaming Act and to assure the honest and secure operation of video gaming in the state.
- C. The superintendent shall clearly delegate areas of authority to the director and to the security director to prevent duplication of staff effort or confusion, but retains the ultimate decision-making authority in all areas of operation or administration of the Video Gaming Act.

- D. The superintendent shall oversee and review all actions taken by the director or the security director.
- Section 6. [NEW MATERIAL] LOTTERY AND GAMING OVERSIGHT

 COMMITTEE--DUTIES--COMPENSATION.--
- A. There is created a joint interim legislative oversight committee, which shall be known as the "lottery and gaming oversight committee". The committee shall function from the date of its appointment until the first day of December prior to the second session of the forty-fifth legislature.
- B. The committee shall be composed of ten members. Five members of the house of representatives shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and five members of the senate shall be appointed by the committees' committee of the senate or, if the senate appointments are made in the interim, by the president pro tempore of the senate after consultation with and agreement of a majority of the members of the committees' committee. Members shall be appointed so that there is a member from each of the major political parties from each house. No person who has or later acquires an ownership interest in any vendor or licensee shall serve on the committee.
- C. The committee shall oversee the start-up, operations and regulation of video gaming, as well as periodically review and evaluate the success with which the superintendent is accomplishing his duties and regulating video gaming activity pursuant to the Video Gaming Act. The committee

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may conduct any independent audit or investigation of the gaming functions of the regulation and licensing department it deems necessary.

- Members of the committee may receive per diem and mileage in accordance with the provisions of the Per Diem and Mileage Act when the legislature is not in session and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.
- E. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations on video gaming to each regular session of the legislature.
- F. The committee shall perform duties as required by the New Mexico Lottery Act.
- [NEW MATERIAL] DIRECTOR - - EMPLOYMENT - -Section 7. QUALIFICATIONS. --
- The director shall be employed by and serve at the pleasure of the superintendent.
- The director shall have had at least five years of responsible administrative experience in public or business admi ni strati on.
- **C**. A background investigation shall be conducted on each applicant for the position of director who has reached the The superintendent may contract with final selection process. and pay the department of public safety for the performance of the investigations. Such background investigations shall include, but not be limited to, 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 superintendent may exchange such confidential information with state, federal and local law enforcement agencies.

D. Any individual convicted of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft shall not be eligible for the position of director. The director shall report his arrest for or conviction of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft to the superintendent within three days of such arrest or conviction.

Section 8. [NEW MATERIAL] DIRECTOR--POWERS--DUTIES. --

A. The director has authority and shall exercise strict control and close supervision over video gaming conducted in this state to promote and ensure integrity, security, honesty and fairness in the operation, administration and regulation of video gaming and to maximize revenue to the state.

- B. The director has authority to contract for, purchase or lease equipment, goods or services, including consultants, marketing representatives, financial services, technical services and advertisers necessary for effectuating the purposes of the Video Gaming Act.
- C. The director shall regulate the operation of video games. The director may approve new technologies in video

games and video gaming as it becomes available. The director may approve new video games for play in the state. The director may exclude any game that is unfair or misleading or that is not financially beneficial to the state.

- D. The director shall authorize video gaming licensees to begin to operate video games by February 1, 1997, unless the superintendent determines in his sole discretion that implementation by that date will compromise the secure operation of video gaming in New Mexico.
- E. The director shall implement all regulations necessary to administer the Video Gaming Act.
- F. The director has authority to determine the prize structure for each game, including the authority to authorize the payment of prizes in installments and to administer the regulation of payment of video game prizes. However, any prize paid in excess of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) shall be paid with an annuity, the term of which shall be determined by the director.
- G. The director shall make a continuous study of the Video Gaming Act, the regulations adopted pursuant to that act, similar existing laws in other states and the concerns of citizens regarding existing and potential features of video gaming to ascertain any improvement and operational efficiencies beneficial to the state or its residents. The director shall report his findings to the superintendent and the committee for

the purposes of making recommendations for improving the Video Gaming Act, the regulations adopted pursuant to that act or the regulation of video gaming in the state.

- H. The director shall supervise the gaming administration personnel.
- I. The director shall cooperate and coordinate the gaming administration activities of the division with the security director whenever necessary and appropriate.
- J. The director shall exercise the authority and perform all duties delegated to him by the superintendent and the Video Gaming Act.

Section 9. [NEW MATERIAL] REGULATIONS. --

A. The regulations adopted by the superintendent and administered by the director and the security director pursuant to the Video Gaming Act shall include but are not limited to regulations governing:

- (1) security for video games;
- (2) application requirements for licensees, including disclosure requirements related to the ownership and control of licensees and other disclosures necessary to evaluate the competence, background, integrity or character of the licensee;
- (3) the manner and schedule of implementation of video gaming authorized by and consistent with the Video Gaming Act;

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- (5) the specific games to be conducted within the categories of video games to ensure that no specific game is operated that is unfair or misleading;
- (6) the percentage payout for video gaming machines and how it should be calculated, provided that at least eighty-seven percent of the amount played or bet computed on a regular and systematic basis shall be paid or awarded in cash or credits;
- (7) the number, types of locations and hours at which video gaming machines may be operated;
- (8) the procedures to be followed by a video gaming licensee in payment of valid prizes, including annuities;
- (9) the procedures to ensure that only valid vouchers are paid;
- (10) procedures for ensuring that winners of substantial prizes owe no money for delinquent child support or taxes:
- (11) methods and limitations on marketing and advertising;
 - (12) the qualifications of vendors or

licensees;

(13) minimum standards for video gaming

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- (14) the operations of distributors and operators to ensure their compliance with the Video Gaming Act;
- (15) insurance and bonding requirements for vendors or licensees;
- (16) any other matter necessary or desirable as determined by the superintendent to promote and ensure:
- (a) the integrity, security, honesty and fairness of the operation and administration of video gaming; and
 - (b) the convenience of players;
- (17) grievance procedures for gaming administration personnel and security division personnel and for video gaming patrons; and
- (18) the registration of persons offering video amusement machines for play and the periodic inspections of the premises where video amusement machines are available for play.
- B. The regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall be valid for no longer than a period of ten years following adoption unless earlier reviewed and approved by the superintendent.

Section 10. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMINISTRATION--HEARING-REGULATIONS.--

A. Regulations shall be adopted, amended or repealed only after a public hearing by the superintendent. Notice of

the hearing shall be given at least twenty days in advance in a newspaper of general circulation in the state and shall set forth the proposed regulation, amendment or the regulation proposed to be repealed. The superintendent shall either approve or disapprove the proposed regulation, amendment or repeal of the regulations within ten days following the hearing.

- B. Certified copies of any approved regulations shall be submitted to the committee and, as required, to the records center pursuant to the State Rules Act. Copies of the regulations in force shall be made available to any person upon request.
- C. The superintendent shall adopt and promulgate regulations to implement this section and for the conduct of all hearings.

Section 11. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL. --

- A. The director shall appoint all gaming administration personnel necessary but shall not appoint security division personnel. The gaming administration personnel appointed by the director shall serve at the will of the director. In no event shall the gaming administration personnel appointed by the director exceed forty-five people, without the consent of the superintendent and after notifying the committee.
- B. Gaming administration personnel are specifically exempted from the Personnel Act. The director, subject to the

approval of the superintendent, shall set the salaries of the gaming administration personnel.

- C. Personnel of the security division shall conduct background investigations of all individuals seeking employment with the director. The background investigations shall include credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks.
- D. Any individual convicted of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft shall not be eligible for employment.
- E. An individual employee of the gaming administration personnel shall report his arrest for or conviction of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft to the director within three days of such arrest or conviction.

Section 12. [NEW MATERIAL] SECURITY. --

A. The security director shall be employed by and serve at the pleasure of the superintendent. He shall administer the security division. The security director shall be qualified by training and experience in law enforcement or security to supervise, direct and administer the activities of the security division. The security director shall report directly to the superintendent. The security director shall cooperate and coordinate the activities of the security division

with the director in order to resolve security issues raised by the director to the greatest extent possible. The security director shall exercise the authority and perform the duties delegated to him by the superintendent.

- B. The security director may employ security division personnel as he considers necessary and shall ensure that security division personnel are commissioned as peace officers. Security division personnel are specifically exempt from the Personnel Act. Security division personnel serve at the pleasure of the security director. The security director, subject to approval of the superintendent, shall set the salaries of the security division personnel.
- C. The department of public safety shall perform a full criminal background investigation of a prospective security director, investigators or any other security division personnel deemed to require background investigations by the security director. The department of public safety shall report the findings to the security director except for background information on the security director, which shall be reported to the superintendent. The background investigations shall include, but not be limited to, credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks. The security division shall reimburse the department of public safety for the actual costs of an investigation. All

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information obtained through a background investigation shall be confidential, except that the security director may exchange such confidential information with state, federal and local law enforcement agencies.

- D. Any individual convicted of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft shall not be eligible for the position of security director or other employment in the security division.
- E. An individual employee of the security division personnel shall report his arrest for or conviction of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft to the security director within three days of such arrest or conviction.
- F. By January 1, 1998 and at least once every two years thereafter, the superintendent shall employ an independent firm that is experienced in security, including computer security and systems security, to conduct a comprehensive confidential study of all aspects of video gaming security, including:
- (1) regulation and licensing department personnel security;
 - (2) vendor, licensee and racetrack security;
 - (3) security against fraudulent winning;
- (4) computer system security, data communications, database and systems security;

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security;

- (5) gaming administration and security premises
 - (6) security of payment procedures;
 - (7) security of video gaming machines; and
- (8) other security aspects of video gaming regulatory operations.
- G. The security director shall provide the governor, the committee and the superintendent with a copy of the confidential security study.
- H. The security director, after consultation with the committee, shall develop a plan to improve the security of video gaming based upon the recommendations of the confidential security study; however, nothing in this section requires the security director to implement any of the recommendations made in the security study.
- I. The security director shall keep files that he deems necessary for the secure and efficient operation of the security division.
- J. If at any time the volume of background investigations required exceeds the capacity for the security division to complete the investigations in a timely or effective manner, the security director or superintendent may contract with the department of public safety for completion of background investigations as needed.
 - Section 13. [NEW MATERIAL] INFORMATION AND DATA--

CONFIDENTIALITY -- DISCLOSURE. --

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A. All of the following information and data are confidential and may be revealed in whole or in part only in the course of the necessary administration of the Video Gaming Act or upon the lawful order of a court of competent jurisdiction, except that the security director may reveal confidential information and data to an authorized agent of any governmental agency pursuant to a reciprocal agreement with the other governmental agency to share information and maintain confidentiality of the information as provided in this section:

- (1) security measures and internal security reports:
- (2) information and data provided by a governmental agency required by that agency's governing law to be kept confidential;
- (3) trade secrets and proprietary information of any applicant, licensee or vendor;
- (4) personal data, including personal financial data, not otherwise public and not directly related to the license or major procurement contract; and
- (5) data or information as otherwise authorized by law.
- B. Notice of the content of any information or data furnished or released pursuant to Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Subsection A of this section shall be given to any applicant or

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licensee in a manner prescribed by regulations adopted pursuant to the Video Gaming Act.

Section 14. [NEW MATERIAL] DIVISION--RECORDS--REQUIREMENTS.--

- A. The director shall make and keep records that accurately and fairly reflect transactions of video gaming conducted pursuant to the Video Gaming Act, including the receipt of funds, prize claims, prizes paid, expenses and all other activities and financial transactions involving revenue generated by video gaming, to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and to maintain daily accountability.
- B. The director shall maintain a file of all applications for licenses pursuant to the Video Gaming Act, together with a record of all action taken with respect to those applications. The file and record are open to public inspection, except those portions declared by law to be confidential.
- C. The director may maintain such other files and records as he deems desirable.
- D. The superintendent may examine the records or files maintained by the director at any time.

Section 15. [NEW MATERIAL] AUDITS. --

A. The superintendent shall provide for a certified public accountant to conduct an independent audit for each

gaming. The independent audit shall be reviewed by the state auditor. The certified public accountant shall not have an ownership interest in a vendor or licensee and shall report any conflict of interest to the superintendent. The certified public accountant shall present an audit report to the superintendent, the governor and the committee not later than December 31 of the year following the fiscal year for which the audit was performed. The report shall contain recommendations to improve the efficiency of video gaming regulatory operations.

- B. Each vendor's or licensee's records relating to the Video Gaming Act are subject to audit.
- C. The superintendent, after consultation with the committee, shall develop a plan to improve the efficiency of the regulation of video gaming based upon the recommendations of the certified public accountant; however, nothing in this section requires the superintendent to implement any of the recommendations made by the certified public accountant.
- D. All records, accounts and transactions relating to video gaming are exempt from the Audit Act.

Section 16. [NEW MATERIAL] INVESTIGATORY POWERS. -- The superintendent, director and security director have the power to:

A. examine, under oath, any person or any officer, employee or agent of any organization or corporation;

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- B. compel by subpoena the production of records;
- C. compel by subpoena the attendance of any person in this state to testify before the superintendent, director or security director when such investigation is necessary to the proper administration of the Video Gaming Act; and
- inspect the premises and records of any person licensed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act without prior notice during regular work hours.
- Section 17. [NEW MATERIAL] ATTORNEY GENERAL--OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY -- POWERS AND DUTIES. --
- The superintendent, security director or director may confer with the attorney general as deemed necessary and advisable for the proper administration of the Video Gaming Act. Upon request of the superintendent, it is the duty of the attorney general and any other law enforcement authority to whom a violation is reported to investigate and cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted without delay.
- В. The attorney general and the department of public safety shall furnish to the superintendent any information that they may have in their possession as may be necessary to ensure security, honesty, fairness and integrity in the operation and administration of video gaming conducted pursuant to the Video The security division shall be considered to be a Gaming Act. criminal justice agency and shall be furnished that information without charge upon proper written request from the

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superintendent or security director.

Section 18. [NEW MATERIAL] CONFLICTS OF INTEREST-COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS--VIOLATION--REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.--

A. The superintendent, the committee, the director, gaming administration personnel, the security director, security division personnel or other restricted persons shall not, directly or indirectly:

- (1) knowingly hold a financial interest or acquire stocks, bonds or any other interest in any entity that is a licensee or vendor; or
- (2) have a financial interest in the ownership or leasing of property used in the conduct or regulation of video gaming.
- B. The superintendent, the committee, the director, gaming administration personnel, the security director, security division personnel or other restricted persons shall not ask for, offer to accept or receive any gift, gratuity or other thing of value that would inure to that person's benefit from:
- (1) any entity seeking to supply equipment, materials or services for use in the conduct or regulation of video gaming;
 - (2) any applicant for a license; or
 - (3) any vendor or licensee.
- C. No person seeking to supply equipment, materials or services for use in the conduct or regulation of video

gaming, no applicant for a license and no vendor or licensee shall offer or give to the superintendent, the committee, the director, gaming administration personnel, the security director, security division personnel or other restricted persons, any gift, gratuity or other thing of value that would inure to the recipient's personal benefit.

- D. For purposes of this section:
- (1) "gift, gratuity or other thing of value" does not include the provision of a breakfast, luncheon, dinner or other refreshment consisting of food and beverage provided for immediate consumption; and
- (2) "other restricted person" means anyone living in the same household as the superintendent, the director, a member of the committee, any gaming administration personnel, the security director or security division personnel.
- E. The superintendent, the director, gaming administration personnel, the security director and security division personnel shall comply with all state laws applicable to ethics in government, conflict of interest and financial disclosure.
- F. If the director, the security director or any gaming administration or security division personnel violates this section, he may be removed from his position after notice and a hearing before the superintendent.
 - Section 19. [NEW MATERIAL] APPLICATION OF STATE REVENUES

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FROM VIDEO GAMES--STATE GAMING FUND ESTABLISHED--DISTRIBUTIONS. --

A. The "state gaming fund" is established as a fund within the state treasury. The fund consists of all revenue received from video gaming, interest accrued on that money, license and application fees charged pursuant to the Video Gaming Act and all money credited to the fund from any other fund or source pursuant to law.

- B. Money in the state gaming fund may be used only for the following purposes and shall be distributed as follows:
- (1) for the payment of costs incurred in the operation and administration of the Video Gaming Act, including any fees paid to a vendor;
- (2) to a reserve account established within the state gaming fund in order to ensure that adequate money exists for the payment of expenses for the administration and operation of video gaming regulation;
- (3) five percent of the balance, after creation of the reserve account:
- (a) among municipalities in the same proportion as the state's share of revenue raised from video gaming operations located within the municipality bears to the total of the state's share of revenue raised throughout the state from all video gaming operations in the state, including the share raised in the municipalities; and

- (b) among counties in the same proportion as the state's share of revenue raised from video gaming located in a county outside of the boundaries of any municipality bears to the total of the state's share of the revenue raised from all video gaming operations in the state, including those raised within the counties and municipalities;
- (4) one-fourth of one percent of the revenue raised from the net take of video gaming machine operation shall be dedicated to providing treatment and prevention programs and services for compulsive gamblers; and
- (5) the balance, after distributions as required by this section are made, shall be paid into the public school capital outlay fund to be expended pursuant to the Public School Capital Outlay Act.
- C. Money received pursuant to the sale of personal tangible property, the use of which is to aid in the regulation of gaming, with limited or no application in any other activity and that is owned by the division or the security division shall be deposited in the state gaming fund.

Section 20. [NEW MATERIAL] PROCUREMENT OF GOODS OR

SERVICES--DIRECTOR--POWERS--LIMITATION.--All procurements shall
be subject to the Video Gaming Act and shall be exempt from the

Procurement Code and any other state law concerning the purchase
of any goods or services. The director, subject to the approval
of the superintendent, shall enter into all contracts for

procurement.

Section 21. [NEW MATERIAL] MAJOR PROCUREMENT--VENDOR-DISCLOSURES REQUIRED--CONTRACT APPROVAL--REQUIREMENTS.--

A. The director shall request proposals for major procurements for effectuating the purpose of the Video Gaming Act. In awarding contracts in response to requests for proposals, the director shall award contracts to the responsible party who submits the best proposal that maximizes the benefits to the state in relation to the cost in the areas of security, competence, quality of product, capability, timely performance and maximization of net revenue. No contract for a major procurement may be assigned by a vendor except by a written agreement approved and signed by the director.

- B. The director may require persons making major procurement proposals to disclose information to enable him to review and evaluate the responses to the requests for proposals on the basis of competence, background, integrity, character and nature of the ownership and control of vendors and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Video Gaming Act.
- C. The director shall investigate, as part of the process for analyzing responses to requests for proposals for any major procurement, the financial responsibility, security and integrity of any party whose proposal is under final consideration. The director shall require a background investigation to be conducted by the security division of any

person with a substantial interest, as defined by the director, in a party whose proposal is under final consideration. A background investigation shall include credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks. Each party whose proposal is under final consideration shall pay the costs of that party's background investigation.

- D. No major procurement shall be entered into if any person with a substantial interest, as defined by the director, in the person making a major procurement proposal has been convicted of a felony or a crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft.
- E. A vendor shall report any arrest for or conviction of a felony or any crime or gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft for any person with a substantial interest in that vendor to the director within three days of such arrest or conviction.
- F. No major procurement proposal shall be approved by the director if the person making the proposal makes a material misrepresentation of fact in his proposal or during the proposal review process, or if the person making the proposal fails to comply with this section. Any contract entered into with a vendor who has made a material misrepresentation of fact or has failed to comply with this section shall be void.
 - G. This section shall be construed broadly and

liberally to achieve the end of full disclosure of all information necessary to allow for a full, complete and ongoing evaluation by the director of the competence, integrity, background, character and nature of the ownership and control of vendors.

Section 22. [NEW MATERIAL] MAJOR PROCUREMENT--VENDOR-PERFORMANCE BOND.--Each vendor shall post a performance bond
with the director, using a surety acceptable to the director, in
consultation with the superintendent of insurance in an amount
equal to the full amount estimated to be paid annually to the
vendor under the contract. Nothing in the Video Gaming Act
shall be construed to restrict the authority of the director to
specify liquidated or other damages in contracts with vendors.

Section 23. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSING. --

A. No person may sell, service, install or allow play on video gaming machines or sell, service or install associated equipment without first obtaining a video gaming license pursuant to the Video Gaming Act from the director.

B. The director shall adopt regulations concerning licensing criteria. The regulations shall require that he consider an applicant's financial responsibility, the security of the applicant's place of business or activity and the integrity and reputation of the applicant. It is unlawful to consider political affiliation, activities or monetary contributions to political organizations or candidates for any

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- C. Video gaming licensees shall be granted a license to operate a specific number of machines on premises identified in the license application consistent with the Video Gaming Act. In the event that a video gaming licensee desires to change the number of machines in operation on his premises, the licensee shall apply to the director for an amendment to his license authorizing a change in the number of machines.
- D. Applicants for licensure, renewal or amendment shall pay a fee to the division to be submitted with the application not to exceed the following:
- (1) video gaming licensees, five hundred dollars (\$500) for each video gaming machine;
- $\hspace{1cm} \textbf{(2)} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{operators, seven thousand five hundred} \\ \textbf{dollars (\$7,500);} \\$
- $(3) \quad \mbox{distributors, ten thousand dollars} \\ (\$10,000); \ \mbox{and} \ \label{eq:conditional}$
- $\hspace{1cm} \textbf{(4)} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{manufacturers, twenty thousand dollars} \\ \textbf{($20,000)} \, . \\$
- E. Licenses issued pursuant to the Video Gaming Act shall be valid for one year. Upon application for renewal, the director may require such additional information as he deems necessary to evaluate the renewal application.
- F. The director shall require background investigations of any person with a substantial interest, as

defined by the director, in an applicant. Background investigations to be conducted by the security division may include, but not be limited to, credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks. The applicant shall pay the costs of the background investigation.

- G. No license shall be granted to an applicant if any person with a substantial interest, as defined by the director, in the applicant has been convicted of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft within ten years prior to the application.
- H. The licensee shall report his arrest for or conviction of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft for any person with a substantial interest in that licensee to the director within three days of his arrest or conviction.
- I. No license shall be granted by the director if the applicant makes a material misrepresentation of fact in his application or during the application process, or if the applicant fails to comply with this section. Any license granted to an applicant who has made a material misrepresentation of fact or has failed to comply with this section shall be void. The director may deny any application for or limit or condition any license.

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- J. The burden of proving qualifications for licensure is on the applicant.
- K. If an application is denied, the director shall prepare and make available to the applicant a written decision upon which the order denying the application is based.
- L. No video gaming licensee shall engage in business primarily to operate video gaming machines.
- M No licensee may transfer a license to another person. For purposes of this section, "transfer" means a change in ownership or control of the licensee involving five percent or more of the ownership or control interest of the licensee. A licensee shall notify the director of any transfer.
- N. The holder of any license does not acquire any vested interest or right in or under the license, and a license issued pursuant to the Video Gaming Act is a revocable privilege.
- 0. This section shall be construed broadly and liberally to achieve the end of full disclosure of all information necessary to allow for a full and complete evaluation by the director of an applicant's fitness.
- Section 24. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSURE--LICENSED CLUBS--VIDEO GAMING--NET TAKE DISTRIBUTIONS.--
- A. A nonprofit organization that is licensed pursuant to Section 60-6A-5 NMSA 1978 may apply for and may be issued a license as a video gaming licensee by the director to

offer video gaming on its club premises pursuant to the Video Gaming Act and the regulations adopted to implement and enforce that act. A nonprofit organization that is a video licensee is a licensed club.

- B. No more than twenty-five video gaming machines, including those commonly known as slot machines, may be offered for operation and play on the premises of a licensed club.
- C. No video gaming machine on the premises of a licensed club may pay out a prize that exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
 - D. Licensed clubs shall pay:
- (1) twenty percent of the net take of each video gaming machine, of which one-fourth of one percent shall be used for compulsive gambling education and prevention programs, to the state gaming fund in a manner specified by the director; and
- (2) a minimum of twenty percent of the net take of each video gaming machine to organizations that are described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and have received an exemption from payment of federal income taxes pursuant to Section 501(a) of that act.
- E. Licensed clubs shall submit an accounting of distributions made pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of this section to the director by December 31 of each calendar year.

	F. No	vi deo gan	ning mach	ine shal	l be play	ed on the
premises of	f a lice	nsed club	duri ng	the hour	s that the	e licensed
club is pro	ohi bi ted	from sel	ling or	servi ng	al cohol i c	beverages

- Section 25. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSURE--RACETRACKS--VIDEO GAMING--NET TAKE DISTRIBUTIONS.--
- A. A racetrack licensed by the state racing commission pursuant to the Horse Racing Act to conduct live horse races or simulcast races may apply for and be issued a license as a video gaming licensee by the director to offer video gaming on its clubhouse premises pursuant to the Video Gaming Act and the rules and regulations adopted to implement and enforce the Video Gaming Act. No racetrack located on property owned by the state may apply for or be issued a license as a video gaming licensee.
- B. A racetrack's video gaming license to operate video gaming machines shall automatically become void if:
- (1) the racetrack no longer holds an active license to conduct pari-mutuel wagering; or
- (2) the racetrack fails to maintain ninety percent of the number of racing days and conduct ninety percent of the number of live horse races as it did in the 1994 calendar year, unless otherwise approved by the director in consultation with the state racing commission.
- C. The video gaming license of any racetrack that did not conduct live racing in 1994 shall automatically become

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void if:

- the racetrack no longer holds an active (1) license to conduct pari-mutuel wagering; or
- **(2)** the racetrack fails to conduct that number of live horse races on that number of racing days that would represent the minimum number of the horse races and racing days conducted by any racetrack in New Mexico in the 1994 calendar year, unless otherwise approved by the director in consultation with the state racing commission.
- No license shall be issued to a racetrack that has dismantled or removed any part of the facilities required for the operation of the track, including offices, stables, sheds or patron seating or shelter, prior to the date on which the Video Gaming Act becomes effective.
- E. A video gaming licensee that is a racetrack may have an unlimited number of video gaming machines, including those machines commonly known as slot machines; provided, however, that the number of video gaming machines to be located on the licensee's premises is specified in the licensee's video gaming license.
- A video gaming licensee that is a racetrack is not subject to limitations regarding maximum prize amounts; provided, however, video gaming licensees that are racetracks shall comply with all prize and payout requirements of the Video Gaming Act, except those that specifically apply to licensed

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clubs, and all regulations adopted pursuant to that act.

- G. Video gaming licensees that are racetracks shall pay:
- (1) twenty-five percent of the net take of each video gaming machine, of which one-fourth of one percent shall be used for compulsive gambling education and prevention programs, to the state gaming fund in a manner specified by the director; and
- (2) twenty percent of the net take of each video gaming machine to the horsemen and breeders who had horses racing at the video gaming licensee's facility during that calendar year. The method of distribution among the video gaming licensees and the horsemen and breeders shall be determined by an agreement among the parties. The agreement shall be presented to the director for approval.
- G. Video gaming licensees that are racetracks shall submit an accounting of distributions made pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection F of this section to the director by December 31 of each calendar year.

Section 26. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSURE--LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENTS--NET TAKE DISTRIBUTIONS.--

A. A liquor establishment may apply for and be issued a license as a video gaming licensee by the director to offer video gaming on its premises pursuant to the Video Gaming Act and the regulations adopted to implement and enforce that

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- No more than five video gaming machines, В. including those commonly known as slot machines, may be offered for play on the premises of a licensed liquor establishment.
- No video gaming machine located on the premises of a licensed liquor establishment shall pay out a prize that exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- No video gaming machines shall be played during the hours that the licensed liquor establishment is prohibited from selling or serving alcoholic beverages.
- Licensed liquor establishments shall pay thirtyfour percent of the net take of each video gaming machine located on its premises, of which one-fourth of one percent is appropriated for use in compulsive gaming education, prevention or treatment programs, to the state gaming fund in a manner prescribed by the director.
- The license issued to a liquor establishment pursuant to the Video Gaming Act becomes automatically void on the date that a video licensee:
- (1) no longer holds an active dispenser's license to sell alcoholic beverages;
- transfers the liquor establishment to a new **(2)** location; or
- transfers the entire ownership interest in (3) the license issued pursuant to the Liquor Control Act or in the

premises licensed pursuant to that act or transfers any ownership interest regardless of how small to a person on whom a background check has not been completed by the security division.

G. If the license issued pursuant to the Video Gaming Act becomes void due to a transfer of ownership, the owner shall not apply for or be issued a license to operate video gaming machines pursuant to the Video Gaming Act on the liquor establishment's premises for a period of two years from the date of the transfer of ownership of the liquor license.

Section 27. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSURE--RESORTS--NET TAKE
DISTRIBUTIONS.--

- A. A resort may apply for and be issued a license as a video gaming licensee by the director to offer video gaming on its premises pursuant to the Video Gaming Act and the rules and regulations adopted to implement and enforce that act.
- B. A licensed resort may have an unlimited number of video gaming machines, including those machines commonly known as slot machines, provided that the number of video gaming machines to be located on the licensee's premises is specified in the licensee's video gaming license.
- C. A licensed resort is not subject to limitations regarding maximum prize amounts; provided, however a licensed resort shall comply with all prize and payout requirements of the Video Gaming Act and all rules and regulations adopted

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pursuant to that act, except those that specifically apply to licensed clubs and liquor establishments.

- Video gaming machines may be played on the premises of a licensed resort from Monday through Sunday from 7:00 a.m. until midnight and from Tuesday through Sunday from midnight to 2:00 a.m.
- Licensed resorts shall pay thirty-four percent of the net take of each video gaming machine located on its premises, of which one-fourth of one percent is appropriated for use in compulsive gaming education, prevention or treatment programs, to the state gaming fund in a manner prescribed by the di rector.

[NEW MATERIAL] VIDEO GAMING LICENSEES--Section 28. GENERAL RESTRICTIONS -- PLAYER AGE LIMIT -- RULES FOR PLACEMENT. --

- No person under twenty-one years of age may play A. a video gaming machine licensed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act.
- В. Video gaming machines may only be available for play in an area restricted to persons twenty-one years of age or A video gaming licensee may erect "permanent physical barrier" to allow for multiple uses of the premises by persons of all ages. For purposes of this section, "permanent physical barrier" means a floor-to-ceiling wall separating the general areas from the restricted areas. The entrance to the area where video gaming machines are located shall display a sign that the

premises are restricted to persons twenty-one years or older.

Persons under the age of twenty-one shall not enter the premises where video gaming machines are located.

- C. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.
- D. Nothing in the Video Gaming Act shall prevent a video gaming licensee from owning the video gaming machines located on that licensee's premises provided that the machines comply with the Video Gaming Act and regulations adopted pursuant to that act.
- E. A video gaming licensee shall report any transfer of ownership interest in the licensed premises to the director within fifteen days following the date of transfer. Any transfer of ownership interest that might affect the status of the license issued to the video gaming licensee shall be reported prior to the transfer so that a background investigation may be completed on the new owner prior to the date of the transfer.

Section 29. [NEW MATERIAL] LOCAL OPTION. --

A. In any county or municipality in which the local option provision of the Video Gaming Act has been accepted by the voters, the use of video gaming machines is prohibited or permitted in accordance with the outcome of the referendum.

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B. Placement or use of video gaming machines on the premises of a racetrack clubhouse is not subject to prohibition by a local option referendum.

Section 30. [NEW MATERIAL] LOCAL OPTION ELECTION-NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS--LICENSED LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENTS-RESORTS--PROCEDURE. --

- A. A county, not including incorporated municipalities within its boundaries, or an incorporated municipality, becomes a local option district if:
- (1) the option of prohibiting video gaming on the premises of nonprofit organizations or liquor establishments in that county or incorporated municipality is adopted by the registered voters of that county or municipality; or
- (2) the option of permitting video gaming in resorts in that county or incorporated municipality is adopted by the registered voters of that county or municipality.
- B. An incorporated municipality may have a local option referendum in that municipality, even if the county in which the incorporated municipality is located has had a referendum and resolved the local option question for the county.
- C. Based on the content of the petition, a local governing body of a proposed local option district shall place one or both of the following questions on the ballot:
 - (1) "Shall video gaming that is now permitted

at certain	nonprof	it clubs	and liquor	establishment	ts be
prohi bi ted	in (nan	e of prop	osed local	option distri	ict),
effective .	July 1,	19?	YES	_NO"; or	

- (2) "Shall video gaming be permitted at resorts in (name of proposed local option district), effective July 1, 19__? ____YES _____NO".
- D. The procedures for adopting the local option regarding video gaming are:
- (1) at any time from the effective date of the Video Gaming Act, the registered voters of any proposed local option district may petition the governing body by filing one or more petitions in the appropriate office to hold a referendum to determine whether the proposed local option district shall adopt a local option provision of the Video Gaming Act. Each petition shall state the question that will be present on the ballot. If the aggregate of the signatures of the registered voters on all the petitions equals or exceeds five percent of the number of registered voters of the proposed local option district at the time of the last general election, the governing body shall call an election within seventy-five days of the verification of the petition. The date of the filing of the petition shall be three months after the date on which the first signature was obtained;
- (2) the election shall be called and conducted and votes shall be counted and canvassed substantially in the manner provided by law for general elections within the county

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or pursuant to the Municipal Election Code for an incorporated municipality except as otherwise provided in this section;

- except as otherwise provided in this (3) section, contests, recounts and rechecks shall be permitted as provided for in the case of candidates for county offices in general elections or as provided for in the Municipal Election Code for candidates for municipal office. Applications for contests, recounts or rechecks may be filed by any person who voted in the election, and service shall be made upon the county clerk or municipal clerk. The payment of the costs and expenses of the contest, recount or recheck shall be assessed in the manner provided by the Election Code for contests in a general election of candidates for county offices or pursuant to the Municipal Election Code for candidates for municipal office;
- if a majority of all the votes cast at an el ection:
- (a) seeking to prohibit video gaming on the premises of nonprofit organizations and liquor establishments is in favor of the local option provision to prohibit video gaming in the local option district, the chairman of the governing body shall declare by order entered upon the records of the local option district that the local option district has adopted the local option provision of the Video Gaming Act prohibiting video gaming on the premises of nonprofit organizations and liquor establishments and shall notify the

superintendent of the results; or

(b) seeking to permit video gaming at resorts is in favor of the local option provision to permit video gaming machines in the local option district, the chairman of the governing body shall declare by order entered upon the records of the local option district that the local option district has adopted the local option provision of the Video Gaming Act permitting video gaming machines to be operated on the premises of licensed resorts and shall notify the superintendent of the results; and

(5) 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 any primary, general, municipal or school district election.

Section 31. [NEW MATERIAL] RESUBMISSION OF LOCAL OPTION

OUESTION. --

A. In a local option district in which a local option provision of the Video Gaming Act has been rejected by the voters, it is permissible after the expiration of three years from the date of the election at which the local option provision was rejected to have another local option election in the district by following the procedure provided for in the Video Gaming Act.

B. In a local option district in which a local

option provision of the Video Gaming Act has been accepted by the voters, it is permissible after the expiration of twelve years from the date of election at which the local option provision was accepted to have another local option election that may allow voters to rescind the local option previously adopted in the county or municipality by following the procedures provided for in the Video Gaming Act.

Section 32. [NEW MATERIAL] MULTIPLE TYPES OF LICENSES PROHIBITED. --

A. Except as set forth in Subsection B of this section, a manufacturer, distributor or operator shall not be licensed as or own, manage or control a video gaming licensee. A manufacturer shall not be licensed as or own, manage or control an operator.

B. Nothing in the Video Gaming Act shall prevent an applicant that is otherwise eligible for a license as a video gaming licensee and that is owned, in whole or in part, by a manufacturer on the date of passage of that act from applying for a license as a video gaming licensee. However, no more than thirty-five percent of the video gaming machines or associated equipment operated by the video gaming licensee may be manufactured by the manufacturer that owns the licensee. If a video gaming licensee operates or uses any video gaming machines or associated equipment that are manufactured by the manufacturer that owns the video gaming licensee, the

manufacturer shall not qualify as a vendor of equipment or communications systems that regulates or audits video gaming operations in the state.

Section 33. [NEW MATERIAL] REVOCATION--CONTRACT--

- A. Failure by a licensee to comply with any provision of the Video Gaming Act or the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that act shall be sufficient cause for suspension or termination of a procurement contract; provided, however, suspension or termination of a procurement contract shall not relieve the vendor from prosecution for any of the alleged violations or from imposition of fines and penalties.
- B. If a licensee fails to respond to a written request from the director or the security director or violates any provision of the Video Gaming Act or any regulation adopted pursuant to that act, the license of the offending licensee may be suspended, canceled or revoked by the superintendent; provided, however, the licensee shall have reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard before the superintendent before suspension, cancellation, limitation or revocation; and provided, further, the suspension, cancellation, limitation or revocation of any license does not relieve the licensee from prosecution for any of the alleged violations or from imposition of fines and penalties.
 - C. The superintendent may levy a fine against a

vendor or licensee for violation of the provisions of the Video Gaming Act or rules or regulations adopted pursuant to that act, not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per violation; provided, however, the licensee has a reasonable opportunity to be heard by the superintendent before the imposition of the fine. Nothing in this section limits the superintendent from pursuing contractual remedies, including assessing penalties, pursuant to the terms of a contract with a vendor.

Section 34. [NEW MATERIAL] EMERGENCY ORDERS OF SUPERINTENDENT. --

- A. The superintendent may issue an emergency order for suspension or limitation of a license.
- B. An emergency order may be issued only when the superintendent finds that:
- (1) a licensee has failed to report, pay or truthfully account for and remit any fee or money imposed by or owed under the provisions of the Video Gaming Act or attempted in any manner to evade or defeat a fee or debt or required payment;
- (2) a licensee has violated any provision of the Video Gaming Act and the violation impairs the security of video gaming activities; or
- (3) a licensee is convicted of a crime involving a felony or gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft.

- C. The emergency order shall set forth the grounds upon which it is issued, including a statement of facts constituting the alleged emergency necessitating the action.
- D. An emergency order may be issued only with the approval of and upon signature of the superintendent.
- E. The emergency order is effective immediately upon issuance and service upon the licensee or resident agent of the licensee. The emergency order remains effective until further order of the superintendent or final disposition of the case.
- F. The licensee may request that a hearing be held by the superintendent regarding the issuance and maintenance of the emergency order. The superintendent shall then hold a hearing within twenty days.

Section 35. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM -- Each video gaming machine and voucher validation system shall be linked to a central communications system to provide auditing program and financial information as required by the director. No communications system required by the director shall limit participation to only one manufacturer of video gaming machines by either cost of implementing the necessary program modifications to communicate or the inability to communicate with the communications system.

Section 36. [NEW MATERIAL] ADVERTISEMENT--LIMITATIONS.-No licensee may use a name or trade name that contains the words
casino, gambling, names of traditional casino style games,

including poker, blackjack or keno, or the name of any city outside this state in which a casino exists unless the name has been used by the licensee for one year prior to the effective date of the Video Gaming Act. However, the director may authorize vendors or licensees whose physical location is in San Miguel county to use the words "Las Vegas" in their names.

Section 37. [NEW MATERIAL] VIDEO GAMING LICENSEE--STATE

REVENUE--DEPOSITS--PROHIBITIONS--DELINQUENT CHILD SUPPORT.--

- A. The director may require each video gaming licensee to deposit all money owed to the state into financial institutions designated by the director for credit to the state gaming fund.
- B. The director may authorize the electronic transfer of money from the accounts of video gaming licensees to the state gaming fund.
- C. No video gaming machine shall be played by and no prize shall be awarded to any video gaming licensee or business that is engaged in supplying associated equipment, supplies or services being used in the operation of video gaming machines or any officer, member of the board of directors, employee or owner of a licensee or associated equipment business unless authorized in writing by the director for research purposes. However, no prize may be awarded as a result of play for research purposes.
- D. The director shall investigate the feasibility of implementing a policy to recover delinquent child support

payments or outstanding state tax liability from payment of video gaming prizes in excess of six hundred dollars (\$600). If the director determines that the policy is feasible, the director shall implement a policy to credit any video gaming prize first against any delinquent child support owed by the winner and second against any outstanding state tax liability owed by the winner and shall pay the balance of the prize to the winner. The policy shall ensure that any person who investigates the money owed by the prizewinner shall have no liability to a person to whom a delinquent child support payment may be owed, the human services department or the taxation and revenue department if the investigator fails to discover that a winner owes money that is to be applied according to the policy.

Section 38. [NEW MATERIAL] REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSED VIDEO GAMING MACHINES. --

- A. Each video gaming machine licensed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act:
- (1) shall offer only games authorized by the director;
- (2) shall not have any means of manipulation that affects the random probabilities of winning;
- (3) shall have nonresettable meters that keep a permanent record of all cash inserted into the machine and all awards of prizes, whether in cash or by voucher; and
 - (4) shall be linked to a central communications

system to provide auditing program information as required by the director.

- B. The department shall, on or before January 1, 1997, adopt by regulation mechanical and electronic standards for video gambling machines and slot machines, ensuring the integrity, honesty and security of the machines, which standards shall not be more lenient than those applied to similar machines in lawful use within the United States by any other jurisdiction regulating the conduct of video machine and slot machine gambling.
- C. The director shall examine prototypes of video gaming machines of licensed manufacturers. The director shall require the manufacturer seeking the examination and approval of a video gaming machine or associated equipment 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 director for underpayments of actual costs. The director may contract for the examination of video gaming machines and associated equipment as required by this section.
- D. Each video gaming machine shall be licensed by the director before placement or operation on the premises of a video gaming licensee. Each machine shall have the license prominently displayed on it in such a way that an attempt at alteration will result in a mutilation of the license. Any

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machine that does not display the license required by this section is contraband and a public nuisance subject to confiscation by any law enforcement or peace officer.

Section 39. [NEW MATERIAL] PROHIBITED ACTS--VIOLATIONS--PENALTIES.--

- A. It is a misdemeanor for a video gaming licensee to fail to make available to the director all records pertaining to accounts maintained for revenue derived from the operation of video gaming machines.
- B. It is a misdemeanor for any video gaming licensee to knowingly allow any person under twenty-one years of age to play a video gaming machine.
- C. It is a misdemeanor for a person under twenty-one years of age to play a video gaming machine.
- D. It is a misdemeanor to release any information obtained through a background investigation performed by the security division or the department of public safety without the prior written consent of the subject of the investigation except as provided otherwise in the Video Gaming Act.
- E. It is a fourth degree felony to tamper with a video gaming machine with intent to interfere with the proper operation and reporting of the video gaming machine.
- F. It is a fourth degree felony to tamper with or falsify a voucher or to tamper with a video gaming machine with intent to manipulate the outcome or payoff of the video gaming

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- G. It is a fourth degree felony to possess an unlicensed video gaming machine.
- H. It is a fourth degree felony to provide false information or to intentionally make a material misrepresentation of fact to the director or the security director for purposes of applying for a contract or a license or for purposes of completing a background investigation pursuant to the Video Gaming Act.
- I. Any person convicted of a violation of Subsections A through D of this section shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978. Any person convicted of a violation of Subsections E through H of this section shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Section 40. [NEW MATERIAL] DISTRICT COURT OF SANTA FE
COUNTY--JURISDICTION--APPEAL.--The district court of Santa Fe
county has exclusive original jurisdiction of all legal
proceedings, except criminal actions, related to the
administration, enforcement or fulfillment of the
responsibilities, duties or functions performed pursuant to the
Video Gaming Act. An aggrieved party, including a party subject
to a fine, may seek review of an order or decision of the
superintendent by filing an appeal with the district court of
Santa Fe county within thirty days after the date of the order

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or decision.

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Section 41. [NEW MATERIAL] EXEMPTION FROM LOCAL TAXES. -Video gaming machines licensed and operated pursuant to the
Video Gaming Act are exempt from any local tax assessed by any
political subdivision of the state having the power to levy,
assess or collect such a tax.

Section 42. [NEW MATERIAL] LOCAL LAWS PREEMPTED-APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS. -- The Video Gaming Act shall be
applied uniformly throughout the state and to all political
subdivisions of the state, and no local authority shall enact
any ordinances, rules or regulations that expand or conflict
with the provisions of that act.

Section 43. [NEW MATERIAL] VIDEO AMUSEMENT MACHINES-REGISTRATION. --

- A. Video amusement machines are not subject to the licensure provisions of the Video Gaming Act.
- B. A person who offers video amusement machines for use by the public shall:
 - (1) register with the division; and
- (2) be subject to inspection by the director or the security director.

Section 44. Section 6-24-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 155, Section 9) is amended to read:

"6-24-9. LOTTERY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE--[BIPARTISAN]
DUTI ES. --

[A. There is created a joint interim legislative committee, which shall be known as the "lottery oversight committee".

B. The lottery oversight committee shall be composed of four members. Two members of the house of representatives shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and two members of the senate shall be appointed by the committees' committee of the senate or, if the senate appointments are made in the interim, by the president pro tempore of the senate after consultation with and agreement of a majority of the members of the committees' committee.

Members shall be appointed so that there is a member from each of the major political parties from each house. No member who has a financial interest in any lottery contractor, lottery retailer or lottery vendor shall be appointed to the committee.

c.] A. The lottery and gaming oversight committee shall oversee the operations of the authority, as well as periodically review and evaluate the success with which the authority is accomplishing its duties and operating the lottery pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act. The committee may conduct any independent audit or investigation of the lottery or the authority it deems necessary.

[D.] B. The lottery <u>and gaming</u> oversight committee shall report annually its findings and recommendations on the lottery and the operation of the authority to each regular

session of the legislature."

Section 45. Section 6-24-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 155, Section 27) is amended to read:

"6-24-27. REVENUE AND BUDGET REPORTS--RECORDS--INDEPENDENT
AUDITS.--

A. The board shall:

- (1) submit quarterly and annual reports to the governor, legislative finance committee and lottery and gaming oversight committee disclosing the total lottery revenue, prizes, commissions, ticket costs, operating expenses and net revenues of the authority during the reporting period and, in the annual report, describe the organizational structure of the authority and summarize the functions performed by each organizational division within the authority;
- (2) maintain weekly or more frequent records of lottery transactions, including the distribution of lottery tickets to retailers, revenue received, claims for prizes, prizes paid, prizes forfeited and other financial transactions of the authority; and
 - (3) use the state government fiscal year.
- B. The board shall provide, for informational purposes, to the department of finance and administration and the legislative finance committee, by December 1 of each year, a copy of the annual proposed operating budget for the authority for the succeeding fiscal year. This budget proposal shall also

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be accompanied by an estimate of the net revenues to be deposited in the public school capital outlay fund and the lottery tuition fund for the current and succeeding fiscal years.

The board shall contract with an independent certified public accountant or firm for an annual financial The certified public accountant or firm audit of the authority. shall have no financial interest in any lottery contractor. The certified public accountant or firm shall present an audit report no later than March 1 for the prior fiscal year. certified public accountant or firm shall evaluate the internal auditing controls in effect during the audit period. of this financial audit shall be an operating expense of the The legislative finance committee may, at any time, order an audit of any phase of the operations of the authority, at the expense of the authority, and shall receive a copy of the annual independent financial audit. A copy of any audit performed by the certified public accountant or ordered by the legislative finance committee shall be transmitted to the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president pro tempore of the senate, the legislative finance committee and the lottery and gaming oversight committee."

Section 46. Section 6-24-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 155, Section 28) is amended to read:

"6-24-28. INTERNAL AUDITOR--APPOINTMENT--DUTIES.--

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A. The board, with the recommendation and assistance
of the chief executive officer, shall employ an internal
auditor. The internal auditor, who shall be an employee of the
authority, shall be qualified by training and experience as an
auditor and management analyst and have at least five years of
auditing experience. The internal auditor shall take direction
as needed from the chief executive officer and be accountable to
the board.
B. The internal auditor shall conduct and coordinate

- B. The internal auditor shall conduct and coordinate comprehensive audits for all aspects of the lottery, provide management analysis expertise and carry out any other duties specified by the board and by law. The internal auditor shall specifically:
- (1) conduct, or provide for through a competitive bid process, an annual financial audit and observation audits of drawings;
- (2) create an annual audit plan to be approved by the board;
- (3) search for means of better efficiency and cost savings and waste prevention;
- (4) examine the policy and procedure needs of the lottery and determine compliance;
 - (5) ensure that proper internal controls exist;
- (6) perform audits that meet or exceed governmental audit standards; and

-	(7) Submit addit reports on a quarterry basis						
2	to the board, the chief executive officer, the state auditor,						
3	the lottery <u>and gaming</u> oversight committee and the legislative						
4	finance committee.						
5	C. The internal auditor shall conduct audits as						
6	needed in the areas of:						
7	(1) personnel security;						
8	(2) lottery retailer security;						
9	(3) lottery contractor security;						
10	(4) security of manufacturing operations of						
11	lottery contractors;						
12	(5) security against lottery ticket						
13	counterfeiting and alteration and other means of fraudulently						
14	wi nni ng;						
15	(6) security of drawings among entries or						
16	finalists;						
17	(7) computer security;						
18	(8) data communications security;						
19	(9) database security;						
20	(10) systems security;						
21	(11) lottery premises and warehouse security;						
22	(12) security in distribution;						
23	(13) security involving validation and payment						
24	procedures;						
25	(14) security involving unclaimed prizes;						

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- (15) security aspects applicable to each particular lottery game;
- (16) security of drawings in games whenever winners are determined by drawings;
- (17) the completeness of security against locating winners in lottery games with preprinted winners by persons involved in their production, storage, distribution, administration or sales; and
- (18) any other aspects of security applicable to any particular lottery game and to the lottery and its operations.
- D. Specific audit findings related to security invasion techniques are confidential and may be reported only to the chief executive officer or his designee, the board, the governor and the attorney general."

Section 47. Section 6-24-33 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 155, Section 33) is amended to read:

"6-24-33. UNLAWFUL PURCHASE OF LOTTERY TICKET--PENALTY.--

- A. It is unlawful for the following persons to purchase a lottery ticket or to share knowingly in the lottery winnings of another person:
- (1) the chief executive officer, a board member, a member of the lottery <u>and gaming</u> oversight committee or an employee of the authority; or
 - (2) an owner, officer or employee of a lottery

vendor or, in the case of a corporation, an owner of five percent or more of the corporate stock of a lottery vendor.

- B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the chief executive officer may authorize in writing any employee of the authority and any employee of a lottery contractor to purchase a lottery ticket for the purposes of verifying the proper operation of the lottery with respect to security, systems operation and lottery retailer contract compliance. Any prize awarded as a result of such ticket purchase shall become the property of the authority and shall be added to the prize pools of subsequent lottery games.
- C. Nothing in this section shall prohibit lottery retailers or their employees from purchasing lottery tickets or from being paid a prize for a winning ticket.
- D. Certain classes of persons who, because of the unique nature of the supplies or services they provide for use directly in the operation of the lottery, may be prohibited, in accordance with rules adopted by the board, from participating in any lottery in which such supplies or services are used.
- E. Any person who violates any provision of this section for the first time is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.
- F. Any person who violates any provision of this section for a second or subsequent time is guilty of a fourth

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degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978."

Section 48. A new section of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX.--Receipts of video gaming licensees from the operation of video gaming machines pursuant to the Video Gaming Act may be deducted from gross receipts."

Section 49. Section 9-16-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 297, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"9-16-4. DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.--There is created in the executive branch the "regulation and licensing department". The department shall not be a cabinet department. The department shall consist of but not be limited to [five] seven divisions as follows:

- A. the administrative services division:
- B. the construction industries division;
- C. the financial institutions division;
- D. the securities division; [and]
- E. the manufactured housing division;
- F. the alcohol and gaming division; and
- G. the gaming security division. "

Section 50. Section 10-15-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974, Chapter 91, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"10-15-1. FORMATION OF PUBLIC POLICY--PROCEDURES FOR OPEN

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 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 devices.

B. 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.

- C. 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, 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. That 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.

E. 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

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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 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 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;
- (4) the discussion of personally identifiable information about any individual student, unless the student, his parent or guardian requests otherwise;
- (5) 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;
- (6) 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, that portion of a meeting dealing with confidential or proprietary information regarding procurement made pursuant to the Video Gaming Act 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;
- (8) meetings for the discussion of the purchase, acquisition or disposal of real property or water rights by the public body; and
- (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.
- I. If any meeting is closed pursuant to the exclusions contained in Subsection H of this section, the closure:
- (1) if made in an open meeting, shall be 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 51. Section 13-1-98 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 65, Section 71, as amended) is amended to read:

"13-1-98. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROCUREMENT CODE. -- The provisions of the Procurement Code [shall] do not apply to:

A. procurement of items of tangible personal

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property or services by a state agency or a local public body from a state agency, a local public body or external procurement unit except as otherwise provided in Sections 13-1-135 through 13-1-137 NMSA 1978:

- B. procurement of tangible personal property or services for the governor's mansion and grounds;
- C. printing and duplicating contracts involving materials [which] that are required to be filed in connection with proceedings before administrative agencies or state or federal courts:
- D. purchases of publicly provided or publicly regulated gas, electricity, water, sewer and refuse collection services;
- E. purchases of books and periodicals from the publishers or copyright holders thereof;
- F. travel or shipping by common carrier or by private conveyance or to meals and lodging;
- G. purchase of livestock at auction rings or to the procurement of animals to be used for research and experimentation or exhibit;
- H. contracts with businesses for public school transportation services;
- I. procurement of tangible personal property or services, as defined by Sections 13-1-87 and 13-1-93 NMSA 1978, by the corrections industries division of the corrections

department pursuant to regulations adopted by the corrections [industries] commission, which shall be reviewed by the purchasing division of the general services department prior to adoption;

- J. minor purchases consisting of magazine subscriptions, conference registration fees and other similar purchases where prepayments are required;
- K. municipalities having adopted home rule charters and having enacted their own purchasing ordinances;
- L. the issuance, sale and delivery of public securities pursuant to the applicable authorizing statute, with the exception of bond attorneys and general financial consultants:
- M contracts entered into by a local public body with a private independent contractor for the operation, or provision and operation, of a jail pursuant to Sections 33-3-26 and 33-3-27 NMSA 1978;
- N. contracts for maintenance of grounds and facilities at highway rest stops and other employment opportunities, excluding those intended for the direct care and support of persons with handicaps, entered into by state agencies with private, nonprofit, independent contractors who provide services to persons with handicaps;
- 0. contracts and expenditures for services to be paid or compensated by money or other property transferred to

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- P. contracts for retirement and other benefits pursuant to Sections 22-11-47 through 22-11-52 NMSA 1978; [and]
 - Q. contracts with professional entertainers; and
- $\underline{\textbf{R.}}$ any procurement made pursuant to the Video Gaming Act. "

Section 52. Section 30-19-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 19-1, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-19-1. DEFINITIONS RELATING TO GAMBLING.--As used in Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978:

A. "antique gambling device" means a gambling device twenty-five years of age or older and substantially in original condition that is not used for gambling or commercial gambling or located in a gambling place;

- B. "bet" means a bargain in which the parties agree that, dependent upon chance, even though accompanied by some skill, one stands to win or lose anything of value specified in the agreement. A "bet" does not include:
- (1) bona fide business transactions that are valid under the law of contracts, including [without limitation]:
- (a) contracts for the purchase or sale, at a future date, of securities or other commodities; and
 - (b) agreements to compensate for loss

caused by the happening of the chance, including [without limitation] contracts for indemnity or guaranty and life or health and accident insurance:

- (2) offers of purses, prizes or premiums to the actual contestants in any bona fide contest for the determination of skill, speed, strength or endurance or to the bona fide owners of animals or vehicles entered in such contest;
 - (3) a lottery as defined in this section; or
 - (4) betting otherwise permitted by law;
- Mexico state lottery established and operated pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act] wherein, for a consideration, the participants are given an opportunity to win a prize, the award of which is determined by chance, even though accompanied by some skill. "Lottery" does not include the New Mexico state lottery established and operated pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act or video gaming that is licensed and operated pursuant to the Video Gaming Act. As used in this subsection, "consideration" means anything of pecuniary value required to be paid to the promoter in order to participate in such enterprise;
- D. "gambling device" means a contrivance other than an antique gambling device that, for a consideration, affords the player an opportunity to obtain anything of value, the award of which is determined by chance, even though accompanied by some skill, [and] whether or not the prize is automatically paid

by the device <u>and that is not licensed for use pursuant to the Video Gaming Act</u>; and

- E. "gambling place" means [any] a building or tent, [any] a vehicle, whether self-propelled or not, or [any] a room within any of them, that is not within the premises of a person licensed as a lottery retailer or to provide video gaming pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act or the Video Gaming Act and one of whose principal uses is:
 - (1) making and settling of bets;
- (2) receiving, holding, recording or forwarding bets or offers to bet:
 - (3) conducting lotteries; or
 - (4) playing gambling devices."

Section 53. 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. --

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 [E] 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;

- (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. Nothing in Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978

 prohibits or applies to gaming activities permitted and licensed pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act or the Video Gaming Act.
- F. As used in Subsections A and D of this section,

 "lottery" means a paper lottery, a raffle, paper pull tabs or

 other games of chance, not including any electronic facsimile of
 a game of chance played on a video gaming machine."

Section 54. SEVERABILITY.--If any part or application of the Video Gaming Act is held invalid, the remainder or its application to other situations or persons shall not be affected.

Section 55. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act shall be the date on which tribal-state gaming compacts negotiated pursuant to the provisions of the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act are approved by the legislature, the governor and the pueblos of Taos, San Juan,

Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Pojoaque, Tesuque, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, Isleta, Laguna and Acoma and the Mescalero Apache and Jicarilla Apache tribes.

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FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE **SECOND SESSION, 1996**

JANUARY 27, 1996

Mr. President:

Your **COMMITTEES' COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred

SENATE BILL 380

has had it under consideration and finds same to be GERMANE, PURSUANT TO CONSTITUIONAL PROVISIONS, and thence referred to the COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Respectfully submitted,

SENATOR MANNY M ARAGON, Chairman

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FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE **SECOND**

1 **SESSION, 1996** 2 3 February 2, 1996 5 6 Mr. President: 7 8 Your **COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**, to whom has been referred 9 10 SENATE BILL 380 11 12 has had it under consideration and reports same WITHOUT **13** RECOMMENDATION, and thence placed on the President's 14 Table. **15** 16 Respectfully submitted, **17** 18 **19** 20 21 Manny M Aragon, Chairman 22 23 24 25

Not Adopted_____

(Chief Clerk)

(Chief Clerk)