



ISSUE NUMBER 4 ***being challenged in court**

(Proposed by Petition of the People)

Arkansas Casino Gaming

POPULAR NAME: An Amendment to Require Four Licenses to be Issued for Casino Gaming at Casinos, One Each in Crittenden (to Southland Racing Corporation), Garland (to Oaklawn Jockey Club, Inc.), Pope, and Jefferson Counties.

BALLOT TITLE: An amendment to the Arkansas Constitution to require that the Arkansas Racing Commission issue licenses for casino gaming to be conducted at four casinos in Arkansas, being subject to laws enacted by the General Assembly in accord with this amendment and regulations issued by the Arkansas Racing Commission (“Commission”); defining “casino gaming” as dealing, operating, carrying on, conducting, maintaining, or exposing for play any game played with cards, dice, equipment, or any mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic device or machine for money, property, checks, credit, or any representative value, as well as accepting wagers on sporting events; providing that individuals under 21 are prohibited from engaging in casino gaming; providing that the Commission shall issue four casino licenses, one to Southland Racing Corporation (“Southland”) for casino gaming at a casino to be located at or adjacent to Southland’s greyhound track and gaming facility in Crittenden County, one to Oaklawn Jockey Club, Inc. (“Oaklawn”) to require casino gaming at a casino to be located at or adjacent to Oaklawn’s horse track and gaming facility in Garland County, one to an applicant to require casino gaming at a casino to be located in Pope County within two miles of Russellville, and one to an applicant to require casino gaming at a casino to be located in Jefferson County within two miles of Pine Bluff; providing that upon receiving a casino license, licensees will be required to conduct casino gaming for as long as they have a casino license providing that Southland and Oaklawn do not have to apply for a license and will automatically receive a casino license upon the Commission adopting rules and regulations to govern casino gaming; providing that the Commission shall require all applicants for the two remaining casino licensees, one in Pope County and one in Jefferson County to pay an application fee, demonstrate experience in conducting casino gaming, and submit either a letter of support from the county judge or a resolution from

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QUICK LOOK: What does your vote mean?

FOR: A FOR vote means you are in favor of authorizing four casinos, one each in Jefferson and Pope counties, one at Oaklawn in Hot Springs, and one at Southland in West Memphis.

AGAINST: An AGAINST vote means you are not in favor of authorizing four casinos, one each in Jefferson and Pope counties, one at Oaklawn in Hot Springs, and one at Southland in West Memphis.

The following statements are examples of what supporters and opponents have made public either in media statements, campaign literature, on websites or in interviews with Public Policy Center staff. The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture does not endorse or validate these statements.

What do supporters say?

- The proposal will create jobs and generate more than \$120 million in annual tax revenue that can be used to fund roads and cut taxes.
- This is a chance to bring Pine Bluff back to its old self.
- The amendment gives communities a real voice in the process and ensures a transparent, merit-based selection of casino operators. It also recognizes and protects two great Arkansas institutions, Oaklawn and Southland, that have created hundreds of jobs and millions of dollars in tax revenue for our state.
- No longer will Arkansas lose money to out-of-state casinos. The measure will keep our money right here in Arkansas.

What do opponents say?

- The money set aside for gambling addiction treatment services is insignificant compared to the state's needs. The addition of casinos in Arkansas would increase the level of problem gambling more without any measures of protection.
- The amendment could give wealthy casino corporations from other states a monopoly on casino gambling in Arkansas, and it taxes them at a rate that is well below average.
- If they do build any roads, they will be paid for by fleecing the poor, and the best roads in town probably will be the ones leading to the casino.
- Casino gambling is linked to divorce, bankruptcy, and poverty. In Mississippi, counties with casinos have above-average levels of poverty. In Arkansas, counties with race tracks and "electronic games of skill" have high levels of poverty as well.

the county quorum court in the county where the casino would be located and, if the proposed casino is to be located within a city, a letter of support from the mayor of that city; providing that the Commission shall regulate all casino licensees; defining "net casino gaming receipts" as casino gaming receipts less amounts paid out or reserved as winnings to casino patrons; providing that for each fiscal year, a casino licensee's net casino gaming receipts are subject to a net casino gaming receipts tax of 13% on the first \$150,000,000 of net casino gaming receipts or any part thereof, and 20% on net casino gaming receipts exceeding \$150,000,001 or any part thereof; providing that no other tax, other than the net casino gaming receipts tax, may be imposed on gaming receipts or net casino gaming receipts; providing that the net casino gaming receipts tax shall be distributed 55% to the State of Arkansas General Revenue Fund, 17.5% to the Commission for deposit into the Arkansas Racing Commission Purse and Awards Fund to be used only for purses for live horse racing and greyhound racing by Oaklawn and Southland, as the case may be, 8% to the county in which the casino is located, and 19.5% to the city in which the casino is located, provided that if the casino is not located within a city, then the county in which the casino is located shall receive the 19.5%; permitting casino licensees to conduct casino gaming on any day for any portion or all of any day; permitting casino licensees to sell liquor or provide complimentary servings of liquor during all hours in which the casino licensees conduct casino gaming only for on-premises consumption at the casinos and permitting casino licensees to sell liquor or provide complimentary servings of liquor without allowing the residents of a dry county or city to vote to approve the sale of liquor; providing that casino licensees shall purchase liquor from a licensed Arkansas wholesaler; permitting shipments of gambling devices that are duly registered, recorded, and labeled in accordance with federal law into any county in which casino gaming is authorized; declaring that all constitutional provisions, statutes, and common law of the state that conflict with this amendment are not to be applied to this Amendment.



What is being proposed?

This amendment asks voters to add a section to the Arkansas Constitution authorizing four casinos to operate in the state. If approved by voters, this amendment would:

1. Authorize four casinos to operate in the state, one in Jefferson County within two miles of Pine Bluff, one in Pope County within two miles of Russellville, one at or adjacent to Oaklawn Jockey Club in Garland County, and one at or adjacent to Southland Racing Corporation in Crittenden County.
2. Define what type of casino gaming may occur at the four casinos.
3. Prohibit people under 21 from gambling.
4. Assign the Arkansas Racing Commission to regulate licensing and operation of the casinos.
5. Require the legislature to enact laws and appropriate funds for use by the Arkansas Racing Commission.
6. Establish minimum requirements for who can receive casino licenses in Jefferson and Pope counties and require licensees to conduct casino gaming for as long as they have a license.
7. Require the Arkansas Racing Commission to fund and work with Department of Human Services to implement and administer compulsive gambling disorder educational programs.
8. Authorize the Arkansas Department of Human Services to make rules to administer compulsive gambling disorder educational programs.
9. Establish tax rates on casino gaming net receipts and how that revenue is distributed.
10. Require greyhound and horse racing operators to contribute to racing purses and awards and for Southland to set aside money for capital improvements to its racing facilities.
11. Allow the casinos to operate any day, all day.
12. Allow the casinos to serve alcohol during all hours in which gaming takes place, regardless of whether the casino is located in a dry city or county.
13. Require the casinos to purchase alcohol from a licensed Arkansas wholesaler.
14. Permit the shipment of gaming devices to the casinos.
15. Establish that the amendment would not affect current laws regarding greyhound and horse racing, other gambling, bingos and raffles, the state scholarship lottery, or electronic games of skill.

16. Declare any state laws in conflict with this amendment would not apply to this amendment.

How did this issue get on the ballot?

Sponsors collected signatures from at least 84,859 Arkansas voters, equal to 10 percent of the people who voted for governor in the last election, to put Issue 4 on the statewide General Election ballot.

Who were the main sponsors of this amendment?

Driving Arkansas Forward and Arkansas Jobs Coalition have filed Ballot Question Committee paperwork with the Arkansas Ethics Commission to support this measure. Their statements of organization and financial filings are online at the Arkansas Ethics Commission website, www.arkansasethics.com.

When was the last time Arkansas voted on this issue?

The idea of legalizing casinos has been on the Arkansas ballot several times in the past 40 years.

Voters in 1984 rejected a proposed constitutional amendment to allow casino gambling in Garland County by a vote of 236,625 (30%) in favor to 561,825 (70%) against. Then in 1996, voters statewide rejected a proposed constitutional amendment that would have established a statewide lottery and allowed voters in Hot Springs to authorize casino gambling in their county by a vote of 333,297 (39%) in favor to 523,986 (61%) against.

Voters in 2000 rejected a proposed constitutional amendment to allow a corporation to own and operate six casino establishments in Sebastian, Pulaski, Garland, Miller, Crittenden and Boone counties. The proposal would also have established a state lottery and permitted charitable bingo games and raffles. Voters rejected the amendment by a vote of 309,482 (36%) in favor to 544,550 (64%) against.

In 2012, the Arkansas Supreme Court struck down a proposed casino ballot measure that would have authorized casinos in four counties after determining the ballot title didn't tell voters that the amendment could affect electronic games of skill at two Arkansas race tracks. The court also ruled that voter signatures gathered were invalid because the measure's backer changed the wording of the proposal after gathering the signatures.

In 2016, the Arkansas Supreme Court removed from the ballot a proposed constitutional amendment legalizing three casinos in the state ahead of Election Day. The court ruled that the ballot title was misleading because it mentioned sports betting, which was illegal under federal law at the time.

Aren't casinos already allowed in Arkansas?

There are multiple state laws that, combined, prohibit casinos. Arkansas Code 5-66-103 makes keeping of a “gambling house” a felony. Arkansas Code 5-66-104 prohibits gaming devices and Arkansas Code 5-66-106 says betting on any machines prohibited under Arkansas Code 5-66-104 is illegal.

However, in 2005, Arkansas legislators passed a bill that allows race tracks to conduct wagering on “electronic games of skills.” The law, Arkansas Code 23-113-201, required the issue be put before the voters of the city, town or county where the race track is located. Voters in West Memphis and Hot Springs subsequently approved electronic games of skill at race tracks in their cities. According to the law, in order to constitute an electronic game of skill, the game must not be completely controlled by chance alone. Many gaming websites include these two locations in lists of casinos, but there are no traditional casinos in Arkansas.



What types of gambling would be allowed?

The amendment defines “casino gaming” as “dealing, operating, carrying on, conducting, maintaining, or exposing for play any game played with cards, dice, equipment or any mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic device or machine for money, property, checks, credit or any representative value.” The proposal states that casino gaming also includes accepting wagers on sporting events.

If approved, where would the casinos be located?

The proposed constitutional amendment states a casino would be located at or adjacent to Oaklawn in Hot Springs and at or adjacent to Southland in West Memphis. Oaklawn is the only horse race track in the state and Southland is the only greyhound race track in the state.

The proposal also allows one casino within two miles of Pine Bluff in Jefferson County and another casino within two miles of Russellville in Pope County.

A Quapaw Nation representative, who also is the chairman of the Driving Arkansas Forward casino campaign, indicated

in an article in the Pine Bluff Commercial that the Tribe would apply to locate a casino inside Pine Bluff city limits if it were to receive one of the licenses. They are not guaranteed to receive the casino license, and their interest does not mean other entities wouldn't apply for a license and be accepted. At the time this guide was printed, no other entities had publicly expressed an intent to apply for a license in Jefferson county. The Cherokee Nation, which also has donated to the campaign, has been mentioned in numerous news articles as having an interest in the Pope County license.

What happens if the majority of voters in Crittenden, Garland, Jefferson and Pope counties vote against this proposal?

The outcome of the proposed amendment depends on if it receives a majority of votes statewide. Voters in Crittenden, Garland, Jefferson and Pope counties could reject the proposal, but if the issue passes statewide, the casinos would be allowed to operate under the provisions of the proposed amendment.

However, applicants seeking to operate a casino in Jefferson or Pope counties are required to submit a letter of support from the county judge or a resolution of support from the quorum court as part of the application process to receive a casino gaming license. If the casino expects to locate within city limits, a letter of support from the mayor also would be required.

In July, the Pope County Quorum Court approved a resolution encouraging the county judge to withhold a letter of support if the people of Pope County voted against the amendment.

Since then, a local ballot issue group has formed to collect signatures in Pope County to hold a local election. The local proposal seeks to prohibit the county judge and quorum court from issuing a letter of support for a casino applicant without approval from voters in a separate election. At the time this voter guide was printed, no similar efforts were taking place in Jefferson County.

If approved, who could apply for the casino licenses?

Under the proposed amendment, Oaklawn and Southland would automatically receive licenses.

The two remaining licenses would be issued by the Arkansas Racing Commission.

The proposal requires applicants to demonstrate experience in conducting casino gaming. The interested party would also be required to pay an application fee of no more than \$250,000 and to submit a letter of support from the county

judge or quorum court. If the applicant proposes to be within the city limits of Pine Bluff or Russellville, the applicant would have to also submit a letter of support from the mayor.

The amendment would give the Arkansas Racing Commission the authority to adopt other rules necessary to carry out the amendment, including the application process.

The amendment would require the commission to accept applications no later than June 1, 2019.

What is the Arkansas Racing Commission?

Created in 1935, the Arkansas Racing Commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor for terms of five years. The commission has jurisdiction over horse and greyhound dog racing and electronic games of skills authorized at the two race tracks. The commission is supported by the Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration's Division of Racing.

Under this proposal, the commission would oversee the casino licensing process and be responsible for issuing renewals every 10 years. The commission would be required to provide at least \$200,000 a year for compulsive gambling disorder treatment and compulsive gambling disorder education programs that could be overseen by the Department of Human Services. The Commission would also receive a portion of the tax money generated by casinos, and would be required to spend some of the revenue on racing prizes.

The proposal requires the legislature to enact laws and appropriate funds for use by the Arkansas Racing Commission.

What are the potential economic benefits and costs of casino gaming?

Economic benefits include employment and income generated from spending at the casino and "nonlocal visitor spending" at local businesses, minus the "displacement effects" of local resident spending at the casinos.

"Nonlocal visitor spending" is money spent by people who come to the area for casino gaming, but also spend money at local businesses. The "displacement effect" is what happens when local residents spend money at casino gaming establishments that they would have otherwise spent on other goods or services in their community.

Social costs are the social behaviors that impose measurable costs on society, such as increased crime, bankruptcies and problem of pathological gambling.

Net Economic Benefits = Economic Benefits – Social Costs

How would the casinos be taxed?

The proposal would create a "net casino gaming receipts tax." This means a tax would be applied to the money that remains after a casino has paid winners or reserved as winnings.

The tax rate on each casino would be:

- 13 percent on the first \$150 million of net casino gaming receipts, or money remaining after winnings.
- 20 percent on net casino gaming receipts over \$150 million.



Sponsors anticipate that the tax would replace an existing privilege fee paid by Oaklawn and Southland on proceeds from electronic games of skill as required by Arkansas Code 23-113-501. The proposed amendment does not specify that the privilege fee would end, but sponsors have said the tax structure would change once the race tracks convert their gaming to traditional casinos.

The privilege fee is based on net wagering revenues from the games, and is paid to the state, Arkansas Racing Commission, and the county and city where they are located.

The two companies currently pay privilege fees on their net wagering revenues in the amount of:

- 18 percent to the state general revenue fund
- 14 percent set aside for purse or prize money for live racing
- 1.5 percent to city where track is located
- 1 percent to Arkansas Racing Commission
- 0.5 percent to the county where track is located

How would the tax revenue be distributed?

Under the proposed amendment, taxes collected on net casino gaming receipts would be distributed according to this formula:

- 55 percent to the state general revenue fund. How these tax dollars would be used would be up to the governor and legislature.
- 19.5 percent to the city or town in which the casino is located. If the casino is located outside city limits, the tax dollars would go to the county.
- 17.5 percent to the Arkansas Racing Commission. These tax dollars would be used for racing purses at Oaklawn and Southland, with the amount being split between the two facilities according to a formula. The term "purse" refers to the prize money distributed to winners of the race.
- 8 percent to the county in which the casino is located. If the casino is located outside of city limits, the county

would receive the share that would have gone to a city as well, for a total of 27.5 percent of the tax revenue.

What are the effects of casinos on public revenue?

Public revenue from casinos would come from a new net casino gaming receipts tax, as well as other taxes typically applied to businesses, such as on the sale of food or drinks, event tickets, and merchandise.

The proposed amendment would tax net casino gaming receipts at a lower rate than the existing privilege fees collected from Oaklawn and Southland.

The Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration provided an analysis to legislators indicating the change in structure would result in the two companies paying less money to the state and more to the purse fund, counties and cities in fiscal years 2020-2022 (Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, 2018). The analysis assumed electronic games of skill receipts collected by Oaklawn and Southland in 2018 would be the same in future years. It also assumed new casinos in Jefferson and Pope counties would begin operating in 2022 with receipts equaling 80 percent of those collected at Oaklawn and Southland.

The casinos would be exempt from paying any other taxes or fees on casino gaming receipts.

The casinos would be subject to the same income, property, sales, use, employment or other taxation or assessments as other for-profit businesses. The casino's income tax would be based on net income (gross receipts less winnings paid to patrons and less gaming receipts taxes paid).

Some of the public revenue generated by the casinos may be the result of revenue lost from less spending in other businesses. Therefore, the net new revenue could be calculated as:

Net New Public Revenue = Casino Tax Revenue – Revenue Lost From Other Sources



There are also public costs associated with casino gaming, including implementing and enforcing rules and regulations and expanding and maintaining public infrastructure and services to meet the demand created by casinos. This includes the cost of providing compulsive gambling treatment programs. Therefore, these

costs need to be considered when calculating the net public benefit from casinos.

The economic and social benefits and costs of casino gaming vary greatly among communities and between state and local governments, with local governments often bearing many of the costs. This is one reason that the National Gambling Impact Study Commission recommended in their 1999 report that “local government agencies should make careful and informed decisions about whether to permit gambling into their respective jurisdictions” (National Gambling Impact Study Commission, 1999).

In a report prepared for the Canadian Consortium for Gambling Research, the authors reviewed 492 studies analyzing the social and economic impacts of gambling (Williams, et. al, 2011). The study identifies the most consistent economic impacts across all forms of gambling, which tend to be:

- Increased government revenue
- Increased public services
- Increased regulatory costs (relatively minor expenses), and
- Either positive or negative impacts on non-gambling businesses

They also identified the most consistent social impacts across all forms of gambling, which tend to be:

- Increased problem gambling, with most of this increase occurring after initial introduction
- Increased crime (to a small extent)
- Increased socioeconomic inequality (to a small extent)
- More negative attitudes toward gambling

However, they also noted that the socio and economic impacts can vary greatly depending on:

- The size and type of gambling
- Existing competition
- Whether patrons and revenues are locally derived
- The strength of jurisdictional policies and educational programs to mitigate the negative effects of gambling, and
- How gambling revenue is distributed

How would this amendment address compulsive gambling?

The proposal would require the Arkansas Racing Commission to provide at least \$200,000 each year for compulsive gambling disorder treatment and compulsive gambling disorder education programs.

The Commission would be required to work with the Department of Human Services to implement and administer the programs.

In 2015, a state law eliminated requirements for annual funding that was put into place after the passage of Arkansas' lottery in 2009. According to the 2016 Survey of Problem Gambling Services in the United States, Arkansas was one of six states in 2016 that did not dedicate funding for problem gambling services.

Who pays the casino gaming taxes?

Many studies have been undertaken to determine who spends money at casinos and, therefore, indirectly pay the casino taxes. An analysis of the many studies, based on site specific data, found that casino tax incidence is regressive and borne disproportionately by lower income, less educated households (Mallach, 2010).

How would winnings received by gamblers be taxed?

Gambling winnings are fully taxable and must be reported on state and federal income tax returns.

What requirements are in this proposal for Oaklawn and Southland?

Oaklawn and Southland would be required to contribute a portion of the money they receive from casino gaming to racing prize money, similar to requirements for revenues from electronic games of skill they currently offer at their locations.

Oaklawn would be required to set aside an amount equal to 14 percent of the money they retain after casino winnings are paid to wagers for live horse racing purses. They would also be required to pay an amount equal to 1 percent of net casino gaming receipts to the Arkansas Racing Commission Purse and Awards Fund to be used for "purse supplements, breeders' awards, owners' awards, and stallion awards" in order to "promote and encourage thoroughbred horse breeding activities in Arkansas."

Southland would be required to set aside an amount equal to 14 percent of the money they retain after casino winnings are paid to wagers. Eighty percent of this money would be for live greyhound racing purses and 20 percent would be for facility improvements at Southland, matched with an equal amount of spending for capital improvements by Southland's racing operator.

Southland also would be required to pay an amount equal to 1 percent of net casino gaming receipts to the Arkansas Racing Commission Purse and Awards Fund to be used for "breeders awards" in order to "promote and encourage greyhound breeding activities in Arkansas." The track is one of six greyhound tracks operating in the United States.



If passed, would this amendment make Jefferson and Pope counties wet?

Alcohol sales are legal in some parts of Jefferson County but are not allowed in Pope County.

The proposed amendment would allow liquor to be sold or given away in the casinos regardless of whether residents have voted to approve the sale of alcohol. The proposed amendment would not legalize the sale of liquor anywhere else in Jefferson or Pope counties.

If passed, when would the amendment take effect?

Issue 4 would take effect Nov. 14, 2018. The proposal would require initial laws and appropriations enacted by the legislature to be in effect no later than June 30, 2019.

Where can I find more information?

The complete wording of this amendment can be found at www.uaex.edu/issue4

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The following is the proposed constitutional amendment name and title as they will appear on the state's November General Election ballot.

Issue No. 4

(Popular Name)

An Amendment To Require Four Licenses To Be Issued For Casino Gaming At Casinos, One Each In Crittenden (To Southland Racing Corporation), Garland (To Oaklawn Jockey Club, Inc.), Pope, And Jefferson Counties

(Ballot Title)

An amendment to the Arkansas Constitution to require that the Arkansas Racing Commission issue licenses for casino gaming to be conducted at four casinos in Arkansas, being subject to laws enacted by the General Assembly in accord with this amendment and regulations issued by the Arkansas Racing Commission ("Commission"); defining "casino gaming" as dealing, operating, carrying on, conducting, maintaining, or exposing for play any game played with cards, dice, equipment, or any mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic device or machine for money, property, checks, credit, or any representative value, as well as accepting wagers on sporting events; providing that individuals under 21 are prohibited from engaging in casino gaming; providing that the Commission shall issue four casino licenses, one to Southland Racing Corporation ("Southland") for casino gaming at a casino to be located at or adjacent to Southland's greyhound track and gaming facility in Crittenden County, one to Oaklawn Jockey Club, Inc. ("Oaklawn") to require casino gaming at a casino to be located at or adjacent to Oaklawn's horse track and gaming facility in Garland County, one to an applicant to require casino gaming at a casino to be located in Pope County within two miles of Russellville, and one to an applicant to require casino gaming at a casino to be located in Jefferson County within two miles of Pine Bluff; providing that upon receiving a casino license, licensees will be required to conduct casino gaming for as long as they have a casino license providing that Southland and Oaklawn do not have to apply for a license and will automatically receive a casino license upon the Commission adopting rules and regulations to govern casino gaming; providing that the Commission shall require all applicants for the two remaining casino licensees, one in Pope County and one in Jefferson County to pay an application fee, demonstrate experience in conducting casino gaming, and submit either a letter of support from the county judge or a resolution from the county quorum court in the county where the casino would be located and, if the proposed casino is to be located within a city, a letter of support from the mayor of that city; providing that the Commission shall regulate all casino licensees; defining "net casino gaming receipts" as casino gaming receipts less amounts paid out or reserved as winnings to casino patrons; providing that for each fiscal year, a casino licensee's net casino gaming receipts are subject to a net casino gaming receipts tax of 13% on the first \$150,000,000 of net casino gaming receipts or any part thereof, and 20% on net casino gaming receipts exceeding \$150,000,001 or any part thereof; providing that no other tax, other than the net casino gaming receipts tax, may be imposed on gaming receipts or net casino gaming receipts; providing that the net casino gaming receipts tax shall be distributed 55% to the State of Arkansas General Revenue Fund, 17.5% to the Commission for deposit into the Arkansas Racing Commission Purse and Awards Fund to be used only for purses for live horse racing and greyhound racing by Oaklawn and Southland, as the case may be, 8% to the county in which the casino is located, and 19.5% to the city in which the casino is located, provided that if the casino is not located within a city, then the county in which the casino is located shall receive the 19.5%; permitting casino licensees to conduct casino gaming on any day for any portion or all of any day; permitting casino licensees to sell liquor or provide complimentary servings of liquor during all hours in which the casino licensees conduct casino gaming only for on-premises consumption at the casinos and permitting casino licensees to sell liquor or provide complimentary servings of liquor without allowing the residents of a dry county or city to vote to approve the sale of liquor; providing that casino licensees shall purchase liquor from a licensed Arkansas wholesaler; permitting shipments of gambling devices that are duly registered, recorded, and labeled in accordance with federal law into any county in which casino gaming is authorized; declaring that all constitutional provisions, statutes, and common law of the state that conflict with this amendment are not to be applied to this Amendment.

FOR

AGAINST