



NAFTM 2016  
Annual Report  
CHARITY GAMING IN NORTH AMERICA

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## Mission Statement

The National Association of Fundraising Ticket Manufacturers (NAFTM) is a trade association of companies that manufacture pull tabs, bingo paper, and related supplies for the North American charitable gaming industry.

The association keeps members informed of ever-changing product standards, gaming laws, regulations, and enforcement practices. The NAFTM Seal, when affixed to any gaming product, ensures its recipient of a product that meets or exceeds any state standard, as well as the standards established by the North American Gaming Regulators Association (NAGRA). NAFTM also works closely with charitable organizations. An Association Guidebook available to charities interested in developing a charity gaming association in their state or province, is available on our website.

For more information, please visit our website at [www.naftm.org](http://www.naftm.org)

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# NAFTM Introduction



Established in 1983, the National Association of Fundraising Ticket Manufacturers is a trade association of manufacturers of pull tabs, bingo paper and other supplies used by charities in their fundraising activities.

The members of NAFTM are committed to the promotion of charitable gaming as a profitable endeavor for charities to raise funds for their important activities and missions. NAFTM is dedicated to the continued improvement of the charitable gaming industry through the use of manufacturing and trade practices that meet or exceed governmental regulations. Effective regulation of charitable gaming is necessary for the health of the charitable gaming industry, and NAFTM supports and encourages effective government regulation.

NAFTM's mission includes the gathering of statistical and other information about the industry in an effort to supply the public, regulators, legislators and other interested parties with the best possible picture of charitable gaming. The information is published in an annual report, and this 2016 report reflects the most recent information available to us about the industry. The report should be a valuable tool for the

many individuals and agencies that support efforts to improve charitable gaming in the United States and Canada.

Readers of this annual report will be able to find out how extensive charitable gaming is in the United States, and how much revenue is derived from the activity by charities. The number of licensees, taxation schemes, regulatory agency staffing, and law and regulation citations are also contained in the report. The report contains a list of contacts for those who require additional detail or elaboration.

Report readers may contact NAFTM to discuss other matters relating to charitable gaming as well as the contents of this report.

NAFTM is grateful to the many agencies and individuals who supplied statistics and other information for this report. Thank you for your assistance once again in our effort to publish the most comprehensive report on charitable gaming in North America.

# Membership

## AMERICAN GAMES



504 34th Ave.  
Council Bluffs, IA 51501  
TEL 712.366.9553 / 800.872.2637  
FAX 712.366.5017  
WEB [americangamesinc.com](http://americangamesinc.com)  
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## BINGO KING + TRADE PRODUCTS

2807 Lincoln Way  
Lynnwood, WA 98087  
TEL 425.745.3700 / 800.527.3891  
FAX 425.743.5224 / 800.678.8996  
WEB [bingoking.com](http://bingoking.com)  
EMAIL [sales@bingoking.com](mailto:sales@bingoking.com)

## CAPITAL GAME MANUFACTURING



9900 Clinton Rd.  
Cleveland, OH 44144

## ARROW GAMES + BAZAAR & NOVELTY



9515 Montrose Rd., Unit 2  
Niagara Falls, ON L0S 1K0, Canada  
TEL 905.354.7300 / 877.983.7300  
FAX 905.354.9935 / 877.983.7301  
WEB [arrowgames.com](http://arrowgames.com)  
EMAIL [sales@arrowgames.com](mailto:sales@arrowgames.com)



## INTERNATIONAL GAMCO, INC.

9335 North 48th St.  
Omaha, NE 68152  
TEL 800.524.2626  
FAX 402.571.7941  
WEB [intlgamco.com](http://intlgamco.com)

## ARROW INTERNATIONAL, INC.



9900 Clinton Rd.  
Cleveland, OH 44144  
TEL 216.961.3500 / 800.321.0757  
FAX 216.634.7186  
WEB [arrowinternational.com](http://arrowinternational.com)  
EMAIL [sales@arrowinternational.com](mailto:sales@arrowinternational.com)



## SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING

2807 Lincoln Way  
Lynnwood, WA 98087  
TEL 425.407.1475 / 800.240.5223  
FAX 425.407.1488  
WEB [specialtypulltabs.com](http://specialtypulltabs.com)  
EMAIL [sales@specialtypulltabs.com](mailto:sales@specialtypulltabs.com)

# Letter from the President



When is more just too much? I have been asking myself that question a lot lately in light of some interesting, and troubling, developments for charitable gaming. It seems that government policy makers, in what appears to be a never-ending quest to plug budget gaps or raise "new" revenue, forget about charitable gaming and the many positive benefits it provides to communities, schools, kids, and other non-profit causes across the United States and Canada.

Take Pennsylvania for instance. Just this year the Pennsylvania legislature passed a massive gambling expansion bill, legalizing internet gaming, up to ten new "satellite" casinos, slot machines in truck stops, Fantasy Sports, lottery games via the internet, airport gaming, and the possibility of lottery sponsored keno games in taverns. The bill, a political measure designed to close a \$2.3 billion budget gap, might be the largest gambling expansion bill in history. While all this legislating was going on, Pennsylvania charities attempted to get two bills heard that would make minimal and minor changes to the Bingo and Small Games of Chance laws.

Both were stalled for well over a year, and in fact, set aside while the policy makers debated the major gaming expansion bill. The Bingo and Small Games of Chance bills have no impact on commercial gaming in Pennsylvania, but would provide some needed benefits to the charities struggling in the face of the current, and now new, competition from commercial gaming.

Charities don't ask for a lot. They only want to be able to generate enough money to support their charitable missions. This is a concept that appears to be lost on a multitude of policy makers, including the State of Minnesota. As you will see in this Report, Minnesota has the highest gross receipts from charitable gaming, as well as the highest taxes. In 2016, the state collected

\$63,623,000 in direct gambling taxes, in addition to sales tax on gambling supplies and payroll taxes on compensated employees.

The highest tax rate on Minnesota charities is 36%, a rate unheard of in other parts of the country. The charities' cries for tax relief have fallen on deaf ears at the legislature for several years. This caused Allied Charities of Minnesota, the trade group representing a majority of the charities conducting gambling, to issue a tongue and cheek Obituary on charitable gambling. The Obituary revealed that the State of Minnesota had become the single largest beneficiary of charitable gaming dollars, collecting more than the charities had available for their missions. If the trend continues, the Obituary said, charities will find that gambling is no longer a viable fundraising tool.

My point is this. Sometimes more isn't better. It may be too much, especially when "more" is at the expense of the kids, seniors, charities, and communities that rely on charitable gaming dollars for a multitude of services. Charities have a breaking point. Whether its too much commercial gambling or too many taxes, charities cannot survive when they cannot fund their missions and provide assistance to the people they serve. They are asking for help. Their calls need to be answered before its too late.

Thank you to all the regulatory agencies that responded to our survey request for data. Without your assistance year after year, we could not produce this report. We greatly appreciate your help.

*Emile S. Bourgoyne*  
Emile S. Bourgoyne, President

# Terminology

## WHAT IS BINGO?

“Bingo!” has become such a familiar term it extends beyond bingo hall doors into a phrase of excitement used around the world. Still the traditional way in which game participants express winning in a bingo game, it is also used to express surprise or sudden satisfaction.

The game itself has been around for centuries, its most recent origins being traced to 16th century Italy. Originally called “beano” in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it became a short linguistic hop to term the game “bingo.” “Bingo” is now generally universally understood to describe a game in which participants compete against each other for prizes to be awarded on the basis of designated numbers or symbols on a bingo card that conform to numbers or symbols selected at random.

## WHAT IS A PULL TAB?

Pull tabs are an integral part of the game of bingo and in other charitable fundraising efforts.

Officially, a “pull tab” is a folded or banded ticket, or a card with perforated tabs on one side, usually made of paper products, the face of which is covered or hidden to conceal numbers, symbols or letters. Some of the configurations of numbers, symbols or letters have been designated in advance as prize winners. Game participants open the tickets or perforated tabs and compare the configurations with game information sheets called “flares” to determine whether a particular ticket or pull tab is a winner.

The history of pull tabs is not nearly as extensive as that of bingo. Pull tabs emerged in the 1970s as a popular fundraising tool for charities and found easy acceptance in bingo games. They spread to other locations, such as fraternal clubs, service clubs and veterans’ organizations and in several states and provinces, into taverns.

By any other term, pull tabs are fun to play and have proved to be profitable for charities. They are also called break-open tickets, charity game cards, jar tickets, pickle cards, instant bingo cards, bell jars and lucky sevens in various regions in the United States and Canada.

## OTHER TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

### GROSS RECEIPTS

The total amount of money spent on a charity game by the players. In a bingo game, it is the total amount wagered through the purchase of bingo supplies, as well as any admission fees. Pull tab games use the term to describe the total amount of money wagered through the purchase of all the pull tab tickets.

### PRIZE PAYOUT PERCENTAGE

The amount of prizes paid out to players as a percentage of the gross receipts.

### ADJUSTED GROSS RECEIPTS

The total amount of money earned from a game after all prizes have been paid out to players. Also referred to as Gross Profit.

### EXPENSES

The direct costs incurred by a licensed charity to hold a gaming event, including license fees, rent, supplies, equipment, advertising, security, or any other product or service directly related to the conduct of charity gaming.

### NET PROCEEDS

The total amount of money remaining after all administrative fees, approved expenses, and applicable taxes have been deducted from the adjusted gross receipts. Net proceeds are available for charities to spend on philanthropic activity and/or individual programs.

# Why Playing Bingo Is Actually Good For You?

September 18, 2017 Robert D. Cobb

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Bingo is that weird animal that can either be loved or passed by with indifference, and I am sure many of you have already associated the mention of bingo with some quiet halls full of British pensioners stamping frantically on their sheets on Friday evening.

You'd be surprised to know that not only bingo has become a preferred sport for Americans of all ages (and not just the second most popular betting option after soccer in the UK), but it is also a healthy money-making opportunity that has many positive effects on one's well-being.

Bingo's stereotypes are old as the game itself, but the truth is that very few of us understand how to become successful at bingo. Many people have no idea what bingo is actually like - there is more to the game than just winning. While exploring the gaming features, players have reviewed and sorted all top operators that turned bingo betting into a successful industry.

## Bingo Over the Years

You'll be surprised to learn that bingo actually originated in the US in 1929 at a celebration in Atlanta, Georgia and it was first called 'beano' from the Italian for beans, as the game initially was played with beans. The name bingo came about by accident, as the toy salesman and later producer of the game, Edwin Lowe, first thought 'Bingo' sounded better for marketing purposes.

A friend of Lowe invented over 6000 different bingo cards for the first release of the game and soon after the launch a priest got in touch with the salesman to suggest bingo was played for fundraising purposes in churches across North America.

The game instantly caught fire and got its grip over the heart of the nation, so, not surprisingly, today it's still played by thousands of people in the US. Its worldwide popularity continues to skyrocket and owing to the smooth transition from the halls to the online lottery sites, now bingo is enjoyed by more than 100 million people around the world!

## Not bad for a granny's game!

Moreover, technology and video games, in particular, have changed the betting industry forever and with this change, bingo has evolved into more diverse forms of online and mobile app games that can be accessed by anyone anywhere. With the fierce competition between online betting providers, the traditionally low bingo stakes have now increased significantly, making it a viable sport to wager on.

Most good bingo sites also offer online live chats with the other players translating the atmosphere of the bingo hall at home. At offline bingo sites, the game has transformed into something more akin to a nightclub night out with loud music and drinks being served during the games refreshing the traditional outlook of the game.

But bingo is not just great social past time with good chances of winning some extra cash on the side. And as it turns out, it is actually good for you.

## Keeping Your Brain Alert

In recent years, several researchers from separate universities in Southampton and Chicago have reached the conclusion that due to the fast pace of playing bingo and paying attention to the numbers called, the game is recommended to seniors to keep their brains alert and diminish potential effects of dementia and Alzheimer's disease.



It turns out that bingo not only trains our reflexes, but it is also good for the eye coordination, and it also could prevent memory loss.

In the UK, research has found that seniors and young groups of people responded in the same way when playing bingo and in some cases, the elderly outperformed the younger, proving that there's no age limit when it comes to finding the winning patterns of bingo. Bingo is really a good way to relieve stress, while the thought of winning some extra cash will surely make everybody happier.

#### Everything You Need to Know to Try It Out Yourself

If you're looking to make money quickly, bingo is the ultimate choice for beginner bettors, as the rules are quite simple and there are only a few tricks to learn to be able to cash out your winning cards. Different bingo rules may apply at different casino sites, but the basics are that each card you draw will have 24 numbers in 5 columns written at random from 1 to 75 and the goal is to complete a pattern of the numbers called.

Even if the numbers are generated at random, this is not to say that there isn't any way for you to predict your chance of winning. Your probability of winning is determined by dividing the number of your cards by the total sum of all cards in the game, which, fortunately, is displayed on all good bingo sites.

Therefore, it is a good strategy to play as many cards as you can handle. However, bingo, unlike other casino games, doesn't list a payout percentage, but you can still work it out by dividing the offered prize by the money invested in the game. So, if each card was \$1 and all cards in the game were 90, then the money in the pot will be \$90.

Prizes are usually shown at the beginning of the games, so if the big jackpot is \$150, your return percentage will be  $150/90=16.6\%$ . If the cards were more expensive and if a larger number of cards were played in the game, then the percentage would also increase, regardless of how much you've personally invested in the game. Bear in mind that this percentage is only true over the long term and it's not immediately available at the end of any other bingo game, meaning that it will differ from game to game.

Another misconception that many bingo newbies have is that certain numbers are called more often than others. In reality, in the most common 75-ball bingo games, every number stands a probability of 1.33% to be called. Respectively, numbers in games with more balls have a smaller chance. Best is to play on many cards in games with fewer balls which feature the total of all cards, the money prize and the cash out options.

Armed with these essential bingo strategies, you should be ready to roll up your sleeves and play!

# Reporting Periods

2015

2016

2017

COLORADO 1.01.16 - 12.31.16

INDIANA 7.01.15 - 6.30.16

KENTUCKY 1.01.16 - 12.31.16

LOUISIANA 7.01.15 - 6.30.16

MASSACHUSETTS 1.01.16 - 12.31.16

MICHIGAN 10.01.15 - 9.30.16

MINNESOTA 7.01.16 - 6.30.17

MISSISSIPPI 7.01.16 - 6.30.17

MISSOURI 7.01.15 - 6.30.16

NEW HAMPSHIRE 7.01.15 - 6.30.16

NEW YORK 1.01.2016 - 12.31.16

NORTH DAKOTA 7.01.15 - 6.30.16

OHIO 11.01.15 - 10.31.16

OREGON 1.01.16 - 12.31.16

PENNSYLVANIA 1.01.16 - 12.31.16

TEXAS 1.01.16 - 12.31.16

VIRGINIA 1.01.16 - 12.31.16

WASHINGTON 7.01.15 - 6.30.16

# Games Played

State	Bingo	Pulltabs	Progressive or Seal Card Games	Raffles	Casino Nights	Other	Licensees
COLORADO	Ø	○	○	○			1,160
CONNECTICUT	○	○	○	○	○		NOT REPORTED
INDIANA	Ø	○	○	○	○	○	3,079
KENTUCKY	Ø	Ø	○	○	○	○	567
LOUISIANA	Ø	Ø	○	○	○	○	486
MASSACHUSETTS	○	○		○	○	○	127
MICHIGAN	Ø	○	○	○	○	○	NOT REPORTED
MINNESOTA	Ø	Ø	○	○			1,170
MISSISSIPPI	Ø	○					65
MISSOURI	Ø	○	○		○		631
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Ø	Ø	○		○	○	207
NEW YORK	Ø	○	○	○	○	○	838
NORTH DAKOTA	Ø	Ø		○	○		324
OHIO	Ø	○	○	○	○	○	1779
OREGON	○			○	○	○	761
PENNSYLVANIA	Ø	○		○		○	NOT REPORTED
TEXAS	Ø	○	○	○		○	1001
VIRGINIA	Ø	Ø	○	○			336
WASHINGTON (NP)	Ø	○	○	○	○	○	1,294
WASHINGTON (COM)		○	○				879

In reference to bingo, Ø indicates the inclusion of electronic bingo card minders.

In Minnesota and Louisiana, it also includes electronic bingo.

In reference to pull tabs, Ø indicates the inclusion of progressive pull tabs and electronic pull tabs.

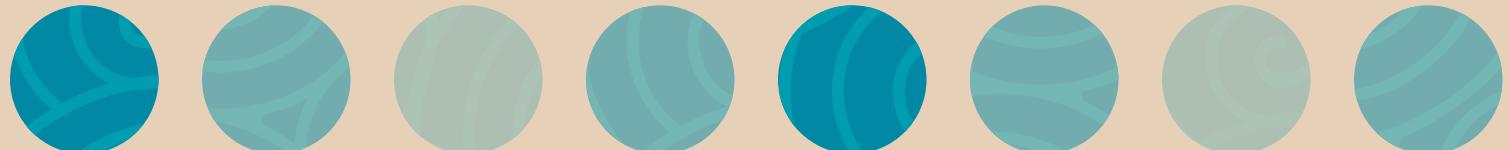
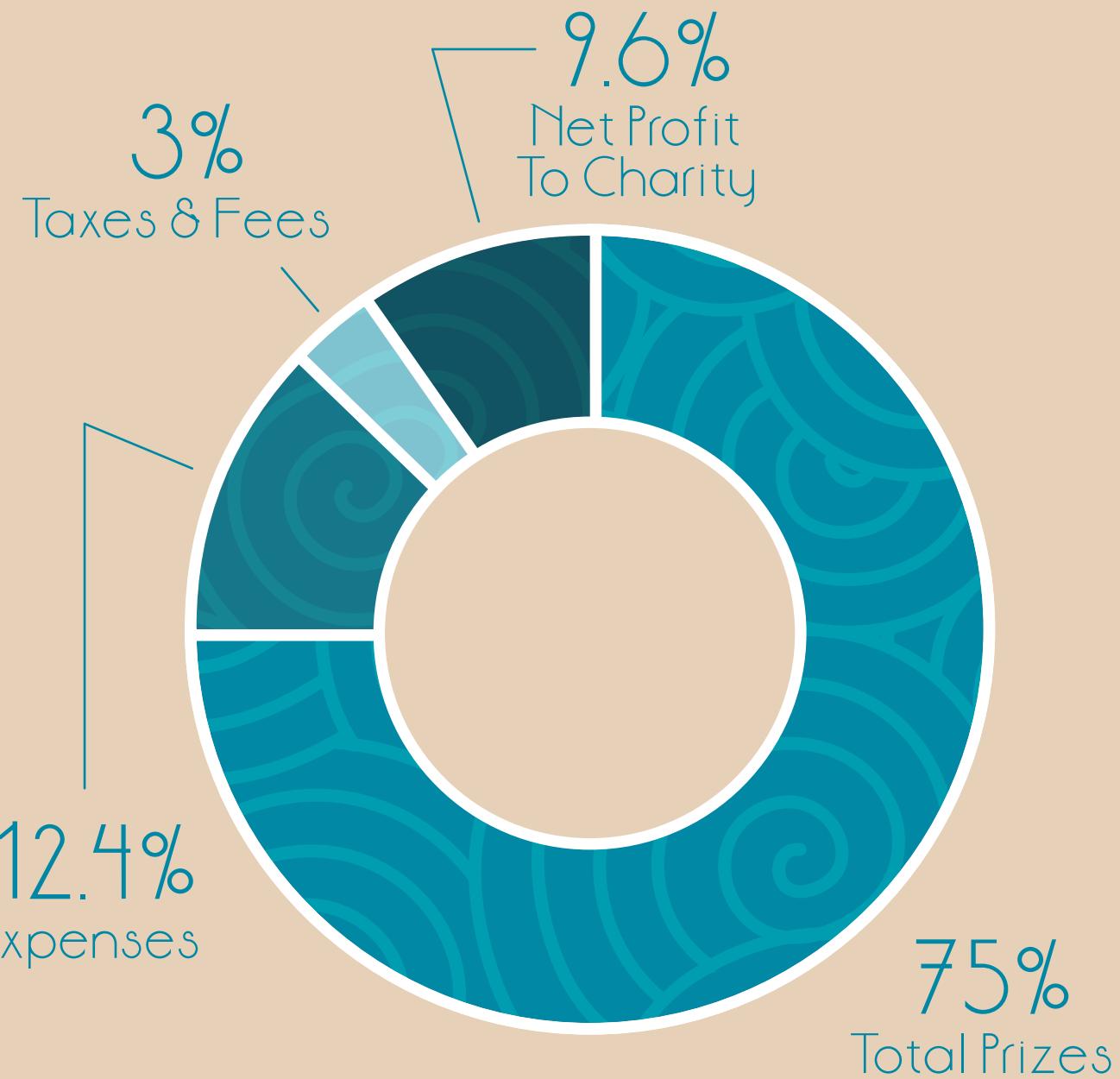
# Receipts by Game



State	Bingo	Pull Tabs	Raffles	Other	Total Gross Receipts	Total Net Proceeds
COLORADO	\$37,755,094	\$57,247,154	\$25,862,647		\$120,864,895	\$22,547,914
CONNECTICUT	\$14,788,378	\$8,367,767	\$9,254,030	\$684,374	\$33,094,549	\$10,695,573
INDIANA	\$57,000,350	\$328,923,936	\$34,575,869	\$25,494,210	\$445,994,365	\$71,109,914
KENTUCKY	\$62,296,198	\$285,856,408	\$16,185,477	\$7,510,750	\$371,773,354	\$44,237,615
LOUISIANA	83,153,000	\$97,092,400	\$3,153,500	\$13,329,600	\$196,728,500	\$18,054,700
MASSACHUSETTS	\$26,987,266	\$13,014,514	\$19,199,979	\$331,425	\$59,533,184	\$15,358,077
MICHIGAN	64,186,489	\$144,153,156	79,506,889			
MINNESOTA	\$77,785,000	\$1,610,767,000	\$11,201,000	\$29,785,000	\$1,729,598,000	\$283,986,000
MISSISSIPPI	\$65,773,019	\$25,363,179			\$91,712,888	\$13,123,444
MISSOURI					\$83,548,788	\$9,066,924
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$16,379,732	\$75,353,087		\$23,342,761	\$115,075,580	\$9,703,698
NEW YORK	\$14,818,337	\$215,472,548	\$2,165,324	\$286,800	\$232,743,010	\$38,655,402
NORTH DAKOTA	\$29,838,682	\$157,192,600	\$7,826,297	\$83,666,141	\$278,523,720	\$21,433,836
OHIO	\$60,939,573	\$682,876,817			\$743,816,390	\$95,383,744
OREGON	\$23,537,645		\$9,952,111	\$408,535	\$33,898,291	\$10,110,063
PENNSYLVANIA						
TEXAS	\$346,399,863	415,089,123			\$761,488,986	\$31,808,346
VIRGINIA	\$91,393,295	\$161,259,625	\$10,526,605	\$335,480	\$262,436,617	\$29,390,846
WASHINGTON (NP)	\$22,954	\$35,985,529	\$12,831,165	\$450,838	\$77,590,486	\$25,351,303
WASHINGTON (COM)		\$216,320,269		\$287,822,495	\$504,142,764	\$335,190,921



# Average Distribution of Dollars Raised



# Top 10 States

## Gross Receipts

<u>MINNESOTA</u>	<b>\$1,729,598,000</b>
<u>TEXAS</u>	<b>\$761,488,986</b>
<u>OHIO</u>	<b>\$743,816,390</b>
<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<b>\$504,142,764 COM</b>
<u>INDIANA</u>	<b>\$445,994,365</b>
<u>KENTUCKY</u>	<b>\$371,773,354</b>
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	<b>\$278,523,720</b>
<u>VIRGINIA</u>	<b>\$262,436,617</b>
<u>NEW YORK</u>	<b>\$232,743,009</b>
<u>LOUISIANA</u>	<b>\$196,728,500</b>

## Net Proceeds

<b>\$335,190,921 COM</b>	<b>WASHINGTON</b>
<b>\$283,986,000</b>	<b>MINNESOTA</b>
<b>\$95,383,744</b>	<b>OHIO</b>
<b>\$71,109,914</b>	<b>INDIANA</b>
<b>\$44,237,615</b>	<b>KENTUCKY</b>
<b>\$38,655,401</b>	<b>NEW YORK</b>
<b>\$31,808,346</b>	<b>TEXAS</b>
<b>\$29,390,846</b>	<b>VIRGINIA</b>
<b>\$25,351,303 NP</b>	<b>WASHINGTON</b>
<b>\$22,547,914</b>	<b>COLORADO</b>

*Top ten based on available report statistics.*

# Fees and Taxes

State	License Fee	Admin. Fees	Taxes	Total
COLORADO	\$132,800	\$657,624		\$790,224
CONNECTICUT	\$451,241			\$451,241
INDIANA	\$4,074,574			\$4,074,574
KENTUCKY	\$300,377	\$3,260,794		\$3,561,171
LOUISIANA	\$833,200		\$1,175,200	\$2,008,400
MASSACHUSETTS			\$2,331,335	\$2,331,335
MICHIGAN			\$11,125,681	\$11,125,681
MINNESOTA	\$1,834,000	\$2,161,000	\$63,623,000	\$67,180,000
MISSISSIPPI	\$44,600	\$1,416,452		\$1,461,052
MISSOURI	\$31,930		\$1,747,090	\$1,779,020
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$346,032		\$2,323,927	\$2,669,959
NEW YORK			\$2,247,733	\$2,247,733
NORTH DAKOTA	\$156,300		\$3,356,963	\$3,513,263
OHIO	\$2,484,086			\$2,484,086
OREGON	\$52,145	\$388,982		\$441,127
PENNSYLVANIA				
TEXAS	\$3,832,660		\$28,985,108	\$32,817,768
VIRGINIA	\$72,625	\$2,636,784		\$2,709,409
WASHINGTON	\$13,647,729		\$1,008,966 (NP) \$31,647,729 (COM)	\$46,304,424

## Explanation – Fees and Taxes

States and provinces use widely varying methods to assess fees and taxes for the costs of government to regulate charitable gaming and other government programs. The term "fee" is not only used to describe the amount of money charities and suppliers pay for a license to engage in charitable gaming activities, it is also used to encompass "administrative fees" calculated in some jurisdictions as a percentage of various amounts, much like a "tax." The widely varying practices have led to confusion in attempting to calculate meaningful comparisons. Reporting jurisdictions react differently when confronted with questions pertaining to "fees."

# Taxation & Admin. Fee Methods

State	Bingo	Pull Tabs	Raffles	Other
COLORADO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CONNECTICUT	5%	10%		
INDIANA				
KENTUCKY	0.00962	0.00962	0.00962	0.00962
LOUISIANA	5% on cost of supplies and 8% on cost of paperless electronic dabber devices	3% on ideal net (cost less net profit)	N/A	N/A
MASSACHUSETTS	5% of gross	n/a	5% of gross	5% of gross
MICHIGAN		40% of net profit (built into cost of deal)		
MINNESOTA	8.5% of net on paper games; progressive tax on electronic linked bingo (9%-36%)	Progressive tax on all forms of pull-tabs (9%-36%)	8.5% of net	Progressive tax on paddlewheels and tipboards (9%-36%)
MISSISSIPPI				
MISSOURI	2/10 of one cent per face	2% of the gross receipts of the retail sales value charged for each deal		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7%	\$15/deal (deals = 3,500 tickets)	N/A	3% (games where chips have no monetary value); 10% (games where chips have monetary value)
NEW YORK	3% of net proceeds to local municipality	5% of net proceeds to gaming commission	2% of net over \$30,000 to local municipality	Casino Nights %5 of net to local municipality
NORTH DAKOTA	Taxes are paid on Gross Proceeds <sup>1</sup>	Taxes are paid on Gross Proceeds <sup>1</sup>	Taxes are paid on Gross Proceeds <sup>1</sup>	Taxes are paid on Gross Proceeds <sup>1</sup>
OHIO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OREGON	NA	NA	NA	NA
PENNSYLVANIA	Only sales tax collection	n/a	n/a	n/a
TEXAS	5% prize amount	5% prize amount	0	0
VIRGINIA				
WASHINGTON	set by the local jurisdictions; max set by legislature; (5% gross less prizes)	set by the local jurisdictions; max set by legislature; (10% gross less prizes for NP)	set by the local jurisdictions; max set by legislature; (5% gross less prizes)	set by the local jurisdictions; max set by legislature
WASHINGTON		5% gross or 10% net for COM		20% gross (card rooms); 2% net (amusement games)

<sup>1</sup>A licensed organization with gross proceeds not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars the tax is one percent of gross proceeds. A licensed organization with gross proceeds exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars the tax is fifteen thousand dollars plus two and twenty-five hundredths percent of gross proceeds exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars.

# Staffing & Budgets

State	Staff Members	Agency Budget	Source of Budget
COLORADO	3	\$320,000	Administrative/regulatory fees, Licensing fees
CONNECTICUT	4		Legislative appropriation
INDIANA	18	\$1,558,442	Licensing fees
KENTUCKY	35	\$5,127,262.22	Administrative/regulatory fees, Licensing fees
LOUISIANA	20	\$2,008,400	Administrative/regulatory fees, Licensing fees
MASSACHUSETTS	N/A	\$1,190,471	
MICHIGAN	18	\$11,800,000	Licensing fees
MINNESOTA	31	\$3,324,000	Administrative/regulatory fees, Licensing fees
MISSISSIPPI	11	\$1,500,000.00	Legislative appropriation
MISSOURI	4	\$21,000	Administrative/regulatory fees, Licensing fees
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12	Not available	Legislative appropriation
NEW YORK	8	\$2,006,494.03	Administrative/regulatory fees, Licensing fees
NORTH DAKOTA	15	\$1,099,415	Legislative appropriation
OHIO			Licensing fees
OREGON	3	\$434,995 - 21% of overall budget	Administrative/regulatory fees, Licensing fees
PENNSYLVANIA	2	N/A	Licensing fees
TEXAS	45	2.7 MILLION	Legislative appropriation
VIRGINIA	10	\$1,185,670- fiscal year ending 6/30/17	
WASHINGTON	114 (all FTE)	\$13 M (for all gaming regulation)	Administrative/regulatory fees

# Legal Authority

State	Statutory Authority
COLORADO	Title 24 Part 6 Colorado Revised Statutes; 8 CCR 1505-2
CONNECTICUT	7-169 to 7-186
INDIANA	Indiana Code 4-32.2 and Indiana Administrative Code Title 68, Article 21
KENTUCKY	KRS Chapter 238 & KAR Title 820
LOUISIANA	La Revised Statute, Title 4:701 et.seq and LA Administrative Code Title 42:I:1701 et.seq
MASSACHUSETTS	Sections 37-40, chapter 10 of the General Laws
MICHIGAN	Bingo Act: Mi Act 382 of the PA of 1972, as amended, and Penal Code: Mi Act 328 of 1931
MINNESOTA	Minnesota Statutes Chapter 349; MN Rules Chapters 7861-7865
MISSISSIPPI	97-33-53 thru 97-33-203 and 13 Miss. Admin. Code, Pt. 10, 11,12 and 13
MISSOURI	Chapter 313, 11 CSR 45-30
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Games of Chance: RSA 287-D, Pari 1200; Lucky 7 and Bingo: RSA 287-E, Pari 1000, Pari 1100
NEW YORK	NYS Constitution, NYS General Municipal Law Articles 9B and 14H, NYS Executive Law Article 19B, NYCRR 9E Parts 4600 and 4800
NORTH DAKOTA	NDCC 53-06.1 & NDAC 99-01.3
OHIO	ORC 2915, OAC 109:1-2 to 109:1-4
OREGON	OAR 137 Division 25; ORS Chapter 167; ORS Chapter 464
PENNSYLVANIA	Liquor Control Enforcement
TEXAS	TX OCC CODE, TITLE 13, SUBTITLE A, CH 2001. TX ADMIN CODE, TITLE 16, PART 9, CH 402.
VIRGINIA	Statutes: <a href="http://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacodefull/title18.2/chapter8/article1.1:1/">http://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacodefull/title18.2/chapter8/article1.1:1/</a> and Regulations: <a href="http://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title11/agency15/chapter40">http://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title11/agency15/chapter40</a>
WASHINGTON	RCW 9.46 and WAC Chapter 230

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