

50 State Survey on Social Gambling Laws

March 2014

50-State Survey of Social Gambling Laws

This 50-State Survey of Social Gambling Laws is intended as an overview of state laws that address social gambling. It does not address laws governing gambling establishments such as casinos, racetracks and similar facilities. State laws on this issue are complex, and this chart is intended to highlight some of the significant provisions rather than provide an exhaustive analysis of each law.

If you have questions about the laws of a particular state, please feel free to contact Salvador Simao, ssimao@fordharrison.com, or Joanna Rich, jrich@fordharrison.com. You may also contact the FordHarrison attorney with whom you usually work. For more information regarding the Survey, please contact our Client Service Team at clientservice@fordharrison.com.

**50 STATE SURVEY ON SOCIAL GAMBLING LAWS:
Are March Madness Brackets Permitted?**

STATE	SHORT ANSWER	STATE LAW PROVISIONS ON GAMBLING GENERALLY	APPLICABLE STATUTE
Alabama	Maybe, if it is a social game in a private place.	The Alabama Constitution prohibits lotteries; however, the Alabama Supreme Court has held that pari-mutuel betting on dog races does not violate this prohibition. <i>Opinion of the Justices</i> , 251 So.2d 751 (Ala. 1971). Contracts founded on gambling consideration are void. Alabama criminal law prohibits gambling but provides that a person charged with simple gambling has a defense if he can show he was engaged in a "social game" in a private place. "Private places" have included lawyers' and doctors' offices.	Ala. Const. art. IV, 65; Code of Ala. §§ 8-1-150; 11-65-1 through 11-65-47; 13A-12-20 through 13A-12-92; 34-6-7; 34-6-12 through 34-6-14; 40-26A-1 through 40-26A-17
Alaska	No, social games must take place in a home.	Gambling generally is prohibited; however, there is an exception for "social games" in a home where no house odds, bank, or player exists and no house income is taken. Promoting gambling is a crime.	Alaska Stat. §§ 05.150.010 through 05.15.695; 11.66.200 through 11.66.280; 43.35.200 through 43.35.220; 15 Alaska Admin. Code 160.010 through 165.900
Arizona	Yes, provided players compete on equal terms, no other person benefits from the activity, and no player is under the age of 21.	Gambling generally is prohibited; however, there is an exception for social gambling. "Social gambling" means gambling that is not conducted as a business and that involves players who compete on equal terms with each other if no player receives any benefit other than the player's winnings, no other person benefits from the gambling activity and none of the players is under 21.	Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 5-101 through 5-131; 5-501 through 5-604; 13-3301 through 13-3312; Ariz. Admin. Code §§ R19-2-101 through R19-2-523
Arkansas	No, social gaming is not permitted.	Gambling generally is prohibited; businesses are prohibited from receiving or transmitting information relating to sports for the purpose of gaming. Courts are required to broadly	Ark. Code Ann. §§ 5-66-101; 5-66-114; 16-118-103

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		construe the term "gaming." One who loses money or property gambling may sue the winner to recover the money or property lost. There is a 90-day statute of limitations.	
California	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited, specifically including casinos and lotteries (other than the California State Lottery); wagering on horse races may be permitted.	Cal Const. art. IV § 19; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 19400 through 19987; Cal. Gov. Code §§ 98000 through 98012; Cal. Penal Code §§ 330 through 337.9; 11300 through 11319; 4 Cal. Code of Regs. 1400 through 2105; 12002 through 12591; 11 Cal. Code of Regs. 600 through 605
Colorado	Yes, if only natural persons participate and no participant is involved in professional gambling.	Gambling generally is prohibited. There is an exception for gambling that is incidental to a bona fide social relationship if the only participants are natural persons and no one involved participates in professional gambling (aiding or inducing another to gamble with the intent to derive profit). <i>Leichliter v. State Liquor Licensing Auth.</i> , 9 P.3d 1153 (Colo. Ct. App. 2000) (permitting NCAA pool at a hotel bar because the pool was incidental to a bona fide social relationship). Gambling is a misdemeanor.	Colo. Const. Art. XVII, §§ 2, 9; Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 12-47.1-101 through 112-47.2-103; 12-60-101 through 12-60-901; 18-10-101 through 18-10-108; 1 Colo. Code of Regs. 207-1 through 208-2
Connecticut	Yes, if only natural persons participate and no participant is involved in professional gambling.	Gambling generally is prohibited; however, there is an exception for gambling that is incidental to a bona fide social relationship if only natural persons participate in the gambling and no one involved is participating in professional gambling. Other exceptions include lottery and betting authorized by state law.	Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 53-278a through 53-278g; 12-571 through 12-586; Regs., Conn. State Agencies §§ 12-562-1a through 12-574-F65

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Delaware	Likely not permitted.	Gambling generally is prohibited with certain exceptions for state lotteries and pari-mutuel wagering. Additionally, the state allows its state-run lottery to operate its games on the internet for Delaware citizens. Social gaming is not expressly allowed by law, but may be acceptable under state legal precedent. <i>State v. Titlemen</i> , 108 A. 92 (Del. 1918); <i>State v. Panaro</i> , 91 A. 1000 (1914).	Del. Const. art II, § 17; 3 Del. C. § 10001 through 3 Del. C. § 10213; 11 Del. C. § 1401 through 11 Del. C. § 1433; 29 Del. C. § 4801 through 29 Del. C. § 4839; C.D.R. 10-100-101 through 10-100-104
District of Columbia	No.	Gambling generally is not permitted, including social gaming. All gaming contracts are void. Losses of \$25 or more may be recovered through a private right of action.	D.C. Code §§ 16-1701 through 16-1704; Code of D.C. Regs. 19-1309
Florida	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited and is a misdemeanor. There are certain exceptions including penny-ante games conducted in dwellings. Money and prizes obtained through gambling are subject to forfeiture. Gambling contracts are void.	Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 550.001 through 551.123; 285.18 through 285.20; 849.01 through 849.46; 61D-2.001 through 61D.15.001, F.A.C.
Georgia	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited; money paid for a gambling consideration can be recovered by lawsuit. Social gambling is not permitted.	O.C.G.A. §§ 13-8-3; 16-12-20 through 16-12-62; Ga. Const. Art. I & II, Para. VIII
Hawaii	No. The social gambling exception does not apply where the game is conducted in a business establishment of any	Gambling generally is prohibited. There is an affirmative defense for "social gambling." Social gambling means the players compete on equal terms with each other, no player receives anything of value other than his or her winnings, no one other than the players is entitled to receive anything of value, and the game is not conducted in a public place or	Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 712-1220 through 712-1231

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	kind.	area such as a hotel, bar, nightclub, business establishment of any kind, park, any public building or church. <i>State v. Allen</i> , 638 P.2d 338 (1981) (players failed to establish affirmative defense).	
Idaho	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited and is a misdemeanor. Social gambling is also not permitted, but the state permits bona fide contests of skill, speed, strength or endurance in which awards are made only to entrants or owners of entrants; bona fide business transactions; games which award only additional play; and promotional contests.	Idaho Const. art. III, § 20; Idaho Code Ann. §§ 18-3801 through 18-3802; 54-2501 through 54-2517; 67-429A through 67-429C
Illinois	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited and is a misdemeanor. Second or subsequent violations of certain provisions are a felony. Exceptions include, among others, lotteries conducted by the state in accordance with state law, gambling games conducted on riverboats in accordance with state law, and games of skill or chance when money or things of value can be won but no payment or purchase is required. Money lost gambling (if \$50 or more) can be recovered in a civil lawsuit.	230 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/1 through 40/9999; 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/28-1 through 5/28-9
Indiana	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited; however, the law does not apply to the sale of lottery tickets pursuant to Indiana Code § 4-30. Indiana law also prohibits "professional gambling," which includes engaging in "pool-selling."	Ind. Code Ann. §§ 4-31-1-1 through 4-36-9-7; 35-45-5-1 through 35-45-5-12; 68 Ind. Admin. Code 1-1-1 through 21-7-14; 71 Ind. Admin. Code 1-1-1 through 14.5-5-1

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Iowa	Yes, if limited to \$50 won or lost in any 24-hour period.	Gaming and betting are prohibited, including participating in any game for money or property. The law also prohibits selling pools. Social gambling is permitted where: the gambling is incidental to a bona fide social relationship between all participants; it does not occur at schools; all participants are individual; and any player cannot win or lose more than \$50 in all games and activities at any one time during a period of 24 consecutive hours. The law permits an annual "game night" where there is a bona fide social or employment relationship between the sponsor and participants and other requirements are met, including obtaining a license.	Iowa Code §§ 725.7; 725.10; 99B.1 through 99G.42; 491 Ind. Admin. Code 1.1(99D) through 491-12.15(99F)
Kansas	No.	Gambling, other than lotteries and tribal gaming, generally is prohibited. Gambling is making a bet or entering or remaining in a gambling place with intent to make a bet, participate in a lottery or play a gambling device.	Kan. Const. Art. 15, § 3b; Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 21-6403 through 21-6417; 74-8801 through 74-8842
Kentucky	Yes.	Gambling generally is prohibited and gaming contracts are void; losses from gambling can be recovered through a lawsuit. Gambling is defined as staking or risking something of value on the outcome of a contest or game which is based on an element of chance, in accordance with an agreement that someone will receive something of value in the event of a certain outcome. Social games of chance are permitted. A contest or game in which eligibility to participate is	Ky. Rev. Stat. §§ 230.210 through 230.990; 372.010; 372.020; 528.010 through 528.150; 810 Ky. Admin. Regs. 1:001 through 1:150

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		determined by chance and the ultimate winner is determined by skill is not considered gambling. A person who provides a place and equipment for a social game of chance does not advance gambling activity under the penal code.	
Louisiana	Yes, if not conducted by or as a business.	Gambling generally is prohibited. However, social gambling is permitted if not conducted by or as a business.	La. Const. Art. XII, § 6; La. Rev. Stat. §§ 4:141 through 4:278; 14:90 through 14:90.6; 18:1300.21 through 18:1300.23; 27:1 through 27:502; 33:4851 through 33:4854; 46:2303 through 46:2304; La. Admin. Code 35:I.101 through 35:XV.12709; 42:I.1701 through 42:I.1791
Maine	Yes.	Gambling generally is prohibited. However, social gambling is permitted.	8 Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. § 261-A through § 422; § 1001 through § 1064; 17-A Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 951 through 961; Code of Maine Regs. 16-633-001 through 16-633-023; 01-017-001 through 01-017-021
Maryland	No, although online fantasy competitions are permitted.	Betting, wagering and gambling generally are prohibited. Lotteries are also prohibited, except for the state lottery established under Maryland law. Online fantasy competitions are excluded from the prohibitions against betting, gambling and wagering. Specific counties have enacted provisions	Md. Const. art. XIX, § 1; Md. Business Reg. Code Ann. §§ 11-101 through 11-1312; Md. Transportation Code Ann. § 6-209; Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law §§ 12-102; 12-114; 12-202; Md.

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		regarding gaming. These are located in Title 13 of the Maryland Criminal Code. Maryland's Unfair or Deceptive Trade Practices Act does not apply to "games of skill or competition not involving sales promotion efforts."	Code Ann. Com. Law § 13-305(a)(4)
Massachusetts	No.	Money or goods lost at gaming can be recovered in contract or tort. Anyone convicted of winning by gaming or betting will be required to forfeit double the amount won. Illegal gaming does not include a lottery conducted by the state lottery commission or a game conducted under Chapter 23K of the Massachusetts Code.	Mass. Ann. Laws ch. 10, § 38; ch. 128A, § 1 through ch. 128A, § 14E; ch. 128C, § 1 through ch. 128C, § 8; ch. 271, § 1 through ch. 271 § 42; ch. 137, § 1; ch. 4, § 7
Michigan	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited. The law specifically prohibits selling pools and registering bets.	Mich. Comp. Law Svc. §§ 431.252 through 431.336; 432.201 through 432.278; 750.301 through 750.315a; 750:330 through 332; Mich. Admin. Code R. 431.1001 through R 431.4290; 432.1001 through R 432.11503
Minnesota	Yes, under certain conditions.	Gambling generally is prohibited, including bets where the chance is accompanied by an element of skill. However, law does not prohibit private social bets not part of or incidental to organized, commercialized, or systematic gambling, and allows certain social games under certain conditions.	Minn. Const., Art. X, § 8; Minn. Stat. §§ 3.9221 through 3.9222; 240.01 through 240.35; 349.11 through 349A.20; 609.75 through 609.763; Minn. R. 7869.0100 through 7899.0100

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Mississippi	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited with exceptions for cruise vessels and in certain counties that have approved gambling on certain types of vessels. An individual convicted of winning in gaming or gambling must pay a fine in the amount won. Pool selling is also prohibited, other than on cruise vessels and in certain counties.	Miss. Code Ann. §§ 19-3-79; 75-76-1 through 75-76-313; 97-33-1 through 97-33-49; Code of Miss. Regs. 35-005-001 through 35-005-007; 50-012-002
Missouri	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited, other than casino gambling on licensed excursion boats as defined in the Missouri Code. Money lost gambling can be recovered in a civil action.	Mo. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 434.030; 572.010
Montana	No, sports betting is illegal.	Gambling generally is prohibited, but does not include social card games played solely for prizes of minimal value. Illegal gambling includes sports betting. Fantasy sports leagues are permitted by statute; however, this does not authorize betting or wagering on the outcome of an individual sports event. Losses in illegal gambling may be recovered in a lawsuit.	Mont. Const., Art. III § 9; Mont. Code Ann. §§ 23-4-101 through 23-5-810; Mont. Admin. R. 32.28.101 through 32.28.2012
Nebraska	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited with exceptions for bingo and certain types of lotteries as set forth in the Code.	Neb. Const. Art. III, § 24; Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 2-1201 through 2-1247; 9-1.106; 28-1101 through 28-1117; Neb. Admin. Code tit. 294, ch. 1 through tit. 294, ch. 25
Nevada	No. Social gaming is only permitted in private residences.	Gambling/gaming by anyone not licensed is prohibited. Sports pools by anyone who is not licensed are prohibited. A sports pool is defined as the business of accepting wagers on sporting events or other events by any system or method of	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 463.010 through 466.220; Nev. Admin. Code 368A.300 through 368A.540; Nev. Gaming Comm. §§ 1.010 through

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		wagering. Online poker is permitted. Social gambling in private homes or residences in which no person makes money for operating the game is permitted.	30.4505
New Hampshire	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited.	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 284:1 through 284:40; 647:2; N.H. Admin. Rules, Par. 101.01 through Par. 1218.02
New Jersey	Yes, if all proceeds go to players and no cut is taken by the house.	Gambling generally is prohibited, other than activity authorized under the Casino Control Act. The state also permits internet gaming for a ten-year period between 2013 and 2023, subject to certain restrictions such as that all activity must occur within the state and websites must be operated by one of Atlantic City's 11 casinos. The law on whether the state allows commercial betting on certain sports events is currently in litigation. Social gambling is allowed if a person performs, without fee or remuneration, acts directed toward the arrangement or facilitation of the game, such as inviting persons to play, permitting the use of premises therefore or supplying cards or other equipment used therein.	N.J. Const., Art. IV, Sec. VII, Para. 2; N.J. Stat. §§ 2C:37-1 through 2C:37-9; 5:5-22 through 5:5-186; 5:12-1 through 5:12-210; 13:69-1.1 through 13:69-1.7; 13:70-1.1 through 13:74A-6.2; 19:40-1.1 through 19:40-7.4
New Mexico	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited.	N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 11-13-1 through 11-13-2; 30-19-1 through 30-19-15; 60-1A-1 through 60-1A-30; 60-2D-1 through 60-2D-18; 60-2E-1 through 60-2E-62; N.M. Admin. Code 3.29.14.2 through 3.29.14.7; 15.1.1.1 through 15.1.1.9

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New York	Yes.	The New York Constitution prohibits gambling other than lotteries operated by the state as prescribed by the legislature and pari-mutuel betting on horse races as prescribed by the legislature. The state appears to allow for social, private gambling. Anyone who loses \$25 or more gambling can sue the winner to recover the amount lost.	N.Y. Const. art. I, § 9; N.Y. Exec. Law § 12; N.Y. Gen. Mun. Law §§ 185 through 195-r; N.Y. Gen. Oblig. Law § 5-401; 5-421; N.Y. Penal Law §§ 225.00 through 225.40; N.Y. Racing & Wagering Law §§ 101 through 1202; 9 N.Y. Code of Rules & Regs. §§ 4000.1 through 5627.19; 20 N.Y. Code of Rules & Regs. §§ 95.1 through 97.2
North Carolina	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited other than lotteries lawfully conducted in any state and the North Carolina state lottery.	N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-289 through 14-309.20; N.D. Gen. Stat. § 16-1
North Dakota	Yes, if the total amount wagered by an individual player does not exceed \$25 per hand, game or event.	Gambling generally is prohibited; there is an exception for "public-spirited organizations" but only if all proceeds go to charity. Engaging in gambling is a misdemeanor; participating in the "business of gambling," which includes conducting a wagering pool or lottery, is a felony. An exception exists for social gambling on private premises where the total amount wagered by an individual player does not exceed \$25 per individual hand, game or event.	N.D. Cent. Code §§ 12.1-28-01 through 12.1-28-02; 53-06.2-01 through 53-06.2-16; 54-58-01 through 54-58-03; N.D. Admin. Code 69.5-01-01-01 through 69.5-02-01-24; N.D. Const. art. XI, § 25
Ohio	Yes, provided the game is not operated for profit.	Gambling generally is prohibited. Money or other things of value lost through gambling can be recovered through a lawsuit. Social gambling is only permitted if the game is conducted privately and not for profit.	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2915.02; 3763.02

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Oklahoma	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited. Gambling is a misdemeanor, while opening, conducting or carrying on a gambling game is a felony.	3A Okla. St. §§ 200 through 210; 261 through 282; 21 Okla. Stat. §§ 941 through 996.3; Okla. Admin. Code §§ 325:1-1-1 through 325:90-7-1
Oregon	No, unless authorized by county or city and the house does not share in winnings.	Gambling generally is prohibited with certain exceptions. Social games are excluded from the definition of gambling. A social game is a game, other than a lottery, between players in a private home where no house player, house bank or house odds exist and there is no house income from the operation of the social game; and, if authorized pursuant to Ore. Rev. Stat. § 167.121 (which permits local authorization of social games), a game, other than a lottery, between players in a private business, private club or place of public accommodation where no house player, house bank or house odds exist and there is no house income from the operation of the social game.	Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 167.108 through 167.167; 462.010 through 672.990; Or. Admin. Regs. 462-001-0000 through 462-220-0090
Pennsylvania	Unclear.	Gambling, pool selling and bookmaking are prohibited. It is unclear whether social gambling is permitted.	4 Pa. Stat. §§ 325.101 through 325.402; 10 Pa. Stat. §§ 328.101 through 328.707; 4 Pa. Con. Stat. §§ 1101 through 1904; 18 Pa. Con. Stat. Ann. §§ 5513; 5514; 7103; 58 Pa. Code §§ 161.1 through 657a.13; 61 Pa. Code §§ 1001.1 through 1001.11

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Rhode Island	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited.	R.I. Const. Art. VI, § 22; R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 11-19-1 through 11-19-45; 11-50-1 through 11-51-2; 41-3-1 through 41-11-4; Code of R.I. Regs. 02-070-005 through 02-070-009
South Carolina	No.	Betting, pool selling, and bookmaking are all prohibited. Violation of the law is a misdemeanor.	S.C. Code Ann. § 16-19-10 through 16-19-160
South Dakota	No.	Gambling is prohibited and is a class 2 misdemeanor. Statutory exceptions exist for certain types of lottery and bingo.	S.D. Const. Art. III, § 25; S.D. Codified Laws §§ 22-25A-1 through 22-25A-15; 42-7-47 through 42-7-106; 42-7B-1 through 42-7B-71; Admin. Regs. of S.D. 20:04:01:07 through 20:04:33:80; 20:18:01:01 through 20:18:31:03
Tennessee	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited. Gambling is “risking anything of value for a profit whose return is to any degree contingent on chance.” Gambling is a Class C misdemeanor.	Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 4-36-101 through 4-36-402; 39-17-501 through 39-17-509
Texas	Maybe. A defense to gambling is available where the gambling occurred in a private place.	Gambling generally is prohibited, including making a bet on the partial or final result of a game or contest or on the performance of a participant in a game or contest. Gambling is a misdemeanor. A defense is available where gambling was in a private place, the only economic benefit was personal winnings, and the odds were same for all participants.	Tex. Rev. Civ. Stat. art. 179e; Tex. Occ. Code §§ 2003.001 through 2003.102; Tex. Penal Code Ann. §§ 47.01 through 47.10; 16 Tex. Admin. Code §§ 301.1 through 323.203; 34 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.641

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Utah	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited, including online, where gambling means risking anything of value upon the outcome of a contest or game when the return or outcome has an element of chance.	Utah Const. Art. VI, § 27; Utah Code Ann. §§ 4-38-15; 76-10-1101 through 76-10-1109
Vermont	No.	Gambling generally is prohibited. Money or valuables lost gambling can be recovered in a lawsuit. A person who wins or loses money or other valuables gambling is subject to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$200. Book making and pool selling are also prohibited.	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, §§ 2133 through 2156; tit. 9, § 3981; tit. 31, §§ 601 through 642; tit. 32, §§ 10201 through 10208; Code of Vt. Regs., 80-210-001 through 80-210-005
Virginia	No. Social gambling must take place in a private residence.	Betting or wagering on a game, event or contest, the outcome of which is uncertain or a matter of chance, is prohibited. Illegal gambling is a misdemeanor; operating a gambling operation is a felony. Social gambling is permitted where it is shown that the persons involved are participating in a game of chance conducted in a private residence, provided such private residence is not commonly used for such games of chance and there is no operator as defined by the Virginia legislator.	Va. Code Ann. §§ 18.2-325 through 18.2-340; 59.1-364 through 59.1-405.1; 11 Va. Admin. Code 10 Agency Intro through 10-180-110
Washington	No. Social gaming is limited to social card games.	Gambling generally is prohibited, even if consideration was not monetary but a thing of value. Social gaming is limited only to social card games subject to the state's restrictions.	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.46.010 through 9.47.120; 67.16.010 through 67.16.900; Wash. Admin. Code §§ 260-08-005 through 260-84-135
West Virginia	No.	Betting or wagering on games of chance is prohibited.	W. Va. Code §§ 19-23-1 through 19-23-29; 29-25-1 through 29-25-38; 61-

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			10-5; W. Va. C.S.R. §§ 178-1-1 through 178-7-5; 179-4-1 through 179-4-183
Wisconsin	No.	Making bets and conducting lotteries is a misdemeanor. A bet is a bargain in which the parties agree that, dependent upon chance even though accompanied by some skill, one stands to win or lose something of value specified in the agreement. There are exceptions for certain activities as permitted by Wisconsin law, including bingo, pari-mutuel wagering, a lottery and offers of purses or prizes to participants in a bona fide contest for the determination of skill. Additionally, there is an exception for an agreement under which an employee is given an opportunity to win a prize, the award of which is determined by chance, in return for the employee making a referral as set forth in the law.	Wis. Const. Art. IV, § 24; Wis. Stat. Ann. §§ 562.001 through 562.13; 569.01 through 569.01 through 569.06; 945.01 through 945.13; Wis. Admin. Code Game 1.01 through Game 44.09
Wyoming	Yes, if only natural persons participate and no participant is involved in professional gambling.	Gambling generally is prohibited; gambling means risking property for gain contingent upon chance or the happening or outcome of an event, including a sporting event, over which the person taking a risk has no control. Social gambling is permitted where it is incidental to a bona fide social relationship, only natural persons participate, and in which no person participating, directly or indirectly, in professional gambling.	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-7-101 through 6-7-104; 11-25-101 through 11-25-113; Code of Wyo. Rules 024-038-001 through 024-038-012