



State of the States 2025



THE AGA ANALYSIS OF THE
COMMERCIAL CASINO INDUSTRY

A Message from the American Gaming Association

May 2025

Dear Gaming Industry Colleague,

I am pleased to present State of the States 2025: The AGA Survey of the Commercial Casino Industry, the American Gaming Association's (AGA) flagship research report on U.S. commercial gaming in 2024.

Propelled by another year of strong organic growth in existing online markets for both sports betting and iGaming, the commercial casino sector enjoyed a third consecutive record year with gaming revenue accelerating by 7.5 percent to \$72 billion. With tribal gaming's performance included, the U.S. gaming industry generated close to \$115 billion in gaming revenue in 2024.

The unprecedented success of our industry comes as more Americans than ever before have access to, and allocate their entertainment budgets to, the legal, regulated gaming market. Last year, more than half of American adults participated in some form of gambling and 45 percent visited a casino property.

In short, Americans increasingly see gaming in a positive light, recognizing our commitment to operating responsibly and the economic benefits we bring to local communities. These positive views are the foundation of our industry's credibility with the public, regulators and lawmakers.

At the AGA, our focus is building upon the positive reputation gaming has developed over the past decade; last year was no different:

- We expanded our *Have A Game Plan*.[®] Bet Responsibly[™] initiative by adding a fifth pillar, reminding bettors to "Keep Your Cool," emphasizing that athlete harassment is never appropriate.
- With the support of AGA members, we quantified the nearly half a billion dollars annually our industry commits to responsible gaming efforts.
- Partnering with academic institutions, we also released a new research-based tool that casino and sports betting operators can use in developing new responsible gaming advertising messages.
- Our work with gaming regulators resulted in more than a dozen cease-and-desist letters being issued to illegal offshore gambling sites. Meanwhile, a growing number of states have taken enforcement action against what they see as illegal "sweepstakes" sites.
- In Washington, the AGA built support to repeal the federal excise tax on sports betting and to increase the slot tax threshold in advance of tax policy debates in 2025. We also educated members of Congress on the benefits of legal regulated gaming, including submitting testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee ahead of a sports betting hearing.
- Finally, the AGA continued to serve as the convener of the worldwide gaming industry at Global Gaming Expo. We brought G2E Asia back to Macau, and G2E Las Vegas saw 25,000 gaming professionals gather to learn, network and advance their businesses on the show floor.

This year, with changes in Congress and the administration and busy state legislative calendars, we are paying close attention to the myriad of new issues impacting your businesses. I look forward to once again working with you all to build an environment where legal, regulated gaming can succeed.

With detailed information on the U.S. gaming market and financial performance data for every commercial gaming state, State of the States 2025 is the foremost guide to the commercial casino industry. The AGA thanks our partners at Vixio Regulatory Intelligence for their work in compiling the report.

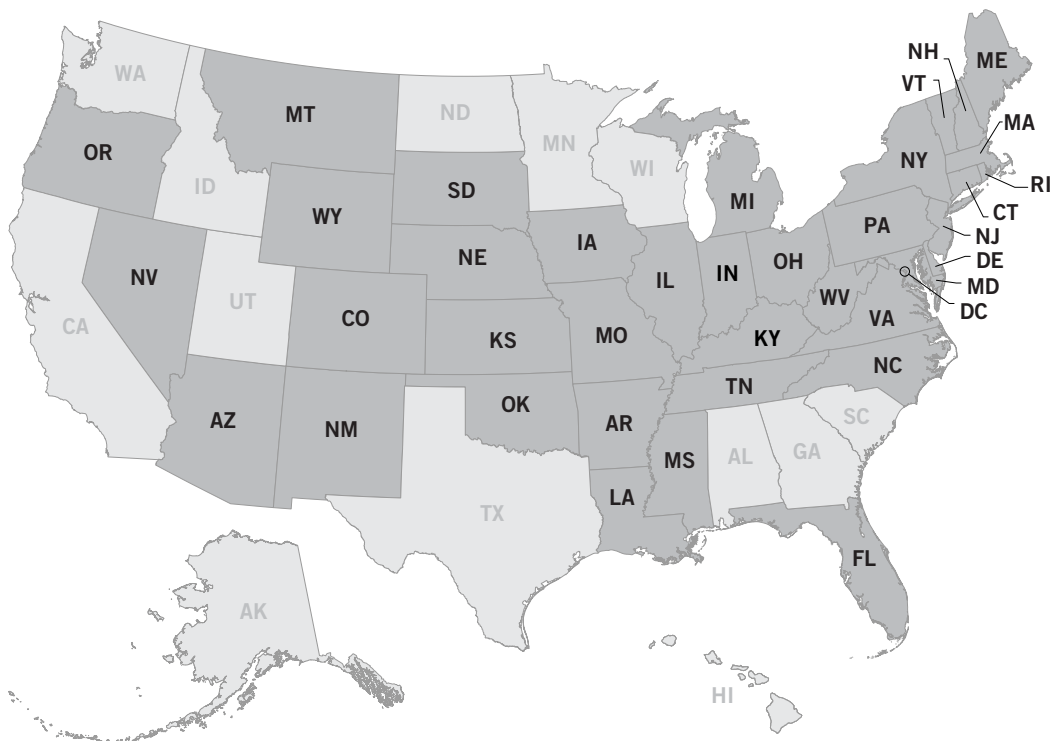
Sincerely,



William C. Miller, Jr.
President and CEO
American Gaming Association

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report provides a comprehensive, annual overview of the commercial casino gaming industry in each of the 38 jurisdictions with legal commercial casino gaming or sports betting as of December 31, 2024.

For each of the jurisdictions, the report analyzes gaming revenue and gaming taxes generated by commercial casino locations, as well as sports betting and iGaming platforms, for the calendar year 2024. In addition, the report provides an overview of the primary competition faced by the gaming industry in each state and summarizes the year's major gaming policy discussions in each jurisdiction.

Tables at the beginning of this report provide a comparative summary of the main licensing, taxation, and responsible gaming requirements applied to casino, sports betting and iGaming operators, as well as to suppliers of electronic gaming devices and table game equipment. This report defines commercial casino locations as licensed land-based casinos, riverboat casinos, and racetrack casinos (racinos). It also includes casino locations in states such as Delaware, Ohio, Rhode Island, and West Virginia that offer electronic gaming devices classified as video lottery terminals and are operated by commercial casinos under the authority of those states' lotteries.

For the purposes of identifying commercial casino location numbers, we do not include certain other types of gaming locations, such as horse or dog racetracks without electronic gaming devices, historical horse racing terminal locations or off-track betting operations, lottery retail locations, charitable gaming venues, tribal gaming facilities as defined by the National Indian Gaming Commission, card rooms or other locations at which gaming is incidental to the primary business.

State gaming and tax revenue totals do not include revenue and taxes from these non-commercial casino locations, with the exception of Nevada. Due to its unique nature, revenue and tax data from some Nevada locations which offer "restricted" gaming as incidental to their primary business is included.

Also excluded from state gaming revenue and tax totals is revenue derived from convenience locations with electronic gaming devices—such as video lottery terminals or video gaming terminals—in Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia. The competitive impact of each of the above operations, however, is noted where warranted.

State gaming revenue and tax totals do include iGaming operations managed by commercial casinos or affiliated companies in Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

The totals also include all revenue from land-based and online sports betting in each of the states with legal sports betting, with the exception of sports betting revenue earned by tribal gaming operators operating under a tribal-state gaming compact in accordance with the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. State-specific sports betting totals also include sports betting revenue derived from a handful of non-casino locations, such as racetracks, off-track betting outlets and standalone sportsbook locations, in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington D.C. Commercial casino gaming revenue does not include revenue derived from parimutuel betting on horse races at commercial casino race and sportsbooks, except for such revenue derived at Nevada commercial casinos.

Sports betting handle and revenue information is reported differently across states. Certain states, including Nevada, use an accrual method of accounting that includes only revenue from completed events. Others, including New Jersey, utilize a cash method of accounting. Under this accounting, bets made during 2024 on future events, such as the 2025 Super Bowl or World Series winner, for example, are included in 2024 revenue and future monthly revenue reports would be adjusted to reflect the outcome of those sporting events and whether operators paid out winnings to customers. Readers should consult the websites of state regulatory agencies for more information on how each state accounts for sports betting revenue.

All references to "gaming revenue" are used as a substitute for more specific financial terms—including "casino win," "adjusted gross receipts," "gross gaming revenue" and others—as reported by state regulatory agencies. In general, total gaming revenue reflects the "gross revenue" reported by casinos or sportsbooks prior to allowable deductions to account for promotional spending or free-bet promotions extended to players. iGaming revenue is generally reported as net gaming revenue and depending on the state may include deductions for promotional spend, among other things. Gaming regulatory agencies in each state report monthly and annual revenue differently according to varying regulated gaming products and readers should consult those agencies' websites for further information.

In general, gaming revenue refers to the amount earned by commercial casinos after winnings have been paid out to patrons. Importantly, gaming revenue does not equate to profits earned by commercial casinos from their operations. Such revenue is earned before properties pay for various operating expenses, marketing, and employee salaries, as well as various taxes and fees, among other

About This Report

things. Similarly, gaming tax revenue figures listed in the report reflect only specific gaming taxes paid by casinos, iGaming platforms, and commercial sportsbook operations out of monies won from patrons. They do not include various other state, local, and federal taxes that apply to casinos as they do to most other businesses. They also do not include the federal excise tax of 0.25 percent generally applied to sports betting handle across most states, nor the \$50 fee per sportsbook employee that businesses that pay the excise tax must also pay. For the purposes of calculating state gaming tax revenue totals, reported tax figures include taxes directed to state and local governments and the specific casino gaming revenue funds established by those entities. They also include mandatory allocations of gaming revenue from commercial gaming operations to non-government entities, such as problem gambling services, race purses, breeding programs, and other funds used to support local racing industries.

In certain states, gaming is operated under the authority of the state government, and a portion of casino revenue is then redistributed to private operators. Where this is the case, this report considers the effective tax rate applied to gaming operators to be the portion of gaming revenue retained by the state or its designated beneficiaries.

This report uses the term “electronic gaming device” to refer to the various types of gaming devices installed in casinos, commonly known as “slot machines.” Although the general public may not differentiate between the various types of electronic gaming devices, there are often important regulatory and technological distinctions between them and specific legal definitions are applied to different categories of devices in different states. State-specific terminology for electronic gaming devices includes video lottery terminals (VLTs), video gaming terminals (VGTs), video poker and electronic gaming machines, among others.

Information on supplier licensing in the relevant table in this report is limited to those supplier entities that either manufacture electronic gaming devices or table game equipment or distribute or otherwise sell them to casinos. In many states, additional licensing requirements are applicable to the suppliers of various other goods and services to casinos. Readers are advised to consult the websites of state gaming regulatory agencies for more specific information.

About the American Gaming Association

As the national trade group representing the U.S. casino industry, the American Gaming Association (AGA) fosters a policy and business environment where legal, regulated gaming thrives. The AGA's diverse membership of commercial and tribal casino operators, sports betting and iGaming companies, gaming suppliers, and more lead the \$329 billion industry and support 1.8 million jobs across the country.

www.americangaming.org

About Vixio Regulatory Intelligence

Vixio is a Regulatory Technology (RegTech) platform created to remove the risk of non-compliance in the gambling and payments industries and is the leading provider of independent legal, regulatory and business intelligence to the global gaming industry. The Vixio GamblingCompliance product offers a suite of dynamic interactive tools to allow industry stakeholders to instantly analyse and compare regulatory compliance requirements and market data across more than 180 global jurisdictions.

www.vixio.com/gamblingcompliance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State of the States 2025



THE AGA ANALYSIS OF THE
COMMERCIAL CASINO INDUSTRY

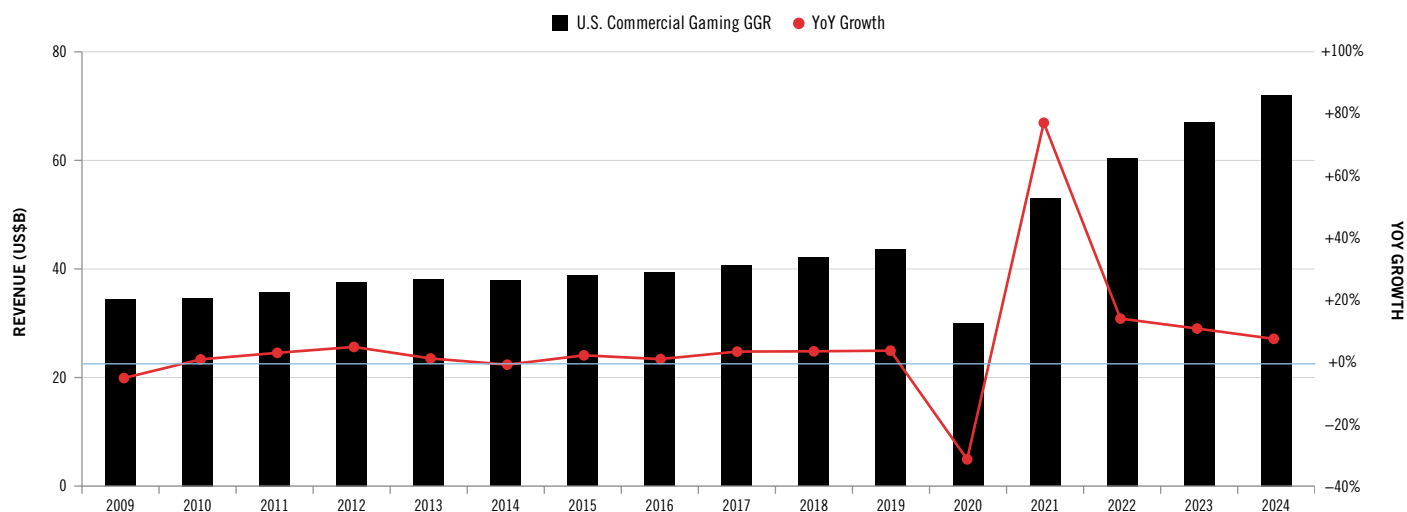
STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

The U.S. commercial casino gaming industry once again reported record-breaking revenue in 2024, as combined annual revenue from traditional casino gaming, sports betting and internet gaming surpassed \$70 billion for the first time.

Annual U.S. Commercial Gaming Revenue 2009–2024

In 2024, total nationwide consumer spending on commercial casino gaming and sports betting increased by 7.5 percent to \$72.04 billion. This marked a fourth consecutive year of record revenue for the commercial casino gaming industry and, with the exception of the COVID-19 impacted 2020, annual gaming revenue has increased in each of the last 10 years.

The record-setting total was the first time that annual commercial casino gaming revenue surpassed \$70 billion as the industry continued its period of strong growth in a post-pandemic era that has also coincided with the expansion of legal sports betting to more than 30 states. Total industry revenue only surpassed the \$60 billion mark in 2022, after first exceeding \$50 billion in 2021 and \$40 billion in 2017.



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

State of the Industry

COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING CONSUMER SPEND BY STATE 2023 vs. 2024

Overall, 28 of the 38 U.S. jurisdictions with commercial casino or sports betting operations reported an increase in gaming revenue in 2024, with North Carolina and Vermont reporting commercial gaming revenue for the first time after their regulated markets for mobile sports betting were launched during the course of the year. All-time record annual commercial gaming revenue was reported by 27 states plus the District of Columbia. Nevada remained by far the largest commercial gaming state in 2024, with revenue exceeding \$15 billion for a second straight year. Bolstered by strong revenue growth in iGaming, Pennsylvania and New Jersey both set new record annual revenue totals in excess of \$6 billion. Overall commercial casino gaming revenue also surpassed \$5bn in New York for the first time.

	2023	2024	YoY Change
Arizona	\$557.42	\$707.70	27.0%
Arkansas	\$686.57	\$720.40	4.9%
Colorado	\$1,480.23	\$1,585.90	7.1%
Connecticut	\$579.86	\$761.30	31.3%
Delaware	\$502.49	\$554.50	10.4%
District of Columbia	\$19.08	\$53.74	181.7%
Florida	\$690.88	\$687.50	-0.5%
Illinois	\$2,523.82	\$2,922.30	15.8%
Indiana	\$2,822.52	\$2,937.30	4.1%
Iowa	\$1,946.08	\$1,912.20	-1.7%
Kansas	\$588.29	\$631.70	7.4%
Kentucky	\$112.12	\$278.10	148.0%
Louisiana	\$2,696.83	\$2,763.70	3.3%
Maine	\$175.08	\$218.70	24.9%
Maryland	\$2,496.77	\$2,611.50	4.6%
Massachusetts	\$1,667.66	\$1,859.60	11.5%
Michigan	\$3,581.09	\$4,193.90	17.1%
Mississippi	\$2,482.77	\$2,433.80	-2.0%
Missouri	\$1,920.94	\$1,879.80	-2.1%
Montana	\$8.45	\$7.10	-15.6%
Nebraska	\$89.07	\$145.70	63.6%
Nevada	\$15,522.61	\$15,606.40	0.5%
New Hampshire	\$80.29	\$79.10	-1.5%
New Jersey	\$5,778.25	\$6,299.30	9.0%
New Mexico	\$270.89	\$261.40	-3.5%
New York	\$4,719.89	\$5,170.30	9.5%
North Carolina	—	\$583.60	—
Ohio	\$3,319.38	\$3,290.90	-0.9%
Oklahoma	\$151.43	\$153.00	1.0%
Oregon	\$64.32	\$80.10	24.5%
Pennsylvania	\$6,227.89	\$6,871.20	10.3%
Rhode Island	\$707.52	\$711.10	0.5%
South Dakota	\$147.64	\$151.90	2.9%
Tennessee	\$459.29	\$573.30	24.8%
Vermont	—	\$21.90	—
Virginia	\$1,115.08	\$1,417.10	27.1%
West Virginia	\$801.84	\$878.80	9.6%
Wyoming	\$17.29	\$22.80	31.8%
United States	\$67,011.59	\$72,038.60	7.5%

SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

COMMERCIAL CASINO DIRECT GAMING TAX REVENUE BY STATE

2023 vs. 2024

The record gaming revenue total reported by commercial gaming operators led to a new high of \$15.91 billion in direct gaming tax revenue paid to state and local governments and other beneficiaries. Total gaming tax payments increased 8.5 percent from 2023. Notably, the \$15.91 billion figure reflects only specific state and local taxes that are applied directly to gaming activities. It does not include the billions more paid by the industry in the form of income, sales, and various other corporate taxes, nor does the total reflect payroll taxes paid by gaming operators and suppliers. Also excluded are federal excise tax payments made by sports betting operations.

	2023	2024	YoY Change
Arizona	\$34.82	\$42.74	22.8%
Arkansas	\$104.58	\$109.98	5.2%
Colorado	\$200.21	\$207.78	3.8%
Connecticut	\$79.74	\$108.00	35.4%
Delaware	\$235.40	\$250.40	6.4%
District of Columbia	\$4.88	\$16.05	229.2%
Florida	\$241.81	\$240.62	-0.5%
Illinois	\$570.86	\$730.50	28.0%
Indiana	\$669.32	\$660.56	-1.3%
Iowa	\$384.92	\$368.62	-4.2%
Kansas	\$119.62	\$125.35	4.8%
Kentucky	\$15.56	\$38.60	148.1%
Louisiana	\$603.28	\$618.73	2.6%
Maine	\$70.09	\$72.80	3.9%
Maryland	\$884.60	\$925.60	4.6%
Massachusetts	\$427.42	\$471.67	10.4%
Michigan	\$821.26	\$962.94	17.3%
Mississippi	\$294.26	\$289.07	-1.8%
Missouri	\$461.30	\$450.11	-2.4%
Montana	\$3.71	\$2.71	-27.0%
Nebraska	\$17.81	\$29.10	63.4%
Nevada	\$1,209.33	\$1,200.76	-0.7%
New Hampshire	\$35.57	\$34.90	-1.9%
New Jersey	\$691.83	\$799.31	15.5%
New Mexico	\$122.88	\$117.77	-4.2%
New York	\$2,067.32	\$2,291.17	10.8%
North Carolina	—	\$105.06	—
Ohio	\$929.87	\$981.72	5.6%
Oklahoma	\$68.87	\$69.82	1.4%
Oregon	\$30.06	\$36.66	22.0%
Pennsylvania	\$2,319.81	\$2,529.13	9.0%
Rhode Island	\$357.35	\$357.22	0.0%
South Dakota	\$12.57	\$12.97	3.2%
Tennessee	\$83.56	\$97.16	16.3%
Vermont	—	\$6.34	—
Virginia	\$173.62	\$231.53	33.4%
West Virginia	\$10.96	\$313.49	0.8%
Wyoming	\$1.06	\$1.41	32.7%
United States	\$14,660.11	\$15,908.35	8.5%

SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

Top 20 US Commercial Casino Markets

The Las Vegas Strip remained by far the largest commercial casino gaming market in the country in 2024, with casino-resorts on the Strip reporting more than \$8.7 billion in annual gaming revenue—or more than any state other than Nevada. Still, gaming revenue at Las Vegas Strip casinos was lower than in 2023 even though revenue in the Downtown Las Vegas market was up compared to the prior year. Land-based casino markets serving the greater New York City, Chicagoland, Baltimore-Washington D.C. and Detroit areas also saw an increase in revenue in 2024. In contrast, casino-resorts in 14 of the 20 largest casino markets reported declining totals compared to 2023.

Outside of Nevada and Mississippi, which don’t report property level numbers, Resorts World New York City casino in Queens remained the nation’s most lucrative commercial casino-resort in 2024, followed by MGM National Harbor in Maryland, Encore Boston Harbor in Massachusetts, Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa in Atlantic City, and Live! Casino & Hotel Maryland near Baltimore.

	Market	Casino Locations	2024 Revenue (US\$B)	Last Ranking
1	Las Vegas Strip	Nevada	\$8,718	1 –
2	Atlantic City	New Jersey	\$2,824	2 –
3	Chicagoland	Illinois/Indiana	\$2,245	3 –
4	Baltimore–Washington DC	Maryland/West Virginia	\$2,078	4 –
5	Queens/Yonkers	New York	\$1,581	6 ↓
6	Gulf Coast	Mississippi	\$1,551	5 ↑
7	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	\$1,343	7 –
8	Detroit	Michigan	\$1,292	8 –
9	St. Louis	Missouri/Illinois	\$1,064	9 –
10	Boulder Strip	Nevada	\$956	10 –
11	The Poconos	Pennsylvania	\$931	11 –
12	Black Hawk/Central City	Colorado	\$927	12 –
13	Reno/Sparks	Nevada	\$925	13 –
14	Memphis	Mississippi/Arkansas	\$871	15 ↑
15	Lake Charles	Louisiana	\$859	14 ↓
16	Kansas City	Missouri	\$827	16 –
17	Downtown Las Vegas	Nevada	\$814	17 –
18	Cleveland	Ohio	\$759	18 –
19	Boston	Massachusetts	\$752	19 –
20	Miami	Florida	\$687	20 –

Gaming Engagement Trends

More Americans than ever before engaged with the gaming industry in 2024. According to AGA research, more than half of American adults (55%) participated in some form of gambling in the past year. More than a quarter of adults (28%) gambled at a physical casino in the past year, while 21% placed a sports bet.

The record level of engagement with the gaming industry comes as nearly 9-in-10 (88%) Americans find casino gambling to be acceptable for themselves or others. Overall, gambling acceptance has remained consistent for over a decade. However, this year, 59% of Americans found gambling personally acceptable, an all-time high.

122 million adult Americans, or 49% of the population, visited a casino for gambling or other entertainment purposes in the past 12 months, the highest level of casino visitation on record.

Compared to other entertainment options, consumers see casino gaming as innovative and high-value entertainment spending. 90% of casino visitors consider the entertainment provided by casinos to be innovative, while 89% believe that casinos offer good value for money compared to other entertainment options.

As innovation and value continue to attract younger adults to casino properties, the average age of casino-goers has fallen for five consecutive years from 49.5 in 2019 to 41.9 in 2024.

As more Americans interact with the gaming industry, they are increasingly aware of our commitment to responsibility, whether around gaming itself or in industry marketing practices.

65% of Americans say the gaming industry is committed to encouraging responsible gaming and combating problem gambling, up from less than 40% in 2018. This confidence is even stronger among those who engage with the industry directly, with 81% of physical casino players and 88% of sports bettors agreeing with this sentiment, up from 70% and 78%, respectively last year.

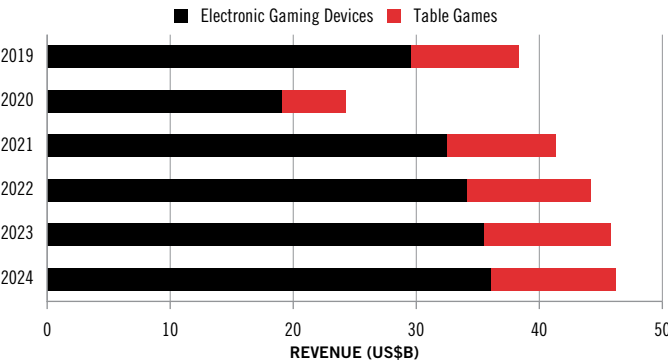
Land-Based Casino Gaming Revenue

In 2024, America's 492 commercial casino locations across 27 states reported \$49.89 billion in total revenue from electronic gaming devices and table games traditionally offered by land-based casinos. The record annual total was up 1.0 percent versus the prior year.

Among the 25 states that reported separate revenue statistics for electronic gaming devices and table games, revenue from electronic gaming devices grew 1.6 percent year-over-year to a record \$36.09 billion. In contrast, total annual revenue from table games was \$10.14 billion, down 2.0 percent compared to 2023.

Overall, 14 of the 27 states with land-based commercial casinos reported an increase in revenue from traditional casino gaming in 2024, with 11 of them setting record annual revenue totals.

UNITED STATES: LAND-BASED CASINO REVENUE BY CATEGORY 2019 to 2024



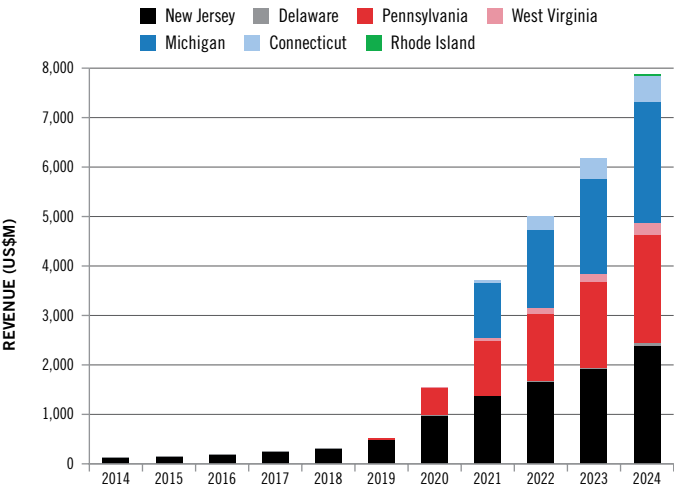
SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies
*Data excludes Michigan and Louisiana

iGaming Revenue

iGaming revenue across the seven states with lawful online casinos amounted to \$8.41 billion in 2024, an increase of 28.7 percent compared to the previous year. Although each of the seven states reported strong growth and record iGaming revenue, Delaware's annual total was more than three times the equivalent for 2023 while revenue growth in West Virginia also exceeded 50 percent. Pennsylvania remained the largest iGaming market in the country in 2024, ahead of Michigan and New Jersey. Combined, those three states accounted for nearly \$7.54 billion of the overall revenue total.

The 2024 total also included some \$26.3 million in revenue from Rhode Island, which launched iGaming in March. In 2024, bills to authorize iGaming were considered in a half-dozen states, including Illinois, Maryland and New York, but no state approved legislation during the course of the year.

UNITED STATES: REGULATED IGAMING GGR (US\$B) 2014 to 2024



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

Sports Betting Revenue

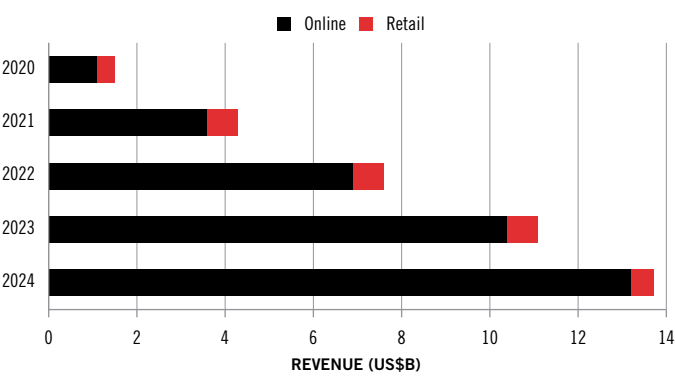
In 2024, total revenue from commercial sports betting operations across the United States was \$13.78 billion, up 24.8 percent compared to the prior year. Notably, the sports betting total does not include revenue earned by sportsbooks in tribal casinos or from mobile sports betting in Florida, which is also conducted as a form of tribal gaming.

Overall, 29 of the 35 states with commercial sports betting reported higher revenue in 2024 than in 2023. The exceptions were Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Ohio and South Dakota.

New York remained by far the largest market for sports wagering in 2024, ahead of Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The 2024 total included contributions from mobile sports betting operations in Delaware, North Carolina and Vermont, which were all launched during the year. Kentucky, Massachusetts and Maine also reported a first full-year of sports betting revenue in 2024. Meanwhile, Missouri approved a constitutional referendum to authorize mobile and land-based sports wagering, with operations set to be launched in 2025.

Consistent with previous years, the overall growth of the sports wagering market continued to be driven by mobile sports betting. While annual revenue from online sports betting increased by more than 27 percent, revenue from retail sports betting dropped more than 23 percent.

UNITED STATES: REGULATED SPORTS BETTING GGR (US\$B)
2020 to 2024



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

Responsible Gaming

Responsible gaming remained a central area of focus for state policymakers, regulators and the commercial gaming industry alike in 2024.

Among a series of policy developments across the country, new responsible gaming programs or funding streams were announced in Michigan, New Jersey and the District of Columbia. Statewide self-exclusion programs were established or enhanced in Maine, New Jersey and North Carolina, while regulators and lawmakers in New York and West Virginia took steps to facilitate research on responsible gaming and problematic gambling.

Meanwhile, new research published by the American Gaming Association in September underlined the scale of the commercial gaming industry’s commitment to responsible gaming. According to the research, gaming industry companies invested some \$471.8 million in responsible gaming operations, education and research in 2023, an increase of 72 percent from approximately \$275 million in 2017.

Illegal Gaming

Another chief policy concern among state lawmakers, regulators and law enforcement officials in 2024 was tackling illicit competition from unregulated and illegal gaming operations.

During the year, regulators in more than a dozen states sent formal cease and desist orders to illegal offshore betting and casino websites, with further actions also taken against companies found by regulators to be providing online casino games under the guise of sweepstakes contests, or offering sports bets under the guise of fantasy sports contests.

Regulators and law enforcement officials in various states including Florida and Michigan continued to take action to curtail the operation of illegal gaming devices. Lawmakers or judges in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia and other states also confronted an ongoing challenge in addressing electronic gaming devices offering casino-style games that claim to be based on player “skill.”

Legal Status of Gambling Types in the U.S.

As of Dec. 31, 2024

STATE	Commercial Casinos/Racinos	Tribal Casinos	Card Rooms	Electronic Gaming Devices*	iGaming	Brick & Mortar Sports Betting	Mobile Sports Betting	Lottery	iLottery^	Notes
Alabama	• ¹	•								Tribal casinos offer only Class II games
Alaska		•								Tribal casinos offer only Class II games
Arizona		•				•	•	•		
Arkansas	•					•	•	•		
California		•	•					•		
Colorado	•	•				•	•	•		
Connecticut		•			•	•	•	•	•	
Delaware	•				•	•	•	•		
D.C.						•	•	•	•	
Florida	•	•	•			•	•	•		
Georgia								•	•	
Hawaii										
Idaho		•						•		
Illinois	•			•		•	•	•	•	
Indiana	•	•				•	•	•		
Iowa	•	•				•	•	•		
Kansas	•	•				•	•	•		
Kentucky				•		•	•	•	•	Historic horse racing terminals available at racetracks and other locations
Louisiana	•	•		•		•	•	•		Sports betting legal in most parishes
Maine	•					•	•	•		
Maryland	•					•	•	•		
Massachusetts	•					•	•	•		
Michigan	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	
Minnesota		•	•					•		
Mississippi	•	•				•		•		Mobile sports betting only available at casino properties
Missouri	•					•	•	•		Sports betting legal, but not active
Montana		•	•	•		•		•		Mobile sports betting only available within licensed properties
Nebraska	•	•				•		•		Tribal casinos offer only Class II games.

Note: There are several different forms of gaming that are permitted in various states under charitable gambling laws. The chart above does not attempt to detail the legal status of these operations in the U.S.

* Refers to electronic gaming devices, such as VGTs, VLTs, instant racing or video poker machines, in non-casino locations.

^ iLottery comprises direct online computer sales and/or mobile device sales.

Pending launch in parenthesis.

¹ As of Nov. 2016, certain racetracks are permitted under county law to operate electronic bingo devices. For years, the legal status of these machines has been the subject of protracted dispute among state and local officials. For the purpose of this report, we do not consider Alabama to have commercial gaming.

Legal Status of Gambling Types in the U.S.

As of Dec. 31, 2024, continued

STATE	Commercial Casinos/Racinos	Tribal Casinos	Card Rooms	Electronic Gaming Devices*	iGaming	Brick & Mortar Sports Betting	Mobile Sports Betting	Lottery	iLottery^	Notes
Nevada	•	•		•	•	•	•			iGaming includes only poker
New Hampshire				•		•	•	•	•	Brick and mortar sports betting available at lottery retailers; historical horse racing machines available at charitable gaming locations
New Jersey	•				•	•	•	•		
New Mexico	•	•				•		•		Retail sports betting limited to tribal properties
New York	•	•				•	•	•		
North Carolina		•				•	•	•	•	Retail sports betting limited to tribal properties
North Dakota		•				•		•	•	Retail sports betting limited to tribal properties
Ohio	•					•	•	•		Racetracks only permitted to have VLTs
Oklahoma	•	•						•		
Oregon		•		•		•	•	•		Limited EGDs and instant racing terminals at racetracks
Pennsylvania	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	
Rhode Island	•				•	•	•	•	•	
South Carolina								•		
South Dakota	•	•		•		•		•		Only limited-stakes gaming at commercial casinos; mobile sports betting only legal at a casino property
Tennessee							•	•		
Texas		•						•		Tribal casinos offer only Class II games
Utah										
Vermont							•	•		
Virginia	•			•		•	•	•	•	Instant racing terminals at racetracks
Washington		•	•			•		•		Mobile sports betting only legal within tribal properties
West Virginia	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	
Wisconsin		•				•		•		Sports betting limited to tribal properties
Wyoming		•		•		•	•	•		Instant racing terminals at racetracks
Total	27	29	5	12	8	37 (1)	31 (1)	46	13	

Note: There are several different forms of gaming that are permitted in various states under charitable gambling laws. The chart above does not attempt to detail the legal status of these operations in the U.S.

* Refers to electronic gaming devices, such as VGTs, VLTs, instant racing or video poker machines, in non-casino locations.

^ iLottery comprises direct online computer sales and/or mobile device sales.

Pending launch in parenthesis.

¹ As of Nov. 2016, certain racetracks are permitted under county law to operate electronic bingo devices. For years, the legal status of these machines has been the subject of protracted dispute among state and local officials. For the purpose of this report, we do not consider Alabama to have commercial gaming.

U.S. Gaming Locations By State

As of Dec. 31, 2024

STATE	COMMERCIAL CASINOS			TRIBAL CASINOS ¹	CARD ROOMS ²	ELECTRONIC GAMING DEVICE LOCATIONS ³
	LAND-BASED CASINOS	RIVERBOAT CASINOS ⁴	RACINOS			
Alabama				3		
Alaska				2		
Arizona				29		
Arkansas	2		1			
California				86	80	
Colorado	33			2		
Connecticut				2		
Delaware			3			
Florida	7 ⁵		1	8	19	
Idaho				10		
Illinois	10	6				8,662
Indiana	5	6	2	1		
Iowa	15	3	1	4		
Kansas	4			7		
Louisiana	4	11	4	5		1,394
Maine	1		1			
Maryland	5		1			
Massachusetts	2		1			
Michigan	3			23		
Minnesota				42	2	
Mississippi	26			3		
Missouri		13				
Montana				14	124	1,284
Nebraska			4	4		
Nevada	228			4		2,072
New Jersey	9					
New Mexico			5	21		
New York	6 ⁶		7	21		
North Carolina				3		
North Dakota				13		
Ohio	4		7			
Oklahoma			2	141		
Oregon				10		2,024
Pennsylvania	11		6			74
Rhode Island	2					
South Dakota	22			13		1,369
Texas				3		
Virginia	3					
Washington				33	45	
West Virginia	1		4			1,149
Wisconsin				27		
Wyoming				3		
TOTAL	403	39	50	537	270	18,028

NOTES

¹ Tribal casinos with either Class II and/or Class III games.

² Card rooms in states that do not have commercial casinos with poker facilities.

³ Non-casino or card room locations with legally authorized electronic gaming devices, including but not limited to video lottery terminals and video gaming terminals.

⁴ Casinos that are on or connected to a waterway, including in a moat.

⁵ Includes one jai alai fronton.

⁶ Includes two land-based casinos that offer only VLT machines, as opposed to full casino gaming and one racino that offers full casino gaming.

State of the Industry

Number of Gaming Machines by State As of Dec. 31, 2024

STATE	MACHINES IN COMMERCIAL CASINOS	MACHINES IN TRIBAL CASINOS	MACHINES IN NON-CASINO LOCATIONS	TOTAL
Alabama	2,500	5,950		8,450
Alaska		90		90
Arkansas	5,252*			5,252
Arizona		21,222		21,222
California		88,427		88,427
Colorado	10,705	1,398		12,103
Connecticut		6,592		6,592
Delaware	5,402		456**	5,858
Florida	6,842	16,661		23,503
Idaho		3,651		3,651
Illinois	13,628		48,706	62,334
Indiana	14,612	2,112		16,724
Iowa	14,025	2,643		16,668
Kansas	3,986	4,347		8,333
Kentucky			7,947*	7,947
Louisiana	16,476	4,418	11,887	32,781
Maine	1,521			1,521
Maryland	9,684			9,684
Massachusetts	5,219			5,219
Michigan	7,389	22,072		29,461
Minnesota		20,651		20,651
Mississippi	20,912	3,219		24,131
Missouri	13,160			13,160
Montana		1,794	16,388	18,182
Nebraska	2,333	673		3,006
Nevada	126,517	793	19,497	146,807
New Hampshire			1,983*/**	1,983
New Jersey	15,109			15,109
New Mexico	2,871	15,478	571***	18,920
New York	22,480	11,504		33,984
North Carolina		5,710		5,710
North Dakota		3,949		3,949
Ohio	16,260			16,260
Oklahoma	1,000	83,796		84,796
Oregon		7,098	11,168	18,266
Pennsylvania	24,448		370	24,818
Rhode Island	4,900			4,900
South Dakota	2,803	2,778	11,086	16,667
Texas		4,494		4,494
Virginia	3,973		4,638*	8,611
Washington		34,807		34,807
West Virginia	4,375		8,218	12,593
Wisconsin		15,961		15,961
Wyoming		1,240	2,847*	4,087
TOTAL	378,382	393,528	145,762	917,672

NOTES

Nationwide, there were nearly 918,000 electronic gaming devices installed at commercial and tribal casinos, as well as at non-casino locations such as bars, taverns, and truck stops at the end of 2024, an increase of 1.2 percent from 2023. Of the total number of devices, 41 percent were in commercial casinos, while 43 percent were located inside tribal casinos and 16 percent were located in non-casino locations. Nevada had an installed base of nearly 147,000 machines, far and away the largest number of any state. California and Oklahoma had the second and third largest number of operating machines in 2024, each with more than 80,000.

SOURCE: Eilers & Krejcik Gaming, LLC

* Includes facilities that offer Instant Racing Machines.

** Charitable VLTs.

*** Located at qualified veteran and fraternal organizations.

State By State Casino Regulations, Taxes & Fees

REGULATIONS	ARKANSAS	COLORADO	DELAWARE	FLORIDA	ILLINOIS
Statutory Funding for Responsible Gaming	No	Casinos: \$100,000 annually (2% of the \$5 million allocated annually to the local government limited gaming impact fund). Further funding subject to annual appropriation.	\$1 million or 1% of electronic gaming device revenue, whichever greater. \$250,000 or 1% of table game revenue, whichever greater.	\$250,000 per casino.	Annual appropriation is required.
Statewide Self-Exclusion	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gambling Age	21	21	21	21	21
Smoke-Free (Y/N/Partial)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Complimentary Alcohol	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Credit	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Restrictions on Operating Hours	No	No	No	No	No
Commercial Casino Licenses Allowed	3	Unlimited	3	8*	20
Commercial Casinos	3	33	3	8	16
Effective Tax Rate	13% on the first \$150 million in casino gaming revenue, 20% thereafter.	Graduated rate ranging from 0.25% on gaming revenue up to \$2m to 20% on gaming revenue of more than \$13m.	56–57% effective rate on electronic gaming device revenue; 20% effective rate on table games revenue.	35% electronic gaming device revenue.	Electronic gaming devices: Graduated rate ranging from 15% on revenue up to \$25 million to 50% on revenue of more than \$200 million. Table games: Graduated rate ranging from 15% of revenue up to \$25m to 20% on revenue above that amount.
Casino License Renewal Term and Fee	\$10,000 every 10 years.	Every two years \$3,700–\$7,400.	\$3 million annually (Combined).	\$2.25 million annually.	License renewal every 4 years with \$250,000 annual fee. \$17,500–\$30,000 per gaming position annually.
Supplier License Renewal Term and Fee	\$1,000 annually.	Manufacturer/Distributor: Every two years \$3,700–\$7,400.	Gaming vendor: Every three years \$4,000.	\$2,000 every three years.	Every 4 years with \$5,000 annual fee
Minimum Investment	No	No	No	No	No
Admissions Tax	No	No	No	No	\$2-3 per admission
Taxation of Promotional Credits (Y/N/Partial)	No	Partial	Partial	No	Partial
Withholdings on Winnings	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

NOTE: Number of licenses allowed* = Assuming no additional race tracks open in the state.

State By State Casino Regulations, Taxes & Fees, *continued*

REGULATIONS	INDIANA	IOWA	KANSAS	LOUISIANA	MAINE
Statutory Funding for Responsible Gaming	Riverboat: 3.33% of the supplemental wagering tax; Racino: \$500,000 per licensee annually; Sports betting: 3.33% of tax revenue to the addiction services fund.	Subject to annual appropriation.	2% of casino gaming revenue; approximately 0.2% of sports wagering revenue.	Casinos: \$2 million annually (\$500,000 contribution from each land-based gaming sector in the state); Sports betting: 5% of tax revenue or \$1,000,000 annually, whichever greater.	Racino: \$100,000 from electronic gaming device revenue; Sports betting: 1% of total sports betting revenue.
Statewide Self-Exclusion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gambling Age	21	21	21	21	21
Smoke-Free (Y/N/Partial)	No	No	No	Partial	Partial
Complimentary Alcohol	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Credit	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Restrictions on Operating Hours	No	No	No	No	No
Commercial Casino Licenses Allowed	13*	Unlimited	4*	20*	2
Commercial Casinos	13	19	4	19	2
Effective Tax Rate	Riverboat: Graduated rate ranging from 15% on gaming revenue of up to \$25 million to 40% on gaming revenue of more than \$600 million. Casinos, with one exception, also pay a supplemental wagering tax of 3.5%. Racino: 25% of revenue up to \$100 million to 35% on revenue exceeding \$200 million.	Riverboat/Land-based: Graduated rate ranging from 5% on gaming revenue up to \$1 million to 22% on revenue of more than \$3 million. Racino: 22% or 24% depending on various conditions.	Minimum 27% on casino gaming revenue.	Riverboat: 21.5% of gaming revenue, with additional taxes and fees applied by local governments. Racino: effective rate of around 36% of gaming revenue. Land-Based: either 21.5% on gaming revenue or an annual fee of \$60 million, whichever is greater, plus rent and various other payments to local authorities.	Racino: 39% on electronic gaming device revenue and 1% on handle; 16% on table game revenue. Land-Based: 46% on electronic gaming device revenue; 16% on table game revenue.
Casino License Renewal Term and Fee	Riverboat: \$5,000 annually; Racinos: \$100 per electronic gaming device annually.	Riverboat/Land-based: \$5 per person per facility capacity (min.\$1,250); Racino: \$1,000 annually.	Maximum initial term of 15 years.	Riverboat: \$100,000 annually. Land-Based: Fees est. by management contract.	\$80,000 annually.
Supplier License Renewal Term and Fee	\$7,500 annually.	Distributor: \$1,000 annually; Manufacturer: \$250 annually.	Gaming Supplier Certification is valid for two years. No licensing fees.	Manufacturer: \$15,000 annually; Supplier: \$3,000 annually.	Slot machine distributor: \$75,000 annually; Table games distributor: \$1,000 annually; Gambling service vendor: \$2,000 annually.
Minimum Investment	No	No	Yes	No	No
Admissions Tax	No	No	No	Riverboat: Max \$3 per admission.	No
Taxation of Promotional Credits (Y/N/Partial)	Partial	Partial	No	Yes	Yes
Withholdings on Winnings	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

NOTE: Number of licenses allowed* = Assuming no additional race tracks open in the state.

State By State Casino Regulations, Taxes & Fees, *continued*

REGULATIONS	MARYLAND	MASSACHUSETTS	MICHIGAN	MISSISSIPPI	MISSOURI
Statutory Funding for Responsible Gaming	Casinos: \$425 per electronic gaming device and \$500 per table game; Sports betting: all unclaimed prizes go to state Problem Gambling Fund.	At least \$5 million annually plus 9% of total sports betting tax revenue.	Casinos: \$2 million annually; iGaming: \$3 million annually; Sports betting: \$1 million annually. Additional amounts subject to annual appropriation.	Subject to annual appropriation.	0.5% of casino admission fees.
Statewide Self-Exclusion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gambling Age	21	21	21	21	21
Smoke-Free (Y/N/Partial)	Yes	Yes	Partial	No	Partial
Complimentary Alcohol	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Credit	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Restrictions on Operating Hours	No	No	No	No	No
Commercial Casino Licenses Allowed	6	4	3	Unlimited	13
Commercial Casinos	6	3	3	26	13
Effective Tax Rate	42–58% on electronic gaming device revenue; 20% on table game revenue.	Casino-Resort: 25% on casino gaming revenue; Slot Parlor: 49% on electronic gaming device revenue.	19% on casino gaming revenue.	Graduated rate ranging from 4% on gaming revenue up to \$50,000 per month to 8% on gaming revenue of more than \$134,000 per month, plus additional host municipality license fee at an average rate of 3–4% on gaming revenue annually.	21% on gaming revenue.
Casino License Renewal Term and Fee	\$3 million for every 500 electronic gaming devices following 15-year initial license term.	\$600 per electronic gaming device annually.	\$25,000 annually.	Licenses valid 3 years but subject to annual fee of \$5,000 and additional fee based on number of games offered.	\$25,000 annually.
Supplier License Renewal Term and Fee	Manufacturer: \$5,000 every five years; Distributor: \$1,000 every five years.	Gaming Vendor: \$15,000 every three years.	Casino gaming supplier: \$5,000 annually; iGaming supplier: \$2,500 annually.	Manufacturer: \$1,000 annually; Distributor: \$500 annually.	Supplier: \$5,000 annually.
Minimum Investment	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Admissions Tax	No	No	No	No	\$2 per admission.
Taxation of Promotional Credits (Y/N/Partial)	Partial	No	Yes	Partial	Yes
Withholdings on Winnings	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

NOTE: Number of licenses allowed* = Assuming no additional race tracks open in the state.

State By State Casino Regulations, Taxes & Fees, *continued*

REGULATIONS	NEBRASKA	NEVADA	NEW JERSEY	NEW MEXICO	NEW YORK
Statutory Funding for Responsible Gaming	2.5% of annual casino gaming tax revenue.	Subject to annual appropriation.	\$600,000 annually plus \$250,000 per iGaming licensee.	0.25% of gaming revenue.	\$6 million annually from mobile sports betting tax revenue plus additional amounts subject to annual appropriation.
Statewide Self-Exclusion	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gambling Age	21	21	21	21	Land-Based: 21; Racino: 18
Smoke-Free (Y/N/Partial)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Complimentary Alcohol	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Credit	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Restrictions on Operating Hours	No	No	No	Yes	Land-Based: No Racinos: Max 20 hours per day
Commercial Casino Licenses Allowed	6*	Unlimited	Unlimited	6	16*
Commercial Casinos	4	228	9	5	13
Effective Tax Rate	20% on casino gaming revenue.	Graduated rate ranging from 3.5% on gaming revenue up to \$50,000 per month to 6.75% on gaming revenue of more than \$134,000 per month.	9.25% on land-based gaming revenue.	46.25% effective rate on electronic gaming device revenue.	Land-Based: 30%–45% on electronic gaming device revenue; 10% on table game revenue. Racino: average effective rate of 55% on electronic gaming device revenue.
Casino License Renewal Term and Fee	Authorized gaming operator fee valid for 20 years and subject to minimum fee of \$1 million; gaming facility license fee must be renewed annually subject to fees determined by commission.	\$250 per electronic gaming device as excise tax, plus additional \$80 per device annually. Table games fees are dependent on the amount of games in operation.	License renewal every 5 years; fee of \$500 per electronic gaming device annually.	\$4,000 and \$25 per electronic gaming device annually.	Land-Based: \$500 per electronic gaming device and table game annually. Racinos: N/A.
Supplier License Renewal Term and Fee	Gaming-Related Vendor license valid for 3 years and subject to annual fee of \$2,000.	Manufacturer: \$1,000 annually; Distributor: \$500 annually; Interactive gaming system or equipment manufacturer: \$25,000 annually.	Gaming related casino service industry enterprise: \$5,000 every 5 years.	Manufacturer: \$2,000 annually; Distributor: \$400 annually.	Investigation fees.
Minimum Investment	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Admissions Tax	No	No	No	No	No
Taxation of Promotional Credits (Y/N/Partial)	No	No	Partial	Partial	Partial
Withholdings on Winnings	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

NOTE: Number of licenses allowed* = Assuming no additional race tracks open in the state.

State By State Casino Regulations, Taxes & Fees, *continued*

REGULATIONS	OHIO	OKLAHOMA	PENNSYLVANIA	RHODE ISLAND	SOUTH DAKOTA
Statutory Funding for Responsible Gaming	Land-Based: 2% of gaming revenue; Racino: 0.5% of video lottery agent's commission.	No	\$2 million or 0.002% on casino, sports and iGaming revenue, whichever greater, plus an additional \$3 million.	Min. \$200,000 in aggregate annually.	Up to \$30,000 transferred annually from state gaming fund.
Statewide Self-Exclusion	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Gambling Age	21	18	21	18	21
Smoke-Free (Y/N/Partial)	Yes	No	Partial	Partial	Yes
Complimentary Alcohol	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Credit	Yes	No	Yes	Partial	No
Restrictions on Operating Hours	No	No	No	No	No
Commercial Casino Licenses Allowed	11*	2*	23	2	Unlimited
Commercial Casinos	11	2	17	2	22
Effective Tax Rate	Land-Based: 33% on casino gaming revenue Racinos: 33.5% on electronic gaming device revenue.	Graduated rate ranging from 35% on casino gaming revenue up to \$10 million to 50% on gaming revenue of more than \$70 million.	Land-Based/Racino: 55% on electronic gaming device revenue; 16% table game revenue.	71.85–74% on electronic gaming device revenue; 16.5% on table game revenue.	9% on casino gaming revenue.
Casino License Renewal Term and Fee	Land-Based: \$1.5m license fee every three years; Racinos: \$10,000 every three years.	\$50,000 annually.	Casino/Racino: \$1.5 million every five years; Casino-Resort: \$150,000 every five years.	N/A	\$200 and \$2,000 per device annually.
Supplier License Renewal Term and Fee	Gaming-related vendor: \$15,000 every three years.	Manufacturer: \$15,000 annually; Distributor: \$7,500 annually.	Initial fees: Manufacturer: \$170,000; Supplier: \$85,000; Interactive gaming operator (platform provider): \$1 million. Renewal fees every 5 years: Manufacturer: \$150,000; Supplier: \$75,000; Interactive gaming operator (platform provider): \$100,000.	Gaming Vendor: \$750 annually.	Manufacturer/Distributor: \$250 annual renewal.
Minimum Investment	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Admissions Tax	No	No	No	No	No
Taxation of Promotional Credits (Y/N/Partial)	No	Yes	No	Partial	Yes
Withholdings on Winnings	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

NOTE: Number of licenses allowed* = Assuming no additional race tracks open in the state.

State By State Casino Regulations, Taxes & Fees, *continued*

REGULATIONS	VIRGINIA	WEST VIRGINIA
Statutory Funding for Responsible Gaming	0.8% of casino gaming tax revenue annually and 2.5% of sports betting tax revenue annually.	\$400,000–\$2 million.
Statewide Self-Exclusion	Yes	Yes
Gambling Age	21	21
Smoke-Free (Y/N/Partial)	No	No
Complimentary Alcohol	Yes	Yes
Credit	No	Yes
Restrictions on Operating Hours	No	No
Commercial Casino Licenses Allowed	5	5*
Commercial Casinos	3	5
Effective Tax Rate	Graduated rate ranging from 18% on casino gaming revenue up to \$200 million to 30% on gaming revenue of more than \$400 million.	53.5% on electronic gaming device revenue; 35% on table game revenue.
Casino License Renewal Term and Fee	Initial license valid subject to \$15 million fee and valid for 10-year period.	\$500,000–\$2.5 million annually.
Supplier License Renewal Term and Fee	Casino gaming supplier licenses subject to \$5,000 annual renewal fee; supplier licenses must be renewed in full after five years with fees determined by state investigatory costs.	Manufacturer: \$10,000 annually; Supplier: \$100 annually Interactive gaming provider/management services provider: \$100,000 annually.
Minimum Investment	Yes	No
Admissions Tax	No	No
Taxation of Promotional Credits (Y/N/Partial)	Yes	Partial
Withholdings on Winnings	Yes	Yes

NOTE: Number of licenses allowed* = Assuming no additional race tracks open in the state.

State By State iGaming Regulations, Taxes & Fees

At the close of 2024, iGaming was regulated and legally available in a total of eight states. Seven states—Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia—allow for a full range of online casino games to be played online, whereas Nevada permits strictly online poker games. As with land-based casino gaming and sports betting, the eight states with legal iGaming have vastly different legal and regulatory requirements, including on taxation as well as the licensing of iGaming operators and any affiliated branded platforms—or “skins”—that may be able to contract with an operator to participate in the market under their license.

STATE	AUTHORIZED OPERATORS	AUTHORIZED GAMES	NO. 'SKINS' PER LICENSEE	TAX RATE	INITIAL LICENSE FEE	LICENSE RENEWAL FEE	MULTISTATE POKER APPROVED
Connecticut	Tribal casinos.	Casino Games, Poker.	One	18%	\$250,000	\$100,000 annually.	No
Delaware	State lottery via racinos.	Casino Games, Poker.	Three	20% (casino table games / poker); ~57% (online slot games).	N/A	N/A	Yes
Michigan	Commercial and tribal casinos.	Casino Games, Poker.	Two (one each for casino and poker).	20-28%	\$100,000	\$50,000 annually (after initial 5-year term).	Yes
Nevada	Unrestricted gaming licensees.	Poker.	N/A	6.75%	\$500,000	\$250,000 every two years.	Yes
New Jersey	Commercial casinos.	Casino Games, Poker.	Five	17.5%	\$400,000	\$250,000 annually.	Yes
Pennsylvania	Commercial casinos.	Casino Games, Poker.	Unlimited	16% (casino table games / poker); 54% (online slot games).	\$4m–\$10m	\$250,000 every five years.	No
Rhode Island	State lottery via casinos.	Casino Games, Poker.	One	16.5% (casino table games / poker); 62.45% (online slot games).	N/A	N/A	No
West Virginia	Commercial casinos.	Casino Games, Poker.	Three	15%	\$250,000	\$100,000 every five years.	Yes

State By State Sports Betting Regulations, Taxes & Fees

At the close of 2024, legal sports betting was offered in 38 states plus the District of Columbia. Vermont launched sports betting in January, while mobile sports wagering went live in North Carolina in March. Missouri also legalized sports betting via a November 2024 statewide voter referendum, with operations set to be launched at some point in 2025.

STATE	AUTHORIZED LOCATIONS	TAX RATE	MOBILE/ONLINE	COLLEGIATE RESTRICTIONS	INITIAL LICENSE FEE	LICENSE RENEWAL FEE	LEAGUE DATA MANDATE
Arkansas	Commercial casinos.	13–20%	Statewide	None	None	None	No
Arizona	Sports arenas, OTBs, tribal casinos.	Land-based: 8% Online: 10%.	Statewide.	No player prop bets on collegiate athletes.	\$750,000	\$150,000 annually.	Yes
Colorado	Commercial and tribal casinos.	10%	Statewide	No prop bets on collegiate events.	\$2,000	Varies annually (\$11,700–\$78,000 in 2024).	No
Connecticut	Tribal casinos, other retail locations.	13.75%	Statewide	In-state collegiate teams.	None	N/A	No
Delaware	Commercial casinos and retail lottery outlets.	50% (state share).	Statewide	In-state collegiate teams.	None	None	No
D.C.	Sports arenas, lottery retail outlets, other retail locations.	Land-based: 10% or 20%; Online: 20% or 30%.	Districtwide	In-district collegiate teams.	\$100,000, \$1m or \$2m.	\$50,000, \$500,000 or \$1m every five years.	No
Florida	Tribal Casinos.	10–15.75%	Statewide (tribal only).	No player prop bets on collegiate athletes.	N/A	N/A	No
Illinois	Commercial casinos, racetracks, OTBs, sports arenas.	20–42%	Statewide	In-state collegiate teams and athletes (online only).	\$10m	\$1m every four years.	Yes
Indiana	Commercial and tribal casinos, OTBs.	9.5%	Statewide	No in-play player prop bets on collegiate athletes.	\$100,000	\$50,000 annually.	No
Iowa	Commercial casinos.	6.75%	Statewide	No player prop bets on in-state collegiate athletes.	\$45,000	\$10,000 annually.	No
Kansas	Commercial casinos, other locations.	10%	Statewide	None	N/A	N/A	Yes
Kentucky	Racetracks, racing facilities.	Land-based: 9.75%; Online: 14.25%.	Statewide	None	\$500,000	\$50,000 annually.	No
Louisiana	Commercial casinos, other locations.	Land-based: 10%; Online: 15%.	Statewide	No player prop bets on collegiate athletes.	\$500,000	\$500,000 every five years.	No
Maine	Commercial casinos, racing facilities.	10%	Statewide	In-state collegiate teams unless playing in a tournament.	Land-based: \$1,000; Online: \$50,000.	Land-based: \$1,000 annually Online: \$50,000 annually.	No
Maryland	Commercial casinos, other locations.	15%	Statewide	No player prop bets on collegiate athletes.	\$500,000–\$2m.	1% of average annual revenue every five years.	No
Massachusetts	Commercial casinos, racing facilities.	Land-based: 15%; Online: 20%.	Statewide	No player prop bets on collegiate athletes, in-state collegiate teams unless playing in a tournament.	\$5m	\$5m every five years.	Yes
Michigan	Commercial and tribal casinos.	8.4%	Statewide	None	\$100,000	\$50,000 every five years.	Yes
Mississippi	Commercial casinos.	11–12% effective rate.	On property.	None	None	None	No
Montana	Retail locations.	N/A	On property.	None	N/A	N/A	No

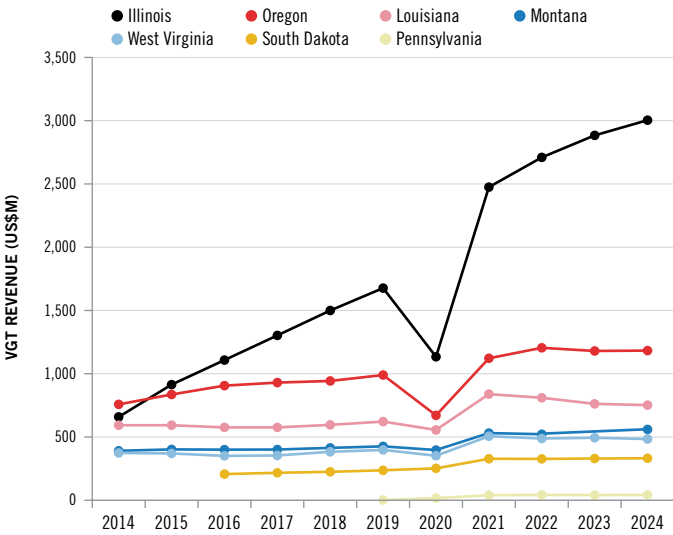
State By State Sports Betting Regulations, Taxes & Fees, *continued*

STATE	AUTHORIZED LOCATIONS	TAX RATE	MOBILE/ONLINE	COLLEGIATE RESTRICTIONS	INITIAL LICENSE FEE	LICENSE RENEWAL FEE	LEAGUE DATA MANDATE
Nebraska	Commercial casinos.	20%	No	In-state collegiate teams.	N/A	N/A	No
Nevada	Commercial casinos and other retail locations.	6.75%	Statewide	None	\$500	None	No
New Hampshire	Charitable casinos and other retail locations.	50% (state share).	Statewide	In-state collegiate teams.	None	None	Partial (by contract).
New Jersey	Commercial casinos, racetracks.	Land-based: 9.75%; Online: 14.25%.	Statewide	In-state collegiate teams.	\$100,000	Min. \$100,000 annually.	No
New Mexico	Tribal casinos.	N/A	No	None	None	None	No
New York	Commercial and tribal casinos.	Land-based: 10%; Online: 51%.	Statewide	No player prop bets on collegiate athletes or bets on in-state collegiate teams.	\$25m (online).	TBD	Yes (online).
North Carolina	Tribal casinos, sports arenas.	Online: 18%.	Statewide	None	\$1m (online).	\$1m every five years (online).	Yes
North Dakota	Tribal casinos.	N/A	No	None	None	None	No
Ohio	Commercial casinos, sports arenas, other retail locations.	20%	Statewide	No player prop bets on collegiate athletes.	Land-based: \$100,000; Online: \$500,000–\$2.5m.	Land-based: \$10,000 annually; Online: \$125,000–\$625,000 annually.	No
Oregon	Tribal casinos.	N/A	Statewide	No collegiate events (lottery).	None	None	No
Pennsylvania	Commercial casinos, OTBs.	36%	Statewide	No player prop bets on collegiate athletes.	\$10m	\$250,000 every five years.	No
Rhode Island	Commercial casinos.	51% (state share).	Statewide	In-state collegiate teams unless playing in a tournament.	None	None	No
South Dakota	Commercial casinos.	9%	On property.	In-state collegiate teams and college prop bets prohibited.	None	None	No
Tennessee	N/A	1.85% of handle.	Statewide	No prop bets on collegiate athletes and events.	\$750,000	\$375,000–\$750,000 annually.	No
Vermont	N/A	31–33%	Statewide	No player prop bets on collegiate athletes or bets in-state collegiate teams unless playing in a tournament.	\$550,000	\$550,000 no more than once every three years.	No
Virginia	Casinos.	15%	Statewide.	In-state collegiate teams and college prop bets prohibited.	\$250,000	\$200,000 every three years.	Yes
Washington	Tribal casinos.	N/A	On property.	In-state collegiate teams.	None	None	No
West Virginia	Commercial casinos.	10%	Statewide	None	\$100,000	\$100,000 every five years.	No
Wisconsin	Tribal casinos.	N/A	On property.	In-state collegiate teams.	N/A	N/A	No
Wyoming	Tribal casinos.	10%	Statewide	None	\$100,000	\$50,000 every five years.	No

VGT Revenue

Electronic gaming devices in non-casino locations across seven reporting states generated revenue of approximately \$6.36 billion in 2024, up about 1.7 percent versus the prior year. Illinois remained by far the largest market for convenience electronic gaming devices, with the state's 48,700 video gaming terminals, or VGTs, generating more than \$3 billion in annual revenue for the first time. Oregon was the second largest market for VGTs in 2024, followed by Louisiana, Montana and West Virginia.

SELECTED STATES: ANNUAL VGT REVENUE (US\$M)
2014 to 2024

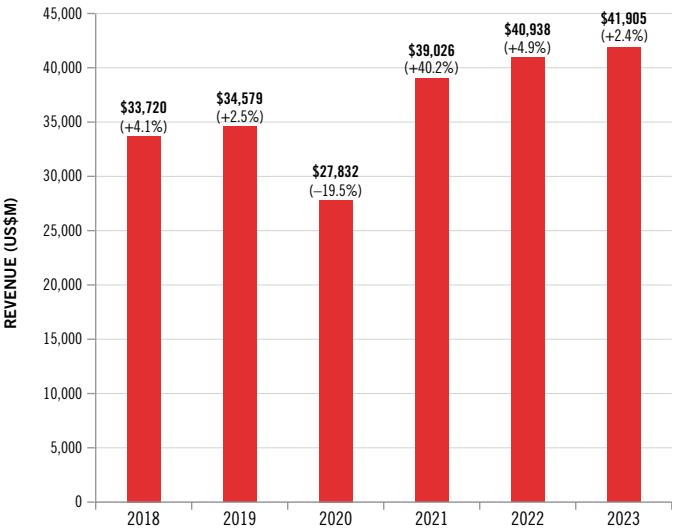


SOURCE: IGB, OR Lottery, LGCB, MT DoJ, PGCB, SD Lottery, WV Lottery

Tribal Gaming Revenue

According to statistics published by the National Indian Gaming Commission, tribal casinos generated total gaming revenue of \$41.9 billion in 2023, an increase of 2.4 percent over the previous year. Comparable revenue statistics for 2024 will be published by the NIGC later in 2025. At the end of 2024, there were 537 tribal casinos operating across 29 states, compared with 492 commercial casinos in 27 states.

UNITED STATES: TRIBAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
FY2018 to FY2023



SOURCE: National Indian Gaming Commission

STATE SUMMARIES

State of the States 2025



THE AGA ANALYSIS OF THE
COMMERCIAL CASINO INDUSTRY

ARIZONA

In 2024, Arizona reported total sports betting revenue of \$707.7 million, up 27.0 percent compared to 2023.

KEY STATE INFORMATION	
NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS	0
CASINO FORMAT	N/A
NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING	Sports Betting
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	Arizona Department of Gaming
GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024	\$707.7M
SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024	\$42.7M



Market Overview

Arizona has no commercial casino venues but offers sports betting through commercial sportsbook operators subject to regulation by the Arizona Department of Gaming.

A state law passed in April 2021 authorized land-based sports betting at Arizona's major professional sports arenas and facilities, as well as at up to 10 affiliated racetrack or off-track betting locations. Online sports betting can also be offered by a maximum of 20 licensed platforms partnered with either a professional sports team or facility or with one of Arizona's federally recognized Indian tribes.

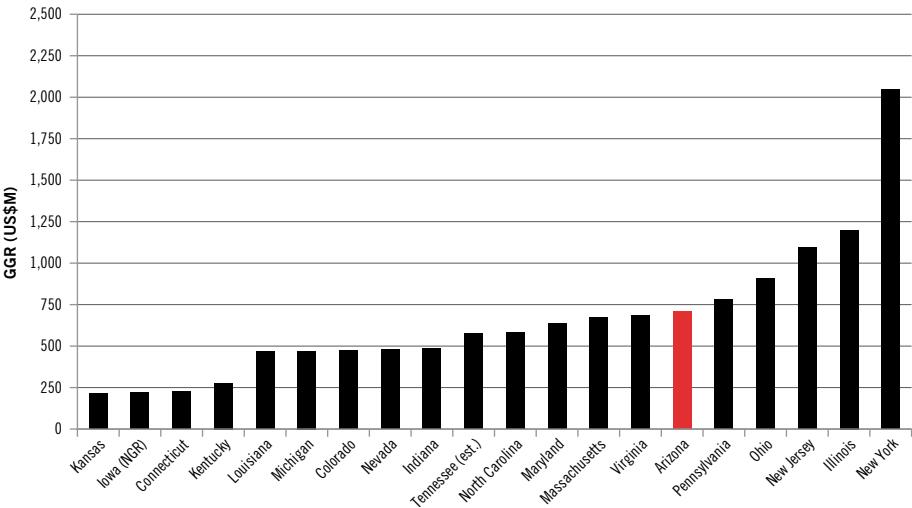
At the end of 2024, commercial sports betting was offered at four retail sportsbook locations and through 13 online betting platforms, down from 14 retail and 17 online sportsbooks at the start of the year.

Market Performance

In 2024, total gross commercial sports betting revenue in Arizona was \$707.7 million, up 27.0 percent compared to 2023.

The revenue total increase came entirely from online sports betting, with retail operators reporting an overall annual loss of approximately \$230,000. Online sports betting revenue totaled \$707.9 million in 2024, an increase of 28.2 percent versus the prior year.

SELECTED STATES: REGULATED SPORTSBOOK GGR (US\$M) 2024



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

Gaming Tax Distribution

Revenue from land-based sports betting in Arizona is taxed at a rate of 8 percent, while revenue from online sports betting is taxed at 10 percent. The tax is applied after limited deductions of free bets and other bonuses and promotions, up to a maximum of 10 percent of total revenue by the end of 2024. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle. Federal excise payments are also deductible from revenue subject to the state's sports betting tax.

In 2024, sports betting generated total state tax revenue of approximately \$42.7 million, up 22.8 percent from 2023, when operators were permitted to deduct a slightly larger amount of free bets and promotions from their taxable revenue.

Under the state's 2021 legislation, all revenue generated through sports betting "privilege fees," or taxes, are deposited on a monthly basis into Arizona's General Fund and used for general state budgetary purposes as approved by the legislature.

Competitive Landscape

Arizona's commercial sports betting operations compete with retail sportsbook operations that can be offered in the state's 29 tribal casinos in accordance with amendments to tribal gaming compacts approved in 2021. However, competition in Arizona's land-based sports betting market was reduced considerably in 2024 after the operator of retail sportsbooks at Phoenix's Turf Paradise racetrack and eight affiliated off-track wagering locations ceased business in the state in June.

Aside from sports betting and tribal gaming, Arizona's broader gaming market includes a state lottery, charitable bingo locations, three horse racetracks and some 39 off-track betting facilities offering wagering on horse and dog races.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

The Arizona Department of Gaming awarded three additional commercial sports betting licenses in 2024 after opening two separate licensing processes during the course of the year.

The state's 2021 sports betting law allows for up to 10 licenses to be issued to operators partnered with a federally recognized Indian tribe and up to 10 to partners of Arizona professional sports teams. The additional licenses became available after three operators initially awarded licenses chose to withdraw from the Arizona market.

After accepting applications in February, the Department of Gaming announced in March that it had awarded a license to Fanatics Betting and Gaming as the designated partner of the Tonto Apache Tribe.

The regulator opened a second licensing window in July and announced in August that it had awarded licenses to two commercial sports betting operators partnered with the San Carlos Apache Tribe and with the Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.

Greyhound Racing

In June, Gov. Katie Hobbs (D) signed a bill to prohibit wagering on greyhound races at off-track betting locations in Arizona.

The bill prohibited licensed OTB facilities from offering any bets on live dog races being simulcast from outside the United States as of August 2024. A full ban for all betting on any greyhound races is due to take effect in 2029.

Arizona banned live dog races in 2016 but had continued to allow wagering on out-of-state races. Similar legislation to prohibit or restrict wagering on greyhound races was also approved in 2024 in Connecticut and New Hampshire.

ARKANSAS

In 2024, total casino gaming revenue increased by 4.9 percent to \$720.4 million, as growth in revenue from electronic gaming devices and mobile sports betting offset declines from table games and retail sports wagering.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS
3

CASINO FORMAT
Land-Based Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING
Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Arkansas Racing
Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024
\$720.4M

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024
\$110.0M



Market Overview

Arkansas offers commercial casino gaming at two racinos and one land-based casino, each of which operates electronic gaming devices, table games, and both retail and mobile sports betting.

In 2018, voters approved a state constitutional amendment to allow casino gaming at the state's two racetracks, Oaklawn Park and Southland Park, as well as at two new facilities located in Jefferson and Pope counties. In 2024, however, Arkansas voters passed a referendum rescinding the authorization for a casino in Pope County. Casino gaming and sports betting is regulated by the Arkansas Racing Commission.

Market Performance

In 2024, statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached a record total of \$720.4 million, up 4.9 percent against the prior year.

The overall revenue increase was driven by continued growth in revenue from electronic gaming devices and mobile sports betting, which together more than offset modest declines in revenue from table games and retail sports wagering.

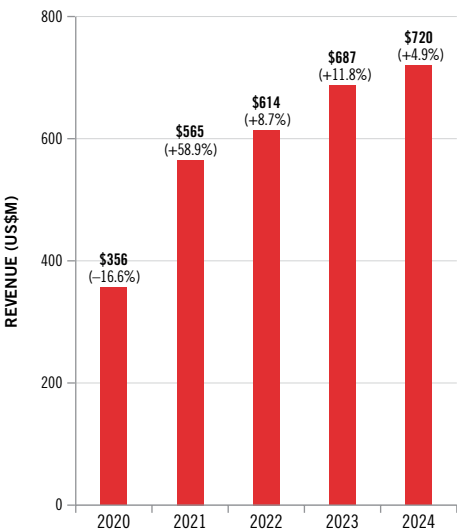
Total statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$603.2 million, up 3.9 percent, whereas revenue from table games was \$68.9 million, down fractionally from \$69.1 million in 2023.

Total sports wagering revenue reached \$48.2 million, up 29.7 percent against the previous year. Mobile sports betting accounted for around 90 percent—or \$43.6 million—of the revenue total and was up around 38.9 percent on the previous year. In contrast, annual revenue from retail sportsbook operations at the three Arkansas commercial casinos fell to \$4.6 million, down around 19.9 percent.

Gaming Tax Distribution

In accordance with 2018's state constitutional amendment, Arkansas commercial casinos are subject to a graduated tax on their revenue. Casino revenue up to \$150 million is taxed at a rate of 13 percent, while a 20 percent rate is applied to any revenue above that amount. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

ARKANSAS: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

Arkansas

In 2024, Arkansas casinos and racinos generated approximately \$110.0 million in direct gaming tax revenue, up around 5.2 percent against the prior year.

Under Arkansas' constitution, 55 percent of casino gaming tax revenue is allocated to the state's General Revenue Fund, from which funds are appropriated each year for education, public safety and various other purposes. A further 27.5 percent of tax revenue is distributed to the cities and counties that host casinos, with the remainder used to supplement race purses at the state's two racetracks.

Competitive Landscape

Following the repeal of a license for a fourth state-licensed casino in Pope County, the competitive landscape for commercial casino gaming within Arkansas is set to remain stable for the immediate future.

In addition to competition among the state's established casinos and racinos, Arkansas gaming operators also compete with various casino properties in neighboring jurisdictions.

Southland Casino Racing in West Memphis competes directly with several casinos in Tunica, Mississippi for patrons from the Memphis metropolitan area, while several large-scale tribal casino-resorts located just across Arkansas' western border in Oklahoma compete with Oaklawn Racing Casino Resort.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Expansion

In November, Arkansas voters approved a statewide referendum to repeal the constitutional authorization for a commercial casino in Pope County.

The referendum marked a significant twist in the longstanding legal saga over the status of the fourth and final casino license that was initially approved via a 2018 constitutional amendment.

Following a series of court challenges and several unsuccessful licensing processes stretching back more than five years, the Arkansas Racing Commission voted in June to finally award the Pope County casino license to a commercial subsidiary of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma.

However, the outcome of November's referendum rescinded that license and means any future expansion of Arkansas' commercial casino market beyond the three established properties will require voter approval of a further state constitutional amendment. In addition, the ballot initiative specified that any future casino projects in Arkansas must also receive explicit local approval from a majority of voters in the county in which the casino would be situated.

The referendum was held after opponents of the Pope County casino collected sufficient voter signatures to

qualify a constitutional referendum for the statewide ballot. The Arkansas Supreme Court rejected an initial legal challenge against the ballot petition prior to the November election and later denied a motion to temporarily enjoin the effect of the successful referendum in anticipation of further litigation against the initiative.

Internet Gaming

Arkansas began to explore possible authorization of internet gaming after one of the state's three commercial casino operators formally asked the Arkansas Racing Commission in 2024 to adopt new regulations that would enable online casino games to be played statewide.

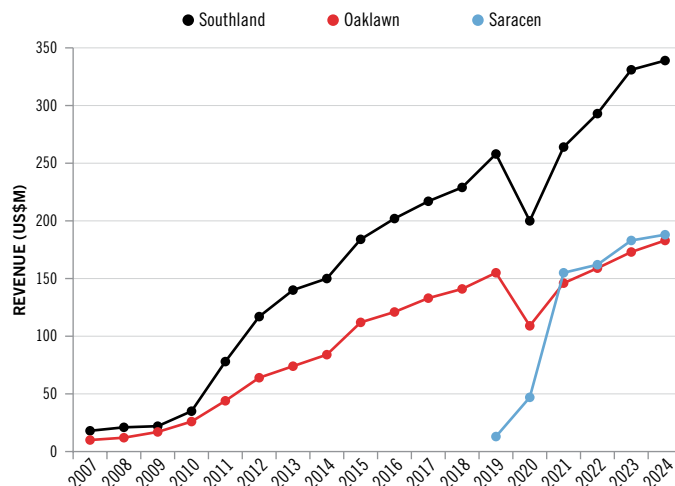
In March, a senior executive with the owner of Saracen Casino Resort wrote to the commission to advocate for an amendment of Arkansas' existing regulations, which currently authorize interactive gaming strictly in the form of poker games and are modeled after those of Nevada.

According to the casino operator, expanded regulations to allow for all forms of iGaming could generate millions of dollars in additional state and local tax revenue and reduce the appeal of illegal offshore websites that offer unregulated casino games to Arkansans.

The racing commission did not act on the petition of Saracen Casino Resort to commence a formal rulemaking process prior to the conclusion of the year, while the owner of at least one rival casino expressed opposition to the potential authorization of iGaming within the state. The issue may be revisited in 2025, however.

ARKANSAS: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2007 to 2024

Southland Casino & Hotel in West Memphis remained the highest grossing of Arkansas' three commercial casinos in 2024. As a result of a November statewide referendum, a fourth casino is no longer authorized under the state's constitution.



SOURCE: Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration

COLORADO

In 2024, Colorado’s commercial casinos and affiliated sports betting platforms reported record annual revenue of \$1.59 billion, driven by an increase in revenue from mobile sports wagering.

KEY STATE INFORMATION	
NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS	33
CASINO FORMAT	Land-Based Casinos
NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING	Sports Betting
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	Colorado Division of Gaming; Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission
GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024	\$1.59B
CASINO TAX REVENUE 2024	\$207.8M



Market Overview

Colorado offers commercial casino gaming at 33 facilities in three historic towns—Black Hawk, Central City and Cripple Creek—which were approved for gaming by voters in a 1990 statewide referendum. Each of the casinos is eligible to operate electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting. Casinos are permitted to offer both retail and online sports betting as a result of a state law approved by voters in 2019. At the end of 2024, 13 online commercial sports platforms were available, down from 20 at the start of the year.

Commercial casino gaming and sports betting are regulated by the Colorado Division of Gaming, which is supported by the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission—a five-member regulatory oversight body appointed by the governor.

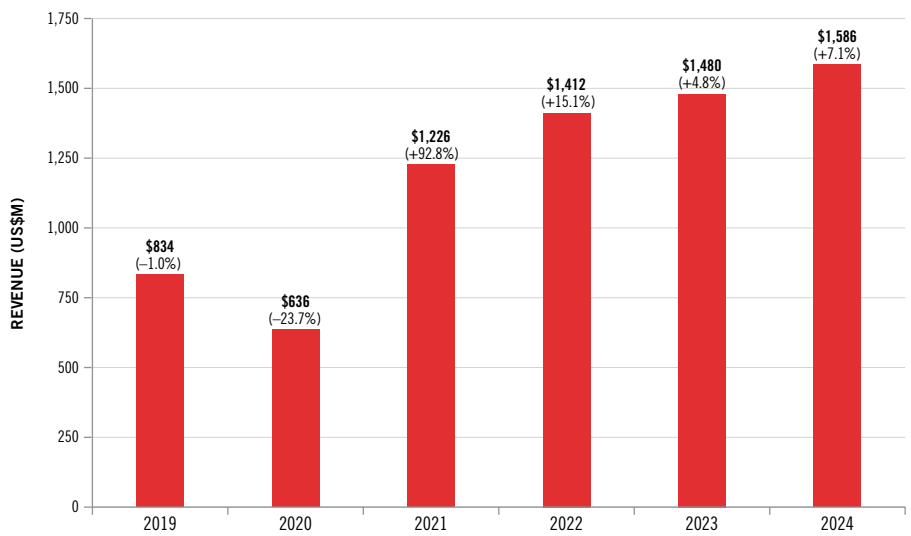
Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached \$1.59 billion, up 7.1 percent from the prior year.

The record total primarily reflected ongoing growth of Colorado’s sports betting market. Annual revenue from sports wagering reached \$475.2 million in 2024, up 21.2 percent. All but \$1.2 million of that total came from mobile sports betting.

Meanwhile, revenue from traditional casino games at facilities in Black Hawk, Cripple Creek and Central City was \$1.11 billion, up 2.1 percent versus the previous year. Total statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices was

COLORADO: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Revenue

Colorado

\$944.9 million, up 1.8 percent on 2023, while revenue from table games was \$165.7 million, up 1.3 percent.

Gaming Tax Distribution

COLORADO GAMING TAX

Casino Gaming Revenue	Tax Rate Applied
\$0–\$2M	0.25%
\$2M–\$5M	2%
\$5M–\$8M	9%
\$8M–\$10M	11%
\$10M–\$13M	16%
\$13M+	20%

Colorado applies a graduated tax to electronic gaming device and table game revenue, ranging from 0.25 percent on revenue up to \$2 million, to 20 percent on gaming revenue of more than \$13 million.

Sports betting revenue is taxed at a headline rate of 10 percent, applied after limited deductions of free bets and other bonuses and promotions. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle. Federal excise payments are deductible from revenue subject to the state’s sports betting tax.

In 2024, Colorado commercial casinos and their affiliated online sports betting platforms generated approximately \$207.8 million in gaming tax revenue, up 3.8 percent compared to the prior year.

All gaming tax revenues from electronic gaming devices and table games, including license and application fees, are placed in the Colorado Limited Gaming Fund. After deducting around \$17.5 million to cover state costs associated with gaming oversight and regulation of casinos, the remaining money is distributed according to the following formula:

- 50 percent to the “state share,” which funds grant programs that benefit higher education, tourism and select industries in Colorado
- 28 percent to a fund dedicated to historic preservation and restoration
- 12 percent to the two counties that host commercial casinos
- 10 percent to the three historic cities that host commercial casinos

Tax revenue generated by sports betting, meanwhile, is placed in the state’s established Sports Betting Fund. In 2024, this amounted to approximately \$31.9 million.

In accordance with a 2024 state law effective Jan. 1, 2025, the first \$29 million in tax revenue derived from sports betting is used to fund responsible gaming initiatives, cover the state’s oversight costs and compensate tax beneficiaries from other forms of gaming that may be negatively affected by sports wagering. Any amounts above \$29 million are directed to a special fund to support water preservation efforts in Colorado.

Competitive Landscape

The competitive environment for Colorado’s land-based commercial casinos is likely to remain stable in the near term, following two successful statewide voter referendums in 2019 and 2020 that authorized sports betting and removed a maximum bet limit that previously applied to table games. Colorado’s commercial casinos also face limited competition from two tribal casinos operated on Indian lands in the southern part of the state.

Consistent with other states, Colorado has seen a reduction in the number of licensed operators in its online sports betting market over recent years. A total of seven mobile sportsbook platforms ceased business in Colorado in 2024, leaving just 13 operational compared to 20 at the start of the year and 25 at the beginning of 2022.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Taxation

In November, Colorado voters approved a referendum to amend the distribution of tax revenue from sports betting as determined by state law.

Under Colorado’s original sports wagering law of 2019, any tax proceeds over \$29 million in a fiscal year were due to be returned to the state’s licensed sports betting operators.

In May, Gov. Jared Polis (D) signed a bill increasing taxes on sports betting, with the first \$29 million used to fund state oversight costs and responsible gaming initiatives, and any amounts above that threshold distributed to a state fund to support water conservation and protection projects.

Lawmakers approved the new legislation just as Colorado’s sports betting industry was projected to surpass the \$29 million mark in cumulative fiscal-year tax revenue for the first time. The statutory change also had to be endorsed by voters via a statewide referendum and more than 76 percent of Coloradans ultimately voted to approve Proposition JJ during November’s general election.

Sports Betting

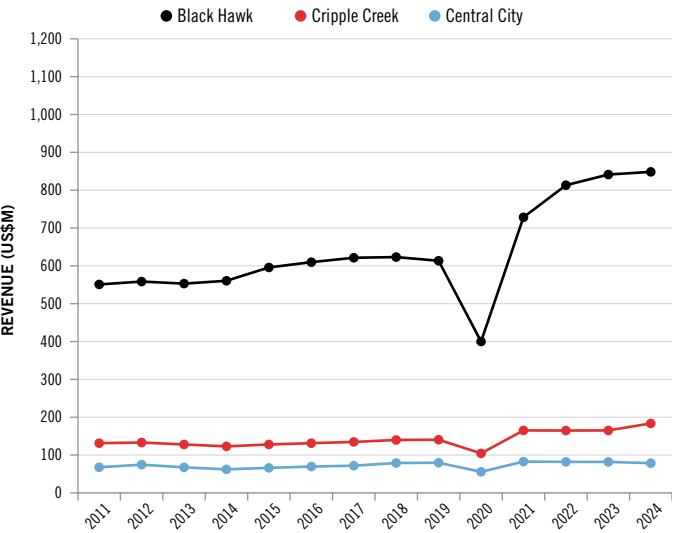
In April, the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission approved new regulations to govern exchange betting offered by licensed sportsbook operators in the state.

Unlike a traditional sportsbook offering bets at fixed odds determined by the operator, betting exchanges allow players to either back or lay specific outcomes in sporting events, with the operator facilitating the markets and taking a commission based on winning wagers.

While betting exchanges are also operational in other states, including New Jersey, Colorado became the first state to adopt specific regulations to govern exchange wagering. Among other things, the rules approved by the Colorado regulator addressed the taxation of operators' commissions and disclosure requirements for certain types of exchange bets.

COLORADO: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
2011 to 2024

Colorado's commercial casino gaming market has experienced significant growth in recent years thanks to a 2019 statewide referendum that authorized sports betting and a second referendum in 2021 that allowed for higher bet limits and additional table games at land-based casinos in the towns of Black Hawk, Central City and Cripple Creek.

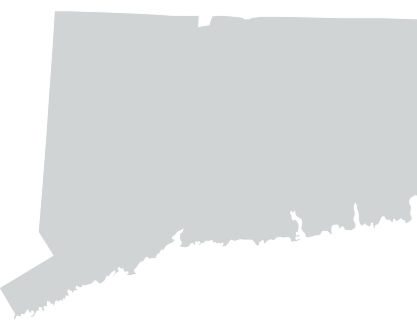


SOURCE: Colorado Department of Revenue

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut's commercial iGaming and sports betting markets generated total revenue of \$761.3 million in 2024, up 31.3 percent on the prior year. iGaming surpassed \$500 million in annual revenue for the first time and accounted for 70.6 percent of the total commercial revenue.

KEY STATE INFORMATION	
NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS	0
CASINO FORMAT	N/A
NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING	Internet Gaming; Sports Betting
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection
GROSS COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE 2024	\$761.3M
GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024	\$108.0M



Market Overview

Connecticut has no commercial casino venues but offers internet gaming through commercial online casinos affiliated with the state's two sovereign tribal nations, the Mohegan and Mashantucket Pequot.

Sports betting is also offered by three online sportsbook platforms affiliated with the two tribes and with the Connecticut Lottery Corporation. The state lottery is also eligible to offer in-person sports betting at up to 15 land-based locations, of which 11 were operational at the end of 2024.

Both iGaming and sports betting were legalized through a May 2021 law that granted the governor authority to renegotiate the state's tribal gaming compacts to accommodate the new offerings of sports wagering, iGaming, fantasy sports and online lottery games.

Commercial gaming in Connecticut is regulated by the state's Department of Consumer Protection.

Market Performance

In 2024, total commercial gaming revenue from iGaming and sports betting in Connecticut reached \$761.3 million, up 31.3 percent on the previous year.

Revenue from iGaming was \$537.4 million, up 32.3 percent, while revenue from sports betting was \$223.9 million, up 29.0 percent. Connecticut's three online sports betting platforms accounted for almost 95 percent of total sports wagering revenue. The state's land-based commercial sportsbook locations generated just \$10.0 million in revenue, down fractionally versus 2023.

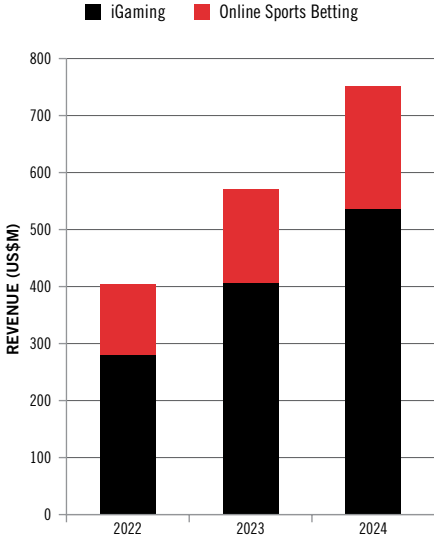
Gaming Tax Distribution

Revenue from iGaming in Connecticut is taxed at a rate of 18 percent, while revenue from online and land-based sports betting is subject to an effective tax rate of 13.75 percent. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, iGaming and sports betting generated total tax revenue of approximately \$108.0 million, an increase of 35.4 percent on the previous year.

All tax revenue generated by iGaming and commercial sports

CONNECTICUT: ANNUAL ONLINE GGR (US\$M)
2022 to 2024



SOURCE: CT Department of Consumer Protection

Connecticut

betting is deposited in Connecticut’s General Fund and then redistributed to various state programs including education, infrastructure investments, policing and emergency services in accordance with the state’s annual budget approved by lawmakers.

Competitive Landscape

Connecticut’s wider gaming market is dominated by the Mohegan Sun and Foxwoods tribal casino-resorts operated by the Mohegan and Mashantucket Pequot sovereign tribal nations on their reservation lands. The two tribal casino-resorts, both among the largest in the United States, opened in the mid-1990s and were expanded in 2021 to include retail sportsbook operations in accordance with amendments to the two tribes’ gaming compacts.

Until the 2024 launch of iGaming in Rhode Island, Connecticut had been the only state in New England with iGaming, and retail and mobile sports betting is available in all three bordering states. Commercial casinos in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York also compete directly for patrons with Connecticut’s two tribal casino-resorts.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Illegal Gaming

The Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection was among a number of state regulatory agencies to take action against illegal and unregulated gaming operations during 2024.

In June, the department sent a formal cease-and-desist letter to the Curaçao-based operator of prominent offshore gaming site Bovada. The operator withdrew from Connecticut a few weeks later. Connecticut was one of a dozen states to send a formal warning to Bovada during the course of the year.

In February, the Connecticut regulator also sent a cease-and-desist letter to VGW Holdings, the parent company of prominent sweepstakes-based online casinos Luckyland Slots and Chumba Casino, alleging that the company was violating the state’s gambling laws.

VGW confirmed in October that it would no longer offer sweepstakes games to Connecticut residents, although the company stated that it disagreed with the Department of Consumer Protection’s legal arguments.

Greyhound Racing

In May, Gov. Ned Lamont (D) signed a bill to expressly prohibit greyhound racing within the state.

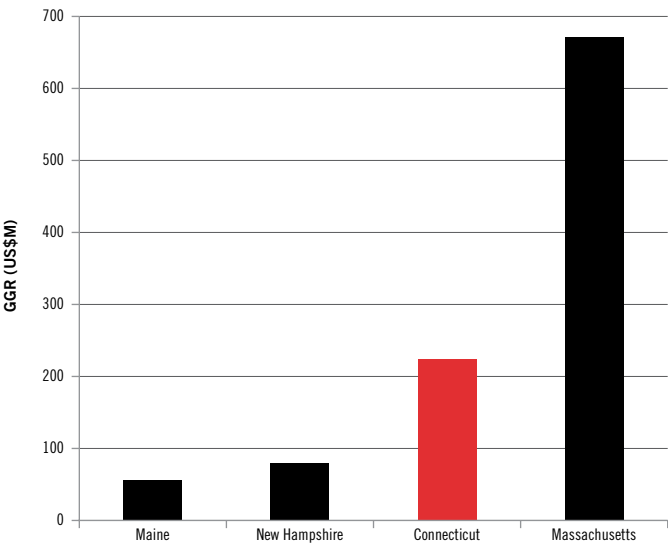
Although no live dog races had been held in Connecticut since the 2005 closure of the state’s last active track, language allowing for greyhound racing remained in statute. The new law aligned Connecticut with more than 40 states that prohibit dog racing, with Arkansas, Florida and Oregon also passing similar legislation in recent years.

Despite the ban on live racing, the new legislation still allows for licensed off-track betting parlors within Connecticut to accept wagers on out-of-state dog races.

NEW ENGLAND STATES: COMMERCIAL SPORTSBOOK GGR (US\$M)

2024

In 2024, the commercial sportsbook partners of Connecticut’s two Indian tribes and the Connecticut Lottery Corporation generated \$223.9 million in total sports betting revenue, up 29.0 percent from the previous year.



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

DELAWARE

Strong growth in internet gaming and sports betting revenue drove Delaware commercial casino gaming revenue up 10.4 percent to \$554.5 million in 2024, the state's highest annual total since 2010.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS
3

CASINO FORMAT
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING
iGaming; Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Delaware Lottery;
Delaware Division of
Gaming Enforcement

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024
\$554.5M

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024
\$250.4M



Market Overview

Delaware offers commercial casino gaming at three racinos, each of which operates electronic gaming devices, table games, sports betting and iGaming under the authority of the Delaware Lottery.

In 1994, the Delaware legislature approved the Horseracing Redevelopment Act, which authorized racetracks to install electronic gaming devices. Table games and limited sports betting (parlay wagers on professional football games) were approved by the legislature in 2009 and 2010, respectively. Internet gaming was approved in 2012.

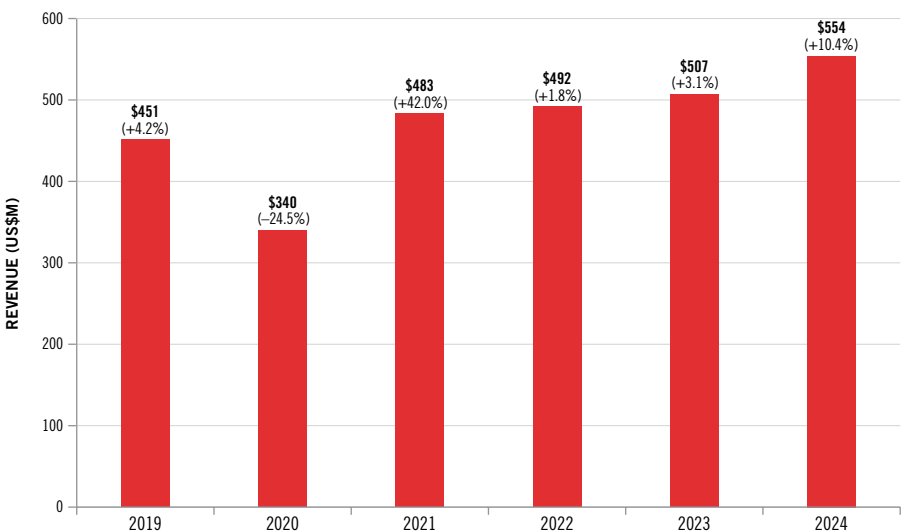
After the U.S. Supreme Court ruling overturned federal prohibitions on expanded sports wagering, Delaware racinos in June 2018 expanded their sports betting operations to include a full range of single-game and proposition wagers on all sports, not just football. The state's first mobile sports betting platform was officially launched in January 2024.

Alongside full sportsbook operations at racinos and the lottery's mobile platform, the Delaware Lottery also offers football parlay cards at certain retail outlets, including liquor and grocery stores.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$554.5 million, an increase of 10.4 percent against the previous year. The annual total was the state's highest since 2010, when commercial casinos were opened for the first time in neighboring Maryland.

DELAWARE: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Delaware Lottery

Delaware

The overall performance reflected strong growth in both internet gaming and sports betting revenue since the Delaware Lottery launched its first mobile sportsbook at the start of the year along with a rebranded online casino offering through new partner Rush Street Interactive.

Total revenue from iGaming amounted to \$62.6 million in 2024, compared to just \$14.1 million the previous year. Meanwhile, sports betting revenue inclusive of mobile sports wagering totaled \$24.7 million, an increase of 146.9 percent against 2023.

In contrast, revenue from traditional casino games offered at Delaware's three racinos was \$467.1 million, down 2.4 percent. Total statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$416.7 million, down 1.9 percent, while table game revenue was \$50.4 million, down 6.1 percent.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Delaware's commercial casinos are subject to an effective tax rate of approximately 56-57 percent on their gross revenue from electronic gaming devices and a 20 percent tax on their gross table game revenue, both inclusive of payments used to subsidize race purses.

The effective taxation structure applied to iGaming offerings is roughly the same as the structure applied to the equivalent games in racinos. However, racinos are entitled to a share of internet gaming revenue only after the total amount generated in any year surpasses \$3.75 million.

Meanwhile, sports betting revenue is subject to an effective tax rate of around 27.5 percent, with proceeds after payments of vendor fees and other commissions shared between the state and Delaware's racing industry.

In 2024, Delaware's racinos and sports lottery retailers generated total gaming tax revenue of approximately \$250.4 million, up 6.4 percent versus the previous year.

Of the total tax revenue generated by commercial gaming operations in 2024, approximately \$196.3 million was returned to Delaware's General Fund and appropriated annually for various purposes, including public and higher education, health and social services and public safety. Approximately \$54.1 million was allocated to Delaware's racing industry to supplement race purses.

Competitive Landscape

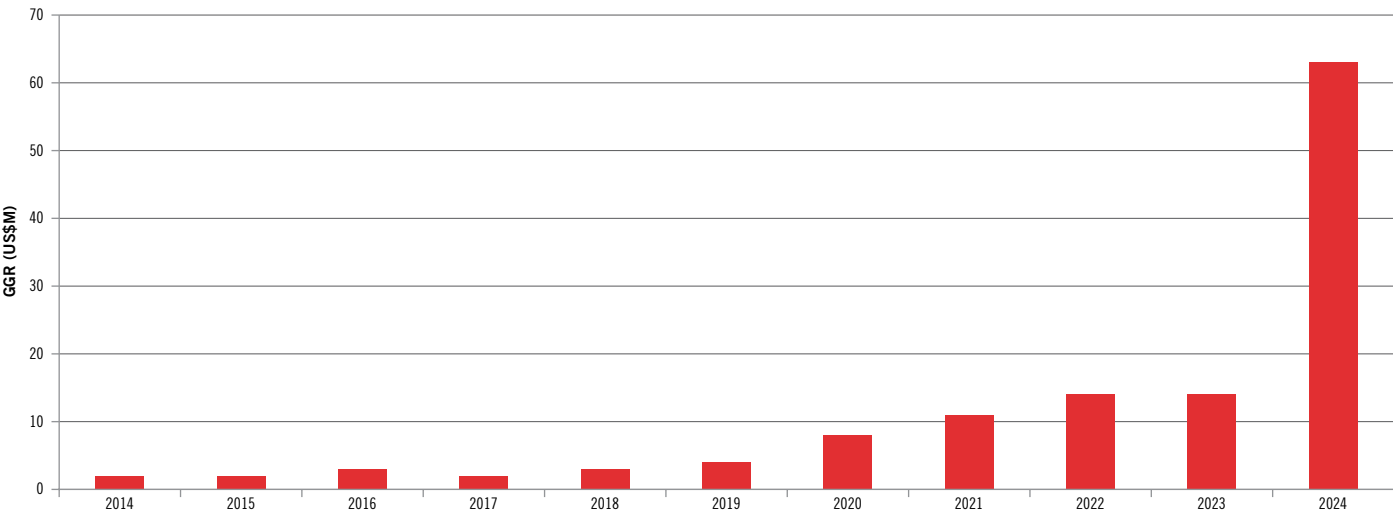
Delaware racinos compete in a crowded Mid-Atlantic market that includes more than two-dozen commercial casinos in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Atlantic City, New Jersey. Delaware Park Casino, located near Wilmington, directly competes for patrons in a Greater Philadelphia market served by five casinos and racinos.

While Delaware became the first state outside of Nevada to offer legal sports betting following the 2018 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court, land-based and online sportsbook operations are now available in all three of its bordering states since the launch of mobile sports wagering in Maryland in late 2022. In part due to the

DELAWARE: ANNUAL IGAMING REVENUE (US\$M)

2014 to 2024

Delaware's iGaming market was transformed in 2024 after the launch of a new online casino platform with an accompanying online sportsbook. Total annual iGaming revenue increased by some 350 percent to \$62.6 million.



SOURCE: Delaware Lottery

Delaware

expanded regional competition, the Delaware Lottery officially launched its own online sports betting operation in early 2024.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

After being soft-launched on a pilot basis over the final few days of 2023, the Delaware Lottery and partner Rush Street Interactive in January announced the official launch of the state's first regulated mobile sports betting platform, branded as BetRivers.

Still, the launch of mobile sports wagering did not end debate in the state legislature about the appropriate regulatory structure for Delaware's sports betting market.

In May, a group of nine members of Delaware's House of Representatives introduced a bill to authorize up to six operators to be licensed to offer mobile sports betting in the state through partnerships with incumbent racinos. The bill was approved by one House committee

a few weeks later but did not advance before lawmakers adjourned their 2024 session at the end of June.

The competitive market structure was a recommendation of a task force of lawmakers that was formed in 2023 to study the potential operation of online sports betting in Delaware. However, state officials cautioned that allowing multiple operators to become licensed would conflict with the Delaware Lottery's contractual terms with its sports betting partner.

Regulatory Reform

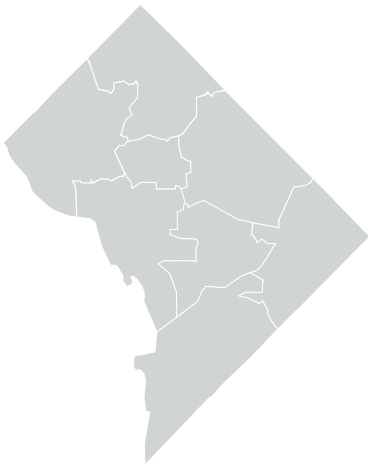
In May, then-Gov. John Carney (D) signed a bill to enable Delaware's three commercial racinos to deduct greater amounts in capital investments from the annual fees they are required to pay to operate table games.

The bill, which was approved unanimously by both the House and Senate, also removed provisions that had previously specified which types of expenses could be considered capital investments for tax purposes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Substantial reforms to the District of Columbia’s regulatory regime saw total sports wagering revenue more than double to \$53.7 million in 2024.

KEY STATE INFORMATION	
NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS	0
CASINO FORMAT	N/A
NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING	Sports Betting
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	D.C. Office of Lottery and Gaming
GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024	\$53.7M
SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024	\$16.1M



Market Overview

The District of Columbia has no commercial casino venues but offers sports betting via four retail sportsbooks, five mobile platforms and a network of wagering kiosks at other retail locations.

The city legalized sports betting in 2019 when the D.C. Council passed a law authorizing the D.C. Lottery to directly operate sports wagering via licensed retailers and through a mobile platform available in all parts of the city, with the exception of federal lands.

That law initially authorized Washington D.C.’s four major sports arenas to host a retail sportsbook operation and offer limited mobile wagering within a two-block radius of their facilities. Under legislation approved in 2024, commercial sportsbook operators partnered with either a professional sports team or facility are now able to obtain licenses to also offer mobile sports wagering on a districtwide basis.

In addition, bars and restaurants licensed to serve alcohol in the District of Columbia are eligible to apply for licenses to offer on-site sports betting strictly within their premises.

Sports wagering is regulated by Washington D.C.’s Office of Lottery and Gaming (OLG).

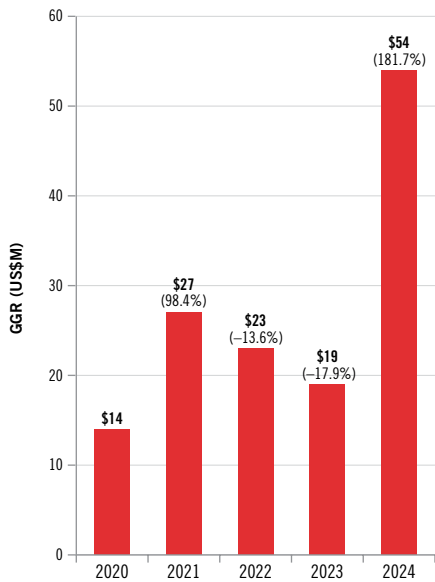
Market Performance

In 2024, total sports betting revenue in the District of Columbia reached \$53.7 million, nearly three times higher than 2023.

The growth reflected the series of reforms made to Washington D.C.’s sports betting market during the course of the year that enabled a wider range of leading commercial sports wagering operators to participate in the market on a districtwide basis.

After taking over operation of the D.C. Lottery’s sports betting program in April and then later launching under its own sports wagering license, FanDuel reported total revenue of more than \$34.7 million through its mobile platform and via its retail sportsbook at D.C. United’s Audi Field stadium. Other commercial sports betting operators reported revenue of more than \$16.4 million.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: ANNUAL SPORTS BETTING GGR (US\$M) 2020 to 2024



SOURCE: DC Lottery

District of Columbia

The ability of commercial operators to offer mobile sports betting across the District of Columbia allowed the city to join other jurisdictions where mobile platforms account for a substantial majority of total sports wagering revenue.

Mobile sports betting accounted for an estimated 86.8 percent of total revenue in 2024, compared with less than 40 percent in 2023 when the D.C. Lottery's GambetDC platform was the only mobile sportsbook available outside of designated zones around major sports arenas. Retail sports betting revenue in 2024 was an estimated \$7.1 million, down 39.3 percent on the previous year when mobile options were more limited.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Sports betting in the District of Columbia is taxed at varying rates depending on the type of license held by the operator.

In accordance with amendments made to Washington D.C.'s sports wagering law in 2024, so-called Category A licensees affiliated with major sports arenas are required to pay a 20 percent tax on revenue earned from retail sports betting offered at the arena or from mobile sports betting offered in other parts of the city.

Category B licensees offering retail sports betting in licensed bars are required to pay a 10 percent tax. Meanwhile, Category C licensees offering mobile sports betting in Washington D.C. are subject to a tax of 30 percent. All licensed sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, sports betting operations in the District of Columbia generated total tax revenue of approximately \$16.1 million, a substantial increase from \$4.9 million in the previous year.

As of October 2024, the primary beneficiary of tax revenue generated by sports betting is the District of Columbia Child Trust Fund which provides income support for children in low-income communities within the city. The fund receives all sports betting tax revenue after an initial \$2.5m is set aside for a local aid fund to support investments in affordable housing, infrastructure and economic development.

Competitive Landscape

After formerly being limited to the D.C. Lottery's platform prior to a 2024 city budget law, Washington D.C.'s mobile sports betting market now features competition among several of the country's most prominent sportsbook brands that are eligible to offer wagering to players located across the city, with the exception of certain federal lands and exclusivity zones around major sports arenas.

In contrast to the city's online sports betting market, competition among retail sportsbooks diminished during 2024 when the operator of four of the city's five so-called Category B sports wagering locations stopped taking bets. Remaining retail sportsbook locations in the city also compete with those at Maryland's land-based casinos and other eligible venues.

In addition to sports betting, the District of Columbia offers traditional and online lottery games via the D.C. Lottery, charitable gaming, and electronic gaming devices that purport to be based on player skill that are permitted in bars and other licensed establishments.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

In July, the D.C. Council enacted a budget law that included significant amendments to the city's sports betting market.

The law repealed previous restrictions that had limited licensed operators of sports betting at designated sports arenas to offering mobile sports wagering strictly within a two-block radius of that facility, instead enabling them to offer bets to players across Washington D.C.

In addition, the law created a new category of license to allow for other operators to offer mobile sports betting in the District of Columbia subject to a partnership agreement with a local professional sports team. The legislation also instituted new tax rates for different types of sports betting licensees.

As a result of the reforms, a total of five sports betting operators became authorized to offer online sports wagering on a citywide basis prior to the end of the year. At the start of 2024, districtwide mobile sports betting was limited strictly to the D.C. Lottery's underperforming GambetDC platform.

GambetDC was withdrawn from the market even prior to the new budget law, after the D.C. Lottery's sports betting technology partner announced an agreement in April for FanDuel to take over the operation using its own platform and brand. Following the budget reforms, the D.C. Lottery also reached an agreement with another commercial operator—Caesars Entertainment—to take over its operation of retail sports wagering kiosks at various locations across the city.

Separately, in March, the District of Columbia Office of Lottery and Gaming enacted a smaller change to the city's sports wagering regulations when it published new rules to amend restrictions applied to betting on college sports.

The new rules maintained a prior ban on any wagers involving the sports teams of any colleges or universities

District of Columbia

based in the District of Columbia. However, an accompanying prohibition on any bets on college sports events taking place in the city was repealed.

Responsible Gaming

The annual budget law enacted in July also included provisions to establish a responsible gaming program within the District of Columbia.

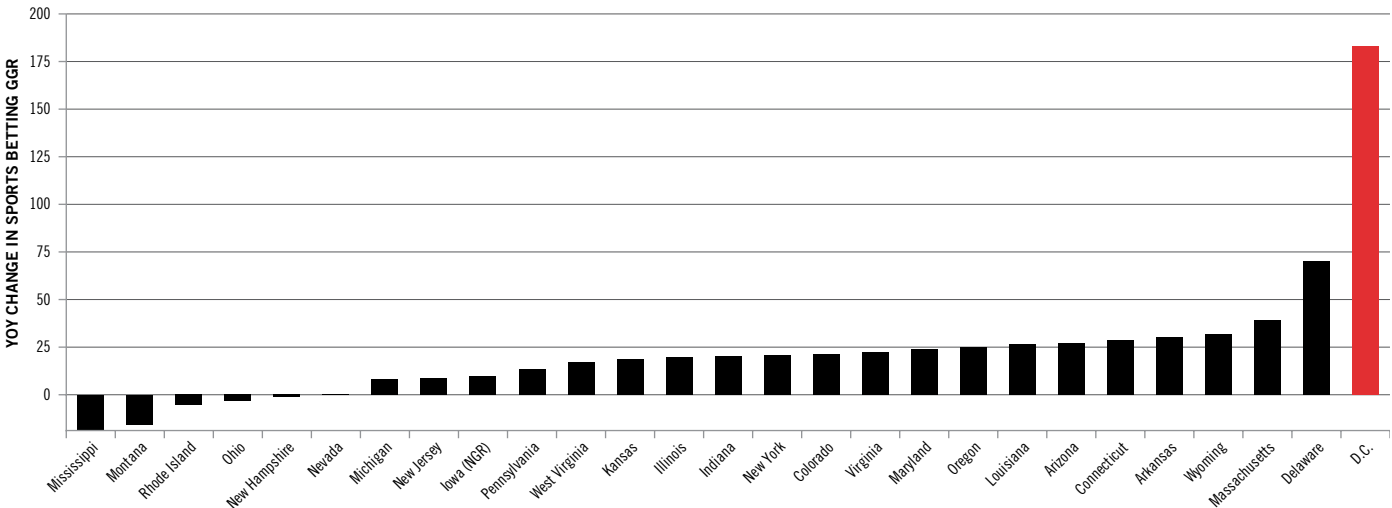
Specifically, the law appropriated \$300,000 to commission an independent evaluation of problem

gambling within the District of Columbia and recommend strategies to establish a prevention and treatment program. The evaluation is due to be submitted to the D.C. Council by the end of 2025.

In addition, the budget law requires the D.C. Department of Behavioural Health to set up a pilot program based on the recommendations of the independent evaluation, to include training of certified mental health counselors on best practices in screening, assessing and providing treatment for disordered gambling.

SELECTED STATES: YOY CHANGE IN SPORTS BETTING GGR 2024

The District of Columbia was the fastest growing sports betting market in the country in 2024, with total revenue almost tripling to more than \$53 million following a series of regulatory reforms that enabled leading commercial brands to offer mobile sports betting across the city.



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

FLORIDA

Florida’s commercial casino gaming industry suffered a second consecutive decline in annual revenue in 2024, as total revenue from electronic gaming devices at casinos in Miami-Dade and Broward counties fell fractionally to \$687.5 million.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

8

CASINO FORMAT

Land-based Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Jai Alai Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Florida Gaming
Control Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$687.5M

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$240.6M



Market Overview

Florida offers commercial casino gaming at eight properties, each of which is limited to the operation of electronic gaming devices. The seven land-based casinos and one racino are regulated by the Florida Gaming Control Commission.

In 2004, voters amended the Florida Constitution to allow a maximum of 2,000 electronic gaming devices at eligible pari-mutuel wagering facilities in Broward County and Miami-Dade County, subject to local voter approval.

As a result of a 2018 constitutional amendment, any further expansion of commercial casino gaming in Florida must be initiated by a citizens’ ballot initiative and approved by voters in a statewide referendum.

Market Performance

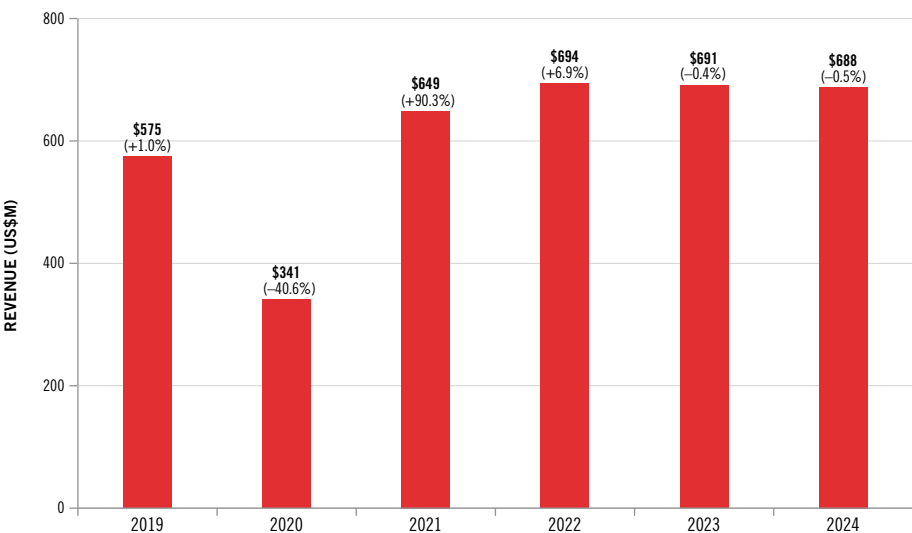
In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$687.5 million, a decline of 0.5 percent from the previous year.

2024 was the second consecutive year with a decline in annual commercial casino gaming revenue in Florida. It was also the first year in which commercial casino properties in South Florida’s Miami-Dade and Broward counties faced expanded competition from roulette, craps and sportsbook operations at a major tribal casino-resort in Hollywood, near Fort Lauderdale.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Florida’s commercial casinos are taxed at a rate of 35 percent of electronic gaming device revenue.

FLORIDA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Florida Gaming Control Commission

In 2024, Florida commercial casinos generated a total tax revenue of \$240.6 million, down 0.5 percent on the prior year.

Under Florida law, all tax revenue from commercial casinos is deposited into Florida's Educational Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF). The fund was established in 1986 to allocate annual revenue from the then-newly created Florida Lottery for Florida school districts, public colleges and universities. Additional sums are also used to provide financial aid to Florida students. Each year, the Florida Legislature determines which programs are funded and at what level under the EETF.

Competitive Landscape

Florida's commercial casinos face significant competition from the state's eight tribal casinos, seven of which are owned and operated by the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Whereas the commercial casinos are limited to electronic gaming devices, the Seminole tribal casinos are eligible to offer a full range of table games as well as sports betting.

Card rooms at Florida racetracks and jai alai frontons outside of Miami-Dade and Broward counties also offer gaming but are limited to the operation of non-banked card games, such as poker.

Mobile sports betting is also available throughout the state of Florida as a form of tribal gaming operated exclusively by the Seminole Tribe. As such, revenue from the Seminole Tribe's Hard Rock Bet platform is not included in commercial gaming revenue totals reported by the state.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Tribal Gaming

In June, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to review an earlier ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to uphold a landmark tribal gaming compact between the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the state that was first approved in 2021.

Among other provisions, the compact authorized the Seminole Tribe to offer mobile sports betting to players throughout Florida via servers located on Indian lands, in a first-of-its-kind framework for tribal gaming.

Federal regulations to expressly govern the approval of statewide online wagering via a tribal gaming compact were also approved in February by the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, enabling Indian tribes in other states to replicate the Seminole compact model for sports betting and potentially internet gaming.

Illegal Gaming

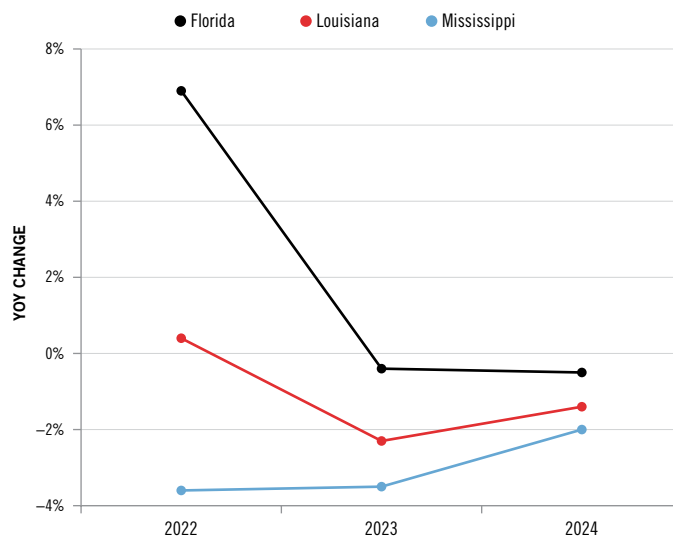
Florida regulators took a series of enforcement actions against illegal gaming operations in 2024, including through a series of raids to confiscate illegal electronic gaming devices being offered at locations across the state.

The raids led by the Florida Gaming Control Commission and local prosecutors followed the approval of new legislation designed to facilitate enforcement activity against illegal gambling.

In April, Gov. Ron DeSantis (R) signed a bill to confirm that any funds found within illegal gaming devices seized by the Florida Gaming Control Commission may be retained by the regulator in a trust fund that is used to support its ongoing operations, including enforcement actions.

FL, LA & MS: YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE IN COMMERCIAL GGR 2022 to 2024

Florida's commercial casinos reported a second straight decline in annual revenue in 2024, but slightly outperformed commercial casino markets in fellow southern states Louisiana and Mississippi.



SOURCE: FL Gaming Control Commission, LA Gaming Control Board, MS Gaming Commission
GGR excludes contributions from sports betting

ILLINOIS

Expansion of the state’s land-based casino market and continued growth in mobile sports betting drove record statewide commercial casino gaming revenue of \$2.92 billion in 2024, up 15.8 percent from the previous year.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS
16

CASINO FORMAT
Riverboat Casinos;
Land-Based Casinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING
Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Illinois Gaming Board

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024
\$2.92B

CASINO TAX REVENUE 2024
\$730.5M



Market Overview

Illinois offers commercial casino gaming at 10 riverboat casinos and six land-based casinos under the regulation of the Illinois Gaming Board (IGB).

In 1990, the Illinois legislature approved the Riverboat Gambling Act, which authorized the IGB to grant up to 10 riverboat casino licenses. A gaming law passed in 2019 expanded the market by authorizing up to six new land-based casinos in different areas of the state, including the City of Chicago, while also permitting Illinois racetracks to apply for licenses to become racinos offering electronic gaming devices and table games.

In addition, the 2019 law legalized sports wagering at existing and future casinos and racinos, as well as at up to three off-track betting facilities affiliated with racinos and at major sports arenas across the state.

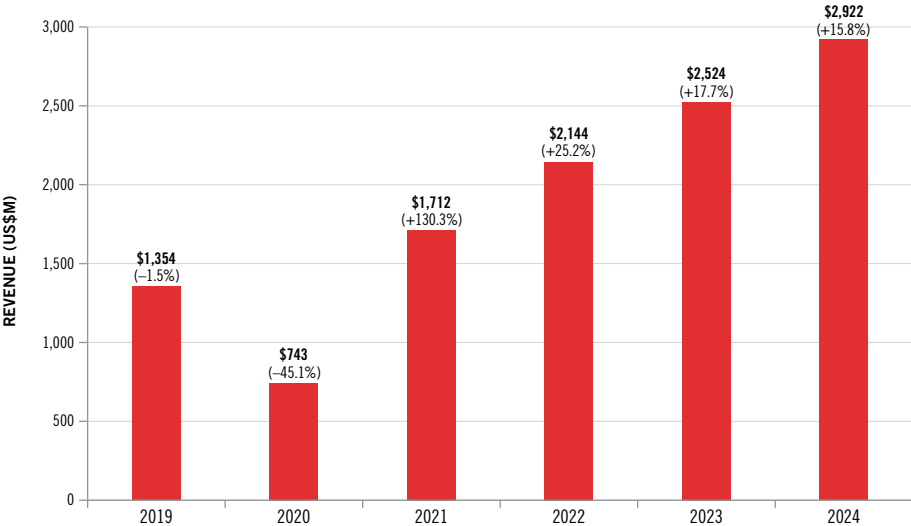
Casinos and racetracks are also eligible to operate statewide mobile sports betting. At the end of 2024, legal sports betting was available at 13 retail sportsbook locations and via nine online platforms, both up by one since the start of the year.

Market Performance

In 2024, statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached a record total of \$2.92 billion, up 15.8 percent from the previous year.

The record performance was largely the result of Illinois’ 2019 gaming expansion law that authorized both new land-based casinos and statewide mobile sports betting.

ILLINOIS: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Illinois Gaming Board

Total statewide revenue from traditional casino gaming in 2024 was \$1.69 billion, an increase of 11.0 percent compared with the prior year. Overall revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$1.28 billion, up 10.8 percent, while revenue from table games was \$412.0 million, up 11.7 percent.

The six new casinos authorized under the 2019 gaming expansion law accounted for \$421.2 million—or approximately 24.9 percent—of total land-based casino gaming revenue in 2024, compared to \$208.4 million or around 13.7 percent the previous year. Five of the six new casinos reported a first full 12 months of operations in 2024, while the sixth and final of them was opened, on a limited basis, in Chicago’s southern suburbs in November.

Overall, Illinois’ 16 commercial casinos reported approximately 13.0 million admissions in 2024, up 17.3 percent from the prior year. However, casinos earned an average of \$129.76 in gaming revenue per admission, down from \$137.08 in 2023.

Meanwhile, total statewide sports betting revenue was \$1.23 billion, up 23.0 percent versus the prior year. The total made Illinois the second largest commercial sports betting market in the country in 2024, behind only New York.

Online sports betting revenue was \$1.21 billion, an increase of 24.5 percent versus 2023. In contrast, revenue from retail sports betting declined for the third straight year, dropping 19.8 percent to \$26.0 million. That was despite the addition of a new retail sportsbook location at Wrigley Field in March.

Gaming Tax Distribution

ILLINOIS GAMING TAX

EGD Revenue	Tax Rate Applied
\$0–\$25M	15%
\$25M–\$50M	22.5%
\$50M–\$75M	27.5%
\$75M–\$100M	32.5%
\$100M–\$150M	37.5%
\$150M–\$200M	45%
\$200M+	50%

Illinois applies a graduated tax to commercial casino gaming revenue, ranging from 15 percent on electronic gaming device revenue up to \$25 million, to 50 percent on revenue of more than \$200 million. Casino table games are taxed at 15 percent on revenue up to \$25 million, and then 20 percent on revenue exceeding that amount. Illinois

also imposes an admissions tax of \$2 per patron at Bally’s Quad Cities Casino and \$3 at all other casinos.

As of July 2024, sports betting is also taxed on a graduated basis, ranging from 20 percent on revenue of up to \$30 million, to 40 percent on revenue of more than \$200 million. Revenue from sports wagers initiated in Cook County, which includes Chicago, is subject to an additional tax of 2 percent. In addition, sportsbook operations are also subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Illinois commercial casinos and sports betting operators generated total gaming tax revenue of approximately \$730.5 million, up 28.0 percent against the prior year when sports betting was subject to a different tax structure.

Of that total, roughly \$611.9 million was paid to the state government with the majority of state tax revenue then redistributed to specific state funds for education programs and capital projects, among others. Approximately \$106.0 million in gaming tax revenue was generated for local governments that host casinos, with a further \$12.7 million provided to Cook County in the form of local sports wagering taxes.

Competitive Landscape

Following the opening of the Wind Creek Chicago Southland casino in November, all six new casinos authorized under a 2019 gaming law are now licensed and operational. Still, three of the six casinos, including Wind Creek and Bally’s Casino in downtown Chicago, are operating as temporary facilities while larger casino-resorts remain under development. Hard Rock Casino Rockford opened its permanent casino in August, having initially operated in a temporary facility since 2021.

Additional expansion of the Illinois casino gaming market remains pending, with the state’s two active racetracks having applied for licenses to offer electronic gaming devices and table games at their facilities as authorized under the 2019 law. Several of the state’s 10 pre-existing riverboat casinos are also in the process of developing larger, land-based facilities adjacent to their current properties in order to offer a wider range of electronic gaming devices and table games, again under provisions of the 2019 legislation.

Alongside the expanding in-state competition, Illinois commercial casinos in the Greater Chicago and East St. Louis markets have historically competed directly with gaming properties in northwestern Indiana and eastern Missouri, respectively.

A major competitive challenge for Illinois’ commercial casino gaming industry remains the state’s network of

electronic gaming devices—or video gaming terminals (VGTs)—that are authorized to operate in bars, restaurants, truck stops and other retail establishments pursuant to a 2009 state law.

In 2024, more than 48,700 VGTs operating in some 8,662 establishments statewide generated total revenue of more than \$3.00 billion, up 4.2 percent versus the prior year.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

In June, Gov. J.B. Pritzker (D) signed an annual budget law that included a dramatic increase in the state’s tax rate for sports betting.

Under the original 2019 sports betting law, Illinois’ retail and mobile sportsbooks had been subject to a 15 percent state tax on revenue. The 2024 budget law introduced a new graduated tax structure, with the tax rate ranging from 20 percent on annual revenue of less than \$30 million, to 40 percent on revenue exceeding \$200 million.

In his initial budget proposal published in February, Gov. Pritzker had called for the tax rate to be increased from 15 percent to 35 percent across the board. The governor’s budget proposal said the higher tax rate would align Illinois with other larger sports betting markets in the country.

The new tax structure for sports betting became effective at the start of Illinois’ 2025-26 fiscal year on July 1.

Advertising

In September, the Illinois Gaming Board approved new regulations to govern the advertising of casino gaming, sports betting and video gaming terminal (VGT) operations across the state.

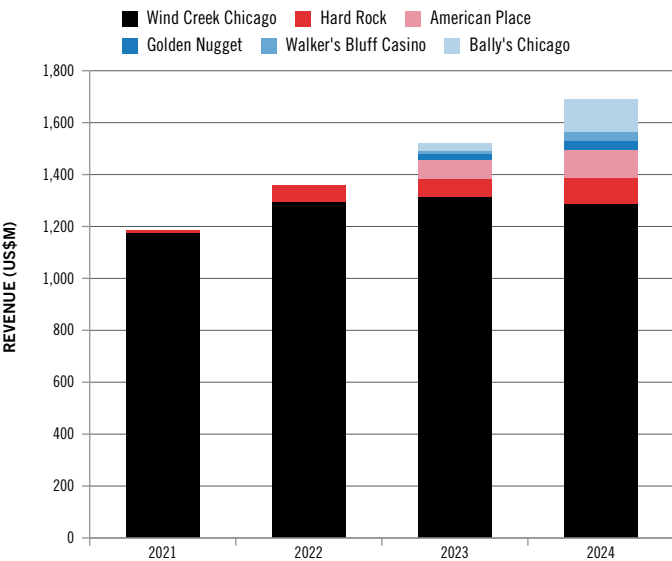
The new regulations amended advertising rules already in place for sports wagering to include new provisions that prohibit operators from depicting college students in advertising or misleadingly implying that any promotional offers are risk-free, among other changes.

Regulators also extended the enhanced advertising requirements for sports betting to be applicable to casino and VGT operators as well. Officials said the new rules would ensure consistency across a uniform set of requirements for all gaming advertising in Illinois.

ILLINOIS: ANNUAL CASINO GGR (US\$M)

2021 to 2024

The six new casinos authorized under a 2019 gaming expansion law generated \$421.2 million in total gaming revenue in 2024, accounting for nearly 25 percent of Illinois’ overall land-based casino market.



SOURCE: Illinois Gaming Board

INDIANA

In 2024, statewide commercial gaming revenue in Indiana totaled \$2.94 billion, up 4.1 percent, as continued growth in online sports betting and the opening of a new casino offset the impact of increased cross-border competition from neighboring states.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS
13

CASINO FORMAT
Land-Based Casinos;
Riverboat Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING
Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Indiana Gaming
Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024
\$2.94B

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024
\$660.6M



Market Overview

Indiana offers commercial casino gaming at six riverboat casinos, five land-based casinos and two racinos, each of which operates electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting. All 13 commercial casinos are regulated by the Indiana Gaming Commission (IGC).

In 1993, the Indiana legislature approved the Riverboat Gambling Act, which authorized the IGC to grant up to 10 casino licenses. Legislation authorizing an 11th commercial casino within a “historic hotel district” was approved in 2003, paving the way for the opening of French Lick Resort Casino.

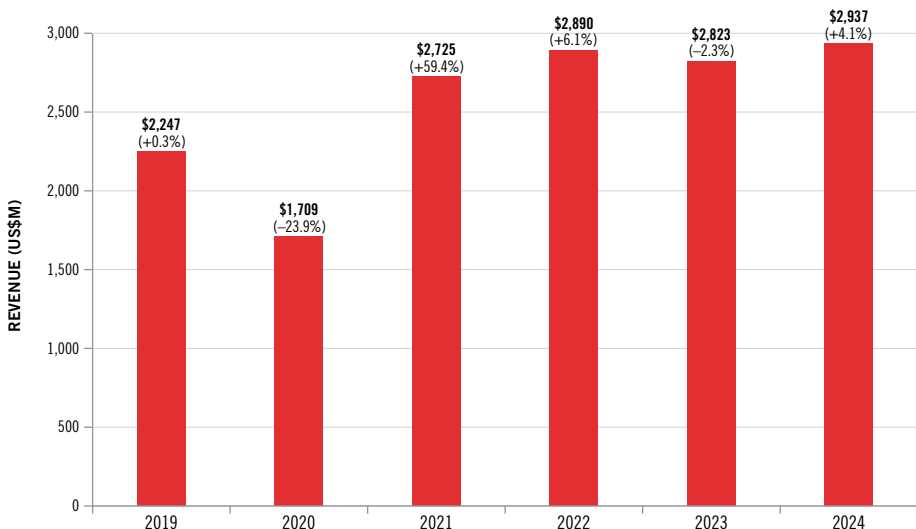
The state legislature in 2007 authorized the installation of up to 2,000 electronic gaming devices at each of Indiana’s two racetracks. Under legislation passed in 2015 and later amended in 2019, racetracks were approved to also install live-dealer table games.

In 2019, a bill passed by the legislature authorized sports betting at commercial casinos and racinos, as well as at off-track betting facilities affiliated with racinos. Casinos and racinos are also permitted to deploy online sports betting through a maximum of three platforms operating under their licenses. At the end of 2024, Indiana’s online sports betting market was served by 11 digital sportsbook platforms, one fewer than at the start of the year.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$2.94 billion, up 4.1 percent compared to the previous year.

INDIANA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Indiana Gaming Commission

Due in part to the opening of a 13th casino property in western Indiana in April, total revenue from traditional casino games at the state’s commercial casinos increased by 1.3 percent to \$2.45 billion. The newly opened Terre Haute Casino Resort contributed approximately \$102.5 million to the total, offsetting declines in gaming revenue reported by other Indiana casinos battling increased cross-border competition in the Greater Chicago area.

Total statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$2.02 billion in 2024, up 1.2 percent compared with 2023. In contrast, annual revenue from table games was \$430.0 million, down 0.7 percent versus the prior year.

Meanwhile, statewide sports betting revenue amounted to \$486.8 million in 2024, up 20.4 percent. Consistent with trends seen in other states, mobile sports betting accounted for an overwhelming majority—approximately 97 percent—of statewide sports betting revenue as the growth in mobile sports wagering offset a decline in revenue from land-based sportsbook operations. Retail sports betting revenue totaled \$13.6 million in 2024, down 36.7 percent on the prior year.

Gaming Tax Distribution

TABLE: INDIANA AND LAND-BASED RIVERBOAT GAMING TAX

Casino Gaming Revenue	Tax Rate Applied
\$0–\$25M	15%
\$25M–\$50M	20%
\$50M–\$75M	25%
\$75M–\$150M	30%
\$150M–\$600M	35%
\$600M+	40%

Indiana generally applies a graduated tax to electronic gaming devices and table games at riverboat and land-based casinos, ranging from 15 percent on gaming revenue of up to \$25 million, to 40 percent on gaming revenue of more than \$600 million.

Riverboat and land-based casinos are also subject to a supplemental wagering tax, which is capped at a maximum of 3.5 percent of total gaming revenue.

Racinos are taxed at a rate of 25 percent of revenue up to \$100 million; 30 percent on revenue between \$100 million to \$200 million; and 35 percent on revenue exceeding \$200 million.

Meanwhile, retail and online sports betting operated by casinos, racinos and their affiliated online platforms

is taxed at a headline rate of 9.5 percent of revenue. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Indiana generated total commercial casino gaming tax revenue of approximately \$660.6 million, down 1.3 percent against the previous year.

Pursuant to state law, the majority of gaming tax revenue is held in Indiana’s General Fund and used for general state budgetary purposes. Additional allocations are made to Indiana’s horse racing industry, problem gambling services, and to local city and county governments, among other things.

Competitive Landscape

Indiana’s commercial casinos and racinos operate in a midwestern gaming market that is becoming increasingly competitive as a result of recent gaming expansion in Illinois.

Casinos in northwestern Indiana that have historically sought to attract patrons from the Greater Chicago area now face increased competition from two new casinos that opened in 2023 and 2024 in downtown Chicago and the city’s southern suburbs. Both properties are currently operating as temporary facilities but will be expanded to include a wider range of electronic gaming devices and table games in future years. In addition, three established Chicago-area casinos in Illinois are undergoing redevelopment projects to move to adjacent, land-based locations that can accommodate a larger gaming floor.

In anticipation of the increasing competition in the Chicagoland market, the Indiana legislature approved a law in 2019 to enable one Indiana casino previously sited in the northwestern corner of the state to relocate some 165 miles south to the city of Terre Haute in Vigo County. The Terre Haute casino—Indiana’s 13th commercial casino and the only property in the western region of the state—was opened in April 2024.

Elsewhere, commercial casinos in northern Indiana compete with one tribal casino in the city of South Bend that offers a full range of electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, having previously been limited to electronic bingo games.

Riverboat casinos in southeastern Indiana compete with a trio of Ohio casinos and racinos serving the Greater Cincinnati market, while casinos in southeastern and southern Indiana also face growing competition from the expansion of historical horse racing devices at racing venues in Kentucky.

Policy & Regulatory Review
Regulatory Reform

In March, then-Gov. Eric Holcomb (R) signed an appropriations bill that included one provision to change how the Indiana Gaming Commission is funded.

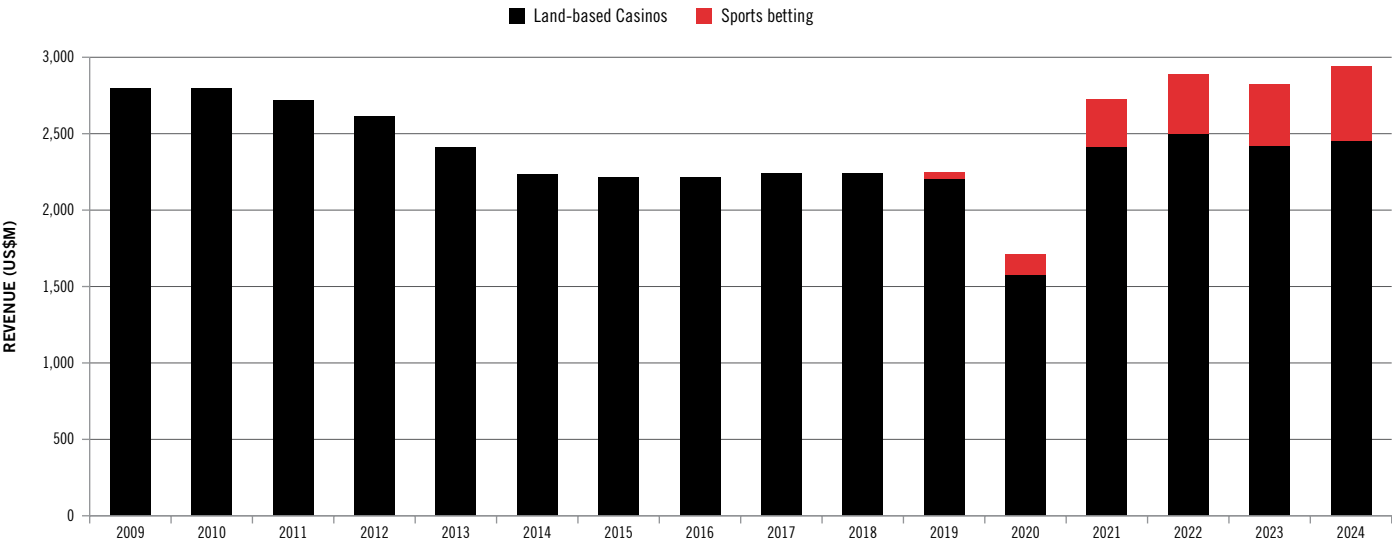
The bill set aside a defined amount of annual funding for the state's gaming regulator for Indiana's 2025 and 2026 fiscal years, with the commission unable to spend more

than that amount without prior approval from the Indiana Senate's budget committee. Previously, the Indiana Gaming Commission was able to use additional revenue collected from enforcement penalties levied against licensed casino gaming operators and suppliers.

One of the sponsors of the bill had criticized the commission's approach to penalizing compliance infractions during public oversight hearings conducted by the budget committee.

INDIANA: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
2009 to 2024

Mobile and land-based sports betting accounted for approximately 16.6 percent of Indiana's overall commercial casino revenue total in 2024, compared with around 14 percent in the previous year.



SOURCE: Indiana Gaming Commission

IOWA

Total statewide commercial gaming revenue dipped to \$1.91 billion in 2024, as casinos in western Iowa felt the impact of expanded competition in neighboring Nebraska.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

19

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos;
Riverboat Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Iowa Racing and
Gaming Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$1.91B

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$368.6M



Market Overview

Iowa offers commercial casino gaming at 15 land-based casinos, three riverboat casinos and one racino. The 19 properties, all of which operate electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, are regulated by the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission (IRGC).

In 1989, Iowa became the first state to legalize riverboat casinos with the passage of the Excursion Gambling Boat Act. Electronic gaming devices at racetracks were authorized in 1994, with table games approved in 2005. Iowa's commercial casinos and racinos were authorized to offer land-based and online sports betting by a law passed in 2019. At the conclusion of 2024, sports betting was available at each of Iowa's 19 commercial casino locations as well as through a total of 12 affiliated mobile sports wagering platforms, down from 17 at the start of the year.

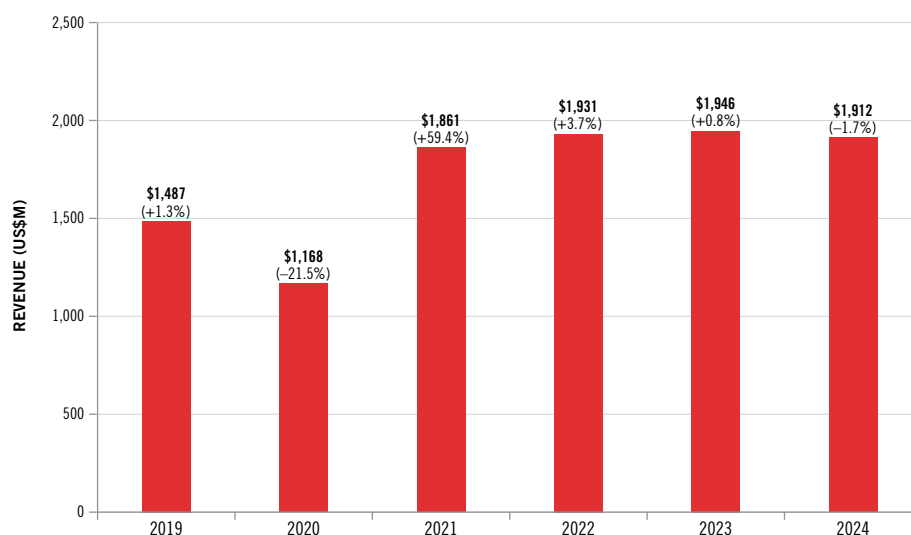
There are no statutory limits on the number of commercial casinos that may operate in Iowa. However, counties seeking to host a casino or racino must secure the approval of a majority of its residents via a county-wide referendum. A second voter referendum is required eight years after initial approval.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$1.91 billion, down 1.7 percent from the prior year.

The overall decrease primarily reflected a decline in traditional casino gaming revenue at the commercial casinos in western Iowa, largely due to the opening

IOWA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission

in August of a competing casino facility in nearby Omaha, Nebraska.

Total statewide revenue from traditional casino games was \$1.69 billion, down 2.9 percent against 2023. Revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$1.53 billion, down 2.7 percent, while revenue from table games was \$165.7 million, down 4.2 percent.

In contrast, statewide sports betting revenue was \$218.7 million, up 8.1 percent relative to prior year. Online sports wagering revenue accounted for more than 92 percent of the statewide total and for all of the overall market's growth. Annual revenue from land-based sports wagering in Iowa fell by more than 14 percent to \$15.7 million.

Gaming Tax Distribution

IOWA CASINO GAMING TAX

Gaming Revenue	Tax Rate Applied
\$0–\$1M	5 percent
\$1M–\$3M	10 percent
\$3M+	22 percent

In Iowa, riverboat and land-based casinos are subject to a graduated tax rate on electronic gaming device or table game revenue that ranges from 5 percent to 22 percent. Racino gaming revenue, meanwhile, is taxed at 22 percent or 24 percent of revenue, depending on various conditions, including prior-year revenue and whether the racino has a riverboat casino in its host county.

Sports betting revenue in Iowa is subject to a headline state tax rate of 6.75 percent, the joint lowest rate in the country alongside Nevada. Sportsbook operators are also required to share 0.75 percent with their affiliated casino's sponsoring charitable organization. Sportsbooks are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Iowa's commercial casino and sports betting operations generated total gaming tax revenue of \$368.6 million, down 4.2 percent from the prior year.

Of that amount, approximately \$331 million was received by the state and reallocated to various beneficiaries. The remainder was either shared between city and county governments that host casinos, or distributed to community foundations in counties without casinos.

Competitive Landscape

Iowa's commercial casinos operate in an increasingly competitive regional market. In 2024, casinos in Council Bluffs and other western Iowa cities faced intensified competition from the opening of the first commercial

casino in Omaha, just across the border in Nebraska. An additional Nebraska commercial casino is under development in South Sioux City and will provide additional competition to the Hard Rock Hotel & Casino in Sioux City, Iowa, upon its opening in 2026.

Within the state, Iowa casino operators also face the prospect of a potential new casino in the city of Cedar Rapids in Linn County.

Iowa's commercial casinos also compete with four tribal casinos located within the state as well as with various commercial and tribal casinos located in neighboring South Dakota and Missouri. Casinos in eastern Iowa face additional competition from electronic gaming devices (VGTs) in Illinois bars and other retail venues.

Policy & Regulatory Review
Expansion

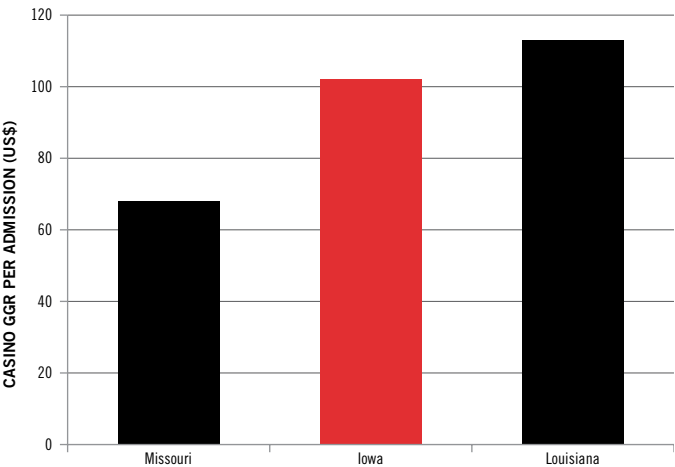
In August, the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission reopened a licensing process for a potential 20th commercial casino in the state, to be situated in Linn County.

As part of the process, the regulator initially commissioned a pair of market studies to evaluate whether a new casino in the city of Cedar Rapids was economically feasible or whether it would cannibalize established casino properties.

Those two studies were submitted to the commission in late December and will be evaluated in early 2025

IOWA: SELECTED STATES: CASINO GGR PER ADMISSION (US\$M)
2024

Iowa's commercial casino properties reported average gaming revenue of around \$102 for each admission in 2024, compared to an average of \$68 per admission in neighboring Missouri.



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

alongside the license application submitted by the would-be developer of the Cedar Rapids casino.

The commission previously voted to deny a new casino in Cedar Rapids in both 2014 and 2017, citing concerns of market saturation. However, the matter is being revisited after Linn County voters in 2021 approved a second local referendum to host a casino and a two-year moratorium on casino expansion that was imposed by the Iowa legislature in 2022 expired in June.

Sports Betting

In January, the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission approved new regulations to reduce the risk of potentially fraudulent activity being committed through the state's mobile sportsbook platforms.

Among other requirements, the new rules oblige Iowa sportsbook operators to display pop-up notices warning bettors that account-sharing is prohibited and that it is an offense for any person to circumvent account registration requirements or to assist in the placing of a wager by a minor aged under 21.

The new regulations also require operators to deploy multi-factor authentication (MFA) to prevent third-party access to patrons' sports betting accounts, with an MFA check required every 14 days for each device.

The updated rules were first proposed by the IRGC in 2023 in the wake of a high-profile investigation into alleged illegal betting by student-athletes at the University of Iowa and Iowa State University.

KANSAS

Total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue hit a record \$631.7 million in 2024, bolstered by strong growth in the Kansas sports betting market.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

4

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$631.7M

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$125.4M



Market Overview

Kansas offers commercial casino gaming at four state-owned casinos, which are developed and managed by private companies. The casinos, each of which offers electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, are operated under the constitutional authority of the Kansas Lottery and are regulated by the Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission (KRGK).

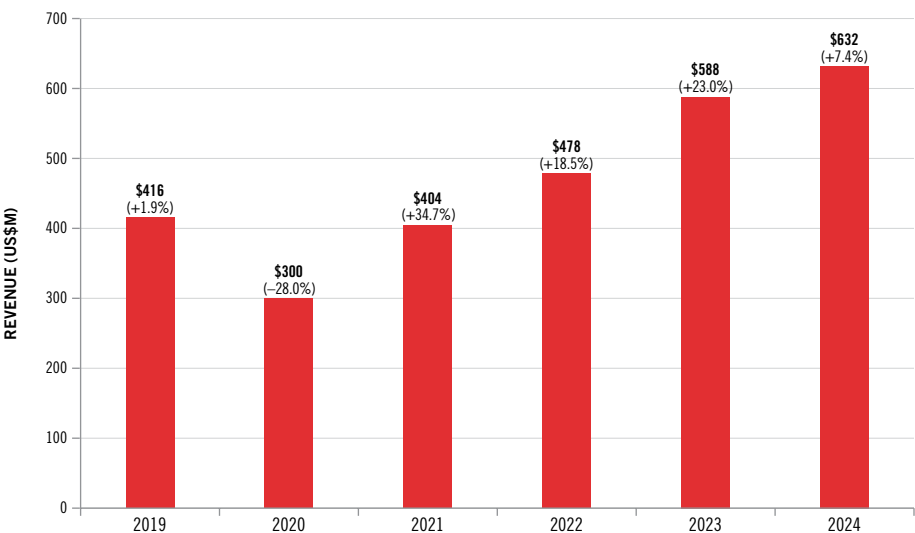
In 2007, the legislature approved the Kansas Expanded Lottery Act, which authorized the creation of four “lottery gaming facilities,” one in each of the four designated gaming zones throughout the state. The four casinos opened between 2009 and 2017.

In 2022, lawmakers approved legislation authorizing Kansas’ commercial casinos to operate sports betting via land-based sportsbooks within their casino properties, through kiosks installed at partnering retail locations, as well as through a maximum of three branded mobile platforms for each casino. At the end of 2024, Kansas’s online sports betting market was served by six digital sportsbooks, unchanged from the previous year.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached a record \$631.7 million, up 7.4 percent from 2023 reflecting gains in both sports wagering and traditional casino gaming offered at Kansas’ four land-based casinos.

KANSAS: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2018 to 2024



SOURCE: Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission

Kansas

Total revenue from electronic gaming devices at Kansas' commercial casino properties was \$362.7 million, an increase of 1.9 percent. Table game revenue was \$52.2 million, up 4.4 percent on the previous year.

Meanwhile, sports betting revenue amounted to \$216.7 million in 2024, up 18.8 percent on the prior year. Mobile sports betting accounted for almost 99 percent of the statewide sports wagering revenue total, as revenue from land-based sports betting dropped by more than one-third to just \$3.1 million for the year.

Gaming Tax Distribution

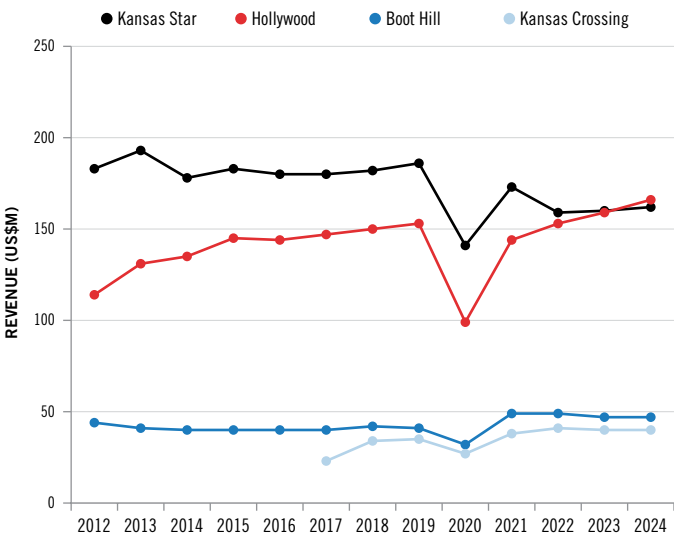
Kansas' commercial casinos are required by statute to pay a minimum tax rate of 27 percent on revenue from electronic gaming devices and table games, which includes a minimum 22 percent payment to the state, 3 percent to local governments, and 2 percent to fund problem gambling treatment. Casinos' management contracts also include provisions allowing for a higher tax rate of 29 percent to be applied if revenue exceeds a certain threshold during a calendar year.

Revenue from land-based and online sports betting revenue is taxed at a rate of 10 percent. Sports betting operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Kansas' commercial casino gaming industry generated total tax revenue of approximately \$125.4 million, an increase of 4.8 percent from the prior year.

KANSAS: GAMING REVENUE BY CASINO (US\$M) 2012 to 2024

In 2024, Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway in Kansas City surpassed Kansas Star Casino near Wichita as the most lucrative commercial casino in the state for the first time.



SOURCE: Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission
GGR excludes contributions from sports betting

Of this amount, approximately \$91.9 million was distributed to the state's Expanded Lottery Act Revenue Fund. Appropriations from the fund are determined annually at the direction of the state legislature but must be allocated to specific causes that include state debt reduction, covering public employees' retirement liabilities, and an initiative to increase the number of engineering graduates at Kansas universities. A further \$12.5 million was allocated to local governments that host casinos, while around \$8.3 million was generated to fund problem gambling services.

The annual tax total also included approximately \$12.7 million that was raised from taxes applied to sports betting. Under Kansas' 2022 sports wagering law, all sports betting tax revenue collected by the state is redistributed for specific purposes that include prosecuting illegal gambling, funding problem gambling initiatives and incentivizing professional sports teams to relocate to Kansas.

Competitive Landscape

In addition to its four commercial casinos, Kansas hosts seven tribal casinos on Indian reservation lands within the state. Tribal casinos located in the northeastern corner of the state compete with Hollywood Casino at Kansas Speedway located just outside of Kansas City. Hollywood Casino also competes directly with four casinos on the Missouri side of the Kansas–Missouri border. As a result of a November 2024 voter referendum, those Missouri casinos are expected to launch sports betting during 2025.

Kansas Crossing Casino in southeastern Kansas competes with several tribal casinos in northeastern Oklahoma. Kansas Star Casino, the state's largest commercial casino, competes directly with a tribal casino in Sedgwick County, near Wichita, which opened in 2021. The Wyandotte Nation intends to expand its Crosswinds Casino tribal gaming facility to include additional electronic gaming devices and table games, pending agreement with the state of Kansas regarding a tribal gaming compact.

Under provisions that were included in Kansas' 2022 sports wagering law, Kansas Star Casino also faces pending competition from electronic gaming devices based on the outcome of historical horse races that may be operated at the site of the former Wichita Greyhound Park in Sedgwick County. The Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission awarded a license for the historical horse racing facility in 2023 and the venue is expected to open in September 2025.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Tribal Gaming

In April, the Kansas House of Representatives and Senate both approved separate resolutions ratifying amendments to the state's tribal gaming compact with the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska. The compact amendments specifically would enable the tribe to offer sports wagering in its Casino White Cloud tribal gaming facility and also deploy a mobile sportsbook that would be made available to players across the state utilizing servers located on tribal lands.

The compact amendments are identical to those of the compact between Kansas and the Prairie Band

Potawatomi Nation that were ratified in 2023. As of the end of the year, however, the Iowa Tribe's amended compact had yet to be approved by the U.S. Department of Interior and published in the Federal Register.

The statewide mobile sports betting provisions of the two Kansas compact amendments resemble those of the landmark 2021 compact between the Seminole Tribe and the state of Florida.

In February, the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs approved new federal regulations to expressly allow for statewide mobile gaming to be included in tribal gaming compacts subject to certain conditions.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky reported total sports betting revenue of \$278.1 million in 2024, the first full year of legal sports wagering in the state.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

0

CASINO FORMAT

N/A

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Kentucky Horse
Racing and Gaming
Corporation

GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024

\$278.1M

SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$38.6M



Market Overview

Kentucky has no commercial casino venues but offers sports betting via state-licensed racetrack operators and affiliated online sportsbook platforms.

A state law passed in 2023 authorized retail sports betting at racetracks and simulcast facilities that also offer parimutuel wagering on horse races. Licensed racetrack operators may also partner with up to three mobile sports betting platforms—or “skins”—to offer mobile sports betting to players across Kentucky. Sports wagering is regulated by the Kentucky Horse Racing and Gaming Corporation.

Retail and mobile sports betting was launched in September 2023. At the end of 2024, sports wagering was available at a total of nine retail locations and via eight mobile platforms.

Market Performance

Sports betting revenue in Kentucky totaled \$278.1 million for the state’s first full year of operations in 2024, more than double the \$112.1 million in revenue recorded in the final four months of 2023.

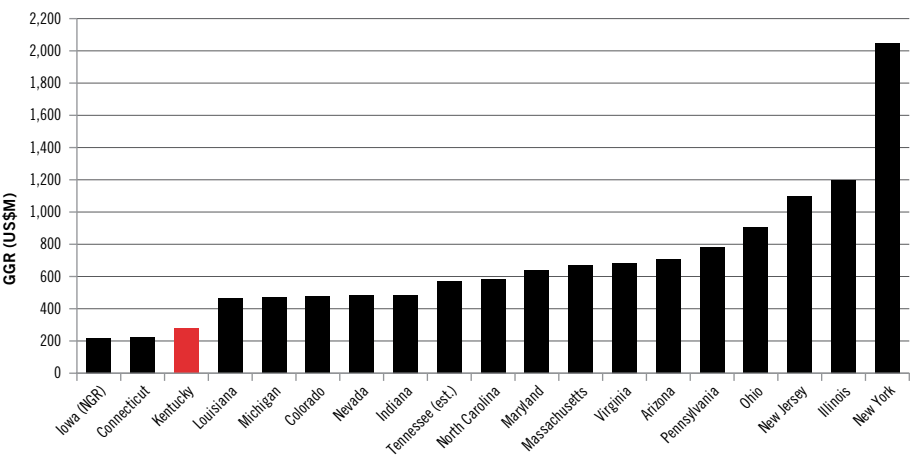
Mobile sports betting revenue of \$272.1 million accounted for almost 98 percent of the statewide total. Retail sportsbook operations reported total annual revenue of just over \$6.0 million.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Revenue from land-based sports betting in Kentucky is taxed at a rate of 9.25 percent, while revenue from mobile sports betting is taxed at 14.25 percent. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

SELECTED STATES: REGULATED SPORTSBOOK GGR (US\$M)

2024



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

Kentucky

In 2024, sports betting generated total state tax revenue of approximately \$38.6 million, versus approximately \$15.6 million in the previous year. Under the state's sports wagering law, the vast majority of state tax revenue from sports betting is allocated to a state fund used to cover Kentucky's state pension liabilities. A total of 2.5 percent of sports betting tax revenue is also distributed to a fund for services providing problem gambling support, education and treatment.

Competitive Landscape

Kentucky faces fierce regional competition for sports betting, with legal online and mobile sports wagering available in six of seven bordering states and Missouri soon to follow suit after voters approved a statewide referendum in November 2024. Two of Kentucky's retail sportsbooks—Ellis Park Racing and Turfway Park Racing and Gaming—also compete directly with sportsbooks at nearby commercial casinos located in Evansville, Indiana and Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively.

In addition to offering betting on sports and horse racing, Kentucky's licensed racing facilities may also offer electronic gaming devices determined by the outcome of historical horse races. In 2024, these so-called historical horse racing devices generated total gaming revenue of approximately \$914.7 million, an increase of 13.1 percent over the prior year.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Regulatory Reform

In April, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted legislation to consolidate oversight of all gaming in the

state under a newly established independent agency, the Kentucky Horse Racing and Gaming Corporation.

The legislation brought the functions of the Kentucky Horse Racing Commission under the new regulatory authority effective July 2024, with the state's Department of Charitable Gaming due to become part of the Kentucky Horse Racing and Gaming Corporation in July 2025. Previously, both the racing and charitable gaming authorities were separate agencies under the Kentucky state government's Public Protection Cabinet.

The bill was initially vetoed by Gov. Andy Beshear (D) but lawmakers overrode the governor and brought the legislation into effect.

Illegal Gaming

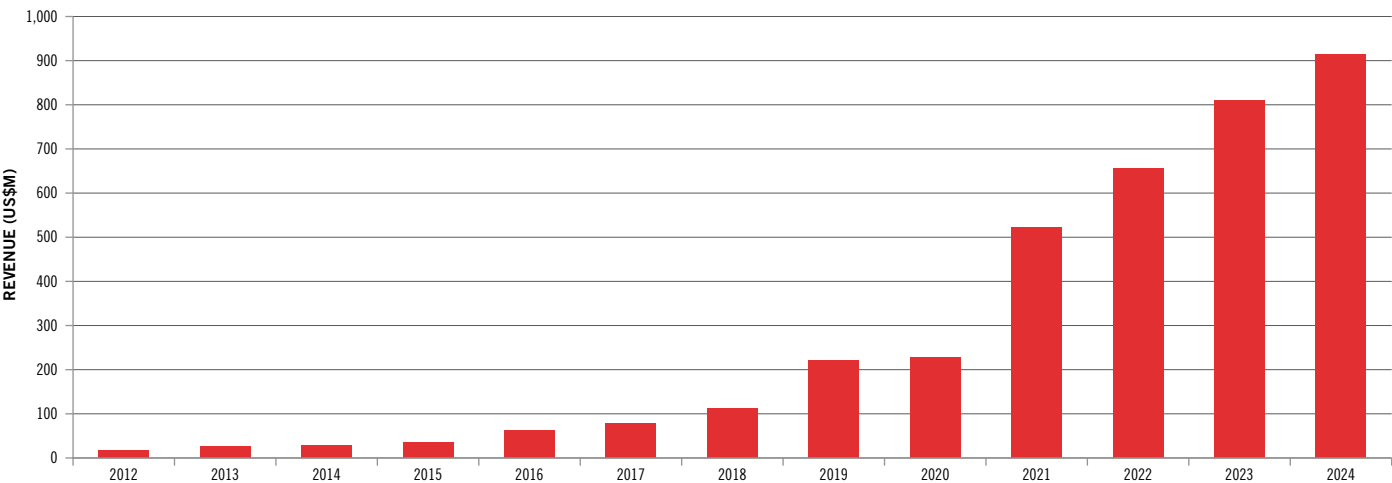
In June, a state court judge upheld a law passed by the Kentucky legislature in 2023 to prohibit unregulated electronic gaming devices, supposedly based on "skill," in bars and other establishments.

The 2023 law was swiftly challenged by suppliers of the unregulated devices and the owners of various business locations that hosted them. In his ruling, a Franklin County Court judge denied claims that the prohibition unconstitutionally favored Kentucky's horse racing industry or violated freedom of speech. Plaintiffs in the case filed an appeal before Kentucky's Court of Appeals, with those proceedings expected to continue in 2025.

In September, the office of the Kentucky Attorney General also released a memo warning that allegedly "risk-free" electronic gaming devices being offered in certain locations in the state were equally prohibited under the 2023 law.

KENTUCKY: HHR GAMING MACHINE REVENUE (US\$M) 2012 to 2024

In 2024, Kentucky racetracks and off-track betting parlors generated nearly \$914 million in revenue from electronic gaming devices based on historical horse races.



SOURCE: Kentucky Horse Racing and Gaming Corporation

LOUISIANA

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$2.76 billion, up 3.3 percent versus the previous year, as growth in mobile sports betting revenue offset a decline in revenue from traditional casino games offered by the state's casinos and racinos.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

19

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos;
Riverboat Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Louisiana Gaming
Control Board

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$2.76B

CASINO TAX REVENUE 2024

\$618.7M



Market Overview

Louisiana offers commercial casino gaming at 11 riverboat casinos and four land-based casinos, each of which may operate electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting. Four racinos—limited to offering electronic gaming devices and sports betting—are also operational. All 19 properties are regulated by the Louisiana Gaming Control Board (LGCB).

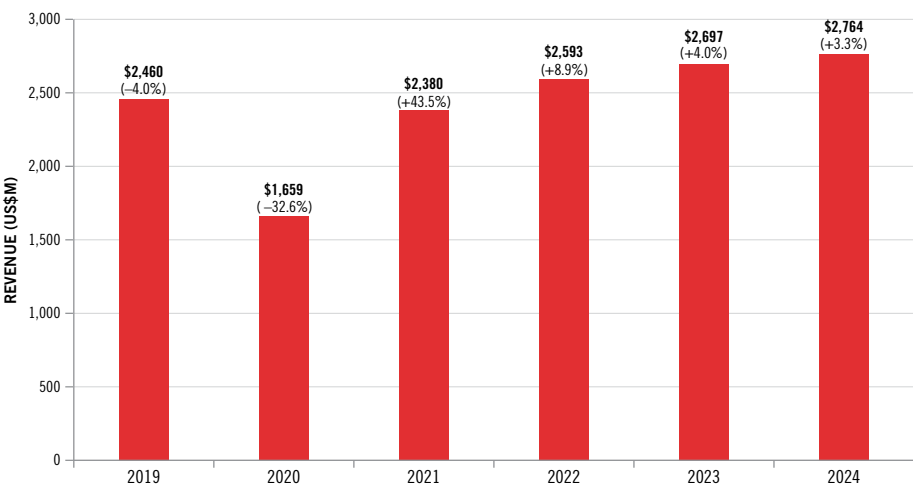
Commercial casino gaming was first authorized by a 1991 law allowing a maximum of 15 riverboat casinos, either sailing or permanently moored on specific waterways in different areas of the state. The following year, legislation passed authorizing a single land-based casino in downtown New Orleans. Racinos were approved by the legislature in 1997 and a 2018 law authorized riverboat casinos to apply for regulatory approval to move to land-based facilities located adjacent to their existing dock site.

In 2020, voters in 55 of 64 Louisiana parishes approved a referendum on sports betting. Legislation to implement that referendum was then passed in 2021. Land-based sports betting was launched in Louisiana commercial casinos and racinos in October 2021, with online sportsbook operations commencing in January 2022. At the end of 2024, sports betting was available via 18 land-based sportsbook locations as well as via nine affiliated online platforms, unchanged from a year earlier.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$2.76 billion, up 3.3 percent versus the previous year, as growth in sports betting revenue offset a decline in traditional casino games.

LOUISIANA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Louisiana Gaming Control Board

Louisiana

Combined revenue from electronic gaming devices and table games at Louisiana casinos and racinos was \$2.30 billion, down 0.5 percent versus 2023.

In contrast, total statewide sports betting revenue reached \$467.4 million, up 27.4 percent compared to the previous year. Mobile sports wagering revenue increased by 33.5 percent to \$442.1 million, offsetting a 29.3 percent decline in revenue in land-based sports betting to \$25.3 million.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Revenue from each type of commercial casino establishment in Louisiana—riverboat casinos, racinos and the New Orleans land-based casino—is subject to a different tax structure.

Riverboat casinos pay a maximum effective tax rate of 27.5 percent comprising a state gaming tax of 21.5 percent of revenue plus additional local taxes which vary according to location.

Racino revenue is taxed at an effective rate of about 36 percent. That rate comprises an 18 percent contribution to the Louisiana horse racing industry taken off the top, with the remaining revenue subject to a state tax of 18.5 percent and local taxes of 4 percent.

The New Orleans land-based casino pays the greater of either a 21.5 percent tax on gaming revenue or an annual fee of \$60 million. The land-based casino must also remit rent and various other payments to local authorities, as established under its operating contract.

Meanwhile, sports betting revenue is taxed at a rate of 10 percent in the case of land-based sports wagering and 15 percent for online sports betting. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Louisiana's commercial casino, racino and sports betting operations generated total state gaming tax revenue of approximately \$618.7 million, up 2.6 percent from the previous year.

In accordance with state law, the majority of gaming tax revenue is remitted to Louisiana's General Fund and then appropriated at the direction of the legislature to pay for public education, public retirement systems, highway construction, and fire and police protection, among other things. A minimum of either \$500,000 or 3 percent of total annual tax revenue from sports betting is allocated to a state problem gambling fund, with a further \$500,000 or 2.5 percent diverted to a fund to promote Louisiana's horse racing industry.

In 2024, the state's horse racing industry also received approximately \$57.5 million from taxes on racinos' revenue from electronic gaming devices.

Competitive Landscape

Louisiana's commercial casinos and racinos compete with five tribal casinos scattered throughout the state which offer a full range of casino gaming, including sports betting. There are also nearly 11,900 electronic gaming devices offered in Louisiana at some 1,394 non-casino locations, such as bars, restaurants, truck stops and off-track betting parlors. In 2024, total statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices in non-casino locations was \$752.4 million, down 1.3 percent from the previous year.

The competitive landscape for casino gaming in Louisiana continues to evolve as the state's riverboat casinos gradually develop larger, land-based properties on neighboring sites in accordance with a 2018 state law. In June, the Treasure Chest Casino in Kenner became the third Louisiana riverboat casino to reopen as a land-based casino-resort offering a wider range of gaming options and other amenities.

A 20th Louisiana casino is also set to open in Bossier City in early 2025. The owner of the planned Live! Casino & Hotel Louisiana was licensed by the Louisiana Gaming Control Board in October, with the property due to become the first land-based casino in the Shreveport/Bossier market.

In terms of out-of-state competition, casinos in southeastern Louisiana compete directly with commercial casinos in the Gulf Coast region of neighboring Mississippi that have historically drawn a significant proportion of their patrons from across the border.

Those in the Lake Charles and Shreveport/Bossier regions have traditionally competed with tribal casinos in Oklahoma to attract players from Texas, meaning they would be vulnerable to losing patrons should lawmakers in the Lone Star State eventually authorize casino gaming. Proponents of casino expansion in Texas anticipate legislation to be reconsidered by the Texas legislature during the state's 2025 biennial session, though lobbying efforts in previous years have consistently proven to be unsuccessful.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

Louisiana lawmakers and regulators approved various reforms to the state’s regulatory regime for sports wagering in 2024.

In April, the Louisiana Gaming Control Board announced that it would prohibit the state’s sportsbook operators from accepting any proposition bets based on the actions of an individual college athlete.

The move resulted from a campaign launched in early 2024 by the National Collegiate Athletic Association to prohibit player prop bets across all states with legal sports wagering, citing concerns about protecting amateur college athletes from online harassment.

Louisiana was one of four states to agree to ban the betting category during 2024, with the control board’s prohibition becoming effective in August.

Separately, in May, Gov. Jeff Landry (R) signed a bill to make it a legal offense for a person prohibited from sports wagering in Louisiana to place bets on a sporting event, either directly or using a third-party as a proxy. Prohibited persons include athletes, coaches, officials or others participating in a sports event, or individuals that have chosen to self-exclude from sports betting.

In June, Gov. Landry also signed a separate bill to allocate up to \$500,000 in annual state tax revenue derived from sports wagering to a newly created fund to promote horse racing and other aspects of Louisiana’s equine industry.

The Louisiana sports betting industry was able to avert a more dramatic change to its regulatory structure later in the year, however. In November, one Louisiana lawmaker presented a bill during a special session of the state legislature to increase the tax rate applied to mobile sports wagering from 15 percent to 51 percent.

The sponsor of the bill said the higher tax rate would support a broader package of tax reforms being proposed by Gov. Landry during the special session, but he agreed to withdraw his proposal after Louisiana’s gaming industry warned the higher rate would make sports betting unviable in the state.

Internet Gaming

In June, the Louisiana Senate approved a resolution requiring a legislative committee to conduct a formal study on the potential authorization of internet gaming.

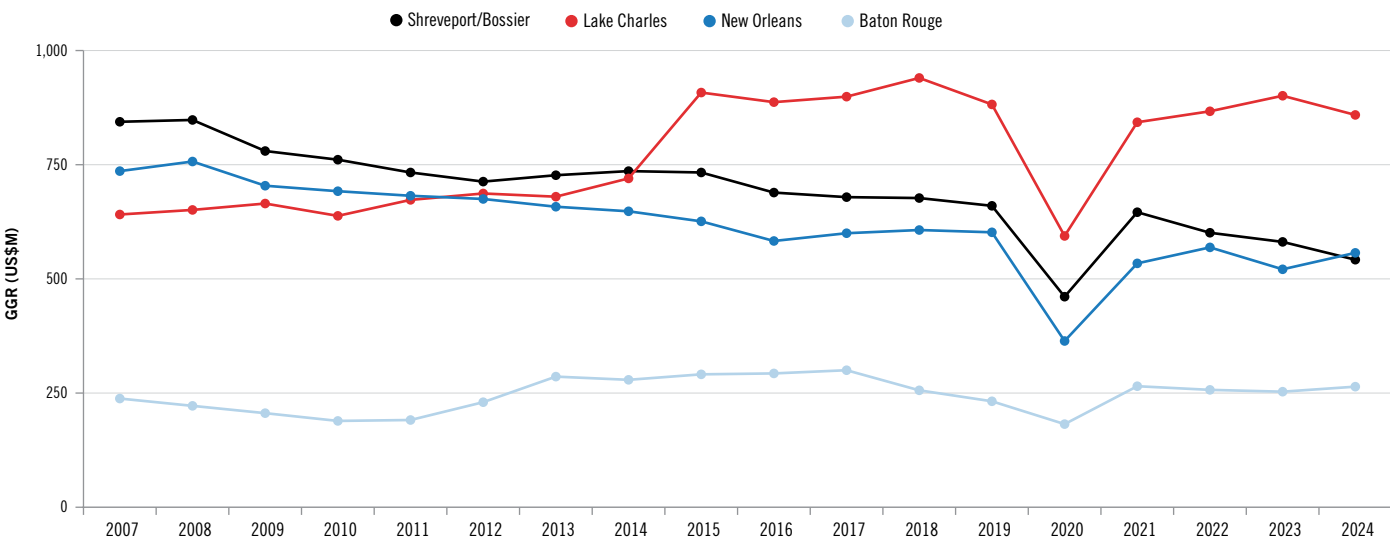
The Senate committee held its first public hearing on the matter in December and its recommendations regarding the potential economic and regulatory impact of legalizing iGaming are due to be presented to the full Senate in early 2025.

The Louisiana House of Representatives also approved a separate resolution in June requesting a similar evaluation of the state’s land-based casino industry. That resolution required a House committee to review Louisiana’s gaming tax structure and the factors that determine how much Louisiana casino operators are able to reinvest in their properties and in new gaming technologies.

LOUISIANA CASINOS: ANNUAL GGR BY REGION (US\$M)

2007 to 2024

While commercial casinos in the Lake Charles and Shreveport/Bossier regions reported lower gaming revenue in 2024 compared to the prior year, those in the New Orleans and Baton Rouge areas had modest growth.



SOURCE: Louisiana Gaming Control Board

Louisiana

Expansion

In February, a state court judge in Baton Rouge ordered a halt to the expansion of electronic gaming devices based on historical horse races in off-track betting locations in Louisiana.

A state law approved in 2021 authorized so-called historical horse racing devices in licensed OTBs affiliated

with the state's four licensed racinos. However, the judge ruled that the law was unconstitutional, since local voters in each Louisiana parish must first approve any new form of gaming via a referendum before it can be offered.

The judge imposed an injunction to prevent any operation of historical horse racing devices pending further litigation in the case.

MAINE

A first full year of legal sports betting propelled Maine’s commercial casino gaming industry to a record annual revenue total of \$218.7 million in 2024, despite a decline in revenue from electronic gaming devices at the state’s two land-based casino properties.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

2

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos;
Racinos

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Maine Gambling
Control Board

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$218.7

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$72.8M



Market Overview

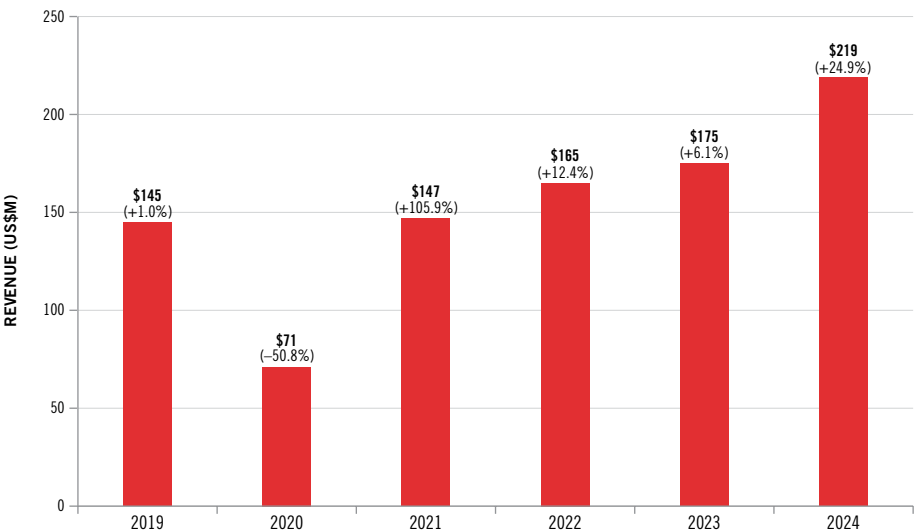
Maine offers commercial casino gaming at one land-based casino-resort and one racino. Both properties offer electronic gaming devices and table games and are subject to oversight by the Maine Gambling Control Board and Gambling Control Unit.

Commercial casino gaming was first authorized in 2003 after voters approved a statewide referendum allowing electronic gaming devices at Bangor Raceway—what is now Hollywood Casino Bangor. In 2011, Hollywood Casino received approval to add table games. Maine’s second casino, located in Oxford County, was authorized via a separate voter referendum held in 2010.

Under Maine’s regulatory framework, a maximum of two commercial casino gaming facilities may be operated after approval in a local referendum. There is also a statewide cap of 3,000 electronic gaming devices, with the allocation split evenly between the two properties.

Under legislation approved in 2022, Maine’s two commercial casinos and licensed racing simulcast facilities are also authorized to offer retail sports betting, while the state’s federally recognized Indian tribes are authorized to partner with commercial operators to offer mobile sports wagering within Maine. Mobile sports betting went live via two licensed platforms in November 2023, while retail sports betting was launched at a venue in Portland in September 2024.

MAINE: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Maine Gambling Control Board

Market Performance

In 2024, statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$218.7 million, an increase of 24.9 percent from the prior year.

The record total primarily reflected the first full year of legal sports wagering in Maine. Total revenue from sports betting amounted to \$56.8 million, compared with just \$9.2 million from less than two months of operation in 2023. The state's two mobile sports betting platforms, operated by DraftKings and Caesars Entertainment, accounted for all but \$306,000 of the annual total.

Revenue from traditional land-based casino games offered by Maine's two commercial casino properties was \$161.9 million in 2024, a decline of 2.4 percent compared to the previous year. Total revenue from electronic gaming devices at the two casinos was \$137.3 million, down 3.1 percent. In contrast, table game revenue was \$24.5 million, up 3.7 percent.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Maine's two commercial casinos are subject to different tax rates. Hollywood Casino, as a racino property, pays 39 percent of electronic gaming device revenue and 1 percent of electronic gaming device handle in taxes, while Oxford Casino, as a standalone casino, is subject to a tax rate of 46 percent of electronic gaming device revenue. Both casinos pay 16 percent of their table game revenue in taxes.

In 2024, Maine's commercial casino gaming and sports betting operators generated total gaming tax revenue of \$72.8 million, up 3.9 percent from the previous year.

The biggest recipients of gaming tax dollars in Maine are the state's Department of Education to support K-12 school programs, scholarship programs to state and community colleges, and a state fund established in 2000 to provide prevention-related services and other healthcare programs for Maine families. Gaming tax revenue is also distributed to support the state's horse racing industry, agricultural programs and the local governments that host commercial casinos.

Competitive Landscape

Maine's commercial casinos operate at the outer edge of a New England market that includes commercial and tribal casino-resorts in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The state's casinos also face increasing cross-border competition from charitable gaming locations in neighboring New Hampshire, which are able to offer electronic gaming devices based on the outcome of historical horse races and limited-stakes table games.

Maine's wider gaming market also includes three off-track betting facilities that are eligible to offer retail sports wagering alongside Oxford Casino and Hollywood Casino Bangor, in accordance with legislation approved by Maine lawmakers in 2022. Similarly, Maine is home to four federally recognized Indian tribes that do not operate casino gaming on Indian lands, but are permitted to offer statewide mobile sports betting in partnership with sportsbook operators.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Regulatory Reform

In March, Gov. Janet Mills (D) signed a bill to enact several regulatory reforms.

The legislation specifically authorized the Maine Gambling Control Board to utilize approved independent testing laboratories to evaluate and certify electronic gaming devices prior to their deployment on the gaming floors of the state's two land-based casinos. Previously, the state's regulatory authority was required to approve new devices directly.

In October, the board published draft regulations regarding the approval of independent testing labs in order to implement the statutory change.

In addition, the legislation also enabled Maine's two casino operators to deploy their own systems to monitor the transactions of electronic gaming devices in their facilities. Maine's regulator had previously contracted a single, centralized system to monitor all transactions on its behalf.

Responsible Gaming

In April, Gov. Mills signed a separate bill to establish a universal self-exclusion list for patrons that wish to deny themselves access to all forms of gaming in Maine.

Prior law had limited self-exclusion to the state's two land-based casino facilities. The new law extended Maine's central self-exclusion program to also cover sports wagering, fantasy sports and pari-mutuel wagering on horse races.

In October, the Maine Gambling Control Board published draft regulations to implement the new legislation. Among other things, the proposed rules would require any request for self-exclusion to specify whether the patron sought to be excluded from casino gaming, sports wagering, fantasy sports or wagering on horse racing, or all of those activities. The regulations also would require self-exclusion to be available both in-person at casino facilities and the control board's physical office, as well as online via the websites of sports betting, fantasy sports and advance deposit wagering operators.

Sports Betting

Maine policymakers enacted several amendments to the state’s sports betting regulatory framework in 2024.

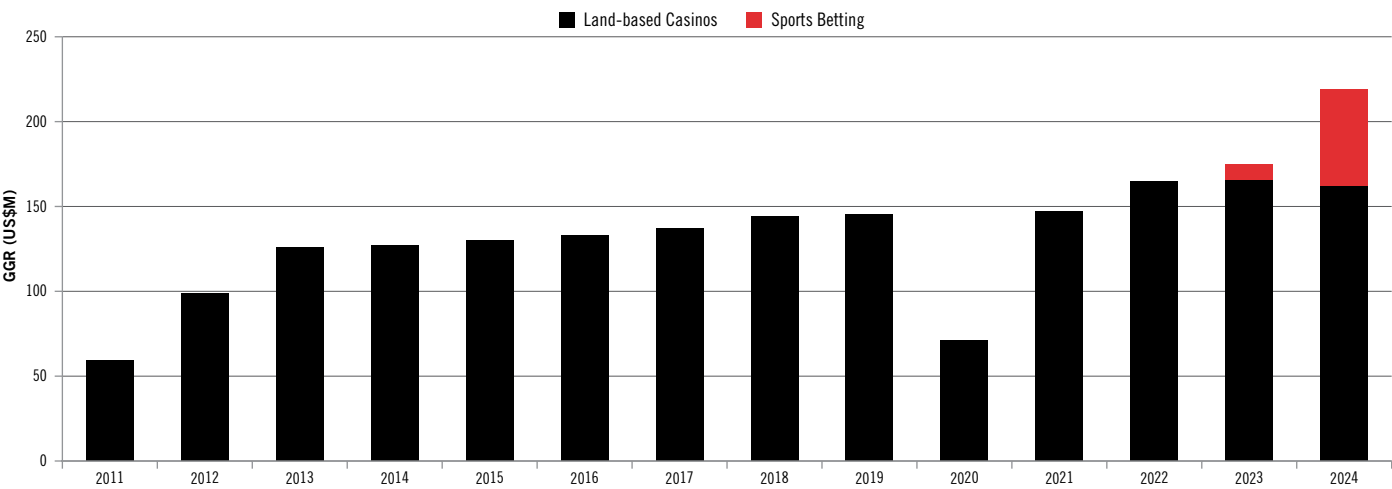
In March, Gov. Mills signed a bill to change the license terms for sports wagering operators and suppliers from four years to one year, following an initial four-year period. As a result, sports betting operators and providers will be obliged to renew their licenses on an annual basis once

their initial licenses expire, with the fees required for each renewal reduced accordingly.

Separately, the Maine Gambling Control Board adopted new regulations in April to enable the agency’s director to maintain a list of persons involuntarily excluded from participating in the state’s sports wagering market for several specific reasons, including a risk that allowing them to place bets may undermine the integrity of a sports event.

MAINE: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
2011 to 2024

Maine’s mobile and retail sportsbooks generated total revenue of \$56.8 million during the first full year of legal sports wagering in the state. Sports betting accounted for almost 26 percent of overall statewide commercial gaming revenue.



SOURCE: Maine Gambling Control Board

MARYLAND

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue in Maryland was a record \$2.61 billion, up 4.6 percent on the previous year, as growth in revenue from mobile sports betting and electronic gaming devices offset declines in revenue from table games and retail sports wagering operations.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

6

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Maryland Lottery
and Gaming Control
Agency; Maryland
Lottery and Gaming
Control Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$2.61B

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$925.6M



Market Overview

Maryland offers commercial casino gaming at five land-based casinos and one racino, each of which is eligible to operate electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting. The casinos are regulated by the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency and Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Commission.

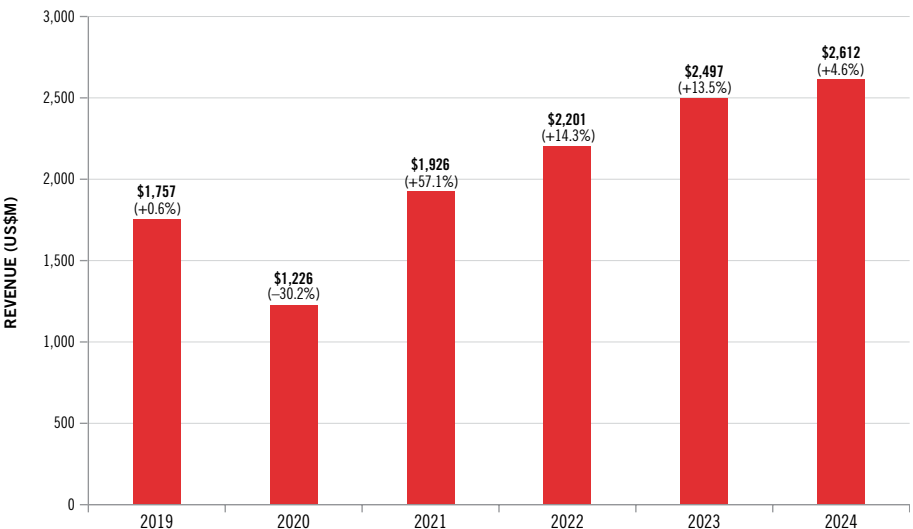
Commercial casino gaming was first approved in 2008 when Maryland voters passed a constitutional amendment allowing a total of five casinos limited to electronic gaming devices. The market expanded in 2012 when lawmakers and voters authorized table games at all casino properties as well as a license for a sixth commercial casino in Prince George's County, near Washington D.C.

Sports betting was approved by state voters in 2020 and authorized via a state law enacted the following year. That law allowed for retail sports wagering at Maryland's commercial casinos, major sports stadiums and at various other locations. Up to 60 state licenses for mobile sports betting were also made available. Land-based sports betting was launched at Maryland commercial casinos in late 2021, followed by mobile sports betting in November 2022. At the end of 2024, sports wagering was available at 13 retail locations and via 11 mobile sportsbook platforms.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached \$2.61 billion, up 4.6 percent versus the prior year.

MARYLAND: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency

Maryland

The record annual total reflected the continued growth of Maryland’s mobile sports betting market, which offset declining revenue reported by the state’s land-based casinos.

Annual sports betting revenue amounted to \$635.7 million, up 23.7 percent compared to 2023. Mobile sports betting accounted for more than 98 percent—or \$625.0 million—of the overall sports wagering total and was up 25.6 percent on the prior year. In contrast, revenue from land-based sports betting was \$10.7 million, down 34.6 percent.

Revenue from traditional casino gaming at Maryland’s commercial casinos and racino was \$1.98 billion, down 0.3 versus the previous year. Statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices at commercial casinos was \$1.36 billion, up 1.9 percent. However, revenue from table games fell 5.1 percent to \$615.2 million.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Maryland’s commercial casinos pay some of the country’s highest tax rates on proceeds from electronic gaming devices—between 42 and 58 percent in 2024, depending on the specific casino.

Table games are taxed at 20 percent. In addition to taxes on revenue, casinos must pay an annual assessment of \$425 per electronic gaming device and \$500 per table game to help fund responsible gambling programs.

Meanwhile, sports betting revenue is taxed at a headline rate of 15 percent. Sportsbook operations are also subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Maryland’s commercial casino and sports betting operations generated total gaming tax revenue of \$925.6 million, up 4.6 percent from the previous year.

Of the gaming tax total, approximately \$690.6 million was distributed to two specific state funds that support public education initiatives. Approximately \$105.7 million was distributed in the form of local impact grants and other contributions to local governments, while a further \$95.3 million was raised to subsidize horse race purses or support the maintenance of live racing facilities.

Additional beneficiaries of gaming tax revenue in Maryland include funds for problem gambling initiatives and to support small, minority- and women-owned businesses.

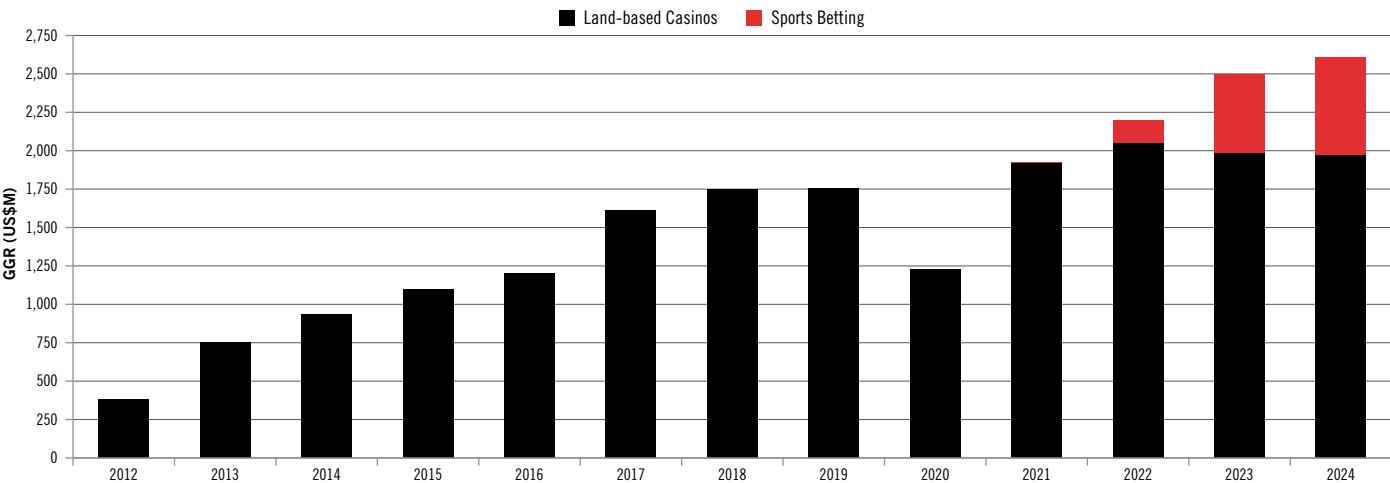
Competitive Landscape

Maryland’s six commercial casinos operate in a competitive Mid-Atlantic region that includes properties in Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The state’s three largest casinos—MGM National Harbor, Live! Casino and Horseshoe Casino Baltimore—also compete directly with Hollywood Casino in Charles Town, West Virginia, for customers in the populous Baltimore–Washington D.C. metro area. Arguably the biggest competitive threat to the state’s casino market lies in the potential authorization of a commercial casino in the Washington D.C. suburbs of northern Virginia. Legislation to greenlight a sixth Virginia casino in Fairfax County was introduced in the Virginia Senate in 2024 but not approved by state lawmakers.

In terms of sports betting, retail sportsbooks at the MGM, Live! and Horseshoe casinos, as well as those at FedEx Field in Landover and at a sports bar in North Bethesda,

MARYLAND: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2012 to 2024

Sports betting accounted for approximately 23.4 percent of total commercial casino gaming revenue in Maryland in 2024, up slightly from 20.6 percent in the previous year.



SOURCE: Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency

Maryland

compete with five retail sportsbook facilities at Washington D.C.'s three major sports stadiums and other locations. In addition, Maryland's mobile sports betting platforms face a degree of cross-border competition for customers in the Greater Washington D.C. area from mobile sportsbooks licensed to operate in Virginia and the District of Columbia itself.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Taxation

In September, the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Commission provisionally approved regulatory amendments to eliminate the ability of commercial gaming operators to deduct promotional credits or free bets from their taxable electronic gaming device, table games or sports wagering revenue.

Current rules enable operators to deduct promotional credits up to the equivalent of 20 percent of their total sports wagering or casino gaming revenue from the prior fiscal year. Regulators said Maryland's pending state budget deficit had prompted them to re-evaluate their existing rules related to promotional play deductions.

At the end of the year, the proposed rule change remained subject to a formal public comment period with the Gaming Control Commission required to vote again on the new rules subsequent to that process.

The promotional play amendments were provisionally approved along with a package of other changes to Maryland's sports betting and casino gaming regulations. Among other things, the proposed regulations would also establish new rules related to self-exclusion processes and the calculation of annual licensing fees payable by casino operators.

Internet Gaming

In March, the Maryland House of Delegates approved a bill to authorize internet gaming.

The bill would have specifically allowed up to 30 iGaming licenses to be awarded to Maryland's incumbent casino and sports wagering operators, subject to approval of internet gaming by voters via a statewide referendum.

Despite passing the House by a strong majority, the bill was not taken up by the Senate—in part because of concerns raised by two of Maryland's six commercial casino operators over potential cannibalization of land-based casino revenue.

The legislative debate came after the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Commission in late 2023 received an independent study on the potential impacts of authorizing iGaming in the state.

Sports Betting

In February, the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency imposed new restrictions on the state's sports wagering market by ordering that operators cease offering proposition bets based on the actions of any individual collegiate athlete.

The action followed a petition filed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) which sought to prohibit college player prop bets across all states with legal sports wagering, citing concerns about protecting amateur college athletes from online harassment in the event that their actions result in losing bets.

Maryland was one of four states that agreed to ban such wagers during the course of the year.

MASSACHUSETTS

A first full year of mobile sports betting operations helped drive Massachusetts to record commercial casino gaming revenue of \$1.86 billion in 2024, up 11.5 percent from the prior year.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

3

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

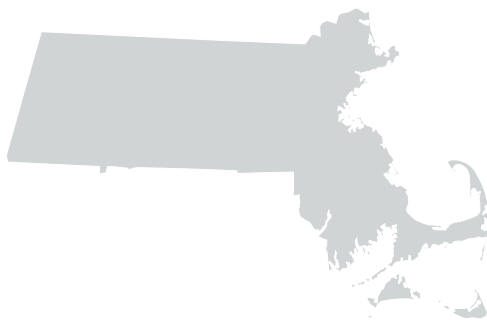
Massachusetts
Gaming Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$1.86B

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$471.7M



Market Overview

Massachusetts offers commercial casino gaming at two casino-resorts operating electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, as well as at one racino, which is restricted to electronic gaming devices and sports betting.

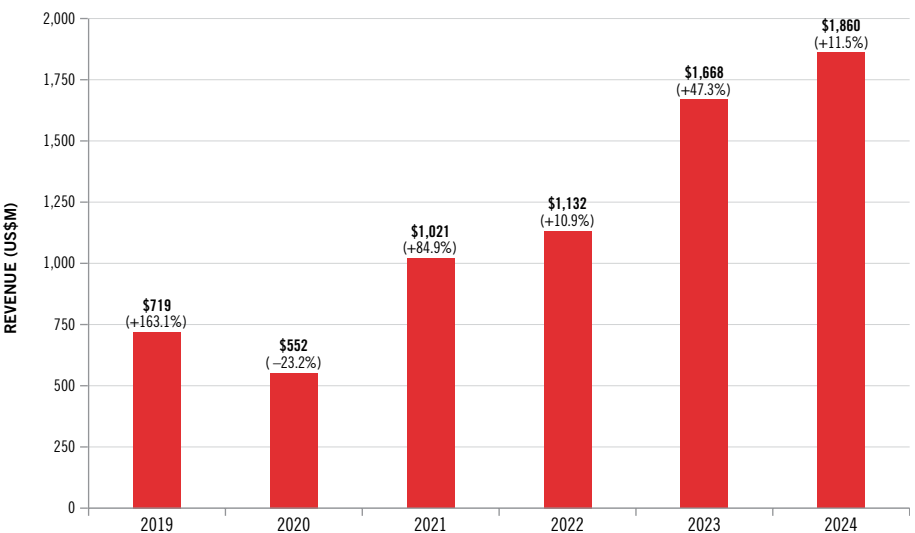
Casino gaming was legalized in 2011 when the legislature passed a law authorizing commercial gaming at three casino-resorts in different regions of the state, plus an additional “Category 2” facility limited to electronic gaming devices. The law also established the Massachusetts Gaming Commission to issue licenses for the four properties and to regulate their operations.

Massachusetts’ Category 2 casino was opened alongside Plainridge Park, a harness racing track in Plainville, in 2015. The MGM Springfield and Encore Boston Harbor casino-resorts opened in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

The license for Massachusetts’ fourth and final casino was designated under the 2011 law for the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe to develop a tribal casino in the southeastern region of the state. The Mashpee project has been stalled by a series of legal challenges, although the Massachusetts Gaming Commission has declined to move forward with licensing an alternative commercial casino project in the same region.

In 2022, the Massachusetts legislature passed a bill to authorize sports wagering at the state’s commercial casino and racing facilities as well as through affiliated and standalone mobile sportsbook platforms. Both land-based and mobile sports betting were launched in early 2023. At the end of 2024, seven online sports betting platforms were live in the state, down from eight at the start of the year.

MASSACHUSETTS: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Massachusetts Gaming Commission

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial gaming revenue was a record \$1.86 billion, up 11.5 percent on the prior year.

Revenue from traditional casino games at the state’s three land-based casino properties was \$1.19 billion, up just 0.4 percent versus 2023. Total revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$806.3 million, up 2.1 percent, but table games revenue fell to \$382.6 million, a decline of 3.1 percent.

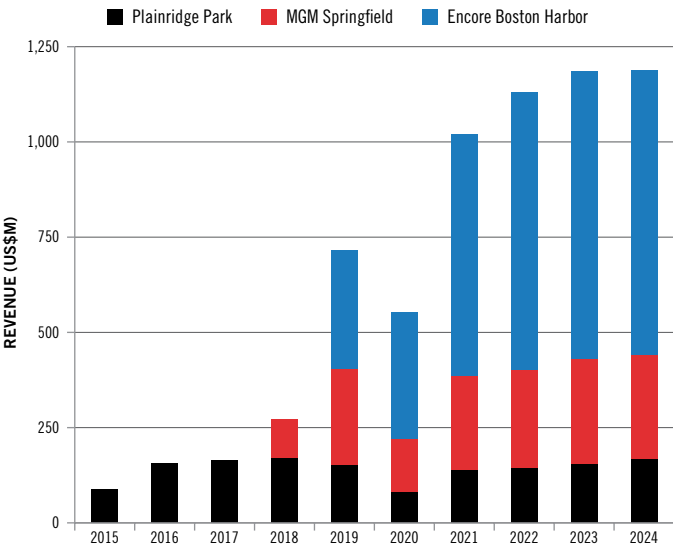
In contrast, Massachusetts saw strong growth in sports betting revenue during the market’s first full year of operation. Total sports betting revenue amounted to \$670.7 million, up 38.8 percent, with mobile sports wagering accounting for nearly 99 percent of the total. Retail sportsbooks at the state’s three land-based casinos reported revenue of just \$7.2 million, compared with \$9.5 million in 2023 when they were open some two months prior to the launch of statewide mobile sports betting.

Gaming Tax Distribution

When Massachusetts authorized commercial casino gaming in 2011 it established different tax rates for its Category 1 and Category 2 licensees.

MASSACHUSETTS: ANNUAL CASINO GGR (US\$M)
2015 to 2024

In 2024, Encore Boston Harbor in Everett remained the most lucrative casino in Massachusetts and the third highest grossing commercial casino in the country outside of Nevada (which does not publicly report individual property revenues). The casino-resort located just north of Boston generated slightly more less than \$748.1 million in total annual gaming revenue.



SOURCE: Massachusetts Gaming Commission

Whereas Plainridge Park, which holds the Category 2 license, is subject to a 49 percent tax on electronic gaming device revenue, MGM Springfield and Encore Boston Harbor are subject to a lower rate of 25 percent for both electronic gaming device and table game revenue. The lower overall rate reflects, in part, the greater staff cost involved in the hosting of live table games, as well as the larger amounts Category 1 licensees were required to invest to develop their casino-resorts. In addition to the taxes on revenue, all commercial casino facilities must pay a \$600 annual fee for each of their electronic gaming devices.

Revenue from land-based sports betting is taxed at a rate of 15 percent, while mobile sports betting is taxed at 20 percent. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Massachusetts’ commercial casinos and sports betting operators generated total gaming tax revenue of \$471.7 million, up 10.4 percent from the prior year.

Of this total, approximately \$180.4 million was distributed to the Massachusetts Gaming Local Aid Fund, which was created under the 2011 gaming law to help support the budgetary needs of city and town governments across the state. The fund receives the vast majority of tax revenue from Massachusetts’ Category 2 casino and is the single biggest beneficiary of taxes raised from electronic gaming devices and table games at the state’s two casino-resort properties. The Local Aid Fund also receives 27.5 percent of total sports wagering tax revenue.

Other major beneficiaries of commercial casino gaming tax revenue in Massachusetts include a transportation infrastructure fund, a state education fund, a public health trust fund and the state’s horse racing industry.

Competitive Landscape

Massachusetts’ three commercial casinos operate in a fiercely competitive New England gaming market that also includes several large-scale commercial and tribal casinos in neighboring Connecticut and Rhode Island that have traditionally drawn a significant proportion of their customers from the Bay State.

Additional in-state competition is also pending in the from of the Mashpee Wampanoag’s tribal casino-resort on Indian lands in the city of Taunton, some 20 miles from Plainridge Park Casino. The Mashpee project has faced a series of legal obstacles over the past decade, but it took a major step forward in 2021 when the U.S. Department of Interior finally agreed to take land into federal trust for the planned casino-resort. Federal district and appellate courts rejected legal challenges brought against that land determination, and the final hurdle was cleared in 2024

Massachusetts

when the U.S. Supreme Court declined to review the case. Meanwhile, a second Massachusetts Indian tribe, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), is also pursuing development of a more modest gaming facility limited to electronic bingo devices on the island of Martha's Vineyard.

From a sports betting perspective, following the launch of mobile sports betting in Vermont in early 2024, each of Massachusetts' bordering states now offers legal sports wagering.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

After launching in 2023, Massachusetts regulators and policymakers took several steps to alter the state's sports betting market during the course of 2024.

In November, the Massachusetts Gaming Commission received an independent consultant's report on the feasibility of expanding the state's sports betting market to include wagering kiosks at additional retail locations other than land-based casinos.

Citing data from other U.S. jurisdictions including Ohio and Washington D.C., the report ultimately recommended that Massachusetts should not authorize retail kiosks due to a lack of economic upside to offset societal and regulatory risks. Still, the report provided a series of more specific policy recommendations in the event that kiosks are authorized by the Massachusetts legislature.

During the course of 2024, the Massachusetts Gaming Commission adopted several amendments to its sports wagering regulations, including provisions establishing data privacy requirements for the state's online sports betting operators. The commission also held a series of public hearings to explore how operators limit play by experienced sports bettors or by players showing potential signs of addictive behavior.

Illegal Gaming

In 2024, the Massachusetts Attorney General took action against several sports betting and fantasy sports operators deemed to be acting in violation of the state's gaming regulations.

In October, the Attorney General's Office sent a formal cease-and-desist order to the Curaçao-based parent company of prominent offshore gaming site Bovada. The operator withdrew from Massachusetts a few weeks later.

In February, the Attorney General's Office also sent cease-and-desist letters to a total of 10 operators of fantasy sports contests, including several that were registered to operate in Massachusetts. The letters alleged that the fantasy sports companies were offering fantasy sports contests that mimic proposition bets or other forms of sports wagering, contrary to the state's regulations.

Internet Gaming

In July, Gov. Maura Healey (D) signed an annual budget law that included provisions authorizing the Massachusetts Lottery to offer online versions of traditional lottery games for the first time.

The state lottery had lobbied for several years for legislative authorization to offer internet-based games, citing a desire to appeal to a younger audience and increased digital competition in the form of mobile sports betting. At the end of 2024, 13 state lotteries were offering internet lottery programs, with Massachusetts, Kansas and New Jersey among states with either regulations or legislation on the books to enable their lotteries to follow suit.

MICHIGAN

Continued growth in Michigan’s internet gaming market ensured that total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue hit a record total of \$4.19 billion in 2024, up 17.1 percent on the previous year.

KEY STATE INFORMATION	
NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS	3
CASINO FORMAT	Land-Based Casinos
NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING	Sports Betting; Internet Gaming
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	Michigan Gaming Control Board
GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024	\$4.19B
GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024	\$962.9M



Market Overview

Michigan offers commercial casino gaming at three land-based casinos, each of which operates electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting. The casinos are regulated by the Michigan Gaming Control Board (MGCB).

Commercial casinos were first authorized in 1996, when Michigan voters approved a referendum permitting a maximum of three casinos in Detroit.

In December 2019, lawmakers authorized the state’s commercial casinos and 12 recognized Indian tribes to offer statewide online sports betting and iGaming through a single sportsbook, casino and poker platform affiliated with each casino or tribe. Online gaming commenced in January 2021. At the end of 2024, a total of 12 online sportsbooks, 15 internet casinos and three online poker platforms were operational. Two online sportsbooks ceased operations during the course of the year.

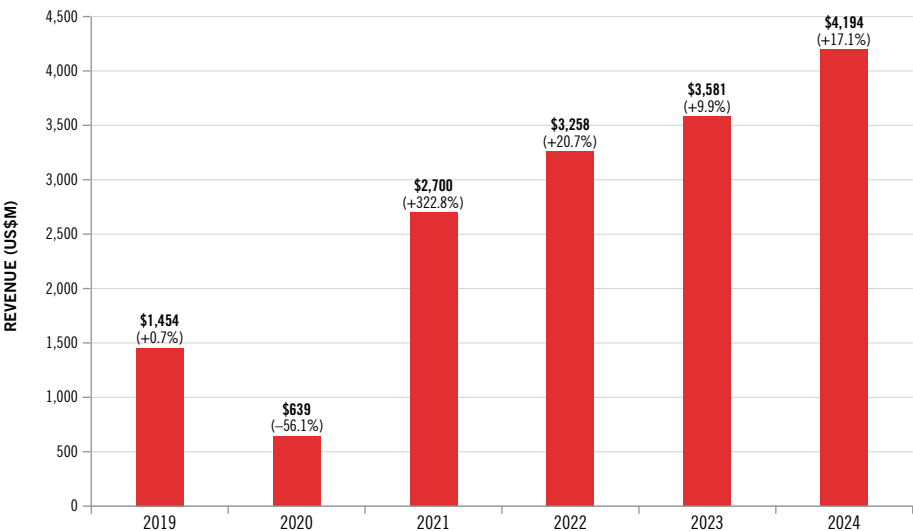
Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$4.19 billion, up 17.1 percent versus the previous year.

The record annual total primarily reflected continued strong growth in Michigan’s internet gaming market.

Total iGaming revenue from online casino games and poker reached \$2.44 billion in 2024, an increase of 26.9 percent from the prior year. Sports betting revenue was \$470.3 million, up 8.3 percent, as total online sports betting revenue of \$460.5 million increased by 9.5 percent to more than offset a

MICHIGAN: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Michigan Gaming Control Board

decline of around 30 percent in land-based sports betting revenue of \$9.8 million.

In contrast, combined revenue from electronic gaming devices and table games at Michigan's three land-based casinos was \$1.28 billion in 2014, up 4.9 percent compared to the previous year when casinos' operations were affected by labor union activity for a portion of the year.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Land-based casino gaming revenue is taxed at 19 percent for electronic gaming devices and table games, with 10.9 percent directed to the host city of Detroit and 8.1 percent allocated for the state. Revenue from land-based sports betting is subject to an effective tax rate of 8.4 percent. In addition to revenue-based taxes, casinos are required to remit annual services fees to state and municipal governments.

Revenue from iGaming is subject to a graduated tax rate that ranges from 20 percent on revenue less than \$4 million, to 28 percent on revenue exceeding \$12 million, with limited deductions for promotional credits offered to patrons.

Revenue from online sports betting is taxed at 8.4 percent, applied after deductions of free bets and other bonuses and promotions. Online sports betting operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Michigan's three commercial casinos and its regulated iGaming and online sports betting platforms generated estimated total gaming tax revenue of approximately \$962.9 million, up 17.3 percent from the previous year. Of this amount, approximately \$613.7 million was remitted to the state, with \$294.0 million going to the Detroit city government. A further \$55.3 million in iGaming taxes was remitted to tribal governments.

The City of Detroit uses the gaming taxes it receives to fund a variety of public needs, including law enforcement, public safety programs, economic development and job creation programs, anti-gang and youth development programs, tax relief, and infrastructure improvements. Most gaming tax revenue that the state receives is allocated to the Michigan School Aid Fund, which benefits K-12 public education. Additional tax revenue generated by iGaming and online sports betting are appropriated for problem gambling services and first-responder programs.

Competitive Landscape

In addition to commercial casinos in Detroit, Michigan's broader gaming market includes 23 tribal casinos operated by 12 sovereign tribal nations, which are located throughout the state. The three commercial casinos also compete directly with a casino-resort in Windsor, Ontario located on the opposite bank of the Detroit River.

Due to a state constitutional amendment passed in 2004, any new commercial casino gaming facility, or the addition of casino gaming at existing venues such as racetracks, must first receive the approval of a majority of voters both statewide and in the locality where gaming will take place.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Illegal Gaming

Michigan authorities remained at a forefront of state enforcement activities against illegal gaming operations in 2024.

In May, the Michigan Gaming Control Board became the first state regulatory agency to announce that it had issued a formal cease-and-desist order to the operator of prominent offshore gaming site Bovada, citing alleged violations of the state's gambling laws. Bovada ceased accepting bets from Michigan residents a few weeks later.

A dozen other state regulators followed the MGCB's lead later in 2024, materially reducing Bovada's presence across the U.S. market.

The Michigan gaming regulator issued similar orders to two additional offshore operators later in the year, alongside a series of other enforcement actions directed at providers of illegal gambling devices within the state.

Responsible Gaming

In October, Gov. Gretchen Whitmer (D) signed a package of bills to increase state funding for responsible gaming and problem gambling prevention programs.

The bills specifically increased the amount of annual tax revenue appropriated from both online sports betting and iGaming for the state's compulsive gaming prevention fund. As a result of the new legislation, the fund will receive \$1 million annually from online sports betting tax revenue and \$3 million from iGaming tax revenue, up from \$500,000 under prior law.

Separately, the governor also signed an annual state budget law in June that maintained a \$3 million appropriation to fund a statewide responsible gaming awareness campaign run by the Michigan Gaming Control Board. The board's "Don't Regret The Bet" campaign was launched in 2023.

Regulatory Reform

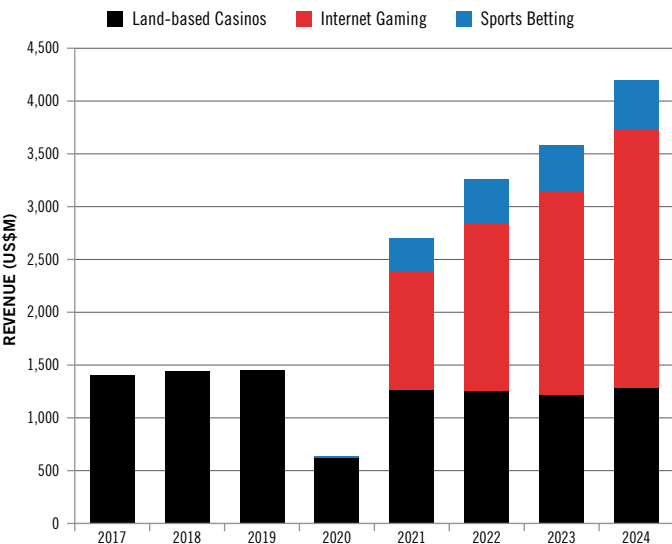
The Michigan Gaming Control Board continued to fine-tune its regulatory requirements for iGaming and online sports betting in 2024.

During the course of the year, the board published a series of new or updated guidelines related to account withdrawals, geolocation requirements and the testing and approval process for software used in online gaming or mobile sports betting.

In November, the MGCB also published additional guidelines on Michigan's identity verification requirements that are designed to prevent fraudulent activity and to ensure patrons of online gaming platforms are at least 21 years of age.

MICHIGAN: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
2009 to 2024

Michigan's licensed online casinos generated more than \$2 billion in total iGaming revenue for the first time in 2024, with iGaming accounting for more than 58 percent of total commercial casino gaming revenue in the state.



SOURCE: Michigan Gaming Control Board

MISSISSIPPI

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$2.43 billion, down 2.0 percent from the previous year, as casinos situated along the Mississippi River continued to feel the impact of cross-border competition.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

26

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

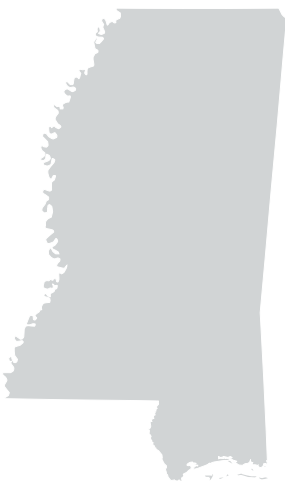
Mississippi Gaming Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$2.43B

CASINO TAX REVENUE 2024

\$289.1M



Market Overview

Mississippi offers commercial casino gaming at 26 casinos located along the Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast. The casinos, which offer electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, are regulated by the Mississippi Gaming Commission.

The Mississippi legislature first authorized casino gaming in 1990, strictly limited to facilities docked on waterways. After Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the legislature passed a new law authorizing commercial casinos on the state's Gulf Coast to rebuild on dry land so long as those casinos remained within 800 feet of the water. Casinos began offering sports betting in August 2018.

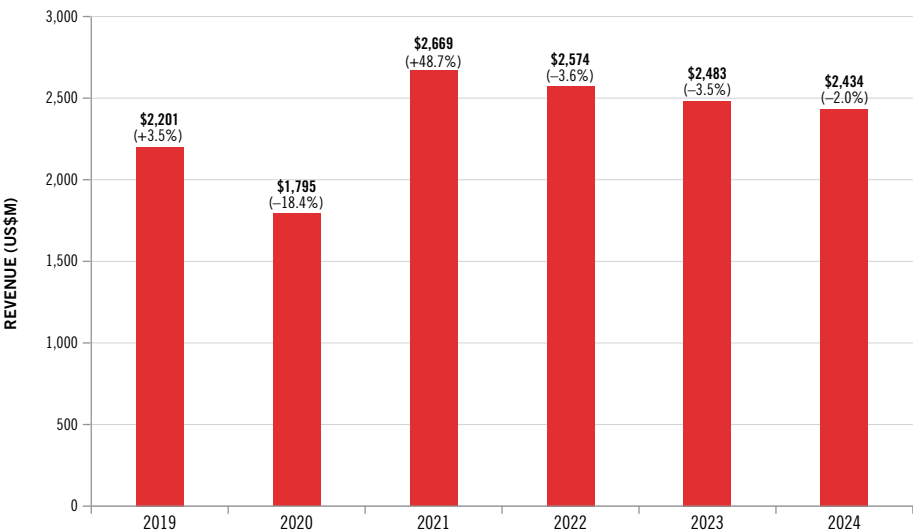
While there is no statutory limit on the number of commercial casinos that can be established in Mississippi, casino projects must meet certain minimum criteria in order to receive a license.

Market Performance

In 2024, Mississippi's commercial casinos generated total gaming revenue of \$2.43 billion, down 2.0 percent compared with the previous year.

Total statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices as reported by the Mississippi Gaming Commission was \$2.02 billion, down 1.5 percent relative to 2023, while revenue from table games was \$333.7 million, down 2.6 percent. Sports betting revenue suffered a sharper decline in revenue, dropping 18.8 percent to \$41.6 million.

MISSISSIPPI: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Mississippi Gaming Commission

Mississippi

Consistent with previous years, casino resorts in Mississippi's Gulf Coast region were more resilient than those located along the Mississippi River. Gulf Coast casinos located in Biloxi and other markets reported combined annual casino gaming revenue of \$1.58 billion, down 0.4 percent on the prior year. In contrast, riverboat casinos located in the north and central regions of the Mississippi River reported combined gaming revenue of \$851.0 million, down 4.7 percent.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Mississippi imposes a graduated tax based on monthly gaming revenue. Casinos pay a 4 percent tax on gross gaming revenue below \$50,000 per month; 6 percent on revenue between \$50,000 and \$134,000 per month; and 8 percent on gaming revenue over \$134,000.

In addition, each of the local Mississippi municipalities that host commercial casinos charge an annual license fee at an average rate of 3 to 4 percent of gaming revenue. Revenue from sports wagering is taxed at the same state and local rates as revenue from traditional casino games. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Mississippi commercial casinos generated approximately \$289.1 million in direct gaming tax revenue, down 1.8 percent against the previous year, according to statistics collected by the Mississippi Department of Revenue.

Of that total amount, approximately \$156.6 million was distributed to Mississippi's General Fund which is appropriated annually to support various state budgetary needs, including education programs, transportation, local public safety programs and social welfare initiatives.

An additional \$96.5 million worth of gaming tax revenue was transferred to local governments that host casinos and \$36 million was allocated for Mississippi's Special Bond Sinking Fund, which is mainly used to pay for improvements to state roads and bridges.

Competitive Landscape

Mississippi's commercial casinos compete in a crowded statewide gaming market that also includes three tribal casino resorts owned by the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. Unlike the 26 commercial properties along the Gulf Coast and the Mississippi River, the three tribal casinos are located in the center of the state near Jackson, the state's largest city.

Commercial casino operators face significant competition from properties in neighboring states. Mississippi casinos in the Tunica/Lula market compete directly with Arkansas' Southland Casino Hotel for patrons from the Memphis

area. Meanwhile, Mississippi Gulf Coast casinos compete with various casinos in Louisiana.

Additional competition in the Gulf Coast market is also pending, with the Mississippi Gaming Commission having granted preliminary approvals for two new casino resort locations in Biloxi and at least one other application still under consideration.

While Mississippi's legal sports betting market remains limited to sportsbook operations located within commercial and tribal casino-resorts, statewide mobile sports betting is available in the bordering states of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Policy & Regulatory Review *Sports Betting*

In February, the Mississippi House of Representatives voted to pass a bill authorizing mobile sports betting across the state.

Specifically, the bill would have allowed each of Mississippi's 26 licensed casinos to deploy one mobile sportsbook platform, either directly or through a partnering sports betting operator.

The same bill was also approved by the Mississippi Senate in April, but only after senators elected to make wholesale changes to the bill in order to trigger a conference committee of House and Senate members to negotiate a final version that could be approved by both chambers. The House and Senate conference committee ultimately failed to reach an agreement before the legislature adjourned.

The debate over mobile sports betting came after a legislative task force conducted a formal study on the issue prior to Mississippi's 2024 session. Proponents argued that statewide mobile sports wagering was necessary to ensure that Mississippi's commercial gaming industry remains competitive with neighboring states such as Louisiana. However, the owners of certain casinos in the state expressed concern that allowing mobile sports betting would cause a further decline in revenue from their retail sportsbooks and open the door to future discussions on authorizing internet casino gaming.

Expansion

In 2024, the Mississippi House and Senate were also divided over separate legislation that would restrict the ability of casino developers to build new casino-resorts on public tidelands.

In March, the Senate passed a bill that would require any casino developer to obtain a tideland lease from Mississippi's Secretary of State, rather than from the

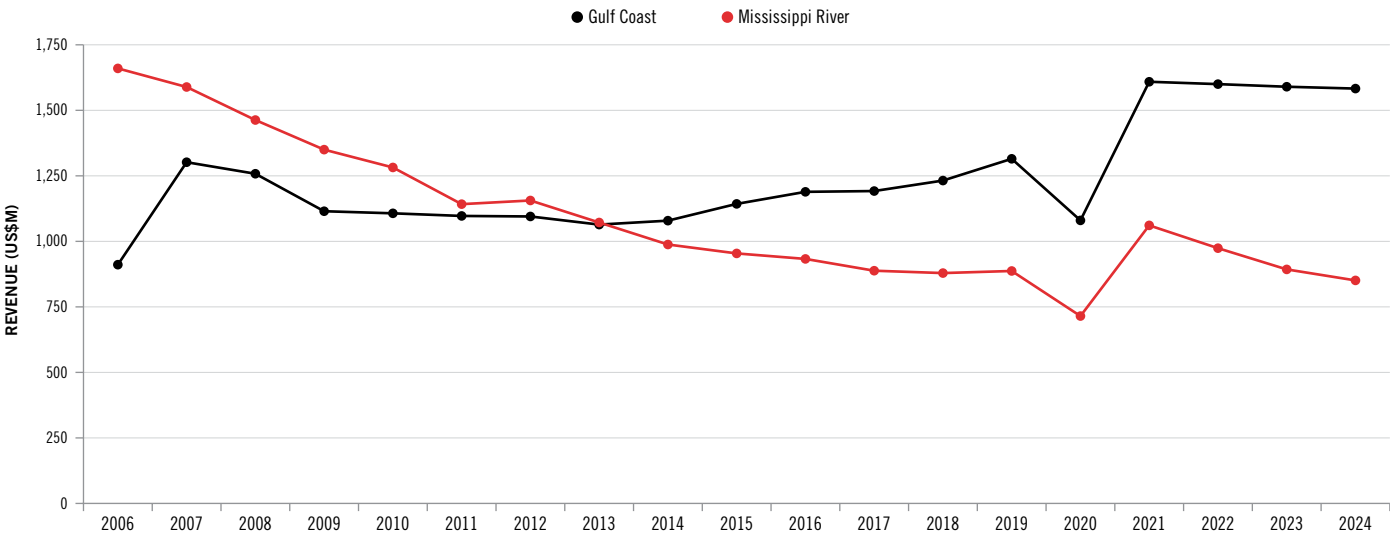
Mississippi

local municipality, while also clarifying various other requirements related to future development projects in coastal areas. The bill was introduced in response to the Mississippi Gaming Commission’s late 2023 approval of a new casino development site in Biloxi.

Similar to mobile sports betting, the Mississippi House passed an alternative version of the bill and a conference committee of House and Senate members was unable to agree upon a final version prior to the legislature’s adjournment.

MISSISSIPPI: ANNUAL GAMING REVENUE BY REGION (US\$M) 2006 to 2024

Casino resorts in both the Mississippi River and Gulf Coast markets reported a drop in annual casino gaming revenue in 2024, although the revenue decline was steeper in the former.



SOURCE: Mississippi Gaming Commission

MISSOURI

Total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue declined 2.1 percent to \$1.88 billion in 2024, a year when Missouri voters also approved a referendum to legalize sports betting.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS
13

CASINO FORMAT
Riverboat Casinos

REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Missouri Gaming Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024
\$1.88B

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024
\$450.1M



Market Overview

Missouri offers commercial casino gaming at 13 riverboat casinos, each of which operates electronic gaming devices and table games. The casinos are regulated by the Missouri Gaming Commission.

In 1992, Missouri voters approved a constitutional amendment to allow “gambling excursion boats” on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, subject to approval from voters in casinos’ host communities. In accordance with a 2008 state constitutional amendment, no additional commercial casinos can be added to the Missouri market beyond the initial 13 properties without the approval of voters via a statewide constitutional referendum.

In November 2024, Missouri voters approved a constitutional amendment to authorize retail and mobile sports betting. The state’s sports wagering market is expected to launch in 2025 following the adoption of regulations by the Missouri Gaming Commission.

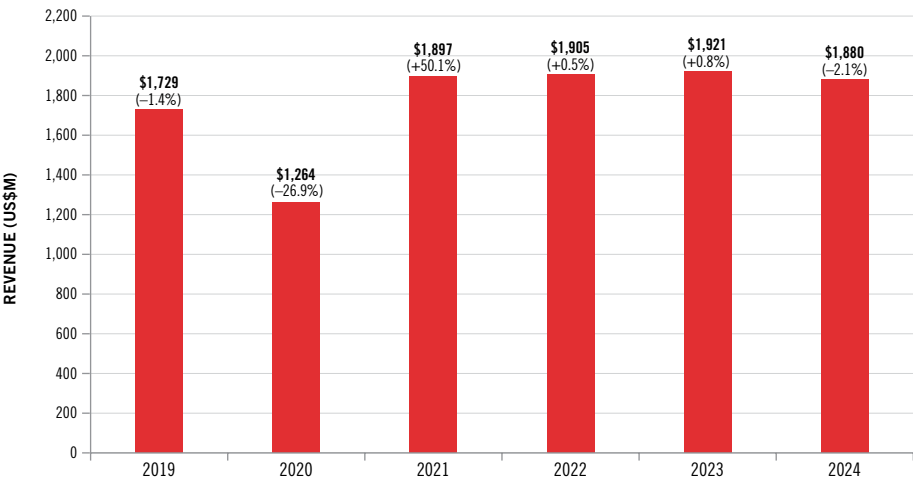
Market Performance

In 2024, statewide commercial casino gaming revenue totaled \$1.88 billion, down 2.1 percent compared to the previous year.

Statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$1.61 billion, down 2.2 percent versus 2023. Table games revenue was \$267.3 million, down 1.6 percent.

Missouri’s 13 commercial casinos reported approximately 27.7 million in total admissions in 2024, down around 4.4 percent against the prior year. However, casinos earned an average of \$67.95 in revenue per admission, compared to

MISSOURI: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Missouri Gaming Commission

around \$66 in 2023, according to statistics collected by the Missouri Gaming Commission.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Missouri commercial casino gaming revenue is taxed at 21 percent. Additionally, there is a \$2 admission fee for every two hours that each patron is onboard a riverboat.

In 2024, Missouri's commercial casinos generated total gaming tax revenue of approximately \$450.1 million, including admissions fees, down around 2.4 percent versus the previous year.

The majority of gaming tax revenue, approximately \$355.3 million in 2024, is reserved for Missouri's Gaming Proceeds For Education Fund. The fund was created by the Missouri General Assembly in 1993 and distributes monies annually to statewide education programs.

Approximately \$67.1 million in gaming taxes and admissions fees was paid in 2024 to local governments that host Missouri's casinos. A further \$27.7 million was set aside for additional worthy causes, including veterans' initiatives, college assistance programs and Missouri's national guard, that are supported by a state gaming fund.

Competitive Landscape

Following the rejection of a 2024 referendum to establish a 14th casino in the state, the competitive landscape for casino gaming within Missouri is expected to remain stable for the near future.

In terms of out-of-state competition, Missouri's three casinos in the Kansas City area compete directly with a fourth casino in Kansas City, Kansas, which since 2022 has been able to offer sports betting in addition to electronic gaming devices and table games. Missouri casinos in the St. Louis market compete with two casinos in East St. Louis and Alton, Illinois. Additional competition is also pending after a 2019 casino expansion bill passed in Illinois authorizing electronic gaming devices and table games at the FanDuel Sportsbook & Horse Racing facility at Fairmount Park racetrack, some 11 miles from St. Louis.

Several tribal casinos in northeastern Oklahoma also draw customers from southwestern Missouri.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

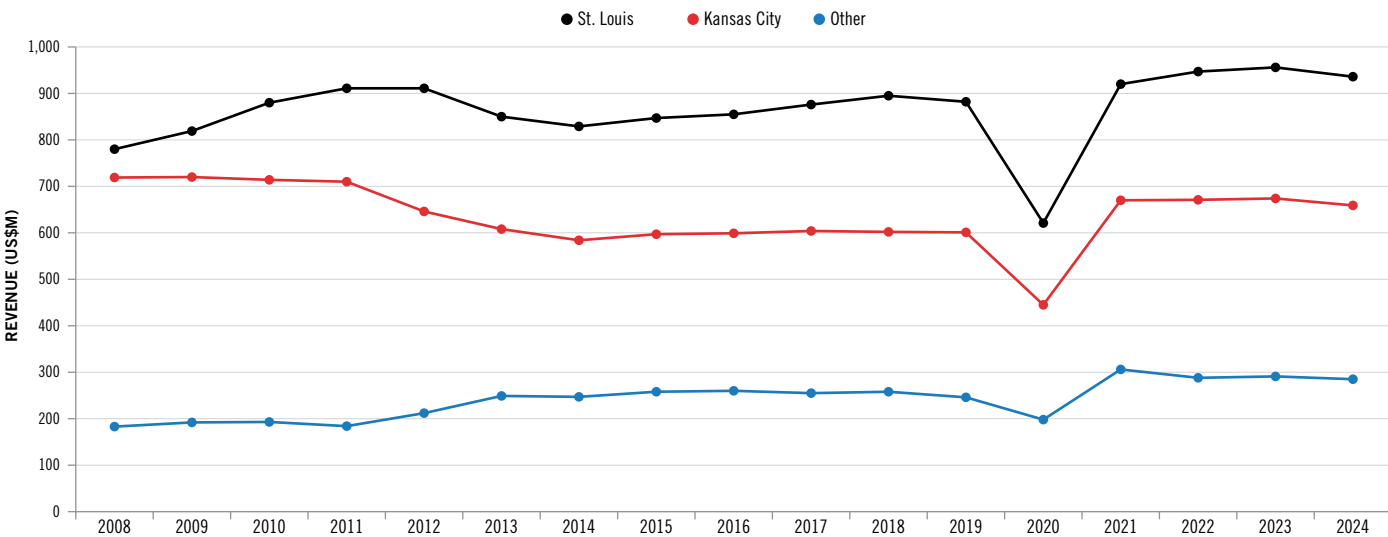
In November, Missouri voters narrowly approved a constitutional amendment to authorize sports wagering in the state.

The referendum was held after a coalition of Missouri professional sports teams and leading sports betting operators gathered enough voter signatures to qualify an initiative for the statewide ballot.

The amendment authorizes the Missouri Gaming Commission to issue licenses to the state's commercial casinos to offer retail sports betting within their facilities and on a statewide basis via mobile platforms. Major professional sports teams will also be able to obtain a license and designate a partner to conduct retail wagering

MISSOURI CASINOS: ANNUAL GAMING REVENUE BY AREA (US\$M)
2008 to 2024

Riverboat casinos in both the St. Louis and Kansas City markets reported a modest decline in casino gaming revenue in 2024.



SOURCE: Missouri Gaming Commission

Missouri

in and around their home stadium or arena, as well as online across the state. An additional two standalone licenses for online sports betting also will be issued by the commission.

The initiative established a tax rate of 10 percent on sports betting revenue and set fees for the various types of licenses.

The referendum was approved by a razor-thin margin of fewer than 3,000 votes, with some 50.05 percent of Missouri voters backing the ballot measure.

Before the state's sports betting market can be launched, the Missouri Gaming Commission must adopt more

specific regulations to govern the licensing, operation and oversight of sports wagering. The constitutional amendment requires that sports betting must commence no later than December 1, 2025.

Expansion

Also in November, Missouri voters rejected a separate referendum that would have authorized a 14th state-licensed casino to be located on a defined area of the Osage River, close to the Lake of the Ozarks tourist area.

However, the proposed state constitutional amendment was defeated by voters, with 52.5 percent of Missourians voting no on the referendum.

MONTANA

In 2024, the Montana Lottery reported total sports betting revenue of \$7.1 million, a decline of 15.6 percent on the prior year, partly reflecting the lottery's lower-hold operating model.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

0

CASINO FORMAT

N/A

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Montana Lottery Commission

GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024

\$7.1M

SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$2.7M

Market Overview

Montana has no commercial casino venues but offers sports betting through a network of sports wagering kiosks available at more than 580 host locations across the state.

A May 2019 state law authorized the Montana Lottery to operate sports wagering via electronic devices and mobile applications available on the premises of approved retail locations that are already licensed to host limited-stakes electronic gaming devices, charitable gaming or bingo. Sports betting is regulated by the Montana Lottery Commission.

Market Performance

In 2024, total sports betting revenue generated by the Montana Lottery amounted to \$7.1 million, a decline of 15.6 percent compared with the previous year. In contrast, the total amount wagered—or handle—was \$66.5 million, up around 6.7 percent compared to 2023.

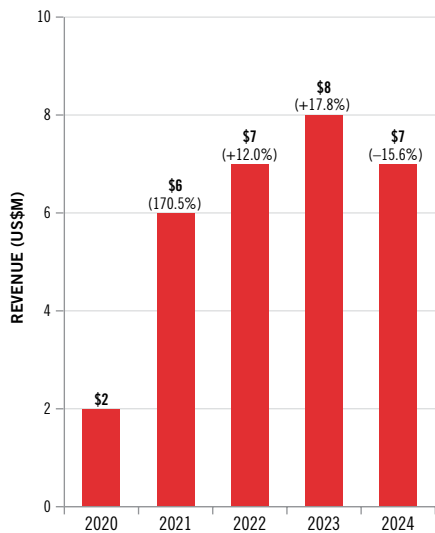
The lower revenue in 2024 partly reflected more favorable results for bettors, as well as the Montana Lottery's stated strategy of operating sports wagering at a lower hold percentage than prior years in order to return more money to players and boost the appeal of its Sports Bet Montana product.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Sports betting operated by the Montana Lottery is not subject to taxation *per se*; instead, the lottery returns all net revenue after operating expenses, including marketing and technology costs and retailer commissions, to specific programs as determined by the state legislature. As sports betting is operated directly by the state, it is not subject to the 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to commercial operators' wagering handle.

In 2024, sports betting generated profits for the Montana Lottery of approximately \$2.7 million, down around 28 percent relative to the previous year. Under state law, all net profits generated by the Montana Lottery are distributed either to the state's General Fund or to a scholarship fund to prepare high school students for degrees in science, technology, engineering and healthcare.

MONTANA: ANNUAL SPORTS BETTING GGR (US\$M) 2020 to 2024



SOURCE: Montana Lottery



Competitive Landscape

In addition to sports betting, Montana’s wider gaming market includes 14 tribal casinos and three horse racetracks. Licensed bars and charitable gaming locations can also offer limited card games, bingo, charitable sports pools and up to 20 limited-stakes electronic gaming devices.

Montana faces limited regional competition for sports betting in the shape of online sports wagering platforms that are available on a statewide basis in neighboring Wyoming, as well as land-based sportsbook operations at commercial casinos in the city of Deadwood in South Dakota.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

In April, the Montana Lottery declined a petition from the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) to prohibit

all proposition bets on individual college athletes via the Sports Bet Montana program.

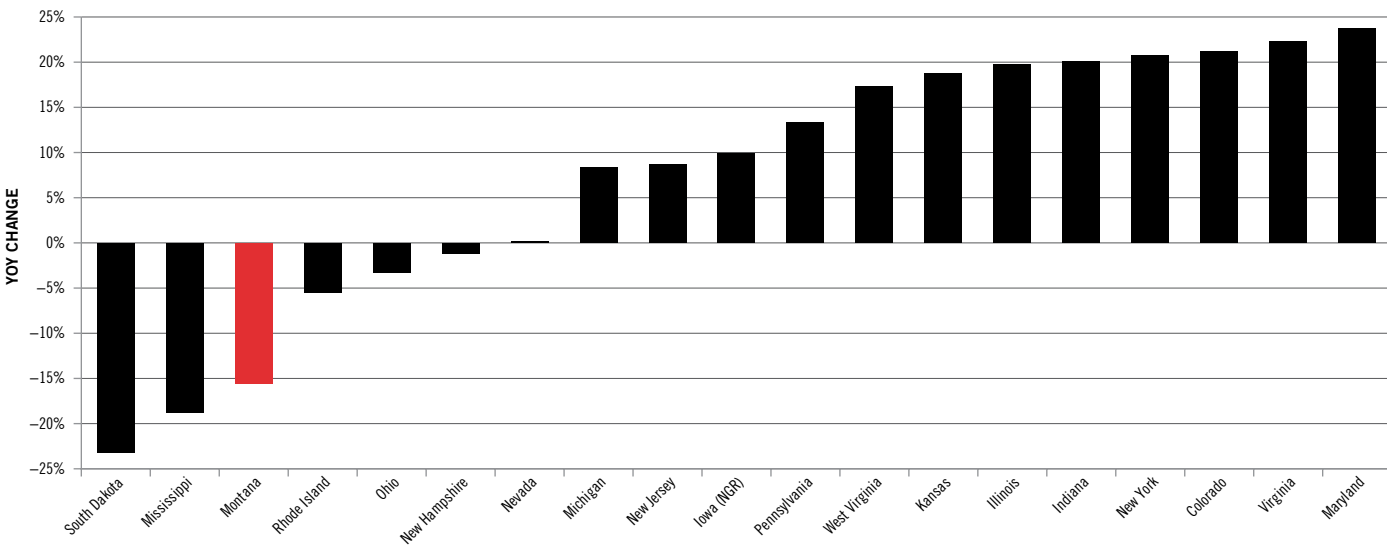
Prop bets based on individual college athletes are prohibited in certain states. The NCAA sought to prohibit such wagers across all states with legal sports wagering, citing concerns over protecting amateur college athletes from online harassment in the event that their actions result in losing bets.

Regulators in Ohio, Maryland and two other states agreed to the petition of the NCAA, but officials in Montana and Wyoming were among those that publicly declined the request.

In a letter to the NCAA’s president, the director of the Montana Lottery said the lottery would support changes to state law to explicitly address the harassment of athletes by bettors. However, the lottery has not witnessed instances of harassment in Montana and was not inclined to further restrict the range of bets available on local college sports.

SELECTED STATES: YOY CHANGE IN SPORTS BETTING GGR 2024

Montana was one of only six states to report a decline in total sports betting revenue in 2024, with annual revenue declining for the first time even though the Montana Lottery reported an increase in sports wagering handle.



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

NEBRASKA

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue in Nebraska increased by more than 63.6 percent to \$145.7 million, reflecting the opening of several new casino facilities across the state.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

4

CASINO FORMAT

Racinos

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Nebraska Racing and Gaming Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$145.7M

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$29.1M



Market Overview

Nebraska offers commercial casino gaming at four racino facilities that are authorized to offer electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting.

In 2020, voters approved a state constitutional amendment to allow commercial casino gaming at licensed racetracks in Nebraska. State lawmakers approved a bill in 2021 to implement the voter referendum and that legislation also permitted prospect of sports betting being offered at racinos alongside traditional electronic gaming device and table game operations. The state's first racinos commenced operations in 2022. Casino gaming is regulated by the Nebraska Racing and Gaming Commission.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue amounted to \$145.7 million, an increase of 63.6 percent from the previous year.

The total reflected the ongoing expansion of the state's commercial casino gaming market. In 2024, Harrah's Columbus Racing & Casino and WarHorse Casino Lincoln both opened as full-fledged casino-resorts, having previously operated with a limited number of electronic gaming devices as temporary facilities. WarHorse Casino Omaha—the first casino in Nebraska's largest city by population—also began operations in August.

Statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices totaled \$131.7 million in 2024, up 50.8 percent compared to the prior year. Table games revenue was \$9.2 million versus just \$732,000 in 2023 when they were offered by only one Nebraska racino. Meanwhile, annual sports betting revenue was \$4.7 million versus \$1.8 million the previous year.

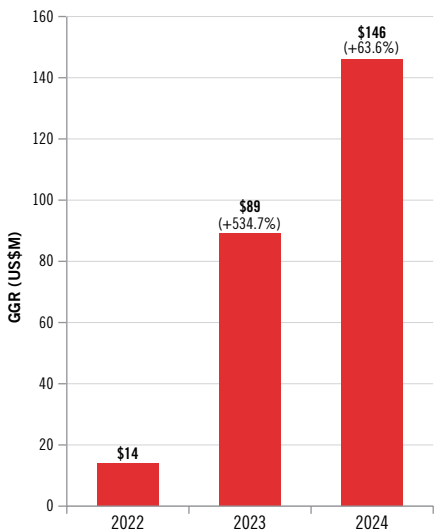
Gaming Tax Distribution

In accordance with 2020's state constitutional amendment, Nebraska commercial casinos are subject to a state tax of 20 percent of gaming revenue. Sportsbook operations at racinos are also subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Nebraska's racinos generated approximately \$29.1 million in gaming tax revenue, up 63.4 percent compared to the prior year.

NEBRASKA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)

2022 to 2024



SOURCE: Nebraska Racing and Gaming Commission

Nebraska

Under Nebraska’s constitution, 70 percent of casino gaming tax revenue is allocated to the state’s Property Tax Credit Cash Fund. Additionally, 25 percent of tax revenue is distributed to the host county, city and village governments of each racino, with the remaining 5 percent split evenly between a compulsive gambling assistance fund and Nebraska’s General Fund.

Competitive Landscape

Nebraska’s commercial casino gaming market is poised for further expansion in 2025 when Grand Island Casino Resort is expected to open a permanent casino facility offering a wider range of electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, along with other amenities, while WarHorse Casino Omaha is set to expand further with the opening of a hotel and parking garage in the first half of 2025. Nebraska’s two other racinos—Harrah’s Columbus Racing & Casino and WarHorse Casino Lincoln—opened permanent casinos in May and November 2024, respectively.

Established racetracks in Hastings and South Sioux City are also eligible to obtain licenses to offer casino gaming. In 2024, the Nebraska Racing and Gaming Commission received a report from an independent consultant analyzing the potential economic impact of allowing additional racino licenses to be issued beyond the state’s six established racetrack locations.

Elsewhere, Nebraska’s existing gaming market includes four tribal casinos on Indian reservation lands, while licensed bars and other establishments are authorized to host electronic gaming devices based on player “skill.”

In terms of out-of-state competition, WarHorse Casino Omaha competes directly with three commercial casinos in Council Bluffs, Iowa. A future racino in South Sioux City would compete against another Iowa casino property in Sioux City.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

During a special session of the legislature in July and August, Nebraska lawmakers considered a state constitutional amendment and an accompanying bill to authorize Nebraska’s racinos to offer statewide mobile sports betting.

The proposals were filed alongside a series of revenue-raising initiatives to help fund a planned reduction in property taxes in Nebraska, as supported by Gov. Jim Pillen (R).

During a formal hearing on the bills, proponents said mobile sports betting would ensure that Nebraska’s

casino gaming industry remained competitive with neighboring states.

Ultimately, the sports betting measures were not approved during the summer’s special session. Still, Gov. Pillen voiced support for mobile sports betting in general, stating that he intended to introduce a bill as a priority during Nebraska’s regular legislative session in 2025.

Electronic Gaming Devices

In April, Gov. Pillen signed a bill enacting various reforms to regulations governing electronic gaming devices based on player “skill.”

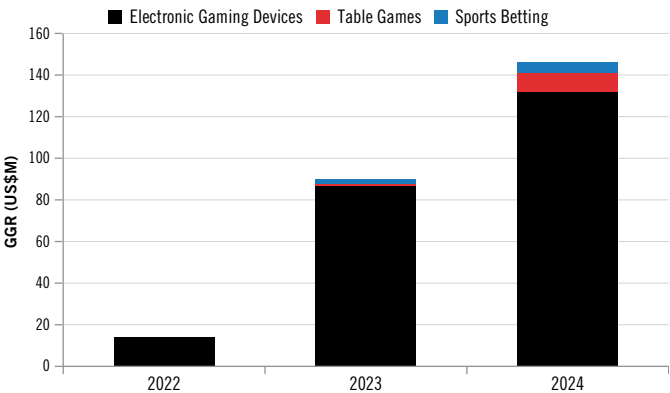
Among other things, the new legislation requires applicants for a license to host or distribute so-called mechanical amusement devices to undergo a background check unless they have already been licensed by the state to sell liquor. It also prohibited the devices from being placed in any retail locations that derive more than 40 percent of their overall revenue from amusement gaming, with the exception of veterans and fraternal organizations.

In addition, the bill clarified the tax responsibilities of device distributors and operators, and also mandated the Nebraska Tax Commissioner to establish a central monitoring system in order to audit revenue amounts being generated by the electronic gaming devices.

Gov. Pillen also proposed increasing the tax rate on revenue from amusement devices from 5 percent to 20 percent during Nebraska’s special legislative session on property tax relief later in the year. This proposal was not approved.

NEBRASKA: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2022 to 2024

Despite the rollout of table games and sportsbook operations to all four commercial casino properties in the state, electronic gaming devices continued to account for the vast majority—approximately 91 percent—of overall casino gaming revenue in 2024.



SOURCE: Nebraska Racing and Gaming Commission

NEVADA

In 2024, annual statewide commercial casino gaming revenue increased by 0.5 percent to a record total of \$15.61 billion, as growth in revenue from electronic gaming devices and mobile sports betting offset declines from table games and retail sports wagering.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

228

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Internet Poker; Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

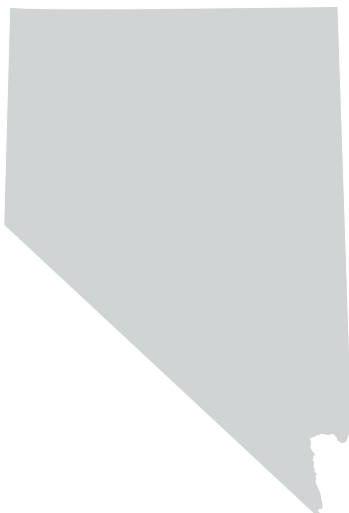
Nevada Gaming Control Board; Nevada Gaming Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$15.61B

CASINO TAX REVENUE 2024

\$1.20B



Market Overview

After establishing the first modern regulatory system for casino gaming in the late 1950s, Nevada has a longstanding reputation as the premier domestic and international gaming destination welcoming millions of visitors to its casino-resorts each year.

Nevada became the first state to legalize iGaming in 2001 before adopting regulations ten years later which limited it to online poker games. Exempted from the 1992 congressional law that prevented states from legalizing sports betting (the law was overturned by the Supreme Court in 2018), Nevada is the longest running legal sports wagering market in the United States.

The state's commercial casinos are regulated by the Nevada Gaming Control Board (NGCB) and Nevada Gaming Commission (NGC), with no restrictions on the number of licenses available.

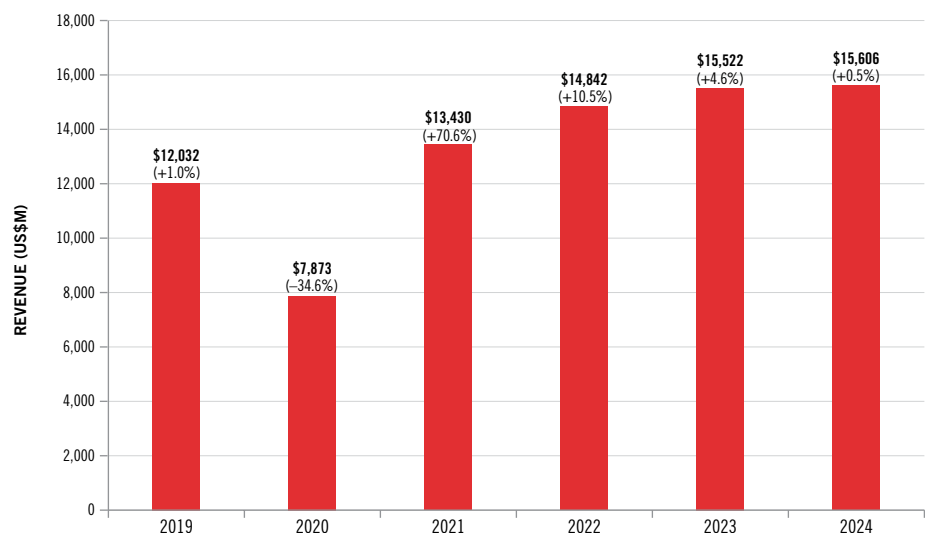
Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached all-time record of \$15.61 billion, up 0.5 percent compared to the prior year. It was the fourth straight year of record annual gaming revenue in Nevada.

Total statewide gaming revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$10.52 billion, up 2.3 percent versus 2023. In contrast, revenue from table games was \$4.61 billion, down 2.5 percent.

Sports betting revenue amounted to \$482.1 million, up 0.2 percent from 2023. Unlike in various other states where online sports betting accounts for

NEVADA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Nevada Gaming Control Board

Nevada

95 percent or more of revenue, mobile sports wagering accounted for just 59 percent of Nevada's total sports betting revenue in 2024. Still, that was up from 50 percent in 2023 and mobile sports betting accounted for all the market's growth during the year. Annual revenue from mobile sports wagering was \$285.8 million, up 18.7 percent, whereas revenue from retail sports betting was \$196.3 million, down 18.4 percent.

The year also saw a reversal of the recent trend of overall gaming revenue growth in Nevada being driven primarily by the Las Vegas Strip. In 2024, commercial casino-resorts on the Las Vegas Strip reported total gaming revenue of \$8.62 billion. While that was the Strip's second highest-ever annual revenue total, it was down around 0.9 percent on the previous year. Commercial casinos in other parts of Las Vegas and elsewhere in Nevada—which historically rely more on local players than out-of-state or international tourists—reported total annual casino gaming revenue of \$6.51 billion, up around 2.5 percent.

In 2024, Las Vegas received some 41.7 million visits from tourists, up 2.1 percent against the previous year, according to the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority. Total visits to business and entertainment conventions held in Las Vegas amounted to 6.0 million, up fractionally compared to 2023.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Nevada commercial casinos are subject to a state tax of 6.75 percent on all gross gaming revenue exceeding \$134,000 per month, with lower rates applying to revenue below that threshold.

Casino operators are also subject to a tax on live entertainment offerings hosted within their resorts. Quarterly and annual fees are also assessed according to the number of electronic gaming devices and table games installed on casinos' gaming floors.

Meanwhile, host counties and municipalities may impose additional fees. Nevada sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Nevada collected a total of \$1.20 billion in state gaming and live entertainment taxes revenue from commercial casinos, a decrease of 0.7 percent versus the prior year.

In accordance with state law, the vast majority of tax revenue from gaming is directed to Nevada's General Fund. From there, it is redistributed on a biennial basis at the direction of the legislature for purposes including statewide education programs, transportation services and general budgetary needs. Additional gaming tax funds go to local school systems and county governments.

Competitive Landscape

As one of the world's foremost destinations for entertainment and business conventions, Las Vegas faces a somewhat different competitive environment than most other U.S. gaming markets.

While Las Vegas' commercial casinos compete for drive-in patrons to some extent with southern California tribal casinos, the city as a whole also competes with various national and international locations for discretionary tourist and business traveler dollars.

During 2024, two iconic Las Vegas Strip casino-resorts were shuttered as part of major redevelopment plans. The Tropicana Las Vegas closed its doors in April and was imploded several months later, to allow for the development of a new Major League Baseball stadium that is expected to become the home of the current Oakland A's franchise starting in 2028. In July, the Mirage Hotel & Casino was also closed to make way for construction of a new Hard Rock-branded casino-resort that will include a guitar-shaped hotel tower. The new Hard Rock resort is expected to open in 2027.

Outside of Las Vegas, commercial casinos in Reno and other parts of northern Nevada face fierce regional competition from several dozen tribal casino-resorts in northern California.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Regulatory Reform

Nevada advanced several gaming regulatory reform initiatives in 2024.

In May, the Nevada Gaming Control Board published new guidelines to speed up the regulatory approval process for new electronic gaming devices or other gaming technologies to be deployed in casinos. Under the new guidelines, the board's technology division committed to complete its internal evaluation of a new type of electronic gaming device within 45-90 days of submission. Shorter timelines apply in the case of other types of gaming technology or when regulatory approval is required to modify an existing device or other equipment.

Also in May, the control board announced a further initiative to grant approval within one business day to any request to modify an electronic gaming device that does not require a physical inspection or other testing by regulators.

At other times during the year, the control board also approved or evaluated additional regulatory changes related to cybersecurity, regulators' access to records stored at hosting centers or on cloud services, and the

Nevada

potential licensing of providers of odds and sports event data to sports betting operators.

Payments Modernization

In December, the Nevada Gaming Commission approved further regulatory amendments to enable patrons to use their wagering accounts for non-gaming transactions at other amenities within a licensed casino-resort.

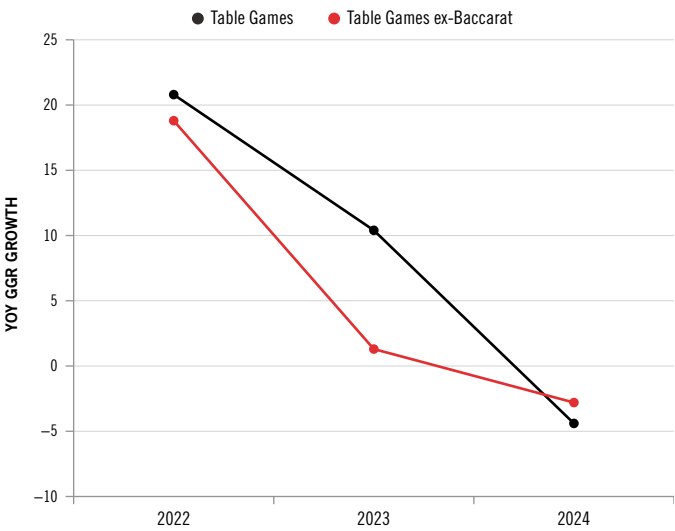
Previous rules had enabled players to establish an account with a casino operator in order to fund their gaming activities within the casino. However, patrons could not use the same account at a restaurant, buy or shop within the resort.

Regulatory officials said the amendments were required in part because of changes in consumer behavior and the fact that fewer patrons carry cash when frequenting a casino-resort compared with previous years.

LAS VEGAS STRIP: YEAR-ON-YEAR GROWTH IN TABLE GAMES GGR

2022 to 2024

While Nevada reported an overall increase in commercial casino gaming revenue in 2024, revenue from table games fell by 3.2 percent compared to the prior year. Annual revenue from table games at casino-resorts on the Las Vegas Strip was 4.4 percent lower than in 2023.



SOURCE: Nevada Gaming Control Board

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In 2024, New Hampshire reported a modest decline in sports betting revenue to \$79.1 million amid expanded cross-border competition from neighboring states Maine and Vermont.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

0

CASINO FORMAT

N/A

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

New Hampshire
Lottery Commission

GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024

\$79.1M

SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$34.9M



Market Overview

New Hampshire has no commercial casino venues but offers sports betting through the New Hampshire Lottery and its contracted sportsbook partner.

A state law passed in July 2019 authorized the New Hampshire Lottery to offer full sports betting through mobile platforms and at up to ten retail sportsbook locations by partnering with a maximum of five private operators to conduct sports wagering on its behalf.

Through a request for proposals process, the New Hampshire Lottery selected DraftKings to be its exclusive agent for mobile and retail sports wagering. DraftKings' New Hampshire mobile sportsbook was launched in December 2019. At the end of 2024, retail sports betting was also available at four land-based sportsbook locations.

Market Performance

In 2024, total sports betting revenue in New Hampshire was \$79.1 million, down 1.5 percent compared to the prior year.

The decline came in a year of expanded regional competition in the wider New England sports betting market, following the launch of legal sports wagering in neighboring Maine in November 2023 and in Vermont in January. The year also saw the first full 12 months of mobile sports betting in Massachusetts.

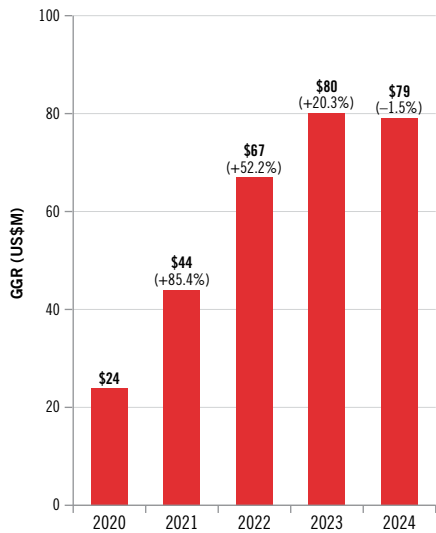
New Hampshire's mobile sports betting market continued to grow despite the competitive pressures, with revenue increasing by 8.1 percent to \$72.9 million. In contrast, revenue from DraftKings' four land-based sportsbooks in New Hampshire was \$6.2 million, less than half the equivalent amount in 2023.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Revenue from commercial sports betting in New Hampshire is subject to an effective tax rate of 51 percent for mobile sports wagering and 50 percent for retail sportsbook locations, with limited deductions for promotional credits offered to patrons.

Those were the revenue-sharing terms DraftKings agreed to as part of its 2019 contract to serve as the New Hampshire Lottery's exclusive sports betting agent for both channels.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: ANNUAL SPORTS BETTING GGR (US\$M) 2020 to 2024



SOURCE: New Hampshire Lottery

New Hampshire

In 2024, sports betting generated total tax revenue of approximately \$34.9 million, down 1.9 percent from the previous year.

The vast majority of that total was distributed to the New Hampshire Education Trust Fund, which provides grants to the state’s local school districts. Additional funds were allocated to cover administrative costs and to a state responsible gambling council that was established under the 2019 sports betting law.

Competitive Landscape

New Hampshire is at the heart of an increasingly competitive New England sports betting market that now includes legal mobile and retail sports wagering operations in every state in the region. In addition to the launch of three mobile sportsbook platforms in neighboring Vermont at the start of the year, 2024 also saw expanded competition in the shape of the first legal retail sportsbook in Maine when a sports betting venue opened in Portland in September.

Aside from sports betting, New Hampshire’s broader gaming market includes a racetrack and simulcast facilities, as well as 11 charitable gaming locations that are authorized to operate electronic bingo devices and historical horse racing terminals, among other games. The New Hampshire Lottery also offers a range of online lottery games.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Charitable Gaming

New Hampshire policymakers took several actions in 2024 to address the state’s fast growing charitable gaming industry.

In August, a special commission formed to study the state’s charitable gaming market received an independent consultant’s report on potential reforms to increase revenue and improve regulatory oversight of the sector, specifically in light of the recent authorization of electronic gaming devices based on historical horse races.

The report’s recommendations, which included consideration of authorizing full electronic gaming devices at charitable casino locations, will be considered by state lawmakers during 2025.

In May, then-Gov. Chris Sununu (R) signed a bill to extend a moratorium on new licenses for additional charitable gaming locations eligible to offer electronic gaming devices based on historical horse races. Until the moratorium expires in 2028, no more than 18 such licenses may be issued.

That bill was signed one month after Gov. Sununu signed a separate bill to prohibit operators of charitable gaming on behalf of a charity from charging rent or other fees to their partnering charitable organization.

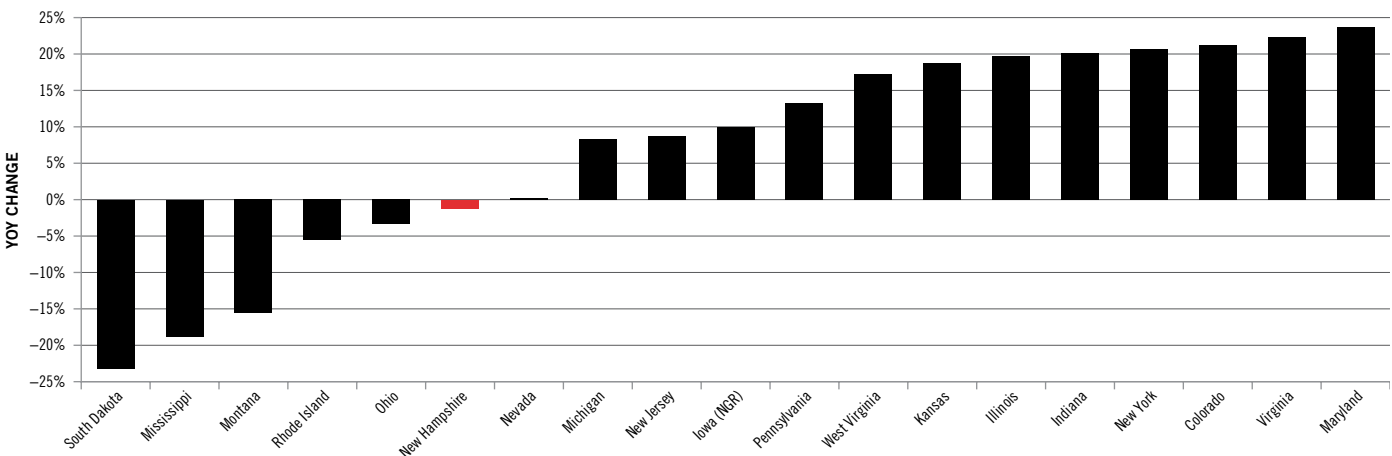
Greyhound Racing

In May, Gov. Sununu signed a bill to explicitly prohibit wagering on simulcast greyhound races within New Hampshire’s licensed off-track betting facilities.

Live greyhound racing became prohibited in New Hampshire in 2010 but at least one off-track wagering location was still offering bets on out-of-state dog races when the new legislation was approved. The statutory ban on simulcast dog racing will become effective at the start of 2027.

SELECTED STATES: YOY CHANGE IN SPORTS BETTING GGR 2024

Facing increased cross-border competition from retail and mobile sportsbooks in neighboring states Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts, New Hampshire’s sports betting market suffered its first decline in annual revenue in 2024.



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

NEW JERSEY

Commercial casino gaming revenue hit a record total of \$6.30 billion in 2024, as strong growth in internet gaming revenue offset a decline in revenue from electronic gaming devices and table games at Atlantic City's land-based casinos.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

9

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Internet Gaming;
Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

New Jersey Division of
Gaming Enforcement;
New Jersey Casino
Control Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$6.30B

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$799.3M



Market Overview

New Jersey offers commercial casino gaming at nine land-based casinos located in Atlantic City. The casinos, which operate electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, are regulated by the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement and the New Jersey Casino Control Commission. Sports betting is also available at state-licensed horse racetracks that do not offer other forms of casino gaming.

New Jersey voters first approved casino gaming via a 1976 constitutional amendment that restricted casinos to Atlantic City. The state's first commercial casino opened two years later.

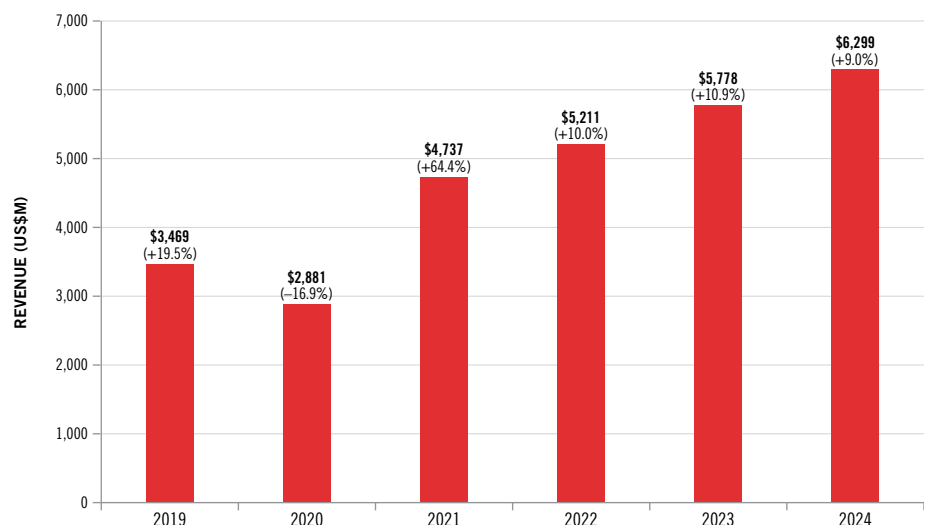
Internet gaming was legalized in 2013, with online and land-based sports betting following in 2018 after New Jersey successfully challenged a federal ban on sports wagering before the U.S. Supreme Court. At the close of 2024, a total of 29 online casinos and 14 online sportsbooks were operational in New Jersey, compared to 30 iGaming platforms and 20 sports betting sites that were active in the market at the start of the year.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached an all-time high of \$6.30 billion, up 9.0 percent from the previous annual record set in 2023.

Consistent with previous years, the overall revenue growth was driven primarily by New Jersey's internet gaming market.

NEW JERSEY: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement

In 2024, total iGaming revenue was \$2.39 billion, up 24.1 percent from the prior year. In contrast, annual revenue from traditional gaming operations at Atlantic City casinos fell slightly, by 1.1 percent, to \$2.82 billion. Of that total, revenue from electronic gaming devices amounted to \$2.10 billion, down 0.7 percent in 2023, while table game revenue fell by 1.7 percent to \$721.4 million.

Sports betting revenue reached \$1.09 billion, up 8.7 percent from the prior year, with online sports betting accounting for almost 97 percent of the total. Annual revenue from online sports wagering amounted to \$1.06 billion in 2024, up 10.2 percent compared to the previous year, whereas revenue from land-based sports betting dropped by more than 24 percent, to \$33.5 million.

Gaming Tax Distribution

New Jersey commercial gaming revenue is taxed at varying rates depending on the type of gaming offered, and whether games are played at land-based facilities or via online platforms.

Land-based commercial casino gaming revenue is taxed at an effective rate of 9.25 percent. That rate comprises an 8 percent state gaming tax and a 1.25 percent obligation for investment in economic development projects in Atlantic City and throughout New Jersey.

iGaming revenue, meanwhile, is taxed at an effective rate of 17.5 percent, comprised of a 15 percent state gaming tax and a 2.5 percent community investment obligation.

Revenue from land-based sports betting is taxed at an effective rate of 9.75 percent, while online sports betting is taxed at 14.25 percent. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, New Jersey commercial casinos and racetracks generated approximately \$799.3 million in total state tax revenue from casino gaming and sports wagering, an increase of around 13.9 percent on the previous year.

Of that total, approximately \$679.7 million was deposited into the New Jersey Casino Revenue Fund which is dedicated to benefit New Jersey's senior citizens and disabled residents.

Additionally, approximately \$108.7 million was also paid by operators into separate funds that either support economic development and community projects in Atlantic City, or the local municipal and county governments that host racetracks with sportsbook operations.

Competitive Landscape

New Jersey commercial casinos compete in a crowded Mid-Atlantic region that includes five casino properties in the Greater Philadelphia area that has historically served as a key feeder market to Atlantic City.

Looking ahead, the main competitive challenge for New Jersey's commercial casino gaming market remains the pending licensing of three major casino-resorts in the New York City area as authorized under New York's 2022-23 state budget. While New York City already hosts two casino gaming facilities offering electronic gaming devices, New Yorkers have historically frequented Atlantic City casinos for table games and other resort offerings. The three New York City casinos are due to be licensed by the end of 2025 but are unlikely to commence operations until several years later.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Responsible Gaming

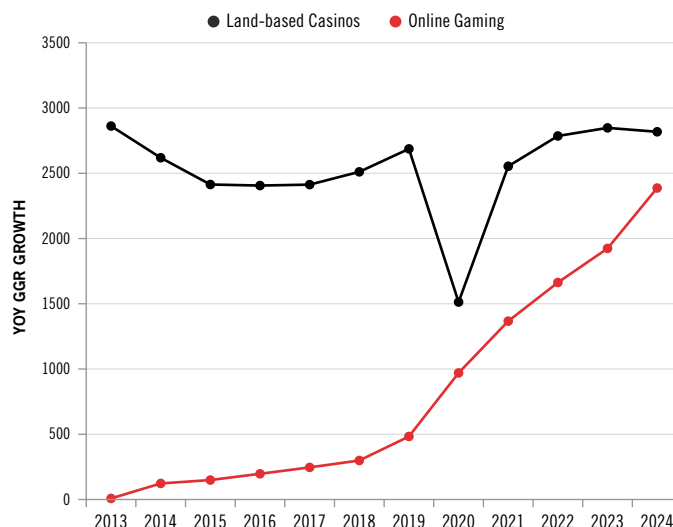
Responsible gaming remained arguably New Jersey's chief policy priority in 2024.

Following the adoption of new responsible gaming best practices the year prior, New Jersey's Attorney General

NEW JERSEY: LAND-BASED CASINO VS. IGAMING GGR (US\$M)

2013-2024

New Jersey reported total iGaming revenue of \$2.39 billion in 2024, up 24.1 percent compared to the prior year. In contrast, revenue from land-based casino games in Atlantic City's commercial casino-resorts totaled \$2.82 billion, down 1.1 percent versus 2023.



SOURCE: Nevada Gaming Control Board

New Jersey

and Division of Gaming Enforcement in March announced a first-of-its-kind public awareness campaign centered on preventing problem gambling and promoting tools and other resources available to players.

In December, the Attorney General and DGE separately announced new enrollment procedures for New Jersey's self-exclusion register, enabling players to self-exclude from casinos directly through the DGE's website without having to visit an office or schedule a virtual appointment. The updated system also grants players the option to either self-exclude from all forms of gaming, or solely from internet gaming.

Regulatory Reform

The New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement advanced several regulatory reform initiatives in 2024.

In June, the DGE approved a series of amendments to New Jersey regulations governing casino surveillance procedures, self-exclusion protocols, the voiding of sports wagers under certain circumstances, and progressive jackpots for casino games, among other things.

In November, the DGE published further draft amendments to its regulations governing the licensing of Atlantic City casinos. Among other things, the proposed rules would amend casinos' reporting obligations regarding material litigation or their gaming activities in jurisdictions outside of New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO

In 2024, total statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices at commercial casinos was \$261.4 million, a decrease of 3.5 percent from the previous year.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

5

CASINO FORMAT

Racinos

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

New Mexico Gaming Control Board

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$261.4M

CASINO TAX REVENUE 2024

\$117.8M



Market Overview

New Mexico offers commercial casino gaming at five racinos. Electronic gaming devices at licensed racetracks were authorized under a 1997 state law and are regulated by the New Mexico Gaming Control Board.

Although there is no statutory limit on the number of racinos that may operate in New Mexico, under the state's existing compacts with its federally-recognized tribes, no more than six commercial racinos are allowed.

Racinos are restricted to a maximum of 750 electronic gaming devices and are not permitted to offer table games. New Mexico is also the only state that maintains restrictions on the operating hours at all of its commercial casino properties. Electronic gaming devices at racetracks may only be operated on days when live or simulcast horse races are being held, up to 18 hours per day, and may not exceed a total of 112 operating hours in a one-week period.

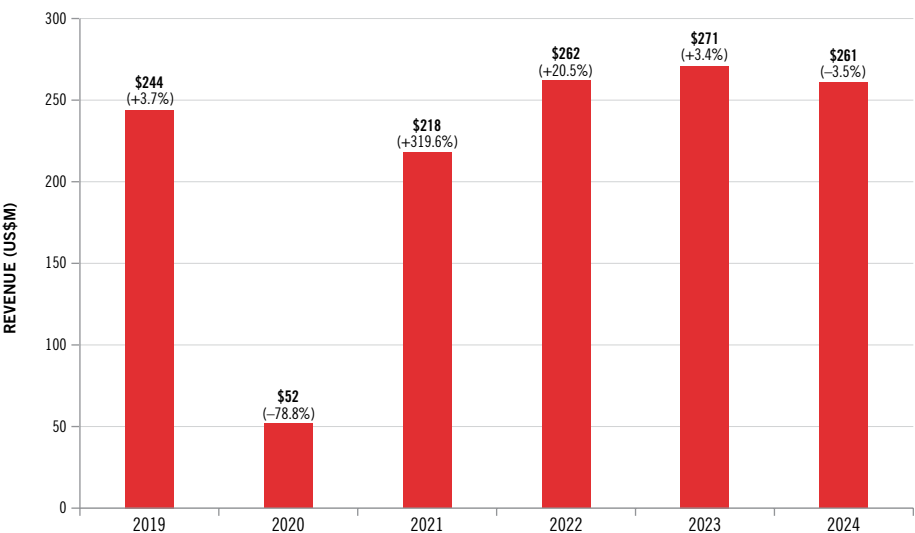
Market Performance

In 2024, total commercial casino gaming revenue from the operation of electronic gaming devices at racetracks was \$261.4 million. While the annual total was the third-highest ever, it was down 3.5 percent from 2023.

Gaming Tax Distribution

New Mexico commercial casino gaming revenue is taxed at an effective rate of 46.25 percent.

NEW MEXICO: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: New Mexico Gaming Control Board

New Mexico

In 2024, New Mexico commercial racinos generated total gaming tax revenue of approximately \$117.8 million, down 4.2 percent against the previous year.

Of that amount, roughly \$64.8 million was distributed to the state’s General Fund which is allocated each year for state budgetary expenditures by the New Mexico Department of Revenue, subject to approval by the state legislature.

An additional \$52.3 million in commercial casino gaming tax revenue was distributed to New Mexico’s horse racing industry to supplement race purses, with the remainder allocated to the funding of problem gambling services.

Competitive Landscape

New Mexico commercial casinos face considerable competition from the state’s 21 tribal casinos operated by 13 federally recognized Indian tribes. Unlike the state’s racinos, tribal casinos are permitted to offer table games and sports betting in addition to electronic gaming devices. In 2024, New Mexico tribal casinos generated \$855.7 million in casino gaming revenue, up 2.5 percent versus the prior year.

New Mexico racinos face more limited competition from licensed non-profit organizations, such as veteran and fraternal groups, which are authorized to operate a maximum of 15 electronic gaming devices with restricted payouts.

While state law provides for a sixth racino in the state, the New Mexico Racing Commission in 2018 rejected all applications for that final racetrack license and has yet to resume the licensing process.

Policy & Regulatory Review
Regulatory Reform

In December, the New Mexico Gaming Control Board published a series of draft amendments to regulations applicable to commercial casino gaming facilities.

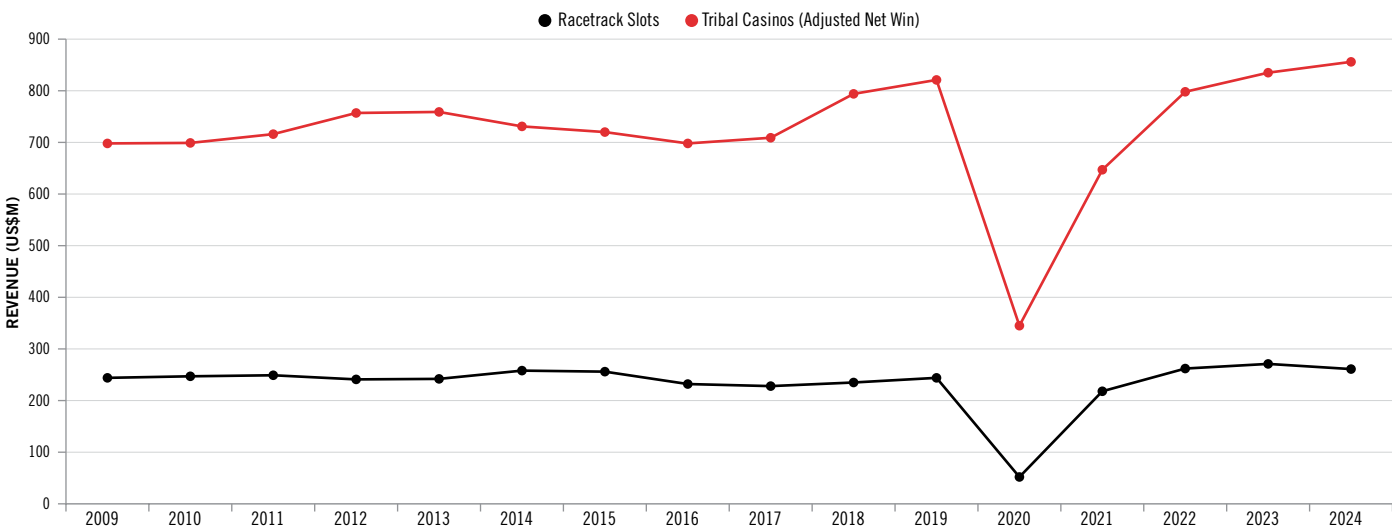
Under the proposed rules, racino operators would be formally required to follow the control board’s minimum standards when developing a compulsive gambling assistance plan. Current rules technically only require that the New Mexico regulator establish minimum standards. The proposed amendments also would grant a responsible gaming coordinator within the New Mexico Gaming Control Board the authority to evaluate and recommend for approval or rejection each racino operator’s responsible gambling plan; under current rules, such authority lies with the New Mexico Department of Health.

Elsewhere, the proposed regulations would also update the annual licensing fee for racino operators as well as for various categories of gaming suppliers, for the first time since the gaming control board was established in 1998.

The proposed amendments were due to be subject to public consultation and potential adoption by the New Mexico Gaming Control Board in 2025.

NEW MEXICO: GAMING REVENUE BY VENUE TYPE (US\$M)
2009 to 2024

While New Mexico’s five commercial racinos reported a decline in revenue from electronic gaming devices in 2024, the state’s much larger tribal gaming reported a 2.5 percent increase in casino gaming revenue.



SOURCE: New Mexico Gaming Control Board

NEW YORK

In 2024, statewide commercial casino gaming revenue increased by 9.5 percent to a record \$5.17 billion, as New York’s mobile sports betting market surpassed \$2 billion in annual revenue.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

13

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

New York State
Gaming Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$5.17B

CASINO TAX REVENUE 2024

\$2.29B

Market Overview

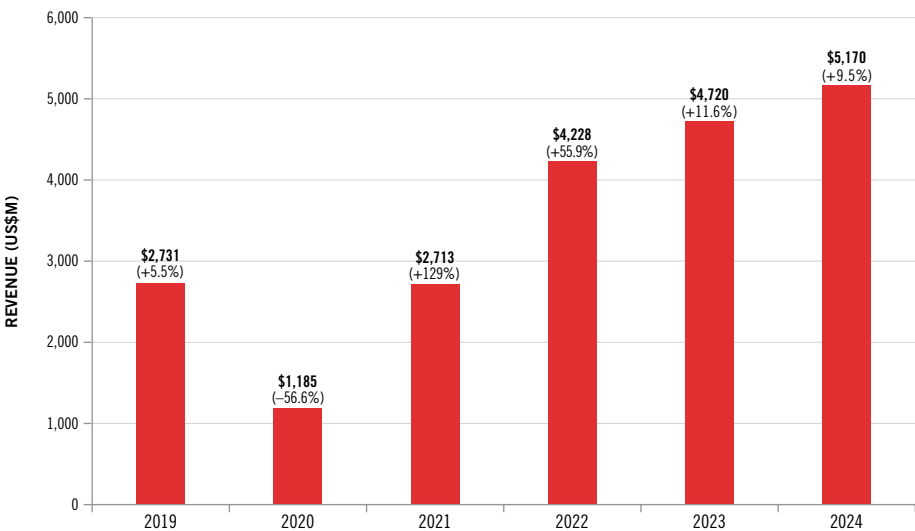
New York’s commercial gaming market includes seven racinos with electronic gaming devices, four casino-resorts offering electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, and two land-based properties offering electronic gaming devices. Commercial gaming is regulated by the New York State Gaming Commission.

Commercial casino gaming was first authorized by a 2001 law that allowed for the operation of electronic gaming devices at racetracks under the authority of the New York Lottery.

In 2013, voters approved a constitutional amendment to permit up to seven commercial casinos and lawmakers enacted legislation authorizing a maximum of four casino-resorts in different regions of upstate New York. Legislation passed in 2022 authorized a licensing process for the final three casino-resorts permitted under the state constitution, to be sited in the New York City metropolitan area.

Land-based sports betting is permitted at New York’s four casino-resorts due to language included in the 2013 constitutional amendment and accompanying legislation which became effective in 2018 when the federal ban on sports wagering was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court. The state legislature subsequently passed a law authorizing statewide mobile sports betting in 2021, with mobile operations commencing in January 2022. At the end of 2024, mobile sports betting was offered by a total of nine licensed sportsbook platforms, unchanged from the previous year.

NEW YORK: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: New York Lottery



Market Performance

In 2024, statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached a record total of \$5.17 billion, up 9.5 percent from the previous year.

The overall market growth continued to be driven primarily by New York’s mobile sports betting market, which remained by far the largest in the country in 2024.

Total revenue from sports betting was \$2.06 billion, an increase of 21.6 percent compared to 2023. The state’s nine mobile sports wagering platforms accounted for more than 99 percent of the total. Land-based sportsbooks at New York’s four commercial casino-resorts reported \$5.1 million in revenue in 2024, down around 31.1 percent from the previous year.

Combined revenue from traditional casino games at New York’s commercial casinos and racinos totaled \$3.11 billion in 2024, up 2.8 percent against 2023. Revenue from electronic gaming devices amounted to \$2.91 billion, up 3.2 percent on the prior year. In contrast, statewide revenue from table games was \$192.4 million in 2023, down 3.7 percent.

In 2024, the Resorts World New York City racino in Queens retained its status as the most lucrative commercial casino in the United States outside of Nevada. The casino, which is limited to electronic gaming devices and does not currently offer table games or a sportsbook, reported annual gaming revenue of \$974.2 million, up around 3.4 percent on the previous year.

Gaming Tax Distribution

NEW YORK EFFECTIVE GAMING TAX RATES

Sector	Effective Gaming Tax Rate
Racino EGDs	~55 percent
Casino EGDs	30 percent
Casino Table Games	10 percent
Casino Sports Betting	10 percent
Mobile Sports Betting	51 percent

New York commercial casinos and racinos are taxed at different rates based on the location of the property and the type of gaming the property offers.

Racinos, after paying out prizes and deducting vendor and administrative expenses, retain approximately 45 percent of their revenue.

Revenue from electronic gaming devices in New York’s four commercial casino-resorts is taxed at 30 percent. Table

game and sports betting revenue generated by commercial casino-resorts is taxed at 10 percent.

Revenue from mobile sports betting platforms is taxed at 51 percent. Notably, unlike for the other forms of commercial gaming in New York, the tax rate for mobile sports betting was not defined by state law; instead, 51 percent was the rate that a group of nine successful applicants agreed to pay through a competitive licensing process. Land-based and mobile sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, New York’s commercial casino gaming industry generated approximately \$2.29 billion in total state gaming tax revenue, up 10.8 percent versus the previous year.

Mobile sports betting generated tax revenue of around \$1.05 billion in 2023. The vast majority of the revenue was retained for New York’s Education Fund, which is used to provide aid for local school districts across New York. In accordance with New York’s 2021 mobile sports betting law, additional monies were set aside to fund problem gambling education and treatment services, and to fund a statewide grant program to support sports activities for underserved youth.

Electronic gaming devices at racinos generated approximately \$1.08 billion in total tax revenue for the state’s Education Fund in 2023, while New York’s four commercial casino-resorts generated approximately \$164.0 million in gaming tax revenue. Under state law, 80 percent of gaming tax revenue generated by casino-resorts is used to fund statewide education programs or provide property tax relief to New York citizens. The remainder is distributed to local municipal and county governments that either host or are located near commercial casino-resorts.

Competitive Landscape

As a result of the 2022 budget law that authorized additional casinos in the New York City metro area, New York’s commercial casino gaming market remains in a state of flux.

That law will see up to three commercial casino-resorts licensed over the coming years, materially expanding a downstate New York market that is currently served by the Resorts World New York City and Empire City racinos that are offer electronic gaming devices but not table games or sports betting. Additional expansion is also pending thanks to a separate law approved in 2022 which authorized the Jake’s 58 facility on Long Island to double the size of its gaming floor up to a maximum of 2,000 electronic gaming devices. The expanded facility is expected to open in 2026 after construction began in 2024.

Established casino gaming facilities in downstate New York have traditionally competed to varying extents with tribal casino-resorts in Connecticut and with commercial casinos in eastern Pennsylvania and Atlantic City, New Jersey. Casinos and racinos in parts of upstate New York also directly compete with the state's 21 tribal casinos operated by three federally recognized sovereign tribal nations.

In terms of sports betting, New York's mobile sportsbook platforms compete to a limited extent with those available in neighboring New Jersey that are also able to offer iGaming plus a wider range of bonuses and promotions due to a significantly lower tax rate. Following the launch of Vermont's sports betting market in January, each of New York's six bordering states now offers mobile sports wagering.

Policy & Regulatory Review
Expansion

In November, Gov. Kathy Hochul (D) vetoed a bill approved by the state legislature to set statutory deadlines and accelerate the licensing process for three additional casino-resorts in downstate New York.

As passed by the New York Assembly and Senate in June, the bill would have required an independent licensing board to open a formal applications process no later than August 31, 2024 and then award the licenses prior to the end of 2025, with the possibility of only limited

extensions. The bill also would have set certain deadlines regarding the local community approvals that each casino applicant must obtain.

In a veto memo, Gov. Hochul noted that the New York Gaming Facility Location Board had already established specific deadlines to govern its licensing process and that changing those through legislation would be likely to benefit certain applicants and harm others.

In June, the location board approved a licensing timeline that will require bidders on the three available licenses to submit their applications no later than June 2025. Local community advisory committees must vote on casino proposals no later than September, with the board and New York State Gaming Commission due to then award the licenses in December.

Responsible Gaming

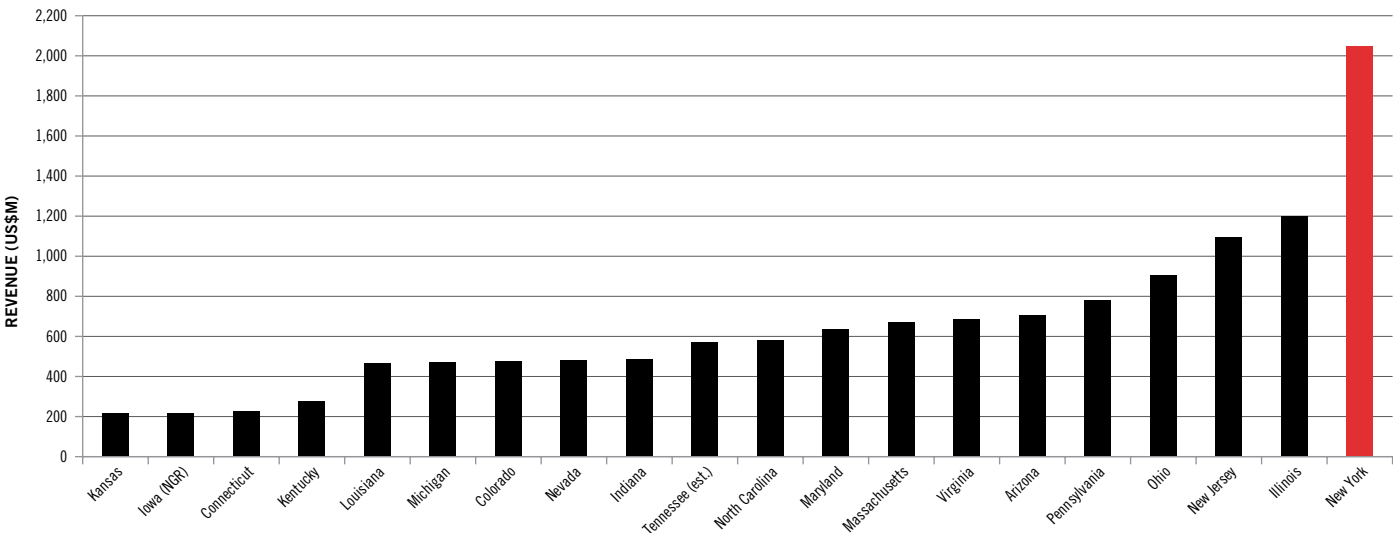
In October, Gov. Hochul signed a bill to formally require all advertisements for sports betting and other forms of gaming to include a problem gambling hotline number.

Regulations of the New York State Gaming Commission already require such a number to be included in advertising, but the new legislation now codifies the requirement in state law.

The bill was unanimously approved by the New York Assembly in January and then by the Senate in May.

SELECTED STATES: REGULATED SPORTSBOOK GGR (US\$M)
2024

New York remained by far the largest sports betting market in the country in 2024, with total annual sports wagering revenue breaking through the \$2 billion barrier. Only two other states—Illinois and New Jersey—reported more than \$1 billion in revenue.



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

New York

Also in October, the gaming commission proposed new regulations to require licensed mobile sports betting operators to report specific data on an annual basis to assist the commission when it analyzes the impact of mobile sports wagering on problem gambling in New York.

Among other things, the new rules would require operators to collect the zip code of players when they register for a mobile sports betting account and also ask for additional demographic information. Operators would then need to submit an annual report to the commission

providing specific information for every account and on an aggregated basis across all players on their platforms.

New York's 2021 mobile sports betting law requires the commission and the New York State Office of Addiction Services and Supports to jointly prepare an annual report on the impact of mobile sports wagering and whether any demographics are disproportionately impacted by problem gambling. The commission said the new regulations, which were still subject to consultation at the end of 2024, were necessary in order to ensure consistency in the information it is able to obtain from operators.

NORTH CAROLINA

In 2024, North Carolina reported total sports betting revenue of \$583.6 million, following the launch of operations in March.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS
0

CASINO FORMAT
N/A

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING
Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY
North Carolina State Lottery Commission

GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024
\$583.6M

SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024
\$105.1M

Market Overview

North Carolina has no commercial casino venues but offers mobile sports betting through commercial sportsbook operators subject to regulation by the North Carolina State Lottery Commission.

Sports betting first became legal in North Carolina via a 2019 state law that limited sports wagering to the state’s tribal casinos.

Further legislation enacted in 2023 authorized the lottery commission to award licenses for statewide mobile sports betting to commercial operators partnered either with one of the state’s major professional sports teams or facilities, or with one of North Carolina’s two federally recognized Indian tribes. The 2023 law also enables licensed operators to offer in-person sports wagering at the home stadium or equivalent sports facility associated with their local partner.

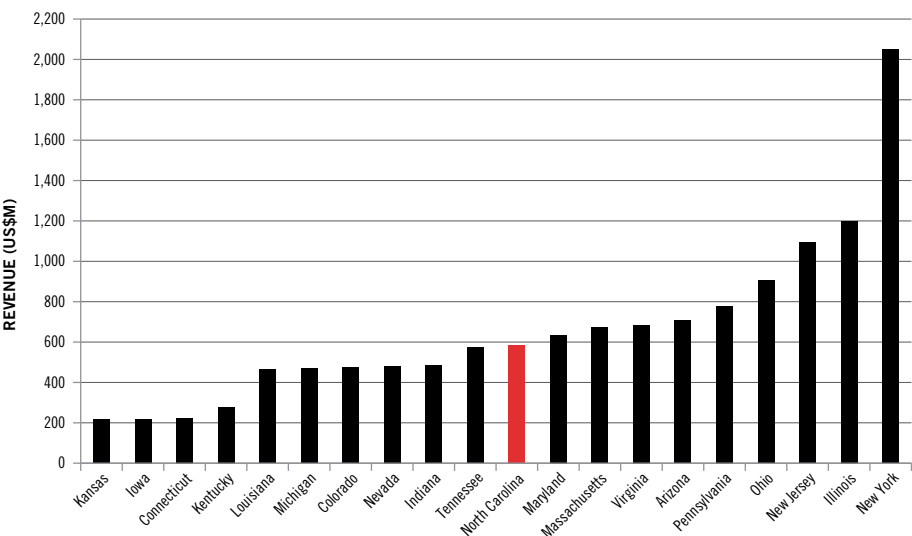
North Carolina’s commercial sports betting market was launched in March 2024. At the end of the year, a total of eight licensed mobile sportsbook platforms were operational in the state.

Market Performance

In 2024, total revenue from mobile sports betting in North Carolina amounted to \$583.6 million. The annual total meant North Carolina was the tenth largest commercial sports betting market in the country in 2024, despite being operational for less than 10 months of the year.

The total amount wagered—or handle—on North Carolina’s eight licensed mobile sportsbook platforms in 2024 was \$5.42 billion.

SELECTED STATES: REGULATED SPORTSBOOK GGR (US\$M) 2024



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies



Gaming Tax Distribution

Revenue from online sports betting in North Carolina is taxed at a rate of 18 percent. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, online sports betting generated total state tax revenue of approximately \$105.1 million.

Under state law, tax proceeds from mobile sports betting are distributed to various designated beneficiaries. A total of \$2 million annually is appropriated to the North Carolina Department of Health to support gambling addiction education and treatment initiatives, with a further \$2.3 million used to support specific collegiate and amateur sports programs.

Of the remaining monies, half is distributed to North Carolina's General Fund and used for general state budgetary purposes, 30 percent is sent to a special state fund to attract major sporting or entertainment events to North Carolina, and the final 20 percent is shared equally among the collegiate athletic departments of 13 major universities in the state.

Competitive Landscape

North Carolina's licensed mobile sports betting platforms face in-state competition from retail sportsbooks at the state's three tribal casino-resorts operated by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and Catawba Nation Indian tribes. Those three tribal casinos also offer a range of electronic gaming devices and table games.

In addition to mobile sports betting, the North Carolina State Lottery Commission also regulates the traditional and online lottery operations of the North Carolina Education Lottery.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

The North Carolina State Lottery Commission undertook several initiatives in 2024 to support the state's launch of mobile sports betting.

In January, regulators announced a March 11 launch date to enable legal sports wagering to go live prior to the 2024 "March Madness" college basketball tournament. Under the 2023 state law, the lottery commission was required to designate a specific start date of no later than June 15.

The commission also opened several rulemaking processes during the course of the year to adopt additional or amended regulations governing several aspects of sports betting, including enhanced responsible gaming requirements.

In September, the lottery commission published two sets of guidelines related to wagering on esports events and the approval of in-person sports betting that may be offered by licensed operators via kiosks at major sports facilities.

In February, the regulator also launched North Carolina's first voluntary statewide self-exclusion program to enable individuals to exclude themselves from participating in sports betting.

OHIO

Lower revenue from sports betting and table games saw Ohio report a 0.9 percent decline in total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue of \$3.29 billion in 2024.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

11

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Ohio Casino Control
Commission, Ohio
Lottery Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$3.29B

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$981.7M



Market Overview

Ohio offers commercial casino gaming at four casino resorts, each of which operates electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, and at seven racinos, which are limited to electronic gaming devices and sports betting. The land-based casinos are regulated by the Ohio Casino Control Commission while the racinos are regulated by the Ohio Lottery Commission.

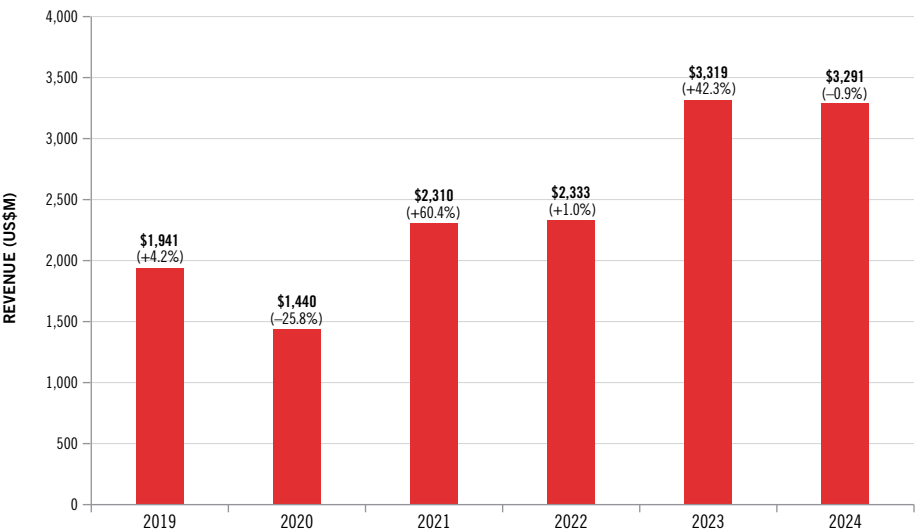
In 2009, Ohio voters approved a ballot initiative authorizing commercial casinos in the state's four largest cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. Two years later, an executive order approved electronic gaming devices at established Ohio racetracks. Racinos are limited to a maximum of 2,500 electronic gaming devices each, half the statutory limit applied to Ohio's casino properties.

The state legislature approved a bill in December 2021 to authorize land-based sports wagering at commercial casinos and racinos, at major professional sports arenas, and via kiosks in retail locations licensed to serve alcohol. Statewide online sports betting was also legalized under the same law. Both online and land-based sports wagering launched in January 2023. At the end of 2024, a total of 14 land-based sportsbooks and 15 mobile sports betting platforms were operational in the state, down from 15 land-based and 19 mobile sportsbooks at the start of the year.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$3.29 billion, a decline of 0.9 percent compared to the previous year.

OHIO: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Ohio Casino Control Commission, Ohio Lottery

Total revenue from traditional casino games at Ohio's commercial casinos and racinos was \$2.39 billion in 2024, essentially unchanged from the prior year. Revenue from electronic gaming devices at casinos and racinos was \$2.11 billion, up 0.8 percent. In contrast, table game revenue at casinos was \$276.1 million, down 3.5 percent.

Sports betting revenue was also lower in 2024 compared to 2023, when the revenue total was somewhat inflated by operators' promotional activity during the first few weeks of Ohio's legal market.

Total sports wagering revenue in 2024 was \$900.5 million, down 3.9 percent versus the previous year. Mobile sports betting accounted for \$882.9 million—or approximately 98 percent—of the revenue total.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Ohio levies a 33 percent tax on casinos' revenue from electronic gaming devices and table games, while racinos pay a slightly higher 33.5 percent effective tax rate on their revenue from electronic gaming devices.

Revenue from both retail and online sports betting is taxed at a rate of 20 percent. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, Ohio's casinos, racinos and sports betting operations generated total state gaming tax revenue of approximately \$981.7 million, up 5.6 percent compared to 2023 when a lower tax rate of 10 percent was applied to sports wagering for the first half of the year.

Taxes applied to electronic gaming devices and table games at Ohio's four casinos accounted for approximately \$333.2 million of the total, while electronic gaming devices at racinos generated around \$467.4 million. Land-based and online sports betting generated approximately \$181 million in state tax revenue.

Roughly 50 percent of land-based casino tax revenue is distributed to Ohio's 88 county governments to support local budgetary needs, including law enforcement, infrastructure improvements and other public services. Another 34 percent is earmarked for the Ohio Student Fund, which distributes dollars to all school districts, while 5 percent is returned to the host cities where casinos are located. The remaining funds are used to treat problem gambling and cover the costs of the agencies that regulate gaming in Ohio.

Under Ohio law, all tax revenue generated by electronic gaming devices at racinos must be used for the purpose of funding state education programs. Accordingly, racino tax revenue flows into the Lottery Profits Education Fund, which supports Ohio primary and secondary schools.

The vast majority of sports betting tax revenue, after reimbursement of the state's direct regulatory costs, is distributed to an education fund that supports public and non-public K-12 education programs via appropriations made by the state legislature. Two percent of sports betting tax revenue is also set aside for a state problem gambling fund.

Competitive Landscape

In addition to fierce competition among the casinos and racinos within the state, various Ohio casino gaming properties also compete for patrons with gaming venues located in neighboring markets.

Casinos and racinos in the Cincinnati area compete with a trio of riverboat casinos stationed on the Indiana side of the Ohio River and with two Kentucky racetrack facilities that offer electronic gaming devices based on historical horse races, as well as sports wagering. Elsewhere, three West Virginia racinos and one Pennsylvania racino are also located near Ohio's eastern border and draw customers from that region of the state. Land-based and online sports betting is available in each of the five states that border Ohio.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

In February, the Ohio Casino Control Commission announced that the state's licensed sportsbook operators would no longer be permitted to offer any wagers determined by the performance of an individual college athlete.

The move followed a formal petition filed with Ohio's sports betting regulator several weeks earlier by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). The NCAA launched an effort in early 2024 to prohibit proposition bets based on individual college athletes across all states with legal sports wagering, citing concerns about protecting amateur college athletes from online harassment.

In a letter to the NCAA, the executive director of the Ohio Casino Control Commission said prohibiting wagers based on individual college athletes would safeguard the integrity of Ohio's sports betting industry and be in the best interests of the public, even though licensed sports betting operators were opposed to the NCAA's petition. So-called college player prop bets accounted for around 1.3 percent of all bets placed in Ohio in 2023, according to the commission's director.

The new restriction on college sports betting became effective in March. Ohio was one of four states to impose such a restriction during the course of the year.

Internet Gaming

In July, an official study commission released a detailed report on the status of commercial gaming in Ohio.

The commission, comprising lawmakers and regulatory officials, was established by Ohio's 2023 budget law with a mandate to evaluate the state's casino, lottery and racing industries.

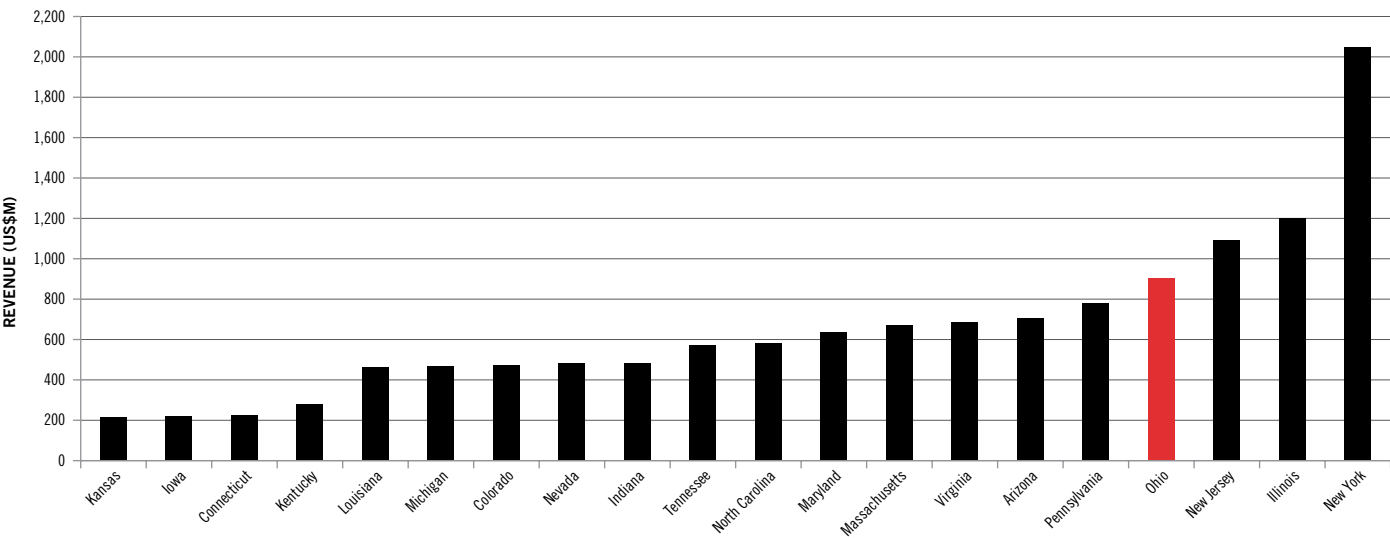
After hosting a series of hearings to receive testimony from industry representatives, the commission did not

arrive at a clear consensus in terms of future policy recommendations. Among other things, lawmakers on the panel were divided on whether Ohio should consider legalization of internet gaming, with some members advocating for iGaming but others expressing concerns of cannibalizing traditional casino gaming revenue.

A bill proposing to legalize iGaming in Ohio was introduced in the state Senate in September but failed to advance out of committee prior to the end of the year.

SELECTED STATES: REGULATED SPORTSBOOK GGR (US\$M)
2024

Although Ohio retained its status as the fourth largest commercial sports betting market in the country in 2024, the state was one of only six to report a decline in annual sports wagering revenue.



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

OKLAHOMA

In 2024, total casino gaming revenue generated by electronic gaming devices at Oklahoma’s two commercial racinos was a record \$153.0 million, up 1.0 percent compared to the previous year.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS	2
CASINO FORMAT	Racinos
REGULATORY AUTHORITY	Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission
GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024	\$153.0M
GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024	\$69.8M



Market Overview

Oklahoma offers commercial casino gaming at two racinos, which are regulated by the Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission. The racinos may only operate electronic gaming devices, with a maximum of 750 devices permitted at Remington Park in Oklahoma City and 250 machines at Cherokee Casino Will Rogers Downs in Claremore.

The racinos were first authorized in 2004, when Oklahoma voters also ratified the State-Tribal Gaming Act, which established a regulatory framework for tribal gaming in the state.

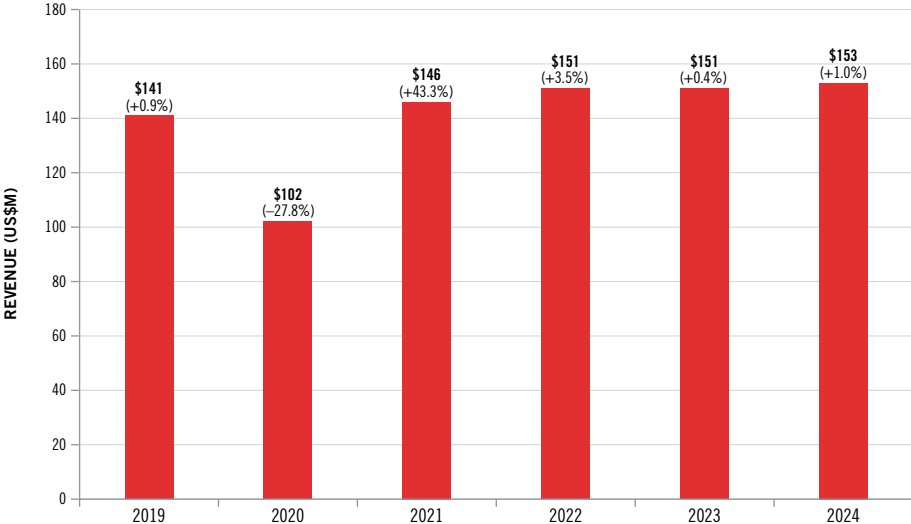
Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was a record \$153.0 million, up 1.0 percent from 2023.

Consistent with previous years, Remington Park, which is located in the heart of Oklahoma City, accounted for the vast majority of statewide commercial casino gaming revenue. In 2024, the racino facility owned and operated by a commercial subsidiary of the Chickasaw Nation reported total electronic gaming device revenue of \$132.5 million, up 2.5 percent compared to the previous year.

In contrast, revenue from electronic gaming devices at Cherokee Casino Will Rogers Downs, owned by the Cherokee Nation, amounted to \$20.5 million, down 7.7 percent from 2023.

OKLAHOMA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Oklahoma State Auditor and Inspector

Gaming Tax Distribution

Oklahoma taxes commercial casino revenue at different rates based on the amount of revenue generated. Rates range in a graduated scale from 35 percent on revenue up to \$10 million, to 50 percent on revenue of more than \$70 million.

In 2024, Oklahoma racinos paid approximately \$69.8 million in total gaming taxes, an increase of 1.4 percent relative to the previous year.

Commercial gaming tax revenue is shared between the state government and Oklahoma’s horse racing industry. Approximately \$33 million was remitted to the state in 2024 and used to fund state education initiatives, as well as for general budgetary purposes. Racinos also paid roughly \$36.8 million to help subsidize horse racing purses, breeding programs and other horse racing industry expenses.

Competitive Landscape

Oklahoma’s two racinos are overshadowed by the state’s 141 tribal casinos, which are authorized to offer table games, in addition to electronic gaming devices. During the state’s 2024 fiscal year ending June 30, Oklahoma tribal casinos generated an estimated \$3.47 billion in casino gaming revenue, a 3.9 percent increase from the previous year. This figure is exclusive of revenue from popular electronic bingo devices.

While Oklahoma borders no fewer than five states that offer commercial casino gaming, the primary competitive threat to the state’s gaming market comes from potential legalization in Texas. Proponents of casino expansion in Texas anticipate legislation to be reconsidered by the Texas

legislature during the state’s 2025 biennial session, even though lobbying efforts of previous years have consistently proven to be unsuccessful.

Policy & Regulatory Review
Tribal Gaming

In May, the Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission rejected a request by Gov. Kevin Stitt (R) to grant the governor’s office future control over the renewal of racetracks’ licenses to conduct commercial casino gaming.

Gov. Stitt had urged the commission to pass a resolution confirming that racetracks could not operate electronic gaming devices beyond January 1, 2035 unless expressly authorized to do so by the Oklahoma governor.

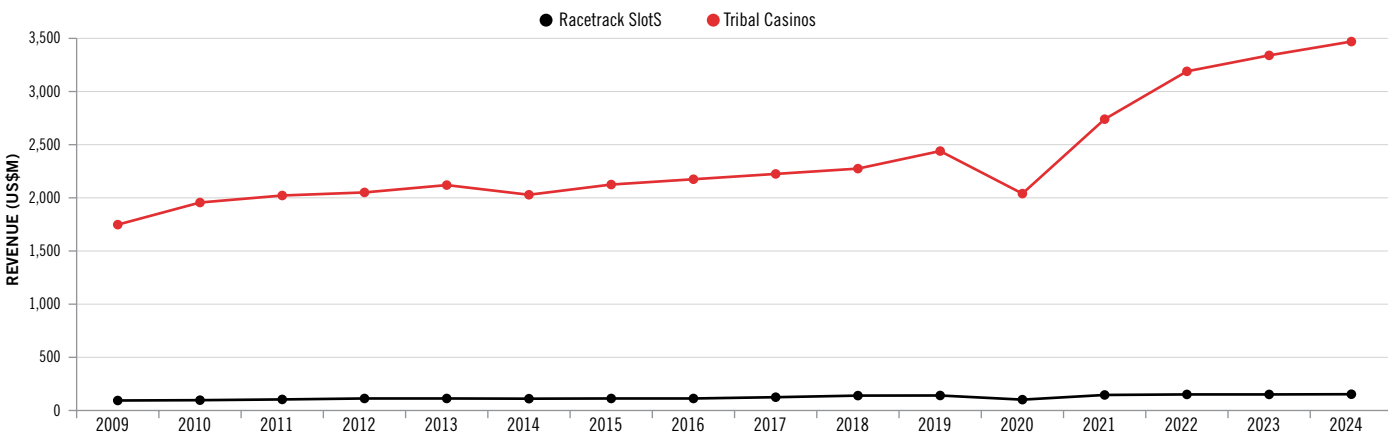
The governor said the resolution was necessary to prevent an automatic renewal of Oklahoma’s tribal gaming compacts, which are set to expire at the end of 2034, and to ensure that the state was in the best position to renegotiate those agreements ahead of their expiry.

In 2019, the renewal of commercial gaming licenses by the Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission was found by a federal judge to have automatically triggered the renewal of Oklahoma’s existing tribal gaming compacts for a second 15-year term. Stitt had previously attempted to renegotiate the compacts in order to increase the amount of tribal gaming revenue shared with the state.

In rejecting Gov. Stitt’s proposed resolution, commissioners said that the move would be premature, likely illegal, and violate its due process in license renewals.

OKLAHOMA: GAMING REVENUE BY VENUE TYPE (US\$M)
2009 to 2024

While Oklahoma’s two commercial racinos reported a record revenue total in 2024, they remain overshadowed by the state’s far larger tribal gaming sector that generates nearly \$3.5 billion in annual casino gaming revenue.



SOURCE: New Mexico Gaming Control Board

OREGON

In 2024, the Oregon Lottery reported \$80.1 million in total revenue from the online sports, an increase of 24.5 percent from the previous year.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS
0

CASINO FORMAT
N/A

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING
Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Oregon Lottery
Commission

GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024
\$80.1M

SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024
\$36.7M



Market Overview

Oregon has no commercial casino venues but offers sports betting through the Oregon Lottery and its contracted partner.

A limited form of sports betting was first launched by the Oregon Lottery in 1989, granting the state a partial exemption from the 1992 federal law that prohibited expanded sports wagering. Although sports betting ended in 2007, the Oregon Lottery revived the offering in 2019 and expanded it to include single-event wagering on all professional sports. The Oregon Lottery’s own sportsbook product was discontinued in January 2022 after the lottery executed a contract with DraftKings to market and operate sports wagering on its behalf.

There is no specific state law that regulates sports betting in Oregon; instead, it is considered to fall under the broader definition of lottery games the state lottery is authorized to offer.

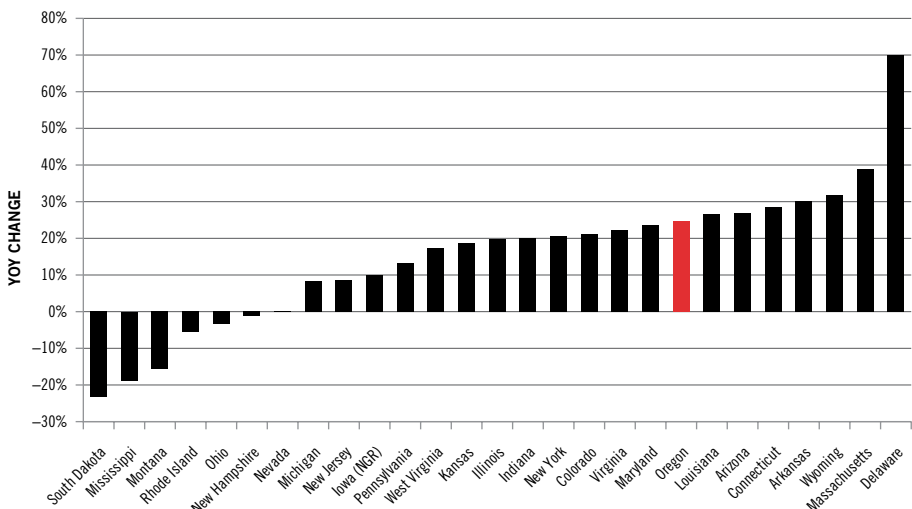
Market Performance

In 2024, total commercial sports betting revenue as reported by the Oregon Lottery was \$80.1 million, up 24.5 percent versus the previous year.

As the Oregon Lottery has yet to launch any form of retail sports wagering, all commercial gaming revenue generated in 2024 was derived from DraftKings’ online sports betting platform.

Notably, due to state policy, the Oregon Lottery and DraftKings remain unable to offer wagers on any collegiate sports. Although New Jersey and several other states prohibit wagers on games involving in-state college teams, and

SELECTED STATES: YOY CHANGE IN SPORTS BETTING GGR 2024



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

Oregon

various other states restrict wagering on individual college athletes, DraftKings' Oregon sportsbook is the only online sports betting platform unable to offer any bets on college sports.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Sports betting operated by the Oregon Lottery is not subject to taxation *per se*; instead, the lottery receives an undisclosed percentage of revenue earned by DraftKings following the deduction of certain authorized expenses, including marketing costs. As sports betting is operated via the state lottery, it is not subject to the 0.25 percent federal excise tax typically applied to commercial operators' wagering handle.

In 2024, sports betting generated estimated state tax revenue of approximately \$36.7 million, up 22.0 percent on the prior year.

In accordance with state law, the Oregon Lottery transfers its profits to specific programs as determined by the state legislature. Programs funded by Oregon Lottery profits include education and veterans' services, state parks, conservation projects and economic-growth initiatives.

Competitive Landscape

The Oregon Lottery faces competition for sports bettors from sportsbook operations at several tribal casinos within the state. Certain Oregon Indian tribes are permitted to operate sports betting in their tribal casinos because of language in their tribal-state gaming compacts which

permits the tribe to offer any form of casino gaming that has already been approved in Nevada. Sports betting is also available at tribal casinos in neighboring Washington.

In addition to sports betting and the state's 10 tribal casinos, Oregon's gaming market includes horse racing, as well as more than 11,165 electronic gaming devices (VLTs) operated by the Oregon Lottery at some 2,024 bars and other retail locations. In 2024, total statewide revenue from VLTs was \$1.18 billion, essentially flat compared to the previous year.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Tribal Gaming

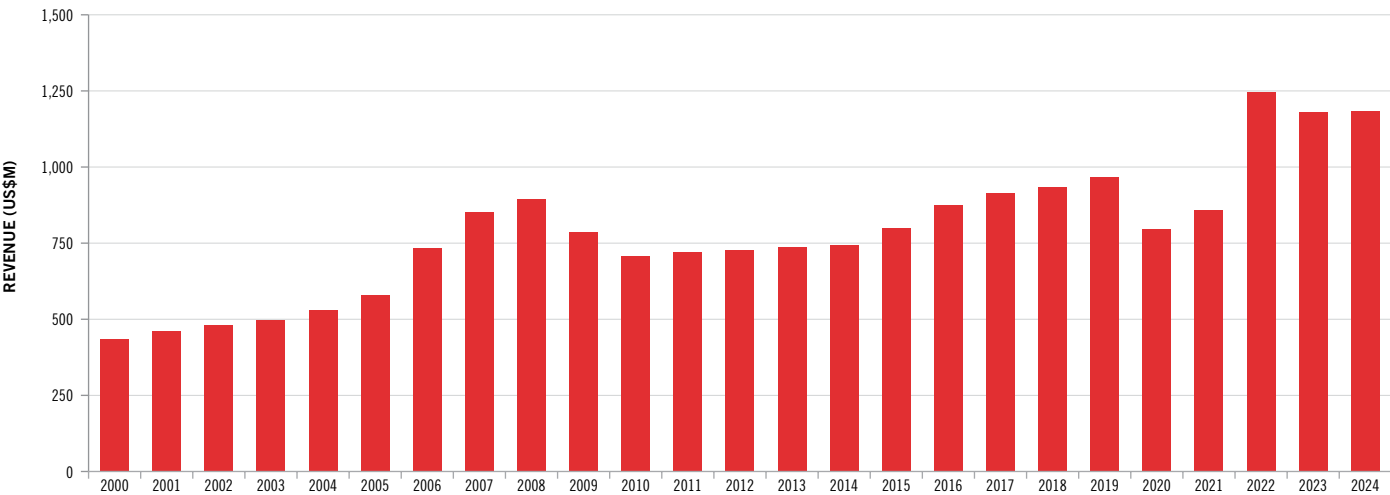
In November, the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs published a notice of its intent to approve the application of one Oregon Indian tribe to acquire land for a new tribal casino in the city of Medford.

The Coquille Tribe sought for over a decade to establish a new casino featuring electronic bingo devices in Medford, some 24 miles from the California border and 150 miles away from the tribe's established reservation that includes its existing casino.

Several Oregon tribes as well as state and federal representatives have opposed the project, insisting it would disrupt Oregon's established tribal gaming market that allows for the state's 10 Indian tribes to each host one casino limited to their reservation lands. Opponents have also argued that the Coquille Tribe has misrepresented its ancestral ties to the new land parcel.

OREGON: ANNUAL VLT REVENUE (US\$M) 2000 to 2024

Oregon is the second largest market in the country for video gaming terminals or video lottery terminals operated in non-casino locations such as bars and taverns. VLTs in Oregon generated more than \$1 billion in revenue in 2024, more than any other state bar Illinois.



SOURCE: Oregon Lottery

Oregon

November's notice of a key environmental approval triggered a final 30-day public comment period prior to a potential final decision by the Interior Department to take land into federal trust for the Coquille Tribe casino project.

Regulatory Reform

In November, the Oregon Lottery published draft regulatory amendments to clarify requirements for retail locations to remain eligible to host electronic gaming devices (VLTs).

Under existing rules, VLT retailers must not operate as de facto casinos and should be able to demonstrate that they host electronic gaming devices as part of a wider business. Among other things, retailers are subject to inspection and potential license cancellation by lottery officials if they

derive more than 50 percent of their overall revenue from gaming.

The new rules proposed by the Oregon Lottery would establish more objective criteria to determine whether a VLT retailer may be violating a state constitutional ban on commercial casinos. These criteria would include having a minimum size dining area and menu offering in order to be considered either a limited-menu retailer or cafe, as well as ensuring that retailers advertise their other products more prominently than VLTs or other lottery games.

The draft rules remained subject to comment through December but may be considered for formal adoption in 2025.

PENNSYLVANIA

Total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue hit a record annual total of \$6.87 billion in 2024, as growth in internet gaming and mobile sports wagering offset a decline in revenue from traditional casino gaming.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

17

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting;
Internet Gaming

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Pennsylvania Gaming
Control Board

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$6.87B

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$2.53B



Market Overview

Pennsylvania offers commercial casino gaming at 11 land-based casinos and six racinos, which are authorized to operate electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting. The properties are regulated by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board (PGCB).

In 2004, the Pennsylvania legislature approved the Horse Development and Gaming Act, which authorized electronic gaming devices at racetracks, standalone casinos, and three smaller casino-resorts. Table games were approved by the legislature in 2010. In 2017, a wide-ranging gaming expansion bill authorized up to ten additional “satellite” or mini-casinos, each limited to a maximum of 750 electronic gaming devices and 40 table games.

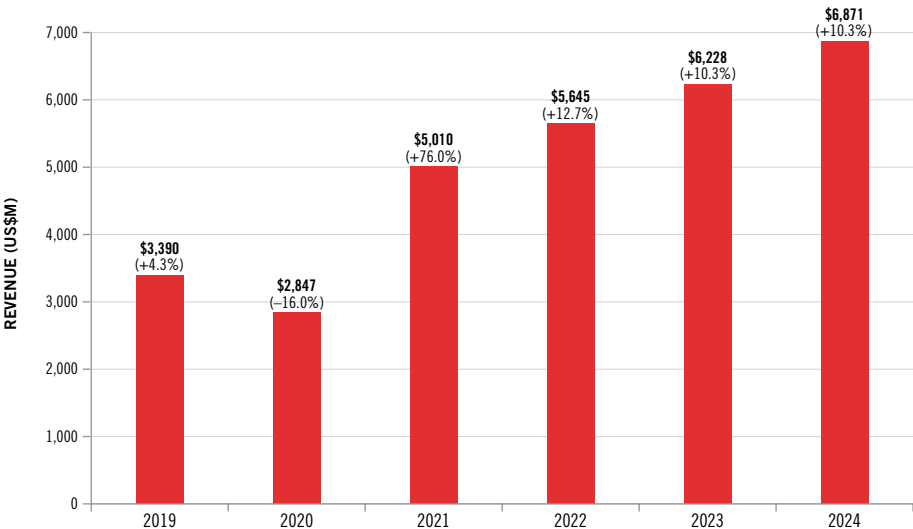
In addition, the 2017 legislation authorized Pennsylvania commercial casinos to apply for separate licenses to offer land-based and online sports betting as well as iGaming via affiliated online casino platforms. At the end of 2024, a total of 21 online casinos and 11 online sportsbooks were operational in Pennsylvania, compared to 21 online casinos and 12 online sportsbooks at the start of the year.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue was \$6.87 billion, up 10.3 percent compared with the previous year.

The record annual total reflected continued strong growth in Pennsylvania’s iGaming and mobile sports betting markets, which offset a decline in revenue from traditional casino gaming.

PENNSYLVANIA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

Internet gaming revenue reached \$2.71 billion in 2024, an increase of 28.6 percent from the prior year. Meanwhile, total sports wagering revenue was \$778.4 million, up 13.3 percent. Revenue from mobile sports betting increased by 15.4 percent and accounted for more than 95 percent of the overall total.

In contrast, Pennsylvania's commercial casinos reported land-based casino gaming revenue of \$3.38 billion, a decline of 1.5 percent compared to 2023.

Statewide revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$2.45 billion, down 0.7 percent versus the prior year, while table games revenue was \$937.2 million, down 3.6 percent. Retail sports betting was also down year-on-year, with annual revenue falling 8.9 percent to just under \$40.0 million.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Pennsylvania land-based commercial casinos and racinos pay a 55 percent tax rate on electronic gaming device revenue, a 16 percent tax rate on table game revenue, and a 50 percent effective tax rate on revenue from electronic versions of table games.

Revenue from iGaming is taxed at a headline rate of either 54 or 16 percent, depending on whether the online casino game in question simulates an electronic gaming device or a table game. Sports betting revenue is subject to a 36 percent effective tax rate. The tax rates for both sports betting and iGaming are applied after deduction of promotional free bets offered to players. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, total casino gaming tax revenue in Pennsylvania amounted to approximately \$2.53 billion, up 9.0 percent on the previous year. Consistent with previous years, Pennsylvania generated more direct tax revenue from commercial casino gaming than any other state in the nation.

Approximately \$1.77 billion of the overall total was retained by the Pennsylvania state government. The state's share of gaming tax revenue is primarily used to reduce school taxes paid by Pennsylvania property owners, with additional allocations for local law enforcement grants and responsible gaming programs.

Approximately \$438.8 million was allocated to local and county governments in Pennsylvania, while \$188.5 million was distributed to the state's horse racing industry. Remaining funds were allocated to an economic development and tourism fund.

Competitive Landscape

Pennsylvania's casinos operate at the intersection of the fiercely competitive Northeast and Mid-Atlantic markets. Individual Pennsylvania casinos compete against rival properties in Delaware and northern Maryland to the south; New York City and Atlantic City to the east; Ohio to the west; and West Virginia to the southwest.

Competition within the state's borders has also intensified since 2017's gaming expansion law, following the opening of four additional satellite casinos in different regions of Pennsylvania that must be owned or operated by one of the state's incumbent land-based casinos. A fifth satellite casino has also been licensed for a site near Pennsylvania State University in Centre County. However, that casino project was being challenged before state courts on the grounds that the developer does not have a sufficient ownership interest in an established casino in order to qualify for a so-called Category 4 casino license per the 2017 gaming law.

Pennsylvania commercial casinos also face a degree of competition from the operation of lawful electronic gaming devices (VGTs) at truck stops. As authorized under the state's 2017 gaming expansion law, truck stops meeting a certain set of criteria are eligible to install up to five VGTs on their premises. In 2024, electronic gaming devices operational at a total of 74 truck stops across the state generated approximately \$41.5 million in gaming revenue, up 0.7 percent compared to the previous year.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Illegal Gaming

Pennsylvania's network of tens of thousands of unregulated electronic gaming devices operating in bars and convenience stores across the state remained in sharp focus for state policymakers, law enforcement and court judges in 2024.

In February, Gov. Josh Shapiro (D) released a state budget proposal that called for the unregulated devices purportedly based on player "skill" to become regulated by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board with a 42 percent tax on their revenue. Gov. Shapiro's proposal was not included in a final budget law enacted in July, however.

A range of contrasting bills to either clearly prohibit instead regulate so-called "skill devices" were also considered by the state's General Assembly in 2024, but none were approved before the end of the year.

In July, Pennsylvania's Supreme Court agreed to take up a case to evaluate whether the supposed "skill game" devices are illegal under current state law, following an

Pennsylvania

earlier lower court ruling which found that a certain type of the devices did not constitute unlawful gaming.

Meanwhile, unregulated electronic gaming devices were also a matter for local government officials. In April, the Philadelphia City Council approved an ordinance to prohibit unregulated gaming devices at retail locations within Pennsylvania's largest city. However, the state's Court of Appeals overturned the city's local ban in December.

Internet Gaming

In October, Gov. Shapiro wrote to the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board to instruct regulators to join the Multi-State Internet Gaming Agreement in order to enable Pennsylvania online poker players to compete against those in other states with legal iGaming.

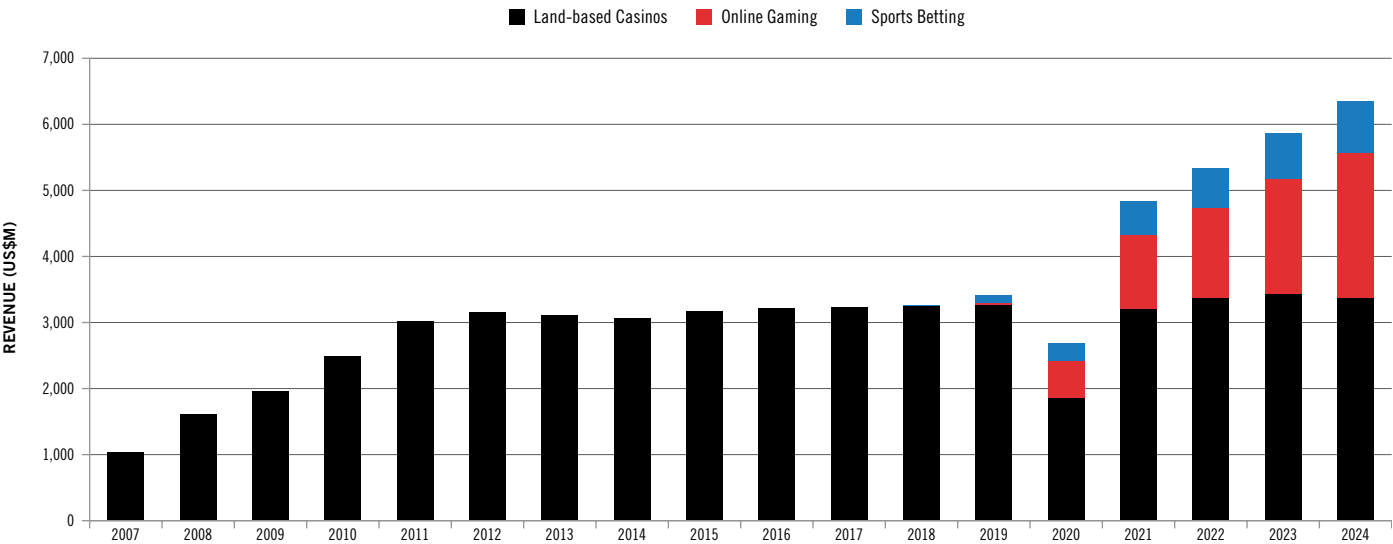
Delaware, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey and West Virginia are already parties to the agreement, which was first established by Delaware and Nevada in 2014. Multistate poker play offers a more appealing experience for players as operators can offer a broader range of games and tournaments, with larger prize pools.

The PGCB agreed to proceed per the governor's instructions a few weeks after receiving Gov. Shapiro's letter, but negotiations to formally join the multi-state poker agreement had yet to conclude before the end of the year.

Pennsylvania's 2017 gaming expansion law expressly authorized the state to enter into multistate compacts for iGaming, subject to the consent of the governor.

PENNSYLVANIA: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2007 to 2024

Pennsylvania's licensed online casino platforms generated an estimated \$2.71 billion in total iGaming revenue in 2024, with iGaming and mobile sports wagering together accounting for slightly over 50 percent of overall commercial casino gaming revenue in the state.



SOURCE: Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board

RHODE ISLAND

In 2024, statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached a record total of \$711.1 million, up 0.5 percent on the prior year, as the launch of internet gaming offset modest declines in revenue from traditional casino gaming and sports betting.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

2

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Rhode Island Lottery

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$711.1M

CASINO TAX REVENUE 2024

\$357.2M



Market Overview

Rhode Island offers commercial casino gaming at two casinos eligible to operate electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting under the authority of the Rhode Island Lottery.

In 1992, the Rhode Island legislature passed a bill permitting electronic gaming devices at the state's two pari-mutuel wagering venues. In 2012, state voters approved the addition of table games at Twin River Casino in Lincoln. Later, in 2016, voters approved a ballot measure permitting the struggling Newport Grand Casino to relocate to the town of Tiverton on the Massachusetts border. The measure also authorized the relocated casino to offer table games.

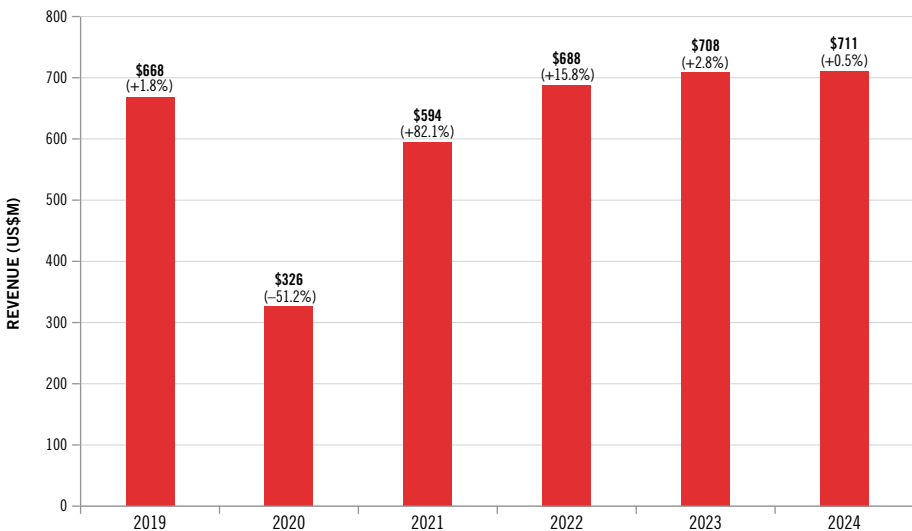
In June 2018, the legislature passed a bill authorizing the state lottery to operate sports betting at both commercial casinos. Subsequent legislation the following year authorized online sports betting. In 2023, legislation passed authorizing iGaming in Rhode Island. An online casino operated by the Rhode Island Lottery's primary casino operating partner was launched in March 2024.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached \$711.1 million, up 0.5 percent compared to the previous year.

The record annual total came as the addition of internet gaming to Rhode Island's commercial casino gaming market allowed the state to offset declines in revenue reported from traditional casino games and sports betting.

RHODE ISLAND: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: Rhode Island Lottery

Rhode Island

After launching in March, the Bally Bet Casino iGaming platform reported total revenue of \$26.3 million based on nearly 10 months of operations through the end of the year.

Total revenue from traditional casino gaming offered by Rhode Island's two Bally's-branded land-based casinos amounted to \$646.7 million in 2024, down 3.1 percent against the previous year.

Total revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$517.0 million, down 2.7 percent compared to 2023, while revenue from table games was \$129.8 million, down 5.4 percent.

Faced with a first full year of competing sports betting operations in Massachusetts, Rhode Island reported total annual sports wagering revenue of \$38.1 million, down 5.4 percent versus 2023. Revenue from online sports betting increased by 6.7 percent to \$32.8 million in 2024. However, retail sports betting revenue fell to \$5.3 million, a decline of almost 45 percent.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Rhode Island's Bally's Twin River Lincoln and Bally's Tiverton commercial casinos retain roughly 26 to 28.85 percent of their revenue from electronic gaming devices, depending on each facility's operating contract and state regulation. An additional annual allowance is made for certain marketing expenses. The state's overall take of electronic gaming device revenue, after administrative and technology expenses are deducted, is about 60 percent.

Casino table game revenue is taxed at a headline effective rate of 16.5 percent, consisting of a 15.5 percent allocation to the state plus an additional 1 percent to the casino's host community.

Sports betting is taxed at an effective rate of 51 percent with the remaining amount split between the operating partners of the state lottery (32 percent) and the casino hosting the sportsbook operation (17 percent). Meanwhile, for internet gaming, revenue from games that replicate electronic gaming devices is taxed at an effective rate of 62.45 percent, while revenue from online table games is taxed at 16.5 percent.

In 2024, commercial casino gaming generated \$357.2 million in total tax revenue for Rhode Island's General Fund and casinos' host communities, fractionally down from the previous year. Gaming revenue in the General Fund—amounting to \$355.2 million in 2024—is appropriated annually at the direction of the legislature and is used to pay for various state services, including education, public safety programs and healthcare.

By statute, the towns of Lincoln and Tiverton are also entitled to receive a minimum of \$3 million in annual

commissions for hosting electronic gaming devices and table games, plus an additional \$200,000 for hosting sports betting.

Competitive Landscape

Rhode Island's commercial casinos compete directly with Plainridge Park Casino in Massachusetts, which is just 20 miles from Providence, as well as the Foxwoods and Mohegan Sun tribal casinos in southeastern Connecticut. Since mid-2019, New England casinos have faced a substantial increase in competition for players from the Greater Boston area in the form of the Encore Boston Harbor casino-resort, located in Everett, Massachusetts.

A fourth Massachusetts casino is also authorized under a 2011 gaming law for the state's southeastern region that borders Rhode Island. Following a series of legal challenges stretching back several years, the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian tribe may finally be able to proceed with developing a tribal casino in that region of Massachusetts over the coming years after the U.S. Supreme Court declined in 2024 to take up a final appeal against the federal government's decision to acquire land for the project.

Rhode Island's two bordering states of Connecticut and Massachusetts also offer a full range of retail and mobile sports wagering, although iGaming is only available in Connecticut.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Internet Gaming

In March, the Rhode Island Lottery published new regulations to govern the operation of iGaming in the state.

While the 2023 state law that authorized internet gaming established fundamental requirements related to taxes, permitted game types and various other matters, it also mandated the state lottery to adopt more specific rules regarding iGaming operations. The lottery's regulations largely replicated those already in place for mobile sports betting but they also addressed additional areas such as the certification and approval process for games to be deployed on Rhode Island's online casino platform.

Rhode Island became the seventh state to offer legal internet casino gaming when the Bally Bet Casino platform launched later that month.

Sports Betting

In October, the Rhode Island Lottery began a procurement process to contract with an independent consultant to evaluate the state's sports wagering market and review whether it would be economically advantageous to allow

Rhode Island

for multiple commercial operators to offer bets to Rhode Islanders.

Since 2019, the lottery’s Sportsbook Rhode Island product has been the only legal mobile sportsbook platform in the state. However, other states with similar lottery-run models have since made reforms to allow for one or more commercial operators to enter the market.

The request for proposals released by the lottery called on a consultant to assess Rhode Island’s current operating and revenue-sharing structure and make a recommendation regarding the optimal number of operators that should be authorized by the state.

A consultant was hired prior to the end of the year, with their analysis due to be presented to the Rhode Island Lottery during 2025.

Regulatory Reform

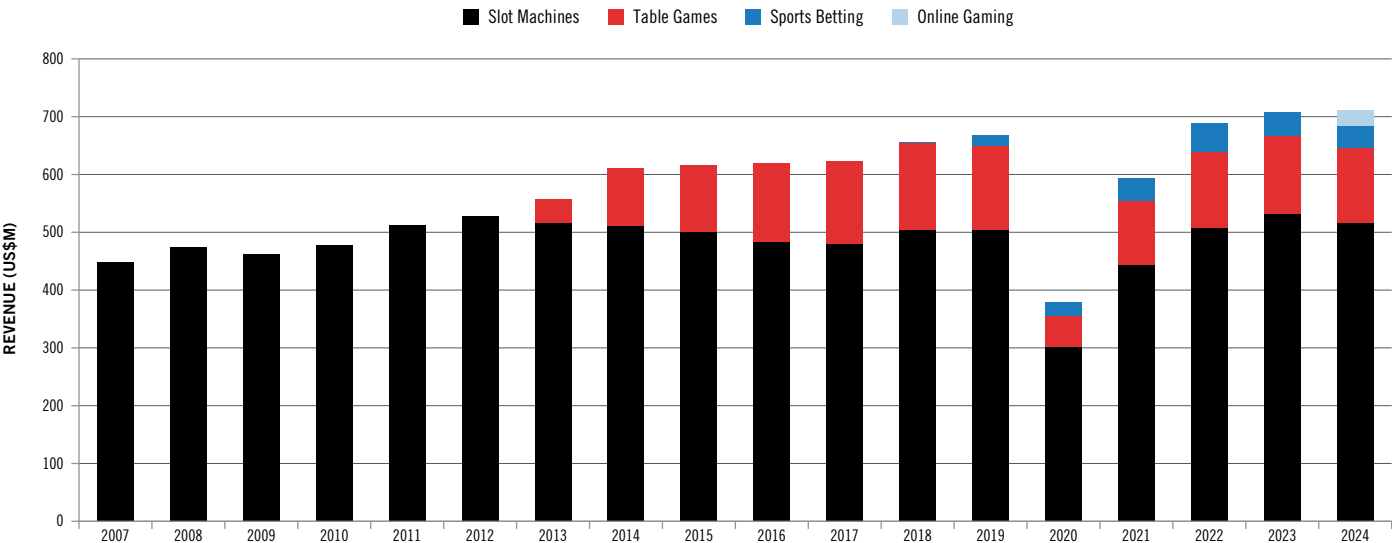
In June, Gov. Dan McKee (D) signed a bill authorizing the operator of Rhode Island’s two land-based casinos to extend a greater amount of credit to financially-qualified patrons.

Rhode Island first authorized casinos to extend lines of credit to players in 2014, limiting the maximum amount that could be extended to \$50,000. The new legislation signed by Gov. McKee in June raised that limit to \$100,000.

A further gaming reform bill signed by Gov. McKee in June updated certain statutory provisions applicable to the gaming enforcement division of the Rhode Island State Police to reflect the state’s launch of internet gaming.

RHODE ISLAND: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2007 to 2024

Rhode Island reported \$26.3 million in total revenue from internet gaming in 2024 following the launch of the state’s first regulated online casino platform in March.



SOURCE: Rhode Island Lottery

SOUTH DAKOTA

In 2024, statewide commercial casino gaming revenue in South Dakota increased by 2.9 percent to hit a record total of \$151.9 million, despite a decline in revenue from sports betting.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

22

CASINO FORMAT

Land-Based Casinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

South Dakota
Commission on
Gaming

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$151.9M

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$13.0M



Market Overview

South Dakota offers commercial casino gaming at 22 locations exclusively within the city limits of historic Deadwood, located on the edge of the Black Hills National Forest near the Wyoming and Montana borders.

The casinos, which can operate electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting, are regulated by the South Dakota Commission on Gaming.

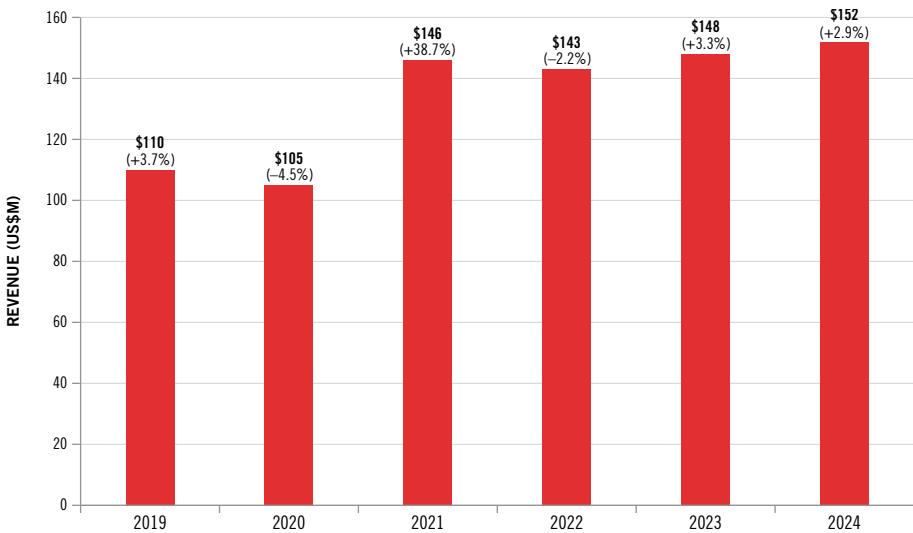
Commercial casino gaming was first approved by South Dakota voters in a 1988 statewide referendum. Sports betting received voter approval in 2020 and began in 2021 after the state legislature passed a new law to implement the referendum.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue reached \$151.9 million. The record total was an increase of 2.9 percent versus the previous year.

Total revenue from electronic gaming devices at commercial casinos in Deadwood was \$135.0 million, up 3.4 percent against 2023, while table game revenue was \$16.1 million, up 0.7 percent. In contrast, revenue from sports betting operations in Deadwood casinos fell by 20.8 percent to slightly over \$775,000. The revenue decline came despite sports wagering handle—or the overall amount bet—being up around 2.2 percent relative to the prior year.

SOUTH DAKOTA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: South Dakota Commission on Gaming

Gaming Tax Distribution

South Dakota applies a 9 percent tax on all commercial casino gaming revenue, including from sports betting. The sportsbook operations of Deadwood casinos are also subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, commercial casinos in South Dakota generated total gaming tax revenue of approximately \$13.0 million, up 3.2 percent against the previous year.

Of the 9 percent of gaming revenue tax collected, 1 percent is distributed to South Dakota’s General Fund, and the remaining 8 percent is divided between the state’s Gaming Commission Fund, the South Dakota Department of Tourism, and Lawrence County where Deadwood is located.

The Gaming Commission Fund provides up to \$6.8 million annually to the City of Deadwood, and up to \$100,000 to the State Historical Preservation Grant and Loan Fund, with all remaining funds going to the state General Fund, Lawrence County municipalities and schools, and Deadwood historic preservation. In addition, the Commission Fund is authorized to provide up to \$30,000 annually for state gambling addiction programs.

Competitive Landscape

With almost two dozen casinos in Deadwood and no major population center within hundreds of miles, South

Dakota relies heavily on tourists to patronize the historic town’s commercial casinos. The wider South Dakota gaming market also includes 13 tribal casinos spread across the state, as well as a network of over 11,100 electronic gaming devices operated by the South Dakota Lottery at more than 1,350 retail locations, such as bars and taverns.

Policy & Regulatory Review
Expansion

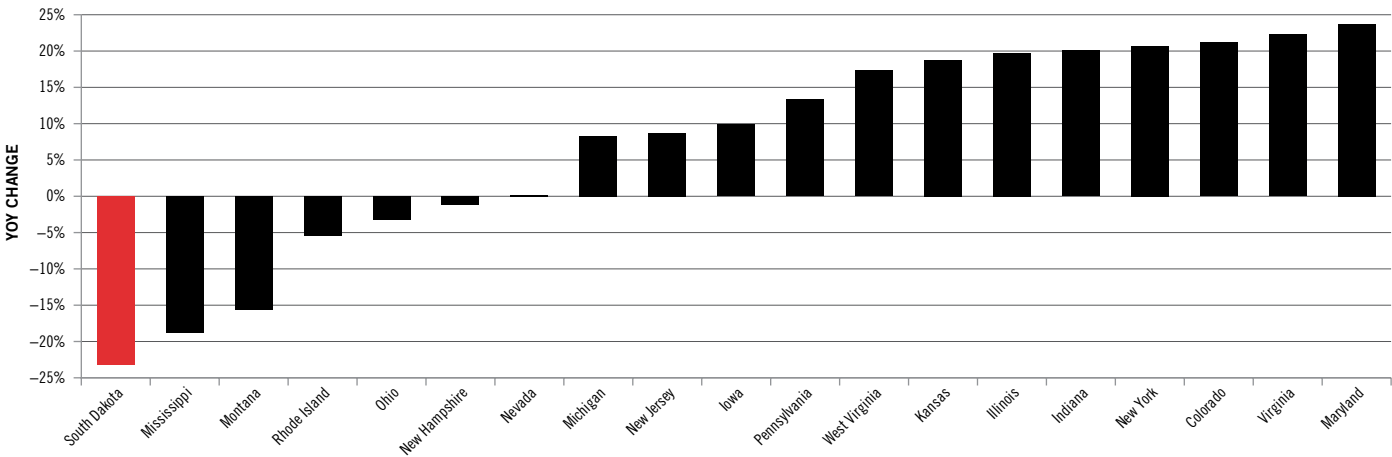
Unlike in previous years, South Dakota lawmakers did not consider any legislation in 2024 to expand the state’s commercial gaming market to include statewide mobile sports betting. However, several bills were introduced to reform the state’s market for electronic gaming devices offered at non-casino venues outside of Deadwood.

One bill introduced in the South Dakota House of Representatives would have increased the maximum wager for so-called video lottery electronic gaming devices from \$2 to \$4 and the maximum jackpot from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Another measure in the state Senate would have required South Dakota municipalities to affirmatively opt into the state’s market for video lottery devices by passing an ordinance or other type of local regulation.

Neither of the bills were approved by the House or Senate before the legislature adjourned in March.

SELECTED STATES: YOY CHANGE IN SPORTS BETTING GGR
2024

Sportsbooks in South Dakota’s commercial casinos reported a 23.2 percent decrease in revenue in 2024, the sharpest decline of any sports betting market in the country.



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

TENNESSEE

Tennessee’s online sports betting market generated estimated total revenue of \$573.3 million in 2024, an increase of around 25 percent on the previous year.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

0

CASINO FORMAT

N/A

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Tennessee Sports Wagering Council

GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024

\$573.3M (est.)

SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$97.2M



Market Overview

Tennessee has no commercial casino venues but offers sports betting through online sportsbook operators subject to regulation by the Tennessee Sports Wagering Council.

A state law passed in 2019 authorizes commercial gaming operators to apply for an unlimited number of licenses to offer online sports betting. Tennessee’s law was notable for being the first in the U.S. to limit sports wagering exclusively to online platforms, with no retail sportsbook operations permitted.

Legal sports betting began in November 2020. At the end of 2024, 12 online sports betting platforms were available.

Market Performance

In 2024, total sports betting revenue in Tennessee reached an estimated \$573.3 million, up around 25 percent on the previous year.

Tennessee does not release revenue data, but a revenue figure for 2024 was estimated by applying the average national hold percentage for online sports betting, adjusted to account for the historical variance between Tennessee’s historical hold percentage and the national average, to the monthly sports wagering handle as reported by the Tennessee Sports Wagering Council. The council ceased reporting monthly revenue statistics in mid-2023 following a change in the state’s sports wagering tax structure.

Total mobile sports betting handle as reported by the Tennessee Sports Wagering Council was \$5.26 billion, an increase of 22.6 percent relative to the prior year.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Since mid-2023, online sports betting in Tennessee is taxed at a rate of 1.85 percent of handle, or the amount of each bet. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle. Federal excise tax payments are deducted prior to the application of the state tax. Notably, Tennessee is the only state in the U.S. that applies taxes based on handle rather than operators’ revenue following payment of winning bets and other deductions.

In 2024, sports betting generated total state tax revenue of approximately \$97.2 million, up 16.3 percent from

TENNESSEE: ANNUAL SPORTS BETTING GGR (US\$M)
2020 to 2024



SOURCE: Tennessee Sports Wagering Council

Tennessee

2023 when taxes were applied under a revenue-based structure during the first half of the year.

Of the 2024 total, approximately \$77.7 million was distributed to the Tennessee Lottery's education fund used to support education programs across the state. Some \$14.6 million was allocated to local governments to support emergency services or infrastructure projects, with the remainder set aside for mental health and problem gambling programs.

Competitive Landscape

Tennessee faces expanding regional competition from sports betting operations in bordering states. Mobile sports betting is available in neighboring Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia, with Missouri set to launch operations in 2025.

Retail sports betting is offered at one Arkansas commercial casino and at several Mississippi casinos in the Tunica/Lula market that attract patrons from the Greater Memphis area. A retail sportsbook also opened in November 2024 at Virginia's Hard Rock Bristol casino, located just across the Tennessee border.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Regulatory Reform

In November, the Tennessee Sports Wagering Council published draft amendments to a number of the state's sports betting regulations.

Among other things, the updated rules would require licensed mobile sports betting operators to submit reports

to the regulator on any commercial arrangements they have with social media influencers or brand ambassadors contracted to promote their sportsbook platforms. The proposed regulations also would extend the current requirement that operators to share all advertising or marketing materials with the Sports Wagering Council within five days of airing or publication to also encompass any marketing affiliates or other promoters involved in the advertising of sports betting.

In addition, the updated regulations would expand existing security testing requirements to include annual cybersecurity assessments of operators' systems. Various other amendments to account security requirements, operators' reporting obligations and a number of more technical changes also were proposed.

The draft rules were opened for industry comment until early 2025 and will then be considered for potential adoption by the Tennessee Sports Wagering Council.

Illegal Gaming

The Tennessee Sports Wagering Council was one of a dozen state regulators to take action in 2024 to curtail the operations of prominent offshore betting site Bovada.

In October, the council voted to assess a \$50,000 penalty against Bovada after the illegal gambling operator failed to comply with several cease-and-desist orders sent earlier in the year to the registered address of its parent company in Curaçao. A few weeks later, Bovada notified customers in Tennessee that it was shutting down operations in the state.

VERMONT

Vermont reported total annual sports betting revenue of \$21.9 million in 2024, following the launch of operations in January.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

0

CASINO FORMAT

N/A

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Vermont Department of Liquor and Lottery

GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024

\$21.9M

SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$6.3M



Market Overview

Vermont has no commercial casino venues but offers sports betting through a limited number of online sportsbook operators subject to oversight by the Vermont Department of Liquor and Lottery.

A state law passed in 2023 authorized the state lottery agency to contract with a minimum of two and maximum of six operators to offer sports wagering on its behalf. Following a competitive procurement process, the Department of Liquor and Lottery selected three operators—DraftKings, FanDuel and Fanatics—as its contracted partners. Notably, Vermont is one of only two states—along with Tennessee—where state law allows only mobile sports betting, with no retail sportsbook operations permitted.

Vermont’s three online sports betting operators went live in the state in January 2024.

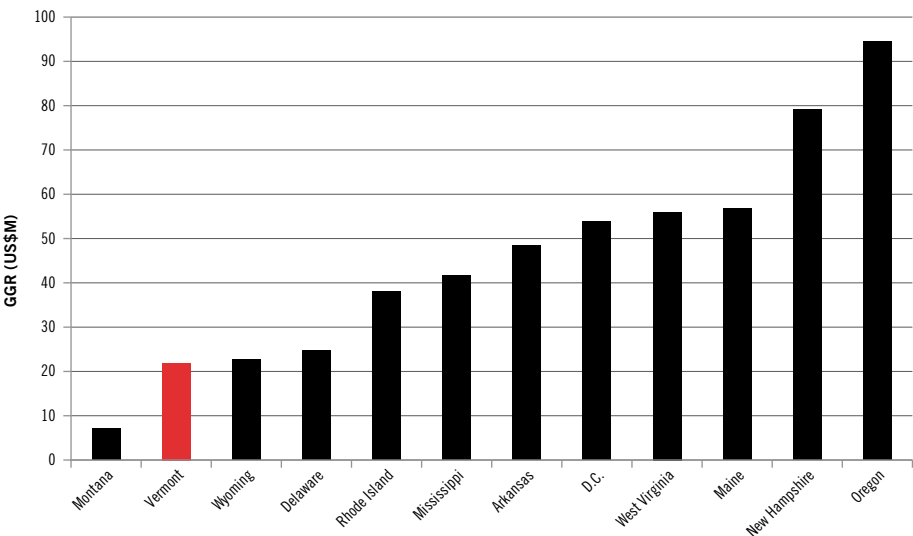
Market Performance

In 2024, total revenue from mobile sports betting in Vermont amounted to \$21.9 million. The total amount wagered—or handle—was \$198.8 million.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Vermont’s 2023 state law required the state’s contracted operators of mobile sports betting to negotiate an effective tax rate as part of the procurement process, with the limitation that any revenue-sharing rate could not be lower than 20 percent.

SELECTED STATES: REGULATED SPORTSBOOK GGR (US\$M) 2024



SOURCE: State Gaming Regulatory Agencies

Vermont

Under the terms of their contracts, FanDuel pays 33 percent of revenue to the Vermont Department of Liquor and Lottery, while DraftKings and Fanatics both pay 31 percent. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle. Federal excise tax payments may be deducted prior to the payment of state tax.

In 2024, Vermont's three sports betting operators paid approximately \$6.3 million in total state tax revenue. Pursuant to state law, all taxes and fees collected by the Vermont Department of Liquor and Lottery are deposited in a special sports wagering fund. Among other things, monies from the fund are used to support a newly established statewide responsible gambling program, subject to annual appropriations to be made by the state legislature.

Competitive Landscape

Vermont participates in a competitive regional market for sports betting, with both retail and online sports wagering fully regulated in its three bordering states of

Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York. Aside from sports betting, Vermont's broader gaming market is limited to charitable gaming offerings as well as the traditional lottery operations of the Vermont Lottery.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

In March, the Vermont Department of Liquor and Lottery published a memo confirming that proposition bets on individual college athletes may not be offered by the state's contracted sports wagering operators.

The memo came shortly after the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) sought to prohibit prop bets based on the performance of individual players in all states with legal sports wagering, citing concerns of protecting amateur college athletes from online harassment in the event that their actions result in losing bets.

Vermont was one of four states to agree to ban player prop bets involving college athletes during the course of the year.

VIRGINIA

Total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue grew 27.1 percent to \$1.42 billion in 2024, reflecting the continued expansion of Virginia’s land-based casino market and ongoing growth of mobile sports betting.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS
3

CASINO FORMAT
Land-Based Casinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING
Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Virginia Lottery Board

GROSS GAMING REVENUE 2024
\$1.42B

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024
\$231.5M

Market Overview

Virginia offers commercial casino gaming at three land-based casinos that offer electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting. Additionally, online sports betting is offered through a total of 12 licensed sportsbook platforms, down from 17 at the start of the year.

In 2020, the Virginia General Assembly approved legislation authorizing up to five casinos in specific cities across the state, subject to local voter approval. Virginia’s first casino facility was opened in the city of Bristol in July 2022, followed by two additional casino properties in the cities of Portsmouth and Danville in January and May 2023, respectively.

Also in 2020, Virginia legislators approved a separate law authorizing qualified sports betting operators to obtain permits to offer online sports wagering across the state. State law allows for up to 19 permits to be awarded, with seven of them reserved for the designated partners of Virginia’s land-based casinos or certain professional sports teams and a further 12 available to other operators.

Both land-based casino gaming and mobile sports betting are subject to regulation by the Virginia Lottery Board.

Market Performance

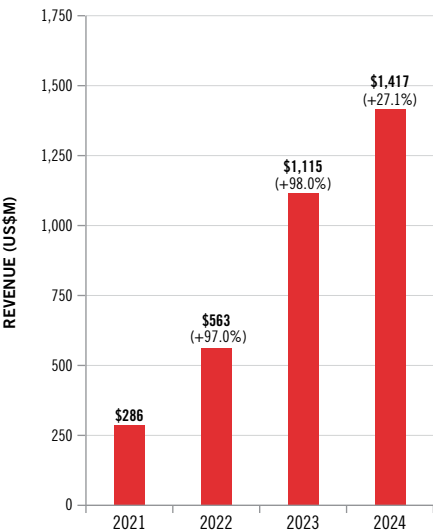
In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue amounted to \$1.42 billion, up 27.1 percent compared to the previous year.

Total revenue from traditional casino gaming offered at Virginia’s three land-based casinos reached \$732.2 million in 2024, up 32.0 percent compared to 2023 when two of the three properties were not open for the full 12-month period.

Revenue from electronic gaming devices at the three casinos totaled \$546.6 million in 2024, up 33.1 percent. Table games revenue was \$183.3 million, up 27.2 percent.

Meanwhile, sports betting revenue amounted to \$685.0 million, an increase of 22.3 percent from the prior year. The state’s licensed mobile sports wagering platforms accounted for more than 99 percent of the total, with total land-based sports betting revenue declining about 26 percent to just \$4.9 million.

VIRGINIA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M)
2021 to 2024



SOURCE: Virginia Lottery

Gaming Tax Distribution

VIRGINIA CASINO GAMING TAX

Gaming Revenue	Tax Rate Applied
\$0–\$200M	18 percent
\$200M–\$400M	23 percent
\$400M+	30 percent

Virginia applies a graduated tax to land-based casino gaming operators’ revenue, ranging from 18 percent on revenue up to \$200 million, to 30 percent on revenue of more than \$400 million.

Revenue from online sports betting in Virginia is taxed at a headline rate of 15 percent, applied after limited deductions of free bets and other bonuses and promotions. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle. Federal excise payments are also deductible from revenue subject to the state’s sports betting tax.

In 2024, Virginia’s commercial casino and sports betting operations generated total state gaming tax revenue of approximately \$231.5 million, an increase of 33.4 percent versus the previous year. Land-based casino gaming accounted for \$139.3 million of the tax revenue total, while sports betting generated approximately \$92.3 million in taxes.

Under state law, tax revenue generated by land-based casino gaming is collected in Virginia’s Gaming Proceeds Fund and then redistributed to various beneficiaries. Between six and eight percent of casino revenue is returned to the casino’s host city, depending on the amount of revenue generated, with 0.8 percent of revenue appropriated for problem gambling treatment and support and a 0.2 percent distributed to a state fund that supports those suffering from family violence and trauma. The remainder is applied to Virginia’s General Fund and used for state budgetary purposes as determined by the state legislature.

The vast majority of sports betting tax revenue is allocated to Virginia’s General Fund, with 2.5 percent of total revenue set aside for the state’s Problem Gambling Treatment and Support Fund.

Competitive Landscape

Expansion of Virginia’s commercial casino market is due to continue over the next few years.

Both Hard Rock Casino & Hotel Bristol and Caesars Virginia in Danville only opened as permanent casino-resorts in late 2024, having initially operated as smaller,

temporary casino facilities with fewer electronic gaming devices, table games and other available amenities.

Construction on a \$750 million casino-resort in Norfolk also began in October 2024, after a development agreement involving the Pamunkey Indian tribe and its partner was approved by the city council. Meanwhile, voters in Petersburg passed a local referendum on casino gaming in November, making the city eligible to host the fifth and final commercial casino authorized under a 2020 state law.

Potential expansion of the state’s casino market may also be considered by lawmakers in future years, after a bill to authorize a sixth casino property in Fairfax County near Washington D.C. was filed in the Virginia Senate in 2024. That bill was not approved by lawmakers, but proponents said they would reintroduce it for further consideration in the 2025 session.

In addition to land-based casinos, Virginia’s broader gaming market includes a racetrack and affiliated off-track betting facilities that are eligible to offer electronic gaming devices based on the outcome of historical horse races. A total of eight historical horse racing facilities were operational at the end of 2024, including a larger property offering 1,650 electronic gaming devices that opened in Dumfries, some 30 miles south of Washington D.C., in November.

In terms of sports betting, following the launch of the North Carolina market in 2024, each of Virginia’s six bordering states now offers mobile sports wagering with retail sportsbooks also operating in all of them bar Tennessee.

Policy & Regulatory Review
Expansion

In November, local voters in Petersburg overwhelmingly approved a referendum on a proposed \$1.4 billion casino-resort to be developed in the city.

The referendum was held after Gov. Glenn Youngkin (R) signed a bill in April authorizing Petersburg to replace the nearby city of Richmond as one of the five Virginia cities eligible to host a casino under state law. Richmond city voters rejected a casino referendum for a second time in November 2023, clearing the way for Petersburg to be considered as an alternative location.

Virginia’s 2020 law requires local voter approval in each city eligible to host casino gaming. Richmond is the only one of the five original casino locations to reject the opportunity.

The planned Live! Casino & Hotel is expected to be opened at some point in 2026, following further regulatory approvals by local government and by the Virginia Lottery Board.

Illegal Gaming

In May, Gov. Youngkin vetoed a bill that would have reversed Virginia’s statutory prohibition on electronic gaming devices supposedly based on player “skill” and established a regulatory regime for the devices.

State lawmakers had passed a bill several weeks earlier to authorize up to four electronic gaming devices in licensed bars, convenience stores and other locations, and up to 10 at truck stops.

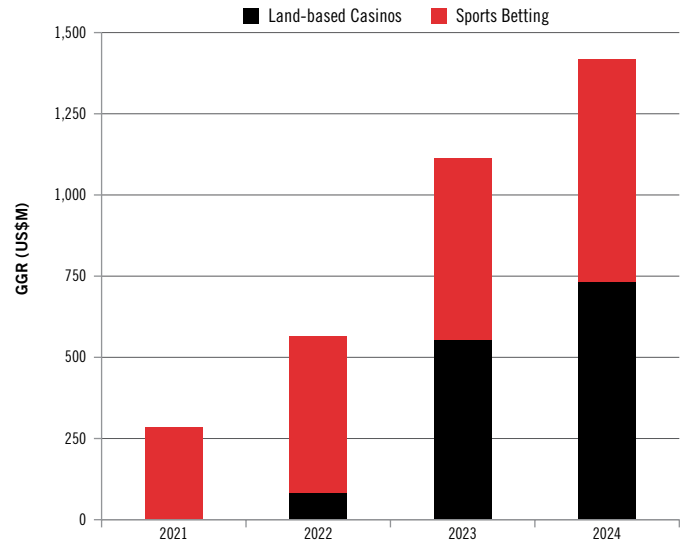
Gov. Youngkin returned the bill to the General Assembly with various proposed amendments, including a cap of no more than 20,000 “skill game” devices statewide and prohibiting them in any location within 35 miles of a licensed casino or historical horse racing facility. The governor also insisted that the devices be subject to regulation by the Virginia Lottery Board and that Virginia towns and cities have the authority to opt out of the market by passing either a local ordinance or a voter referendum to prohibit the devices in their jurisdictions.

Gov. Youngkin ultimately vetoed the measure after his amendments were rejected by the Virginia House of Delegates and Senate, as lawmakers insisted on approving their original version of the bill.

So-called “skill games” became prohibited in 2021 after a temporary registration system for the devices expired. State courts upheld the statewide ban in late 2023, enabling it to become enforceable.

VIRGINIA: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2021 to 2024

For the first time, Virginia reported greater revenue from land-based casino gaming in 2024 than from sports betting. Commercial casinos and online sports betting were both authorized under separate state laws approved by Virginia’s General Assembly in early 2020.



SOURCE: Virginia Lottery

WEST VIRGINIA

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue increased by 9.6 percent to \$878.8 million, driven primarily by strong growth in West Virginia's internet gaming market.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

5

CASINO FORMAT

Land-based Casinos;
Racinos

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting;
Internet Gaming

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

West Virginia Lottery
Commission

GROSS CASINO GAMING REVENUE 2024

\$878.8M

GAMING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$313.5M



Market Overview

West Virginia offers commercial casino gaming at four racinos and one land-based casino. Each of the five land-based venues operates electronic gaming devices, table games and sports betting under the authority of the West Virginia Lottery Commission.

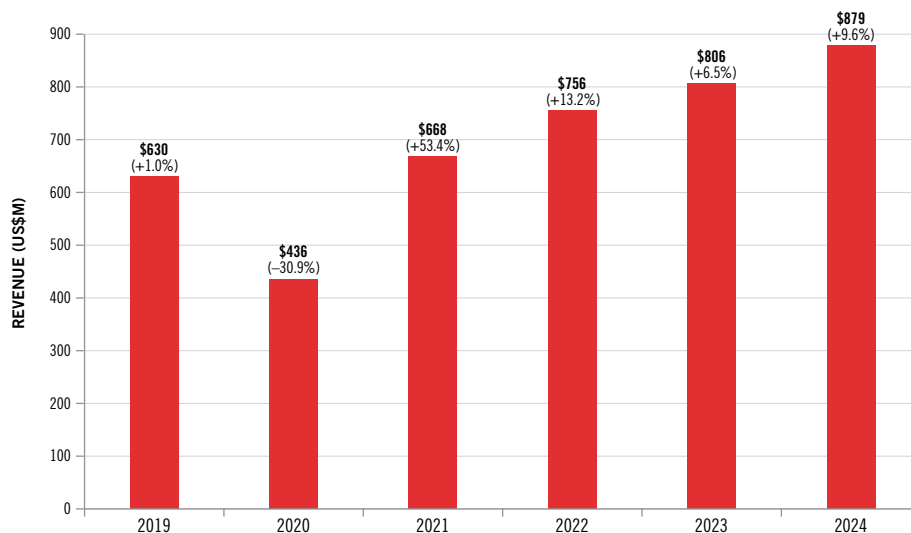
The state authorized commercial casino gaming in 1994 when the West Virginia legislature endorsed the operation of electronic gaming devices at licensed racetracks, subject to local approval. Legislation allowing racinos to add table games was approved in 2007. In 2008, voters approved casino gaming at The Greenbrier historic hotel and legislators authorized table games at the property the following year.

Anticipating a favorable ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court to strike down a federal ban, the state legislature passed a bill in March 2018 legalizing land-based and online sports betting. In 2019, additionally legislation was passed authorizing iGaming through online casino platforms partnering with the state's casinos and racinos. At the close of 2024, a total of nine online sportsbooks and 10 online casinos were operational.

Market Performance

In 2024, total statewide commercial casino gaming revenue in West Virginia was \$878.8 million, up 9.6 percent on the prior year.

WEST VIRGINIA: COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2019 to 2024



SOURCE: West Virginia Lottery

West Virginia

The overall total—the state’s highest since 2012—reflected the strong growth of West Virginia’s internet gaming market, which offset declining revenue from traditional casino gaming at land-based properties.

Total revenue from iGaming in 2024 was \$246.5 million, up 57.3 percent compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, combined revenue from mobile and retail sports betting was \$55.4 million, up 16.5 percent, with the former accounting for more than 95 percent of the total.

In contrast, revenue from traditional casino gaming at West Virginia’s five casino properties was \$576.9 million, down 3.5 percent versus 2023. Total revenue from electronic gaming devices was \$479.1 million, down 3.5 percent, while table game revenue was \$97.8 million, down 5.6 percent on the previous year.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Revenue from electronic gaming devices at West Virginia’s five casino properties is subject to an effective tax rate of about 50.5 percent, while table games are taxed at 35 percent.

The tax rate for iGaming is 15 percent, with sports betting subject to a state tax of 10 percent of revenue. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle.

In 2024, West Virginia’s commercial casinos and affiliated online sports betting and internet gaming platforms generated total gaming tax revenue of approximately

\$313.5 million, an increase of 0.8 percent from the prior year.

The majority of gaming tax revenue is remitted to the state government, including to funds associated with the West Virginia Lottery. Lottery funds are allocated to the state’s public schools, tourism promotion, state parks, and services for senior citizens. County and municipal governments also receive a small percentage of gaming tax proceeds, as do West Virginia’s horse and greyhound racing industries.

Taxes collected from sports betting are placed in the West Virginia Lottery Sports Wagering Fund, which distributes the first \$15 million to the State Lottery Fund before remaining funds are used to help support health-insurance programs for public sector employees.

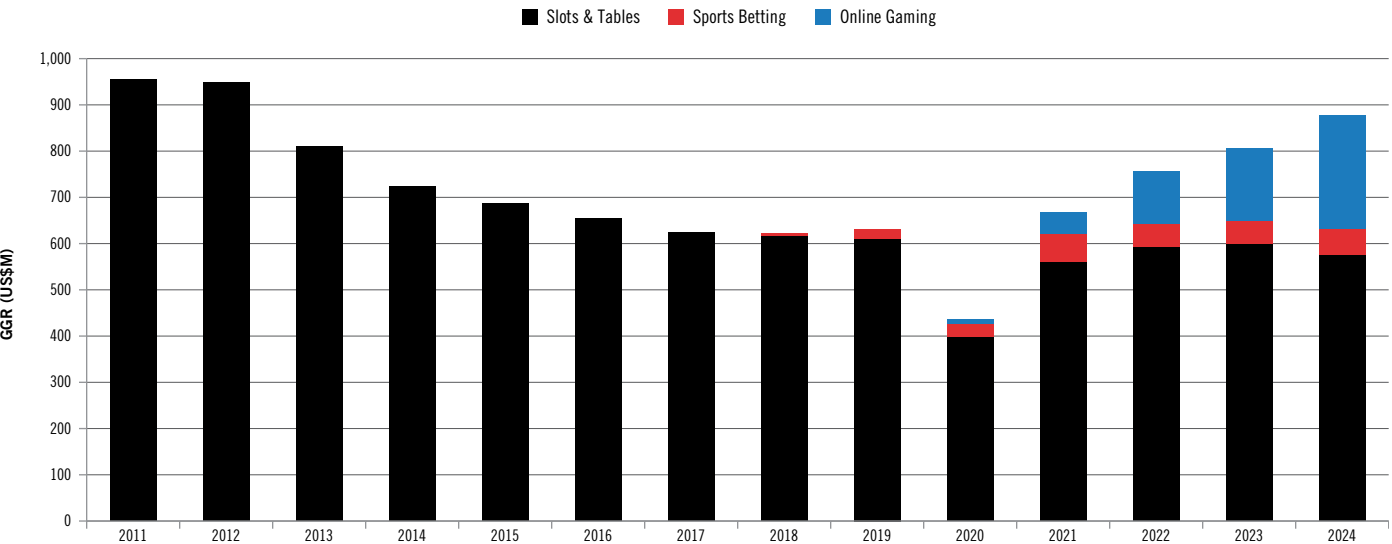
Internet gaming taxes are similarly deposited into the West Virginia Lottery Interactive Wagering Fund. The fund distributes annual tax profits to the State Lottery Fund, following deductions for regulatory costs and contributions to the pensions of West Virginia racing employees.

Competitive Landscape

West Virginia’s commercial casinos compete directly with casino properties in several neighboring states. Hollywood Casino at Charles Town Races competes with three Maryland casinos for patrons from the Greater Washington D.C.-Baltimore area, while Wheeling Island Hotel Casino Racetrack and Mountaineer Casino Racetrack & Resort both face competition from casinos and racinos in

WEST VIRGINIA: COMMERCIAL GAMING REVENUE (US\$M) 2011 to 2024

Internet gaming accounted for approximately 28 percent of total commercial casino gaming revenue in West Virginia in 2024, compared with around 19.5 percent in 2023.



SOURCE: West Virginia Lottery

West Virginia

Pittsburgh and eastern Ohio. Up to five land-based casinos have also been authorized in neighboring Virginia, although none for locations near the West Virginia border.

West Virginia's five bordering states all offer a full range of land-based and mobile sports wagering. Only Pennsylvania also offers iGaming, however.

Within the state, West Virginia's commercial casinos also compete with a network of 8,218 limited-stakes electronic gaming devices (VLTs) situated at retail establishments, such as bars and taverns. In 2024, total statewide revenue from these VLTs was \$483.8 million, down around 2.0 percent from the previous year.

Policy & Regulatory Review

Sports Betting

In March, then-Gov. Jim Justice (R) signed a bill to empower the West Virginia Lottery Commission to address potential instances of athlete harassment by sports bettors.

The new legislation authorized the commission to ban patrons from engaging in sports betting in the state if they are deemed to be a threat to the safety of athletes, coaches or officials, or if they harass event participants.

The bill also required the commission to adopt specific regulations to address how complaints can be filed against

patrons, how those bettors would be notified, and how excluded patrons may be entitled to a hearing to contest their exclusion from sports betting.

Ohio and Wyoming also adopted similar rules in 2024 to address concerns over the online harassment of athletes, especially college athletes, by losing bettors.

Regulatory Reform

Also in March, Gov. Justice signed a separate bill to allow for closer study of the impacts of sports betting, iGaming and casino gaming in West Virginia.

The new legislation expressly authorized West Virginia University to analyze all transactional data collected by the West Virginia Lottery for research purposes. Such data should be anonymized but may include bet and deposit amounts, demographic information, and usage of responsible gaming tools, among other metrics. The bill also mandated the university to establish new academic programs to foster innovation in gaming technology and prepare students for careers in various roles in the commercial gaming industry.

A further provision of the legislation will also require the West Virginia Lottery to prepare an annual report, beginning in 2026, on the impact of commercial casino gaming on players and on the state's economy.

WYOMING

In 2024, Wyoming reported total sports betting revenue of \$22.8 million, an increase of 31.8 percent from the prior year.

KEY STATE INFORMATION

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL CASINOS

0

CASINO FORMAT

N/A

NOTABLE FORMS OF GAMING

Sports Betting

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Wyoming Gaming Commission

GROSS SPORTS BETTING REVENUE 2024

\$22.8M

SPORT BETTING TAX REVENUE 2024

\$1.4M

Market Overview

Wyoming has no commercial casino venues but offers mobile sports betting through five commercial sportsbook operators subject to regulation by the Wyoming Gaming Commission. Sports betting is also available at tribal casinos.

An April 2021 law authorized Wyoming's gaming regulator to issue permits for online sports betting to operators that are already licensed in at least three other states. Online sports betting began in September 2021.

Market Performance

In 2024, total online sports betting revenue in Wyoming was \$22.8 million, an increase of 31.8 percent compared with the previous year. Sports wagering handle also increased by approximately 21.7 percent to a total of \$209.6 million.

Gaming Tax Distribution

Revenue from online sports betting in Wyoming is taxed at a rate of 10 percent, applied after deductions of free bets and other bonuses and promotions. Sportsbook operations are further subject to a 0.25 percent federal excise tax applied to wagering handle. Federal excise payments are also deductible from revenue subject to the state's sports betting tax.

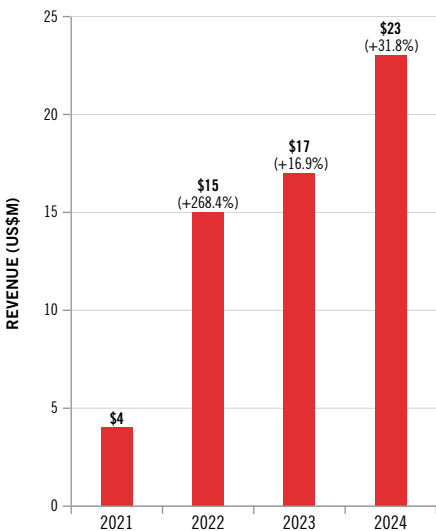
In 2024, online sports betting generated total state tax revenue of approximately \$1.4 million, an increase of 32.7 percent versus 2023.

Under state law, the first \$300,000 in sports wagering tax revenue in each fiscal year is appropriated to the Wyoming Department of Health and then redistributed to county health programs for the prevention and treatment of problem gambling. Remaining tax revenue is deposited into the state's General Fund.

Competitive Landscape

Although sports betting is also legal in several states that border Wyoming, including South Dakota and Nebraska, online sports betting is currently only available to the south in Colorado. Wyoming's four operational online sports betting platforms face in-state competition from sportsbooks that can be offered by the state's three tribal casinos.

WYOMING: ANNUAL SPORTS BETTING GGR (US\$M) 2021 to 2024



SOURCE: Wyoming Gaming Commission

Wyoming

In addition to sports betting and tribal gaming, Wyoming's broader gaming market includes electronic gaming devices based on historical horse races offered at licensed racing facilities, and electronic gaming devices in bars and other establishments based on player "skill."

Policy & Regulatory Review

Regulatory Reform

In November, the Wyoming Gaming Commission received an independent consultant's evaluation of the regulatory oversight of gaming in the state.

Among other things, the report recommended that Wyoming adopt stricter licensing and operational controls for electronic gaming devices based on historical horse races, to align them with formal rules in place for sports wagering and other forms of gaming. The report further recommended that the minimum age for sports betting and historical horse racing devices be raised from 18 to 21 and said that anti-money laundering requirements also could be strengthened.

The independent report was commissioned through Wyoming's 2024 state budget law and its recommendations will be considered for possible implementation by the Wyoming Gaming Commission and by the state legislature during 2025.

Sports Betting

Wyoming regulators advanced several amendments to the state's rules governing online sports wagering during 2025.

In October, the Wyoming Gaming Commission granted final approval to regulatory amendments designed to prevent fraudulent access to patrons' sports betting accounts by requiring multi-factor authentication (MFA) checks every 14 days or whenever a player accesses their account using an unrecognized device. Similar requirements for MFA are already in place in various other states including New Jersey and Ohio.

In November, regulators also approved new rules to grant the gaming commission's director express authority to add any individuals who harass athletes to Wyoming's involuntary exclusion list of persons who are prohibited from participating in sports wagering in the state.

The new rules are designed to give regulators tools to punish any bettors who threaten athletes, particularly college athletes, via social media when the athlete's performance results in them losing a wager. The Wyoming Gaming Commission declined an petition from the National Collegiate Athletic Association to prohibit all proposition bets on individual college athletes.

Both sets of new regulations were expected to formal effect in early 2025, after being certified by the governor and filed with the Wyoming Secretary of State.

