

Testimony on modernizing raffle laws in North Dakota
Ryan Taylor, director of public policy for Ducks Unlimited
Given to the N.D. Legislature's interim judiciary committee
Sept. 24, 2020

Good afternoon, Chairman Klemin and members of the interim judiciary committee. Thank you for allowing me this time on your schedule to visit a bit about North Dakota's nonprofit raffle laws and some of the current shortcomings that have become increasingly evident in the wake of COVID 19, social distancing, and restrictions on personal interactions.

While a number of states allow, or are quickly beginning to allow, the online sale of raffle tickets by charitable organizations and touchless electronic transactions for payment, North Dakota does not. I also do public policy work for Ducks Unlimited in Montana and they modernized their raffle laws for nonprofits in 2017. I've included a copy of their modernizing bill, SB 25 with this written testimony.

Like all businesses, political subdivisions, governments, and families, COVID 19 has also been an incredible disruptor for nonprofits, and the effects have rippled through our country's charitable organizations as they have for everyone. One saving feature for our economy, public services and schools, has been the presence of internet and technology. Tech has been the needed backup to our previously personal transactions and it has allowed us to shop, buy the things we need, have food delivered to our homes, conduct a meeting, renew our driver's license, check out a library book, bid on a bull for the cowherd, continue our classes at universities, and allow our elementary and secondary school students to keep their education somewhat on track. It seems like we can do most everything online, if we need to, in a pinch. But we cannot buy a raffle ticket from the nonprofit organizations we choose to support or for the charitable causes raising needed funds for the community philanthropy projects they take on. Maybe not an intentional gap, just not yet caught up to changing times.

Today, I'm speaking to provide information only, knowing that this group cannot introduce a committee bill without two meetings to hear it. However, I figured it could be useful information for you as the committee holds in its charge the study of our state's charitable gaming laws. Many of you may be assigned to your chamber's judiciary committee in the 67th Legislative Assembly and this may be an issue of interest in the session ahead.

At about the same time that this committee's March 24 meeting was cancelled due to COVID, DU was in the process of cancelling and postponing more than 2,000 events across the country, at an estimated cost of more than \$20 million to our budget and the habitat and conservation

work we do, mostly with farmers and ranchers and private landowners, across the country. Like a lot of nonprofits, we depend on event based fundraising where people get together to visit, eat, laugh, tell stories, buy raffle tickets, bid on auction items and 'win' silent auction items. When you can't hold events, all of that goes away. I'm attaching an op ed from USA Today that our president, Rogers Hoyt, wrote about those pandemic experiences. They're the same experiences shared by our colleagues in the nonprofit world. For awareness, I'm also attaching some survey data from the Independent Sector, a member based group for the charitable sector, that documents large majorities of nonprofits report significant reductions in revenue, services offered, jobs and individual giving.

COVID 19 has impacted a lot of areas in our lives, our communities, and our economy. One small area that we could possibly remedy resides in the raffle laws of the ND Century Code, Chapter 53-06.1. Thank you for your attention, and your service to your constituents. I'm happy to answer any questions, but would like to turn it over our DU Regional Director, Terry Lassiter, and Special Olympics president and ND Gaming Advisory Board chairwoman, Kathleen Meagher, for their comments first, and then take questions.

OPINION This piece expresses the views of its author(s), separate from those of this publication.

Financial fallout of coronavirus has hit nonprofits hard. Here's how Congress can help.

Due to the infectious nature of COVID-19, the public fundraising events on which nonprofit organizations rely have dried up completely.

Rogers Hoyt Jr. Opinion contributor

Published 6:00 a.m. ET May 1, 2020 | Updated 4:55 p.m. ET May 1, 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic has taken an unprecedented toll on every American's way of life. Sports seasons have been canceled or postponed indefinitely, and main streets across America now resemble ghost towns more than the bustling hubs of commerce they once were.

When Congress rightly passed the CARES Act to provide a financial lifeline to individuals and small businesses, there was one significant omission. Despite facing many of the same challenges as other businesses, mid-size charitable organizations were left with few options to sufficiently address their unique challenges.

Nonprofits employ a workforce of 12.3 million people nationwide who have dedicated their lives to achieving their mission and giving back to their communities. Many have become institutions of American life — practically synonymous with the causes they represent.

Ducks Unlimited, recognized internationally as the leader in wetlands and waterfowl habitat conservation, has been expanding its mission to protect and restore landscapes since its founding in 1937.

With active projects in 335 counties in 39 different states, the widespread influence of Ducks Unlimited and impact of its mission is evident. Since July 2019, Ducks Unlimited has employed more than 1,500 local contractors and small businesses while injecting more than \$81 million into those economies. In doing so, our organization has provided greater opportunities to enjoy nature, a vital resource during the current shelter-in-place guidelines across the country. In addition, the organization's projects have made water and air cleaner, providing a more sustainable and enjoyable future in the communities where we work.

Thousands of events canceled

Unfortunately, due to the infectious nature of COVID-19, the public fundraising events on which nonprofit organizations heavily rely have dried up completely. With many Americans unable to work and focused on keeping their families safe, charitable contributions have dramatically declined.

Ducks Unlimited has already canceled or postponed more than 2,000 events across the country, resulting in an estimated loss of nearly \$21 million in revenue. When our communities need them the most, furloughs, drastic budget cuts and layoffs are sadly becoming a growing part of the new reality for most nonprofit organizations around the country.

In this new and unavoidable reality, nonprofit organizations are in a fight for survival. If we're to continue to rely on the many services charitable organizations provide to our communities, we need to help them win this fight.

Bipartisan proposal offers lifeline

Fortunately, Rep. Seth Moulton, D-Mass., and Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Penn., are offering one bipartisan solution — the Save our Organizations that Serve Act. This bill provides the same relief to many nonprofits that other businesses are already receiving by expanding eligibility for nonprofits to receive forgivable loans to help make payroll and pay operating expenses.

This measure could enable many nonprofits to retain hundreds of hardworking and knowledgeable employees whose jobs are severely threatened during this crisis. These employees are on the front lines providing critical infrastructure for agriculture and caring for the most vulnerable among us. More effective relief for nonprofits must be included in any future stimulus package negotiated by congressional leaders in Washington.

Every member of Congress should show their support for America's nonprofit organizations and the millions of people they represent.

Promisingly, Sen. Angus King, I-Maine, and Sen. James Lankford, R-Okla., are leading a similar effort to build support for nonprofits among their colleagues in the Senate.

Nonprofit organizations like Ducks Unlimited, Goodwill, the YMCA and the American Cancer Society are a vital component to a healthy American economy. As we continue to weather this unforeseen storm of financial and economic hardship and uncertainty, we must ensure that

these important charitable organizations remain part of our new reality — whatever that may be.

Rogers Hoyt Jr. is president of Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

The Impact of COVID-19 on Large and Mid-Sized Nonprofits

About the Survey

Independent Sector partnered with Washington Council Ernst & Young to conduct this online survey of mid-sized nonprofit organizations between May 27 and June 9, 2020. The survey was sent to a broad group of mid-size nonprofit organizations (nonprofits with between 500 and 5000 employees) and responses were generated from 110 organizations, including human services, arts, youth development, workforce development, health, religion, and environmental organizations.



INDEPENDENT
SECTOR

To learn more, please visit
independentsector.org/resource/covid19-survey



83% of organizations experienced a reduction in revenue



71% have responded with a reduction in services or available operations



47% total reduction in nonprofit jobs reported when comparing April 2020 to prior years

67% have furloughed employees since the start of COVID-19

51% have laid off employees since the start of COVID-19



53% of organizations had a reduction in individual giving



When asked what types of assistance would be the most helpful,

92% suggested additional loan options such as forgivable loans



AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING GAMING LAWS; REVISING DEFINITIONS; REVISING LAWS RELATED TO RAFFLES; REVISING THE OFFENSE OF TAMPERING WITH A VIDEO GAMBLING MACHINE; REVISING WHEN PERMITS FOR VIDEO GAMBLING MACHINES ON PREMISES WITHIN 150 FEET OF EACH OTHER MAY BE GRANTED; REVISING THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S RULEMAKING AUTHORITY; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 23-5-112, 23-5-413, 23-5-622, AND 23-5-629, MCA.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 23-5-112, MCA, is amended to read:

"23-5-112. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to parts 1 through 8 of this chapter:

(1) "Applicant" means a person who has applied for a license or permit issued by the department pursuant to parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(2) "Application" means a written request for a license or permit issued by the department. The department shall adopt rules describing the forms and information required for issuance of a license.

(3) "Associated gambling business" means a person who provides a service or product to a licensed gambling business and who:

- (a) has a reason to possess or maintain control over gambling devices;
- (b) has access to proprietary information or gambling tax information; or
- (c) is a party in processing gambling transactions.

(4) "Authorized equipment" means, with respect to live keno or bingo, equipment that may be inspected by the department and that randomly selects the numbers.

(5) "Bingo" means a gambling activity played for prizes with a card bearing a printed design of 5 columns. The letters B-I-N-G-O must appear above the design, with each letter above one of the columns. More than 75 numbers may not be used. One or more numbers may appear in each square, except for the center square, which may be considered a free play. Numbers must be randomly drawn using authorized equipment until the

game is won by the person or persons who first cover one or more previously designated arrangements of numbers on the bingo card.

(6) "Bingo caller" means a person 18 years of age or older who, using authorized equipment, announces the order of the numbers drawn in live bingo.

(7) "Bingo session" means all activities incidental to a series of bingo games conducted by a licensed operator beginning when the first bingo ball is drawn in the first game of bingo.

(8) "Card game table" or "table" means a live card game table:

(a) authorized by permit and made available to the public on the premises of a licensed gambling operator; or

(b) operated by a senior citizen center.

(9) "Card game tournament" means a gambling activity for which a permit has been issued involving participants who pay valuable consideration for the opportunity to compete against each other in a series of live card games conducted over a designated period of time.

(10) "Dealer" means a person with a dealer's license issued under part 3 of this chapter.

(11) "Department" means the department of justice.

(12) "Distributor" means a person who:

(a) purchases or obtains from a licensed manufacturer, distributor, route operator, or operator equipment of any kind for use in gambling activities; and

(b) sells the equipment to a licensed manufacturer, distributor, route operator, or operator.

(13) (a) "Gambling" or "gambling activity" means risking any money, credit, deposit, check, property, or other thing of value for a gain that is contingent in whole or in part upon lot, chance, or the operation of a gambling device or gambling enterprise.

(b) The term does not mean conducting or participating in:

~~(i) a promotional game games of chance; and does not include~~

~~(ii) amusement games regulated by Title 23, chapter 6, part 1; or~~

~~(e)(iii) The term does not include social card games of bridge, cribbage, hearts, pinochle, pitch, rummy, solo, and whist played solely for prizes of minimal value, as defined by department rule.~~

(14) "Gambling device" means a mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic device, machine, slot machine, instrument, apparatus, contrivance, scheme, or system used or intended for use in any gambling

activity.

(15) "Gambling enterprise" means an activity, scheme, or agreement or an attempted activity, scheme, or agreement to provide gambling or a gambling device to the public.

(16) (a) "Gift enterprise" means a gambling activity in which persons have qualified to obtain property to be awarded by purchasing or agreeing to purchase goods or services.

(b) The term does not mean:

(i) a cash or merchandise attendance prize or premium that county fair commissioners of agricultural fairs and rodeo associations may give away at public drawings at fairs and rodeos;

(ii) a promotional game of chance; or

(iii) an amusement game regulated under Title 23, chapter 6;

(iv) a savings promotion raffle offered by a bank, trust company, mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union authorized to do business and accept deposits in this state under state or federal law and conducted in compliance with 23-5-413 that entitles individual members or depositors equal chances to win a designated prize by depositing a sum of money during a specified savings period; or

(v) an entry into a raffle as a result of paying membership dues or making a purchase of an item offered during a fundraising event held by a nonprofit organization.

(17) "Gross proceeds" means gross revenue received less prizes paid out.

(18) "House player" means a person participating in a card game who has a financial relationship with the operator, card room contractor, or dealer or who has received money or chips from the operator, card room contractor, or dealer to participate in a card game.

(19) "Illegal gambling device" means a gambling device not specifically authorized by statute or by the rules of the department. The term includes:

(a) a ticket or card, by whatever name known, containing concealed numbers or symbols that may match numbers or symbols designated in advance as prize winners, including a pull tab, punchboard, push card, tip board, pickle ticket, break-open, or jar game, except for one used under Title 23, chapter 7, under part 5 of this chapter, in a bingo game approved by the department under part 4 of this chapter, or in a promotional game of chance approved by the department; and

(b) an apparatus, implement, or device, by whatever name known, specifically designed to be used in conducting an illegal gambling enterprise, including a faro box, faro layout, roulette wheel, roulette table, craps

table, or slot machine, except as provided in 23-5-153.

(20) "Illegal gambling enterprise" means a gambling enterprise that violates or is not specifically authorized by a statute or a rule of the department. The term includes:

(a) a card game, by whatever name known, involving any bank or fund from which a participant may win money or other consideration and that receives money or other consideration lost by the participant and includes the card games of blackjack, twenty-one, jacks or better, baccarat, or chemin de fer;

(b) a dice game, by whatever name known, in which a participant wagers on the outcome of the roll of one or more dice, including craps, hazard, or chuck-a-luck, but not including activities authorized by 23-5-160;

(c) sports betting, by whatever name known, in which a person places a wager on the outcome of an athletic event, including bookmaking, parlay bets, or sultan sports cards, but not including those activities authorized in Title 23, chapter 4, and parts 2, 5, and 8 of this chapter;

(d) credit gambling; and

(e) internet gambling.

(21) (a) "Internet gambling", by whatever name known, includes but is not limited to the conduct of any legal or illegal gambling enterprise through the use of communications technology that allows a person using money, paper checks, electronic checks, electronic transfers of money, credit cards, debit cards, or any other instrumentality to transmit to a computer information to assist in the placing of a bet or wager and corresponding information related to the display of the game, game outcomes, or other similar information.

(b) The term does not include the operation of a simulcast facility or advance deposit wagering with a licensed advance deposit wagering hub operator allowed by Title 23, chapter 4, or the state lottery provided for in Title 23, chapter 7, or a raffle authorized under Title 23, chapter 5, part 4, that is sponsored by a nonprofit organization and that is registered with the department. If all aspects of the gaming are conducted on Indian lands in conformity with federal statutes and with administrative regulations of the national Indian gaming commission, the term does not include class II gaming or class III gaming as defined by 25 U.S.C. 2703.

(22) "Keno" means a game of chance in which prizes are awarded using a card with 8 horizontal rows and 10 columns on which a player may pick up to 10 numbers. A keno caller, using authorized equipment, shall select at random at least 20 numbers out of numbers between 1 and 80, inclusive.

(23) "Keno caller" means a person 18 years of age or older who, using authorized equipment, announces the order of the numbers drawn in live keno.

(24) "License" means a license for an operator, dealer, card room contractor, manufacturer of devices not legal in Montana, sports tab game seller, manufacturer of electronic live bingo or keno equipment, other manufacturer, distributor, or route operator that is issued to a person by the department.

(25) "Licensee" means a person who has received a license from the department.

(26) "Live card game" or "card game" means a card game that is played in public between persons on the premises of a licensed gambling operator or in a senior citizen center.

(27) (a) "Lottery" means a scheme, by whatever name known, for the disposal or distribution of property among persons who have paid or promised to pay valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining the property or a portion of it or for a share or interest in the property upon an agreement, understanding, or expectation that it is to be distributed or disposed of by lot or chance.

(b) The term does not mean lotteries authorized under Title 23, chapter 7.

(28) "Manufacturer" means a person who:

(a) assembles from raw materials or subparts a completed piece of equipment or pieces of equipment of any kind to be used as a gambling device and who sells the equipment directly to a licensed distributor, route operator, or operator;

(b) possesses gambling devices or components of gambling devices for the purpose of testing them;

or

(c) purchases gambling devices or components from licensed manufacturers, distributors, route operators, or operators as trade-ins or to refurbish, rebuild, or repair to sell to licensed manufacturers, distributors, route operators, or operators.

(29) "Nonprofit organization" means ~~a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit organization~~ an organization established as a nonprofit to support charitable, religious, scholastic, educational, veterans', fraternal, beneficial, civic, senior citizens', or service ~~organization established to support organizations'~~ organizations' charitable activities, scholarships or educational grants, or community service projects.

(30) "Operator" means a person who purchases, receives, or acquires, by lease or otherwise, and operates or controls for use in public a gambling device or gambling enterprise authorized under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(31) "Permit" means approval from the department to make available for public play a gambling device or gambling enterprise approved by the department pursuant to parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(32) "Person" or "persons" means both natural and artificial persons and all partnerships, corporations, associations, clubs, fraternal orders, and societies, including religious and charitable organizations.

(33) "Premises" means the physical building or property within or upon which a licensed gambling activity occurs, as stated on an operator's license application and approved by the department.

(34) "Promotional game of chance" means a scheme, by whatever name known, for the disposal or distribution of property among persons who have not paid or are not expected to pay any valuable consideration or who have not purchased or are not expected to purchase any goods or services for a chance to obtain the property, a portion of it, or a share in it. The property is disposed of or distributed by simulating a gambling enterprise authorized by parts 1 through 8 of this chapter or by operating a device or enterprise approved by the department that was manufactured or intended for use for purposes other than gambling.

(35) "Public gambling" means gambling conducted in:

- (a) a place, building, or conveyance to which the public has access or may be permitted to have access;
- (b) a place of public resort, including but not limited to a facility owned, managed, or operated by a partnership, corporation, association, club, fraternal order, or society, including a religious or charitable organization; or
- (c) a place, building, or conveyance to which the public does not have access if players are publicly solicited or the gambling activity is conducted in a predominantly commercial manner.

(36) "Raffle" means a form of lottery in which each participant pays valuable consideration for a ticket to become eligible to win a prize. Winners must be determined by a random selection process approved by department rule.

(37) "Route operator" means a person who:

- (a) purchases from a licensed manufacturer, route operator, or distributor equipment of any kind for use in a gambling activity;
- (b) leases the equipment to a licensed operator for use by the public; and
- (c) may sell to a licensed operator equipment that had previously been authorized to be operated on a premises and may sell gambling equipment to a distributor or manufacturer.

(38) "Senior citizen center" means a facility operated by a nonprofit or governmental organization that provides services to senior citizens in the form of daytime or evening educational or recreational activities and does not provide living accommodations to senior citizens. Services qualifying under this definition must be

recognized in the state plan on aging adopted by the department of public health and human services.

(39) (a) "Slot machine" means a mechanical, electrical, electronic, or other gambling device, contrivance, or machine that, upon insertion of a coin, currency, token, credit card, or similar object or upon payment of any valuable consideration, is available to play or operate, the play or operation of which, whether by reason of the skill of the operator or application of the element of chance, or both, may deliver or entitle the person playing or operating the gambling device to receive cash, premiums, merchandise, tokens, or anything of value, whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or in any other manner.

(b) This definition does not apply to video gambling machines authorized under part 6 of this chapter.

(40) "Video gambling machine" is a gambling device specifically authorized by part 6 of this chapter and the rules of the department."

Section 2. Section 23-5-413, MCA, is amended to read:

"23-5-413. Raffle prizes -- investigations -- rulemaking. (1) (a) The department shall investigate all violations of this part.

(b) The department may adopt rules to require recordkeeping for receipts and payouts under this part and to establish procedures to ensure the fair selection of winners.

(2) (a) A person or organization conducting a raffle shall own all prizes to be awarded as part of the raffle before the sale of any tickets.

(b) The value of a prize awarded for an individual ticket for a raffle conducted by a person or an organization may not exceed \$5,000. Prizes may not be combined in any manner to increase the ultimate value of the prize awarded for each ticket.

(c) The provisions of subsections (2)(a) and (2)(b) do not apply to a nonprofit organization, a college, a university, a public school district as provided in 20-6-101 and 20-6-701, or a nonpublic school as described in 20-5-102(2)(e). The proceeds from the sale of tickets for a raffle conducted by a nonprofit organization, college, university, or school district may be used only for charitable purposes or to pay for prizes and may not be used for the administrative costs of conducting the raffle.

(3) (a) The sale of raffle tickets authorized by this part is restricted to events and participants within the geographic confines of the state. Nonprofit organizations may sell raffle tickets outside the state of Montana if the purchase is not prohibited in the jurisdiction in which the purchaser resides.

(b) ~~The~~ Except raffles sponsored by nonprofit organizations, the sale of raffle tickets may not be conducted over the internet. All raffle announcements or advertisements conducted over the internet must include this sale restriction, the name of the organization offering the raffle, and all raffle terms."

Section 3. Section 23-5-622, MCA, is amended to read:

"23-5-622. Tampering with video gambling machine -- penalty. (1) A person commits the offense of tampering with a video gambling machine if the person purposely or knowingly:

(a) ~~manipulates or attempts or conspires to manipulate~~ the outcome or payoff of a video gambling machine by physical tampering or other interference with the proper functioning of the machine; or

(b) exploits a hardware or software feature or combination of features that alters the video gambling machine's intended and approved functioning, including:

(i) causing the machine to register more value in credits than deposited or won through play;

(ii) altering the chance element of the game;

(iii) altering the pay table of the game; or

(iv) permitting play contrary to the posted rules or recognized rules of play.

(2) A violation of this section is a felony and must be punished in accordance with 23-5-162."

Section 4. Section 23-5-629, MCA, is amended to read:

"23-5-629. Permit for premises within 150 feet of another premises. (1) (a) A licensee may not be granted a permit for video gambling machines allowed on a premises under 23-5-611 if, at the time of application for the permit, the licensee's premises are within 150 feet of, or have an external structural connection not amounting to a common internal wall, as that term is used in 23-5-117, to, a premises that already has a permit for video gambling machines allowed on a premises under 23-5-611 and if the two premises have one or more common owners and operate in an interrelated manner, as defined by department rule. A measurement of the distance between two premises must be taken between the nearest exterior wall of each premises.

(b) A premises for which an on-premises alcoholic beverages license was granted, was applied for, or the transfer of which was validly contracted for prior to February 1, 1995, is not subject to subsection (1)(a) during the 10-year period following October 1, 1995. A premises licensed before January 1, 1985, is not subject to subsection (1)(a) for as long as ownership remains within the immediate family that owned the premises on

January 1, 1985, if ownership of the premises on October 1, 1995, was within the immediate family that owned the premises on January 1, 1985.

(2) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Affiliate" means a person or entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another person or entity. The term includes but is not limited to a premises that has:

(i) shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, who are also shareholders, partners, or individual owners, by trust or otherwise, of the other premises;

(ii) shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, who are income taxpayers related to the shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, of the other premises;

(iii) an agreement with the other premises or the other premises' shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, for the ownership and operation of gaming equipment if the agreement has other financial components, such as a landlord and tenant relationship or noninstitutional financing; or

(iv) a premises rental agreement with the other premises or its shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, at a rental rate other than the market rental rate, as determined by a Montana independent appraisers association appraisal done at the time that the rental rate is set or changed.

(b) "Common owner" means an affiliate, immediate family member, manager, parent or subsidiary business entity, investor, person or entity with a commonality of business interests, or other person or entity able to influence the operator or manager of the premises or to prevent the operator or manager from fully pursuing the premises' separate interests.

(c) "Commonality of business interests" means:

(i) a contract, deed, contract for deed, concession agreement, or lease, rental, or other agreement involving real property, with the same person or entity, except:

(A) a commercial mall with at least 50,000 square feet and at least eight separate businesses; or

(B) an agreement by a licensee to lease premises from a person or entity that also leases other premises in the same building or structure to one or more licensees if there is no other common ownership between any of the licensees; or

(ii) that the same person or entity, except a financial institution, provides the financing for:

(A) the purchase of the liquor license;

(B) the purchase of the premises; or

(C) operating expenses of more than \$25,000, except for expenses allowed under 23-5-130.

(d) "Control" means the power to cause or direct management and policies through ownership, contract, or otherwise.

(e) "Immediate family" means a parent, children, siblings, grandchildren, grandparents, nieces, and nephews.

(f) "Investor" means a person who:

(i) advances or pledges to advance funds with the expectation of a specified or unspecified return;

(ii) guarantees a loan, except a loan guaranteed by a route operator who would not otherwise be considered a common owner; or

(iii) has an option to participate in the premises."

Section 5. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

- END -

I hereby certify that the within bill,
SB 0025, originated in the Senate.

President of the Senate

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2017.

Secretary of the Senate

Speaker of the House

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2017.

SENATE BILL NO. 25
INTRODUCED BY M. BLASDEL
BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING GAMING LAWS; REVISING DEFINITIONS; REVISING LAWS RELATED TO RAFFLES; REVISING THE OFFENSE OF TAMPERING WITH A VIDEO GAMBLING MACHINE; REVISING WHEN PERMITS FOR VIDEO GAMBLING MACHINES ON PREMISES WITHIN 150 FEET OF EACH OTHER MAY BE GRANTED; REVISING THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S RULEMAKING AUTHORITY; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 23-5-112, 23-5-413, 23-5-622, AND 23-5-629, MCA.