

BASEBALL

Baseball wagering is based on a money line, which means laying or taking money odds. Unlike point spread bets, the payoff on a winning selection varies, according to the odds. Baseball odds are expressed as money line. All money lines are based on \$100. The run line in baseball is similar to the point spread in other sports, except the payouts vary according to the money line odds and are not most often set at -110 on each side. The player making this wager is getting 1 ½ runs with Philadelphia by laying \$160 for every \$100 he wants to win. Philadelphia could lose the game by one run and the player would still win. The player may wish to give 1 ½ runs with Chicago and win \$14 for every \$10 wagered. Chicago would have to win by two runs. The “Total” is an (over/under) bet on the game. This is the combined number of runs scored by both teams. The player may wager on the game to go over or under this number. If final score falls exactly on the number, the wager is “No Action” and will be refunded. When betting the total, the game must go 9 innings or 8 ½ innings if the home team is ahead. Both listed pitchers must start the game or the bet is refunded. All runs scored in extra innings count in total bets. A pitcher is deemed to be a starting pitcher after throwing one pitch at the start of the game. FIRST FIVE INNING WAGERING – There is the ability to wager on a money line or total for only the first five innings of a game. The first five inning wager is determined by the score once five full innings of a game are completed. BASEBALL PARLAYS – In baseball Totals may also be included in parlays. In a parlay, all teams chosen must win, or the bet is a loser. In the event of a rain-out, cancellation or tie, the parlay is reduced to the next lowest number of games. For example, a 4-team parlay with one rain-out game becomes a 3-team parlay; a 2-team parlay with one rain-out game becomes a straight bet on the remaining game.

HOCKEY

Wagering on hockey is based on a money line. The minus (-) on the electronic wagering display and wagering sheets indicates the favorite. The plus (+) indicates the underdog. In the event of a shootout, for wagering purposes, the winner is awarded one goal, which is considered in the determination of the winner and loser and counts in the game total. PUCK LINE WAGERING Also available on all hockey games is puck line wagering, which allows bettors to either lay 1 ½ goals with a favorite at steeper odds, or lay lesser odds by taking 1 ½ goals with an underdog.

SOCCER

Full-game soccer wagers are official at the completion of a full soccer game (90 minutes of play, plus referee stoppage time), unless otherwise specified on the sports sheets or display boards. For the purposes of a soccer wager, the results of any extra time period(s) of play are not used to calculate winning or losing wagers, unless otherwise specified on the sports sheets or display boards. Only the main 90-minute period is considered for soccer wagers. Soccer events can be offered for wagering as a 3-way (Team A, Team B, and Draw) or 2-way (Team A or Team B). When wagering on the 3-way money line, there are three options. Your selected option must be correct for your wager to be a winner. For example, if you selected Team B and the event ends in a Draw, your selection on Team B loses.

BOXING / MMA

Like baseball and hockey, the money line is used to display the odds of winning in boxing & MMA. The minus (-) on the wagering sheets and display boards indicates the favorite. The plus (+) indicates the underdog. ROUNDS PROPOSITION On some fights, players have the option of betting whether the fight will go a specified distance. For major fights, a broad range of wagers and propositions may be offered such as how a fighter will win (KO or decision), round propositions and odds on picking the round in which the fight will end.

THE BOOK

HOW TO WAGER GUIDE



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FOOTBALL

SPREAD

The most basic way to bet on football is a straight bet on the point spread. When making a straight bet, the team the player bets must cover the point spread. This means that the favored team must win by a stipulated number of points, or the underdog will receive that number of points. Wagers on the point spread are usually offered at 11 to 10 odds. This means that the bettor must “lay” \$11 for every \$10 he wishes to win. Because of this, when placing a point spread bet, it is customary to bet in \$11 increments (\$22, \$55, \$110, \$550, etc.)

The point spread on the electronic display boards and wagering sheets is always listed next to the favorite. The home team is always listed on the bottom, unless otherwise specified. NOTE: Point spreads fluctuate, but in sports betting the odds when the bet is placed are “fixed.” The listed point spread at the time of the wager, which is printed on the ticket, may be different than the opening or closing point spread of the game and the odds appearing on the wagering sheets and display screens.

MONEY

THE MONEY LINE— Bettors also have the option of wagering on a team to win the game without the use of the point spread - the margin of victory does not matter. The money line is the number at the far right used to display these odds. The team with the minus sign (-) next to the money odds is the favorite. All money lines are based on \$100. In the example, players can bet Philadelphia to win the game at -160 instead of laying 3 points at -110. A \$16 wager on Philadelphia would win \$10 for a payback of \$26, and a \$160 wager would win \$100 for a payback of \$260. A \$100 bet on Washington would win \$140 for a payback of \$240 if Washington wins the game.

FIRST HALF/HALFTIME WAGERING

There is the ability to wager on a point spread or total for only the first or second half of a game. A first half wager is determined by the score once a game reaches halftime. A halftime wager, for betting purposes, resets the score of a game at 0-0 at halftime of a game. For example, if the Green Bay Packers lead the San Francisco 49ers at halftime by a score of 14-10 and you wager on the Packers -3½ points in the second half, the Packers must win the game by eight points or more to cover the spread. Halftime wagers also include any overtime periods that are played. **PARLAYS**— Combining several teams into a single bet is known as a parlay. Totals may also be used in parlays. To win a parlay, ALL teams in the parlay must win. In “off-the-board” parlays, the player may parlay from two to ten teams. In the event of a tie or “push” with the point spread or total, the parlay is reduced to the next lowest number of teams. For example, a 4-team parlay with one tie would become a 3-team parlay, etc. A 2-team parlay with one tie becomes a straight bet.

BASKETBALL

Basketball betting is similar to football betting. Most bets are made against the point spread or the total. The odds are 11 to 10 on straight bets. **EXAMPLE:** In the example, New York is favored by 4½ points. New York must win the game by 5 points or more for a player to win his bet. If the player bets Washington (+4½), they must win the game outright or lose by four points or less for the player to win. There is no possibility of a tie in the example because a ½-point line is used. The number 218 in this example is the total (over/under). The player can wager that the final score will be more or less than this number. All points scored in overtime count in the final score. When wagering on totals, the odds are 11 to 10 unless stated otherwise. For example, the player would lay \$55 to win \$50 or \$110 to win \$100, etc. **BASKETBALL PARLAYS**— Basketball parlay rules are the same as football. A player can combine up to eight teams into a single parlay wager. All teams must win, i.e., cover the point spread.

AUTO RACING / GOLF

The payoff on a winning selection varies according to the odds. To wager on auto racing, you typically pick the winner of the race. Typically, 20-30 drivers will be listed along with a “field” (all others).

For example, if you wager \$10 on Kyle Busch and he wins the race, you win \$80 plus your \$10 back totaling \$90.

PROPOSITION WAGERS:

Auto racing match-ups pit two drivers against each other in a head-to-head wager. The driver with the better finish in the race wins the match-up. Sometimes multiple drivers are listed in a group where the best finish in the group wins the wager. Other props may also be posted such as the over/under on the number of cautions in the race or which car manufacturer wins. Lines can be found on other series and open wheel races.

GENERAL RULES

- Please check your tickets for accuracy before leaving the wagering counter.
- Tickets go as written and cannot be altered or voided once accepted by the player
- Once both parties accept a wager, it will not be altered or voided prior to the start of the event

IMPORTANT TERMS

POINT SPREAD - The most popular sports bets are based on the point spread. The point spread represents the margin of points in which the favored team must win by to “cover the spread.” Bets on the point spread are usually offered at 11-to-10 odds. For example, a player must bet \$11 to win \$10 for a total payout of \$21 or \$110 to win \$100 for a total payout of \$210. **MONEY LINE** - The money line represents the odds of a team winning the game outright without the use of the point spread. For example, -150 means a player must bet \$150 for every \$100 they wish to win, \$15 for every \$10 and multiples thereof. Or, +140 means a player will win \$140 for every \$100 they bet.

GLOSSARY OF

SPORTS BETTING TERMS

Action — A sports wager of any kind: a bet.
Book — An establishment that accepts bets on the outcome of sporting events.
Chalk — The favorite.
Cover — Winning by more than the point spread.
Dime — A \$1,000 sports wager.
Dog — The team perceived to be most likely to lose. (underdog)
Favorite — The team considered most likely to win an event.
First half bet — A bet placed on the score in the first half of the game only.
Future — Odds that are posted well in advance on the winner of major events, including the Pro Football Championship, the Pro Basketball Championship and the Pro Baseball Championship.
Halftime bet — A bet placed on scoring in the second half of a game, including any overtime periods.
Laying the points/price — Betting the favorite by giving up points.
Line — The current odds or point spread on a particular event.
Longshot — A team perceived to be unlikely to win.
Money line — Odds expressed in terms of money. With money odds, whenever there is a minus (-) the player lays that amount to win \$100; where there is a plus (+) the player wins that amount for every \$100 wagered.
Nickel — A \$500 sports wager.

No Action — A wager in which no money is lost or won, and the original bet amount is refunded.
Off the board — A game in which no bets are currently being accepted.
Opening line — The earliest line posted for a particular sporting event.
Over — A sports bet in which the player wagers that the combined point total of two teams will be more than a specified total.
Parlay — A single bet that links together two or more wagers; to win the bet, the player must win all the wagers in the parlay. If the player loses one wager, he loses the entire bet. However, if he wins all the wagers in the parlay, he wins a higher payoff than if he had placed the bets separately.
Pick or Pick ‘em (PK) — A game in which neither team is favored.
Points spread — The margin of points in which the favored team must win by to “cover the spread.”
Price — The odds or point spread.
Prop (Proposition) Bet — A bet that focuses on the outcome of events within a given game. These include high profile college or pro football games. An example of a prop bet is “Who will score the first touchdown?”
Puck line — In hockey, a spread used instead of the money line.
Push — When the contest ends with no winner or loser for wagering purposes; a tie for wagering purposes.
Round Robin — A series of parlays. For example, a 3-team round robin consists of four total bets- three 2-team parlays (A + B, A + C and B + C) and one 3-team parlay (A + B + C).
Run line — In baseball, a spread used instead of the money line.
Sides — The two teams playing: the underdog and the favorite.
Sports book — A physical location that accepts sports bets.
Straight bet — An individual wager on a game or event that will be determined by a point spread, money line or total.
Straight-up — Winning the game without any regard to the point spread: a money line bet.
Take the points — Betting the underdog and receiving its advantage in the point spread.
Teaser — A type of parlay in which the point spread or total of each individual play is adjusted. The price of moving the point spread (teasing) is lower payoff odds on winning wagers.
Tie — A wager in which no money is lost or won because the teams' scores were equal to the number of points in the given point spread or total.
Total — The combined amount of runs, points or goals scored by both teams during the game, including overtime.
Under — The player bets that the total points scored by two teams will be less than a certain figure.
Underdog — The team perceived to be most likely to lose. Also known as the “dog.”
Vigorish — The bookmaker's commission; also known as “juice” or “vig.”