

TRIBAL ALLIANCE OF SOVEREIGN INDIAN NATIONS

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HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

2

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Sports wagering is nothing new.

3

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Evidence of sports wagering dates back to ancient times.



4

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Wagering on chariot racing, horses, and athletic combat was common in Ancient Rome.



5

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

At its height, Rome itself had 7 different race tracks. This was a popular sport and a popular wagering activity for Romans.



6

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Romans also provided us with the first known wagering laws.

Wagering on things other than sports and race went through periods of prohibition and permissiveness.

At all times, wagering on races and athletic contests appear to have been permitted and governed.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

As the Roman Republic and Empire spread, so did the Roman past times of racing and athletic combat as well as wagering on such activities.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

An inscription on the mosaic of an African bath house says of a favorite horse:
"Vincas, non vincas,
te amamus,
Polydoxe!": Win or
lose we love you
Polydoxes!



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Sports wagering continued to flourish through varying degrees of legality and illegality throughout the Roman world.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Gambling in the middle ages was divided in part by economic class. The rich indulged in wagering on horse racing, cock fighting or other blood sports, while the poor often engaged in dice games.



11

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

In 1190 kings Richard of England and Phillip of France of the crusades found it necessary to have a law drawn up settling just who could and who could not gamble, and for how much.



12

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Horse racing was a popular wagering sport for as long as history records the use of horses by men.

Horse racing was used to improve bloodstock and wagering on racing was common place in nearly all cultures.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

In the 16th century, we see the first preserved evidence of organized horse racing and wagering in Great Britain.

King James IV of Scotland is mentioned attending and wagering on races on the Sands at Leith in 1504.



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING



In the mid 17th century, Oliver Cromwell, an Independent Puritan rose to power in the United Kingdom.

During Comwellian times, horse racing and wagering were suppressed as dangerous assemblies.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

During the reign of Charles II, racing and race wagering made a return to British society.

As a British historian noted that during this time, "early racing took the form of matches, direct head to head competition with one owner matching his horse against another. Invariably there was a wager on the outcome, and any number of side bets. Betting was in reality the very purpose of racing".



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING



Betting on horse racing at this time was known as '**match betting**' and was generally un-organized and without recourse to bookmakers.

Members of the public would strike bets with each other and even offer odds.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

In the 17th and 18th centuries, horse racing and wagering in Britain was a mainstay of recreational activities.

This love of horse racing made its way to British colonies, including those in the Americas.



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING



In Britain, horse racing and wagering expanded so rapidly in the 18th century, that over 120 towns in Britain were holding races for wagering.

This was the catalyst for the Gambling Act of 1739, which stated "the Great Number of Horse Races for Small Plates, Prizes or Sums of Money, have contributed very much to the Encouragement of Idleness, to the Impoverishment of the meaner Sort of Subjects of the Kingdom".

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

The Gambling Act of 1739 was an early attempt to preserve horse racing and horse race wagering for the aristocracy.

Public interest in the sport had removed the cachet of it for the rich. Additionally its popularity reduced prize levels significantly and wagering amounts significantly.

Subsequently, the Gambling Act insisted that every race would have to have an entrance fee and a prize of £50. This was sufficient enough to disqualify a large proportion of would-be racehorse owners from competing in horse racing.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Undeterred by the Gambling Act of 1739, illegal horse races became prolific in Britain. So much so that the sport and wagering on the sport was becoming disorderly and attracting disorderly crowds



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING



In the 18th century, modern bookmaking began to take hold.

This was in response to a transformation in horse racing from head-to-head racing to large field racing.

To accept wagering on races with large fields of horses, a bookmaker would set odds on a particular horse or horses for wagering. In the early 1800's these were 'one with the field' odds. Generally, selecting one winner from the field.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

“One-with-the-field Odds” became increasingly unpopular as the size of the field grew.

In response, bookmakers developed a system to take wagers on any horse in the field, where odds would change in an effort to keep the bookmaker in balance.



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Tracks were quick to enter the bookmaking business as an additional source of revenue. However, the difficulty in maintaining balance among wagers proved dangerous.

It was the bookmaker, and in the case of track books, the track, that stood to gain or lose based on the bets placed by spectators.

Ineffective risk management caused great hardship for many tracks and bookmakers.



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

In 1867, a Catalan inventor, Joseph Oller, developed a system to guarantee a profit for bookmakers.

His system pooled wagers and recalculated odds as wagers were placed. The pool could then provide a payment to the track or bookmaker, then return the remainder as prizes to winning bettors.

The system was called the "pari-mutuel" wagering system..



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Pari-mutuel wagering met with limited success until the invention of the totalizer board in the early 1900s.

The totalizer board allowed bettors to see the current odds and the change in odds as wagers were placed.

In 1927, the first totalizer board was installed at Arlington Race track in Illinois.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Meanwhile, in the 1800s a new game in America was growing in popularity.

Baseball was becoming a national past time to rival horse racing.

Just as with horse racing, wagering on baseball was not uncommon.



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

In the 1800s there was a relaxed attitude toward betting on baseball.

For example, in 1894, the Washington Post reported that

"Uncle Anson (Manager of the Chicago Colts) has already started making wagers on the position the Chicago Colts will have in the race for the National League Pennant next year. He put up \$100 a few days ago that his team would finish higher up in the race than the Pittsburgh Pirates."

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, sports wagering was generally an acceptable form of unregulated wagering.

Since the time baseball became a spectator sport, there were allegations of cheating and match fixing. By the time of the turn of the 20th Century, the term "hippodroming" became part of the lexicon to reference games exhibited or fixed for gambling purposes.



29

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING



In 1919, the Chicago White Sox were one of the best teams in baseball.

The team had won a championship in 1917, and in 1919 it was expected to do so once again.

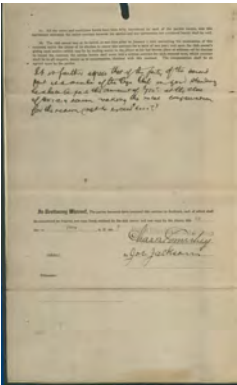
While the Chicago White Sox were good, their owner, Charles Comiskey, was well known for his miserly ways, and it was well known that players were underpaid.

30

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

In 1919, baseball player contracts had a reserve clause that prevented players from negotiating or playing for other teams.

Thus, the underpaid Chicago Whitesox players had no bargaining power for higher wages, despite the fact that their performance was superior to most players in the league.



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

The Chicago White Sox lost the 1919 world series, and many speculated that key players threw the series in order to get a payoff from a bookmaker.



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

In the early 20th century, Nevada saw the growth of Turf Clubs and sports books. Turf Clubs were stand alone sports betting locations (not part of a Casino).



HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Meanwhile, many other states were quick to prohibit sports wagering and bookmaking.

Pennsylvania Title 18 § 5514. Pool selling and bookmaking.

A person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree if he:

- (1) engages in pool selling or bookmaking;
- (2) occupies any place for the purpose of receiving, recording or registering bets or wagers, or of selling pools;
- (3) receives, records, registers, forwards, or purports or pretends to forward, to another, any bet or wager upon the result of any political nomination, appointment or election, or upon any contest of any nature;
- (4) becomes the custodian or depository, for gain or ward, of any property staked, wagered or pledged, or to be staked, wagered, or pledged upon any such result; or
- (5) being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any premises, knowingly permits or suffers the same, to be used or occupied for any of such purposes.

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

Florida - Chapter - 849.25 "Bookmaking" defined; penalties; exceptions.—

(1)(a) The term "bookmaking" means the act of taking or receiving, while engaged in the business or profession of gambling, any bet or wager upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, power, or endurance of human, beast, fowl, motor vehicle, or mechanical apparatus or upon the result of any chance, casualty, unknown, or contingent event whatsoever.

(b) The following factors shall be considered in making a determination that a person has engaged in the offense of bookmaking:

1. Taking advantage of betting odds created to produce a profit for the bookmaker or charging a percentage on accepted wagers.
2. Placing all or part of accepted wagers with other bookmakers to reduce the chance of financial loss.
3. Taking or receiving more than five wagers in any single day.
4. Taking or receiving wagers totaling more than \$500 in any single day, or more than \$1,500 in any single week.
5. Engaging in a common scheme with two or more persons to take or receive wagers.
6. Taking or receiving wagers on both sides on a contest at the identical point spread.
7. Any other factor relevant to establishing that the operating procedures of such person are commercial in nature.

(c) The existence of any two factors listed in paragraph (b) may constitute prima facie evidence of a commercial bookmaking operation.

(2) Any person who engages in bookmaking shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as

35

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

In Nevada, the sports pool and race businesses become integrated within casinos.

Nevada race books, which had hand-booked wagers since opening, joined the national pari-mutuel system of wagering in the late 1980s.

Since then, Nevada has divided the race and sports pool operations into two separate licensed activities:

NRS 463.01855 "Race book" defined. "Race book" means the business of accepting wagers upon the outcome of any event held at a track which uses the pari-mutuel system of wagering.

NRS 463.0193 "Sports pool" defined. "Sports pool" means the business of accepting wagers on sporting events or other events by any system or method of wagering

36

HISTORY OF SPORTS WAGERING

While Nevada regulated sports wagering, few other states did so.

Meanwhile, the Federal Government enacted laws that prohibited the interstate conduct of sports wagering and prohibited states that didn't have legal and regulated sports wagering from doing so in the future.

PASPA

- **Senator Deconcini of Arizona introduced the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act (the "Act") because of the impending threat of state-sponsored sports lotteries.**
- **Because of the threat posed by state lotteries, the bill focused on state-sponsored sports wagering.**
- **According to Senator Deconcini, the "bill serves an important public purpose, to stop the spread of state-sponsored sports gambling.**

PASPA

- Senator Bill Bradley also championed the bill because he believed that state sponsored sports wagering puts the “imprimatur of the state on the activity” by creating the perception that sports gambling is ok.

PASPA

Sec. 3702. Unlawful sports gambling

It shall be unlawful for -

- (1) a governmental entity to sponsor, operate, advertise, promote, license, or authorize by law or compact, or
- (2) a person to sponsor, operate, advertise, or promote, pursuant to the law or compact of a governmental entity, a lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering scheme based, directly or indirectly (through the use of geographical references or otherwise), on one or more competitive games in which amateur or professional athletes participate, or are intended to participate, or on one or more performances of such athletes in such games.

(2) the term “governmental entity” means a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an entity or organization, including an entity or organization described in section 4(5) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703(5)), that has governmental authority within the territorial boundaries of the United States, including on lands described in section 4(4) of such Act (25 U.S.C. 2703(4)).

PASPA

Sec. 3704. Applicability

- Section 3702 shall not apply to -
- (1) a lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering scheme in operation in a State or other governmental entity, to the extent that the scheme was conducted by that State or other governmental entity at any time during the period beginning January 1, 1976, and ending August 31, 1990;

PASPA

Sec. 3704. Applicability

- Section 3702 shall not apply to -
- (2) a lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering scheme in operation in a State or other governmental entity where both -
 - (A) such scheme was authorized by a statute as in effect on October 2, 1991; and
 - (B) a scheme described in section 3702 (other than one based on parimutuel animal racing or jai-alai games) actually was conducted in that State or other governmental entity at any time during the period beginning September 1, 1989, and ending October 2, 1991, pursuant to the law of that State or other governmental entity;

PASPA

Sec. 3704. Applicability

- Section 3702 shall not apply to -
- (3) a betting, gambling, or wagering scheme, other than a lottery described in paragraph (1), conducted exclusively in casinos located in a municipality, but only to the extent that -
 - (A) such scheme or a similar scheme was authorized, not later than one year after the effective date of this chapter, to be operated in that municipality; and
 - (B) any commercial casino gaming scheme was in operation in such municipality throughout the 10-year period ending on such effective date pursuant to a comprehensive system of State regulation authorized by that State's constitution and applicable solely to such municipality; or
- (4) parimutuel animal racing or jai-alai games.

PASPA

States that fall within the exemption:

- Nevada
- Delaware
- Montana
- Oregon

SPORTS WAGERING IN AMERICA



SPORTS WAGERING IN AMERICA

N.Y. / REGION New Jersey's Appeal of Sports Betting Ban Heads to Supreme Court

By NICK CORNAROTTI and JAKE DWYER | JUNE 22, 2017



Fans watched horse racing at Monmouth Park in Oceanport, N.J., in 2016. New Jersey wants sports betting, partly to bolster its ailing horse racing industry. (AP Photo/Chris Penna)

The Supreme Court agreed on Tuesday to hear an appeal from Gov. Chris Christie and the state of New Jersey to allow betting on professional and collegiate sports at the state's casinos and racetracks.

PASPA

New Jersey, which had the exemption aimed at it expire, is challenging the constitutionality of PASPA.

The issue has been granted review by the U.S. Supreme Court. The issue presented is whether PASPA unconstitutionally commandeers state government to enforce federal policy.

The Solicitor General recommended against granting the review because the issue only applies to one state at this time, there is no disagreement between the circuits, and the question is limited to the application to governments not those relying on laws enacted by governments.

PASPA

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SPORTS WAGERING IN AMERICA

For 2016, the Nevada market experienced \$4.5 billion of wagers placed with a win in excess of \$219 million and a win percentage of 4.86%.

Estimates range between \$150 billion and \$450 billion with regard to the amount wagered illegally on sports in the U.S.

Therefore, depending on the estimate, Nevada wagering represents between 1% and 3% of sports wagers placed by U.S. citizens.

SPORTS WAGERING IN AMERICA

The net result is that all states are experiencing the social impacts of sports wagering.

Only Nevada, Delaware, and Montana have any offsetting tax revenue to address such impacts and only Nevada, Delaware, and Montana have any consumer protections for sports bettors.

SPORTS WAGERING IN AMERICA

The other result is that the sports wagering industry in Nevada, Delaware, and Montana is being shaped by elected government officials, government regulatory agencies, and commercial operators or vendors that operate pursuant to strict regulation that focus on integrity, taxation, and transparent operations.

The sports wagering industry outside of Nevada, Delaware, and Montana is being shaped by those with no regard for laws, the integrity of sporting events, consumer protections, or anything else beyond operating a criminal gambling operation.

SPORTS WAGERING IN AMERICA

There are a confluence of events currently that may change the current landscape of sports wagering in America.

1. The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear a case regarding the constitutionality of the federal law that prevents states from legalizing an regulating sports wagering
2. The NFL has approved putting a team in Las Vegas, the epicenter of legal sports wagering in the U.S.
3. Other sports leagues are softening their opposition with regard to sports wagering.
4. Sports wagering is losing its social stigma

SPORTS WAGERING IN AMERICA

https://youtu.be/OI_2QjtDieA



53

Adam Silver Expects Sports Gambling to Be Legalized 'In the Next Few Years'

ALECNATHAN
2018-09-11



NBA commissioner [Adam Silver](#) maintained an optimistic outlook Tuesday that legislation will be enacted in the coming years to make gambling on professional sports legal.

"My sense is the law will change in the next few years in the United States," he said, according to Sports Business Journal's [John Ouzand](#).

"People want to bet throughout the game," Silver also noted. "It results in enormous additional engagement with the fans."

54

OTHER KEY FEDERAL LAWS

FEDERAL WIRE ACT

ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS ACT

FEDERAL WIRE ACT

Part of the 1961 legislative package designed to cut off activities that financially sustained organized crime and to help states enforce their gambling laws.

FEDERAL WIRE ACT

- 18 USC §1084
 - (a) Whoever being engaged in the business of betting or wagering knowingly uses a wire communication facility for the transmission in interstate or foreign commerce of bets or wagers or information assisting in the placing of bets or wagers on any sporting event or contest, or for the transmission of a wire communication which entitles the recipient to receive money or credit as a result of bets or wagers, or for information assisting in the placing of bets or wagers, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

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FEDERAL WIRE ACT

- **Business of Betting or Wagering**
 - **The Barborian Opinion**

- 18 USC §1084
 - (a) **Whoever being engaged in the business of betting or wagering** knowingly uses a wire communication facility for the transmission in interstate or foreign commerce of bets or wagers or information assisting in the placing of bets or wagers on any sporting event or contest, or for the transmission of a wire communication which entitles the recipient to receive money or credit as a result of bets or wagers, or for information assisting in the placing of bets or wagers, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

FEDERAL WIRE ACT

Statement of

John G. Malcolm
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
United States Department of Justice

At

Special Briefing: Money Laundering and Payment Systems in Online
Gambling Sponsored
By World Online Gambling Law Report
London, England, November 20, 2002

It is a pleasure to speak to you today about some of the many issues involved with on-line gambling. Let me state at the outset that when I refer to on-line gambling, I am including within that definition gambling and gaming of all types, be it casino-type games or sporting events, and I am also including gambling by other technologies, such as through interactive television. For purposes of United States law, these distinctions are not as significant as they are under the laws of other countries.

FEDERAL WIRE ACT

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One such statute is the so-called Wire Act, which is codified at Section 1084 of Title 18 of the United States Code. This statute makes it a crime, punishable up to two years in prison, to knowingly transmit in interstate or foreign commerce bets on any sporting event or contest. **It is the Department of Justice's position that this prohibition applies to both sporting events and other forms of gambling,** and that it also applies to those who send or receive bets in interstate or foreign commerce even if it is legal to place or receive such a bet in both the sending jurisdiction and the receiving jurisdiction.

FEDERAL WIRE ACT

- DOJ VIEW - 2003

- It is the Department of Justice's position that this prohibition (in reference to the Wire Act) applies to both sporting events and other forms of gambling, and that it also applies to those who send or receive bets in interstate or foreign commerce even if it is legal to place or receive such a bet in both the sending jurisdiction and the receiving jurisdiction. This view was upheld by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in the recent successful federal prosecution of Jay Cohen, who was the President of World Sports Exchange, a company which was based in Antigua but which accepted bets via the telephone and the Internet from citizens in the United States, who was the President of World Sports Exchange, a company which was based in Antigua but which accepted bets via the telephone and the Internet from citizens in the United States.

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ENTER THE LOTTERIES

- In 2009, the New York and Illinois Lotteries sought to offer intrastate online lottery products for sale.
- Prior to engaging in the activities, both New York and Illinois lottery officials sent notice to the DOJ and a request for a response from the DOJ if the DOJ believed the activity violated federal law.
- The lotteries argued that the UIGEA's expression of exempting intrastate transactions from the UIGEA prohibitions created a tension with the DOJ's interpretation of the wire act. Namely, activity exempted under the UIGEA prohibitions could be deemed illegal under the DOJ interpretation of the Wire Act.

ENTER THE LOTTERIES

- The DOJ did not respond to the lotteries and New York and Illinois believed the silence of the DOJ was indicative of a lack of concern by the DOJ that the lottery activity violated federal law.
- Given the silence of the DOJ, New York and Illinois went forward.

ENTER THE SENATORS

In July 2011, Senator's Reid and Kyl Issued a letter to the DOJ asking the DOJ to reaffirm its position that the wire act prohibited the activities in which the New York and Illinois lotteries were engaged.

75

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

July 14, 2011

The Honorable Eric Holder
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001

Dear Attorney General Holder:

As you know, several weeks ago, the U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York indicted various individuals associated with online poker sites for violations of various laws. Additional indictments were unveiled in Baltimore at the end of May.

These indictments came after many years in which the entities operated Internet poker websites to Americans in an open and notorious way with apparently no repercussions from law enforcement. Leading up to the indictments, this lack of activity by law enforcement led to a significant and growing perception that operating Internet poker and other Internet gambling did not violate U.S. laws, or at least that the Department of Justice thought that the case was uncertain enough that it chose not to pursue enforcement actions. In turn, this perception allowed this activity to spread substantially, so that at least 1,700 foreign sites continue to offer Internet gambling to U.S. players. We think it is important that the Department of Justice pursue aggressively and consistently those offering illegal Internet gambling in the United States.

In addition, we have two further concerns: the spread of efforts to legalize intra-state Internet gambling and the spread of efforts to offer such intra-state Internet gambling through state-sponsored lotteries.

We believe that the Department of Justice's longstanding position has been that all forms of Internet gambling are illegal — including intra-state Internet gambling, because activity over the Internet inherently crosses state lines, implicating federal anti-gambling laws such as the Wire Act. Yet efforts are underway in about a dozen states to legalize some form of intra-state Internet gambling. In many cases, Internet gambling advocates in those states cite the silence of the Department of Justice in the face of these efforts as acquiescence. In fact, we have heard that at a major conference in May, several officials from various state lotteries boasted that they have obtained the Department of Justice's effective consent by writing letters of their plans that stated that if no objection was received they would proceed with their Internet gambling plans — and no objection has been received despite many months or years.

76

This is troubling. We respectfully request that you reiterate the Department's longstanding position that federal law prohibits gambling over the Internet, including intra-state gambling (e.g., lotteries). Conversely, if for some reason the Department is reconsidering its longstanding position, then we respectfully request that you consult with Congress before finalizing a new position that would open the floodgates to Internet gambling.

Finally, we would like to work with you to strengthen the penalties for those who violate the law and to see what modifications would be helpful to the Department to enhance its ability to fight Internet gambling.

Sincerely,


HARRY REID
U.S. Senator


JON KYL
U.S. Senator

THE NEW DOJ OPINION

- On December 23, 2011, the DOJ issued an opinion in support of its letter to the state lotteries of New York and Illinois
- In the opinion the DOJ recognized the tension identified by the lotteries and re-interpreted the wire act such that the DOJ believes the wire act only applies to SPORTS wagering.
- Thus the wire act does not apply to the activities of the lotteries
- Thus, as it applies to the lotteries, there is no tension between the wire act and the UIGEA
- The opinion goes on to read the sports betting limitation into the provisions that do not mention sports by stating the term betting or wagering is shorthand for "sports betting or wagering", thus taking a different position than the court in the Lombardo opinion.

THE NEW DOJ OPINION

- The new opinion mitigates, and during the Obama administration eliminates, federal DOJ prosecutions under the wire act for activities other than sports wagering.
- It is not a green light that online wagering, other than sports wagering, is not prohibited in the U.S.
 - There are other statutes applicable to online wagering
 - Poker Stars, Full Tilt and Absolute were not charged with any federal wire act violations.

THE NEW DOJ OPINION

- What does this mean?
 - Does the opinion have the force of law?
 - Can the opinion be modified in the future?
 - Can the opinion be limited in the future?
 - Can the opinion be rescinded?
 - Can a new opinion contradict this opinion?
- What is the net effect?

THE NEW DOJ OPINION



ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS ACT

FEDERAL LAW THAT RELIES ON STATE OFFENSE

ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS ACT

18 U.S.C. §1955 the Statute

(a) Whoever conducts, finances, manages, supervises, directs, or owns all or part of an illegal gambling business shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both

ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS ACT

18 U.S.C. §1955 the Statute

(b) As used in this section—

- (1) “illegal gambling business” means a gambling business which—
 - (i) is a violation of the law of a State or political subdivision in which it is conducted;
 - (ii) involves five or more persons who conduct, finance, manage, supervise, direct, or own all or part of such business; and
 - (iii) has been or remains in substantially continuous operation for a period in excess of thirty days or has a gross revenue of \$2,000 in any single day.

ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS ACT

18 U.S.C. §1955 the Statute

(2) “gambling” includes but is not limited to pool-selling, bookmaking, maintaining slot machines, roulette wheels or dice tables, and conducting lotteries, policy, bolita or numbers games, or selling chances therein.

(3) “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS ACT

In other words, if an activity violates a state gambling law in interstate commerce, and it meets the size requirements, the state offense now is accompanied by a federal offense.

ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS ACT

- **The prevailing rule is that one "conducts" a gambling business if that person performs any act, duty or function which is necessary or helpful in operating the enterprise.**

ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS ACT

An illustration of the broad interpretation of Conducts can be found in the Merrell Court Opinion (Merrell was a janitor convicted under the Illegal Gambling Business Act):

- **Merrell's actions clearly aided the gambling operation involved here. By serving coffee, appellant helped the bettors to continue wagering without interruption. By cleaning up and preparing the gambling area for future sessions, appellant helped to provide an attractive place for bettors to congregate in order to wager. In light of the authorities from the fifth, seventh and eighth circuits, we hold that persons who regularly aid gambling enterprises should be subject to prosecution under section 1955 even though their conduct may not be strictly necessary to the success of such businesses.**

ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS ACT

The Illegal Gambling Business Act was the primary federal gambling crime asserted against PokerStars, Full Tilt, and Absolute Poker in the 2010 indictments of these online poker providers.

QUESTIONS

TYPES OF WAGERS

POINT SPREADS - OVER/UNDER

NFL SPREAD										
PRO FOOTBALL										
	Overs	1/2 Contention	Westgate Superbook	Mojo Money	William Hill	Wynn LV	CS Technology	Station		
11/23 12:30 PM 103 Minnesota 103 Detroit	PK -10 44.5u-10	-3 -10 44.5u-10	-3 EV 44.5u-10	2.5 -25 43.5u-10	-3 -10 45u-10	2.5 -25 45u-10	-3 -15 44.5u-10	2.5 -25 45u-10		
MIN-RB-Darvin Cook-OUT TV: FOX										
11/23 4:30 PM 108 L.A. Chargers 110 Dallas	47.5u-10 -3.5 -10	48u-10 PK -10	-1 -10 48u-10	48u-10 PK -10	48u-10 PK -10	-1 -10 48u-10	-1 -10 48u-10	48u-10 PK -10		
DAL-RB-Ezekiel Elliott-OUT TV: CBS										
11/23 8:30 PM 111 N.Y. Giants 112 Washington	47.5u-10 -9 +05	45u-10 -7 -20	45u-10 -7.5 EV	44.5u-10 -7.5 EV	44.5u-10 -7 -20	44.5u-10 -7 -20	44.5u-10 -7 -20	44.5u-10 -7 -20		
NYG-WR-Odean Beckham Jr.-OUT TV: NBC										
11/26 1:00 PM 251 Cleveland 252 Cincinnati	38u-10 -6 -10	38u-10 -8.5 -10	38u-10 -8.5 -10	38u-10 -9 -10	38u-10 -8.5 -10	38u-10 -8.5 -10	38u-10 -8.5 -10	38.5u-10 -8.5 -10		
TV: CBS, DTW: 705										
11/26 1:00 PM 253 Chicago 254 Philadelphia	44u-10 -12.5 +05	44u-10 -13.5 -10	44u-10 -13.5 -10	44u-10 -13.5 -10	44u-10 -13.5 -10	44.5u-10 -13 -10	44u-10 -13.5 -10	44u-10 -13.5 -10		
TV: FOX, DTW: 711										
11/26 1:00 PM 255 Miami 256 New England	47.5u-10 -15.5 -10	48u-10 -16.5 -10	48u-10 -16 -10	48u-10 -16.5 -10	48u-10 -16.5 -10	47.5u-10 -16.5 -10	47.5u-10 -17 +05	48u-10 -17 -10		

TYPES OF WAGERS

POINT SPREADS - OVER/UNDER

Las Vegas Line Movements											
Chicago Bears @ Philadelphia Eagles											
Game Date: Sunday, November 26, 2017											
Game Time: 1:00 PM											
WESTGATE SUPERBOOK LINE MOVEMENTS											
Date	Time	Money Line		Spread		Total		1st Half		2nd Half	
		Fav	Dog	Fav	Dog	Over	Under	Fav	Dog	Fav	Dog
11/19	6:55pm			PHI-11 -110	CHI+11 -110						
11/19	8:32pm			PHDXX XX	CHDXX XX						
11/20	10:23am			PHI-13.5 -110	CHI+13.5 -110						
11/20	2:23pm			PHI-13.5 -110	CHI+13.5 -110	44.0 -110	44.0 -110				
11/21	12:03pm	PHI-1100	CHI+700	PHI-13.5 -110	CHI+13.5 -110	44.0 -110	44.0 -110				
WILLIAM HILL LINE MOVEMENTS											
Date	Time	Money Line		Spread		Total		1st Half		2nd Half	
		Fav	Dog	Fav	Dog	Over	Under	Fav	Dog	Fav	Dog
11/20	10:13am			PHI-13.5 -110	CHI+13.5 -110	44.0 -110	44.0 -110				
11/21	10:57am	PHI-1100	CHI+700	PHI-13.5 -110	CHI+13.5 -110	44.0 -110	44.0 -110				

TYPES OF WAGERS

Moneyline

Las Vegas Odds

Las Vegas Odds | Offshore Odds | Future Odds | Line Originators | Live Odds | Mobile Odds | More Odds | NFL

Spread | Money Line | 1st Half

Page 1 | Page 2

NFL MONEY LINE

PRO FOOTBALL

	Golden Knights	Tennessee Titans	Seattle Seahawks	Pittsburgh Steelers	Atlanta Falcons	San Francisco 49ers	Cleveland Browns	Jerry Brannan	Chris Collins
11/21 12:30 PM									
107 Minnesota	-145	+150	-155				-150		-150
108 Detroit	+135	+130	+135				+130		+130
MEN-RB Calvin Cook-OUT TV: FOX									
11/27 4:30 PM									
109 L.A. Chargers		+105	-110						
110 Dallas		-115	-110						
SAN-RB Ernest King-OUT TV: CBS									
11/22 8:30 PM									
111 N.Y. Giants	+250	+285	+270				+280		+270
112 Washington	-320	-320	-320				-340		-340
NYG-WR Odell Beckham Jr.-OUT TV: NBC									
11/28 1:00 PM									
261 Cleveland	+320		+330				+325		+320
262 Cincinnati	-420		-420				-450		-400
EV CBS, QTV: 750									
11/28 1:00 PM									
263 Chicago	+700		+550				+700		+700
264 Philadelphia	-1100		-1000				-1100		-1100

93

TYPES OF WAGERS

Moneyline

Las Vegas Line Movements

Las Vegas Movements | Chicago Movements
Chicago Bears @ Philadelphia Eagles
 Game Date: Sunday, November 28, 2011
 Game Time: 1:00 PM

WESTGATE SUPERBOOK LINE MOVEMENTS

Date	Time	Money Line		Spread		Total		1st Half		2nd H
		Fav	Dog	Fav	Dog	Over	Under	Fav	Dog	Fav
11/19	6:55pm			PHI-11	-110	CHI+11	-110			
11/19	8:32pm			PHDX XX		CHDX XX				
11/20	10:23am			PHI-13.5	-110	CHI+13.5	-110			
11/20	2:23pm			PHI-13.5	-110	CHI+13.5	-110	44.0	-110	
11/21	12:03pm	PHI-1100	CHI+700	PHI-13.5	-110	CHI+13.5	-110	44.0	-110	

WILLIAM HILL LINE MOVEMENTS

Date	Time	Money Line		Spread		Total		1st Half		2nd H
		Fav	Dog	Fav	Dog	Over	Under	Fav	Dog	Fav
11/20	10:13am			PHI-13.5	-110	CHI+13.5	-110	44.0	-110	
11/21	10:57am	PHI-1100	CHI+700	PHI-13.5	-110	CHI+13.5	-110	44.0	-110	

93

TYPES OF WAGERS

Proposition Wagers

SUPER BOWL LI -- PROPOSITIONS
NRG STADIUM -- HOUSTON, TX
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2017

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS VS ATLANTA FALCONS

OPENING COIN TOSS WILL BE:
HEADS -102
TAILS -102

WILL EITHER TEAM SCORE 3 STRAIGHT TIMES?
**Excludes extra points and 2 point conversions
***Includes safeties
YES -175
NO +155

WILL EITHER TEAM SCORE IN THE FIRST 6 1/2 MINUTES OF THE GAME?
** (Includes safety)
YES -140
NO +120

WILL EITHER TEAM SCORE IN THE FINAL 2 MINUTES OF THE FIRST HALF?
** (Includes safety)
** (If score happens with exactly 2 minutes remaining in First Half-Yes is the winner)
YES -250
NO +210

WILL EITHER TEAM SCORE IN THE FINAL 3 1/2 MINUTES OF THE GAME?
** (Includes safety)
** (Includes Overtime)
YES -155
NO -135

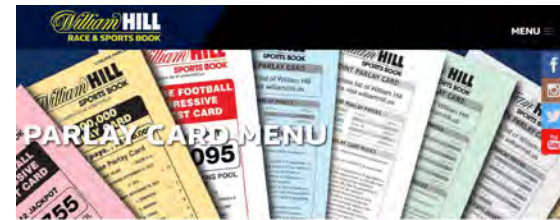
TEAM TO HAVE THE FIRST PENALTY:
** (Declined Penalties Do Not Count)
PATRIOTS -105
FALCONS -125

MOST PENALTY YARDS
** (Declined penalties do not count)
PATRIOTS -105
FALCONS -125

95

TYPES OF WAGERS

Parlay Cards



PARLAY CARD MENU

When it comes to trying to find the most diverse menu of parlay cards in Nevada, with the best odds and the biggest payouts, look no further than William Hill Race & Sports Book. Parlay cards are available for wagering each football weekend, both at all William Hill locations throughout the state AND NOW also via the William Hill Mobile Sports Wagering app!

Pro Football Progressive Content Card - \$42,935

The sure bets easily for the Pro Football Progressive card in the College Football Progressions. Each week, pick the straight up winner of each Sunday and Monday pro football game to win, with odds that total a subtle quarter bet with both of their "legs" in order to ensure 15 available selections.

College Football Progressive Content Card - \$29,540

No limit spreads awarded each week, for just \$5 per entry with no limit to how many you can play, select the straight up winner of 15 available college football games, and look at least a share of that weekend's jackpot! The payout starts at \$50,000, and for each week it is set for 80% of the entry fees played on the card that weekend will be added to the pot for the following weekend!

96

OTHER ISSUES



OTHER ISSUES

SPORTS BOOKS ALWAYS MAKE MONEY - COMMON MISCONCEPTION

- Sports books can, and sometimes do, lose money.
- The hold in Nevada (amount wagered less the amount paid out to winning bettors) is about 4.8%.
- Sports books are subject to federal excise taxes not applicable to most other forms of wagering.

OTHER ISSUES

26 U.S. Code § 4401 - Imposition of Tax

(a) Wagers

(1) State authorized wagers

There shall be imposed on any wager authorized under the law of the State in which accepted an excise tax equal to 0.25 percent of the amount of such wager.

(2) Unauthorized wagers

There shall be imposed on any wager not described in paragraph (1) an excise tax equal to 2 percent of the amount of such wager.

[For purposes of this chapter—

(1) Wager *The term “wager” means—*

(A) *any wager with respect to a sports event or a contest placed with a person engaged in the business of accepting such wagers,*

(B) *any wager placed in a wagering pool with respect to a sports event or a contest, if such pool is conducted for profit, and*

(C) *any wager placed in a lottery conducted for profit.]*

OTHER ISSUES

QUESTIONS

I hope this has been helpful. Please let me know if you have any questions.