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SENATE BILL 606

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

INTRODUCED BY

BEN D. ALTAMIRANO

AN ACT

RELATING TO GAMING; ENACTING THE VIDEO GAMING ACT; PROVIDING FOR VIDEO MACHINE GAMING AT LICENSED CLUBS; PROVIDING FOR A GAMING TAX IN LIEU OF OTHER GROSS RECEIPTS OR EXCISE TAXES; PROVIDING PENALTIES; MAKING APPROPRIATIONS; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978; DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

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

- Section 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1 through 36 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. authorize and regulate the use and operation of video gaming machines at licensed clubs in the state; and
- B. take all actions necessary to ensure the integrity, reliability and security of all games of chance

located on the premises of licensed clubs.

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 at licensed clubs 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 at licensed clubs 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 at licensed clubs 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 devices;

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- B. "board" means the video gaming board that regulates video gaming pursuant to the provisions of the Video Gaming Act;
- C. "committee" means the gaming oversight committee that oversees the operation of video gaming in the state and is created in the Video Gaming Act;
- D. "distributor" means any person who distributes or sells video gaming machines or associated equipment to a licensed club in New Mexico:
- E. "licensed club" means a nonprofit organization that has been licensed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act;
- F. "licensee" means any person who is granted a license pursuant to the Video Gaming Act;
- G. "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;
- H. "manufacturer" means any person who assembles or produces video gaming machines or associated equipment to be sold or used in New Mexico;
- I. "net take" means the total of all cash received from patrons for the play of video gaming machines less the

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total of all cash paid out in prizes;

- "nonprofit organization" means any organization, described in Section 501(c)(8), 501(c)(10), 501(c)(19) or 501(c)(23) of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that is 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;
- "operator" means any person who sells, leases, services or places video gaming machines or associated equipment for use in the state:
- "person" means an individual or any legal entity, including a partnership, joint venture, limited partnership, limited liability company or corporation;
- M. "regulation" means a rule, regulation, order, standard or statement of policy issued or adopted by the board pursuant to the Video Gaming Act regarding the regulation or operation of video gaming in the state;
- "superintendent" means the superintendent of N. regulation and licensing;
- "vendor" means any person who provides a major procurement under contract with the division or security di vi si on:
- Ρ. "video game" means a simulated game of chance that may involve skill of the player or application of the element of chance, or both, that is displayed and played on a

video gaming machine that has been authorized by the board;

- Q. "video gaming licensee" means a nonprofit organization that has obtained a license pursuant to the Video Gaming Act to have video gaming machines in operation on the licensee's premises;
- R. "video gaming machine" means any electronic or electromechanical device, contrivance or machine, including those commonly known as slot machines, 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 currency, 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; and
- S. "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. BOARD--MEMBERSHIP--QUALIFICATIONS. --

- A. [NEW MATERIAL] The "video gaming board" is created and is administratively attached to the regulation and licensing department.
- B. The board shall consist of the following five members:
 - (1) the state treasurer or a person designated

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by the state treasurer who can represent that office;

- two persons appointed by the governor, one of whom shall have had five years' experience in the management of a law enforcement agency and one of whom shall have had three years' experience in the management of a video gaming enterpri se;
- one person appointed by the president pro (3) tempore of the senate; and
- one person appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.
- Members of the board shall be citizens of the United States.
- Members of the board are subject to confirmation by the senate and shall serve four-year terms, except that the members appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate or the speaker of the house of representatives shall serve two-year terms. No person shall serve on the board for more than twelve years.
- Ε. The board shall annually elect a chairman from among its members.
- F. The special investigations division of the department of public safety shall conduct background investigations of all appointed members of the board prior to each taking office. The background investigations shall include but not be limited to credit checks, police checks, conviction

records checks and national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse and fingerprint checks. The result of the investigations shall be provided to the governor, the president pro tempore of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives and the senate rules committee.

- G. An individual convicted of a crime, not including a petty misdemeanor, that involves gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft shall not be eligible to serve on or be appointed to the board.
- H. A board member shall report his arrest for or conviction of a crime, not including a petty misdemeanor, that includes gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft to the person who appointed him and to the chairman of the board within three days of the arrest or conviction. A member convicted of a crime specified in this subsection shall resign or be removed from the board by the person who appointed that member to the board.
- I. No person who has or later acquires an ownership interest in a vendor or licensee or is a member of a licensed club shall serve on the board.

Section 6. [NEW MATERIAL] MEETINGS--QUORUM-RECORDS.--

- A. A majority of the qualified membership of the board then in office constitutes a quorum. No action may be taken by the board unless at least three members concur.
- B. The board may hold regular or special meetings upon reasonable notice.

C. Meetings of the board shall be open and public in
accordance with the $0pen\ Meetings\ Act,\ except\ that\ the\ board\ may$
have closed meetings to hear security and investigative
information that is otherwise permitted by law to be
confidential, to evaluate confidential proprietary information
provided as part of a major procurement proposal and to consider
those matters specified as confidential in the Video Gaming Act.

- D. All proceedings of the board shall be recorded by audiotape or other equivalent verbatim audio recording device; however, tapes of closed meetings shall not be made available to the public.
- Section 7. [NEW MATERIAL] BOARD DUTIES--ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT. --
- A. The board shall adopt, amend or repeal all regulations necessary to administer the Video Gaming Act and to assure the honest and secure operation of the board and video gaming in the state.
- B. All administrative support required by the board shall be provided by the superintendent.
- C. The board shall oversee implementation of all adopted regulations.
- D. The board may delegate the authority to enforce all adopted regulations to the superintendent.
- E. The board shall provide notice and an opportunity to be heard in proceedings for the adoption, amendment or repeal

of regulations applicable to licensees.

F. Within one hundred eighty days following the date on which the Video Gaming Act becomes effective, the board shall adopt regulations consistent with the policy, objectives and purposes of that act.

Section 8. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMITTEE--DUTIES--COMPENSATION. --

- A. There is created a joint interim legislative oversight committee, which shall be known as the "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 or membership interest in any vendor or licensee shall serve on the committee.
 - C. The committee shall oversee the operations and

regulation of video gaming, as well as periodically review and evaluate the success with which the board is accomplishing its duties and regulating video gaming activities pursuant to the Video Gaming Act. The committee may conduct as it deems necessary an independent audit or investigation of the gaming functions of the board or the regulation and licensing department.

- D. 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.

Section 9. [NEW MATERIAL] REGULATIONS. --

- A. The regulations adopted by the board and administered by the superintendent 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

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of video gaming authorized by and consistent with the Video Gaming Act;

- (4) enforcement of prohibitions on the playing of video games by or for an individual younger than twenty-one years of age;
- (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-five 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 hours during 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 qualifications of vendors or licensees;
- (10) minimum standards for video gaming machines that should reflect Nevada or New Jersey standards;
- (11) the operations of distributors and operators to ensure their compliance with the Video Gaming Act; and
- (12) any other matter necessary or desirable as determined by the superintendent to promote and ensure the

integrity, security, honesty and fairness of the operation and administration of video gaming.

B. Regulations shall be adopted to implement and enforce the Video Gaming Act not more than one hundred eighty days following the date on which that act becomes effective. 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 board. 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 board 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 board shall adopt regulations to implement this section and for the conduct of all hearings.

Section 11. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.--The superintendent shall provide all necessary administrative support to the board, including clerical, administrative, investigatory or other functions deemed necessary and appropriate by the board to carry out its duties pursuant to the Video Gaming Act.

Section 12. [NEW MATERIAL] SECURITY.--

- A. The superintendent shall be responsible for providing security services to the board, including conducting background investigations on appropriate personnel.
- B. The department of public safety, at the request of the board or superintendent, shall perform a full criminal background investigation on any employee who is directly involved in administration, implementation or oversight of the provisions of the Video Gaming Act. The background investigations shall include credit checks, police record checks, conviction record checks, national and statewide criminal records clearinghouse checks and fingerprint checks. The board shall reimburse the department of public safety for the actual costs of an investigation. 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.
 - C. Any individual convicted of a felony or any crime

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involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft shall not be eligible for employment involving the administration of the Video Gaming Act.

- D. An employee of the regulation and licensing department directly involved in the administration, implementation or oversight of video gaming 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.
- E. 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 and licensee security;
 - (3) security against fraudulent winning;
- (4) computer system security and data communications, database and systems security;
 - (5) security of payment procedures; and
- (6) other security aspects of video gaming regulatory operations.
 - $F. \quad \mbox{The board shall provide the governor and the}$

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committee with a copy of the confidential security study.

G. The board, 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 board to implement any of the recommendations made in the security study.

Section 13. [NEW MATERIAL] INFORMATION AND DATA-CONFIDENTIALITY--DISCLOSURE. --

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

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

- A. The board 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 board 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 board may maintain other files and records as it deems desirable.

Section 15. [NEW MATERIAL] AUDITS. --

A. The board shall provide for a certified public accountant to conduct an independent audit for each fiscal year of all accounts and transactions related to video gaming. The independent audit shall be reviewed by the office of 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 board. The certified public accountant shall present an audit report to the board, 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 board, 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 board to implement any of the recommendations made by the certified public accountant.
- D. All accounts and transactions relating to video gaming are exempt from the Audit Act.

Section 16. [NEW MATERIAL] INVESTIGATORY POWERS. -- The board has the power to:

- A. examine, under oath, any person or any officer, employee or agent of any organization or corporation;
 - B. compel by subpoena the production of records; and
- C. compel by subpoena the attendance of any person in this state to testify before the board when such investigation is necessary to the proper administration of the Video Gaming Act.
- Section 17. [NEW MATERIAL] ATTORNEY GENERAL--OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY--POWERS AND DUTIES.--
- A. The board may confer with the attorney general as deemed necessary and advisable for the proper administration of the Video Gaming Act. Upon request of the board, 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.
- B. The attorney general and the department of public safety shall furnish to the board 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 Gaming Act. The board shall be considered to be a criminal justice agency and shall be furnished that information without charge upon proper written request from the board.

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Section 18.	[NEW MATERIAL]	CONFLICTS OF	I NTEREST
COMPLIANCE WITH OT	THER LAWSVIOLAT	TI ON REMOVAL	FROM OFFICE

- A. The superintendent, the committee, the members of the board 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 members of the board 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, members of the board 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, a member of the committee or any member of the board.
- E. The superintendent and members of the board shall comply with all state laws applicable to ethics in government, conflict of interest and financial disclosure.
- F. If the superintendent or a member of the board violates this section, he may be removed from his position after notice and a hearing before the board or the remaining members of the board.

Section 19. [NEW MATERIAL] TAX IMPOSED--RATE. --

- A. For the privilege of offering video gaming machines for play on its premises pursuant to the Video Gaming Act, an excise tax that may be cited as the "gaming tax" is imposed upon licensed clubs.
- B. The gaming tax is imposed in an amount equal to ten percent of the net take of each video gaming machine located on the premises of the licensed club.

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- C. The revenue from the gaming tax shall be distributed in the following manner:
- (1) one-fourth of one percent of the revenue received from a licensee for each video gaming machine on its premises is appropriated to the department of health and shall be used for education, prevention and treatment programs for compulsive gamblers; and
- (2) the remainder of the revenue received from a licensee for each video gaming machine on its premises shall be distributed to the general fund.
- D. The gaming tax shall be paid to and administered and enforced by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act.
- E. The gaming tax is imposed in lieu of gross receipts tax or any other excise tax imposed by the state or local government.

Section 20. [NEW MATERIAL] PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES. -- The superintendent shall enter into all contracts, subject to approval of the board, for procurement of goods and services required by the board to carry out its duties and responsibilities under the provisions of the Video Gaming Act.

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

A. The board shall request proposals for major procurements for effectuating the purpose of the Video Gaming

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Act. No contract for a major procurement may be assigned by a vendor except by a written agreement approved and signed by the board.

- B. The board may require persons making major procurement proposals to disclose information to enable it 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 board 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 The board shall require a background consi derati on. investigation of any person with a substantial interest, as defined by the board, in a party whose proposal is under final A background investigation shall include credit consi derati on. 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 board, in the person making a major procurement proposal has been

convicted of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft.

- E. A vendor shall report an 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 vendor to the board within three days of such arrest or conviction.
- F. No major procurement proposal shall be approved by the board 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 board 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 board, using a surety acceptable to the board, 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 board 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 license from the board pursuant to the Video Gaming Act.
- B. The board shall adopt regulations concerning licensing criteria. The regulations shall require that it 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 public office.
- C. Video gaming licensees shall be granted a license to operate a specific number of video gaming 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 video gaming licensee shall apply to the board for an amendment to his license authorizing a change in the number of machines.
 - D. Applicants for licensure, renewal or amendment

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- (1) video gaming licensees, twenty-five dollars(\$25.00) for each video gaming machine;
- (2) operators, three thousand (\$3,000) for initial licensure and one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for annual renewal;
- (3) distributors, five thousand dollars
 (\$5,000) for initial licensure and two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) annually for renewal;
- (4) manufacturers, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for initial licensure and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) annually for renewal; and
- (5) gaming manager, one hundred dollars (\$100) annually.
- E. Licenses issued pursuant to the Video Gaming Act shall be valid for one year. Upon application for renewal, the board may require additional information as it deems necessary to evaluate the renewal application.
- F. The board shall require background investigations of any person with a substantial interest, as defined by the board, in an applicant. 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

applicant shall pay the costs of the background investigation.

- G. No license shall be granted to an applicant if an officer of a licensed club or any person with a substantial interest, as defined by the board, in the applicant has been convicted of a felony or a crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft within ten years prior to the application.
- H. The licensee shall report the arrest for or conviction of a felony or any crime involving gambling, moral turpitude, fraud or theft of an officer of a licensed club or of any person with a substantial interest in that licensee to the board within ten days of the person's arrest or conviction.
- I. No license shall be granted by the board 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 board may deny any application for or limit or condition any license.
- J. The burden of proving qualifications for licensure is on the applicant.
- K. If an application is denied, the board shall prepare and make available to the applicant a written decision upon which the order denying the application is based.

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- 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 board 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 board of an applicant's fitness.
- P. The license fees paid to the board pursuant to this section in fiscal years 1996 through 1998 are appropriated to the board for expenditure in fiscal years 1996 through 1998 for the purpose funding the costs of creating the regulatory, security and enforcement infrastructure required to implement the Video Gaming Act.

Section 24. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSURE--LICENSED CLUBS--VIDEO GAMING--NET TAKE DISTRIBUTIONS.--

A. A nonprofit organization may apply for and may be issued a license as a video gaming licensee by the board 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 five video gaming machines per each one hundred members of a licensed club, not to exceed twenty-five video gaming machines, may be offered for play on the premises of a licensed club.
- C. Nothing in the Video Gaming Act shall prevent a licensed club from owning the video gaming machines placed on that club's premises; provided that the video gaming machines comply with the Video Gaming Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to that act.
- D. No licensed club shall permit play on video gaming machines on that club's premises on Tuesdays through Saturdays between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m., on Sundays between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and noon and on Mondays between the hours of midnight and 7:00 a.m.
- E. Video game jackpots or prizes shall not exceed a value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
 - F. Plays on video gaming machines shall not exceed:
- (1) on five, ten, and twenty-five cent video gaming machines, not including video poker machines, not more than thirty-two credits;
 - (2) on five, ten and twenty-five cent video

poker machines, not more than thirty-two credits; and

- (3) on dollar video gaming machines, not more than five credits.
- G. Licensed clubs shall use a minimum of twenty percent of the net take of each video gaming machine for charitable or benevolent purposes as described in the bylaws or charter of the organization.
- H. Licensed clubs shall submit an accounting of distributions made pursuant to Subsection G of this section to the board by December 31 of each calendar year for distributions made in the fiscal year ending June 30 of that year.

Section 25. [NEW MATERIAL] GAME MANAGER'S LICENSE. --

- A. All games of chance conducted by a licensed club shall be under the supervision of a game manager or assistant game manager. A game manager is responsible for the accounting and security of all income received by the licensed club from video gaming machines and for ensuring that the conduct of all video gaming is in compliance with all laws and regulations.
- B. A licensed club may not have more than one game manager and two assistant game managers at any time.
- C. A person may not serve as a game manager or an assistant game manager for a licensed club unless the person has been issued a valid game manager's license by the board. The board shall not issue a game manager's license to a person who is a manufacturer, distributor, operator, licensed club or

person having a substantial financial interest, as defined by the board, in a manufacturer, distributor, operator or a licensed club.

D. The board may by regulation require all game managers to receive training prior to assuming the duties of a game manager and periodic training regarding the lawful control of video gaming.

Section 26. [NEW MATERIAL] VIDEO GAMING LICENSEES-GENERAL RESTRICTIONS--PLAYER AGE LIMIT--RULES FOR PLACEMENT.--

- A. No person under twenty-one years of age may play a video gaming machine licensed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act.
- B. Video gaming machines may only be available for play in an area restricted to persons twenty-one years of age or older. A video gaming licensee shall erect a "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.

Section 27. [NEW MATERIAL] MULTIPLE TYPES OF LICENSES PROHIBITED. -- 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.

Section 28. [NEW MATERIAL] REVOCATION--CONTRACT--LICENSE. --

A. Failure of a vendor to comply with any provision of the Video Gaming Act or the 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 board 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 board; provided, however, the licensee shall have reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard before the board 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 board may levy a fine against a vendor or licensee for violation of the provisions of the Video Gaming Act or regulations adopted pursuant to that act, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation; provided, however, the licensee has a reasonable opportunity to be heard by the board before the imposition of the fine. Nothing in this section limits the board from pursuing contractual remedies, including assessing penalties, pursuant to the terms of a contract with a vendor.

Section 29. [NEW MATERIAL] EMERGENCY ORDERS OF BOARD. --

- A. The board may issue an emergency order for suspension or limitation of a license.
- B. An emergency order may be issued only when the board finds that:
- (1) a licensee has failed to report, pay or truthfully account for and remit any fee, fine or tax imposed by or owed under the provisions of the Video Gaming Act or attempted in any manner to evade or defeat a fee, 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 felony or any

crime other than a petty misdemeanor, involving 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 three members of the board.
- E. The emergency order is effective immediately upon issuance and service upon the licensee, game manager or resident agent of the licensee. The emergency order remains effective until further order of the board.
- F. The licensee may request that a hearing be held by the board regarding the issuance and maintenance of the emergency order. The board shall then hold a hearing within twenty days.

Section 30. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM -- Each video gaming machine within eighteen months from the date on which the Video Gaming Act becomes effective shall be linked to a central communications system to provide auditing program and financial information as required by the board. No communications system required by the board 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.

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[NEW MATERIAL] VIDEO GAMING LICENSEE--STATE Section 31. REVENUE- - DEPOSITS- - PROHIBITIONS- - DELINQUENT CHILD SUPPORT. - -

- The taxation and revenue department may require each video gaming licensee to deposit all money owed to the state pursuant to provisions of the Video Gaming Act into financial institutions designated by that department for credit to the state gaming fund.
- The taxation and revenue department may authorize the electronic transfer of money from the accounts of video gaming licensees to the state gaming fund.
- 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 board for research purposes. However, no prize may be awarded as a result of play for research purposes.
- D. The board shall implement a procedure to recover delinquent child support payments or outstanding state tax liability from payment of video gaming prizes in excess of six hundred dollars (\$600). The licensee shall 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

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prize to the winner. The procedure 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. REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSED Section 32. [NEW MATERIAL] VIDEO GAMING MACHINES. --

- Each video gaming machine licensed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act shall:
 - (1) offer only games authorized by the board;
- not have any means of manipulation that affects the random probabilities of winning;
- 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;
- have accounting software that keeps an electronic record that includes but is not limited to the following:
 - total cash inserted into the machine; (a)
- (b) the value of cash or vouchers paid to players and the date and time of payment; and
- the payback percentage credited to players of each video gaming machine; and
 - be linked to a central communications **(5)**

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

- B. The board shall, on or before January 1, 1997, adopt by regulation mechanical and electronic standards for video gaming 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 gaming.
- 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 underpayment of actual costs. The board 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 board 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 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 33. [NEW MATERIAL] PROHIBITED ACTS--VIOLATIONS--PENALTIES.--

- A. It is a misdemeanor for a video gaming licensee to fail to make available to the board 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 superintendent 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 machine.

- G. It is a fourth degree felony to have an unlicensed video gaming machine on the premises of a licensed club.
- H. It is a fourth degree felony to provide false information or to intentionally make a material misrepresentation of fact to the board or superintendent 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 34. [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 board by filing an appeal with the district court of Santa Fe county within thirty days after the date of the order or decision.

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Section 35. [NEW MATERIAL] EXEMPTION FROM LOCAL TAXES.-Video gaming machines licensed and operated pursuant to the
Video Gaming Act are exempt from any local tax except property
taxes assessed by any political subdivision of the state having
the power to levy, assess or collect such a tax.

Section 36. [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 37. Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. the administration and enforcement of the following taxes or tax acts as they now exist or may hereafter be amended:

- (1) Income Tax Act;
- (2) Withholding Tax Act;
- (3) Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act and any state gross receipts tax;
 - (4) Liquor Excise Tax Act;
 - (5) Local Liquor Excise Tax Act;
 - [(6) Banking and Financial Corporations Tax

1	Act;
2	(7) (6) any municipal local option gross
3	receipts tax;
4	$[\frac{(8)}{(7)}]$ any county local option gross
5	receipts tax;
6	[(9)] <u>(8)</u> Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act;
7	[(10)] <u>(9)</u> Gasoline Tax Act;
8	[(11) (10) petroleum products loading fee,
9	which fee shall be considered a tax for the purpose of the Tax
10	Administration Act;
11	$\left[\frac{(12)}{(11)}\right]$ Cigarette Tax Act;
12	[(13)] <u>(12)</u> Estate Tax Act;
13	[(14)] <u>(13)</u> Railroad Car Company Tax Act;
14	[(15)] <u>(14)</u> Investment Credit Act;
15	[(16)] <u>(15)</u> Corporate Income Tax Act;
16	$[\frac{(17)}{(16)}]$ Corporate Income and Franchise Tax
17	Act;
18	[(18)] <u>(17)</u> Uniform Division of Income for Tax
19	Purposes Act;
20	[(19)] <u>(18)</u> Multistate Tax Compact;
21	[(20)] <u>(19)</u> Tobacco Products Tax Act;
22	$[\frac{(21)}{(20)}]$ Filmmaker's Credit Act; and
23	$\left[\frac{(22)}{(21)}\right]$ the telecommunications relay
24	service surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, which
25	surcharge shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax

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- B. the administration and enforcement of the following taxes, surtaxes, advanced payments or tax acts as they now exist or may hereafter be amended:
 - (1) Resources Excise Tax Act;
 - (2) Severance Tax Act;
 - (3) any severance surtax;
 - (4) Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act;
 - (5) Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act;
 - (6) Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act;
 - (7) Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act;
 - (8) Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;
 - (9) Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem

Tax Act:

- (10) Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act; and
- (11) any advance payment required to be made by any act specified in this subsection, which advance payment shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act:
- C. the administration and enforcement of the following taxes, surcharges, fees or acts as they now exist or may hereafter be amended:
 - (1) Weight Distance Tax Act;
 - (2) Special Fuels Tax Act;
 - (3) the workers' compensation fee authorized by

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Section 52-5-19 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;

- (4) Controlled Substance Tax Act;
- (5) Uniform Unclaimed Property Act;
- (6) 911 emergency surcharge and the network and database surcharge, which surcharges shall be considered taxes for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
- (7) the solid waste assessment fee authorized by the Solid Waste Act, which fee shall be considered a tax for purposes of the Tax Administration Act; [and]
- (8) the water conservation fee imposed by Section 74-1-13 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act; and
- (9) the gaming tax imposed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act; and
- D. the administration and enforcement of all other laws, with respect to which the department is charged with responsibilities pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, but only to the extent that such other laws do not conflict with the Tax Administration Act."

Section 38. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

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

gaming tax."

Section 39. 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 40. 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, 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 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.
- $\label{eq:H. Band G of this} \textbf{H.} \quad \textbf{The provisions of Subsections A, B and G of this} \\ \textbf{section do not apply to:}$
- (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

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revocation of a license shall be taken at an open meeting;

- limited personnel matters; provided that **(2)** 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. Judi ci al candidates interviewed by any commission shall have the right to demand an open interview;
- 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. 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;
- 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;
- 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 meetings 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:
- 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

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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 41. 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.--

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 devi ces.

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

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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.
- Any meetings at which the discussion or adoption D. of any proposed resolution, 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 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;

- 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 meetings 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

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appropriations where strategic and long-range business plans are di scussed.

- T. If any meeting is closed pursuant to the exclusions contained in Subsection H of this section, the closure:
- 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

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closure or in the notice of the separate closed meeting. Thi s statement shall be approved by the public body under Subsection G of this section as part of the minutes."

Section 42. 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:

"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;

"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 A "bet" does not include: the agreement.

- 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:
 - offers of purses, prizes or premiums to the **(2)**

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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;

- a lottery as defined in this section; or
- betting otherwise permitted by law;

[C. "lottery" means an enterprise other than the New 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. 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.] C. "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, and that is not licensed for use pursuant to the Video Gaming Act;

[E.] D. "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 permit the conduct of video gaming pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act or the

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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;

E. "lottery" means an enterprise other than the New 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. As used in this subsection, "consideration" means anything of pecuniary value required to be paid to the promoter in order to participate in the enterprise;

F. "raffle" means a game in which the prize is won
by random drawing of the name or number of one or more persons

purchasing a chance; and

G. "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 currency, coins, premiums, merchandise, credits, tokens or a voucher, whether by reason of the skill of the player or application of the element of chance,

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or both; "video gaming machine" includes video slot machines.

Section 43. 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] AUTHORIZED GAMBLING--FAIRS,

THEATERS AND TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS--VIDEO GAMBLING ACT AND

CHARITY GAMES ACT ACTIVITIES. --

Nothing in [Article 19] Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978 [shall be construed to apply to any] prohibits a sale or drawing of [any] a prize at [any] a fair held in this state for the benefit of [any] <u>a</u> church, public library or religious society [situate or being] located in this state or for charitable purposes when all the proceeds of [such] the fair [shall be] are expended in this state for the benefit of [such] that church, public library, religious society or for charitable A [lottery shall be operated] sale or drawing purposes. conducted pursuant to this subsection is for the benefit of the organization or charitable purpose only [when] if the entire proceeds [of] from the [lottery] sale or drawing go to the organization or charitable purpose and no part of [such] the proceeds go to any individual member or employee [thereof] of the organization.

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

NMSA 1978 [shall be held to prohibit any] prohibits a bona fide motion picture [theatre] theater from offering prizes of cash or merchandise for advertising purposes in connection with [such]

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the business of the theater 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] charged for participation in drawings for prizes.

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

NMSA 1978 [shall be held to apply to any] prohibits a bona fide county fair, including [fairs] a fair for more than one county, [which shall have] that has been held annually at the same location for at least two years [and which shall offer] from offering prizes of livestock or poultry in connection with [such] the fair [when] if the proceeds of [such] the drawings [shall be] are used for the benefit of [said] the fair.

[D. Nothing in Article 19, Chapter 30 NMSA 1978 shall be construed to apply to any lottery operated by an organization exempt from the state income tax pursuant to Subsection C 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

1	shall go to any individual member or employee of any
2	organization except as payment for the purchase of prizes at no
3	more than the reasonable retail price]
4	D. Nothing in Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978
5	prohibits an organization that is exempt from state income tax
6	pursuant to Section 7-2-4 NMSA 1978 from conducting bingo games,
7	raffles, lotteries or table games, including poker, craps,
8	blackjack, roulette and similar casino card and table games, at
9	a fundraising event if:
10	(1) the fundraising events are conducted no
11	more than twice in a calendar year by the qualifying
12	organi zati on;
13	(2) the only persons authorized to participate
14	in the operation or management of the fundraising event are:
15	(a) bona fide members of the qualifying
16	organization who are not paid for their services in the
17	operation or management of the event; or
18	(b) persons who provide goods or services
19	for the fundraising event for a flat fee or an hourly fee
20	pursuant to a written contract with the qualifying organization;
21	(3) no person receives any part of the proceeds
22	of the fundraising event except:
23	(a) as payment for prizes purchased at no
24	more than the reasonable retail prices for the prizes; or
25	(b) pursuant to a contract described in

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- (4) the net proceeds of the fundraising event are expended in the state for the benefit of the qualifying organization or purposes for which it was formed;
- (5) gross revenue, expenses, prizes paid and the date, time and location of the fundraising event are reported to the alcohol and gaming division of the regulation and licensing department within thirty days after the event;
- (6) the qualifying organization conducting the fundraising event maintains records for a period of one year after the date of the event that accurately show the gross revenue generated by the event, details of the expenses of conducting the event and details of how the gross revenue is used, and the qualifying organization makes the records available for review by the director of the alcohol and gaming division of the regulation and licensing department or the attorney general, or both, at their request:
- (7) no persons less than the age of twenty-one are allowed to participate in the operation or management of the fundraising event or to play any game at the event; and
- (8) the fundraising event is conducted pursuant to a permit issued by the alcohol and gaming division of the regulation and licensing department.
- E. Nothing in Chapter 30, Article 19 NMSA 1978 prohibits activities authorized and the games of chance

1	permitted and regulated pursuant to the provisions of the Video
2	Gaming Act."
3	Section 44. Section 60-7A-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981,
4	Chapter 39, Section 96) is amended to read:
5	"60-7A-19. COMMERCIAL GAMBLING ON LICENSED PREMISES
6	A. It is a violation of the Liquor Control Act for a
7	licensee to knowingly allow commercial gambling on the licensed
8	premises.
9	B. In addition to any criminal penalties, any person
10	who violates Subsection A of this section may have his license
11	suspended or revoked or a fine imposed, or both, pursuant to the
12	Li quor Control Act.
13	C. [For purposes of] As used in this section:
14	(1) "commercial gambling" means:
15	$\left[\frac{(1)}{(a)}\right]$ participating in the earnings
16	of or operating a gambling place;
17	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(b)}\right]$ receiving, recording or
18	forwarding bets or offers to bet;
19	$[\frac{(3)}{(c)}]$ possessing facilities with the
20	intent to receive, record or forward bets or offers to bet;
21	[(4)] <u>(d)</u> for gain, becoming a custodian
22	of anything of value bet or offered to be bet;
23	[(5)] <u>(e)</u> conducting a lottery where both
24	the consideration and the prize are money or whoever with intent
25	to conduct a lottery possesses facilities to do so; or

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$\left[\frac{(6)}{(f)}\right]$ setting up for use for the
purpose of gambling, or collecting the proceeds of, any gambling
device or game; and
(2) "commercial gambling" does not include:
(a) activities authorized pursuant to the
New Mexico Lottery Act:
(b) the conduct of games pursuant to
Subsection D of Section 30-19-6 NMSA 1978; and
(c) the conduct of video gaming
authorized pursuant to the Video Gaming Act on the licensed
premises of a club licensee licensed pursuant to Section 60-6A-5
<u>NMSA 1978</u> . "
Section 45. 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

Section 46. EMERGENCY. -- It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.

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affected.

FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

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Mr. Presi dent:

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

SENATE BILL 606

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

Respectfully submitted,

SENATOR MANNY M ARAGON, Chairman

JANUARY 31, 1996

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

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February 2, 1996

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Mr. President:

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Your **COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**, to whom has been referred

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SENATE BILL 606 11

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has had it under consideration and reports same WITHOUT

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Table.

RECOMMENDATION, and thence placed on the President's

Respectfully submitted,

Manny M Aragon, Chairman

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