## Gambling Control Board

## Proposed Permanent Rules Relating to Lawful Gambling

7861.0210 DEFINITIONS.
[For text of subps 1 to 4, see M.R.]

Subp. 5. Bingo paper sheet. "Bingo paper sheet" means a bingo sheet containing a face or faces that is manufactured from paper with or without preprinted numbers. A sealed bingo paper sheet and a linked bingo paper sheet are considered a bingo paper sheet. The following also apply to bingo paper sheets.
[For text of item A, see M.R.]
B. "Series" means a specific group of eards or faces that has been assigned consecutive eard or face numbers by a manufacturer. Series are typically identified by the first and last eard face number in the group of eards faces, such as " 1 to 9,000 series."

> [For text of item C, see M.R.]
[For text of subps 6 and 7, see M.R.]

Subp. 8. Breakopen bingo game. "Breakopen bingo game" means a bingo game in which the organization randomly selects a predetermined quantity of bingo numbers and posts the selected bingo numbers. Sealed bingo paper sheets, or facsimiles of sealed bingo paper sheets used with an electronic bingo device, must be used with a breakopen bingo game.
[For text of subp 9, see M.R.]

Subp. 10. [See repealer.]
[For text of subps 11 to 15 , see M.R.]

Subp. 16. Event game. "Event game" means a single pull-tab game in which certain prizes are determined by the selection of a bingo number, the opening or uncovering of
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a seal or seals, the spin of a paddlewheel, or by another alternative method approved by the board.

Subp. 17. Facsimile of a bingo paper sheet. "Facsimile of a bingo paper sheet" means an electronic representation of a bingo paper face with its face number displayed in an electronic bingo device used by a bingo player. The following also apply to a facsimile of a bingo paper sheet.

> [For text of item A, see M.R.]
B. "Series" means a specific group of faces that has been assigned consecutive face numbers by a manufacturer. Series are typically identified by the first and last face number in the group of faces. For purposes of recording the sale of a faesimile of a binge paper sheet at the point of sale, the range of the series sold may be substituted for the electronie representations of the faesimiles of bingo faces sold.
[For text of subps 18 to 22, see M.R.]
Subp. 23. [See repealer.]
[For text of subps 24 to 26, see M.R.]
Subp. 27. [See repealer.]
Subp. 28. Jar ticket. "Jar ticket" means a single pull-tab ticket that is folded and banded or is a grouping of folded and banded tickets.

Subp. 29. Lawful gambling.
A. "Lawful gambling" is the operation, conduct, or sale of bingo, raffles, paddlewheels, tipboards, and pull-tabs.
B. Lawful gambling does not include:
(1) the conduct of a combination of any of the five activities listed in this stbpart lawful gambling activity identified in item A where the outcome of one of the
activities is dependent on the outcome of one of the other activities, except as otherwise permitted by law or rule-;
(2) Lawful gambling does not include betting related to the outcome of an athletic or sporting event, except as otherwise permitted by law or rule-; and
(3) the use of promotional tickets as defined in subpart 43 and Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivisions 18 and 31.
[For text of subps 30 and 31, see M.R.]
Subp. 31a. Lessor's immediate family. "Lessor's immediate family" means any person residing in the same residence as the lessor of a leased permitted premises.
[For text of subp 32, see M.R.]
Subp. 33. Linked bingo equipment. "Linked bingo equipment" means the equipment used in the conduct of a linked bingo game, including linked bingo paper sheet used to conduet a linked bingo game sheets, electronic bingo devices, and facsimiles of linked bingo paper sheets.
[For text of subps 34 to 36, see M.R.]
Subp. 37. Multiple seal pull-tab game. "Multiple seal pull-tab game" means a pull-tab or tipboard game in which select tickets are redeemed by players for a predetermined prize amount under a seal number matching the ticket presented by the player.
[For text of subps 38 to 42 , see M.R.]
Subp. 43. Promotional pull-tab or tipboard ticket. "Promotional pull-tab or tipboard ticket" means a pull-tab or tipboard ticket for which no purchase or consideration is required. The only prizes available to be won are discounts on goods and services available at the site where the game is played. Cash prizes are not permitted with promotional pull-tab or tipboard games.

## [For text of subps 44 and 45, see M.R.]

Subp. 46. Seal card. "Seal card" means a board or placard used in conjunction with a deal of pull-tabs or tipboards and contains a seal or seals that when removed or opened or uncovered reveal predesignated winning numbers, letters, or symbols.

Subp. 47. Sealed bingo paper sheet. "Sealed bingo paper sheet" means a manufacturer-sealed bingo paper sheet constructed so that the bingo face is sealed in a manner that prevents revealing any part of the bingo face before the seal is opened by a bingo player. Sealed bingo paper sheets also includes facsimiles used with an electronic bingo device.
[For text of subps 48 to 50, see M.R.]

### 7861.0220 LICENSED ORGANIZATION.

Subpart 1. Organization license required. An organization may not conduct lawful gambling unless it has received a license or lieense renewat issued by the board. To be Hieensed, an organization must submit an applieation to the board in a format preseribed by the board. The license, when issued, is not transferable from one organization to another.

Subp. 2. Organization licensing qualifications. In addition to the qualifications in Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.155, subdivision 3, and 349.16, subdivision 2, an organization does not qualify for a license if:
A. an organization that has not been licensed to conduct lawful gambling within the preceding 12 months and its current chief executive officer and a person who will be its gambling manager have not completed a gambling manager seminar within the last six months;
[For text of items B to E, see M.R.]
Subp. 3. Contents of organization license application. The application must contain the following organization information:
A. legal name and any other names used;
B. business address and telephone number;
C. Minnesota tax identification number, if any and federal employer identification number;
[For text of items D to G, see M.R.]
H. Hist of lawful purpose expendittres for which the organization proposes to expend net gambling funds;
I. tist of other sourees of ineome and ineome aetivities;
f. day and time of regular meetings;
K. I. acknowledgment that the organization will file a license termination plan if the organization terminates lawful gambling;
L. J. for a 501(c)(3) organization or 501(c)(4) festival organization that chooses to make lawful purpose contributions to itself, the total pereent of general fund expendittres the organization made in its mest reeent two fiseal years for:
(1) fund-raising eosts as defined in part 7861.0210, subpart 24; and
(2) management and general eosts as defined in part 7861.0210, subpart 34;
M. an acknowledgment regarding the provisions of part 7861.0320, subpart 14; and
N. K. additional information that may be required by the board or director to properly identify the applicant and ensure compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23 .

Subp. 4. Attachments to organization license application. The organization must attach the following to the application:
A. proof of Internal Revenue Service income tax exempt status or current certificate of nonprofit status from the Minnesota secretary of state. If the organization is a 501 (c)(3) organization or 501 (c)(4) festival organization, the organization must attach documentation from the Internal Revenue Service showing proof of their its income tax exempt status;
B. copy of a charter of the parent organization, if chartered;
C. registration for each employee receiving compensation for the conduct of lawful gambling, in a format prescribed by the board;
D. membership list, signed by the organization's chief executive officer, with the first and last names of at least 15 active members as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12 , subdivision 2 , and date of membership;
E. affidavit of the chief executive officer and treasurer, in a format prescribed by the board; and
F. for a $501(\mathrm{c})(3)$ organization or 501(c)(4) festival organization that chooses to make lawful purpose contributions to itself, the information required in subpart 3, item L, which may inelude a copy of the organization's unrelated business ineome tax annual report on income and expenses provided to the Internal Revenue Service, or in a format prescribed by the board-; and
G. a copy of the organization's by-laws, signed by the organization's chief executive officer.

Subp. 5. Changes in organization license application information. If any information submitted in the application changes during the lieense term, the organization must notify the board within ten days of the change.

Subp. 6. Issuing or denying a new or renewal an organization license. The following items apply to a new or renewal an organization license issued or denied by the director board.
A. The director board must issue a new or renewal license to an organization that:
(1) submits the information required in the application and application attachments, and for a renewal applieation stbmits a complete applieation at least 60 days before the expiration of the existing lieense. The direetor must eonsider a renewal applieation aceording to Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.16 , subdivision 9 . If the director determines that an organization failed to submit a complete renewal applieation at least 60 days before the expiration of its existing lieense, the organization may appeal that determination under part 7865.0260 , subpart 3 ;
(2) pays the fee required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.16, subdivision 6; and
(3) is eligible to receive a license under subpart 2. The license must be issued at the same time as any new or renewal premises permits when the organization is applying for a license.
B. The director board must deny the new or renewal application if an organization:
(1) an organization is ineligible under subpart 2 ; and
(2) failed to submit all information required by subparts 3 and 4 and the application has remained incomplete for more than 90 days after it was received by the board; and.
(3) an organization, for a renewal applieation:
(a) is not in compliance with a law or rule governing lawful gambling;
(b) has exeeeded the pereentages for allowable expenses in violation of Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.15, subdivision 1, and has not reimbursed its gambling account as required under part 7861.0320 , subpart 11 or 12 ; or
(e) is delinquent in filing tax returns or paying taxes required by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297E.

When the director board determines that an application should be denied, the director board must promptly give a written notice to the organization. The notice must contain the grounds for the action and reasonable notice of the rights of the organization to request an appeal under part 7865.0260 , subpart 2 or 4 , whiehever is applieable.
C. An organization that has had its applieation denied under item B may reapply for renewal of its license once the organization has corrected that portion of its renewal application that resulted in the denial. The reapplication must inelude an additional fee under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.16, subdivision 6. The board may pursue diseiplinary action against a licensee for violations of law or rule which warranted the denial of a renewal application but were corrected to allow renewal of the license.

Đ. All fees submitted with a new or renewal license application are considered earned and are not refundable.

Subp. 7. Effective date for organization license. An organization license is effective on the first day of the month or as otherwise determined by the direetor board.

Subp. 8. Termination of organization license. If an organization voluntarily or involuntarily terminates all of its gambling activities, it must submit a license termination plan to the board for approval on a form prescribed by the board. The board must require the organization to revise the plan if it does not meet with board approval. The plan must include but is not limited to the following information upon which board approval must be based:
A. documentation aceounting for the lawful expenditure of that provides information on how the organization will expend all remaining funds in the gambling account for lawful expenditures;
B. documentation of the return or disposal of all unused gambling equipment in the possession of the organization; and
C. an acknowledgment of eomplianee with by the organization that it will $\underline{\text { resolve any pending compliance issues to the satisfaction of the board as a condition of }}$ license reapplication in the future.

### 7861.0230 GAMBLING MANAGER AND ASSISTANT GAMBLING MANAGER.

Subpart 1. Gambling manager license required. A person may not act as a gambling manager unless the person has obtained a license or license renewal under this part. To be licensed, a person must submit to the board an applieation on a form or format preseribed issued by the board. The license, when issued, is not transferable from one person to another.

Subp. 2. Gambling manager licensing qualifications. In addition to the qualifications in Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.155, subdivision 3, and 349.167, a person does not qualify for a new or continuing license if the person is any of the following:
A. the lessor, an employee of the lessor, a member of the lessor's immediate family, or a person residing in the same household residence as the lessor, if the premises is leased;
B. a person who is not an active member of the organization;
C. a person who is the chief executive officer or the treasurer of the organization or to a person who was an officer of an organization at a time when an offense occurred that caused that organization's license to be revoked; or
D. a person who is the gambling manager or an assistant gambling manager for another organization; or:
E. a person who failed to complete the edtreation requirements in subpat 3.

Subp. 3. Gambling manager seminar and continuing Education requirements.
A. To qualify for a new gambling manager lieense, a person must have attended within the last 12 months a board-authorized gambling manager seminar and passed a beard examination that tests the person's knowledge of gambling manager responsibilities, and lawful gambling proeedures, laws, and rules. This item does not apply to an emergeney gambling manager replaeement as allowed under subpart 6 , item E.
B. To qualify for a gambling manager lieense renewal, the gambling manager must attend board-atthorized continting edueation elasses as follows.
(1) For a gambling manager with a two-year lieense term the gambling manager must attend a class during each year of the two-year license term. When no other beard-approved training is available before the end of the 12 th or 24th menth of the gambling manager's two-year lieense, the gambling manager must pass a speeial gambling manager's examination administered by the beard.
(2) For a replaeement gambling manager whose lieense term is 13 months or greater but less than 24 months the gambling manager must attend a elass in the last 12 menths of the lieense term.
(3) For a replaeement gambling manager whose lieense term is 12 months or less, the gambling manager seminar and examination in item $A$ qualifies as a eontinting edueation elass for the lieense term.
A. To qualify for a continuing license, by the end of each calendar year the gambling manager must:

> (1) attend a class as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.167, subdivision 4; or
(2) pass a special gambling manager's examination administered by the board when no other board-approved training is available before the end of the calendar year.
B. The director must issue a citation to a gambling manager who fails to comply with item A, subitem (1).
C. If the gambling manager fails to pass the examination as allowed by item A, subitem (2), by the end of the calendar year, the board must summarily suspend the gambling manager's license as provided by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.1641.
$\in \underline{D}$. Proof of identification is required for persons taking a gambling manager examination. Attendees at board-authorized seminars and continuing education classes must be prepared to present as proof of identification a valid driver's license or identification card issued by Minnesota, or a state or province of Canada contiguous to Minnesota, that contains the person's photograph and date of birth.

Subp. 4. Contents of gambling manager license application. The application must contain the following information for the person who will be the gambling manager:
[For text of items A to D, see M.R.]
E. for a new application, dates of attendance at the board-authorized gambling manager's seminar; and for a renewal applieation, dates the gambling manager attended board-authorized continting edueation classes as required under subpart 3 , item B;
[For text of items F to H, see M.R.]
I. acknowledgment authorizing the Departments of Public Safety and Revenue to conduct a criminal background and tax check or review; and
J. acknowledgment regarding the education requirements of subpart 3; and
K. signature of the gambling manager and the chief executive officer of the organization.

Subp. 5. Changes in gambling manager license application information. If any information submitted in the application changes during the lieense term, the gambling manager must notify the board no later than ten days after the change has taken effect.

Subp. 6. Issuing or denying a new or renewal gambling manager license; license for an emergency gambling manager. The following items apply to a new or renewal gambling manager license issued or denied by the direetor board:
A. The direetor board must issue a new or renewal license to a person who:
(1) submits the information required in the gambling manager application; and for a renewal applieation, submits a complete applieation at least 60 days before the expiration of the existing lieense. The direetor must eonsider a renewal applieation aeeording to Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.16, subdivision 9 . If the direetor determines that a gambling manager has failed to submit a eomplete renewal applieation at least 60 days before the expiration of its existing lieense, the gambling manager may appeal that determination under part 7865.0260, subpart 3 ;
(2) pays the fee as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 349.167, subdivision 2 ; and
(3) is eligible to receive a license under subpart 2.
B. The direetor board must deny the application if:
(1) a person is ineligible under subpart 2 ;
(2) the person failed to submit the information required by subpart 4 and the application remains incomplete for more than 90 days after its initial submission it was received by the board; and
(3) the organization that employs the gambling manager is no longer not licensed or is being denied a renewal lieense, failed to meet the qualifications of part 7861.0220, subpart 2, or has a lapsed license according to Minnesota Statutes, section 349.16, subdivision 3a.

When the direetor board determines that an application must be denied, the direetor board must promptly give a written notice to the licensee. The notice must contain the grounds for the action and reasonable notice of the rights of the licensee to request an appeal under part 7865.0260 , subpart 2 or 4 , whiehever is applieable.
C. A gambling manager whose renewal applieation was denied may reapply for renewal of the lieense onee the applieant has correeted that portion of the renewal applieation whieh resulted in the denial. The reapplieation must inelude an additionar fee under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.167 , subdivision 2 . The board may purste diseiplinary aetion against a lieensee for violations of law or fule which warranted the denial of a renewal applieation but were eorreeted to allow renewal of the lieense.

Đ. A gambling manager whose application was denied for failing to comply with this part may not apply for a license or for an emergency replacement gambling manager's license. The person may apply for a new gambling manager's license if the person attended the board-authorized gambling manager's seminar and passed the examination within the 12 six months immediately preceding the effective date of the new license.

E D. If a gambling manager quits, dies, or is unable to perform the duties, the organization, to continue its conduct of lawful gambling, must a replaeement emergeney gambling manager has applied for and reeeived a lieense from the board comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 349.167, subdivision 2, paragraph (d), for an emergency replacement gambling manager or otherwise discontinue its operation until the organization complies with Minnesota Statutes, section 349.167, subdivision 2, paragraph (e).
(1) The replaeement emergeney gambling manager must attend the board-atthorized gambling manager seminar and pass the examination within 90 days of being issted a gambling manager's lieense.
(2) If the person fails to pass the examination or fails to comply with the lieensing qualifieations eontained in subpart 2 , the board may summarily suspend the gambling manager's lieense under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.1641.

FE. All fees submitted with a new or renewal license application are considered earned and are not refundable.

Subp. 7. Effective date and length of gambling manager license. A gambling manager license issued by the direetor board is effective on the first day of a month or as otherwise determined by the direetor board. The gambling manager's lieense runs eoneurrently with the organization's lieense unless the gambling managen's lieense is suspended or revoked, or the person quits or is no longer a member of the organization.

Subp. 8. Gambling manager duties. A gambling manager's duties include but are not limited to:
A. determining the product to be purchased and put into play;
B. reviewing and monitoring the conduct of games;
C. supervising, hiring, firing, and disciplining all gambling employees;
D. verifying ensuring that all receipts and disbursements have been properly accounted for in compliance with statute and rule requirements;
E. verifying ensuring that all inventory records have been reconciled each month;
[For text of items F to I, see M.R.]
[For text of subp 9, see M.R.]

### 7861.0240 PREMISES PERMITS.

Subpart 1. Premises permit required. An organization must obtain a premises permit or premises permit renewal issued by the board for each premises it owns or leases where it will conduct lawful gambling. An organization must apply to the board for a premises permit in a format preseribed by the board. The permit, when issued, is not transferable from one site to another.

Subp. 2. Contents of and attachment to premises permit application. A premises permit application must contain the following information:
[For text of items A to D, see M.R.]
E. days and hours of each bingo oceasion, if any;
F. address in Minnesota of any temporary or permanent storage space for gambling equipment and records, if different than the permitted premises;

GF. bank name, address, and account number for each bank account in Minnesota into which gross receipts from gambling are deposited;

H G. authorization permitting the board and agents of the board and the commissioners of revenue and public safety and their agents to inspect the bank records of the gambling account;
£ H. a statement giving consent to local law enforcement officers, the board or its agents, and the commissioners of revenue and public safety and their agents to enter and inspect the premises to inspeet and enforee the law; and
fi. acknowledgment signed by the chief executive officer-;
J. acknowledgment by the local unit of government that it has approved the application by resolution as authorized by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.213, subdivision 2; and
K. if the premises is leased, a copy of the lease as required by subpart 3 .

Subp. 3. Attaehments to premises permit applieation of lease and loeal government approval Lease required for leased premises. The organization must attach the following to the application.
A. For premises not owned by the organization, a eopy of the lease must be submitted. A lease must be on a form prescribed by the board and contain at a minimum the following information:
A. (1) name, business address, and telephone number of the legal owner of the premises and the lessor;
B. (2) organization's name, business address, license number, and daytime telephone number;
C. (3) name, address, and telephone number of the leased premises;
D. (4) type of gambling activity to be conducted;
E. (5) monetary consideration, if any, that may not be directly or indirectly supplemented above the amounts in Minnesota Statutes, section 349.18;
F. (6) an irrevocable consent from the lessor that:
(1) (a) the board and its agents, the commissioners of revenue and public safety and their agents, and law enforcement personnel have access to the permitted premises at any reasonable time during the business hours of the lessor;
(2) (b) the organization has access to the permitted premises during any time reasonable and when necessary for the conduct of lawful gambling on the premises;
(3) (e) the owner of the premises or the lessor will not manage the conduct of gambling at the premises;
(4) (d) the lessor, the lessor's immediate family any person residing in the same residence as the lessor, and any agents or gambling employees of the lessor will not participate as players in the conduct of lawful gambling on the premises, except as authorized under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.181;
(5) (e) the lessor, the lessor's immediate family, any person residing in the same residence as the lessor, and any agents or employees of the lessor will not require the organization to perform any action that would violate statute or rule, with a clause stating that the lessor must not modify or terminate the lease in whole or in part because of a violation of this unit provision. If there is a dispute as to whether a violation has occurred, the lease will remain in effect pending a final determination by the compliance review group. The lessor agrees to arbitration when a violation is alleged. For purposes of this unit subitem, the arbitrator must be the compliance review group of the board; and
(6) ( $\ddagger$ ) the lessor must maintain a record of all money received from the organization, and make the record available to the board and its agents and the commissioners of revenue and public safety and their agents. The record must be maintained for 3-1/2 years;
G. (7) clauses pertaining to illegal gambling stating that:
(1) (a) notwithstanding part 7865.0220, subpart 3, an organization is required to continue making rent payments, under the terms of the lease, if the organization or its agents are found to be solely responsible for any illegal gambling conducted at the site that is prohibited by part 7861.0260, subpart 1, item H, or Minnesota Statutes, section 609.75, unless the organization's agents responsible for the illegal gambling activity are also agents or employees of the lessor;
(2) (b) the lessor must not modify or terminate the lease in whole or in part because the organization reported to a state or local law enforcement authority or the
board the conduct at the site of illegal gambling activity in which the organization did not participate;
(3) (e) the lessor is aware of the prohibition against illegal gambling in Minnesota Statutes, section 609.75, and the penalties for illegal gambling violations in part 7865.0220, subpart 3;
(4) (d) to the best of the lessor's knowledge, the lessor affirms that any and all games or devices located on the premises are not being used, and are not capable of being used, in a manner that violates the prohibitions against illegal gambling in Minnesota Statutes, section 609.75, and the penalties for illegal gambling violations in part 7865.0220, subpart 3; and
(5) (e) the lessor acknowledges the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 349.18, subdivision 1, paragraph (a);
H. (8) a clause stating that the lessor must not impose restrictions on the organization with respect to providers of gambling-related equipment and services or in the use of net profits for lawful purposes; and
I. (9) all other agreements between the organization and the lessor.
B. The organization must submit a copy of the resolution from the appropriate toeal unit of government under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.213, subdivision 2, approving the premises permit. The resolution must have been adopted no more than 90 days before the date the applieation is reeeived by the board.

Subp. 4. Changes in premises permit application and lease information. The following items pertain to changes in application and lease information during the of the organization's lieense.
A. Except for items B and C, the organization must notify the board in writing when any information submitted in the application changes, no later than ten days after the change has taken effect.
B. For changes to a lease that is amended with no do not include a change in the lessor, the organization must submit to the board an amended a new lease at least ten days before the effective date of the change.
C. For a lease that is amended beeatse of a change in ownership of the site, the organization must submit to the board an amended a new lease within ten days after the new lessor has assumed ownership.

## Subp. 5. Issuing or denying a new or renewal premises permit; violation of

 lease agreement. The following items apply to a new or renewal premises permit issued or denied by the direetor board.A. The direetor board must issue a premises permit when an application is complete and contains:
(1) information required in the application and application attachments; and for a renewal applieation a complete applieation is submitted at least 60 days before the expiration of the existing permit. The direetor must eonsider a renewal applieation aceording to Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.16, subdivision 9. If the direetor determines that the organization has failed to submit a complete renewal applieation at least 60 days before the expiration of its existing lieense, the organization may appeal that determination under part 7865.0260, subpart 3;
(2) the fee required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.165 , subdivision 3 ; and
(3) local unit of government approval.
B. The direetor board must deny the application if:
(1) the organization does not or will not have an organization license or licensed gambling manager when the premises permit is issued, or the organization license has lapsed according to Minnesota Statutes, section 349.16, subdivision 3a;
[For text of subitems (2) to (5), see M.R.]
(6) the organization has not submitted the information required by subpart 2 , and for a leased site the organization has not submitted a lease as required by subpart 3, and the application remains incomplete for more than 90 days after its initial submission it was received by the board; or
(7) the lessor, the lessor's immediate family, any person residing in the same household residence as the lessor, or the lessor's agents or employees have required an organization to perform an action that would violate statute or rule, as referenced in the lease agreement. If such a violation of the lease agreement has occurred, any premises permit application for that site, other than a renewal applieation from an organization at the site when the violation oeeurred, will not be considered for the following periods:
(a) up to one year from the date of the board's final decision on the matter; or
(b) up to two years from the date of the board's final decision on the matter for a second such violation, unless a complete change of ownership of the site occurred at the time of the first or second violation. "Complete change of ownership" has the meaning given in part 7865.0210, subpart 3, item C.

When the direetor board determines that an application must be denied, the direetor board must promptly give a written notice to the organization. The notice must contain the grounds for the action and reasonable notice of the rights of the organization to request an appeal under part 7865.0260 , subpart 2 of 4 , whiehever is applieable.
C. An organization that has had a renewal application denied under item B may reapply for renewal of its permit onee it has corrected that portion of its renewal
applieation that resulted in the denial. The reapplieation must inelude an additional fee as provided in Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.165, subdivision 3, and new approval from the loeal unit of government.

Đ. All fees submitted with a new permit or renewal application are considered earned and are not refundable.

Subp. 6. Permit effective date and length of premises permit. A premises permit issued by the direetor board is effective on the first day of a month or as otherwise determined by the director. A premises permit expires on the expiration date of the erganization's license board.

### 7861.0260 CONDUCT OF LAWFUL GAMBLING.

Subpart 1. General restrictions. The following items are general restrictions on the conduct of lawful gambling.
A. The term "employee" includes a "volunteer."
A. Persons under age 18 may not:
(1) eonduet or partieipate in playing pull-tabs, tipboards, or paddlewheets;
(2) purehase a raffle tieket or elaim a raffle prize; or
(3) purehase a chanee to partieipate in a bingo game, exeept as allowed by Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.2127 , subdivision 8.
B. All playing of lawful gambling must be on a cash basis, in advance of any play. "Cash" means currency, money orders, cashier's checks, or traveler's checks. Cash does not include personal checks, credit cards, or debit cards, except that raffle tickets and certificates of participation may be purchased by personal check or debit card.
[For text of items C to I, see M.R.]

Subp. 2. Posting of information and house rules. A licensed organization must prominently post the following information at each permitted premises in an area visible to players before they purchase a chance to participate in lawful gambling:
A. organization name, license number, and premises permit number;
B. expiration date of the premises permit;

E B. notice of problem gambling information that must at a minimum include the toll-free telephone number established by the commissioner of human services;

ĐC. statement that illegal gambling is prohibited; and

ED. house rules that include at a minimum the policies governing the conduct of lawful gambling at the premises, including any restrictions in addition to those imposed by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.181 , on who may not participate in the conduct of lawful gambling at the premises. The house rules must be adequately lighted, legible, and at least $18 \underline{11}$ inches by $24 \underline{17}$ inches-; and
E. for the conduct of bingo, the information required by this subpart may be contained in the bingo program as an alternative to posting the information.

Subp. 3. Advertising. Any promotional material, sign, or advertising of lawful gambling must identify the licensed organization permitted to conduct gambling at the premises and its license number, if the cost is paid by a licensed organization from its gambling account.

Subp. 4. Prizes awarded; records required.
[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]
C. The total value for all raflle prizes awarded by a licensed organization must not exceed $\$ 100,000$ in a calendar year.

Đ. A prize must consist of cash, merchandise, certificates of for merchandise, certificates of service for services, gift certificates, or gift cards with the following exceptions and restrictions:
(1) prizes must not consist of lawful gambling equipment;
(2) cash must not be substituted for merchandise prizes, certificates of for services, gift certificates, or gift cards which have been won. This does not apply to multiple bingo winners for a merchandise prize that cannot be divided;
(3) coupons redeemable for bingo hard cards, bingo paper sheets, bingo paper sheet packets, bingo paper packages, and the use of an electronic bingo device may be awarded for bingo;
(4) a certificate for merchandise or services must contain:
(a) a complete description, including the value of the merchandise or services to be redeemed by the certificate;
(b) vendor's name from whom the certificate must be redeemed; and
(c) a statement expressly prohibiting the substitution of cash or another type of merchandise or services for the merchandise or services described on the certificate;
(5) for a paddlewheel game played with a table, only cash prizes may be awarded and must be awarded and redeemed through the use of chips; and
(6) for a paddlewheel game played without a table, a cash prize amount may not be a variable multiple of the standard price of a paddlewheel ticket.

E D. An organization must pay for in full or otherwise become the owner, without lien or interest of others, of merchandise prizes before winners of the prizes are determined, except as allowed by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211, subdivision 4, paragraph (b), or for raffles with gross receipts of $\$ 60$ or less.

FE. When an organization awards a prize that will require registration or licensure by a government agency as a condition of ownership, the organization must use a certificate for merchandise eertifieate. The winner will be responsible for securing the required registrations or licenses and will be required to give proof of eligibility to receive the prize. An organization is responsible for ensuring that the prize is received by the winner.

GF. Cash prizes must be awarded when they are won. This item does not pertain to a progressive bingo prize, linked bingo jackpots, a progressive pull-tab or tipboard jackpot prize, and raffles.

H G. Merchandise prizes must be displayed in full view of the players in the immediate vicinity of the game and must not be redeemed for cash or converted into cash. When the winner of a merchandise prize is determined, the organization must immediately remove the prize from the display and award it to the winner. This requirement does not apply to raffles.
$\ddagger \underline{H}$. All prizes must be awarded consistent with current federal and state laws.
£I. All merchandise prizes must be accounted for in a format prescribed by the board that includes at a minimum the following information:
(1) date the organization acquired the merchandise;
(2) fair market value of the merchandise;
(3) complete inventory of prize merchandise; and
(4) documentation on how the fair market value was determined.

K J. For leased permitted premises, an organization may not purchase merchandise prizes from the lessor-, except that an organization may purchase from the $\underline{\text { lessor a certificate for merchandise or gift card to be redeemed for food or beverages }}$ at the premises if:
(1) the certificate or card value has a redeemable monetary cash value;
(2) the certificate or card does not contain restrictions on its redemption, such as requiring a purchase of food or beverage of equal or greater value or redeemable for a specific item;
(3) the certificate or card may be redeemed at any time during the regular business hours of the permitted premises; and
(4) the cost to the organization is 50 percent or less of the redeemable cash value of the certificate or card.
[For text of subps 5 and 6, see M.R.]

## Subp. 7. Return of defective pull-tab or tipboard game to distributor or revenue.

A. If, before being put into play, a pull-tab or tipboard game is determined not to be manufactured according to the standards in part 7864.0230, the organization must return the game to the distributor. The game must be returned within seven business days of determining that the standards, including the following, were not met:

> [For text of subitems (1) to (5), see M.R.]
(6) prize amount on a ticket does not correspond to the prize amount listed on the flare; or
(7) ticket price does not correspond to the price listed on the flare-; or
(8) a game was received from a distributor with the manufacturer's seal broken.
[For text of items B to D, see M.R.]
[For text of subp 8, see M.R.]

### 7861.0270 BINGO.

Subpart 1. Restrictions and definitions. In addition to the restrictions and requirements in part 7861.0260, the following restrictions and definitions apply to the conduct of bingo.
A. The term "employee" ineludes a "volunteer."
B. The term "gross reeeipts from bingo of less than $\$ 150,000$ " means the gross bingo receipts after any coupon diseounts have been applied by the organization.
C. The term "bingo paper" means bingo paper sheets, linked bingo paper sheets, bingo paper sheet packets, bingo paper sheet packages, or facsimile of a bingo paper sheet.

Đ B. The term "packet" means bingo paper sheet packets.

EC. The term "package" means bingo paper sheet packages.

F D. The term "sealed paper" means a sealed bingo paper sheet.
G. A gambling employee may not play bingo at a bingo oceasion during whieh the employee works. An organization may adopt in its house rules or internal controls additional restrietions regarding employee participation as a player in bingo conducted by the organization.
H. A gambling employee who works during a bingo oceasion may not eommenieate or have direct contact regarding the play of bingo with the employee's immediate family members who participate as players during the bingo oceasion. This restrietion does not apply to organizations with gross bingo reeeipts of less than $\$ 150,000$ in the last fiseal year.

Subp. 2. Posting of information and house rules. In addition to the information required by part 7861.0260 , subpart 2 , an organization must prominently post at the point of sale or state in its bingo program the following information::
A. An organization must pest elear and legible house rules which include, at a minimum, the following information:
(1) policy on declaring bingo and last bingo number called; and
(2) reasons for potentially canceling bingo occasions; and
(3) name of the state ageney from whieh a player may get a eopy of the Gambling Control Board's rules governing bingo.
B. An organization must post at the point of sale, in letters large enough to be elearly legible, a notice that includes:
[For text of subitems (1) to (4), see M.R.]
Subp. 3. Bingo equipment to be used. An organization must comply with the following for the conduct of bingo.
A. A deviee used to select bingo ntmbers must have been approved by the beard.
B. If bingo balls are used, the 75 bingo balls must be available for inspection and inspected by at least one player before a bingo occasion begins to determine that all are present and in operating condition. Each bingo ball may bear no more than one letter and one number. Each bingo ball in the set must be equal in size, weight, shape, balance, and all other characteristics that control their selection, and must be free from any defects. Except for continuation bingo games, each bingo ball must be present in the bingo ball selection device before each bingo game begins.

EB. Video cameras and monitors may be used.
ĐC. An organization must maintain in sound working condition all equipment used in the conduct of a bingo game.

E D. Linked bingo paper sheets or facsimiles of linked bingo paper sheets must not be included as part of a packet or package. All linked bingo paper sheets or facsimiles of linked bingo paper sheets must be sold as a separate item.

FE. An organization must not reserve bingo cards, bingo paper, or an electronic bingo device for any person.

GE. An organization must not use sets of bingo paper sheets or packets containing identical faces during a single bingo game, except that identical faces may occur on sealed bingo paper sheet faces during a breakopen bingo game. Identical faces may not occur on facsimiles of sealed bingo paper sheet faces used with an electronic bingo device during a breakopen bingo game.

H G. Sealed paper sheets or facsimiles of sealed paper sheets must be used for any bingo game for which, prior to the selection of the first bingo number, a person could determine whether a particular bingo face is more likely to win the game than another bingo face or more likely to win a higher alternative prize.
$\ddagger$ H. An organization must not:
(1) duplicate or make copies of bingo hard cards or bingo paper;
(2) cut bingo paper sheets (case paper); or
(3) separate or cut packets (collated paper).
$\ddagger$ I. An organization with anntat gross bingo receipts exceeding $\$ 150,000$ in its last fiscal year, after any coupon discounts have been applied by the organization, may not use bingo hard cards. This restriction does not apply to the use of Braille bingo hard cards.

K J. An organization may permit a player who is legally blind to bring and use a Braille hard card. A Braille hard card must contain the letters and numbers required by part 7861.0210, subpart 3, in a format that can be verified by sight by a person who is not able to read Braille. An organization may disallow the use of a Braille hard card that does
not comply with requirements for bingo hard cards or linked bingo paper. For the use of a personal Braille hard card, an organization may must charge a person who is visually impaired the same price charged for a bingo hard card or bingo paper sheet face.

Subp. 3a. Use of electronic bingo devices. E . An organization may offer electronic bingo devices, as defined by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 12a, to be used by players to monitor bingo paper faces if the following requirements are met.
A. (1) The number of bingo faces that may be played per game must be limited to 36 for each device.
B. (2) A player must be limited to the use of one device.
C. (3) The device must be used with a facsimile of a bingo paper sheet or corresponding bingo paper.
(1) If a facsimile is used, the date and time of the sate, the date of the bingo oeeasion, the range of the series sold, and "for use only with an eleetronie bingo deviee" must be printed on the organization must provide the player with a sales receipt at the point of sale.
(2) If corresponding bingo paper is used, the organization must mark the bingo paper to indicate that it is used only with a corresponding electronic bingo device for that occasion.
(4) Autematic eleetronie daubing by a player is prohibited, but mantat eleetronic "eateh-up" daubing by a player is allowed.
D. (5) The device must be used as part of a bingo occasion and must have no added function as a gambling; or entertainment, or advertising device according to part 7864.0230, subpart 6.
E. (6) The organization must offer the use of an electronic bingo device for the same price options to all players.
F. (7) The organization must record all voids before the start of the second bingo game in a bingo occasion. For a malfunction that occurs after the start of the second bingo game, the organization must record and document the reason for the void and report the voids to the board within three business days.
(8) The organization must not transfer an eleetronie bingo deviee to another permitted premises, unless approved in writing by the board's direetor.

M G. Only licensed manufacturers, distributors, or authorized organization employees may perform service or maintenance on an electronic bingo device.
H. An organization must not modify the assembly or operational functions of an electronic bingo device or any of its components, except to activate the audio function, if any, for a player who is vistally impaired all players or limit the use of the audio function to players who are visually impaired.

Subp. 4. Bingo programs, statutes, and rules made available. An organization must make available at each bingo premises the most recent copy of the statutes and rules governing bingo. Bingo programs must be made available to all players before the start of each bingo occasion.
A. Bingo programs must include at a minimum the following information:
(1) organization's name, address name of the permitted premises, and license number;
(2) for each game, a written description and illustration of the winning bingo pattern or bingo game requirement;
[For text of subitem (3), see M.R.]
(4) prizes to be offered, ineluding consolation prizes, by the organization and any factors used by an organization to determine the prize payout structure for each game;
(5) date the program is implemented; and
(6) explanation of limiting bingo number counts, if used.
B. At least 24 hours before using a new or amended bingo program, the organization must submit to the board the program and the tist of oeeasions at whieh days and times when the program will be used or whether the program will be used in the event of redueed attendanee due to bad weather. The program must be included with the minutes of the organization's next monthly meeting.

Subp. 5. Sales to bingo players; use of coupons. An organization must comply with the following for sales made to bingo players.
[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]
C. The sale of bingo hard cards or bingo paper and the rental of electronic bingo devices must comply with the following.
(1) The sales must be on a cash basis and take place at the permitted premises during or immediately preceding the bingo occasion for which they are sold. Sales of gift certificates for bingo hard cards, bingo paper, or for the use of an electronic bingo device may be conducted at any time at the permitted premises.
[For text of subitems (2) to (5), see M.R.]
(6) The price of a bingo face played on a device may not be less than the price of a face on a bingo paper sheet sold for the same game at the same occasion.
(7) An organization must not offer free or discounted bingo hard cards or bingo paper, unless the price is reduced with a coupon.

Subp. 6. Beginning a bingo game. Except for breakopen bingo games, a bingo game begins with the first letter and number called.
A. Before the start of a bingo game, the bingo pattern or bingo game requirement must be described and verbally announced to the players. In games where players fill in the numbers on bingo paper sheet faces or facsimiles used with an electronic bingo device, the numbers must correspond to the appropriate columns on a bingo paper sheet face and the required pattern. Only the numbers 1 to 15 may be placed in the "B" column, 16 to 30 in the "I" column, 31 to 45 in the "N" column, 46 to 60 in the " G " column, and 61 to 75 in the " O " column. An eleetronie bingo deviee may not be used for these games.

## [For text of items B and C, see M.R.]

D. Immediately following the selection of each bingo number:
(1) if a bingo ball selection device is used, the caller must display that portion of the bingo ball that shows the letter and the number to the players. After a bingo ball has been drawn, it must not be returned to the receptacle until the game is completed;
(2) except for bar bingo, the caller must make sure that the majority of players are able to see the selected letter and number during the game; and
(3) the corresponding letter and number on the flashboard, if used, must be lit.

## [For text of items E and F, see M.R.]

G. In a bingo game with a pattern that does not require all available bingo numbers, the caller must verbally state before the game begins that selected bingo numbers not pertaining to the pattern will not be called. If a bingo ball selection deviee is used, the caller must, after the conelusion of the game or contintuation game, make the binge balls available for inspeetion by at least one neutral player before the bingo balls are returned to the reeeptacle for the next game.
H. When binge numbers are seleeted and announeed to the players, each player must cover the numbers on the bingo hard eard, permanently mark with a liquid dauber
the numbers on the bingo paper sheet, or electronieally datb the numbers if using an electronic bingo device.

Subp. 7. Closing a bingo game. Except for linked bingo games, an organization must close each bingo game with the following procedure.
[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]
C. When a player dellares a bingo, an organization floor employee must read aloud and verify the serial number and faee number of the bingo paper face, or the face number of the hard eard. Every winning bingo hard eard or bingo paper face must also be verified by:
(1) at least one neutral player who is not an immediate family member of a person residing in the same residence as the player declaring bingo;or
(2) an eleetronie verifieation deviee. If an eleetronie verifieation deviee is used, a player may request at a bingo oceasion to see the aetual winning bingo eard, binge paper faee, or in the ease of an eleetronie bingo deviee, the faesimile of the bingo face plus an organization employee must read aloud the numbers in the winning bingo if an electronic verification device is not used.
D. After a bingo winner has been determined and verified, the bingo caller must ask the players at least twice if there are any other bingos. If no one answers, the caller must announce that the game is completed.

Subp. 8. Awarding bingo prizes. When awarding bingo prizes, an organization must comply with the following.
A. An organization must award a prize if:
(1) the serial number and face number of the winning bingo paper or the face number on the winning bingo hard card was sold at that occasion;
(2) the player completed a predetermined bingo pattern or bingo game requirement with the letters and numbers called; and
(3) the bingo is verified by the organization.

An organization may not award a prize or consolation prize based upon any other method, including any element of chance.

## [For text of items B and C, see M.R.]

Subp. 9. Breakopen bingo game. In addition to other requirements contained in this part, a breakopen bingo game must also comply with the following.
[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]
D. Sealed paper for the breakopen bing game or facsimiles of sealed paper may be sold throughout the bingo occasion. However, no sealed paper or facsimiles of sealed paper for the game may be sold after the organization has resumed calling bingo numbers for the breakopen game.
E. After the predetermined quantity of bingo numbers has been called and posted and immediately before the selection of the next bingo number, the caller must ask if any player has completed the designated pattern or bingo game requirement.
(1) All players who complete the pattern or bingo game requirement within the predetermined quantity of bingo numbers called are considered winners, regardless of the last number called.
[For text of subitems (2) and (3), see M.R.]
[For text of items F and G, see M.R.]
H. An electronic bingo device may be used with facsimiles of sealed bingo paper for a breakopen bingo game. The organization may not allow trade-ins of facsimiles of sealed bingo paper.

Subp. 10. Linked bingo game. In addition to other requirements in part 7861.0270 and in conjunction with a licensed linked bingo game provider under parts 7863.0250 and 7863.0260 , an organization must also comply with the following for the conduct of a linked bingo game.
A. An organization must not conduet more than one linked bingo game at each bingo oceasion.
B. Linked bingo prize pools must not be earried over from one bingo oceasion to another.
C. An organization must only sell approved linked bingo paper sheets or facsimiles of linked bingo paper sheets for a linked bingo game. Duplicate linked bingo paper sheet faces or duplicate facsimiles of linked bingo paper sheet faces are not allowed in the same linked bingo game. An eleetronie bingo deviee may not be used for a linked bingo game.

Đ B. All bingo numbers must be selected at a location approved by the board.
EC. The device used to select the bingo numbers for a linked bingo game must remain in operation until all bingo numbers are selected. The bingo numbers must be recorded in the order in which they were selected.

F D. An organization must be registered and approved by the linked bingo game provider before participating in any linked bingo game.
G. Before the first bingo number is selected, the linked bingo game provider must announce the jackpot amount.

H E. Sales of linked bingo paper sheets and facsimiles of linked bingo paper sheets must be stopped at least 15 minutes before the first bingo number is selected. The organization must report the sales to the linked bingo game provider before the first bingo number is selected.
$\ddagger$ F. After a winning eombination of bingo numbers pattern or bingo game requirement has been declared by a player, the winning linked bingo paper sheet face or facsimile of the winning linked bingo paper face must be verified by the participating organization and confirmed by the linked bingo game provider.
$\ddagger$ G. After a winner has been declared and verified, the participating organization at the permitted premises where the win occurred must notify the linked bingo game provider of the winner's name, address, and any information required for federal and Minnesota tax requirements before any payment is issued. The participating organization may continue play of the game at the permitted premises and award a consolation prize.
K. The linked bingo game provider must do the following:
(1) establish and maintain atdio, video, and seeured data transmission as neeessary. At least five minttes before the first bingo number is selected, the linked bingo game provider must verify the link status between all partieipating organizations and the loeation where the bingo nmmbers are being seleeted;
(2) establish and maintain an appropriate back-up system if primary transmission of audio, video, or data fails;
(3) record and keep for a minimum of 60 days all aetivity related to the video or eleetronic transmission of a linked bingo game;
(4) provide for all players a free player's guide that must contain information about the linked bingo game meehanies and prize strueture of linked binge games;
(5) award linked binge prizes within three business days of veriffeation of the winning bingo. Linked binge prizes are considered awarded when mailed payment is postmarked. If payment is transmitted in any other manner, linked bingo prizes are eonsidered awarded upon receipt by the player. If there are multiple winners, the jackpot
amount must be equally divided and awarded for each veriffed winning bingo face. Fractional dollars may be rounded to the nearest higher dollar; and
(6) prepare and submit to the appropriate state and federal ageneies all relevant tax information pertaining to winners of linked bingo game jackpots.
[For text of subps 11 to 16 , see M.R.]
Subp. 17. Bingo occasion records required for hard cards. For bingo hard cards, the organization must maintain the following information for each bingo occasion:
A. copy of the caller verification form prescribed by the board;
B. total number of bingo hard cards sold for each game and the selling price of each card;
C. total amount of cash collected for all sales of bingo hard cards, and the total dollar amount of all redeemed coupons and all gift certificates sold and redeemed;
D. dollar amount of the cash prize, or the actual cost of the merchandise prize awarded for each bingo game and the face number of each winning card;
E. cash on hand at the beginning and end of the occasion;
F. completed prize receipts and, redeemed coupons, and redeemed gift certificates;
G. copy of the checker's record that includes the number of cards played in each game, the face number of each winning card, and prizes prize awarded to the winning card, with the date and signature, in ink, of the checker; and
H. name of each volunteer or employee working at the occasion.

Subp. 18. Bingo occasion records required for all bingo paper and facsimiles of bingo paper sheets. For bingo paper, including facsimiles of bingo paper sheets, the organization must maintain the following information for each bingo occasion and include:
[For text of items A to F, see M.R.]
G. a bingo occasion summary, including total gross and net sales, total value of eoupons redeemed, and total value of prizes awarded and any cash discrepancies; and
H. completed prize receipts and, redeemed coupons, and redeemed gift certificates.
[For text of subp 19, see M.R.]

Subp. 20. Records required for electronic bingo devices. For electronic bingo devices, the following information, at a minimum, must be maintained:
[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]
C. the distributor or linked bingo game provider name, invoice date, and invoice number for the lease of electronic bingo devices.
[For text of subp 21, see M.R.]
7861.0280 PULL-TABS.

Subpart 1. Restrictions. In addition to the restrictions and requirements in part 7861.0260, the following apply to the conduct of pull-tabs.
A. A gambling employee or volunteer whe is invelved in the sale of pull-tabs may not purehase pull-tabs at the premises where the person is employed. The sale of pull-tabs ineludes but is not limited to the sale of pull-tabs to players, auditing pull-tab games, redeeming winning pull-tabs, performing inventory of pull-tab games, and making deposits of reeeipts from pull-tab games.
B. The pull-tab seller must not assist players in the opening of purchased pull-tabs.
C. If an organization receives a pull-tab game from a distributor with the manufaeturer's seal broken, the organization must not put the game into play. The game must be returned to the distributor.

Đ B. An organization must not award a prize for pull-tab tickets that were sold by another organization.

EC. An organization must not transfer games in play from one permitted premises to another, or.
D. At a leased permitted premises, an organization must not transfer games in play between a booth and bar operation.
E. If an organization owns the permitted premises, the organization may transfer games in play between its booth and bar operation.

Subp. 2. Posting of information and flare. In addition to the information required by part 7861.0260, subpart 2 , an organization must post the flare for each deal of pull-tabs in play.
A. The flare must be attached to the receptacle or pull-tab dispensing device containing the deal of pull-tabs or prominently posted at the point of sale.
B. The entire flare must be visible to players.
C. An organization may not change the flare except:
(1) to post a progressive jackpot amount-; or
(2) to record the method of selecting a winning ticket for a pull-tab event game.
D. An organization may not use a flare that it receives in an altered or defaced condition except for flares that contain a last sale sticker added by the distributor.

Đ E. If a progressive pull-tab game is played, the organization must also post the flare containing the current progressive jackpot amount while the game is in play.

EF. If a cumulative pull-tab game is played, the organization must also post the prize pool board while the game is in play.

Subp. 3. Operation of pull-tab or event game. Pull-tab games must be conducted in the following manner.
A. A deal of pull-tabs may not be placed out for play in the original container in which it was received. When a deal of pull-tabs is reeeived put into play, all of the pull-tabs must be placed out for play at the same time. All of the pull-tabs must be randomly removed from the original containers and thoroughly mixed before a deal of pull-tabs is offered for sale. Tiered containers may not be used for the sale of pull-tabs. [For text of items B to F, see M.R.]
G. For pull-tab event games where a winning ticket is determined by a method other than an instant win the following apply:
(1) the if more than one method of selecting the winning ticket or tickets must be announced and is provided on the flare by the manufacturer, the organization must determine the method to be used and record the determination on the flare prior to making the game available for play;
(2) the organization must prominently posted post the flare prior to the sale of any tickets; and
(2) (3) a player with a potential winning (hold) ticket is not required to be in attendance to win and must be given a receipt by the seller for notification purposes if the ticket is selected as a winner. If the hold ticket is selected as a winning ticket, the organization must notify the player within two business days of selecting the winning ticket.

Subp. 4. Operation of cumulative pull-tab game. In addition to the requirements of subpart 3 the following items pertain to the conduct of a cumulative pull-tab game.
[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]
D. When a seal winner is determined for a deal, the seller must open or uncover the seal on the prize pool board and award the prize.
E. When closing or discontinuing a deal within a cumulative pull-tab game, the organization must immediately open or uncover the seal for that deal to determine a prize peot winner, if any.

Subp. 5. Operation of multiple seal game. In addition to the requirements of subpart 3, the following items pertain to the conduct of a pull-tab game with multiple seals.
A. When a ticket with a seal number is presented to a seller, the seller must open or uncover the seal as designated on the ticket and award the prize.
B. When the game is closed, all unclaimed and unsold seals must remain sealed or covered.

Subp. 6. Operation of progressive pull-tab game. In addition to the requirements of subpart 3, the following items pertain to the conduct of a progressive pull-tab game.

## [For text of items A and B, see M.R.]

C. The holder of a pull-tab ticket that allows the player to be a potential jackpot winner must also complete a contact information form that includes the organization and game information, holder's name, address, telephone number, and the selected progressive jackpot window or windows to be opened or uncovered if the player is the seal prize winner.
D. If the seal prize winner is present, the winner must select a progressive jackpot window or windows to be opened or uncovered by the seller. If the winner is not
present, the seller opens or uncovers the window or windows the player has selected and recorded on the contact information form.
E. If there is no seal prize winner or the progressive jackpot is not won, the next deal may be put in play or the progressive pull-tab game may be closed.
F. When the progressive jackpot is won, the organization must:
(1) have the winner complete and sign a progressive pull-tab jackpot prize receipt. If the winner is not present when the jackpot window or windows are opened or uncovered, the organization must send the prize receipt and notification letter to the winner by certified mail within two business days. If the jackpot winner does not claim the prize within 30 days of the date the certified letter was mailed, the prize will be forfeited by the player;
(2) pay the winner by check within two business days of receipt of the signed prize receipt. The organization may pay the winner with cash if the jackpot prize is $\$ 599$ or less and the seal prize winner is present when the winning seal is opened or uncovered; and
(3) furnish the winner with appropriate federal and state tax forms.

Subp. 7. Use of a pull-tab dispensing device. If a pull-tab dispensing device is used, the organization must comply with the following.

## [For text of items A to G, see M.R.]

H. When adding games to a pull-tab dispensing device, an organization must randomly put the entire deal into aninmone on on more columns and divide the pull-tabequally ame the tickets remain in only one column, the tickets may continue to be sold without further splitting into multiple columns.
I. An organization must maintain complete control of its pull-tab dispensing devices. The gambling manager is responsible for all keys to each pull-tab dispensing device with the following requirements.
[For text of subitems (1) and (2), see M.R.]
(3) Keys to any compartment must not be assigned to more than one organization employee at a time.
(4) A duplicate key to any exterior door or interior compartment must not be made.
(5) (4) Keys to the cash compartment may not be assigned to the lessor or lessor's employees unless the pull-tab dispensing device has a separate locked cash box within the cash compartment, and the lessor or lessor's employees needs the key to remove and secure the cash box at the close of business for the day. The lessor or lessor's employees must record the currency meter readings in the access log whenever they open the cash compartment to remove the cash box. An organization may not assign the keys to the cash box to a lessor or lessor's employees.
[For text of items J to L, see M.R.]
[For text of subps 8 to 12 , see M.R.]

### 7861.0290 TIPBOARDS.

Subpart 1. Restrictions. In addition to the restrictions and requirements in part 7861.0260, the following apply to conduct of tipboards.
A. A gambling employee or volunteer who is involved in the sale of tipboards may not purehase tipboards at the premises where the person is employed. The sale of tipboards ineludes but is not limited to the sale of tipboard tickets to players, auditing tipboard games, redeeming winning tipboard tickets, performing inventory of tipboard games, and making deposits of receipts from tipboard games.
B. An organization may not purehase, obtain, have, or allow upen a site a tipboard or any part of a tipboard with the same serial number and form number as any other tipboard or any part of a tipboard in its possession.
C. Each tipboard and each tipboard tieket in a deal must have the same serial number.
D. An organization must not ehange the prizes printed on the tipboard by the manufacturer exeept to post a progressive jaekpot amount. The organization must not use a tipboard that is altered or defaeed exeept for flares that eontain a last sale stieker added by the distributor. The prize awarded must be the prize printed on the tipboard.

E A. An organization must not redeem tickets that were sold by another organization.

FB. An organization must not transfer games in play from one site permitted premises to another, or.
C. At a leased permitted premises, an organization must not transfer games in play between a booth and bar operation.
D. If an organization owns the permitted premises, the organization may transfer games in play between its booth and bar operations.

Subp. 2. Posting of information and flare. In addition to the information required by part 7861.0260 , subpart 2 , an organization must prominently post at the point of sale the flare of a tipboard deal.
A. If a progressive tipboard game is played, the organization must also post the flare containing the current progressive jackpot amount while the game is in play.
B. An organization may not change the prizes printed on the tipboard by the $\underline{\text { manufacturer except to post a progressive jackpot amount. }}$
C. The organization may not use a tipboard that it receives in an altered or defaced condition except for flares that contain a last sale sticker added by the distributor.

Subp. 3. Operation of tipboard game. The following items apply to the game of tipboards.
A. All tipboard tickets for a tipboard deal must be placed out for play at the same time.
B. An organization must sell the tipboard tickets or group of banded tickets for the price printed on the flare. A tipbeard ticket or group of banded tiekets may not be sold for more than $\$ 2$. A tipboard ticket may not be given to a player free of charge or for any other consideration.

## [For text of items C to E , see M.R.]

F. When discontinuing or closing a tipboard deal, an organization must immediately open or uncover the seal to determine a seal winner, if any.

Subp. 4. Operation of progressive tipboard game. In addition to the requirements of subpart 3, the following items pertain to the conduct of a progressive tipboard game.
[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]
C. The holder of a tipboard ticket that allows the player to sign a predesignated line on the tipboard flare must also complete a contact information form that includes the organization and game information, holder's name, address, telephone number, and the progressive jackpot window selected to be opened or uncovered if the player is the seal prize winner.
D. If the seal prize winner is present, the winner must select a progressive jackpot window or windows to be opened or uncovered by the seller. If the winner is not present, the seller opens or uncovers the window or windows the player has selected and recorded on the contact information form.
E. If there is no seal prize winner or the progressive jackpot is not won, the next deal may be put in play or the progressive tipboard game may be closed.
F. When the progressive jackpot is won, the organization must:
(1) have the winner complete and sign a progressive tipboard jackpot prize receipt. If the winner is not present when the jackpot window or windows are opened or uncovered, the organization must send the prize receipt and notification letter to the winner by certified mail within two business days. If the jackpot winner does not claim the prize within 30 days of the date the certified letter was mailed, the prize will be forfeited by the player;
(2) pay the winner by check within two business days of receipt of the signed prize receipt. The organization may pay the winner with cash if the jackpot prize is $\$ 599$ or less and the seal prize winner is present when the winning seal is opened or uncovered; and
(3) furnish the winner with appropriate federal and state tax forms.

Subp. 5. Operation of tipboard game with multiple seals. In addition to the requirements of subpart 3 , the following items pertain to the conduct of a tipboard game with multiple seals.
A. An organization may not commingle deals of tipboard games with multiple seals.
B. When a player presents a winning ticket for a predesignated seal, the seller must immediately open or uncover the predesignated seal on the flare and award the prize.
C. An organization may discontinue the play of a tipboard game with multiple seals before all tickets are sold in a deal.

Subp. 6. Operation of cumulative tipboard game. In addition to the requirements of subpart 3 the following items pertain to the conduct of a cumulative tipboard game.
[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]
D. When a seal winner is determined for a deal, the seller must open or uncover the seal on the prize pool board and award the prize.
E. When closing or discontinuing a deal within a cumulative tipboard game, the organization must open or uncover the seal for that deal to determine a prize pool winner, if any.
[For text of subps 7 and 8, see M.R.]

### 7861.0300 PADDLEWHEELS.

Subpart 1. Restrictions. In addition to the restrictions and requirements in part 7861.0260 , the following apply to the conduct of paddlewheels.
A. Paddlewheels must be played using paddletickets, paddleticket cards, and a paddlewheel. A game of paddlewheels may be conducted with or without a paddlewheel table.
B. An organization must use a paddlewheel that has been approved by the board and has a state registration stamp permanently attached to it.

E B. Each paddleticket card must have a paddleticket card number preprinted on the stub and on each attached paddleticket. Each paddleticket card must have a different paddleticket card number. An organization must not have two paddleticket cards with the same number in its possession.

ĐC. An organization must use paddletickets that are attached to a paddleticket card.
E. A gambling employee or volunteer may not purehase paddletiekets at the site of the employee's place of employment.

F D. All paddletickets on a paddleticket card must be sold before the paddlewheel is spun. If all the paddletickets on the card cannot be sold, the organization must refund the cost of the paddletickets to the players. The unplayed paddletickets must be returned to and defaced by the organization.

GE. The paddlewheel must be spun by the paddlewheel operator and make at least four complete revolutions before stopping. If four complete revolutions are not made, the spin is not valid and the paddlewheel must be spun again. An organization may not have multiple spins of the paddlewheel to award multiple prizes for one paddleticket card.
$H \underline{F}$. The winning number is determined by the position of the pointer when the paddlewheel stops spinning. If the pointer stops direetly on top of a peg, the number to the left of the peg seen when faeing the wheet preceding the peg is the winning number.
$\ddagger$ G. A prize may only be awarded to the holder of a winning paddleticket.
f H. An organization must not transfer paddlewheel games in play to another permitted premises.

## [For text of subp 2, see M.R.]

Subp. 3. Posting of information for paddlewheels without a paddlewheel table. In addition to the information required by part 7861.0260, subpart 2 , an organization must prominently post at the point of sale:
A. clear and legible house rules that include, at a minimum, the following information:
(1) all paddletickets on a card must be sold before the paddlewheel is spun;
(2) the paddlewheel must make at least four complete revolutions before the pointer stops. If the pointer stops direetly on top of a peg, the number to the left of the peg seen when faeing the wheet preceding the peg is the winning number;
[For text of subitems (3) and (4), see M.R.]
B. the master flare for the paddlewheel game, which the organization may not change; and
C. a clear and legible sign stating the amount of any cash prize and the fair market value of all merchandise prizes to be awarded for each game.
[For text of subp 4, see M.R.]
Subp. 5. Posting of information for paddlewheels with a paddlewheel table. In addition to the information required by part 7861.0260, subpart 2, an organization must prominently post at the point of sale clear and legible information including, at a minimum, the following:
A. information required by subpart 3 , item A, subitems (1) and (2);
B. the master flare for the paddlewheel game, which the organization may not change;
[For text of items C to L, see M.R.]

Subp. 6. Conduct of paddlewheels with a paddlewheel table. The following items pertain to the conduct of paddlewheels with a paddlewheel table.
A. Before conducting a paddlewheel game with a paddlewheel table, the organization's gambling manager must attend a board-authorized class on the conduct of paddlewheels with a paddlewheel table. Thereafter a replacement gambling manager must attend a board-authorized class on the conduct of paddlewheels with a paddlewheel table within 60 days of the effective date of the new gambling manager's license.
[For text of items B to D, see M.R.]
E. Upon receiving currency from a player for the purchase of paddlewheel chips or paddletickets, the operator must:
(1) spread each bill of currency face down and flat, in sequence of denomination, in the inner table area perpendicular to the chip tray, and momentarily move the operator's hands away from the currency so the currency is within the camera's view;
(2) take the paddlewheel ehips from the ehip tray, equal in value to the eutreney, spread the paddlewheel chips or purchased paddletickets out on the playing surface, and momentarily move the operator's hands away from the chips or paddletickets so that the chips or paddletickets are within the camera's view;
(3) restack the chips and push them to the player; and
(4) immediately place the currency in the drop box after giving the player the chips or paddletickets.
[For text of items F to I, see M.R.]

## Subp. 7. Use of paddlewheel video surveillance system for paddlewheels with

 a paddlewheel table. The following items apply to the conduct of paddlewheels with a paddlewheel table.A. Within 14 days of the initial operation of a paddlewheel table, the organization must send to the board a video recording of at least one day's activity. The board must review the video recording to verify that the organization is complying with rule requirements. If the board determines the video recording does not meet rule requirements, the organization must make immediate corrections before resuming paddlewheel activity.
[For text of items B to D, see M.R.]
E. Only a gambling manager, shift manager, or an independent person are authorized to do the following:
[For text of subitems (1) and (2), see M.R.]
(3) change a videotape video recording in the video surveillance system at the beginning, during, or at the end of a day's paddlewheel activity.

## [For text of items F and G, see M.R.]

H. For purposes of this subpart, an "independent person" does not include the paddlewheel cashier or operator, and if the premises is leased does not include the lessor, lessor's immediate family a person residing in the same residence as the lessor, or the lessor's employees.
[For text of subps 8 to 12 , see M.R.]

### 7861.0310 RAFFLES.

Subpart 1. Raffle ticket requirements. Raffle ticket requirements are as follows.
A. Raffle tickets must have a detachable section and both parts must be sequentially numbered, starting with the number " 1 " and continuing through the maximum number of tickets to be sold. This does not pertain to raffle tickets that may be used only by exempt or excluded organizations under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.173, paragraph (a).
B. The detachable section must contain spaces for the purchaser's name, eomplete address, and telephone number.
C. The following information must be printed on each ticket:
(1) organization name and license or exemption number;
(2) date, time, and location of the selection or determination of winning entries;
(3) sequential number of the ticket;
[For text of subitems (4) and (5), see M.R.]
D. Raffle tickets must not contain the words "suggested donation" or any other implied request for money, other than the price printed on the raffle ticket.
E. The invoice for the printing of the tickets must show the quantity of tickets printed for each price level and, list their the range of the sequential numbers, and the selling price printed on the tickets.
F. All raffle tickets must be the same size, shape, and thickness.

Subp. 2. Multiple pricing levels of raffle tickets. A raffle may consist of multiple sets of tickets sold at different prices if the tickets comply with the following requirements.
[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]
D. The invoice for the printing of the tickets must show the quantity of tickets printed for each price level and, list their the range of the sequential numbers, and the selling price printed on the tickets.
E. The organization must keep a separate raffle $\log$ for each set of tickets.

Subp. 3. Posting of information and house rules. In addition to the information required by part 7861.0260 , subpart 2 , items A ; and B , and C , an organization must prominently post clear and legible house rules at the point where winners are determined. The house rules must include, at a minimum, the following:
A. method and policy of selecting or determining winners;
B. statement that the winner need not be present;
C. policy on accepting checks and debit card payments;
D. statement that the purchase of only one ticket or certificate of participation is required to enter the raffle;
E. explanation of multiple pricing levels, if any; and
F. persons under age 18 may not purchase a raffle ticket or certificate of participation or win a prize-; and
G. if wine, beer, or intoxicating liquors are awarded as a raffle prize, persons must be age 21 and older to win, as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 340A. 707.
[For text of subps 4 to 6 , see M.R.]
Subp. 7. Conducting a button raffle. An organization may conduct a "button raffle" allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.173, paragraph (b), clause (2).
A. When a button is used as a certificate of participation, the button:
(1) must be sequentially numbered and have a corresponding ticket for the drawing;
(2) may be used by the holder for a free or reduced entry fee to an event that is sponsored by the organization of, community, or other entity if there is no cost to the organization for the additional value of the button; and
(3) may not be used at the event to obtain trademarked merchandise for a reduced price or free.
The organization must account for all sold and unsold buttons and keep all corresponding tickets from the unsold buttons. Unsold buttons may be discarded.
[For text of item B, see M.R.]
Subp. 8. Raffle date. An organization must select all raffle winners at the date, time, and location printed on the raffle tickets or certificates of participation.
A. An organization may request that the board's director allow the organization to change the raffle date if:
(1) weather has caused a postponement of the event at which the selection or determination of raffle winners was to occur;
(2) not enough tickets were sold to cover the cost of the prizes. The fact that a desired level of profit will not be reached is not a basis for extending the date; or
(3) other circumstances exist beyond the organization's control.
B. If a raffle date change is approved by the board's director, the organization must publicize that fact to purchasers of the tickets and document the approved date change in its monthly meeting minutes.

## [For text of subp 9, see M.R.]

Subp. 10. Raffle log required. An organization must maintain a raffle log including, at a minimum:
[For text of items A to D, see M.R.]
E. information for each person given tickets to sell, including:
[For text of subitems (1) to (5), see M.R.]
(6) actual cash or debit card payment received from each person; and
(7) cash long or short reported by each person.

Subp. 11. Records and reports. For each raffle conducted, an organization must keep the following records for $3-1 / 2$ years from the end of the month on which the raffle was reported as played on the tax return:

## [For text of items A to F, see M.R.]

G. for licensed organizations, a copy of the invoice for the printing of the tickets showing the quantity of tickets printed, the range of the sequential numbers used, and selling price printed on the tickets; and
H. if certificates of participation were used, records that comply with the information required in this subpart.

## [For text of subp 12, see M.R.]

7861.0320 ORGANIZATION OPERATIONS, ACCOUNTS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS.

## Subpart 1. Internal accounting and administrative controls required.

A. An organization must establish, and implement, and have available for review a written system of internal accounting and administrative controls for its lawful gambling operations-, on a form prescribed by the board, in addition to any other documented procedures the organization has approved and implemented to meet the following objectives:
B. The organization must document the procedures and records required for its system of aceounting and administrative controls for the lawful gambling operations so that the following objectives are met:
(1) transactions are made with management's authorization;
(2) gambling revenue transactions are recorded properly and completely to maintain accountability for assets;
(3) assets are secured and access to assets is only permitted with management's authorization;
(4) recorded gambling funds and equipment are monitored on an ongoing basis and discrepancies are resolved;
(5) separation of duties, functions, and responsibilities to protect the organization from theft and fraudulent reporting and ensure compliance with all lawful gambling reporting requirements; and
(6) fair play of the games to the public is not restricted.

EB. The organization's members, gambling employees, or gambling volunteers must perform, at a minimum, the following duties:
(1) prepare source documents that include:
(a) inventory records for daily tracking of game inventory, site inventory, monthly physical inventory, and merchandise inventory. The person who maintains the perpetual inventory must not be the same person who performs the physical inventory;
(b) gambling deposit slips;
(c) gambling occasion and daily activity records; and
(d) authorization for disbursements of gambling funds;
(2) provide oversight of lawful gambling including but not limited to:
(a) conduct of lawful gambling;
(b) assuring that illegal gambling is not conducted at any monitoring the organization's permitted premises where the organization is permitted to conduret ławful gambling to detect illegal gambling;
(c) investigating cash variances;
(d) determining product to be purchased;
(e) ordering product;
(f) presenting the gambling report to members at the regular monthly meeting of the organization; and
(g) ensuring compliance with expense caleulations the lawful purpose rating under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.15, subdivision 1;
(3) hire, discipline, or fire employees;
(4) train employees;
(5) deposit gambling receipts into the bank accounts;
(6) verify cash banks; and
(7) verify that all gambling expenditures, equipment, assets, and receipts are properly accounted for.

ĐC. The organization is responsible for verifying the accuracy of records and reports, including but not limited to:
(1) check register;
(2) monthly bank statement reconciliation;
(3) all tax returns and schedules;
(4) final audit of closed games;
(5) bank deposit reconciliation to game and bank records; and
(6) reconciliation of physical and perpetual inventories.
E. For its internal aceounting and administrative control system, the organization must inelude, at a minimum, written proeedures for all items in items $A, B, C$, and $D$.

F D. The organization must maintain a use the board-prescribed form to document that outlines the segregation of functional responsibilities for the organization's gambling operations and must make the doeument available to the board. The doeument must eontain, including the names or titles of persons who are responsible for:
(1) presenting the monthly gambling report to the organization membership;
(2) ensuring that prior authorization for all gambling expenditures is obtained;
(3) recording the monthly gambling report and authorization of expenditures in the organization meeting minutes;
(4) preparing checks and electronic transaction authorizations for signatures and maintaining the check register that includes check and electronic transactions;
(5) signing checks from the gambling account;
(6) maintaining perpetual inventory records, and comparing the physical inventory to the perpetual inventory;
(7) conducting and verifying the physical inventory;
(8) maintaining merchandise inventory;
(9) preparing bank deposits;
(10) depositing receipts into the gambling account;
(11) reconciling bank statements to the checks, electronic transfers and payments, and deposits listed in the check register, and reconciling bank deposits to games and bank records;
(12) auditing closed games;
(13) verifying and resolving profit carryover variances;
(14) preparing reports required to be submitted to the board and the commissioner of revenue;
(15) monitoring the organization's expense ealeulations compliance with the lawful purpose rating under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.15, subdivision 1;
(16) investigating and resolving fund losses of missing inventory, tickets, or receipts; and
(17) investigating and resolving cash shortages.

GE. The board must require that the organization revise its internal accounting and administrative control systems if they do not meet the requirements in this subpart. Failure to respond to the board's notice that the organization must revise its internal accounting and administrative control systems must result in the board taking disciplinary action.

Subp. 2. Method of accounting. An organization must use the cash basis method to report gross receipts and allowable expenses on the tax return except as provided in this subpart.
A. The organization must use the accrual basis method to report the cost of pull-tabs, paddletickets, tipboards, bingo paper, raffle tickets, and certificates of participation.
B. The organization must use the accrual basis method to report the tax required by Minnesota Statutes, section 297E.02, and the monthly regulatory fee required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.165, subdivision 3, paragraph (b) 349.16 , subdivision 6a.

Subp. 3. Gambling bank accounts; expenditures of gambling funds; emergency expenditures. Each organization must maintain a separate gambling bank account at banks, savings and loans institutions, or credit unions located within Minnesota and comply with the following.
A. The organization must maintain a gambling checking account that complies with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 297E.06, subdivision 2, as prescribed by the commissioner of revenue.
B. For all expenditures from the gambling checking account, two signatures of active organization members are required on all checks from the gambling bank aceount and for the initiat authorization for electronic transfers permitted by statute transactions. The treasurer of the organization may not sign the checks or the initial authorization for electronic transfers transactions from the gambling bank account.
[For text of item C, see M.R.]

Subp. 4. Deposits and transfers of gambling receipts. The following items pertain to the deposit and transfer of gambling receipts.
A. Each organization must deposit into the organization's gambling bank account all income derived from or related to lawful gambling, including:
(1) all gambling receipts;;
(2) interest income, and;
(3) any rebate or credit refund for an expenditure originally paid with gambling funds into the organization's gambling bank aeeount:; and
(4) advertising income, including any income from sponsors of the organization's gambling activities.
B. An organization may transfer gambling funds to a nonchecking aeeount ineluded in its gambling bank account.
C. For deposits of gambling receipts, the organization must record on the deposit slip the date of deposit, premises permit number, and the following:
(1) for pull-tabs and tipboards each pull-tab and tipboard game, the game serial number and amount of actual cash deposited from for each game;
[For text of subitems (2) to (4), see M.R.]
D. Funds from a nongambling source must not be deposited in the gambling bank account except as required by subpart 5 and subpart 16 , item $\in \underline{B}$.
E. Gambling funds must not be transferred to the organization's general bank accounts for any expenditures or contributions without prior board approval. This item does not pertain to transfers allowed under subpart 15 , item B.

Subp. 5. Reimbursements to gambling bank account. An organization may not deposit funds from a nongambling source into the gambling bank account unless the organization is required by the board or as otherwise required by statute or rule to reimburse its gambling account for the following reasons, including but not limited to:
A. unlawful expenditure or expense;
B. cash shortage;
C. fund loss;

Đ. negative expense ealeulation;
ED. gambling receipts that the organization failed to deposit into the account;
F. advertising expenses as allowed by Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.12, subdivision 3a; or

GE. bring the organization into compliance with Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297E, as required by the commissioner of revenue-; or
F. bring the organization into compliance as required by the terms of a license termination plan approved by the board.

Subp. 6. Report to membership and approval of expenditures by membership required.
A. Before gambling funds are spent, ineluding eleetronie payments allowed by statute or rule, the organization must obtain the approval of its members at a regular organization meeting and record the approval in the meeting minutes.
B. The gambling manager or designee must present a monthly report to the organization's members. The organization must include the report with the meeting minutes. The report must contain the following information:

## [For text of subitems (1) to (6), see M.R.]

(7) bank reconciliation that balances with the organization's profit carryover for each month, and lists:
(a) outstanding checks, including check number, payee, and amount;
(b) outstanding electronic payments and transfers transactions;
(c) deposits in transit;
(d) beginning and ending bank balances for each month;
(8) any correspondence received or sent about the organization's lawful gambling operations; and
(9) any fund losses loss discovered during the month.
C. On an annual basis the organization must report to its membership the financial summary report required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.19, subdivision 5, in a format prescribed by the board.

## Subp. 7. Report of lawful purpose expenditures to board required.

A. An organization must file with the board a report of lawful purpose expenditures and board-approved expenditures, as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.154 , subdivision 2349.19 , subdivision 3, in a format prescribed by the board.
[For text of items B and C, see M.R.]
[For text of subp 8, see M.R.]
Subp. 9. Fund loss report or request for a profit carryover adjustment due to fund loss. When an organization has a fund loss by questionable means of its inventory or cash, including prizes paid from a game not conducted in compliance with statute and rule, the organization must use the following procedures.
[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]
C. An organization that submits a request to the board for a profit carryover adjustment due to a fund loss must use a form prescribed by the board. The request must contain, at a minimum:
(1) organization's name, address, license number, premises permit number, and effective date of the premises permit where the loss occurred;
(2) monetary value of the loss or total amount of prizes paid from a game not conducted in compliance with statute and rule;
[For text of subitems (3) to (10), see M.R.]
D. The board must consider the following items when approving or denying a request for a profit carryover adjustment due to a fund loss:
[For text of subitems (1) to (5), see M.R.]
(6) when the loss occurred, whether an organization employee was in control of the cash $\boldsymbol{r r}_{2}$ inventory the or prizes paid from a game not conducted in compliance with statute and rule;
(7) whether the cash of, inventory was, or prizes paid from a game not conducted in compliance with statute and rule were accessible to nonorganization employees; and
(8) if the loss occurred after business hours, how the organization protected and controlled the cash or inventory.

## [For text of items E and F, see M.R.]

Subp. 10. [See repealer.]
Subp. 11. [See repealer.]
Subp. 12. [See repealer.]
Subp. 13. [See repealer.]
Subp. 14. Standards for 501(c)(3) organizations and 501(c)(4) festival organizations.
A. For lieensed $501(\mathrm{e})(3)$ organizations and $501(\mathrm{e})(4)$ festival organizations, the standards in this subpart apply to all licenses renewed with an effeetive date of July 1,2007, and after. To be eligible to make lawful purpose contributions to itself under

Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a), clause (1), a licensed 501(c)(3) organization or 501(c)(4) festival organization must comply with the following:
(1) the organization's total general fund expenditures for fund-raising, management, and general costs for its most recent two fiscal years must be 30 percent or less. "Fund-raising costs" has the meaning given in part 7861.0210, subpart 24. "Management and general costs" has the meaning given in part 7861.0210, subpart 34;
(2) on an annual date determined by the board, the organization must repert the total general fund expenses and related pereentages for program serviees, fund-raising, and management and general eosts to the board with the organization's new or renewal lieense applieation submit to the board a copy of the organization's annual report on income and expenses that was provided to the Internal Revenue Service, or in a format prescribed by the board; and
(3) the board must determine if the organization meets the standards under subitem (1).
B. ¥f an organization meets the standards under item A, then any expenditure made by the organization to itself under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a), elause (1), must be related to the primary purpose of the organization.
$\in$ B. If an organization did not report the percentage or the board determines that the organization does not meet the standards under item A , then any expenditure made by the organization under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a), clause (1), must be:
(1) related to its program services which do not include fund-raising, management, and general costs; and
(2) paid directly from the gambling checking account.

ĐC. Nothing in this subpart prohibits an organization from making other lawful purpose expenditures as allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25 , paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (19), and paragraph (b).

Subp. 15. Lawful purpose expenditures allowed. In addition to lawful purpose as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25, an organization may make a lawful purpose expenditure for the following.
[For text of item A, see M.R.]
B. A contribution may be made by a $501(\mathrm{c})(3)$ organization or $501(\mathrm{c})(4)$ festival organization to itself for its primary purpose if it the board has determined that the organization has complied with subpart 14 , item A.
[For text of items C to E, see M.R.]
F. A contribution or an expenditure may be made for the cost of activities recognizing military service to the United States, the state of Minnesota, or a community if the following criteria is met.
(1) Any member of the organization making the contribution or expenditure or any person in the member's immediate family may not receive any money, money equivalent, goods, or services with a market value greater than $\$ 10$. In any 12-month period, the total amount of contributions and expenditures for a person must not exceed $\$ 100$. These limits do not apply to contributions or expenditures made for members who are active military personnel and their immediate family members in need of support services or to expenditures made for membership events allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a), clause (17). For purposes of this subitem, "immediate family members" means persons living in the same residence as the active military personnel.
[For text of subitem (2), see M.R.]

## [For text of items G to I, see M.R.]

J. Expenditures may be made for grooming and maintaining snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle trails that are open to public use or are designated as grant-in-aid trails by the commissioner of natural resources under Minnesota Statutes, sections 84.83 and 84.927. Expenditures may be made for supplies and materials for safety training and educational programs coordinated by the Department of Natural Resources. This item includes the repair of equipment used exclusively for the grooming and maintenance of public use snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle trails that are not in the Department of Natural Resources grant-in-aid program or other reimbursement program. Lawful purpose expenditures made under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a), elause clauses (13), and paragraph (b), clause (3)(i) (23), and (24), are not eligible for reimbursement under the grant-in-aid program. Before an expenditure is made, the organization must obtain approval of the project or activity from the commissioner of natural resources or its agents. The organization must document the approval on a form prescribed by the board and keep the completed form in its records.
K. Expenditures may be made for citizen monitoring of surface water quality as allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a), clause (12). Before an expenditure is made, the organization must obtain approval of the project from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. The organization must document the approval on a form prescribed by the board and keep the completed form in its records.

Subp. 16. Lawful purpose expenditures requiring board or direetor approval. This subpart governs lawful purpose expenditures that require board approval, or approval of the director if autherized by the beard, before an expenditure may be made as allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a). The organization must submit a request for board consideration in a format prescribed by the board.
A. With prior board or director approval, an expenditure may be made for the repair or maintenanee of real property or eapital assets when the property is or will be used extensively as a meeting place or event loeation by other nonprofit organizations or community or serviee groups and no rental fee is charged. "Extensively" must be demonstrated by doeumentation showing:
(1) that the faeility has been used free of eharge by at least one organization or group; and
(2) that the faeility's availability has been announeed to the publie through publie serviee announeements, notiees in loeal newspapers, flyers displayed or distributed throughout the eommunity, or other publie displays.

An organization that has reeeived board approval to bring an existing building into complianee with the Amerieans with Disabilities Aet under this item may apply the approved amount to the erection or aequisition of a replacement building if the replacement building is in complianee with the Amerieans with Disabilities Aet.

B A. With prior board approval, an expenditure may be made for the ereetion or aequisition of a comparable building to:
(1) replace an organization-owned building that was destroyed or made tuinhabitable by fre or other eatastrophic event and was instred at replaeement cost value; or
(2) replaee an organization-owned building that was taken or sold under an eminent domain proceeding.

The expendittre, mortgage payment, or other debt serviee payment must be only for that part of the replacement cost not reimbursed by instrance or not compensated to the erganization under eminent domain proceedings. For a replacement building as allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a), clause (25), the replacement structure must be used for the same or similar purposes as the building being
replaced and must have essentially the same square footage as the building being replaced. Additional costs for landscaping, building code, or parking lot requirements required by the local unit of government after the original building was built may be included.
$\in \underline{B}$. An organization that received board or direetor approval to make an expenditure for a mortgage payment or other debt service or other payments under item A or B must obtain prior board or direetor approval for any increase in the expenditure, including refinancing or other debt restructuring that increases the debt balance. Closing costs are not included. Any equity withdrawn from real property or a capital asset as part of the refinancing or other debt restructuring is considered gambling gross profits and must be deposited in the organization's gambling bank account.
B. With prior beard or direetor approval, a eontribution may be made to another Hieensed organization if the eontribution will be used for a lawful purpose under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.12 , subdivision 25 , and is not for taxes or lieense fees.
E. With prior board or direetor approval, an expenditure may be made for the aequisition of eapital assets if the assets will be used exelusively for a lawful purpose under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a).

FC. With prior approval of the direetor board, a contribution may be made to a parent organization at the Minnesota state level if:
(1) the parent organization has submitted to the board a list of the charitable contributions, as defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 7a, for which the parent organization will use the contributions;,
(2) the parent organization uses the entire contribution for one or more of the charitable contributions as defined under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.12, subdivision 7a; and
(3) within one year of the contribution, the contributing licensed organization has not reeeived any money, grants, property, or other thing of value from the parent organization.

Subp. 17. Lawful purpose expenditures not allowed. In addition to Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (b) (c), lawful purpose does not include any of the following:

## [For text of items A to E, see M.R.]

F. fund-raising costs, except as allowed by subpart $14 \underline{15}$, item $A \underline{B}$.
[For text of subp 18, see M.R.]

### 7861.0330 EXCLUDED BINGO.

Subpart 1. Registration required. An organization conducting bingo as allowed by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.166, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2), must register with the board and obtain prior approval of the local governing body of the city or county in which the bingo will be conducted. The registration must be on a form prescribed by the board and include:

## [For text of items A to F, see M.R.]

G. telephone number and signature of the chief executive officer; and
H. local unit of government approval-; and
I. Minnesota tax identification number and federal employer identification number, if any.

Subp. 2. Denial of excluded bingo application. The direetor board must deny an excluded bingo application when the premises permit for the site of the proposed excluded bingo is subject to suspension or revocation under part 7865.0220, subpart 3.

### 7861.0340 EXEMPTED LAWFUL GAMBLING.

Subpart 1. Registration required. An organization that conducts exempted lawful gambling as allowed by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.166, subdivision 2, must submit an application to the board as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.166, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (3). The application must be on a form prescribed by the board and include:
[For text of items A to H, see M.R.]
I. an acknowledgment that within 30 days of its lawful gambling activity the organization will complete and file with the board an accurate and complete financial report in a format prescribed by the board; and
J. the fee required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.166, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (3). The application fee is considered earned and is not refundable-; and
K. Minnesota tax identification number and federal employer identification number, if any.

Subp. 2. Denial of exempt permit application. The director board must deny an exempt permit application if:
A. the organization is currently licensed; or
B. the premises permit for the site is subject to suspension or revocation under part 7865.0220, subpart 3.

### 7863.0210 DISTRIBUTORS; DISTRIBUTOR SALESPERSONS LICENSES.

Subpart 1. Distributor or distributor salesperson license required. A person may not sell, offer for sale, or furnish gambling equipment for use in Minnesota to any organization that conducts lawful gambling unless the person has obtained a distributor's or distributor salesperson's license or license renewal issued by the board. Fo be lieensed,
a distributor or distributor salesperson must submit an applieation to the board in a format preseribed by the board.

## [For text of subps 2 and 3, see M.R.]

Subp. 4. Contents of distributor license application. The distributor license application must contain the following information:
A. distributor's legal name, any other names used, and the legal nature of the business (corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or sole proprietorship), Minnesota tax identification number, and federal employer identification number;
[For text of items B to I, see M.R.]
J. additional information that may be required by the board or direetor to properly identify the distributor and ensure compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23 .

Subp. 5. Attachments to distributor license application. The distributor must attach a distributor personnel form to the application for persons identified in item A.

## [For text of item A, see M.R.]

B. For persons identified in item A, subitems (1) to (7), the distributor personnel form, in a format preseribed by the board, must include:

## [For text of subitems (1) to (7), see M.R.]

(8) for a nonsales employee, an aeknowledgment regarding the restrietions in subpart 3;
$(9)(8)$ for a person identified in item A, subitems (1) to (7), who will conduct sales:
(a) the person must submit a recent photograph measuring one inch by 1-1/4 inches; and
(b) acknowledge the licensing qualifications in subpart 2 and restrictions in subpart 3;
(10) (9) date and signature, in ink, of the person; and
(11) (10) additional information that may be required by the board or direetor to properly identify the person and ensure compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23 .
C. For nonsales employees as identified in item A, subitem (8), the distributor personnel form must include:
(1) distributor's name and license number, if issued;
(2) name, home address, date of birth, and daytime telephone number of the person;
(3) person's position with the distributor;
(4) name, address, license number, exempt permit number, or exclusion authorization of any organization conducting lawful gambling in Minnesota of which the person is a member;
(5) an acknowledgment regarding the restrictions in subpart 3;
(6) date and signature, in ink, of the person; and
(7) additional information that may be required by the board to properly identify the person and ensure compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23.
[For text of subps 6 and 7, see M.R.]
Subp. 8. Issuing or denying a new or renewal distributor or distributor salesperson license. This subpart governs a new or renewal distributor or distributor salesperson license issued or denied by the board or direetor if authorized by the board.
[For text of item A, see M.R.]
B. The board, or direetor if authorized by the board, must issue a license to a distributor or distributor salesperson who:
[For text of subitems (1) to (3), see M.R.]
C. The board must deny a new or renewal application if a distributor or distributor salesperson:
(1) is ineligible under item A and subparts 2 and 3; and
(2) has failed to submit all information required by subparts 5 and 6 .

When the board determines that an application must be denied, the board must promptly give a written notice to the distributor or distributor salesperson. The notice must contain the grounds for the action and reasonable notice of the rights of the distributor or distributor salesperson to request an appeal under part 7865.0260 , subpart 2 or 4 , whichever is applicable.
D. All fees submitted with a new or renewal license application are considered earned and are not refundable.

## [For text of subps 9 to 11, see M.R.]

### 7863.0220 DISTRIBUTOR OPERATIONS, ACCOUNTS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS.

Subpart 1. Purchase or lease of gambling equipment. When purchasing, leasing, or obtaining gambling equipment, the distributor must comply with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.161 and 349.162 .
A. A distributor may only purchase, lease, or obtain gambling equipment that has been approved by the board and meets the requirements in part 7864.0230.
B. Within ten days of being notified by the board that a manufaturer's lieense was terminated or has expired manufacturer has terminated its license, the license has
expired, or the licensed was revoked by the board, a licensed distributor must submit a certified physical inventory to the board. The certified inventory must include the name, form number, and quantity of all gambling equipment in inventory or gambling equipment owned or leased that was manufactured by that manufacturer.

Subp. 2. Sale or lease of gambling equipment. This subpart applies to the sale or lease of gambling equipment.

## [For text of items A to F, see M.R.]

G. A distributor must use a form prescribed by the board to document the terms of a lease or sale of a pull-tab dispensing device and comply with the following.
(1) A distributor must not enter into a lease agreement for a pull-tab dispensing device with an organization unless the distributor owns or has a lease agreement with a licensed manufacturer for that pull-tab dispensing device.
(2) If an organization's license or authorization is suspended, revoked, not renewed lapsed, or terminated, the lease agreement must be canceled.
(3) A distributor must not provide any additional keys for a pull-tab dispensing device after the pull-tab dispensing device has been leased or sold.
H. Gambling equipment designated for sale to an Indian tribe must be stored in a separate area of the distributor's warehouse and cannot contain the Minnesota geographic symbol required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.163, subdivision 5, paragraph (d).
I. The following apply to the lease of electronic bingo devices.
[For text of subitems (1) and (2), see M.R.]
(3) The lease agreement must contain the organization's license number, name and address of the permitted premises where the electronic bingo devices will be used, and terms of the lease agreement, including a prohibition that the electronic bingo
devices must not be transferred to another permitted premises unless approved in writing by the board's direetor board.
(4) The lease price of an electronic bingo device:
(a) must be based on a predetermined monthly amount or based on the per unit lease amount for the previous calendar week; and
(b) must not be based on a percentage of gross receipts.
(4) (5) The distributor must submit a copy of the lease agreement to the board within ten days of signing or amending a lease agreement.
J. The following pertain to gambling equipment that is sold or leased on an exclusive basis.
(1) Gambling equipment with a proprietary name of an organization that owns its permitted premises may be sold or leased on an exclusive basis to that organization.
(2) Gambling equipment with a proprietary name for a leased site may not be sold or leased on an exclusive basis to an organization.
(3) A distributor may not pay a royalty to another licensed distributor for the design and manufacture of gambling equipment that is sold or leased on an exclusive basis.

Subp. 3. Registration of permanent gambling equipment. A distributor must not sell, lease, transfer, furnish, or provide any permanent gambling equipment to an organization unless the equipment has been registered in the following manner.
A. A distributor must place a state registration stamp, obtained from the board, on permanent equipment sold or leased to an organization. The distributor must place the stamp on the front of each paddlewheel, paddlewheel table, and pull-tab dispensing device, and on each bingo number selection device. This item does not pertain to an
electronic bingo device or a programmable electronic device as defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12 , subdivision 18.
[For text of items B to D, see M.R.]
[For text of subps 4 and 5, see M.R.]
Subp. 6. Sales invoices. A distributor who sells, leases, or provides gambling equipment must record the transaction on a sales invoice which must contain the following information as required by the commissioner of revenue:
A. distributor's name, address, telephone number, Minnesota tax identification number, federal employer identification number, and license number;
B. organization's name, address, license number or excluded or exempt authorization, and premises permit number of the site where the gambling equipment was delivered, and for a licensed organization its Minnesota tax identification number and federal employer identification number, or the name and address of an entity as allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.166, subdivision 1, paragraph (b);
[For text of items C to F, see M.R.]
G. unit price or lease cost of each item and total amount being invoiced. The lease price of an electronic bingo deviee must not be based on a pereentage of gross receipts; and
H. any value for discount, rebate, or other incentive affecting the unit price which must be separately stated.

Invoices must also contain information required for the type of gambling equipment sold, as required by subparts 7 to 12 .
[For text of subp 7, see M.R.]
Subp. 7a. Sales invoice for promotional pull-tab and tipboard tickets. A distributor who sells promotional pull-tab and tipboard tickets, as defined in part
7861.0210, subpart 43, and Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivisions 18 and 31, must record the transaction on a sales invoice which must contain the following information as required by the commissioner of revenue:
A. distributor's name, address, telephone number, Minnesota tax identification number, federal employer identification number, and license number;
B. name of the business entity to whom the tickets are sold, the Minnesota tax identification number and federal employer identification number of the business entity purchasing the tickets or in the case of an individual, the individual's name and address, and the address of the site where the tickets were delivered;
C. invoice number;
D. name of the person who ordered the tickets, and name of the distributor's licensed salesperson who sold the tickets;
E. description of the tickets, including name, manufacturer identification, form number, part number, and serial number;
F. date of shipment and shipping charges, if any;
G. any applicable sales tax; and
H. unit price and total amount being invoiced.
[For text of subps 8 to 14 , see M.R.]

Subp. 15. Pricing report to board director required. A distributor must submit a pricing report to the board director on an annual basis in a format approved by the board director and must include:
[For text of items A to D, see M.R.]

Subp. 16. Delinquent organization notice to board required. This subpart pertains to the notice to the board of organizations that an organization is delinquent in payment of an invoice or lease agreement.
A. If a distributor has not received payment from an organization within $35 \underline{30}$ days of the day immediately following the date of the invoice or lease agreement date, the distributor must report the delinquency to the board in writing, by e-mail, or by faesimile a manner prescribed by the board. The distributor must ensure that the board will receive the notice by the 36th 31st day, or the next business day, after the invoice date for the sale or lease of the gambling equipment. The notice must include:
(1) the organization's name and license or exempt number; and
(2) an invoice or lease agreement date, invoice number, and total dollar amount of the invoice or lease agreement.
[For text of items B and C, see M.R.]
D. Upon receipt of the initial notice under item A , the board must:
(1) notify and direct the organization to eliminate the delinquency; and
(2) notify all distributors and linked bingo game providers that until further notice they may only sell or lease gambling equipment to the delinquent organization on a cash basis. "Cash" means a debit card payment, electronic transaction, or check drawn on the organization's gambling account.
[For text of items E to G, see M.R.]
[For text of subp 17, see M.R.]

### 7863.0250 LINKED BINGO GAME PROVIDER LICENSES.

Subpart 1. Linked bingo game provider license required. A person may not provide linked bingo paper, linked bingo game system equipment, or services to any
licensed organization unless the person has obtained a linked bingo game provider license or license renewal issued by the board. To be lieensed, a linked bingo game provider must submit to the board an applieation in a format preseribed by the board.

## [For text of subp 2, see M.R.]

Subp. 3. Linked bingo game provider restrictions. In addition to the prohibitions in Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.155, subdivision 3, and 349.1635, subdivision 4, the following restrictions apply when conducting business with licensed organizations authorized to conduct lawful gambling in Minnesota. A linked bingo game provider licensee; person holding a financial or managerial interest in a linked bingo game provider; or any agent, affiliate, or employee of a linked bingo game provider may not:
[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]
D. provide or permit an affiliate or person acting on behalf of the linked bingo game provider to provide any compensation, gift, gratuity, premium, contribution, or thing of value to a board employee or board member; or
E. contribute more than $\$ 250$ in any calendar year to an organization or participate in a fund-raising event if the contribution or fund-raising event is related to the organization's conduct of lawful gambling; or.
F. offer to sell eommereial or advertising messages to lieensed organizations in eonjunetion with a linked bingo game.

Subp. 4. Contents of linked bingo game provider license application. The linked bingo game provider license application must contain the following:
A. the linked bingo game provider's legal name, any other names used, and the legal nature of the business (corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or sole proprietorship), the Minnesota tax identification number, and the federal employer identification number;

## [For text of items B to F, see M.R.]

G. acknowledgment that any linked bingo game agreement will identify any goods or services, including all costs, that the organization is required to buy or lease;
H. acknowledgment that the linked bingo game provider will provide all necessary game monitoring equipment and monitoring systems to the board at no cost;
I. date and signature, in ink, of the chief executive officer; and
J. additional information that may be required by the board or direetor to properly identify the linked bingo game provider and ensure compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23 .

Subp. 5. Attachments to linked bingo game provider license application. The linked bingo game provider must attach the following items to the application.
[For text of item A, see M.R.]
B. The linked bingo game provider personnel form must include:
[For text of subitems (1) to (9), see M.R.]
(10) additional information that may be required by the board or direetor to properly identify the person and ensure compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23 .
C. An organization chart illustrating the management structure of the linked bingo game provider and the personnel involved in the conduct and administration of linked bingo games.
D. A detailed description of the management plan for operation of the linked bingo game system and linked bingo game, including:
[For text of subitems (1) to (4), see M.R.]
(5) all financial forms proposed for use; and
(6) a statement describing the linked bingo game provider's financial capability to provide the equipment and infrastructure necessary to operate the linked bingo game and manage the game's prize pool:; and
(7) a proposed fee schedule for the cost of providing services and equipment to licensed organizations.
E. Evidence of the bond required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.1635, subdivision 3.
F. A certificate from a board-approved independent testing laboratory certifying that the linked bingo game system meets the following requirements:contained in part 7863.0260 , subpart 1a.
(1) be eapable of recording and printing detailed sales and aceounting reports, ineluding the priee per faee and the number of linked bingo paper sheets sold at each permitted premises;
(2) have an autematie or mantal baekty system to save all sales, finaneial, and game data;
(3) be eapable of reeording and printing all finaneial transaction reports, in addition to maintaining, and printing on demand by the board, a log of signifieant events or exceptions relating to aceounting and sales;
(4) have seetre aecess, limited to authorized persons only;
(5) -allow for sales data eorreetions, if neeessary, by authorized personnel through a password-eontrolled audit ment, and maintain and print on demand by the board, a log of all aeeounting ehanges ineluding the name of the person who made the ehanges, date and time of the ehange, and the items adjusted;
(6) have the eapability of supporting remote sales units that must immediately commtnieate all sales direetly to the main linked bingo game system eomputer;
(7) have either a bingo ball blower system or an eleetronie random number generator to seleet bingo numbers, have the means to enter the seleeted numbers into the linked bingo game system for validation purposes, and have the means to eorreet any input errors up to the time a valid linked bingo game winner is determined;
(8) contain a means by which all bingo sheet perm numbers or eleetronie serial and faee numbers are contained within the database for winning faee identifieation. The linked bingo game system must be able to verify winning serial and face numbers, determine if there is more than one bingo, verify that each ealled bingo is valid, and print a reeord of all seleeted ntmbers and eaeh winning bingo faee;
(9) possess a database of all bingo perms used in conjunction with the linked bingo game. The linked bingo game system must not allow changes or medifications to the bingo faces. Aceess to the database must be controlled by password authorization or another secure method;
(10) maintain an internal eloek with eurrent synehronized time for alt eomponents in 24 -hour format and date. The eloek must be able to provide:
(a) time stamping of signifieant events, ineluding all sales and draw events; and
(b) referenee eloek for reporting; and
(11) be eapable of producing general aceounting reports, including the information preseribed by the board.

All eosts associated with testing must be paid by the linked bingo game provider.

## G. Additional information that may be required by the board to ensure

 compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23 .
## [For text of subp 6, see M.R.]

Subp. 7. Issuing or denying a new or renewal linked bingo game provider license. This subpart applies to a new or renewal linked bingo game provider license issued or denied by the board.
[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]
C. The board must deny the application if a linked bingo game provider:
(1) is ineligible under subparts 2 and 3 ; and
(2) has failed to submit all information required by subparts 4 and 5 .

When the board determines that an application must be denied, the board must promptly give a written notice to the linked bingo game provider. The notice must contain the grounds for the action and reasonable notice of the rights of the linked bingo game provider to request an appeal under part 7865.0260 , subpart 2 or 4 , whichever is applicable.
D. Fees submitted with a new or renewal license application are considered earned and are not refundable.
[For text of subp 8, see M.R.]

### 7863.0260 LINKED BINGO GAME PROVIDER OPERATIONS, ACCOUNTS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS.

## Subpart 1. Purchase or lease of gambling equipment and linked bingo services.

 A linked bingo game provider may not purchase or obtain gambling equipment or linked bingo services from any other linked bingo game provider.Within ten days of being notified by the board that a manufaeturer's lieense was terminated or expired manufacturer has terminated its license, the license has expired, or the license was revoked by the board, a licensed linked bingo game provider must submit
to the board a certified physical inventory. The certified inventory must include the name, form number, and quantity of all gambling equipment currently in inventory or owned or leased by the linked bingo game provider that was manufactured by the manufacturer.

Subp. 1a. Linked bingo game system requirements. The linked bingo game system must meet the following requirements:
A. be capable of recording and printing detailed sales and accounting reports, including the price per face and the number of linked bingo paper sheets or facsimiles of $\underline{\text { linked bingo sheets sold at each permitted premises; }}$
B. have an automatic or manual backup system to save all sales, financial, and game data;
C. be capable of recording and printing all financial transaction reports, in addition to maintaining, and printing on demand by the board, $\mathrm{a} \log$ of significant events or exceptions relating to accounting and sales;
D. have secure access, limited to authorized persons only;
E. allow for sales data corrections, if necessary, by authorized personnel through a password-controlled audit menu, and maintain and print on demand by the board, a log of all accounting changes including the name of the person who made the changes, date and time of the change, and the items adjusted;
F. have the capability of supporting remote sales units that must immediately communicate all sales directly to the main linked bingo game system computer;
G. have either a bingo ball blower system or an electronic random number generator to select bingo numbers, have the means to enter the selected numbers into the linked bingo game system for validation purposes, and have the means to correct any input errors up to the time a valid linked bingo game winner is determined;
H. contain a means by which all bingo sheet perm numbers or electronic serial and face numbers are contained within the database for winning face identification. The linked bingo game system must be able to verify winning serial and face numbers, determine if there is more than one bingo, verify that each called bingo is valid, and print a record of all selected numbers and each winning bingo face;
I. possess a database of all bingo perms used in conjunction with the linked bingo game. The linked bingo game system must not allow changes or modifications to the bingo faces. Access to the database must be controlled by password authorization or another secure method;
J. maintain an internal clock with current synchronized time for all components in 24-hour format and date. The clock must be able to provide:
(1) time stamping of significant events, including all sales and draw events; and
(2) reference clock for reporting;
K. be capable of producing general accounting reports, including the information prescribed by the board; and
L. be tested by a board-approved independent testing laboratory certifying that the system meets the requirements in this subpart, with all costs associated with testing paid by the linked bingo game provider.

Before being implemented, any subsequent changes in the game system must be submitted to the director for review and approval. The linked bingo game provider must modify the system as required by the director to ensure compliance with these requirements.

Subp. 2. Sales of linked bingo paper; sale and lease of linked bingo game system equipment and services; condret of linked bingo game. This subpart applies to the sale
of linked bingo paper; and the sale or lease of linked bingo game system equipment and services, and the condutet of a linked bingo game.
A. A linked bingo game provider may not provide any linked bingo paper or linked bingo game system equipment or services to a licensed organization before the effective date of the linked bingo game provider's license.
B. The terms and conditions of an agreement to provide linked bingo game system equipment or services to a licensed organization must be in a form approved by the board. The agreement must include details on the operation of the linked bingo game and distribution of costs and proceeds. A copy of the agreement must be submitted to the board or director before the first linked bingo game is conducted by the organization. Before being implemented, any subsequent changes to an agreement must be submitted to the director for review and approval.
C. If an organization's license is revoked, not renewed lapsed, or terminated, or if the premises permit is revoked, the linked bingo game agreement is canceled without further obligations on the part of the organization, except that all linked bingo equipment must be returned by the organization to the linked bingo game provider.

## [For text of items D and E, see M.R.]

F. A linked bingo game provider may establish a minimem fee by premises for Hieensed organizations to conduet linked bingo games. The following apply to the lease of electronic bingo devices.
(1) A linked bingo game provider may only lease electronic bingo devices to a licensed organization and is prohibited from selling electronic bingo devices to a licensed organization.
(2) A linked bingo game provider may lease electronic bingo devices to more than one licensed organization at the same permitted premises.
(3) The lease agreement must contain the organization's license number, name and address of the permitted premises where the electronic bingo devices will be used, and terms of the lease agreement, including a prohibition that the electronic bingo devices must not be transferred to another permitted premises unless approved in writing by the board.
(4) The lease price of an electronic bingo device:
(a) must be based on a predetermined monthly amount or based on the per unit lease amount for the previous calendar week; and
(b) must not be based on a percentage of gross receipts.
(5) The linked bingo game provider must submit a copy of the lease agreement to the board within ten days of signing or amending a lease agreement.
G. When eondueting a linked bingo game, a linked bingo game provider mus:
(1) eomply with applieable requirements in part 7861.0270 , subpart 10 ;
(2) eomply with the management plan required by part 7863.0250 , subpart 5 , item D, and approved by the board; and
(3) ensure that the linked bingo system operates as required by part 7863.0250, subpart 5, item F.

Subp. 2a. Conduct of linked bingo game. When conducting a linked bingo game in conjunction with the requirements of part 7861.0270 , subpart 10 , a linked bingo game provider must:
A. comply with the management plan required by part 7863.0250 , subpart 5 , item D, and approved by the board, with any subsequent changes to be reviewed, modified if necessary, and approved by the director;
B. ensure that the linked bingo system operates as required by part 7863.0260, subpart 1a;
C. establish and maintain audio, video, and secured data transmission as necessary. At least five minutes before the first bingo number is selected, the linked bingo game provider must verify the link status between all participating organizations and the location where the bingo numbers are being selected. Before the first bingo number is selected, the linked bingo game provider must announce the jackpot amount;
D. establish and maintain an appropriate back-up system if primary transmission of audio, video, or data fails;
E. record and keep for a minimum of 60 days all activity related to the video or electronic transmission of a linked bingo game;
F. provide for all players a free player's guide that must contain information about the linked bingo game mechanics and prize structure of linked bingo games;
G. award linked bingo prizes within three business days of verification of the winning bingo. Linked bingo prizes are considered awarded when mailed payment is postmarked. If payment is transmitted in any other manner, linked bingo prizes are considered awarded upon receipt by the player. If there are multiple winners, the jackpot amount must be equally divided and awarded for each verified winning bingo face. Fractional dollars may be rounded to the nearest higher dollar; and
H. prepare and submit to the appropriate state and federal agencies all relevant tax information pertaining to winners of linked bingo game jackpots.
[For text of subps 3 and 4, see M.R.]
Subp. 5. Sales invoice. A linked bingo game provider who sells, leases, or provides linked bingo paper equipment must record the transaction on a sales invoice that contains the following information as required by the commissioner of revenue:
A. linked bingo game provider's name, address, telephone number, Minnesota tax identification number, federal employer identification number, and license number;
B. name, address, Minnesota tax identification number, federal employer identification number, and license number of the organization to whom the sale was made, and premises permit number of the site;
[For text of items C to G, see M.R.]
H. unit price or lease cost of each item and total amount being invoiced;

HI. any value for discount, rebate, or other incentive affecting the unit price which must be separately stated; and
$\ddagger \underline{\mathrm{J}}$. price for which the linked bingo paper must be sold by the organization.
Subp. 6. Monthly sales report to revenue required. A linked bingo game provider who sells, leases, or provides linked bingo paper gambling equipment must electronically report the transactions made each month to the commissioner of revenue as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297E.05. The report is due by the 20th of the next month.

Subp. 7. Delinquent organization notice to board required. This subpart pertains to the notice to the board of organizations that are that an organization is delinquent in payment of an invoice.
A. If a linked bingo game provider has not received payment from an organization within 3530 days of the day immediately following the invoice date or lease agreement, the linked bingo game provider must report the delinquency to the board in writing, by e-mail, or by faesimile a manner prescribed by the board. The linked bingo game provider must ensure that the board will receive the notice by the 36th 31 st day, or the next business day, after the invoice date for the sale of the linked bingo paper or lease of the gambling equipment. The notice must include:
(1) the organization's name and license number; and
(2) an invoice or lease agreement date, invoice number, and total dollar amount of the invoice or lease agreement.
[For text of items B and C, see M.R.]
D. Upon receipt of the initial notice under item A, the board must:
(1) notify and direct the organization to eliminate the delinquency; and
(2) notify all linked bingo game providers and distributors that until further notice they may only sell or lease gambling equipment to the delinquent organization on a cash basis. "Cash" means a debit card payment, electronic transaction, or check drawn on the organization's gambling account.
[For text of items E to G, see M.R.]
[For text of subps 8 and 9, see M.R.]

### 7864.0210 MANUFACTURER LICENSES.

Subpart 1. Manufacturer license required. A manufacturer of gambling equipment may not sell or furnish gambling equipment for use in Minnesota to any licensed distributor or linked bingo game provider unless the manufacturer has obtained a manufacturer's license or license renewal issued by the board. To be lieensed, a manufaeturer must submit an applieation to the board in a format preseribed by the board.

## [For text of subps 2 and 3, see M.R.]

Subp. 4. Contents of manufacturer license application. The manufacturer license application must contain the following information:
A. manufacturer's legal name, any other names used, the legal nature of the business (sole proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation), Minnesota tax identification number, and federal employer identification number;
B. business address, telephone number, and mailing address, if different than the business address;
C. address and telephone number of each storage facility in Minnesota;
[For text of items D to K, see M.R.]
L. additional information that may be required by the board or direetor to properly identify the manufacturer and ensure compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23 .

Subp. 5. Attachments to manufacturer license application. The manufacturer must attach the following items to the application.
A. A manufacturer's personnel form, in a format prescribed by the board, must be completed by each:
[For text of subitems (1) to (5), see M.R.]
(6) sales employee who is located in Minnesota, makes sales trips to Minnesota, or makes telephone ealls to contacts distributors or linked bingo game providers in Minnesota for sales of gambling equipment;
[For text of subitems (7) and (8), see M.R.]
B. The manufacturer personnel form must include:
[For text of subitems (1) to (9), see M.R.]
(10) additional information that may be required by the board or direetor to properly identify the person and ensure compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23 .
[For text of items C and D, see M.R.]
[For text of subp 6, see M.R.]

Subp. 7. Issuing or denying a new or renewal manufacturer license. This subpart applies to a manufacturer license issued or denied by the board.
[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]
C. The board must deny the application if a manufacturer:
(1) is ineligible under subparts 2 and 3; and
(2) failed to submit all information required by subparts 4 and 5.

When the board determines that an application must be denied, the board must promptly give a written notice to the manufacturer. The notice must contain the grounds for the action and reasonable notice of the rights of the manufacturer to request an appeal under part 7865.0260 , subpart 2 or 4 , whichever is applicable.
D. All fees submitted with a new or renewal license application are considered earned and are not refundable.
[For text of subp 8, see M.R.]

### 7864.0230 MANUFACTURER STANDARDS FOR LAWFUL GAMBLING EQUIPMENT.

## Subpart 1. Manufaeturing standards for pull-tab tiekets and deals Prior board

 approval required for pull-tab and tipboard games and promotional tickets; conformance with standards for previously approved games. Pull-tab tiekets and deals The following pertain to prior board approval required for pull-tab and tipboard games and promotional tickets manufactured for sale in Minnesota must comply with the following standards, and conformance with standards for previously approved games.A. Pull-tab tiekets must be tamper-resistant so that a tieket that has been tampered with or partially opened before its sale to the public can be detected. Flares with seals and prize pool boards must be manufactured so that none of the information tuder the seals can be determined in advance of opening the seals in any manner or by
any deviee ineluding but not limited to any pattern in manufacture, assembly, packaging, markings, or by use of a light. Mantuatturers are in compliance if the proeesses are approved by the board, and all tiekets, flares with seals, and prize pool boards are produced using the approved processes. Once approved, a mantfacturer may not ehange its proeesses without prior approval of the board.

B A. To obtain prior board approval for its proeses required by item A, a manufacturer must submit to the director a deseription of the proeesses along with a deal of tickets, flare, and prize pool board, if any, that has been produced thing the proesse to comply with the manufacturing standards prescribed in this chapter.
B. (1) Within 14 days of receipt of the deseription and the deal, the director must notify the manufacturer in writing of the director's decision to recommend approval or denial of the proeesses game.
(2) (1) The written notice to recommend denial, or denial by the board, must state the basis for the recommendation or the denial.
(3) (2) Within 14 days of receipt of a notice recommending denial, the manufacturer may request a contested case hearing under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14.
(4) (3) The board may withdraw its approval if it determines that the tickets, flares with seals, and prize pool boards, if any, were not manufactured in such a manner to be tamper-resistant. If the board decides that its approval should be withdrawn, the board must issue an order initiating a contested case hearing under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14.
C. Manufacturers are in compliance if the game is approved by the board, and all tickets, flares, and any prize pool boards are produced in compliance with the manufacturing standards prescribed in this chapter. Once approved, a manufacturer may not change a game without prior approval of the board, in compliance with subpart 11.
D. All pull-tab and tipboards deals and promotional tickets submitted for approval and approved in Minnesota after July 1, 2011, must be in compliance with the standards by July 1, 2011.
E. All pull-tab and tipboard deals and promotional tickets approved for sale in Minnesota prior to July 1, 2011, and manufactured after July 1, 2011, must be in compliance by December 31, 2011.
C. The minimum information printed on a pull-tab tieket must inelude:
(1) manufacturer's name or its beard-registered logo;
(2) game name, whieh must be identieal to the game name on the flare for that deal;
(3) game serial number, whieh must be a minimum of five and a maximum of eight eharacters, printed on the game information side of the pull-tab, and must not be repeated on gambling equipment of the same form number for 3-1/2 years from the date of the manufaeturer's invoiee to the distributor. There must not be more than one serial number in a deat;
(4) unique form number for that game;
(5) cost per play, not to exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211, subdivision 2a;
(6) quantity of winners in each tier, and the respeetive winning numbers or symbels and prize amount; and
(7) pull-tabs with an unopened, overall area of less than 1.6 square inehes are exempt from subitems (4) to (6). Pull-tabs with an overall area of less than 2.5 square inehes but more than 1.6 square inehes are exempt from subitem (6).

Đ. The front of the pull-tab flare must inelude:
(1) mantufacturer's name or board-registered loge;
(2) game name and serial number, which must be identieal to the same information printed on the pull-tab tiekets in the deal;
(3) form number;
(4) tieket count;
(5) prize strueture, ineluding the quantity of symbols or numbers for winning pull-tabs by denomination, with their respective winning symbol or number eombinations. The prize amounts may not exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211 , subdivision $2 a$;
(6) cost per play, not to exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.211, subdivision 2a;
(7) langtage contained in Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.163, subdivision 5, paragraph (c);
(8) Minnesota geographic boundary symbol, required by Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.163 , subdivision 5, paragraph (d), which must be printed on the bottom front of the flare;
(9) bar code affixed or printed on the bottom front of the flare, as required by the commissioner of revente under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 297E.04, subdivision 2. The-serial number in the bar code must be printed in numbers and letters at least one-half ineh high and must be the same as the serial ntmber on the tiekets for that deat and on the flare;
(10) for each deal of pull-tabs sold to a lieensed distributor for use by an Indian tribe, the flare must contain the bar code but must not contain the Minnesota geographic boundary symbol;
(11) for progressive, multiple seal, and eumulative pull-tab flares eontaining a seal or seals, the information required by subitems (1) to (10) and:
(a) the flare must be eonstrueted so that eoneealed numbers, symbols, or win indieators eannot be viewed or determined from the outside of the seal in any manner or when using a light;
(b) the flare must be designed, construeted, glued, and assembled to prevent the determination of a winning seal without removing the tabs or uneovering the numbers or symbols. The glue must be of sufficient strength and type to prevent the separation or delamination of the flare; and
(e) the individually numbered seals whieh, when opened, must identify the seal prize on the baek of the seal tab; and
(12) -a seal card that meets all of the requirements of this item may serve as the flare for the game.
E. The front of a prize pool board for a cumulative pull-tab game must inelude, at a minimem:
(1) information required in item D, subitems (1), (3), (5), (6), (7), and (8);
(2) game name;
(3) -seal prizes;
(4) individually numbered seals whieh, when opened, identify the seat prize on the baek of the seal tab; and
(5) a prize pool board that meets all of the requirements of item D may be used as the flare for the game.
F. For a separate progressive jackpot flare, the minimum information printed on the front of the flare must include:
(1) manufaeturer's name or board-registered loge;
(2) cost per play, which may not exeeed $\$ 2$;
(3) form number which must be identieal to all games related to the speeifie progressive jackpot;
(4) jackpot seals, with consolation prizes, if any. The prize amounts may not exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, seetion 349.211, subdivision 2a;
(5) -section used by operators to reeord the eurrent progressive jaekpot amount; and
(6) amount to be contributed to the progressive jaekpot from each deal in the game.
G. The design and manufacture of pull-tab tiekets must comply with the following.
(1) Exeept for folded and banded tickets, symbel bloeks must be a minimum of $2.5 / 32$ ineh from the die-eut edge of the tieket.
(2) Tickets must be constructed so that concealed numbers, symbels, or win indicators cannot be viewed or determined from the outside of the tieket in any manner or when using a light.
(3) Each tieket must be designed, constructed, glued, and assembled to prevent the determination of a winning ticket without removing the tabs or uncovering the numbers or symbols. The glue must be of sufficient strength and type to prevent the separation or delamination of the tieket.
(4) It must not be possible to detect or piek out winning or losing tiekets due to any manufacturing or color variations in the tiekets.
(5) All winning tiekets must have a primary and seeondary form of identifying a winner. A seeondary form of identifying a winner is not required for folded and banded tiekets. Winning tiekets must comply with the following:
(a) tiekets with both a primary and seeondary win indieator must be designed so the win indieators are a minimum of $3.5 / 32$ ineh from the die-eut edge of the tieket;
(b) if a win bar is used and extends into the column farthest from the hinged side of the tieket, it must be 5/32 ineh from the die-eut edge; and
(e) if randomly generated alphanmmerie win indieators are used, they must be printed in the spaee between the hinge and the coltumn elosest to the hinge, or loeated in any position exeept the column farthest from the hinged side. Alphantmerie win indieators must be designed so that the eode numbers, or any eolor used to highlight the code numbers, are a minimum of $3.5 / 32$ ineh from the die-eut edge.
(6) Dimensions must be the same for all tiekets in the deal.
(7) Pull-tab tiekets offered for sale to the public in Minnesota must not eontain eoupons or diseounts.
(8) The winning tiekets for a multiple seal or eumulative game must speeify the seal to be opened by the seller.
(9) Tiekets for an event game must be designed in steh a way to avoid duplieate winning hold tiekets.
H. The paekaging of pull-tab tiekets for eaeh deal must comply with the following.
(1) Winning tiekets must be distributed and mixed ameng all other tiekets in a deal to eliminate any pattern between deals or portions of deals from which the loeation or approximate loeation of any winning tiekets may be determined. The pull-tab
deal must be assembled so that plaeement of winning or losing tiekets does not allow for the possibility of prize manipulation or seleetion of winning tiekets. Subsets of a deal are not allowed. A eumulative game may not contain more than 10,000 tiekets in totat for all deals in the game.
(2) An extra self-athesive bar code must be ineluded inside each deal.
(3) Eaeh deal's eontainer must be sealed with a manufaeturer's seal ineluding a warning to the purehaser that the game may have been tampered with if the eontainer was reeeived by the purehaser with the manufaeturer's seal broken. The mantfaeturer's seal must be under the eontainer's shrink-wrap. If a heat-sealed proeess is used to paekage the tiekets, the manufaeturer's seal must be printed on the plastic wrap ineluding a warning to the purehaser that the game may have been tampered with if the eontainer was reeeived by the purehaser with the heat seal broken.
(4) The serial number must be clearly and legibly placed on the outside of the deal's container.
(5) Each deal, ineluding the flare and any other required information, must be sealed in shrink-wrap.
(6) The manufaeturer must attaeh to the outside of the eontainer a bar eode that contains information required by the commissioner of revente aceording to Minnesota Statutes, seetion 297E.04, subdivision 2.
(7) Eaeh deal must eontain the same number of tiekets and winning eombinations in the same denomination as listed on the flare.
(8) Payout information, ineluding any multiple winners, must be paekaged with the deal. Each deal of pull-tabs must have an ideal sales and prize payout strueture designed to result in a profit for the game.
(9) For event games, the manufaeturer must inelude the method of seleeting the winning tieket.

Subp. 1a. Manufacturing standards for pull-tab and tipboard ticket information. Pull-tab and tipboard tickets manufactured for sale in Minnesota must, at a minimum, include the following information printed on the front of a ticket and be the same for all tickets in a deal:
A. manufacturer's name or its board-registered logo;
B. game name, which must be identical to the game name on the flare for that deal;
C. game serial number, which must be a minimum of five and a maximum of eight characters, printed on the game information side of the pull-tab, and must not be repeated on gambling equipment of the same form number for $3-1 / 2$ years from the date of the manufacturer's invoice to the distributor. There must not be more than one serial number in a deal;
D. unique form number for that game;
E. cost per play, not to exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211;
F. quantity of winners in each tier, and the respective winning numbers or symbols and prize amount;
G. tickets with an unopened, overall area of less than 1.6 square inches are exempt from items D, E, and F; and
H. tickets with an overall area of less than 2.5 square inches but more than 1.6 square inches are exempt from item F.

## Subp. 1b. Manufacturing standards for design and manufacture of pull-tab

and tipboard tickets. The design and manufacture of pull-tab and tipboard tickets must comply with the following.
A. Except for folded and banded tickets, symbol blocks must be a minimum of 2.5/32 inch from the die-cut edge of the ticket.
B. To be tamper-resistant, tickets must be designed, constructed, glued, and assembled to prevent the determination of a winning or losing ticket before its sale to the public:
(1) from the outside of the ticket in any manner;
(2) without removing the tabs or opening the tickets to reveal the numbers or symbols;
(3) when using a light; or
(4) due to any manufacturing or color variations in the tickets. The glue must be of sufficient strength and type to prevent the separation or delamination of the ticket.
C. All winning tickets must have a primary and secondary form of identifying a winner. A secondary form of identifying a winner is not required for folded and banded tickets.
D. Winning tickets must comply with the following:
(1) tickets with both a primary and secondary win indicator must be designed so the win indicators are a minimum of $3.5 / 32$ inch from the die-cut edge of the ticket;
(2) if a win bar is used and extends into the column farthest from the hinged side of the ticket, it must be $5 / 32$ inch from the die-cut edge; and
(3) if randomly generated alphanumeric win indicators are used, they must be printed in the space between the hinge and the column closest to the hinge, or located in any position except the column farthest from the hinged side. Alphanumeric win indicators must be designed so that the code numbers, or any color used to highlight the code numbers, are a minimum of $3.5 / 32$ inch from the die-cut edge.
E. Dimensions must be the same for all tickets in the deal.
F. Tickets must not contain coupons or discounts.
G. The winning tickets for a multiple seal or cumulative game must specify the seal to be opened or uncovered by the seller.
H. Pull-tab tickets for an event game must be designed in such a way to avoid duplicate winning hold tickets. This item pertains to event games allowed by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.1721, subdivision 2.
I. Each deal must have an ideal sales and prize payout structure designed to result in a profit for the game, not to exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.2113.

Subp. 1c. Manufacturing standards for packaging of pull-tab and tipboard
tickets. The packaging of pull-tab and tipboard tickets for each deal must comply with the following.
A. Winning tickets must be distributed and mixed among all other tickets in a deal to eliminate any pattern between deals or portions of deals from which the location or approximate location of any winning tickets may be determined. The deal must be assembled so that placement of winning or losing tickets does not allow for the possibility of prize manipulation or selection of winning tickets.
B. Subsets of a deal are not allowed.

## C. A cumulative game may not contain more than 10,000 tickets in total for all

 deals in the game.D. Each deal's container must be sealed with a manufacturer's seal including a warning to the purchaser that the game may have been tampered with if the container was received by the purchaser with the manufacturer's seal broken.
(1) The seal must be of sufficient strength to prevent the seal from breaking when shipped to a purchaser.
(2) The seal must be:
(a) under the container's shrink-wrap; or
(b) if tickets are packaged using a heat-sealed process with plastic with a minimum thickness of 2 mil, the seal must be printed or affixed on the plastic.
E. The serial number must be clearly and legibly placed on the outside of the deal's container.
F. Except for deals packaged using a heat-sealed process with plastic with a minimum thickness of 2 mil, each pull-tab deal, including the flare and any other required information, must be sealed in shrink-wrap. Each case of individual tipboard games in which the tipboard tickets are affixed to the flare must be sealed in shrink-wrap.
G. The manufacturer must:
(1) attach to the outside of the container a bar code that contains information required by the commissioner of revenue according to Minnesota Statutes, section 297E.04, subdivision 2; and
(2) include an extra self-adhesive bar code inside each deal.
H. Each deal must contain the same number of tickets and winning combinations in the same denomination as listed on the flare.

Subp. 1d. Manufacturing standards for pull-tab and tipboard flares. The front of the pull-tab and tipboard flare must include:
A. manufacturer's name or board-registered logo;
B. game name and serial number, which must be identical to the same information printed on the tickets in the deal;
C. unique form number for that game;
D. ticket count;
E. prize structure, including the quantity of symbols or numbers for winning tickets by denomination, with their respective winning symbol or number combinations. The prize amounts may not exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211;
F. cost per play, not to exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211;
G. language contained in Minnesota Statutes, section 349.163, subdivision 5, paragraph (e);
H. Minnesota geographic boundary symbol printed on the bottom front of the flare, as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.163, subdivision 5, paragraph (d);
I. bar code affixed or printed on the bottom front of the flare, as required by the commissioner of revenue under Minnesota Statutes, section 297E.04, subdivision 2. The serial number in the bar code must be printed in numbers and letters at least one-half inch high and must be the same as the serial number on the tickets for that deal and on the flare;
J. for each deal sold to a licensed distributor for use by an Indian tribe, the flare must contain the bar code but must not contain the Minnesota geographic boundary symbol;
K. for flares containing a seal or seals, including progressive, multiple seal, and cumulative flares, the information required by items A to J , and:
(1) the flare must be manufactured so that none of the information under the seals can be determined in advance of opening or uncovering the seals in any manner or by any device including but not limited to any pattern in manufacture, assembly, packaging, markings, or by use of a light. The glue must be of sufficient strength and type to prevent the separation or delamination of the flare;
(2) individually numbered seals that:
(a) when opened, identify the seal prize on the back of the seal tab; or
(b) when uncovered, identify the seal prize under the seal; and
(3) for progressive games:
(a) a seal that determines the seal prize winner who chooses one or more seals for a chance to win the progressive jackpot prize;
(b) a section where names are recorded for all ticket holders entitled to a chance on the jackpot seal prizes;
(c) a section used by operators to record the current progressive jackpot amount;
(d) an amount to be contributed to the progressive jackpot flare from each deal in the game; and
(e) the maximum progressive jackpot amount for the game, not to exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211;
L. for pull-tab event games allowed by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.1721, subdivision 2, the alternative methods of selecting a winning ticket or tickets;
M. a seal card that meets all of the requirements of this subpart may serve as the flare for the game; and
N. a placard or flare for a tipboard game must also meet the requirements in Minnesota Statutes, section 349.1711.

Subp. 1e. Manufacturing standards for prize pool board for cumulative pull-tab or tipboard game. The front of a prize pool board for a cumulative pull-tab or tipboard game must include, at a minimum:
A. manufacturer's name or board-registered logo;
B. game name;
C. form number, which must be identical to all deals related to the cumulative game;
D. prize structure, including the quantity of symbols or numbers for winning tickets by denomination, with their respective winning symbol or number combinations. The prize amounts may not exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211;
E. cost per play, not to exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211;
F. language contained in Minnesota Statutes, section 349.163, subdivision 5, paragraph (e);
G. Minnesota geographic boundary symbol printed on the bottom front of the flare, as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 349.163, subdivision 5, paragraph (d);
H. individually numbered seals that:
(1) when opened, identify the seal prize on the back of the seal tab; or
(2) when uncovered, identify the seal prize under the seal; and
I. be manufactured so that none of the information under the seals can be determined in advance of opening or uncovering the seals in any manner or by any device including but not limited to any pattern in manufacture, assembly, packaging, markings, or by use of a light.

A prize pool board that meets all of the requirements of this subpart may be used as the flare for the game.

Subp. 1f. Manufacturing standards for separate progressive pull-tab or tipboard jackpot flare. For a separate progressive jackpot flare, the minimum information printed on the front of the flare must include:
A. manufacturer's name or board-registered logo;
B. game name and serial number, which must be identical to the same $\underline{\text { information printed on the tickets in the deal; }}$
C. cost per play, which may not exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211;
D. form number which must be identical to all games related to the specific progressive jackpot;
E. ticket count;
F. seals for the progressive jackpot round and consolation prize amounts, if any. The prize amounts may not exceed the limit under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.211;
G. section used by operators to record the current progressive jackpot amount; and
H. amount to be contributed to the progressive jackpot from each deal in the game.

The flare must be manufactured so that none of the information under the seals can be determined in advance of opening or uncovering the seals in any manner or by any
device including but not limited to any pattern in manufacture, assembly, packaging, markings, or by use of a light.

Subp. 1g. Manufacturing standards for promotional tickets. Promotional tickets that mimic pull-tab and tipboard tickets, as defined by part 7861.0210 , subpart 43 , and Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivisions 18 and 31, must contain:
A. manufacturer's name or board-registered logo;
B. name of the promotional tickets;
C. unique form number;
D. unique serial number;
E. the following statements:
(1) no purchase necessary; and
(2) for promotional use only.

A manufacturer may not duplicate the design of an approved pull-tab or tipboard game on any promotional ticket.

Subp. 2. Manufacturing standards for pull-tab dispensing devices. Pull-tab dispensing devices used to dispense pull-tab tickets and manufactured to be sold or leased in Minnesota must have the manufacturer's name or board-registered logo, serial number, model number, and date of manufacture permanently attached to it, and conform to the following standards.
A. The electrical, electronic, and programming features of the pull-tab dispensing device must:
(1) have an electrical power source, be protected by a surge protector, and safely withstand static electricity;
(2) have an illuminated display of the monetary value of currency validated and must not be eapable of displaying advertising messages or graphies;
(3) have a time and date generator to record, display on an illuminated display, and maintain, at a minimum, the last 25 instances in which the ticket door and cash compartment were opened; and
(4) have a tamper-resistant component that contains a programming code identical to the equipment specification approved for use in Minnesota by an independent testing laboratory; and.
(5) not produce audio sounds other than a seeurity alarm and must not have an eleetronic display sereen, other than illuminated displays required by this subpart.
B. The column and dispensing features of a pull-tab dispensing device must comply with the following.
(1) The pull-tab dispensing device must have at least two dispensing columns, located in a separately locking compartment, and the columns must accommodate tickets of varying lengths, widths, and thicknesses.
(2) Tiekets in each deal must be randomly dispensed from a minimum of two columns, and tiekets must be aecurately dispensed based on the amount of eurreney validated. If one of the columns is emptied before all of the tiekets for that deal are sold, the deal must be able to be played until all eredits have been used. Based on the amount of currency validated, all tickets must be accurately dispensed.
[For text of subitems (3) to (8), see M.R.]
(9) The pull-tab dispensing deviee must be manufactured so that it eannot be tampered with in a manner that would affeet random selection of tiekets disbursed $\underline{\text { When tickets in a deal are dispensed from two or more columns and tickets remain in }}$ only one column, the tickets may continue to be dispensed without further splitting into multiple columns.

> [For text of item C, see M.R.]
D. The electronic currency validator must:
(1) accept and validate only United States currency in denominations of $\$ 20$ or less, and be capable of preventing acceptance of known manipulations of the currency and returning invalid currency to a player;
[For text of subitems (2) to (5), see M.R.]
[For text of items E and F, see M.R.]
Subp. 3. [See repealer.]
Subp. 4. Manufacturing standards for bingo hard cards, bingo paper sheets, bingo paper sheet packets, and sealed bingo paper sheets. Bingo hard cards, bingo paper sheets, bingo paper sheet packets, and sealed bingo paper sheets manufactured to be sold in Minnesota must include the manufacturer's name or board-registered logo and conform to the following standards.
A. Exeept for bingo sheets deseribed in item D, Each bingo face, including bingo paper sheets not containing preprinted numbers, may contain color variations or predetermined patterns, and must have:
(1) 25 squares of uniform size arranged in five vertical and five horizontal rows-:
(2) the letters "B, I, N, G, O" must be preprinted above the five vertical columns, with one letter appearing above each column-; and
(3) the center space be marked "free."
B. Numbers printed that are preprinted on the bingo hard card or bingo paper sheet face must not be repeated and must correspond with the following:
(1) numbers 1 to 15 in the " B " column;
(2) numbers 16 to 30 in the "I" column;
(3) numbers 31 to 45 in the " N " column;
(4) numbers 46 to 60 in the " G " column; and
(5) numbers 61 to 75 in the " O " column.
B. A binge face must not have repeating numbers.
C. The serial number and face number must be printed on each bingo sheet face.
B. All bingo paper sheets not containing preprinted numbers must contain five horizontal rows of spaces with each row eontaining five spaces. The central row must have the word "free" marked in the center space. All spaees must be of uniform size and color.

ED. Each sealed bingo paper sheet must be constructed so that the bingo face or faces is sealed to prevent revealing any part of the bingo face before the seal is opened by a bingo player, and so that all of the bingo numbers on each face cannot be determined from the outside of the sheet by using a light or by the naked eye.

FE. A "bingo permutation" or "perm" means a proprietary set of an arrangement of numbers on a bingo sheet face.
[For text of subp 5, see M.R.]

Subp. 6. Manufacturing standards for electronic bingo devices. In addition to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 12a, pertable, handheld electronic bingo devices manufactured for sale or lease in Minnesota must include the manufacturer's name or board-registered logo and conform to the following standards:
A. the number of bingo faces that may be played using a single electronic bingo device is limited to 36 per bingo game;
B. must be designed to be used solely with facsimiles of bingo paper sheets print sale, or with corresponding bingo paper sheets,and;
C. may be designed to be used with facsimiles of bingo paper sheets not containing predesignated numbers, for which a player will select bingo numbers for each required pattern, and the numbers are secured and printed on the receipt at the point of sale;
D. may be designed to be used with facsimiles of bingo paper sheets for a breakopen bingo game, for which duplicate facsimiles are not allowed in a single breakopen bingo game;
E. must ensure that any other bingo faces other than those purchased by a player are not available for play on the device. The deviee;
F. must not have any other games, information, or entertainment programs, or advertising stored in or on the device, and;
G. must not mimic or appear to be a video game of chance as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 609.75 , subdivision 8 ;
$\epsilon \underline{H}$. exeept when used by players who are vistally impaired, the deviee must may have a silent system an audio component, in addition to a visual component, that notifies a player when a winning face has been completed, with a feature to allow an organization to activate the component;

Đ I. must have adequate security to ensure that the device is not capable of being accessed in any manner by unauthorized personnel to change or control the program and has not been marked, defaced, tampered with, or which is otherwise intended to deceive the public or affect a person's chances of winning; and

E J. the eleetronie bingo deviee must be part of a eentral system must have, at a site used by an organization for the conduct of bingo and must have, a central system that has at a minimum:
(1) dial-up capability to permit the board to remotely monitor the operation, compliance, and the internal accounting systems at any time. The internal accounting system device must maintain accounting information for at least six months;
(2) a point of sale station eapable of printing that prints a receipt for each sale, void, or reload that includes, at a minimum:
(a) date and time of transaction;
(b) total dollar amount of the transaction and quantity of facsimiles of bingo paper sheets or bingo paper purchased;
(c) sequential transaction number;
(d) date of bingo oceasion for which the bingo paper was sold,
(e) (d) faesimile of the bingo paper, whieh may be the range of serial the face numbers of the bingo paper facsimiles sold to the player; and
(f)(e) serial number of the deviee if facsimiles not containing predesignated numbers are sold, the bingo numbers selected by a player; and
(3) ability to print the winning bingo faee; and
(4) (3) ability to provide accounting and revenue reports as required by the board and the commissioner of revenue; and.
F. must allow for mantal eleetronie "eateh-up" daubing by a player, but must not have an autematic eleetronic daub feature.
[For text of subps 7 to 10 , see M.R.]

Subp. 10a. Manufacturing standards for programmable electronic devices.
Programmable electronic devices, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivision 18, must include the manufacturer's name or board-registered logo and conform to the following standards.
A. Each device must have no effect on the outcome of a lawful gambling game.
B. Each device is solely used to provide a visual or auditory enhancement of a lawful gambling game.
C. Each device must not be able to be manipulated by a person to alter the outcome of a lawful gambling game.

Subp. 11. Prior board approval of all gambling equipment required; independent laboratory testing required for certain permanent gambling equipment. This subpart applies to board approval of gambling equipment.
A. Before the sale, lease, or distribution of any gambling equipment in Minnesota, the manufacturer must submit to the board a sample of the equipment.
(1) The submission must be in an electronic format or other format approved by the board.
(2) Samples must be received by the board on or before the 15 th day of the month to ensure consideration at the board's meeting the following month. The manufacturer must include information on any equipment that will be sold or leased on an exclusive basis according to part 7864.0240, subpart 1a.
[For text of subitems (3) and (4), see M.R.]
(5) For changes to flares, prize pool boards, or tickets, or payout slips for approved games and for changes to approved permanent gambling equipment, the manufacturer must submit the game changes to the board director for review and, if
required by the board director, the game or equipment must be submitted for review and approval by the board.
B. Pull-tab deals submitted for approval of a new family of games proposed for production or already in production but not yet approved for sale in Minnesota or new members to a previously approved family of games must include:
(1) front of the flare, prize pool board; if any, ticket for each game, and any cumulative or progressive jackpot flare;
(2) inside of the ticket showing the symbols in the boxes and the win indicators;
(3) winning and losing symbols; and
(4) payout structure-; and
(5) for new members of a previously approved family of games, the date when that family of games was previously approved by the board.

If a game is approved by production copies, the manufacturer must submit to the board, simultaneously with the first shipment of the game into Minnesota, one complete deal of one family member to verify conformance with the previously approved production copies, and attach a high tier winning ticket and a losing ticket to a flare for all other game family members.

If the seal of a deal submitted to the board is broken or resealed to cover a broken seal, the deal will not be approved by the board.
C. Tipboards submitted for approval must consist of the following:
(1) one tipboard for each family;
(2) for a new tipboard game proposed for production or already in production but not yet approved or new members to a previously approved family of
games, production copies of the tipboard, the tickets, and the numbered sign-up sheet for the seal prize; and
(3) if the tipboard is approved by production copies, the manufacturer must submit to the board, simultaneously with the first shipment of the game into Minnesota, one tipboard game for each family to verify conformance with the previously approved production copies; and.
(4) -any ehanges to approved tipboards must be submitted to the board for review, and if required by the board, submitted for approval aceording to subitems (1) and (2).
D. Bingo hard cards, bingo paper sheets, bingo paper sheet packets, and sealed bingo paper sheets submitted for approval must consist of the following:
(1) a copy of the catalog or brochure illustrating that the equipment meets the standards in subpart 4 ; and
(2) five sheets of each color and format of sealed bingo paper sheets; and.
(3) any ehanges to approved bingo hard eards, bingo paper sheets, bingo paper sheet paekets, or sealed bingo paper sheets must be submitted to the board for review and, if required by the board, stbmitted for approval aecording to subitems (1) and (2).
E. Paddletickets submitted for approval must consist of the following:
(1) two paddleticket cards and accompanying tickets for each series or form of paddletickets; and
(2) production copies for the master flare; and.
(3) any ehanges to approved paddletieket eards or paddletiekets mut be submitted to the board for review and, if required by the board, submitted for approval aecording to subitems (1) and (2).
F. Permanent gambling equipment, including bingo number selection devices, electronic bingo devices, paddlewheels, paddlewheel tables, and pull-tab dispensing devices, and programmable electronic devices that are submitted for approval must consist of the following:
(1) a copy of the manufacturer's catalog or brochure illustrating that the item meets board-prescribed manufacturing standards for the equipment;
(2) a description of the item and its features;
(3) any ehanges to approved equipment must be submitted to the board for review and, if required by the board, submitted for approval aecording to subitems (1) and (2);
(4) (3) the board may require the manufacturer to make the equipment available to the board for inspection; and
(5) (4) in addition to the requirements of subitems (1) to (4) (3), manufacturers submitting a bingo number selection device, electronic bingo device, or pull-tab dispensing device for approval must also include a certificate from an independent testing laboratory approved by the board to perform testing services, stating that the equipment has been tested, analyzed, and meets the standards required in this chapter. The board may require that a programmable electronic device must be tested and certified by an independent testing laboratory approved by the board.

### 7864.0240 MANUFACTURER OPERATIONS, ACCOUNTS, REPORTS, AND

 RECORDS.Subpart 1. Sales and lease restrictions and requirements; exelusive lawful gambling equipment and agreements. This subpart does not pertain to gambling equipment designated for sale to an Indian tribe. In addition to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 349.163, a manufacturer must comply with the following.
[For text of items A to D, see M.R.]
E. "Exelusive lawful gambling equipment" means a pull-tab or tipboard game or eleetronie bingo deviee designed or manufaetured by a lieensed manufaeturer and sold to only one lieensed distributor, and for whieh a valid written exelusivity agreement exists. For electronic bingo devices, a manufacturer must provide:
(1) a monthly sales invoice based on a predetermined lease amount; or
(2) a weekly sales invoice based on the per unit lease amount for the previous calendar week.

The lease amount must not be based on a percentage of gross receipts.
Subp. 1a. Lawful gambling equipment sold or leased on an exclusive basis; restrictions and agreements. This subpart pertains to gambling equipment designed or $\underline{\text { manufactured by a licensed manufacturer for sale or lease on an exclusive basis to a }}$ distributor or linked bingo game provider.
A. Gambling equipment with a proprietary name of an organization that owns its permitted premises may be sold or leased on an exclusive basis.
B. Gambling equipment with a proprietary name for a leased site may not be sold or leased on an exclusive basis.
C. To sell a specific pull-tab or tipboard game on an exclusive basis to only one licensed distributor, the manufacturer must document the terms in a valid, written exclusivity agreement. The written agreement must contain, at a minimum, the following:
(1) effective date and termination date of the agreement;
(2) escape clause, if any;
(3) the game name and form number;
(4) a statement that the game will not be sold by the manufacturer to any other distributor unless the agreement has expired or is otherwise terminated;
(5) a statement that if the agreement is terminated and the game is sold by the manufacturer to other distributors, the distributor is not entitled to any royalty or sales residuals of that game;
(6) a statement that if a distributor's license is terminated for any reason, the agreement becomes null and void, and any pull-tab or tipboard games in the distributor's inventory that were purchased or leased on an exclusive basis must be returned to the manufacturer or destroyed by the distributor. If the games are returned to the manufacturer upon termination of the distributor's license, those games may be resold by the manufacturer to other distributors; and
(7) signatures of both parties to the agreement.

This item does not apply to written agreements in effect prior to the effective date of this rule.
D. To sell or lease a specific type and model of permanent gambling equipment on an exclusive basis to only one licensed distributor or linked bingo game provider, the manufacturer must document the terms in a valid, written exclusivity agreement. The written agreement must contain, at a minimum, the following:
(1) effective date and termination date of the agreement;
(2) escape clause, if any;
(3) the type of permanent gambling equipment and model number;
(4) a statement that the permanent gambling equipment will not be sold or leased to any other distributor or linked bingo game provider unless the agreement has expired or is otherwise terminated;
(5) a statement that if the agreement is terminated and the permanent gambling equipment is sold or leased to other distributors or linked bingo game providers, the distributor or linked bingo game provider is not entitled to any royalty or sales or lease residuals; and
(6) signatures of both parties to the agreement.

This item does not apply to written agreements in effect prior to the effective date of this rule.

Subp. 2. Sales invoices and report required. A manufacturer who sells, leases, or provides gambling equipment must electronically report the sales or leases made each month to the commissioner of revenue by the 20th of the following month, as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297E.04. A manufacturer must record the transaction on a sales invoice containing the information required by the commissioner of revenue:
A. manufacturer's name, address, Minnesota tax identification number, federal employer identification number, and license number; and name, address, Minnesota tax identification number, federal employer identification number, and license number of the distributor or linked bingo game provider to whom the sale was made;
B. invoice number and date of shipment;
C. unit price or monthly lease price of each item, the total amount invoiced, and for permanent gambling equipment, a description of the equipment being sold or leased, including the make, model number, and serial number;
D. statement whether the gambling equipment is designated for sale to an Indian tribe;
E. for pull-tabs and tipboards, including promotional pull-tab and tipboard tickets as defined in part 7861.0210, subpart 43, and Minnesota Statutes, section 349.12, subdivisions 18 and 31, the number of deals and a description of each pull-tab deal or
tipboard, including game name, manufacturer identification, form number, part number, and serial number;

## [For text of items F to J, see M.R.]

Subp. 3. Pricing and rebate reports required. A pricing report must be filed annually in an electronic format prescribed by the beard director. Records of rebates must be available for board director review upon demand. For each type of gambling equipment offered for sale or lease by the manufacturer, the pricing report must include:
[For text of items A to F, see M.R.]
G. only changes or additions to the previously filed report must be reported to the beard director at least two days before the date the new price will take effect. For products no longer available for sale, the current pricing must be reported as $\$ 0$.

## [For text of subps 4 and 5, see M.R.]

Subp. 6. Recall of gambling equipment; credit invoices. If a manufacturer sells gambling equipment that is not in compliance with part 7864.0230, the board may require the manufacturer to take corrective action, including a recall, if the integrity of the game is harmed or the fair play of the game may be adversely affected. These provisions also apply to a recall initiated by a manufacturer.
A. Within three business days of receipt of notification from the direetor board, the manufacturer must initiate the recall of gambling equipment from licensed distributors or linked bingo game providers.
[For text of items B to D, see M.R.]

## Subp. 7. Report of delinquent distributor or linked bingo game provider

required. This subpart pertains to the notice to the board of that a distributor or linked bingo game provider that is delinquent in payment of an invoice or lease agreement.
A. If a manufacturer has not received payment from a distributor or linked bingo game provider within $35 \underline{30}$ days of the day immediately following the date of invoice or lease agreement date, the manufacturer must report the delinquency to the board in writing, by e-mail, or by faesimile a manner prescribed by the board. The manufacturer must ensure that the board will receive the notice by the 36th 31 st day, or the next business day, after the invoice date for the sale or lease of the gambling equipment. The notice must include:
[For text of subitems (1) and (2), see M.R.]
[For text of items B and C, see M.R.]
D. Upon receipt of the initial notice under item A , the board must:
(1) notify and direct the distributor or linked bingo game provider to eliminate the delinquency; and
(2) notify all manufacturers that until further notice they may only sell or lease gambling equipment to the delinquent distributor or linked bingo game provider on a cash basis. "Cash" means a debit card payment, check, electronic transaction, money order, or cashier's check.
[For text of items E to G, see M.R.]
[For text of subp 8, see M.R.]

### 7865.0210 COMPLIANCE REVIEW GROUP.

[For text of subp 1, see M.R.]
Subp. 2. Powers and duties of compliance review groups. Each compliance review group:
[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]
D. may conduct hearings according to this subpart and require any person or entity required to appear to participate in a prehearing conference prior to the appearance. The prehearing conference may occur at the board office, or by means of a telephone conference call or other electronic method;
E. may propose, negotiate, and enter into propesed consent orders with licensees to resolve any violations of laws or rules related to lawful gambling;
F. may enter into consent orders with lieensees to resolve any violations of laws or rules related to lawful gambling;

GF. may recommend to the board that it take disciplinary action against a person or entity licensed under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 349;
\#G. may recommend to the board that it summarily suspend a license under Minnesota Statutes, section 349.1641;
$\ddagger \underline{H}$. may initiate and recommend any other proceedings necessary to ensure that violations of the laws and rules related to lawful gambling are detected and addressed appropriately; and
£ I. must consider the following factors in negotiating the terms of a consent order, which may include the term and length of any suspension or revocation of a license or premises permit issued under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 349, the terms of a eonsent order, or the amount of a fine or civil penalty, must consider the following factors reimbursement to the gambling account, and corrective action required to be taken by the licensee:
(1) the severity of the conduct as indicated by the potential harm to the integrity of lawful gambling;
(2) the culpability of the violator;
(3) the frequency of the violator's failure to comply with the laws or rules;
(4) the actual harm caused to the integrity of lawful gambling;
(5) the likelihood that the violation will occur again;
(6) the degree of the violator's cooperation during the course of the investigation into the violator's activities, including self-reporting for noncompliance of laws or rules; and
(7) any other factor related to the violation that is considered crucial to the determination of the length of a suspension, the terms of a lieense or premises permit reveration, or issuanee of a fine or eivil penalty the terms of the consent order as long as the same factors are considered with regard to all violators.

This item also pertains to proposed fines issued by the director.
Subp. 3. Definitions. The following terms have the meanings given them in this chapter.
A. "Suspension" means that the licensee keeps ownership rights in its license or premises permit, even though its conduct of lawful gambling in Minnesota must stop during the time of suspension.
B. "Revocation" means that ownership of the license or premises permit is terminated on the effective date of revocation.
C. "Complete change of ownership" means that when a violation occurred a person who was the lessor or owner of a site, an immediate family member of the lessor or owner, a person residing in the same household as an owner or lessor, or who otherwise held a direct or indirect financial interest of five percent or more in the site is currently not:
(1) a lessor or owner of the site;
(2) an immediate family member of the new lessor or owner of the site;
(3) (2) a person residing in the same household as a lessor or owner of the site; or
(4) (3) a holder of a direct or indirect financial interest of five percent or more in the site.

An appropriately recorded contract for deed does not constitute a prohibited direct or indirect financial interest. The existence of a complete change of ownership is an affirmative defense of an organization that has, or is applying for, a premises permit for the site.

### 7865.0220 SUSPENSIONS OR REVOCATIONS OF LICENSES OR PERMITS.

Subpart 1. Factors considered for suspension or revocation of license or premises permit. In negotiating the terms and length of any suspension or revocation of a license or premises permit issued under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 349, the compliance review group must consider the factors in part 7865.0210, subpart 2, item $\ddagger \underline{I}$, and Minnesota Statutes, section 349.155, subdivision 4.

Any grounds for denial of a license or premises permit are also grounds for suspension or revocation of a license or premises permit.

## [For text of subp 2, see M.R.]

Subp. 3. Suspension or revocation of premises permit for illegal gambling. The suspension or revoeation of a premises permit is a contested ease under Minnesota Statutes, ehapter 14. For violations When the board has determined that a violation of part 7861.0260, subpart 1, item H, has occurred based on Minnesota Statutes, section 349.155, subdivision 4a, paragraph (a), clauses (1) and (2), the board must suspend or revoke an organization's premises permit as follows.
[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]
C. For the third violation of part 7861.0260, subpart 1 , item H , at a site, the board must revoke each premises permit for the site for a minimum period of five years from the date of the board's final resolution or determination on the violation. Revocation must continue until a complete change of ownership occurs after the third violation. No
organization may obtain a premises permit for the site during the term of the revocation. If a complete change of ownership occurred between the second and third violations, the third violation is considered a first violation and the board must suspend each premises permit for the site for up to 90 days according to item A and must prohibit any organization from paying rent for the site during the term of the suspension.

If the licensee does not enter into a consent order with the board according to the provisions of this subpart, and part 7865.0210, subpart 2, item I, the suspension or revocation of a premises permit is a contested case under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14.

### 7865.0225 REIMBURSEMENTS TO GAMBLING BANK ACCOUNT.

The board may require an organization to deposit funds from a nongambling source into the organization's gambling bank account to reimburse the account as required under part 7861.0320, subpart 5. If the licensee does not enter into a consent order with the board according to this part and part 7865.0210 , subpart 2 , item I, the reimbursement is a contested case under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14. In determining the reimbursement to be required after a contested case hearing, the board must consider the factors in part 7865.0210 , subpart 2 , item $\mathcal{I}$.

### 7865.0230 FINES AND OTHER SANCTIONS.

Subpart 1. Imposition of civil fine by board. The board may impose a civil fine upon any licensee for violation of the following:
A. any provision of Minnesota Statutes, sections 349.11 to 349.23 , or a violation of the board's rules;
B. any provision of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297E;
C. any rule adopted by the board; or
D. any order issued by the board.

The civil penalty fine may not exceed $\$ 500$ per violation any amount authorized in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 349. In determining the amount of the fine to be imposed for a violation of law or rule, the board must consider the factors in part 7865.0210, subpart 2, item $\mathcal{f} \underline{I}$.

## Subp. 2. [See repealer.]

Subp. 3. Imposition of proposed fine by director; payment or appeal of fine by
licensee required. This subpart applies to a proposed fine issued by the director.
A. The director may issue to any licensee a proposed fine, determined according to the factors in part 7865.0210 , subpart 2 , item $\mathcal{I}$, on a citation form prescribed by the board.
[For text of items B and C, see M.R.]

Subp. 4. Appeal from licensee of proposed fine by director. The following apply to an appeal from a licensee of a proposed fine issued by the director under subpart 3 .
A. An appeal must contain the licensee's name, the date the citation was issued, the amount of the proposed fine, and the reasons why the proposed fine should not be paid.
B. Upon receipt of an appeal, the director must review any new information provided by the licensee and determine whether the proposed fine should be rescinded, or revised, or the appeal should be referred to the compliance review group. If the director determines that the proposed fine should not be rescinded or revised, the appeal must be referred to the compliance review group for a hearing. Within ten days of the receipt of an appeal, the compliance review group must schedule a hearing.
[For text of items C to F, see M.R.]
[For text of subps 5 and 6, see M.R.]

### 7865.0250 VARIANCES TO BOARD RULES.

Subpart 1. Variance request submitted to board. A person or licensee whe wants to obtain may request a variance from a rule pertaining to lawful gambling must submit a request to the board in a format preseribed by the board. A person or lieensee may not strbmit a varianee request seeking relief from a eivil fine or diseiplinary aetion imposed under this ehapter.
A. The request must contain, at a minimum, the following information and documents:
(1) the information required by Minnesota Statutes, section 14.056, subdivision 1 ; and
(2) the estimated fee as determined by the board in agreement with the licensee according to Minnesota Statutes, section 14.056, subdivision 2, paragraphs (a), clause (2), and (b).
A. the nature, extent, and reason why the varianee is being requested;
B. any supporting doetmentation neeessary to deseribe the proposed varianee;
C. a statement addressing the eriteria in subpart 3; and

Đ. a filing fee of $\$ 50$ for eaeh varianee request. The filing fee is not refundable or transferable.
B. The board may not consider a variance request that seeks:
(1) relief from a civil fine or disciplinary action imposed under this chapter;
(2) an ongoing variance of a rule;
(3) relief from a requirement imposed by lawful gambling statute; or
(4) a variance on behalf of other licensees.

Subp. 2. Procedure for variance requests. In addition to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 14.056, the board must approve or deny a variance request according to the following procedures:
A. Upon receipt of a variance request, the board must notify all persons whe have registered their names with the board for the varianee the requesting licensee of the time, date, and place of the board meeting at which the variance will be considered. The board must not aet on the varianee request until at least ten days after the person or lieensee has reeeived the notiee. The board will consider variance requests during its regularly scheduled monthly meeting.
B. The board may request the person or licensee to submit additional information regarding the variance request, or to appear before the board to provide additional information. If the board determines that the persen or licensee must appear before the board, the board must provide advance notice to the person or licensee at least seven ealendar days before the board meeting at which the variance request is considered. This procedure is not a contested case hearing as defined in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14.
C. If the person or licensee requesting the variance fails to follow the procedures in this part, the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 14.056, or fails to appear before the board when requested, the board must deny the variance request.
B. Within five days after the beard meeting at whieh the request was considered, the board must notify the person or lieensee in writing of the reasons why the request was approved or denied. The board must also notify other persons whe submitted written eomments to support or oppose the request.

Subp. 3. Criteria for approving and denying variance requests. The board may approve a variance from any of its rules if it finds that all of the following criteria have been met:
A. strict application of the rule would cause undue and substantial hardship to the person or licensee applying for the variance;
B. approving the variance does not confer a benefit on the person or licensee which is not enjoyed by other persons licensees similarly situated;
[For text of items C to E, see M.R.]
F. the variance is for a onetime variance for the licensee, not an ongoing variance of the rule.

### 7865.0260 HEARINGS AND APPEALS OF INCOMPLETE OR DENIED LICENSE AND PERMIT APPLICATIONS.

Subpart 1. Appeal of denial or determination; application fees. A lieensed entity or An applicant that has not been lieensed by the board may appeal the denial of an application or a director's determination pertaining to a license or permit according to the procedures in this part. All fees submitted with a license or permit application are considered earned and are not refundable.

Subp. 2. Appeal of denial of new application, or renewal applieation submitted after expiration of lieense or premises permit. The denial of an application may be appealed by an applicant that has never been lieensed or by a lieensed organization whose renewal applieation was submitted after its lieense or permit expired.

## [For text of item A, see M.R.]

B. The board must refer the appeal to the executive committee. The executive committee must review the appeal within ten days of receipt and issue a written decision within ten days of its consideration of the appeal. If the committee reverses the direetor's decision, it must instrutet the direetor to isste a denial, the license or permit must be issued effective the first day of the month following the committee's written decision. The executive committee's decision is a final agency decision.

Subp. 3. [See repealer.]
Subp. 4. Contested case hearing for denial of renewal application. A licensed entity may appeal the denial of a renewal application.
A. To appeal the denial, the licensee must file a written request for a contested case hearing with the board within 15 days of receiving notice that the application has been denied.
B. Upon receipt of the request, the direetor board must schedule a contested case hearing before an administrative law judge under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14.
[For text of items C to F, see M.R.]
REPEALER. Minnesota Rules, parts 7861.0210, subparts 10, 23, and 27; 7861.0320, subparts 10, 11, 12, and 13; 7864.0230, subpart 3; 7865.0230, subpart 2; and 7865.0260, subpart 3, are repealed.

