
CASINO CONTROL COMMISSION

Sports gaming involuntary exclusion list

- Allows the Ohio Casino Control Commission (OCCC) to prohibit a person from participating in sports gaming in Ohio if the person has threatened violence or harm against a person who is involved in a sporting event, where that threat was related to sports gaming with respect to that sporting event.

Type C sports gaming license and liquor permits

- Allows a brewery, winery, or distillery that operates a bar or restaurant on-site (A-1-A liquor permit holder) or a micro-brewery (A-1c permit holder) to apply for a type C sports gaming host license.

Number of sports gaming facilities in a county

- Increases, from five to seven, the maximum number of sports gaming facilities that may be located in a county with a population of 800,000 or more, as determined by the 2010 federal census (Cuyahoga, Franklin, and Hamilton counties).

Child and spousal support withheld from winnings

- Requires a casino operator or sports gaming proprietor to transmit withheld child and spousal support to the Department of Job and Family Services by electronic means.

Study Commission on the Future of Gaming in Ohio

- Expands the membership and duties of the Joint Committee on Sports Gaming and renames it the Study Commission on the Future of Gaming in Ohio.
- Requires the Study Commission to examine the status of the statewide lottery, sports gaming, casino gaming, and horse racing in Ohio and the future of those industries and to make recommendations to the General Assembly on those subjects.
- Requires the Study Commission to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly by June 30, 2024.
- Specifies that the Study Commission ceases to exist after it submits its report, extending the Joint Committee's current expiration date of March 23, 2024.

Sports gaming involuntary exclusion list

(R.C. 3772.01 and 3772.031; Section 737.20)

The bill allows the Ohio Casino Control Commission (OCCC) to prohibit a person from participating in sports gaming in Ohio if the person has threatened violence or harm against a person who is involved in a sporting event, where that threat was related to sports gaming with respect to that sporting event. The bill states separately, in uncodified law, that this provision

applies to any threat, attempted threat, or illegal activity that impacts the integrity of sports gaming, regardless of whether it occurs before, during, or after a sporting event.

For purposes of the provision described above, a person is considered to be involved in a sporting event if the person is an athlete, participant, coach, referee, team owner, or sports governing body with respect to the sporting event; any agent or employee of such a person; or any agent or employee of an athlete, participant, or referee union with respect to the sporting event. This is the same as the list of persons who, under continuing law, may not participate in sports gaming because of their involvement in sporting events.¹⁹

Under continuing law, OCCG may add a person to its sports gaming involuntary exclusion list for a number of reasons, including past gaming law violations, a reputation for dishonest gaming activities, or posing a threat to the safety of a sports gaming facility's patrons or employees. A person who is added to the involuntary exclusion list is entitled to notice and an opportunity for a hearing before being excluded.

Type C sports gaming license and liquor permits

(R.C. 3775.01 and 3775.07)

The bill allows a brewery, winery, or distillery that operates a bar or restaurant on-site (A-1-A liquor permit holder) or a micro-brewery (A-1c permit holder) to apply for a type C sports gaming host license. Current law allows D-1, D-2, and D-5 permit holders (bar or restaurant that serves beer or intoxicating liquor for on-premises consumption) to apply to OCCG for a type C sports gaming host license. A type C licensee may offer lottery sports gaming through a type C sports gaming proprietor using self-service or clerk-operated sports gaming terminals located at the liquor permit premises.

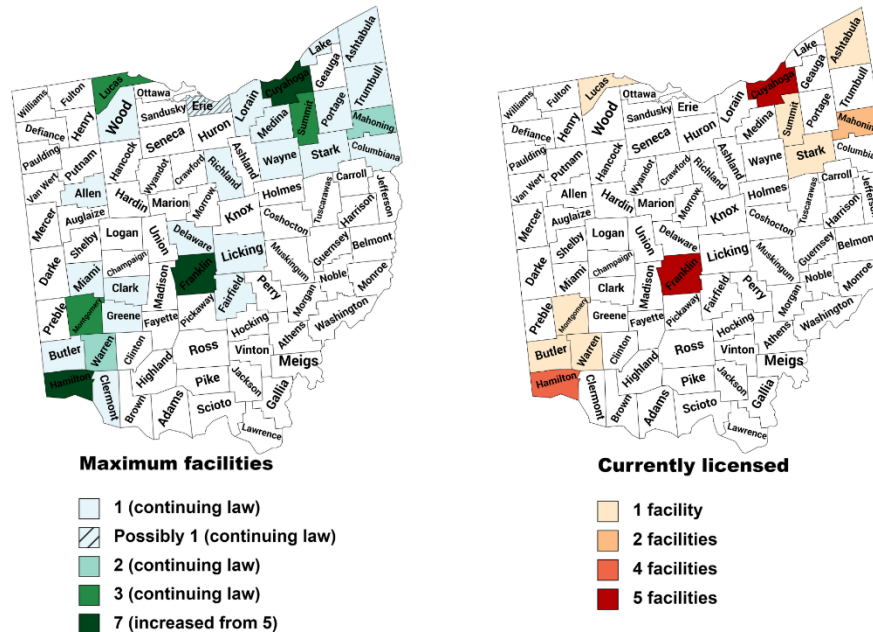
Number of sports gaming facilities in a county

(R.C. 3775.04)

The bill increases, from five to seven, the maximum number of sports gaming facilities that may be located in a county with a population of 800,000 or more, as determined by the 2010 federal census (Cuyahoga, Franklin, and Hamilton counties). Currently, five facilities are licensed in Cuyahoga and Franklin counties and four are licensed in Hamilton County.

¹⁹ R.C. 3775.13(F), not in the bill.

However, the bill retains the overall limit of 40 sports gaming facilities in Ohio at any given time. Under continuing law, OCCC cannot grant the maximum number of licenses to operate sports gaming facilities in every county because doing so would mean issuing more than 40 licenses. So far, OCCC has issued 23 licenses.²⁰



Casino and sports gaming winnings

(R.C. 3123.90)

The bill modifies the law concerning withholding of past due child and spousal support from casino and sports gaming winnings, by requiring a casino operator or sports gaming proprietor to transmit the money to the Department of Job and Family Services by electronic means.

Study Commission on the Future of Gaming in Ohio

(Sections 610.90 and 610.91 (amending Section 5 of H.B. 29 of the 134th General Assembly))

The bill expands the membership and duties of the Joint Committee on Sports Gaming created under H.B. 29 of the 134th General Assembly, which legalized sports gaming, and renames it the Study Commission on the Future of Gaming in Ohio. Currently, no members have been appointed to the Joint Committee under H.B. 29.

Under the bill, the membership of the Study Commission is increased from six to 11 members:

²⁰ Ohio Casino Control Commission, [List of Sports Gaming Proprietor, Services Provider, and Supplier Applicants and Certified Independent Sports Gaming Testing Labs and Integrity Monitors \(PDF\)](#) (April 19, 2023), available at casinocontrol.ohio.gov under "Sports Gaming," "Sports Gaming Licensing."

- Three members of the House appointed by the Speaker;
- One member of the House appointed by the House Minority Leader;
- Three members of the Senate appointed by the Senate President;
- One member of the Senate appointed by the Senate Minority Leader;
- The chairperson of the State Lottery Commission or the chairperson's designee;
- The OCCC chairperson or the chairperson's designee;
- The chairperson of the State Racing Commission or the chairperson's designee.

Existing law specifies that the Joint Committee consists of three members of the House appointed by the Speaker and three members of the Senate appointed by the Senate President, with not more than two members appointed from each chamber being members of the same political party. Under continuing law, the Speaker and the Senate President must designate co-chairpersons of the Study Commission.

The bill requires the Study Commission to do the following:

- Examine the current status of the Ohio Lottery and the future of the lottery industry and make recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the Ohio Lottery;
- Examine the implementation of sports gaming under H.B. 29 and the future of the sports gaming industry and make recommendations to the General Assembly concerning sports gaming in Ohio (H.B. 29 requires the Joint Committee to monitor the implementation of sports gaming and report its recommendations, if any, to the General Assembly);
- Examine the current status of casino gaming in Ohio and the future of the casino gaming industry and make recommendations to the General Assembly concerning casino gaming in Ohio;
- Examine the current status of horse racing in Ohio and the future of the horse racing industry and make recommendations to the General Assembly concerning horse racing in Ohio.

Under continuing law, any expense incurred in furtherance of the Study Commission's objectives must be paid from, or out of, the Casino Control Commission Fund or other appropriation provided by law. Members of the Study Commission serve without compensation, but are reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

The bill requires the Study Commission to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly by June 30, 2024. After it submits its report, the Study Commission ceases to exist. Current law specifies that the Joint Committee ceases to exist on March 23, 2024.