

CHAPTER 349

LAWFUL GAMBLING AND GAMBLING DEVICES

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349.12 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subs 1 to 24, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 25. Lawful purpose. (a) "Lawful purpose" means one or more of the following:

(1) any expenditure by or contribution to a 501(c)(3) or festival organization, as defined in subdivision 15a, provided that the organization and expenditure or contribution are in conformity with standards prescribed by the board under section 349.154, which standards must apply to both types of organizations in the same manner and to the same extent;

(2) a contribution to an individual or family suffering from poverty, homelessness, or physical or mental disability, which is used to relieve the effects of that poverty, homelessness, or disability;

(3) a contribution to an individual for treatment for delayed posttraumatic stress syndrome or a contribution to a program recognized by the Minnesota department of human services for the education, prevention, or treatment of compulsive gambling;

(4) a contribution to or expenditure on a public or private nonprofit educational institution registered with or accredited by this state or any other state;

(5) a contribution to a scholarship fund for defraying the cost of education to individuals where the funds are awarded through an open and fair selection process;

(6) activities by an organization or a government entity which recognize humanitarian or military service to the United States, the state of Minnesota, or a community, subject to rules of the board, provided that the rules must not include mileage reimbursements in the computation of the per occasion reimbursement limit and must impose no aggregate annual limit on the amount of reasonable and necessary expenditures made to support:

(i) members of a military marching or color guard unit for activities conducted within the state; or

(ii) members of an organization solely for services performed by the members at funeral services;

(7) recreational, community, and athletic facilities and activities intended primarily for persons under age 21, provided that such facilities and activities do not discriminate on the basis of gender and the organization complies with section 349.154;

(8) payment of local taxes authorized under this chapter, taxes imposed by the United States on receipts from lawful gambling, the taxes imposed by section 297E.02, subdivisions 1, 4, 5, and 6, and the tax imposed on unrelated business income by section 290.05, subdivision 3;

(9) payment of real estate taxes and assessments on permitted gambling premises wholly owned by the licensed organization paying the taxes, not to exceed:

(i) for premises used for bingo, the amount that an organization may expend under board rules on rent for bingo; and

(ii) \$35,000 per year for premises used for other forms of lawful gambling;

(10) a contribution to the United States, this state or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency or instrumentality thereof other than a direct contribution to a law enforcement or prosecutorial agency;

(11) a contribution to or expenditure by a nonprofit organization which is a church or body of communicants gathered in common membership for mutual support and edification in piety, worship, or religious observances;

(12) payment of one-half of the reasonable costs of an audit required in section 297E.06, subdivision 4;

(13) a contribution to or expenditure on a wildlife management project that benefits the public at-large, provided that the state agency with authority over that wildlife management project approves the project before the contribution or expenditure is made;

(14) expenditures, approved by the commissioner of natural resources, by an organization for grooming and maintaining snowmobile trails that are (1) grant-in-aid trails established under section 85.019, or (2) other trails open to public use, including purchase or lease of equipment for this purpose; or

(15) conducting nutritional programs, food shelves, and congregate dining programs primarily for persons who are age 62 or older or disabled.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), "lawful purpose" does not include:

(1) any expenditure made or incurred for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of a candidate for public office or for the purpose of promoting or defeating a ballot question;

(2) any activity intended to influence an election or a governmental decision-making process;

(3) the erection, acquisition, improvement, expansion, repair, or maintenance of real property or capital assets owned or leased by an organization, unless the board has first specifically authorized the expenditures after finding that (i) the real property or capital assets will be used exclusively for one or more of the purposes in paragraph (a); (ii) with respect to expenditures for repair or maintenance only, that the property is or will be used extensively as a meeting place or event location by other nonprofit organizations or community or service groups and that no rental fee is charged for the use; (iii) with respect to expenditures, including a mortgage payment or other debt service payment, for erection or acquisition only, that the erection or acquisition is necessary to replace with a comparable building, a building owned by the organization and destroyed or made uninhabitable by fire or natural disaster, provided that the expenditure may be only for that part of the replacement cost not reimbursed by insurance; or (iv) with respect to expenditures, including a mortgage payment or other debt service payment, for erection or acquisition only, that the erection or acquisition is necessary to replace with a comparable building a building owned by the organization that was acquired from the organization by eminent domain or sold by the organization to a purchaser that the organization reasonably believed would otherwise have acquired the building by eminent domain, provided that the expenditure may be only for that part of the replacement cost that exceeds the compensation received by the organization for the building being replaced;

(4) an expenditure by an organization which is a contribution to a parent organization, foundation, or affiliate of the contributing organization, if the parent organization, foundation, or affiliate has provided to the contributing organization within one year of the contribution any money, grants, property, or other thing of value;

(5) a contribution by a licensed organization to another licensed organization unless the board has specifically authorized the contribution. The board must authorize such a contribution when requested to do so by the contributing organization unless it makes an affirmative finding that the contribution will not be used by the recipient organization for one or more of the purposes in paragraph (a); or

(6) a contribution to a statutory or home rule charter city, county, or town by a licensed organization with the knowledge that the governmental unit intends to use the contribution for a pension or retirement fund.

[For text of subd 26, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 26a. Master flare. "Master flare" is the posted display, with registration stamp affixed or bar code imprinted or affixed, that is used in conjunction with sealed groupings of 100 or fewer sequentially numbered paddleticket cards.

[For text of subs 27 to 35, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 155 s 2,3

349.15 USE OF GROSS PROFITS.

Subdivision 1. **Expenditure restrictions.** Gross profits from lawful gambling may be expended only for lawful purposes or allowable expenses as authorized by the membership of the conducting organization at a monthly meeting of the organization's membership. Provided that no more than 65 percent of the gross profit less the tax imposed under section 297E.02, subdivision 1, from bingo, and no more than 55 percent of the gross profit from other forms of lawful gambling, may be expended for allowable expenses related to lawful gambling.

[For text of subs 2 and 3, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 155 s 4

349.151 GAMBLING CONTROL BOARD.

[For text of subs 1 to 7, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 8. **Criminal history.** The board may request the director of alcohol and gambling enforcement to assist in investigating the background of an applicant for a license under this chapter, and the director of alcohol and gambling enforcement may bill the license applicant for the cost thereof. The board has access to all criminal history data compiled by the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement on licensees and applicants.

[For text of subs 9 to 13, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 129 art 2 s 15

349.154 EXPENDITURE OF NET PROFITS FROM LAWFUL GAMBLING.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 2. **Net profit reports.** (a) Each licensed organization must report monthly to the board on a form prescribed by the board each expenditure and contribution of net profits from lawful gambling. The reports must provide for each expenditure or contribution:

(1) the name, address, and telephone number of the recipient of the expenditure or contribution;

(2) the date the contribution was approved by the organization;

(3) the date, amount, and check number of the expenditure or contribution;

(4) a brief description of how the expenditure or contribution meets one or more of the purposes in section 349.12, subdivision 25; and

(5) in the case of expenditures authorized under section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a), clause (7), whether the expenditure is for a facility or activity that primarily benefits male or female participants.

(b) The board shall make available to the commissioners of revenue and public safety copies of reports received under this subdivision and requested by them.

(c) The report required under this subdivision must provide for a separate accounting for all expenditures made from the reporting organization's tax refund or credit authorized under section 297E.02, subdivision 4, paragraph (d).

[For text of subd 3a, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 231 art 7 s 33

349.155 LICENSES; LICENSE ACTIONS.

[For text of subs 1 to 3, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 4. **License revocation, suspension, denial; censure.** The board may by order (i) deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a license or premises permit, or (ii) censure a licensee or applicant, if it finds that the order is in the public interest and that the applicant or licensee, or a director, officer, partner, governor, person in a supervisory or management position of the applicant or licensee, an employee eligible to make sales on behalf of the applicant or licensee, or direct or indirect holder of more than a five percent financial interest in the applicant or licensee:

(1) has violated or failed to comply with any provision of this chapter or chapter 297E or 299L, or any rule adopted or order issued thereunder;

(2) has filed an application for a license that is incomplete in any material respect, or contains a statement that, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, is false, misleading, fraudulent, or a misrepresentation;

(3) has made a false statement in a document or report required to be submitted to the board or the commissioner of revenue, or has made a false statement to the board, the compliance review group, or the director;

(4) has been convicted of a crime in another jurisdiction that would be a felony if committed in Minnesota;

(5) is permanently or temporarily enjoined by any gambling regulatory agency from engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice involving any aspect of gambling;

(6) has had a gambling-related license revoked or suspended, or has paid or been required to pay a monetary penalty of \$2,500 or more, by a gambling regulator in another state or jurisdiction;

(7) has been the subject of any of the following actions by the director of alcohol and gambling enforcement or commissioner of public safety: (i) had a license under chapter 299L denied, suspended, or revoked, (ii) been censured, reprimanded, has paid or been required to pay a monetary penalty or fine, or (iii) has been the subject of any other discipline by the director or commissioner; or

(8) has engaged in conduct that is contrary to the public health, welfare, or safety, or to the integrity of gambling; or

(9) based on past activities or criminal record poses a threat to the public interest or to the effective regulation and control of gambling, or creates or enhances the dangers of unsuitable, unfair, or illegal practices, methods, and activities in the conduct of gambling or the carrying on of the business and financial arrangements incidental to the conduct of gambling.

Subd. 4a. **Illegal gambling.** The board may not deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew an organization's premises permit because illegal gambling occurred at the site for which the premises permit was issued, unless the board determines that: (1) the organization knowingly participated in the illegal gambling; or (2) the organization or any of its agents knew or reasonably should have known of the illegal gambling and the organization did not notify the lessor of the premises, in writing and with specificity, that illegal gambling was being conducted on the premises and requesting that the lessor take appropriate action.

[For text of subs 5 to 8, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 129 art 2 s 15; 1997 c 155 s 5

349.16 ORGANIZATION LICENSES.

[For text of subs 1 to 9, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 10. **License renewal to merged fire relief associations.** A new relief association formed from the merger of the relief associations of two separate city fire departments, mandated under Laws 1995, chapter 262, article 11, may apply for a license renewal under this section. The board shall consider the application as a license renewal of one of the relief associations that is a licensed organization and was merged to form the new relief association.

History: 1997 c 155 s 6

349.162 EQUIPMENT REGISTERED.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 2. Records required. A distributor must maintain a record of all gambling equipment which it sells to organizations. The record must include:

- (1) the identity of the person from whom the distributor purchased the equipment;
- (2) the registration number of the equipment;
- (3) the name, address, and license or exempt permit number of the organization to which the sale was made;
- (4) the date of the sale;
- (5) the name of the person who ordered the equipment;
- (6) the name of the person who received the equipment;
- (7) the type of equipment;
- (8) the serial number of the equipment;
- (9) the name, form number, or other identifying information for each game; and
- (10) in the case of bingo hard cards or paper sheets sold on and after January 1, 1991, the individual number of each card or sheet.

The invoice for each sale must be retained for at least 3-1/2 years after the sale is completed and a copy of each invoice is to be delivered to the board in the manner and time prescribed by the board. For purposes of this section, a sale is completed when the gambling equipment is physically delivered to the purchaser.

Each distributor must report monthly to the board, in a form the board prescribes, its sales of each type of gambling equipment. Employees of the board and the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement may inspect the business premises, books, records, and other documents of a distributor at any reasonable time without notice and without a search warrant.

The board may require that a distributor submit the monthly report and invoices required in this subdivision via magnetic media or electronic data transfer.

[For text of subs 3 and 4, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 5. Sales from facilities. (a) All gambling equipment purchased or possessed by a licensed distributor for resale to any person for use in Minnesota must, prior to the equipment's resale, be unloaded into a storage facility located in Minnesota which the distributor owns or leases; and which has been registered, in advance and in writing, with the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement as a storage facility of the distributor. All unregistered gambling equipment and all unaffixed registration stamps owned by, or in the possession of, a licensed distributor in the state of Minnesota shall be stored at a storage facility which has been registered with the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement. No gambling equipment may be moved from the facility unless the gambling equipment has been first registered with the board, except for gambling equipment not stamped by the manufacturer pursuant to section 349.163, subdivision 5 or 8.

(b) Notwithstanding section 349.163, subdivisions 5, 6, and 8, a licensed manufacturer may ship into Minnesota approved or unapproved gambling equipment if the licensed manufacturer ships the gambling equipment to a Minnesota storage facility that is: (1) owned or leased by the licensed manufacturer; and (2) registered, in advance and in writing, with the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement as a manufacturer's storage facility. No gambling equipment may be shipped into Minnesota to the manufacturer's registered storage facility unless the shipment of the gambling equipment is reported to the department of revenue in a manner prescribed by the department. No gambling equipment may be moved from the storage facility unless the gambling equipment is sold to a licensed distributor and is otherwise in conformity with this chapter, is shipped to an out-of-state site and the shipment is reported to the department of revenue in a manner prescribed by the department, or is otherwise sold and shipped as permitted by board rule.

(c) All storage facilities owned, leased, used, or operated by a licensed distributor or manufacturer may be entered upon and inspected by the employees of the division of alcohol

and gambling enforcement, the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement director's authorized representatives, employees of the gambling control board or its authorized representatives, employees of the department of revenue, or authorized representatives of the director of the division of special taxes of the department of revenue during reasonable and regular business hours. Obstruction of, or failure to permit, entry and inspection is cause for revocation or suspension of a manufacturer's or distributor's licenses and permits issued under this chapter.

(d) Unregistered gambling equipment and unaffixed registration stamps found at any location in Minnesota other than the manufacturing plant of a licensed manufacturer or a registered storage facility are contraband under section 349.2125. This paragraph does not apply:

(1) to unregistered gambling equipment being transported in interstate commerce between locations outside this state, if the interstate shipment is verified by a bill of lading or other valid shipping document; and

(2) to gambling equipment not stamped by the manufacturer pursuant to section 349.163, subdivision 5 or 8.

Subd. 6. Removal of equipment from inventory. Authorized employees of the board, the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement of the department of public safety, and the commissioner of revenue may remove gambling equipment from the inventories of distributors and organizations and test that equipment to determine its compliance with all applicable laws and rules. A distributor or organization may return to the manufacturer thereof any gambling equipment which is determined to be in violation of law or rule. The cost to an organization of gambling equipment removed from inventory under this paragraph and found to be in compliance with all applicable law and rules is an allowable expense under section 349.15.

History: 1997 c 129 art 2 s 15

349.163 LICENSING OF MANUFACTURERS.

[For text of subs 1 to 3, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 4. Inspection of manufacturers. Employees of the board and the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement may inspect the books, records, inventory, and business premises of a licensed manufacturer without notice during the normal business hours of the manufacturer. The board may charge a manufacturer for the actual cost of conducting scheduled or unscheduled inspections of the manufacturer's facilities, where the amount charged to the manufacturer for such inspections in any year does not exceed \$7,500. The board shall deposit in a separate account in the state treasury all money received as reimbursement for the costs of inspections. Until July 1, 1999, money in the account is appropriated to the board to pay the costs of the inspections.

[For text of subs 5 to 7, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 8. Paddleticket card master flares. Each sealed grouping of 100 or fewer paddleticket cards must have its own individual master flare. The manufacturer must affix to or imprint at the bottom of the master flare a bar code that provides all information required by the commissioner of revenue under section 297E.04, subdivision 3.

History: 1997 c 129 art 2 s 15; 1997 c 155 s 7; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 45

349.18 PREMISES USED FOR GAMBLING.

Subdivision 1. Lease or ownership required. (a) An organization may conduct lawful gambling only on premises it owns or leases. Leases must be on a form prescribed by the board. Except for leases entered into before August 1, 1994, the term of the lease may not begin before the effective date of the premises permit and must expire on the same day that the premises permit expires. Copies of all leases must be made available to employees of the board and the division of alcohol and gambling enforcement on request. A lease may not provide for payments determined directly or indirectly by the receipts or profits from lawful gambling. The board may prescribe by rule limits on the amount of rent which an organiza-

tion may pay to a lessor for premises leased for lawful gambling provided that no rule of the board may prescribe a limit of less than \$1,000 per month on rent paid for premises used for lawful gambling other than bingo. Any rule adopted by the board limiting the amount of rent to be paid may only be effective for leases entered into, or renewed, after the effective date of the rule.

(b) No person, distributor, manufacturer, lessor, or organization other than the licensed organization leasing the space may conduct any activity other than the sale or serving of food and beverages on the leased premises during times when lawful gambling is being conducted on the premises.

(c) At a site where the leased premises consists of an area on or behind a bar at which alcoholic beverages are sold and employees of the lessor are employed by the organization as pull-tab sellers at the site, pull-tabs and tipboard tickets may be sold and redeemed by those employees at any place on or behind the bar, but the tipboards and receptacles for pull-tabs and cash drawers for lawful gambling receipts must be maintained only within the leased premises.

(d) Employees of a lessor may participate in lawful gambling on the premises provided (1) if pull-tabs or tipboards are sold, the organization voluntarily posts, or is required to post, the major prizes as specified in section 349.172; and (2) any employee of the lessor participating in lawful gambling is not a gambling employee for the organization conducting lawful gambling on the premises.

[For text of subs 1a to 5, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 129 art 2 s 15

349.19 RECORDS AND REPORTS.

[For text of subs 1 and 2, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 2a. **Tax refund or credit.** (a) Each organization that receives a refund or credit under section 297E.02, subdivision 4, paragraph (d), must within four business days of receiving a refund under that paragraph deposit the refund in the organization's gambling account.

(b) The organization may expend the tax refund or credit issued under section 297E.02, subdivision 4, paragraph (d), only for lawful purposes, other than lawful purposes described in section 349.12, subdivision 25, paragraph (a), clauses (8), (9), and (12). Amounts received as refunds or allowed as credits must be spent for qualifying lawful purposes no later than one year after the refund or credit is received.

[For text of subs 3 to 11, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 7 art 1 s 128; 1997 c 231 art 7 s 34

349.191 SALES ON CREDIT.

[For text of subs 1 and 1a, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 1b. **Credit and sales to delinquent distributors.** (a) If a manufacturer does not receive payment in full from a distributor within 35 days of the delivery of gambling equipment, the manufacturer must notify the board in writing of the delinquency.

(b) If a manufacturer who has notified the board under paragraph (a) has not received payment in full from the distributor within 60 days of the notification under paragraph (a), the manufacturer must notify the board of the continuing delinquency.

(c) On receipt of a notice under paragraph (a), the board shall order all manufacturers that until further notice from the board, they may sell gambling equipment to the delinquent distributor only on a cash basis with no credit extended. On receipt of a notice under paragraph (b), the board shall order all manufacturers not to sell any gambling equipment to the delinquent distributor.

(d) No manufacturer may extend credit or sell gambling equipment to a distributor in violation of an order under paragraph (c) until the board has authorized such credit or sale.

[For text of subs 2 to 4, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 231 art 7 s 35

349.211 PRIZE LIMITS.

Subdivision 1. **Bingo.** Except as provided in subdivision 2, prizes for a single bingo game may not exceed \$200 except prizes for a cover-all game, which may exceed \$200 if the aggregate value of all cover-all prizes in a bingo occasion does not exceed \$1,000. Total prizes awarded at a bingo occasion may not exceed \$2,500, unless a cover-all game is played in which case the limit is \$3,500. A prize may be determined based on the value of the bingo packet sold to the player. For purposes of this subdivision, a cover-all game is one in which a player must cover all spaces except a single free space to win.

Subd. 2. **Progressive bingo games.** A prize of up to \$2,000 may be awarded for a progressive bingo game, including a cover-all game. The prize for a progressive bingo game may start at \$300 and be increased by up to \$100 for each occasion during which the progressive bingo game is played. A consolation prize of up to \$100 for a progressive bingo game may be awarded in each occasion during which the progressive bingo game is played and the accumulated prize is not won. The total amount awarded in progressive bingo game prizes in any calendar year may not exceed \$36,000.

[For text of subs 2a to 4, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 155 s 8,9

349.2125 CONTRABAND.

Subdivision 1. **Contraband defined.** The following are contraband:

- (1) all pull-tab or tipboard deals or paddleticket cards not stamped or bar coded in accordance with this chapter or chapter 297E;
- (2) all pull-tab or tipboard deals in the possession of any unlicensed person, firm, or organization, whether stamped or unstamped;
- (3) any container used for the storage and display of any contraband pull-tab or tipboard deals as defined in clauses (1) and (2);
- (4) all currency, checks, and other things of value used for pull-tab or tipboard transactions not expressly permitted under this chapter, and any cash drawer, cash register, or any other container used for illegal pull-tab or tipboard transactions including its contents;
- (5) any device including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, trailers, snowmobiles, airplanes, and boats used, with the knowledge of the owner or of a person operating with the consent of the owner, for the storage or transportation of more than five pull-tab or tipboard deals that are contraband under this subdivision. When pull-tabs and tipboards are being transported in the course of interstate commerce between locations outside this state, the pull-tab and tipboard deals are not contraband, notwithstanding the provisions of clauses (1) and (12);
- (6) any unaffixed registration stamps except as provided in section 349.162, subdivision 4;
- (7) any prize used or offered in a game utilizing contraband as defined in this subdivision;
- (8) any altered, modified, or counterfeit pull-tab or tipboard ticket;
- (9) any unregistered gambling equipment except as permitted by this chapter;
- (10) any gambling equipment kept in violation of section 349.18;
- (11) any gambling equipment not in conformity with law or board rule;
- (12) any pull-tab or tipboard deal in the possession of a person other than a licensed distributor or licensed manufacturer for which the person, upon demand of a licensed peace officer or authorized agent of the commissioner of revenue or director of alcohol and gambling enforcement, does not immediately produce for inspection the invoice or a true and correct copy of the invoice for the acquisition of the deal from a licensed distributor; and

(13) any pull-tab or tipboard deals or portions of deals on which the tax imposed under chapter 297E has not been paid.

Subd. 2. Seizure. Property made contraband by subdivision 1 may be seized by the commissioner of revenue or the director of alcohol and gambling enforcement or their authorized agents or by any sheriff or other police officer, hereinafter referred to as the seizing authority, with or without process, and shall be subject to forfeiture as provided in subdivisions 3 and 4.

Subd. 3. Inventory; judicial determination; appeal; disposition of seized property. Within ten days after the seizure of any alleged contraband, the person making the seizure shall make available an inventory of the property seized to the person from whom the property was seized, if known, and file a copy with the commissioner of revenue or the director of alcohol and gambling enforcement. Within ten days after the date of service of the inventory, the person from whom the property was seized or any person claiming an interest in the property may file with the seizing authority a demand for judicial determination of whether the property was lawfully subject to seizure and forfeiture. Within 60 days after the date of filing of the demand, the seizing authority must bring an action in the district court of the county where seizure was made to determine the issue of forfeiture. The action must be brought in the name of the state and be prosecuted by the county attorney or by the attorney general. The court shall hear the action without a jury and determine the issues of fact and laws involved. When a judgment of forfeiture is entered, the seizing authority may, unless the judgment is stayed pending an appeal, either (1) cause the forfeited property to be destroyed; or (2) cause it to be sold at a public auction as provided by law.

If demand for judicial determination is made and no action is commenced by the seizing authority as provided in this subdivision, the property must be released by the seizing authority and delivered to the person entitled to it. If no demand is made, the property seized is considered forfeited to the seizing authority by operation of law and may be disposed of by the seizing authority as provided where there has been a judgment of forfeiture. When the seizing authority is satisfied that a person from whom property is seized was acting in good faith and without intent to evade a tax imposed by chapter 297E, the seizing authority shall release the property seized without further legal proceedings.

[For text of subd 4, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 129 art 2 s 15

349.2127 PROHIBITIONS.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1996]

Subd. 2. Prohibition against possession. (a) A person is guilty of a crime who sells, offers for sale, or possesses a pull-tab or tipboard deal or paddleticket cards not stamped or bar coded in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or chapter 297E. A violation of this paragraph is a gross misdemeanor if it involves ten or fewer pull-tab or tipboard deals. A violation of this paragraph is a felony if it involves more than ten pull-tab or tipboard deals, or a combination of more than ten deals of pull-tabs and tipboards.

(b) A person, other than a licensed manufacturer, a licensed distributor, or an organization licensed or exempt or excluded from licensing under this chapter, is guilty of a crime who sells, offers to sell, or possesses gambling equipment. A violation of this paragraph is a gross misdemeanor if it involves ten or fewer pull-tab or tipboard deals. A violation of this paragraph is a felony if it involves more than ten pull-tab or tipboard deals, or a combination of more than ten deals of pull-tabs and tipboards.

(c) A person is guilty of a crime who alters, modifies, or counterfeits pull-tabs, tipboards, or tipboard tickets, or possesses altered, modified, or counterfeit pull-tabs, tipboards, or tipboard tickets. A violation of this paragraph is a gross misdemeanor if the total face value for all such pull-tabs, tipboards, or tipboard tickets does not exceed \$200. A violation of this paragraph is a felony if the total face value exceeds \$200. For purposes of this paragraph, the face value of all pull-tabs, tipboards, and tipboard tickets altered, modified, or counterfeited within a six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly.

(d) A person, other than a licensed distributor or licensed manufacturer, is guilty of a crime who possesses a pull-tab or tipboard deal for which the person, upon demand of a licensed peace officer or authorized agent of the commissioner of revenue or director of alcohol and gambling enforcement, does not immediately produce for inspection the invoice or a true and correct copy of the invoice for the acquisition of the deal from a licensed distributor. A violation of this paragraph is a gross misdemeanor if it involves ten or fewer pull-tab or tipboard deals. A violation of this paragraph is a felony if it involves more than ten pull-tab or tipboard deals, or a combination of more than ten deals of pull-tabs and tipboards. This paragraph does not apply to pull-tab and tipboard deals being transported in interstate commerce between locations outside this state.

Subd. 3. False information. A person is guilty of a felony who:

(1) knowingly submits materially false information in any license application or other document or communication submitted to the board;

(2) knowingly places materially false information on a pull-tab or tipboard deal invoice or a copy of the invoice; or

(3) knowingly presents to a licensed peace officer or authorized agent of the commissioner of revenue or director of alcohol and gambling enforcement a pull-tab or tipboard deal invoice, or a copy of the invoice, that contains materially false information.

[For text of subs 4 to 9, see M.S.1996]

History: 1997 c 129 art 2 s 15