

---

SENATE BILL NO. 14—COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

(ON BEHALF OF THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD)

PREFILED NOVEMBER 16, 2022

---

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Makes various changes related to gaming.  
(BDR 41-259)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact.  
Effect on the State: No.

~

EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

---

AN ACT relating to gaming; authorizing the Nevada Gaming Commission to adopt regulations allowing the Chair of the Nevada Gaming Control Board to administratively approve certain persons to temporarily engage in certain gaming activities without procuring a state gaming license; revising provisions relating to delinquent debt owed to the Board that is determined to be impossible or impracticable to collect; requiring the judicial review of decisions or orders of the Commission relating to disciplinary matters and actions for declaratory judgments concerning provisions of law and regulations relating to gaming to be heard in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for Carson City; providing that any person authorized to receive a share of the revenue from a slot machine operated on the premises of a gaming licensee is liable for his or her proportionate share of a license fee for the slot machines; including additional fees for which prepayment credit may be granted with regard to continuing operations; providing that members of the Commission may elect not to participate in the Public Employees' Retirement System; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.



**Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law prohibits, in general, a person from engaging in certain activities relating to gaming without procuring a state gaming license. (NRS 463.160, 463.162, 463.650) **Section 1** of this bill authorizes the Nevada Gaming Commission to adopt regulations allowing the Chair of the Nevada Gaming Control Board to administratively approve certain persons associated with a deceased licensee or a licensee who has been judicially declared to be disabled to temporarily engage in such activities without procuring a state gaming license. **Section 1** requires that an administrative approval issued by the Chair of the Board be limited to such time as the Chair deems necessary to settle the estate of a deceased licensee or dispose of the assets of a licensee who has been judicially declared to be disabled. **Section 1** authorizes the Chair to extend such an amount of time if he or she determines the extension is necessary and appropriate and to condition an administrative approval in any manner he or she deems necessary and appropriate. **Section 1** further provides that a person who is administratively approved by the Chair to temporarily engage in certain gaming activities without procuring a state gaming license is subject to: (1) the same requirements as a person who engages in such activities and has procured a state gaming license; and (2) disciplinary action for any violation of such requirements. **Sections 3, 4 and 9** of this bill make conforming changes by referring to such an exception for temporary administrative approval in the applicable provisions of law governing the gaming activities for which a state gaming license is otherwise required.

Existing law requires, in general, state agencies to coordinate their debt collection efforts through the State Controller and assign debts to the State Controller for collection. (NRS 353C.195) If the State Controller determines that it is impossible or impractical to collect a debt, he or she is authorized to request that the State Board of Examiners designate the debt as a bad debt. (NRS 353C.220) Existing law requires the Nevada Gaming Control Board to: (1) prepare and furnish to the Commission an annual report that shows all debts owed to the Board that became or remained delinquent during the preceding year and includes the amount of any delinquent debt that the Board determines is impossible or impractical to collect; and (2) request that the State Board of Examiners designate any amount of delinquent debt determined to be impossible or impractical to collect as bad debt. (NRS 463.123) **Section 2** of this bill authorizes the Nevada Gaming Control Board to designate as bad debt any amount of debt it assigned to the State Controller for collection that the Board determines is impossible or impractical to collect instead of having to request that the State Board of Examiners designate the debt as a bad debt. **Section 2** also provides that if the State Controller determines that it is impossible or impractical to collect a debt assigned by the Board, he or she is required to request that the State Board of Examiners designate the debt as a bad debt. **Section 11** of this bill makes a conforming change to refer to the exception that the State Controller is required, instead of authorized, to request that the State Board of Examiners designate the debt as a bad debt under **section 2**.

Existing law authorizes any person aggrieved by a final decision or order of the Commission made after a disciplinary hearing or rehearing to obtain a judicial review of the decision or order in the district court of the county in which the petitioner resides or has his, her or its principal place of business. (NRS 463.315) Existing law also authorizes the Board or Commission or certain persons to obtain a judicial determination of any construction or validity arising under certain provisions of law governing gaming or any regulation of the Commission by bringing an action for a declaratory judgment in the: (1) First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for Carson City; or (2) district court of the district in which the plaintiff resides or does business. (NRS 463.343) **Sections 5 and 6** of this bill, respectively, authorize a person to obtain such a judicial review or judicial



determination only in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for Carson City.

Existing law: (1) requires the Commission to charge and collect a license fee from an applicant for a restricted operation for each slot machine for each quarter year before the Commission issues a state gaming license to the applicant; and (2) establishes when the license fee must be paid. (NRS 463.373) **Section 7** of this bill provides that any person who is authorized to receive a share of the revenue from any slot machine that is operated on the premises of a licensee is liable to the licensee for the person's proportionate share of the license fee and is required to remit or credit his or her proportionate share to the licensee on or before certain dates.

Existing law provides that if the Commission approves the issuance of a license for gaming operations at the same location that is currently licensed or, if the license is for the operation of a slot machine route, locations that are currently licensed, the Chairs of the Board and Commission are authorized in certain circumstances to administratively determine that for the purposes of certain fees, the license shall be deemed transferred, the previously licensed operation shall be deemed a continuing operation and credit must be granted for prepaid license fees. (NRS 463.386) **Section 8** of this bill includes additional fees for which prepayment credit must be granted with respect to a continuing operation.

Existing law requires members of the Commission to participate in the Public Employees' Retirement System. (NRS 286.293) **Section 10** of this bill provides that members of the Commission may elect not to participate in the System.

---

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

**Section 1.** Chapter 463 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

*1. The Commission may adopt regulations authorizing the Chair of the Board to administratively approve the spouse, next of kin, personal representative, guardian or heir of a licensee who is deceased or has been judicially declared to be disabled to temporarily engage in any of the activities set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 463.160, subsection 1 of NRS 463.162 or subsection 1 of NRS 463.650 for which a state gaming license is required without procuring a state gaming license.*

*2. An administrative approval issued by the Chair of the Board pursuant to subsection 1 must be limited to such time as the Chair determines is reasonably necessary to settle the estate of a licensee who is deceased or to dispose of the assets of a licensee who has been judicially declared to be disabled. The Chair may extend such an amount of time if he or she determines an extension is necessary and appropriate.*

*3. The Chair of the Board may condition an administrative approval issued pursuant to subsection 1 in any manner the Chair deems necessary and appropriate.*



4. A person who is administratively approved by the Chair of the Board to temporarily engage in any of the activities set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 463.160, subsection 1 of NRS 463.162 or subsection 1 of NRS 463.650 for which a state gaming license is required without procuring a state gaming license is subject to:

(a) The same requirements as a person who engages in such activities and has procured a state gaming license; and

(b) Disciplinary action for any violation of those requirements as set forth in NRS 463.310 to 463.318, inclusive.

**Sec. 2.** NRS 463.123 is hereby amended to read as follows:

463.123 1. On or before January 15 of each year, the Board shall prepare and furnish to the Commission a report that shows all debts owed to the Board that became or remained delinquent during the preceding year. The Board shall include in the report the amount of any delinquent debt that the Board determines is impossible or impractical to collect.

2. For any amount of debt the ~~[Nevada Gaming Control]~~ Board has assigned to the State Controller for collection pursuant to NRS 353C.195 that:

(a) The Board determines is impossible or impractical to collect, the ~~[Nevada Gaming Control]~~ Board ~~[shall request that the State Board of Examiners]~~ may designate such amount as a bad debt ~~[- The State Board of Examiners, by an affirmative vote of the majority of the members of the State Board of Examiners, may designate the debt as bad debt if the State Board of Examiners is satisfied that the collection of the debt is impossible or impractical. If the amount of the debt is not more than \$50, the State Board of Examiners may delegate to its Clerk the authority to designate the debt as a bad debt. The Nevada Gaming Control Board may appeal to the State Board of Examiners a denial by the Clerk of a request to designate a debt as a bad debt.~~

3. Upon the designation of a debt as a bad debt pursuant to this section, the State Board of Examiners or its Clerk shall immediately notify the State Controller thereof. Upon receiving the notification, the State Controller shall direct the removal of the bad debt from the books of account of the State of Nevada. A bad debt that is removed pursuant to this section remains a legal and binding obligation owed by the debtor to the State of Nevada.

4. The State Controller shall keep a master file of all debts that are designated as bad debts pursuant to this section. For each such debt, the State Controller shall record the name of the debtor, the amount of the debt, the date on which the debt was incurred and the date on which it was removed from the records and books of account of the State of Nevada, and any other information concerning the debt that the State Controller determines is



~~necessary.]~~ and shall notify the State Controller of such a designation. Upon approval by the Chair of the Board, the bad debt may be removed from the books of the account of the Board.

(b) The State Controller determines is impossible or impractical to collect, the State Controller shall request the State Board of Examiners to designate the debt as a bad debt in accordance with NRS 353C.220.

**Sec. 3.** NRS 463.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

463.160 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 and NRS 462.155 and 463.172 ~~§~~ and section 1 of this act, it is unlawful for any person, either as owner, lessee or employee, whether for hire or not, either solely or in conjunction with others:

(a) To deal, operate, carry on, conduct, maintain or expose for play in the State of Nevada any gambling game, gaming device, slot machine, race book or sports pool;

(b) To provide or maintain any information service;

(c) To operate a gaming salon;

(d) To receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation or reward or any percentage or share of the money or property played, for keeping, running or carrying on any gambling game, slot machine, gaming device, race book or sports pool;

(e) To operate as a cash access and wagering instrument service provider; or

(f) To operate, carry on, conduct, maintain or expose for play in or from the State of Nevada any interactive gaming system,

↳ without having first procured, and thereafter maintaining in effect, all federal, state, county and municipal gaming licenses or registrations as required by statute, regulation or ordinance or by the governing board of any unincorporated town.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to permit any gambling game, slot machine, gaming device, race book or sports pool to be conducted, operated, dealt or carried on in any house or building or other premises owned by the person, in whole or in part, by a person who is not licensed pursuant to this chapter, or that person's employee.

3. The Commission may, by regulation, authorize a person to own or lease gaming devices for the limited purpose of display or use in the person's private residence without procuring a state gaming license.

4. For the purposes of this section, the operation of a race book or sports pool includes making the premises available for any of the following purposes:

(a) Allowing patrons to establish an account for wagering with the race book or sports pool;

(b) Accepting wagers from patrons;



- 1 (c) Allowing patrons to place wagers;
- 2 (d) Paying winning wagers to patrons; or
- 3 (e) Allowing patrons to withdraw cash from an account for
- 4 wagering or to be issued a ticket, receipt, representation of value or
- 5 other credit representing a withdrawal from an account for wagering
- 6 that can be redeemed for cash,

7 ↪ whether by a transaction in person at an establishment or through  
8 mechanical means, such as a kiosk or similar device, regardless of  
9 whether that device would otherwise be considered associated  
10 equipment. A separate license must be obtained for each location at  
11 which such an operation is conducted.

12 **Sec. 4.** NRS 463.162 is hereby amended to read as follows:

13 463.162 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and  
14 3 **and section 1 of this act**, it is unlawful for any person to:

15 (a) Lend, let, lease or otherwise deliver or furnish any  
16 equipment of any gambling game, including any slot machine, for  
17 any interest, percentage or share of the money or property played,  
18 under guise of any agreement whatever, without having first  
19 procured a state gaming license.

20 (b) Lend, let, lease or otherwise deliver or furnish, except by a  
21 bona fide sale or capital lease, any slot machine under guise of any  
22 agreement whereby any consideration is paid or is payable for the  
23 right to possess or use that slot machine, whether the consideration  
24 is measured by a percentage of the revenue derived from the  
25 machine or by a fixed fee or otherwise, without having first  
26 procured a state gaming license for the slot machine.

27 (c) Furnish services or property, real or personal, on the basis of  
28 a contract, lease or license, pursuant to which that person receives  
29 payments based on earnings or profits from any gambling game,  
30 including any slot machine, without having first procured a state  
31 gaming license.

32 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to any person:

33 (a) Whose payments are a fixed sum determined in advance on a  
34 bona fide basis for the furnishing of services or property other than a  
35 slot machine.

36 (b) Who furnishes services or property under a bona fide rental  
37 agreement or security agreement for gaming equipment.

38 (c) That is a wholly owned subsidiary of:

39 (1) A corporation, limited partnership or limited-liability  
40 company holding a state gaming license; or

41 (2) A holding company or intermediary company, or publicly  
42 traded corporation, that has registered pursuant to NRS 463.585 or  
43 463.635 and which has fully complied with the laws applicable to it.

44 (d) Who is licensed as a manufacturer or distributor pursuant to  
45 NRS 463.650.



(e) Who is found suitable by the Commission to act as an independent agent.

➔ Receipts or rentals or charges for real property, personal property or services do not lose their character as payments of a fixed sum or as bona fide because of provisions in a contract, lease or license for adjustments in charges, rentals or fees on account of changes in taxes or assessments, escalations in the cost-of-living index, expansions or improvement of facilities, or changes in services supplied. Receipts of rentals or charges based on percentage between a corporate licensee or a licensee who is a limited partnership or limited-liability company and the entities enumerated in paragraph (c) are permitted under this subsection.

3. The Commission may, upon the issuance of its approval or a finding of suitability, exempt a holding company from the licensing requirements of subsection 1.

4. The Board may require any person exempted by the provisions of subsection 2 or paragraph (b) of subsection 1 to provide such information as it may require to perform its investigative duties.

5. The Board and the Commission may require a finding of suitability or the licensing of any person who:

(a) Owns any interest in the premises of a licensed establishment or owns any interest in real property used by a licensed establishment whether the person leases the property directly to the licensee or through an intermediary.

(b) Repairs, rebuilds or modifies any gaming device.

(c) Manufactures or distributes chips or gaming tokens for use in this state.

(d) Operates a call center within this State as an agent of a licensed race book or sports pool in this State in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Commission.

(e) Has invented, has developed or owns the intellectual property rights to a game for which approval by the Commission is being sought or has been received in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Commission.

6. If the Commission finds a person described in subsection 5 unsuitable, a licensee shall not enter into any contract or agreement with that person without the prior approval of the Commission. Any other agreement between the licensee and that person must be terminated upon receipt of notice of the action by the Commission. Any agreement between a licensee and a person described in subsection 5 shall be deemed to include a provision for its termination without liability on the part of the licensee upon a finding by the Commission that the person is unsuitable. Failure expressly to include that condition in the agreement is not a defense



1 in any action brought pursuant to this section to terminate the  
2 agreement. If the application is not presented to the Board within 30  
3 days after demand, the Commission may pursue any remedy or  
4 combination of remedies provided in this chapter.

5 **Sec. 5.** NRS 463.315 is hereby amended to read as follows:

6 463.315 1. Any person aggrieved by a final decision or order  
7 of the Commission made after hearing or rehearing by the  
8 Commission pursuant to NRS 463.312 to 463.3145, inclusive, and  
9 whether or not a petition for rehearing was filed, may obtain a  
10 judicial review thereof in the ~~{district court of the county in which~~  
11 ~~the petitioner resides or has his, her or its principal place of~~  
12 ~~business.}~~ *First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in*  
13 *and for Carson City.*

14 2. The judicial review must be instituted by filing a petition  
15 within 20 days after the effective date of the final decision or order.  
16 A petition may not be filed while a petition for rehearing or a  
17 rehearing is pending before the Commission. The petition must set  
18 forth the order or decision appealed from and the grounds or reasons  
19 why petitioner contends a reversal or modification should be  
20 ordered.

21 3. Copies of the petition must be served upon the Commission  
22 and all other parties of record, or their counsel of record, either  
23 personally or by certified mail.

24 4. The court, upon a proper showing, may permit other  
25 interested persons to intervene as parties to the appeal or as friends  
26 of the court.

27 5. The filing of the petition does not stay enforcement of the  
28 decision or order of the Commission, but the Commission itself may  
29 grant a stay upon such terms and conditions as it deems proper.

30 6. If judicial review is sought in any case in which a supervisor  
31 has been appointed pursuant to NRS 463B.010 to 463B.280,  
32 inclusive, the ~~{district}~~ court shall give priority to that review over  
33 other civil actions.

34 **Sec. 6.** NRS 463.343 is hereby amended to read as follows:

35 463.343 1. The Board or Commission or any applicant,  
36 licensee, association of licensees, nonprofit corporation that  
37 represents licensees, person found suitable, holding company,  
38 intermediary company or publicly traded corporation which is  
39 registered with the Commission may obtain a judicial determination  
40 of any question of construction or validity arising under this chapter,  
41 chapter 462 of NRS or any regulation of the Commission by  
42 bringing an action for a declaratory judgment in the First Judicial  
43 District Court of the State of Nevada in and for Carson City ~~{, or in~~  
44 ~~the district court of the district in which the plaintiff resides or does~~  
45 ~~business.}~~ in accordance with the provisions of chapter 30 of NRS.





2. When an action is brought by a person other than the Board or Commission, the Commission must be made a party to the action and the Attorney General must be served with a copy of the complaint and is entitled to appear in the action.

3. Statutes and regulations reviewed pursuant to this section must be construed in a manner consistent with the declared policy of the State.

4. The filing of a complaint for judicial determination under this section does not stay enforcement of any Commission or Board action. The Board or Commission may grant a stay upon appropriate terms.

5. In any proceeding brought under this section, the ~~[district]~~ court shall not grant any injunctive relief or relief based upon any other extraordinary common-law writ to:

(a) Any applicant for licensing, finding of suitability or registration;

(b) Any person who has been ordered by the Board or Commission to submit his or her application for licensing, finding of suitability or registration;

(c) Any person seeking judicial review of an action of the Commission which is subject to the provisions of NRS 463.315 to 463.318, inclusive; or

(d) Any person who is adversely affected by the appointment of a supervisor pursuant to chapter 463B of NRS.

**Sec. 7.** NRS 463.373 is hereby amended to read as follows:

463.373 1. Before issuing a state gaming license to an applicant for a restricted operation, the Commission shall charge and collect from the applicant for each slot machine for each quarter year:

(a) A license fee of \$81 for each slot machine if the applicant will have at least 1 but not more than 5 slot machines.

(b) A license fee of \$405 plus \$141 for each slot machine in excess of 5 if the applicant will have at least 6 but not more than 15 slot machines.

2. The Commission shall charge and collect the fee prescribed in subsection 1:

(a) On or before the last day of the last month in a calendar quarter, for the ensuing calendar quarter, from a licensee whose operation is continuing.

(b) In advance from a licensee who begins operation or puts additional slot machines into play during a calendar quarter.

3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 463.386, no proration of the fee prescribed in subsection 1 may be allowed for any reason.

4. The operator of the location where slot machines are situated shall pay the fee prescribed in subsection 1 upon the total number of



1 slot machines situated in that location, whether or not the machines  
2 are owned by one or more licensee-owners.

3 *5. Any person who is authorized to receive a share of the*  
4 *revenue from any slot machine that is operated on the premises of*  
5 *a licensee is liable to the licensee for that person's proportionate*  
6 *share of the fee prescribed in subsection 1 and shall remit or credit*  
7 *his or her full proportionate share to the licensee on or before the*  
8 *last day of the last month in a calendar quarter, if the licensee is*  
9 *paying the fee in accordance with paragraph (a) of subsection 2,*  
10 *or, if the licensee is paying the fee in accordance with paragraph*  
11 *(b) of subsection 2, on or before the date on which the licensee*  
12 *pays the fee. A licensee is not liable to any person who is*  
13 *authorized to receive a share of the revenue from any slot machine*  
14 *that is operated on the premises of the licensee for that person's*  
15 *proportionate share of the fee prescribed in subsection 1.*

16 **Sec. 8.** NRS 463.386 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 463.386 1. If the Commission approves the issuance of a  
18 license for gaming operations at the same location that is currently  
19 licensed, or locations that are currently licensed if the license is for  
20 the operation of a slot machine route, the Chair of the Board, in  
21 consultation with the Chair of the Commission may administratively  
22 determine that, for the purposes of NRS 463.370 , ~~and~~ 463.373 to  
23 463.3855, inclusive, *463.450, 463.660, 463.677, 463.760, 463.765*  
24 *and 464.015*, the gaming license shall be deemed transferred, the  
25 previously licensed operation shall be deemed a continuing  
26 operation and credit must be granted for prepaid license fees, if the  
27 Chair of the Board makes a written finding that such determination  
28 is consistent with the public policy of this State pursuant to  
29 NRS 463.0129.

30 2. The Chair of the Board may refer a request for  
31 administrative determination pursuant to this section to the Board  
32 and the Commission for consideration, or may deny the request for  
33 any reasonable cause. A denial may be submitted for review by the  
34 Board and the Commission in the manner set forth by the  
35 regulations adopted by the Commission which pertain to the review  
36 of administrative approval decisions.

37 3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no credit or  
38 refund of fees or taxes may be made because a gaming  
39 establishment ceases operation.

40 4. The Commission may, with the advice and assistance of the  
41 Board, adopt regulations consistent with the policy, objects and  
42 purposes of this chapter as it may deem necessary to carry out the  
43 provisions of this section.



**Sec. 9.** NRS 463.650 is hereby amended to read as follows:

463.650 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 to 7, inclusive, *and section 1 of this act*, it is unlawful for any person, either as owner, lessee or employee, whether for hire or not, to operate, carry on, conduct or maintain any form of manufacture, selling or distribution of any gaming device, cashless wagering system or interactive gaming system for use or play in Nevada without first procuring and maintaining all required federal, state, county and municipal licenses.

2. A lessor who specifically acquires equipment for a capital lease is not required to be licensed under this section.

3. The holder of a state gaming license or the holding company of a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability company or other business organization holding a license may, within 2 years after cessation of business or upon specific approval by the Board, dispose of by sale in a manner approved by the Board, any or all of its gaming devices, including slot machines and cashless wagering systems, without a distributor's license. In cases of bankruptcy of a state gaming licensee or foreclosure of a lien by a bank or other person holding a security interest for which gaming devices are security in whole or in part for the lien, the Board may authorize the disposition of the gaming devices without requiring a distributor's license.

4. The Commission may, by regulation, authorize a person who owns:

(a) Gaming devices for home use in accordance with NRS 463.160; or

(b) Antique gaming devices,  
➤ to sell such devices without procuring a license therefor to residents of jurisdictions wherein ownership of such devices is legal.

5. Upon approval by the Board, a gaming device owned by:

(a) A law enforcement agency;

(b) A court of law; or

(c) A gaming device repair school licensed by the Commission on Postsecondary Education,

➤ may be disposed of by sale, in a manner approved by the Board, without a distributor's license. An application for approval must be submitted to the Board in the manner prescribed by the Chair.

6. A manufacturer who performs any action described in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 463.01715 is not required to be licensed under the provisions of this section with respect to the performance of that action if another manufacturer who is licensed under the provisions of this section assumes responsibility for the performance of that action.



7. An independent contractor who designs, develops, programs, produces or composes a control program for use in the manufacture of a gaming device that is for use or play in this State is not required to be licensed under the provisions of this section with respect to the design, development, programming, production or composition of a control program if a manufacturer who is licensed under the provisions of this section assumes responsibility for the design, development, programming, production or composition of the control program.

8. Any person who the Commission determines is a suitable person to receive a license under the provisions of this section may be issued a manufacturer's or distributor's license. The burden of proving his or her qualification to receive or hold a license under this section is at all times on the applicant or licensee.

9. Every person who must be licensed pursuant to this section is subject to the provisions of NRS 463.482 to 463.645, inclusive, unless exempted from those provisions by the Commission.

10. The Commission may exempt, for any purpose, a manufacturer, seller or distributor from the provisions of NRS 463.482 to 463.645, inclusive, if the Commission determines that the exemption is consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

11. Any person conducting business in Nevada who is not required to be licensed as a manufacturer, seller or distributor pursuant to subsection 1, but who otherwise must register with the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Title 15 of U.S.C., must submit to the Board a copy of such registration within 10 days after submission to the Attorney General of the United States.

12. It is unlawful for any person, either as owner, lessee or employee, whether for hire or not, to knowingly distribute any gaming device, cashless wagering system, interactive gaming system or associated equipment from Nevada to any jurisdiction where the possession, ownership or use of any such device, system or equipment is illegal.

13. As used in this section:

(a) "Antique gaming device" means a gaming device that was manufactured before 1961.

(b) "Assume responsibility" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 463.01715.

(c) "Control program" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 463.0155.

(d) "Holding company" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 463.485.

(e) "Independent contractor" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 463.01715.



**Sec. 10.** NRS 286.293 is hereby amended to read as follows:

286.293 1. The following employees of public employers shall participate in the System:

(a) Those employed on or after July 1, 1977, in positions considered to be half-time or more according to the full-time work schedule established for that public employer.

(b) Elected officials or persons appointed to elective positions who are elected or appointed after July 1, 1975, except where excluded by NRS 286.297 and except justices of the peace and municipal judges who are allowed and who elect to participate in the Judicial Retirement Plan pursuant to NRS 1A.285.

(c) A member whose allowance is vested or who is contributing immediately before a legislative session who is employed on or after January 1, 1981, by either house of the Legislature or by the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

(d) A member of the Nevada Gaming Commission ~~§~~, *unless the member of the Commission elects not to participate in the System.*

2. The Board shall establish standards for determining what constitutes a full-time work schedule pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1.

**Sec. 11.** NRS 353C.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:

353C.220 1. ~~§~~ *Except as otherwise provided in NRS 463.123, if* the State Controller determines that it is impossible or impractical to collect a debt, the State Controller may request the State Board of Examiners to designate the debt as a bad debt. The State Board of Examiners, by an affirmative vote of the majority of the members of the Board, may designate the debt as a bad debt if the Board is satisfied that the collection of the debt is impossible or impractical. If the debt is not more than \$50, the State Board of Examiners may delegate to its Clerk the authority to designate the debt as a bad debt. The State Controller may appeal a denial of a request to designate the debt as a bad debt by the Clerk to the State Board of Examiners.

2. Upon the designation of a debt as a bad debt pursuant to this section, the State Board of Examiners or its Clerk shall immediately notify the State Controller thereof. Upon receiving the notification, the State Controller shall direct the removal of the debt from the books of account of the State of Nevada. A bad debt that is removed pursuant to this section remains a legal and binding obligation owed by the debtor to the State of Nevada.

3. The State Controller shall keep a master file of all debts that are designated as bad debts pursuant to this section. For each such debt, the State Controller shall record the name of the debtor, the amount of the debt, the date on which the debt was incurred and the



1 date on which it was removed from the records and books of  
2 account of the State of Nevada, and any other information  
3 concerning the debt that the State Controller determines is  
4 necessary.

