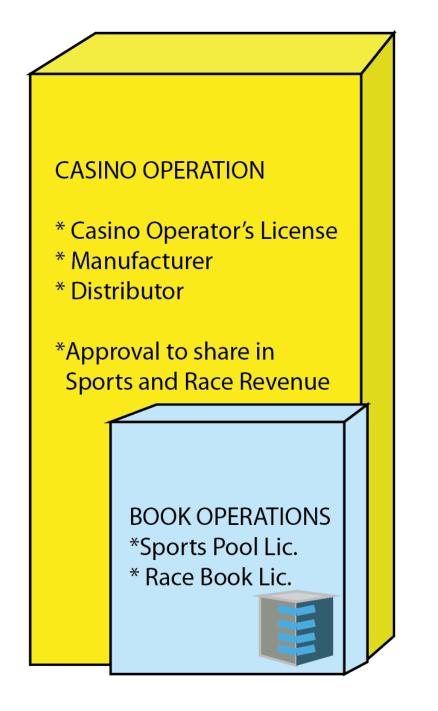
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR GAMING REGULATION

IN-RUNNING WAGERING / PATRON DISPUTES / HOUSE RULES

Greg Gemignani
702-809-3554
DICKINSON WRIGHTPLLC

WHO GETS LICENSED (NEVADA MODEL)









BOOKMAKING 101

- Bookmakers take wagers and must manage risk to stay in business
- A low risk circumstance is when wagers on both sides of an event balance
- Perfect balance rarely happens
- Risks that can be spread out may help bookmakers manage overall exposure

BOOKMAKING 101

- Nhen a book is out of balance on an event, the book is exposed to risk of loss
- Risk management techniques:
 - Adjusting point spreads to encourage wagering that will bring the book into balance
 - Adjusting money line odds to encourage wagering that will bring the book into balance
 - Global risk management
 - Lay off wagering (in theory)

BOOKMAKING 101

- Risk management techniques
 - Remove wagering on an event
 - Remove types of wagers on an event
 - Limit wagers on an event
 - Keeping pricing in similar proximity to competitors
 - System wide risk balancing
 - Spreading risk across more events or wagers

IN-RUNNING WAGERING, IN-GAME, OR LIVE BETTING

- > Sports bets were traditionally placed prior to the initiation of an event.
- Half time or period wagers became popular as sports wagering expanded
- With the advent of computer processing, betting on the outcome of an event at any time during the event is possible and popular

IN-RUNNING WAGERING, IN-GAME, OR LIVE BETTING

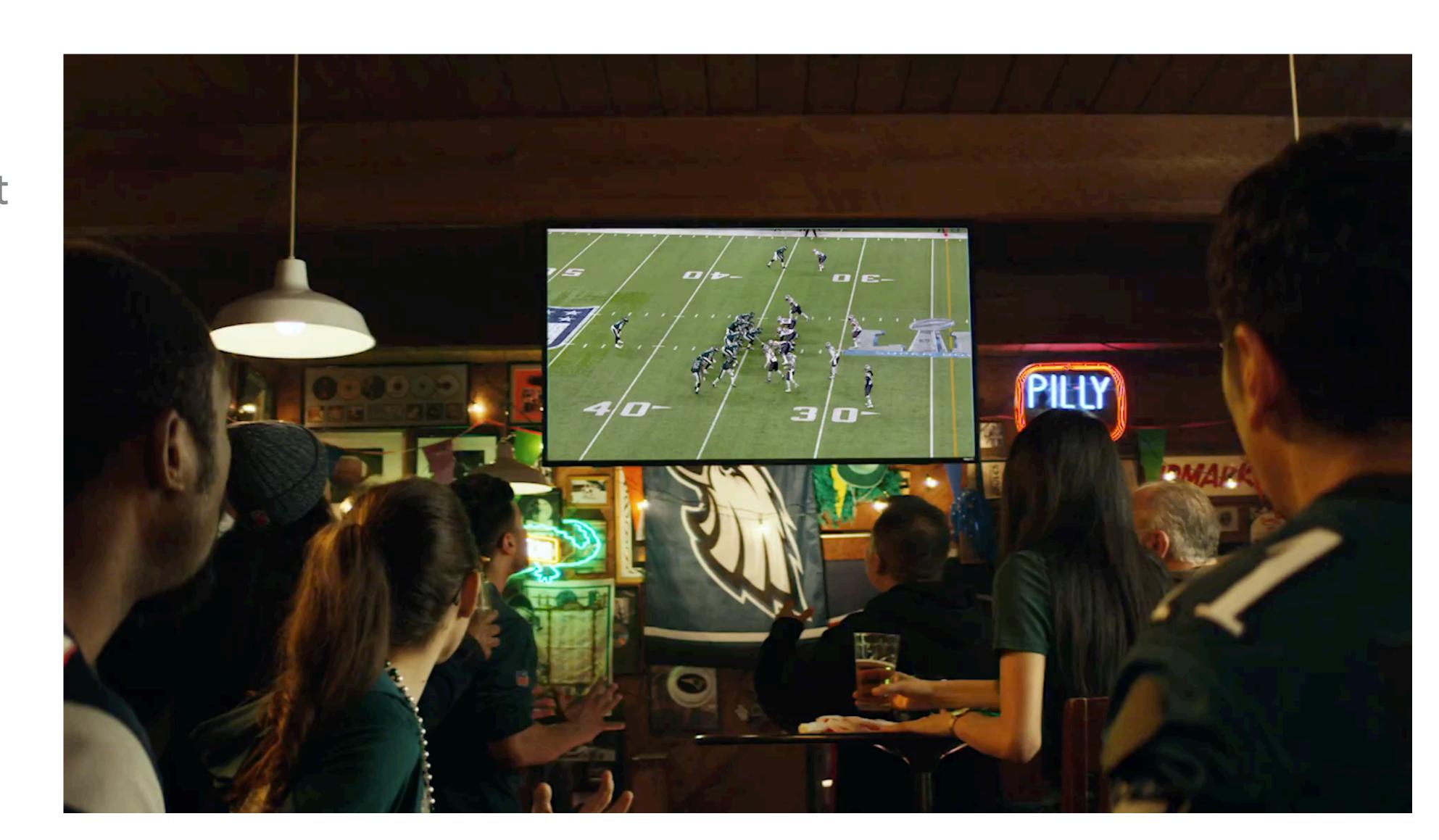
- Sports bets were generally made on the outcome of the event.
- In-running allows for betting on the the outcome of a game while the game is in progress
- This mixes lower margin outcome wagers with higher margin proposition wagers
- It also allows for spreading risk among many wagers

- In running wagering has been popular outside of the U.S. for decades
- In-running wagering is made possible by modern account wagering systems
- In-running wagering allows books to offer fluid odds on the outcome of events as the events are being played.
 - Wins
 - Over/Under

- > Some operators off-shore offer prop style bets as well.
 - Using the NFL as an example:
 - Bet on whether the team with the ball will score
 - Whether the next score will be a touchdown, safety or field goal
 - Whether the series will end in a turn over

- In-running proposition wagers are not popular with U.S. regulators and operators
 - Difficulty for audits
 - Patron X bets on whether the a kicker will make a field goal on the forthcoming kick.
 - If there is an argument about which kick, how can the data be accurately audited

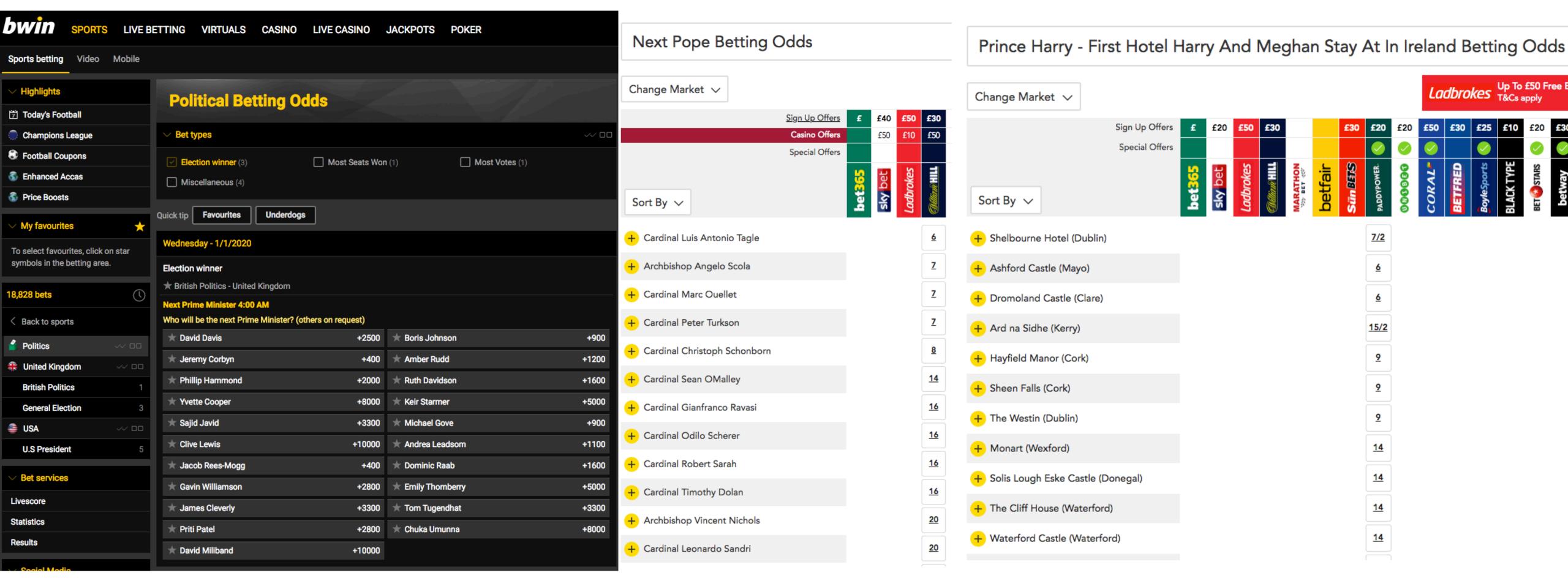
Data that can satisfy an audit is in on the way...



- Made possible by modern account wagering systems
 - These systems allow a patron to establish a wagering account
 - The account is funded by the patron
 - The account is then used to place sports wagers

- Risk management techniques still apply
- A mix of algorithmic management and human oversight is used to manage risk
- Algorithms can help create new lines and betting opportunities during an event and limit risk exposure for any particular type of wager

In Europe, book operators often take wagers on other types of events.



- > Sports books in Nevada are permitted to take wagers on "other events"
 - 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.

- Other events are events that are not a horse race, greyhound race, or an athletic sports event
 - World Series of Poker (third party betting)
 - MLB MVP Awards
 - E-Sports

- Only events approved by Nevada regulators are suitable for wagering by a licensed sports book
- Approvals require the following:
 - A description of the event
 - A description of the wagering the sports book intends to take
 - A description of the technology used to offer the event

- Approvals require the following:
 - Documentation showing:
 - ▶ (1) The event could be effectively supervised;
 - (2) The outcome of the event would be verifiable;
 - (3) The outcome of the event would be generated by a reliable and independent process;
 - (4) The outcome of the event would be unlikely to be affected by any wager placed;
 - (5) The event could be conducted in compliance with any applicable laws; and
 - (6) The granting of the request for approval would be consistent with the public policy of the state.

- Nevada is considering regulatory changes to permit well regulated new game leagues to be approved once and to retain approval of all league events until such approvals are rescinded
 - As esports becomes more mature, this would allow wagering on events governed by well regulated contests without the need to get each event approved.

- Set forth in Nevada Gaming Regulations
 - **22.150 House rules.** Each book shall adopt, conspicuously display at its licensed premises, and adhere to written, comprehensive house rules governing wagering transactions with patrons. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the rules must specify the amounts to be paid on winning wagers, the effect of schedule changes, the redemption period for winning tickets, and the method of noticing odds or line changes to patrons. House rules must state that wagers may be accepted at other than the currently posted terms, if applicable. Prior to adopting or amending such house rules, a book shall submit such rules to the chairman for approval.

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- Sample General Rules
 - NEVADA LAW PROHIBITS PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 21 FROM WAGERING, COLLECTING WINNING WAGERS OR LOITERING IN OR ABOUT THE RACE AND SPORTS BOOK AREA.
 - MANAGEMENT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REFUSE OR LIMIT ANY WAGER.
 - DDDS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. ODDS CHANGES WILL BE POSTED ON ODDS BOARDS.
 - MANAGEMENT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MODIFY THESE HOUSE RULES AND/OR PAYOUT ODDS SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD.

- Sample General Rules
 - MANAGEMENT IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LOST, STOLEN, ALTERED OR UNREADABLE TICKETS.
 - TICKETS GO AS WRITTEN. IT IS THE PATRON'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CHECK FOR ACCURACY ON ALL TICKETS WRITTEN. ONCE A WAGER IS ACCEPTED, TICKETS WILL NOT BE ALTERED OR VOIDED EXCEPT AT THE DISCRETION OF MANAGEMENT AND WITH APPROVAL OF BOTH PARTIES.
 - MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM LIMITS FOR WAGERS ON ALL RACE AND SPORTS EVENTS WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY MANAGEMENT. LIMITS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
 - WAGERS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AT OTHER THAN THE CURRENT POSTED TERMS.
 - > PAYOUTS OVER \$10,000 MAY BE DELAYED UNTIL THE NEXT REGULAR BANKING DAY.

- Sample General Rules
 - WINNING TICKETS ARE VOID AFTER 120 DAYS FROM THE CONCLUSION OF THE EVENT OR 30 DAYS AFTER THE END OF THE RACING MEET.
 - WINNING TICKETS MAY BE MAILED IN FOR REDEMPTION. SEE THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE WAGERING TICKET FOR MAIL-IN COLLECTION INSTRUCTIONS AND ADDRESS.
 - CORRECTION TO SCORES OR RESULTS WILL ONLY BE RECOGNIZED UP TO ONE HOUR AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE EVENT. FOR WAGERING PURPOSES, THE SCORE OR RESULT BECOMES "OFFICIAL" AND CANNOT BE CHANGED AFTER ONE HOUR. MANAGEMENT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE PROTESTS OR OVERTURNED DECISIONS.
 - IN THE EVENT OF A DISPUTE THAT CANNOT BE RESOLVED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE PATRON, THE PATRON HAS THE RIGHT TO FILE A DISPUTE INVESTIGATION WITH THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD. THE DECISION OF THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD IS FINAL.

- Sample General Rules
 - **▶ TIME, DATE, SITE, LENGTH OF PLAY CHANGES**
 - > ALL BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, AND HOCKEY GAMES MUST BE PLAYED ON THE DATE SPECIFIED FOR "ACTION" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - > ALL OTHER EVENTS INCLUDING FOOTBALL MUST BE PLAYED WITHIN ONE (1) WEEK OF SCHEDULED DATE FOR "ACTION" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - A CHANGE IN THE EVENT SITE MAKES ALL WAGERS PRIOR TO THE CHANGE "NO ACTION" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - FOR FULL GAME WAGERS (NOT INCLUDING BASEBALL), GAMES THAT ARE SUSPENDED, POSTPONED, OR CANCELLED PRIOR TO THEIR TIMED CONCLUSION MUST HAVE THE FOLLOWING AMOUNT OF GAME TIME COMPLETED TO BE "OFFICIAL":
 - > 35 MINUTES OF COLLEGE BASKETBALL PLAY
 - **43 MINUTES OF PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL PLAY**
 - > 55 MINUTES OF COLLEGE & PRO FOOTBALL PLAY
 - > 55 MINUTES OF PRO HOCKEY PLAY
 - FOR ALL OTHER TIMED SPORTS, GAME MUST HAVE 5 MINUTES OR LESS REMAINING OF SCHEDULED PLAY TO BE "OFFICIAL" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - WAGERS ON GAMES THAT HAVE NOT MET THE GAME LENGTH REQUIREMENT AT THE TIME OF SUSPENSION, POSTPONEMENT, OR CANCELLATION AND DO NOT RESUME PLAY ON THE SCHEDULED DATE ARE "NO ACTION" AND ARE REFUNDED.

- From the Sample General Rules
 - IN THE EVENT OF A DISPUTE THAT CANNOT BE RESOLVED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE PATRON, THE PATRON HAS THE RIGHT TO FILE A DISPUTE INVESTIGATION WITH THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD. THE DECISION OF THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD IS FINAL.

Nevada Statutes

- NRS 463.362 Resolution of disputes.
- 1. Whenever a patron and a licensee, or any person acting on behalf of or in conjunction with a licensee, have any dispute which cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the patron and which involves:
 - (a) Alleged winnings, alleged losses or the award or distribution of cash, prizes, benefits, tickets or any other item or items in a game, tournament, contest, drawing, promotion or similar activity or event; or
 - (b) The manner in which a game, tournament, contest, drawing, promotion or similar activity or event is conducted, the licensee is responsible for notifying the Board or patron in accordance with the provisions of subsection 2, regardless of whether the licensee is directly or indirectly involved in the dispute.
- 2. Whenever a dispute described in subsection 1 involves:
 - (a) At least \$500, the licensee shall immediately notify the Board; or
 - (b) Less than \$500, the licensee shall notify the patron of the patron's right to request that the Board conduct an investigation.
- 3. Upon being notified of a dispute, the Board, through an agent, shall conduct whatever investigation it deems necessary and shall determine whether payment should be made.
 The agent of the Board shall mail written notice to the Board, the licensee and the patron of the agent's decision resolving the dispute within 45 days after the date the Board first receives notification from the licensee or a request to conduct an investigation from the patron. The failure of the agent to mail notice of the agent's decision within the time required by this subsection does not divest the Board of its exclusive jurisdiction over the dispute.
- 4. Failure of the licensee to notify the Board or patron as provided in subsection 2 is grounds for disciplinary action pursuant to NRS 463.310 to 463.3145, inclusive.
- 5. The decision of the agent of the Board is effective on the date the aggrieved party receives notice of the decision. Notice of the decision shall be deemed sufficient if it is mailed to the last known address of the licensee and patron. The date of mailing may be proven by a certificate signed by an officer or employee of the Board which specifies the time the notice was mailed. The notice shall be deemed to have been received by the licensee or the patron 5 days after it is deposited with the United States Postal Service with the postage thereon

DISPUTES - COMMON ISSUES

- Game Issues
 - In 2011 USC & Utah played
 - The point spread was USC -8.5 and Utah +8.5

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Game Issues



https://youtu.be/P6A7s4CCxFs

Game Issues

Saturday, September 10, 2011 Undated: September 12, 11:52 PM FT

Pac-12 changes USC-Utah final score



By Pedro Moura ESPNLosAngeles.com

LOS ANGELES -- The final score of <u>USC</u>'s win over <u>Utah</u> at the L.A. Memorial Coliseum has officially been changed from 17-14 to 23-14 after the Pac-12 Conference and USC worked to review a game-ending penalty call, a school spokesperson said Saturday.

More On USC



For more news and notes on the Trojans, check out ESPNLosAngeles.com's blog. Blog

The game officials appeared to rule on the field that the Trojans' blocked kick returned for a touchdown didn't count and ended the game with the 17-14 final, but it was later revealed that there had been a miscommunication between the on-field officials and the Coliseum press box. Pac-12 officials then ruled roughly two hours after the game ended that it had counted all along and officially changed the score to 23-14.

USC was favored by eight or nine points for most of the week leading up to the game.

On the kick, a 41-yard attempt that would have tied the game with seconds left, USC left tackle Matt Kalil reached up and blocked Coleman Petersen's attempt and the ball bounced right into the hands of USC cornerback Torin Harris, who took it back for an apparent touchdown.

But most of USC's team ran onto the field during Harris' run and flags were thrown before he reached the end zone. After consultation, referee Jack Folliard said on the field that the penalty was "by rule" declined and the game was over.

It was not clear initially whether the call was the new celebration rule or unsportsmanlike conduct, but the reason for the score change was that unsportsmanlike conduct penalties can only be enforced on dead balls, allowing the touchdown to count.

"All unsportsmalike conduct fouls by substitutes are enforced as dead ball fouls," Pac-12 officiating consultant Mike Pereira said in a statement. "Since the game was over, the penalty could not be enforced and the referee stated it was declined by rule."

Harris received an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty on a similar play last season and said he paid special attention to not doing the same thing in Saturday's game. The new NCAA-wide celebration rule is supposed to cancel out scores on plays where the scoring player celebrates before reaching the end zone, but that was ruled to not be the case on the USC-Utah play because Harris was not the offending player. A USC spokesperson said the updated ruling was a "collaborative effort between the Pac-12 and USC."

Game Issues

Monday, September 12, 2011

USC-Utah scoring change creates stir

Associated Press

LAS VEGAS -- Sports bettors in Nevada are complaining to state gambling regulators over a scoring change in last weekend's USC-Utah football game that didn't affect the outcome, but swung the betting result in many sports books from the Utes to the Trojans.

Enforcement chief Jerry Markling of the Nevada Gaming Control Board told The Associated Press on Monday that regulators have been taking calls from gamblers and casinos and are trying to resolve disputes after Pac-12 officials changed the score of Saturday night's game two hours after it ended.

He said it's not yet clear whether any of the queries will become full-fledged complaints that the board will investigate and rule on, deciding whether individual bettors or the house should have won.

"In most cases, the house rules probably are sufficient," he said. "In some cases, they may not be and in those cases then we'll take it and conduct an investigation and make a determination."

USC ultimately won 23-14, scoring its last touchdown on the final play of the game when Matt Kalil blocked a 41-yard field goal attempt and Torin Harris returned it for a touchdown. But the touchdown wasn't counted in the box score at first because of an excessive celebration penalty USC committed when its bench poured out onto the field to celebrate the block and the win. Right after the game, the score was given as 17-14.

USC was favored by roughly 8.5 points in most sports books in Sin City.

Two hours after the game, the Pac-12 said the unsportsmanlike conduct penalties are dead ball fouls by rule, but this one was automatically declined by rule because the game ended.

The conference then clarified its stance on Sunday, saying the referees on the field called the play properly.

"There was a miscommunication between the officials and the press box that led to the confusion about the final score," Tony Corrente, Pac-12 coordinator of football officiating, said in a statement.

Normally, the change wouldn't have meant much. But in the betting world, it caused major concern as USC bettors who had scrapped their tickets or thought they were losers found themselves poring over the technicalities of house rules, trying to see how their casino was supposed to handle the situation.

LAS VEGAS SUN

Blackout caused by equipment failure

Steve Guiremand

Tuesday, Sept. 3, 2002 | 10:53 a.m.

Conspiracy theorists who thought there was something fishy about the power outage that ended Saturday night's UNLV-Wisconsin football prematurely -- and wiped out bets on the game -- are probably a little disappointed today.

The blackout, which cancelled the final 7:41 of the Badgers' 27-7 nationally televised victory, was not caused by a disgruntled gambler or even a car crashing into a nearby transformer as had been reported by the police and media afterward.

Turns out it was just an equipment failure.

Nevada Power spokesman Edgar Patino said Monday that repairmen discovered equipment failures from splices within a cable and a burnt module at the stadium.

The power, which went out at about 9 p.m. on Saturday night, wasn't restored until 4:02 a.m. Sunday morning.

So it was a good thing the Badgers and Rebels didn't wait around more than twenty minutes for the lights to come

"There was nothing anyone could have done to prevent the failure," Patino said. "The equipment failure was not caused by humans or human intervention or sabotage. It was a bad splice within a cable at the riser. A plain, old equipment failure."

Thanks in part to a rarely used Las Vegas sports book rule which requires football games go at least 55 minutes to be official wagers --- Saturday's game went only 52:19 --- some radio sports talk shows as well as a local TV sports anchor speculated about the possibility of a conspiracy.

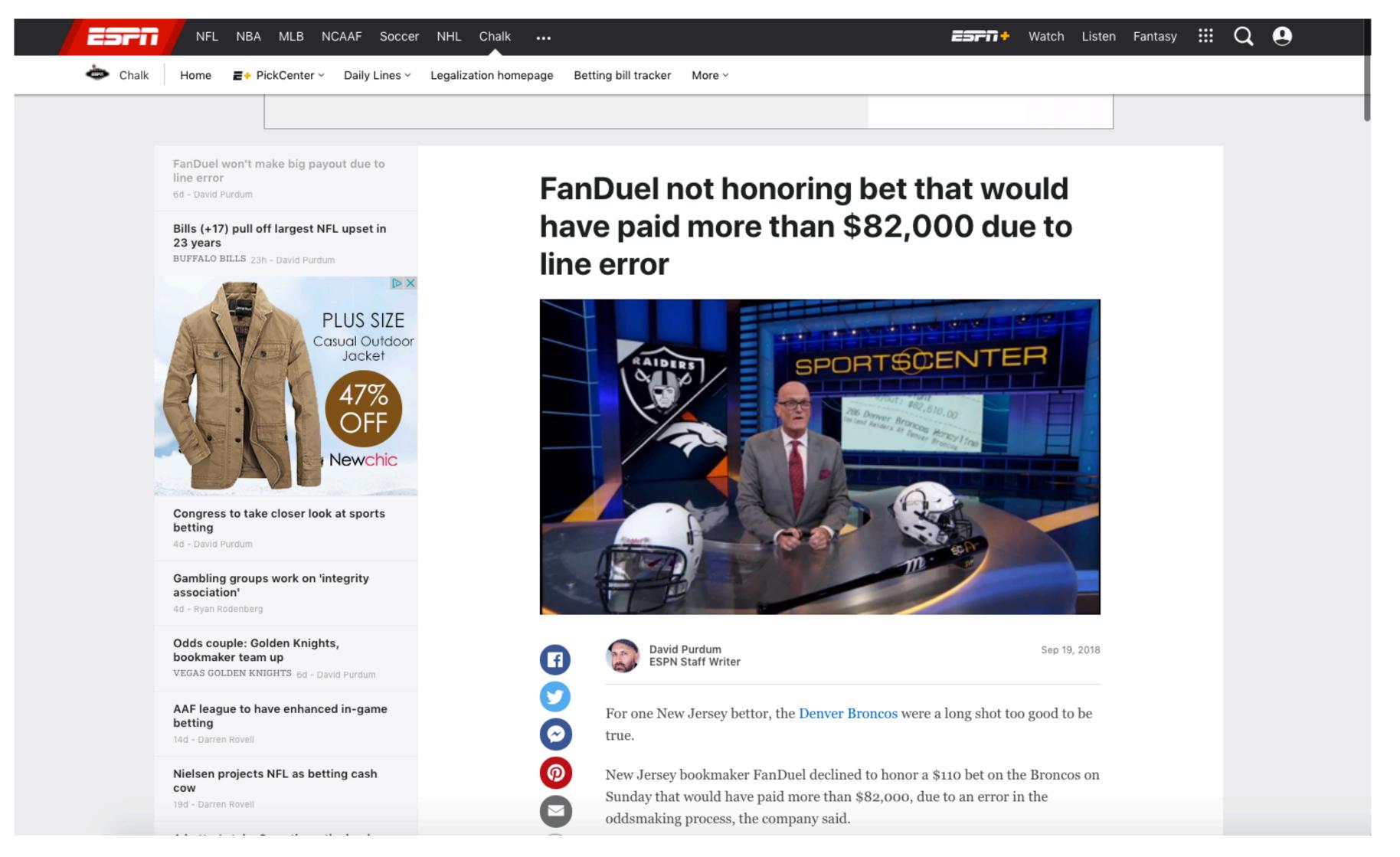
Most local sports books said the money they saved on paying off Wisconsin bets was insignificant.

Stadium director Daren Libonati scoffed at the notion that sabotage might be involved.

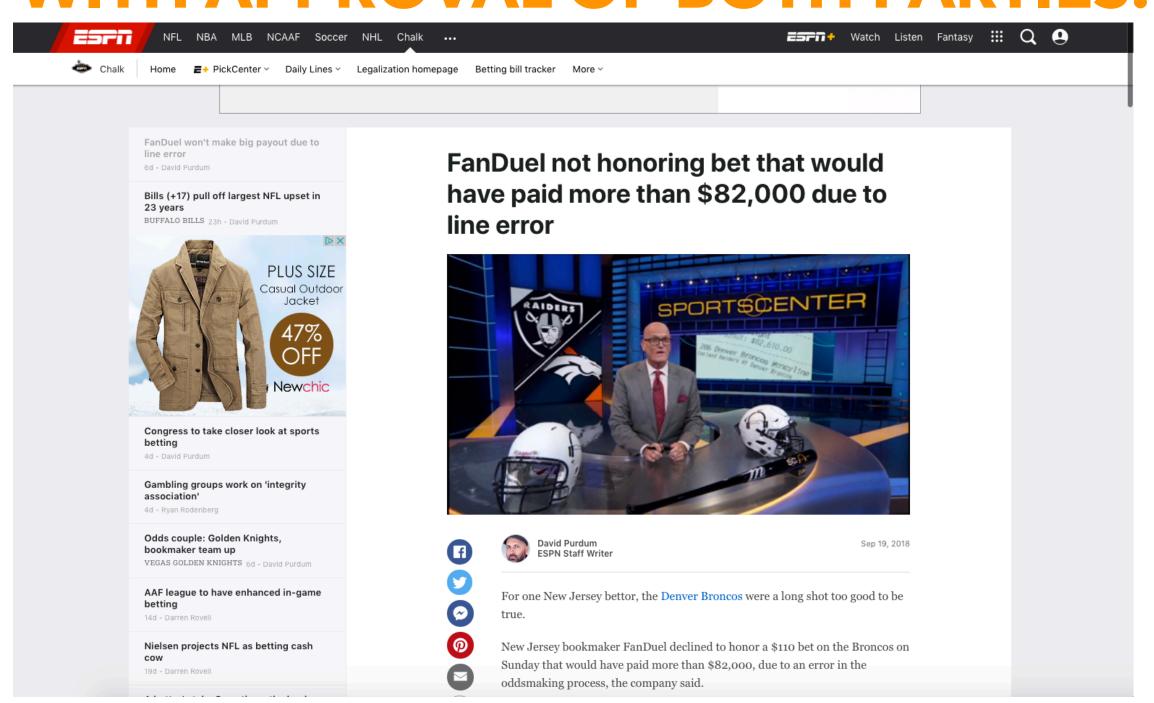
"That's just nonsense," he said. "I can promise you no bettor with a ticket who could get to the power riser would be able to do this. He'd be fried to the wall. We're talking about a huge, huge power flow."

Libonati said the source of the problem was at a power riser about a mile and a half southeast of Sam Boyd Stadium. The stadium receives its electricity from a different source than the Silver Bowl soccer fields across the street which suffered no outage.

"Thank God for that," Libonati said. "We get a different leg of power or that whole area would have been totally dark. And that could have been scary."



TICKETS GO AS WRITTEN. IT IS THE PATRON'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CHECK FO ACCURACY ON ALL TICKETS WRITTEN. ONCE A WAGER IS ACCEPTED, TICKET WILL NOT BE ALTERED OR VOIDED EXCEPT AT THE DISCRETION OF MANAGEMENT AND WITH APPROVAL OF BOTH PARTIES.



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22.115 Prohibition against rescission of wagers. A book may not unilaterally rescind any wager without the prior written approval of the chairman.

(Adopted: 5/89. Amended: 9/05.)

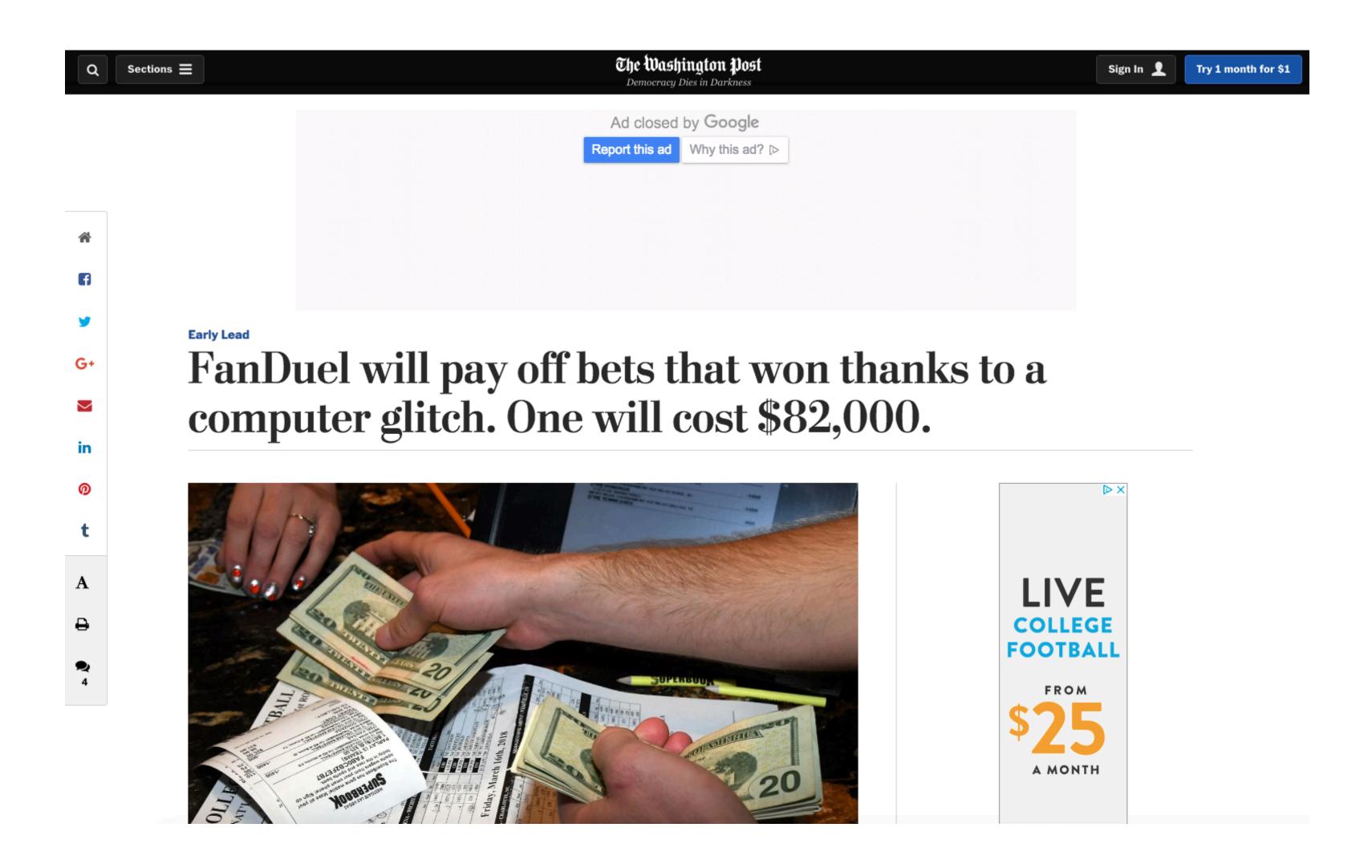
NJ Regs § 13:69N-1.11 Patron wagers ...

(d) A wagering operator shall not unilaterally rescind any wager pursuant to this chapter without the prior approval of the Division.

(https://advance.lexis.com/documentpage/?pdmfid=1000516&crid=1f51e810-

f76a-4dac-9fe4-5df743a00065&action=pawlinkdoc&pdcomponentid=&pddocfullpath=%2Fshared%2Fdocument%2Fadministrative-codes%2Furn%3AcontentItem%3A5T4M-HWP0-00BY-

K22V-00008-00&pdtocnodeidentifier=AATAEZAACAAL&config=00JAA1YTg5OGJlYi04MTI4LTRINjQtYTc4Yi03NTQxN2E5NmE0ZjQKvZENhdGFsb2ftaXPxZTR7bRPtX1Jok9kz&ecomp=vs6fkkk&prid=557938f5-40f7-495b-9aee-0580f27239f3...)



DISPUTES - COMMON ISSUES

- Lost tickets
- Altered tickets
- Wrong event on the ticket
- Whether a bet is accepted via mobile

DISPUTES - COMMON ISSUES

- Lost tickets
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QUESTIONS

Greg Gemignani
702-809-3554
DICKINSON WRIGHTPLIC

- Wis. Stats. 945.01(6) "Wire communication facility." Wire communication facility" means any and all instrumentalities, personnel and services, and among other things the receipt, forwarding or delivery of communications used or useful in the transmission of writings, signs, pictures and sounds of all kinds by means of wire, cable, microwave or other like connection between the points of origin and reception of such transmission.
- > 945.03 Commercial gambling

- > 945.03 Commercial gambling.
 - ▶ (1m) Whoever intentionally does any of the following is engaged in commercial gambling and, except as provided in sub. (2m), is guilty of a Class I felony:
 - (g) For gain, uses a wire communication facility for the transmission or receipt of information assisting in the placing of a bet or offer to bet 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 a bet or offer to bet.

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- 80 Wis. Op. Atty. Gen. 332
 (Wis.A.G.), 1992 WL 528456
- State of California v. lipay
 Nation of Santa Ysabel, 898 F.
 3d 960

FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL,
AKA Santa Ysabel Band of
Diegueno Mission Indians, AKA
Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel
Reservation; SANTA YSABEL
INTERACTIVE, a tribal economic
development entity; SANTA YSABEL
GAMING COMMISSION; SANTA
YSABEL TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION; ANTHONY BUCARO;
DAVID CHELETTE; MICHELLE
MAXCY; VIRGIL PEREZ; BRANDIE
TAYLOR; DAVID VIALPANDO,

Defendants-Appellants.

No. 17-55150

D.C. Nos. 3:14-cv-02724-AJB-NLS 3:14-cv-02855-AJB-NLS

OPINION

MICHIGAN SOLUTION

(2018)

- Sec. 4. (1) Internet gaming may be conducted only to the extent that it is conducted in accordance with this act. A law that is inconsistent with this act does not apply to internet gaming as provided for by this act. This act does not apply to lottery games offered by the bureau of state lottery either through the internet or via its online terminal and network systems.
 - (2) An internet wager received by an internet gaming licensee is considered to be gambling or gaming that is conducted in the licensee's casino located in this state, regardless of the authorized participant's location at the time the participant initiates or otherwise places the internet wager.
 - (3) An internet wager received by a federally recognized Michigan Indian tribe is considered to be gambling or gaming that is conducted wholly within that Indian tribe's casino on Indian tribal lands located in this state, regardless of the authorized participant's location at the time the participant places the internet wager.
 - (4) All internet wagers placed in accordance with this act are considered placed when received by the internet gaming licensee, regardless of the authorized participant's location at the time the participant initiates the wager. Any intermediate routing of electronic data in connection with a wager, including across state lines, does not determine the location or locations in which the wager is initiated, received, or otherwise made, and does not affect the fact that the wager is considered placed in the internet gaming licensee's casino.

MICHIGAN SOLUTION

- Untested, but interesting
 - May have risk under the current Federal Wire Act Opinion issued by the DOJ in January 2019
 - Untested whether state declarations of the situs of a wager using a communications medium that begins and ends in the same state will be recognized by federal courts