



**NOTICE OF MEETING and AGENDA
January 29, 2014 Meeting**

Pursuant to the Massachusetts Open Meeting Law, G.L. c. 30A, §§ 18-25, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission. The meeting will take place:

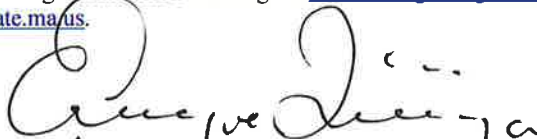
Wednesday, January 29, 2014
9:00 a.m.
Hynes Convention Center
900 Boylston Street, Room 202
Boston, MA

PUBLIC MEETING - #105

1. Call to order
2. Category 1 Surrounding Community and Impacted Live Entertainment Venue Petitions
3. Administration – Rick Day, Executive Director
 - a. General Update
 - b. Category 2 Report and License Award Process
 - c. Proposed Commission Position on \$600 Withholding – VOTE
 - d. Possible Discussion – Repeal Referendum
4. Other business – reserved for matters the Chair did not reasonably anticipate at the time of posting.

I certify that on this date, this Notice was posted as “Gaming Commission Meeting” at www.massgaming.com and emailed to: regs@sec.state.ma.us, melissa.andrade@state.ma.us.

Jan/27/14
(date)


for Stephen P. Crosby, Chairman

Date Posted to Website: January 27, 2014 at 9:00 a.m.



Massachusetts Gaming Commission

Final Phase - Issuance of Category 2 license

TIMING ¹	EVENT	LEAD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each commissioner shall prepare a binder which documents the review of each category including reviews of all questions and criteria. Commissioners can elect to rate all, some, or none of the questions. Each criteria shall be rated and an overall provisional rating for each applicant in their respective category assigned. Binders may contain appendices which are expected to primarily be related to either data analysis (e.g. financial, traffic) and/or relevant site or architectural details. Commissioners may elect to bring original source materials to the meetings or to include such material in the appendices. Any such documents will be reviewed by the legal department to ensure that any applicable confidentiality issues are addressed. 	All commissioners
Day 1	<p>In advance of Day 1 each commissioner will be provided with a copy of each binder in order to familiarize themselves with the reviews. No commissioner should discuss the contents of a report with another commissioner. All questions should be directed to Jennifer Pinck. Commissioners may request that any specific applicant source material be included in the meeting materials for reference purposes. Any such documents will be reviewed by the legal department to ensure that any applicable confidentiality issues are addressed. A copy of the binders and accompanying materials will be publicly released the morning of Day 1.</p> <p>Introduction and explanation of proceedings</p>	Jennifer Pinck
Day 1	<p>Building and Site Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of evaluation methodology, presentation of findings, and recommendation (including recommended conditions of licensure for each applicant) Questions from Commissioners 	Commissioner McHugh
Day 1	<p>Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of evaluation methodology, presentation of findings, and recommendation (including recommended conditions of licensure for each applicant) Questions from Commissioners 	Commissioner Stebbins
Day 1	<p>Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of evaluation methodology, presentation of findings, and recommendation (including recommended conditions of licensure for each applicant) Questions from Commissioners 	Commissioner Zuniga

¹ Timing is subject to change depending upon length of individual presentations and extent of deliberations. Presentations and deliberations are not time restricted.



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Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of evaluation methodology, presentation of findings, and recommendation (including recommended conditions of licensure for each applicant) • Questions from Commissioners 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mitigation</u></p>	Commissioner Cameron
Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of evaluation methodology, presentation of findings, and recommendation (including recommended conditions of licensure for each applicant) • Questions from Commissioners 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Overview of the Project</u></p>	Chairman Crosby
Day 2	Outline of the law relative to issuance of a gaming license		Catherine Blug
Day 2	Preliminary deliberations		Chairman Crosby
Day 3	Final deliberations and vote including determination of conditions of licensure		Chairman Crosby



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Massachusetts Gaming Commission

MEMORANDUM

Date: 1/28/14
To: Massachusetts Gaming Commission
From: Steve Crosby, Chairman
Re: \$600 Withholding and Reporting Requirement

I. THE ISSUE

The enabling Legislation for expanded gaming in Massachusetts, Chapter 194 of the Acts of 2011, includes sections that establish standards for withholding Massachusetts income tax from gambling winnings.

Although the Department of Revenue has not issued regulations concerning these sections, nor has the Commission or any other official body discussed the intention of these sections, it has been widely believed and accepted in the gaming industry (including pari-mutuel gambling, slots and table games in casino gambling, and the Lottery) that these sections require gaming operators to report and withhold Massachusetts state income tax on any gambling winnings of \$600 or greater. There is no offset in Massachusetts law for gambling losses, or, at least in most cases, the price of the wager, to the withholding tax assessment.

The relevant sections are as follows:

SECTION 27. Section 5A of chapter 62 of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2010 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "commonwealth", in line 24, the following words:-, including gaming winnings acquired at or through a gaming establishment licensed under chapter 23k.

SECTION 28. The seventh paragraph of section 2 of chapter 62B of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking out the first 2 sentences and inserting in place thereof the following 2 sentences:- Every person, including the United States, the commonwealth or any other state, or any political subdivision or instrumentality of the foregoing, making any payment of lottery or wagering winnings which are subject to tax under chapter 62 and which are subject withholding under section 3402 of the internal Revenue Code, without the

exception for slot machines, keno and bingo played at licensed casinos in subsections (q)(5) and (r) of said section 3402 of the Internal Revenue Code, shall deduct and withhold from such payment an amount equal to 5 per cent of such payment, except that such withholding for purposes of this chapter shall apply to payments of winnings of \$600 or greater notwithstanding any contrary provision of the Internal Revenue Code. For the purposes of this chapter and chapter 62C, such payment of winnings shall be treated as if it were wages paid by an employer to an employee.

Many gaming operators have raised strong concerns that this requirement is non-standard in the industry, and will put Massachusetts gaming operators at a serious competitive disadvantage, and may even make expanded gaming in Massachusetts non-viable.

II. INDUSTRY NORMS

Federal law governing the reporting and withholding of gaming winnings on the federal level comes from two sources: the Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) and IRS regulations (26 CFR). The IRC provides the withholding rules while the CFR provides the reporting rules. The Federal Internal Revenue Service (IRS) standard on reporting and withholding on gambling winnings has been in place since 1973 and has the following principal terms, as they pertain to winnings in Massachusetts gaming:

- At slots machine winnings of \$1200 or greater, the operator must report winnings on a form W2-G, while verifying the identity of the winner; in the event of a non-resident winner, withholding will be made on site, and a 1099 issued.
- Gaming operators are required to both report and withhold on winnings which are greater than \$5,000 and which are won against odds greater than 300-1.
- Gaming operators are required to report with issuance of a W2-G any other gambling winnings of \$600 or more, and which result from bets with greater than 300-1 odds. As a practical matter, this eliminates reporting or withholdings on table games, since virtually no table games have odds greater than 300-1. However, due to the multiple “exotic” bets in pari-mutuel gambling, the \$600 threshold at 300-1 odds does generate significant transactions in pari-mutuel gambling.
- Importantly, when filing federal tax returns, the taxpayer may offset taxable winnings with gambling losses, so long as the losses can be documented.

The full Internal Revenue Code and regulations can be found in Attachment A.

III. WITHHOLDING AND REPORTING IN OTHER STATE JURISDICTIONS

There are 23 states which permit commercial casino gambling (non-tribal), in which the state law regulates the payment of the state withholding taxes. In at least 18 of those jurisdictions, the state withholding either mirrors the federal standard (16 states) or has no withholding requirements whatsoever. The remaining 5 jurisdictions have some

idiosyncratic features, but none have withholding or reporting standards as rigorous as those in the Massachusetts laws.

Furthermore, of the surrounding jurisdictions to Massachusetts—Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York—all use the federal standard for withholding.

A detailed description of the withholding requirements in other states is attached as Attachment B.

IV. PROBLEMS CREATED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS LAW

After considerable research and deliberation, the Gaming Commission has concluded that the concerns about this withholding standard raised by the horseracing and casino gambling industries have considerable merit. The particular problems are as follows:

1. Competitive disadvantage. Since one of the major objectives of the expanded gaming law is to repatriate gambling dollars presently spent by Massachusetts citizens in neighboring jurisdictions, our operators have been directed by the Legislature and the Gaming Commission to focus on this objective. Forcing Massachusetts operators to not only report winnings at the \$600 threshold (rather than the federal standard of \$1200) but also to actually collect withholding taxes, will dramatically disrupt the flow of gambling at slot machines (where frequently a player will go up and down by \$600 within the same sitting.) Furthermore, calculating winnings in real-time at multi-player, multi-hand/play table games is virtually impossible. There is a strong commonsense argument to support the gaming operators' concerns that more sophisticated and well-to-do players, i.e. the most "profitable" players, for both the operator and the Commonwealth, will take their gambling to nearby out-of-state jurisdictions which don't have this reporting and withholding requirement.
2. Administrative and operational costs. According to various gaming operators, each time a slot machine win occurs at \$1200 or more, and a staff person is dispatched to execute the \$1200 IRS reporting, the transaction takes 15 minutes of the staff person's time. Lowering the threshold to \$600, and adding the requirement of actually withholding the tax, will both increase the amount of administrative time at each transaction, and vastly increase the number of reportable/withholding transactions—all those winnings between \$600 and \$1200. This is an administrative and cost burden not borne by operators in any other jurisdiction in the country.
3. Revenue lost to the Commonwealth. The Gaming Commission's financial consultants, HLT Advisory, a consulting firm with extensive experience in the Hospitality and Gaming industries, estimates that the implementation of the \$600 winnings threshold will likely have a negative effect on revenue paid to the Commonwealth. As stated in a January 13 memorandum to the Commission, HLT concluded, "as a result, while the 5% [sic] State tax withholding requirement at a \$600 threshold was enacted with a view to capturing additional tax revenue to the State, it is very likely that such a move will result in a

reduction of overall taxation revenue to the State. . . . We estimate that the implementation of the withholding and reporting requirements under the Act will cost the State between \$28.8M and \$57.5M in lost taxation revenues.”

In addition to the concerns raised by the industry and the Commission’s gaming consultants, the Commission also believes that the Massachusetts withholding requirement is fundamentally inequitable in its failure to permit a casual gambler (the rules are different for professional gamblers, who may offset winnings against losses) from being unable to offset winnings with their losses. On a two-day trip to a casino for example, a gambler might lose \$2,000 one day, and win \$600 the next. The gambler will be required to pay income tax on the \$600, despite actually being \$1400 in the hole.

V. THE LOTTERY ANOMALY

It is possible that extending the \$600 threshold to all gambling winnings was done by the Legislature in an attempt to create equity with the withholding threshold for the Lottery, which has been in place at \$600 or more since 2004. The Lottery’s situation is significantly different from pari-mutuel and casino gambling. The Lottery requires all of its winners of \$600 or more to bring their ticket to the Lottery office for payment; and it doesn’t really have an alternative payment system, since most small retailers that sell Lottery tickets would be unable and/or unwilling to make these payments. Furthermore, unlike the slots requirement, the Lottery gambler can continue to play—that is, to buy Lottery tickets. And the Lottery itself and its retailers have no functional competitive alternative, as most Lottery ticket buying is done on a convenience basis near peoples’ home and work.

Most lotteries also use the federal threshold of \$1200 or more for state withholding, although a few have a lower threshold. Only 2 use the \$600 threshold—Iowa and Missouri. **Please see Attachment C for details of slots withholding requirements for Lottery winnings.**

VI. SOLUTIONS

The Commission’s initial reaction to this issue when it came before us was to be reluctant to suggest a change, since raising the threshold seems to in some way be supporting an effort to avoid paying income taxes. We continue to have that concern, and will do everything within our authority to be sure that the income taxes are paid appropriately. Accordingly, we initially considered whether there was some kind of regulatory—or other— “fix” to this problem, which would not require Legislative action, and could mitigate the negative effects while not eliminating its presumed legislative intent.

- Regulatory interpretation. The Commission does believe that it would be possible, in collaboration with the Department of Revenue, to clarify this law in a way that might preclude the application of withholding requirements to table games. It may

also be appropriate to use interpretation of the key word “payment” in the statute to minimize the administrative imposition, and perhaps even to mitigate its applicability to pari-mutuel gaming. However, we see no regulatory fix that fully addresses the concerns raised in the previous section, particularly the substantial imposition on slots play and tax equity.

- Technological solutions. In an attempt to promote taxpaying by maintaining the lower threshold, while alleviating the administrative burden and at least mitigating to some extent the negative competitive impact, the Commission explored with Mr. Steve Kastner (Executive Director for Product Compliance at International Gaming Technology (IGT), one of the leading designers and testers of gaming equipment) whether there could be a way to automate the reporting and withholding requirement, at least as far as it impacts slots games. However, although gaming designers would like to find an automated solution to sell to gaming operators for use even at the \$1200 threshold, no such automated solution is plausible. Federal law requires in-person verification of a player with a government ID, and the implementation of the state law will require similar verification of the individual’s identity and taxpayer ID. Further, the player needs to be given a W-2G on site and must actually pay the tax at the time of the transaction, both of which are impossible to automate.

As a practical matter, there is no way to automate the withholding of state income tax, even in slot machine winnings.

VII. CONCLUSION

After considering all of the various issues, and alternative solutions, to challenges imposed by the state withholding requirement, the Commission has concluded that the best solution is to adopt the federal withholding standard, including and adding a reporting and/or withholding of the state income tax at the federal threshold.

VIII. LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PERSONAL TAXATION OF GAMING REVENUES

SECTION 1. The seventh paragraph of section 2 of chapter 62B of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in place thereof the following sentence:- Every person, including the United States, the commonwealth or any other state, or any political subdivision or instrumentality of the foregoing, making any payment of lottery winnings which are subject to tax under chapter 62 and which are subject to withholding under section 3402 of the Internal Revenue Code, without the exception for keno and bingo in subsections (q)(5) and (r) of said section 3402

of the Internal Revenue Code, shall deduct and withhold from such payment an amount equal to 5 per cent of such payment, except that such withholding for purposes of this chapter shall apply to payments of winnings of \$600 or greater notwithstanding any contrary provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

SECTION 2. Section 2 of chapter 62B, as so appearing, is hereby amended by inserting after the seventh paragraph the following paragraph:- Every gaming establishment licensed in accordance with chapter 23K and any racing meeting licensee licensed under chapter 128C making a payment of winnings of \$1200 or more from slot machine play or pari-mutuel wagering shall file a form W-2G with respect to such payment. For purposes of this section, in determining whether such winnings equal or exceed the \$1200 amount, the amount of winnings shall not be reduced by the amount wagered. Every gaming establishment licensed in accordance with chapter 23K and any racing meeting licensee licensed under chapter 128C making a payment of winnings which are subject to tax under chapter 62 and subject to withholding under section 3402 of the Internal Revenue Code shall deduct and withhold from such payment an amount equal to 5 per cent of such payment. Every person who is to receive a payment of winnings which are subject to withholding shall furnish the person making such payment a statement, made under the penalties of perjury, containing the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the person receiving the payment and of each person entitled to any portion of such payment.

ATTACHMENT A

The applicable section of the Internal Revenue Code is as follows:

IRC- 26 USC 3402(g) - Extension of withholding to certain gambling winnings

(1) General rule

Every person, including the Government of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision thereof, or any instrumentalities of the foregoing, making any payment of winnings which are subject to withholding shall deduct and withhold from such payment a tax in an amount equal to the product of the third lowest rate of tax applicable under section 1(c) and such payment.

(2) Exemption where tax otherwise withheld

In the case of any payment of winnings which are subject to withholding made to a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, the tax imposed under paragraph (1) shall not apply to any such payment subject to tax under section 1441(a) (relating to withholding on nonresident aliens) or tax under section 1442(a) (relating to withholding on foreign corporations).

(3) Winnings which are subject to withholding

For purposes of this subsection, the term “winnings which are subject to withholding” means proceeds from a wager determined in accordance with the following:

(A) In general

Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), proceeds of more than \$5,000 from a wagering transaction, if the amount of such proceeds is at least 300 times as large as the amount wagered.

(B) State-conducted lotteries

Proceeds of more than \$5,000 from a wager placed in a lottery conducted by an agency of a State acting under authority of State law, but only if such wager is placed with the State agency conducting such lottery, or with its authorized employees or agents.

(C) Sweepstakes, wagering pools, certain parimutuel pools, jai alai, and lotteries

Proceeds of more than \$5,000 from—

- (i) a wager placed in a sweepstakes, wagering pool, or lottery (other than a wager described in subparagraph (B)), or

(ii) a wagering transaction in a parimutuel pool with respect to horse races, dog races, or jai alai if the amount of such proceeds is at least 300 times as large as the amount wagered.

(4) Rules for determining proceeds from a wager

For purposes of this subsection—

(A) proceeds from a wager shall be determined by reducing the amount received by the amount of the wager, and

(B) proceeds which are not money shall be taken into account at their fair market value.

(5) Exception for bingo, keno, and slot machines

The tax imposed under paragraph (1) shall not apply to winnings from a slot machine, keno, and bingo.

(6) Statement by recipient

Every person who is to receive a payment of winnings which are subject to withholding shall furnish the person making such payment a statement, made under the penalties of perjury, containing the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the person receiving the payment and of each person entitled to any portion of such payment.

(7) Coordination with other sections

For purposes of sections 3403 and 3404 and for purposes of so much of subtitle F (except section 7205) as relates to this chapter, payments to any person of winnings which are subject to withholding shall be treated as if they were wages paid by an employer to an employee.

The applicable section of the Code of Federal Regulations is as follows:

26 CFR 7.6041-1 - Return of information as to payments of winnings from bingo, keno, and slot machines.

(a) In general. On or after May 1, 1977, every person engaged in a trade or business and making a payment in the course of such trade or business of winnings (including winnings which are exempt from

withholding under section 3402(q)(5)) of \$1,200 or more from a bingo game or slot machine play or of \$1,500 or more from a keno game shall make an information return with respect to such payment.

(b) Special rules. For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, in determining whether such winnings equal or exceed the \$1,200 or \$1,500 amount--

- (1)** In the case of a bingo game or slot machine play, the amount of winnings shall not be reduced by the amount wagered;
- (2)** In the case of a keno game, the amount of winnings from one game shall be reduced by the amount wagered in that one game;
- (3)** Winnings shall include the fair market value of a payment in any medium other than cash;
- (4)** All winnings by the winner from one bingo or keno game shall be aggregated; and
- (5)** Winnings and losses from any other wagering transaction by the winner shall not be taken into account.

(c) Prescribed form. The return required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be made on Form W-2G and shall be filed with the Internal Revenue Service Center serving the district in which is located the principal place of business of the person making the return on or before February 28 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the payment of winnings is made. Each Form W-2G shall contain the following:

- (1)** Name, address, and employer identification number of the person making the payment;
- (2)** Name, address, and social security number of the winner;
- (3)** General description of two types of identification (*e.g.*, "driver's license", "social security card", or "voter registration card") furnished to the maker of the payment for verification of the winner's name, address, and social security number;
- (4)** Date and amount of the payment; and
- (5)** Type of wagering transaction.

In addition, in the case of a bingo or keno game, Form W-2G shall show any number, color, or other designation assigned to the game with respect to which the payment is made. In the case of a slot machine play, Form W-2G shall show the identification number of the slot machine.

ATTACHMENT B

State Withholding Taxes on Gaming Winnings

American Gaming Association

January 22, 2014

Federal / IRS	<p>Reportable Gambling Winnings</p> <p>The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires certain gambling winnings to be reported on Form W-2G if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The winnings (not reduced by the wager) are \$1,200 or more from a bingo game or slot machine. 2. The winnings (reduced by the wager) are \$1,500 or more from a Keno game. 3. The winnings (reduced by wager or buy-in) are more than \$5,000 from a poker tournament. 4. The winnings (except winnings from bingo, slot machines, keno and poker tournaments) reduced, at the option of the payer, by the wager are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. \$600 or more, and b. At least 300 times the amount of the wager, or 5. The winnings are subject to federal income tax withholding (either regular gambling withholding or backup withholding).
Colorado	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
Delaware	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds, with the exception of Keno. DE issues a W-2G for Keno winnings of \$600 or more, not reduced by the wager.
Florida	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
Illinois	No state withholding requirements. Patron is given the option to request state withholding if he or she desires it after a gaming win that meets or exceeds federal thresholds.
Indiana	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
Iowa	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
Kansas	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
Louisiana	
Maine	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
Maryland	<p>If winnings total more than \$5,000, Maryland income taxes will automatically be withheld.</p> <p>If prize money totals between \$500 and \$5,000, one must file Maryland Form 502D and pay the tax on that income within 60 days from the time you receive the prize money.</p> <p>If win is less than \$500, one doesn't have to file Form 502D, but they still must report the winnings and pay tax on it when they file their annual state income tax return.</p>
Michigan	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
Mississippi	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds. State withholding tax is 3%.
Missouri	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds

Nevada	No state withholding requirements
New Jersey	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
New Mexico	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
New York	<p>Winning is reportable if the prize reduced by the wager is \$600 or more and the prize is at least 300 times the amount of the wager. Prizes over \$600 but less than \$5,000 with no tax ID # are subject to backup withholding. Finally, there is a mandatory withholding on all prizes over \$5,000.</p> <p>Any winnings of \$600 or more are subject to the following offsets (in order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child Support: 100% of the prize after mandatory withholding - Public Assistance: 50% of the prize after mandatory withholding - NY State Tax Arrears: 100% of the prize after mandatory withholding
Ohio	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds (for casino gaming), and operator shall deduct and withhold OH income tax from person's winnings at a rate of four percent.
Oklahoma	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
Pennsylvania	
Rhode Island	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
South Dakota	State withholding requirements are the same as federal thresholds
West Virginia	

ATTACHMENT C



MEMORANDUM

To: Chairman Crosby
From: Artem Shtatnov
Date: January 27, 2014
RE: Lottery Withholdings

Question

At what thresholds do states automatically withhold taxes from distributions of lottery winnings?

Answer

All states are required to withhold 25% for the payment of federal taxes when winnings are above \$5,000.¹ Many states withhold their state taxes starting at the same threshold. Several states also withhold past due taxes and other amounts, such as overdue child support, before distributing winnings.

The IRS requires disclosure via a W-2G form of all winnings that are both over \$600 and at least 300 times the amount wagered but does not require any automatic withholding.² Several states use the lower \$600 threshold for withholding state taxes. States with a withholding threshold different from the federal threshold are marked in bold below.

State	Deduction Threshold	Notes
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado	\$5,000	http://www.coloradolottery.com/WINNER-SECTION/WINNERS/FINANCIAL-COUNSEL/
Connecticut	\$5,000	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 12-829 http://www.ct.gov/drs/cwp/view.asp?A=1510&Q=493772
Delaware	\$5,000	http://www.delottery.com/faqs.asp#7

¹ 26 U.S.C. § 3402.

² <http://www.irs.gov/instructions/iw2g/ar02.html>

DC	\$5,000	http://dclottery.com/aboutus/faq.aspx#node7
Florida	\$5,000	http://www.flalottery.com/faq.do
Georgia	\$5,000	http://www.galottery.com/help/faqs#14 \$2,500 threshold for unpaid liabilities
Hawaii		
Idaho	\$5,000	http://www.idaholottery.com/theIdahoLottery/faqs.aspx
Illinois	\$1,000	http://www.illinoislottery.com/en-us/Faq.html
Indiana		
Iowa	\$600	http://www.ialottery.com/FAQs/FAQ-ClaimingPrizes.asp
Kansas	\$5,000	http://www.kslottery.com/aboutus/faq.aspx
Kentucky		
Louisiana	\$5,000	http://www.louisianalottery.com/index.cfm?md=faq&tmp=home&navID=115&cpID=0&cfmID=0&catID=7#Q27
Maine	\$5,000	36 M.R.S.A. § 185 18-553 CMR Ch. 30, Pt. II, § 3.0 http://mainelottery.com/howdoi/index.html
Maryland	\$5,000	http://mdlotttery.com/winners/how-to-claim/
Massachusetts	\$600	http://www.masslottery.com/winners/faqs.html M.G.L. c. 10 § 28A
Michigan	\$5,000	https://www.michigan.gov/lottery/0,4603,7-110-29196_32094---,00.html
Minnesota	\$5,000	http://www.mnlottery.com/claim_a_prize/claim_your_prize/ \$600 threshold for unpaid liabilities
Mississippi		
Missouri	\$600	http://www.molottery.com/whenyouwin/whenyouwin.shtm
Montana	\$5,000	http://montanalottery.com/faq?print
Nebraska	\$5,000	http://www.nelottery.com/claim.xsp
Nevada		
New Hampshire	\$5,000	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 287-F:10 N.H. Code Admin. R. Sw 902.01 http://www.nhlottery.com/Winners/Prize-Claiming.aspx
New Jersey		N.J.S.A. 54A:6-11 N.J.A.C. 17:42-1.4 N.J.A.C. 17:43-1.4
New Mexico	\$5,000	http://www.us-lotteries.com/New_Mexico/nm-lottery-info.asp
New York	\$5,000	N.Y. Tax Law § 1613-c http://nylottery.ny.gov/wps/wcm/connect/nysl+content+library/nysl+internet+site/quick+help/legal/general+rules \$600 threshold for unpaid liabilities
North Carolina		
North Dakota	\$5,000	https://www.lottery.nd.gov/faqs/
Ohio	\$5,000	R.C. § 5747.062
Oklahoma	\$5,000	http://www.lottery.ok.gov/faq.asp

Oregon	\$5,000	http://www.oregonlottery.org/About/FAQ/
Pennsylvania	\$5,000	72 P.S. § 3761-312 http://www.palottery.state.pa.us/Games/How-to-Claim-Your-Prize-Games.aspx
Rhode Island	\$5,000	R.I. Code R. 60-1-155:1 Mirrors federal: 26 CFR 31.3402(q)-1
South Carolina		
South Dakota	\$5,000	https://lottery.sd.gov/look/claim/
Tennessee	\$5,000	http://www.state.tn.us/revenue/faqs/indincome.shtml
Texas	\$5,000	http://www.txlottery.org/export/sites/lottery/FAQ/#prize
Utah		
Vermont	\$5,000	http://www.vtlottery.com/faq/winning.aspx 15 V.S.A. § 792 \$500 threshold for child support
Virginia	\$5,000	https://www.valottery.com/claimprize/ \$100 threshold for back taxes or unpaid child support
Washington	\$5,000	http://walottery.com/WinningNumbers/ClaimYourPrize/Default.aspx
West Virginia		
Wisconsin	\$1,999	http://www.wilottery.com/faqs.aspx
Wyoming		

<http://www.usamega.com/powerball-faq.htm>