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.

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.

Annual reports on sports gaming

- Requires OCCC, each year, to contract with a state university in Ohio to prepare a report concerning problem sports gaming and to submit it to the Governor and the General Assembly.
- Requires OCCC to use a request for proposals process to award the contract and to supervise and coordinate the preparation of the report.
- Requires OCCC to levy fees on sports gaming proprietors, mobile management services providers, and management services providers to cover the cost of the report.

Sports gaming involuntary exclusion list

(R.C. 3772.01 and 3772.031)

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

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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.²⁸

Under continuing law, OCCC 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 OCCC 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.

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.

Annual reports on sports gaming

(R.C. 3775.02)

The bill requires OCCC, each year, to contract with a state university in Ohio to prepare a report concerning problem sports gaming. The report must discuss the prevalence of problem sports gaming in Ohio and recommendations on how to address problem sports gaming. If requested by OCCC's Executive Director, the report also must include an additional analysis of wagering trends, including an analysis of historical wagers placed in Ohio and identification of unusual or suspicious wagering activity. And, the report must cover any other gaming-related matters, as directed by OCCC.

Before awarding a contract to prepare a report, OCCC must issue a request for proposals and consider all factors in awarding the contract. The contract must go to a state university that demonstrates its experience and expertise in evaluating the integrity of sports gaming and reducing problem sports gaming in Ohio. OCCC must supervise and coordinate the preparation of the report and submit it to the Governor and the General Assembly.

²⁸ R.C. 3775.13(F), not in the bill.

Under continuing law and administrative rules, a state university in Ohio may request anonymized sports gaming data from a sports gaming proprietor for the purpose of conducting research to assist OCCC in ensuring the integrity of sports gaming and problem gambling. The data are not a public record, and the state university may only disclose them for certain listed purposes.²⁹ The bill adds the new report as one of the permitted purposes for which a state university may request and disclose anonymized sports gaming data.

In order to cover the expenses incurred in preparing the report, the bill requires OCCC to levy fees on sports gaming proprietors, mobile management services providers, and management services providers in amounts corresponding to the proportion of the state's total sports gaming receipts they received in the previous calendar year. (For example, if Ohio's total sports gaming receipts are \$100 million for the year, and proprietor A brings in \$75 million, while proprietor B brings in \$25 million, proprietor A's fees must cover 75% of the cost of the report, and proprietor B's must cover 25% of the cost.)

²⁹ O.A.C. 3775-16-14.