

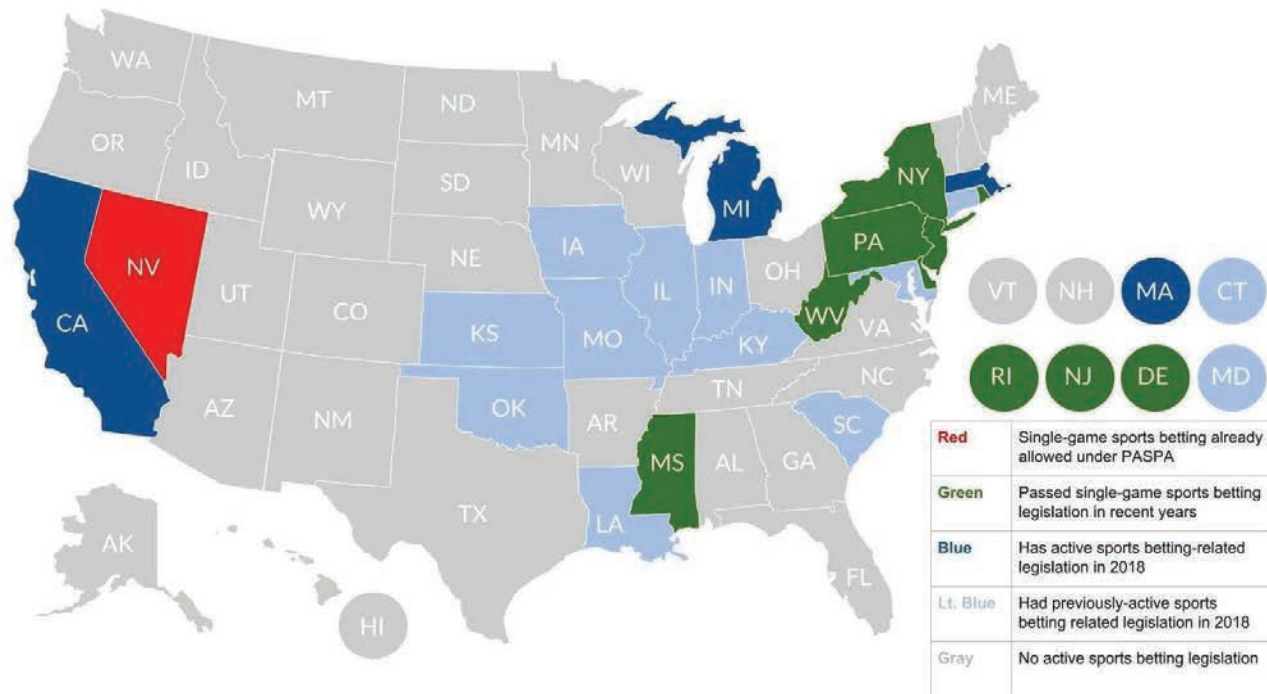


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2018 State Legislative Overview
 SPORTS BETTING
(legislative status as of June 21, 2018)

A total of six sports betting bills in three states are still active in 2018 or carried over to the 2018 legislative session from last year



2018 State Legislative Overview
SPORTS BETTING
(legislative status as of June 21, 2018)

New Jersey, Rhode Island, and West Virginia have enacted legislation authorizing single-game sports betting in 2018. In 2017, **Pennsylvania** and **Mississippi** both did the same, and in 2013, **New York** did so. Those six states are developing regulations to govern sports betting.

In 2014, **New Jersey** passed a law partially repealing the state's prohibitions on sports betting. In 2009, **Delaware** passed a law enabling single-game sports betting through its state lottery. The professional sports leagues and NCAA sued both states and enjoined both bills at the time of passage, arguing they violated PASPA. With PASPA now ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, these laws are back in effect.

Legal vs. Illegal

While there isn't specific data to cite, anecdotally CA, NY, TX and FL are the largest illegal sports betting markets in the US.

The American Gaming Association estimates that prior to the repeal of PASPA, Americans placed \$150 billion a year in illegal sports bets. Legal sports betting revenue in Nevada in 2017 was \$4.87 billion.

Revenue and Tax Implications

Oxford Economics estimates that a mature legal sports betting market in the US will result in a handle of \$287.4 billion and gaming revenue of \$18.7 billion. This scenario assumes sports betting is legal in every state, no league fee, a 10% state GGR tax rate, and that consumers are able to bet in casinos, online and at retail locations.

Oxford Economics estimates that a mature legal sports betting market in the US will result in \$1.9 billion in state gaming tax revenue. This scenario assumes sports betting is legal in every state, no league fee, a 10% state GGR tax rate, and that consumers are able to bet in casinos, online and at retail locations.

Below is a list of sports betting bills currently active in the 2018 legislative session. (Note that companion bills in each branch of a state legislature are counted as separate bills in the total, but are listed together in the table).

State	Bill	Summary	Bill Status	Session Status
California	ACA 18	Authorizes the Legislature to permit sports wagering only if a change in federal law occurs to authorize sports wagering in this state.	Introduced	In Session
Massachusetts	SB 2273	Regulates online sports betting. Sports betting provisions would not be effective unless PASPA is overturned. Creates special commission to study and offer sports betting legislation.	Reporting Date Extended to 6/15/18	In Session
Michigan	HB 4060	Allows the gaming board to regulate the conduct of sports betting in Michigan, but only after approved by public referendum.	Introduced	In Session
Michigan	HB 4261	Allows casino licensees to accept parlay wagers on sporting events.	Introduced	In Session
Michigan	HB 4529	Allows a licensed lottery sales agent, who also is a sports betting agent, to accept parlay wagers on sporting events.	Introduced	In Session
Michigan	HB 4926	Authorizes sports wagering on professional and amateur games if permitted by federal law. Creates the Lawful Internet Gaming Act.	Passed House	In Session

2018 Enacted Bills

State	Bill	Summary
New Jersey	AB 4111	Allows sports betting on professional and collegiate sports at casinos and horse tracks. Prohibits wagering on college sports taking place in NJ, or in which a NJ team is playing. Wagers can be in person or via the internet. Minimum wagering age is 21. Sports wagering at casinos is taxed at 8% of gross revenue. An investment alternative rate of 2.5% with an investment alternative of 1.25% will apply to a casino. Wagering at tracks is subject to an additional 1.25% tax.
Rhode Island	HB 7200	Rhode Island budget bill, includes authorization for sports wagering. Allows wagers on professional and college sports, but not on collegiate events taking place in Rhode Island, or any event including a Rhode Island school. Wagering limited to casinos in Twin River and Tiverton, but the state has operational control of sports wagering.
West Virginia	SB 415	Authorizes the State Lottery Commission to regulate sports wagering when allowed by federal law. The bill would allow up to five licenses, with a \$100,000 application fee. Also allows mobile sports wagering through the licensees. Imposes a tax of 10% of adjusted gross wagering receipts.

Bills Enacted Prior to 2018

State	Bill	Summary
Delaware	HB 100	The bill required the Lottery Director to use his or her authority to reestablish a sports lottery. The law excluded collegiate sporting events involving a Delaware college or university. (2009)
Mississippi	HB 967	As part of a larger bill regulating daily fantasy sports, the bill redefines "sports pool" to mean the business of accepting wagers on collegiate or professional sporting events. (2017)
New Jersey	SB 2460	Partially repealed the prohibitions, permits, licenses, and authorizations concerning wagers on professional, collegiate, or amateur sport contests or athletic events. (2014)
New York	SB 5883	New York authorized sports wagering at state casinos when authorized by federal law. The state Gaming Commission was authorized to create a regulatory framework for the operation of sports wagering games. (2013)
Pennsylvania	HB 271	The bill legalized sports wagering once allowed by federal law. Includes a tax rate of 36% of daily gross revenue. Requires a one-time authorization fee of \$10 million, and subsequent five-year licenses renewable at a fee of \$250,000. (2017)



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