

Executive	As Passed By House	As Reported By Senate Finance
<p>CACCD3 Withholding past due support from casino and sports gaming winnings</p> <p>R.C. 3123.90</p> <p>Clarifies that, when a casino operator or sports gaming proprietor withholds past due child or spousal support from a patron's winnings, the operator or proprietor must transmit the funds to ODJFS by electronic means.</p> <p>Fiscal effect: None</p>	<p>R.C. 3123.90</p> <p>Same as the Executive.</p>	<p>R.C. 3123.90</p> <p>Same as the Executive.</p>
<p>CACCD2 Sports gaming exclusion list</p> <p>R.C. 3772.031, 3772.01, Section 737.20</p> <p>Allows CAC to exclude 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 the threat was related to sports gaming and made before, during, or after a sporting event.</p> <p>Stipulates that this provision enhances and in no way decreases CAC's existing broad powers and authority in this area.</p> <p>Fiscal effect: None</p>	<p>R.C. 3772.031, 3772.01, Section 737.20</p> <p>Same as the Executive.</p> <p>Same as the Executive.</p>	<p>R.C. 3772.031, 3772.01</p> <p>Same as the Executive, but places the language related to when a threat was made in codified law instead of uncodified law.</p> <p>No provision.</p> <p>Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive</p>
<p>CACCD4 Type C sports gaming license and A-1-A and A-1c liquor permits</p> <p>No provision.</p>	<p>R.C. 3775.01, 3775.07</p> <p>Adds A-1-A (brewery, winery, or distillery that operates a bar or restaurant on-site) and A-1c (micro-brewery) liquor permit holders to the list of liquor permit holders that are authorized to apply for a type C sports gaming host license.</p> <p>Fiscal effect: Potential license fee revenue gain from more liquor permit holders that could apply for a type C sports gaming host license and pay the appropriate license fee.</p>	<p>R.C. 3775.01, 3775.07</p> <p>Same as the House.</p> <p>Fiscal effect: Same as the House.</p>

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CACCD8 Annual reports on sports gaming		
No provision.	No provision.	<p>R.C. 3775.02</p> <p>Requires CAC to annually contract with a state university to prepare a report concerning problem sports gaming, and to issue a request for proposals from state universities before awarding the contract.</p>
No provision.	No provision.	<p>Requires CAC to supervise and coordinate the preparation of the report and to submit it to the Governor and the General Assembly.</p>
No provision.	No provision.	<p>Requires CAC to levy fees on sports gaming proprietors, mobile management services providers, and management services providers to cover the cost of the report.</p> <p>Fiscal effect: The report costs are to be offset by fees levied on sports gaming proprietors, mobile management services providers, and management services providers.</p>
CACCD6 Sports gaming facilities county quota		
No provision.	<p>R.C. 3775.04</p> <p>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. Retains the overall limit of 40 sports gaming facilities in the state at any given time.</p> <p>Fiscal effect: None</p>	No provision.

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<p>CACCD1 Free promotional gaming credits in sports gaming R.C. 3775.10</p> <p>Prohibits, if a sports gaming proprietor provides "free" or "risk-free" promotional gaming credits, that the gaming credits require a person to incur any loss, deposit any funds, or risk the person's own money to use or withdraw winnings from the wager, or restrict a person from withdrawing the person's own funds or withdrawing any winnings from wagers placed using the person's own funds. Provides that if an advertisement or promotion violates this provision, then that advertisement or promotion is false, misleading, or deceptive.</p> <p>Permits CAC to restrict or prohibit a sports gaming proprietor from providing promotional gaming credits to patrons if CAC determines that the sports gaming proprietor offered a promotional gaming credit in violation of this provision.</p> <p>Fiscal effect: Potential revenue gain from fines or monetary civil penalties</p>	<p>No provision.</p> <p>No provision.</p>	<p>No provision.</p> <p>No provision.</p>
<p>CACCD7 Study Commission on the Future of Gaming in Ohio</p> <p>No provision.</p> <p>(1) No provision.</p> <p>(2) No provision.</p>	<p>Section: 610.90, 610.91</p> <p>Amends Section 5 of H.B. 29 of the 134th General Assembly to:</p> <p>(1) Expand the membership and duties of the Joint Committee on Sports Gaming and rename it to the Study Commission on the Future of Gaming in Ohio;</p> <p>(2) Require the Study Commission to examine the current status and future of the statewide lottery, sports gaming, casino gaming, and horse racing in Ohio, and make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding those industries;</p>	<p>Section: 610.100</p> <p>Replaces the House provision with one that repeals Section 5 of H.B. 29, effectively abolishing the Joint Committee.</p> <p>(1) No provision.</p> <p>(2) No provision.</p>

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(3) No provision.	(3) Require the Study Commission to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly by June 30, 2024;	(3) No provision.
(4) No provision.	(4) Specify that the Study Commission ceases to exist after it submits its report, instead of expiring on the Study Commission's current expiration date of March 23, 2024.	(4) No provision.

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School Funding

EDUCD90 Allocation of sports gaming tax revenue

No provision.

R.C. 5753.031, Section 803.40

Limits the portion of sports gaming tax revenue that must be used to support K-12 athletics and other extracurricular activities to the lesser of \$15 million per fiscal year or 50% of that revenue for that year, rather than 50% of the Sports Gaming Profits Education Fund (Fund 5Y00) as under current law. Allocates the remainder of the revenues in Fund 5Y00, instead of the other 50%, for the general support of public and nonpublic education for students in grades K-12.

Fiscal effect: Increases the amount of sports gaming tax revenues available to support public and nonpublic education. The bill appropriates \$50 million in each fiscal year from these remaining funds in Fund 5Y00 ALI 200491, Public and Nonpublic Education Support, to be used in conjunction with the GRF to fund formula aid payments (see EDUCD91).

R.C. 5753.021, 5753.031, Sections 803.40 and 812.20

Replaces the House provision with a provision that requires all of the sports gaming tax revenue allocated to Fund 5Y00 (98% of all such tax revenue) to be used for the general support of public and nonpublic education for students in grades K-12.

Fiscal effect: Same as the House, but shifts the \$15.0 million in each fiscal year allocated for K-12 athletics and other extracurricular activities in Fund 5Y00 ALI 200490, Interscholastic Athletics and Extracurricular Activities, to ALI 200491 (see EDUCD91).

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<p>GOVCD3 Electronic notification, meeting, and data storage law changes</p>	<p>Section: 130.20, 130.21 to 130.28; numerous R.C. sections</p>	<p>Section: 130.20, 130.21 to 130.28; numerous R.C. sections</p>
<p>Implements a 2020 initiative of the Common Sense Initiative to make changes throughout the Revised Code to partly reflect the advancements in technology related to notifications, meetings, data storage, and certain other government functions. (For more detailed analysis of these changes, please see the Electronic Notification and Meetings section (pages 311-338) of the LSC Bill Analysis for H.B. 33.)</p>	<p>Same as the Executive.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive, with technical changes.</p>
<p>Makes specific changes, including removal of obsolete provisions, to facilitate the use of electronic communications, including websites, in the daily operations for the following entities: CAC, COM, DODD, ODE, Ohio EPA, INS, ODJFS, ODPS, PUCO, TAX, ODOT, and ODWIS.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive, with technical changes.</p>
<p>Modifies the type of communication media through which a required notice of events or services may be made by generally adding the option of electronic, including email, delivery or mail delivery by a commercial/common carrier and removing the outdated telegraph method for the following entities: CEB, CAC, COM, ODE, Ohio EPA, ODJFS, ODM, ODNR, PUCO, DRC, ODWIS, and municipalities.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive, with technical changes.</p>
<p>Permits meeting via electronic means, instead of in-person meetings, on specified matters provided that the meetings still allow for interactive public attendance for the following entities: Ohio Advisory Council for the Aging, Internet- or computer-based community schools, school districts or other public schools, ODPS-Register of Motor Vehicles, counties, townships, and municipalities.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive, with technical changes.</p>

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<p>Permits or requires the establishment of electronic means of submission for such services as licensure, approvals, and other by the following entities: ODNR’s Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management, school districts, ODE, solid waste management districts, and courts of record.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive, with technical changes.</p>
<p>Modifies or removes references related to creating or retaining stenographic records of certain proceedings for the following entities: COM, ODNR, ODE, school districts, Ohio EPA, and ODWIS.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive.</p>	<p>Same as the Executive, with technical changes.</p>
<p>Fiscal effect: TAX has estimated savings of approximately \$3.4 million per year for the agency. Ohio EPA has estimated annual savings of over \$750,000. Other affected state agencies will also likely realize some administrative cost savings as will affected local governments.</p>	<p>Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.</p>	<p>Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.</p>

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JSCCD16 Appeals of administrative orders

No provision.

No provision.

R.C. 119.12, 124.34, 956.11, 956.15, 3794.09, 3901.321, 3913.13, 3913.23, 5101.35, 5164.38, and Section 701.130

Modifies current law by generally providing that a party adversely affected by an order of an agency may appeal the order to the court of common pleas of the county in which the place of business of the party is located or the county in which the party is a resident, eliminating current law that directs certain appeals to the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas.

Fiscal effect: Potential decrease in the number of administrative appeals and related expenses in the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas and the Tenth District Court of Appeals and increase in the number of appeals and related expenses in other courts of common pleas and other courts of appeals. Likely increase in travel-related costs for state agencies and the Attorney General to appear in person at appeals hearings in counties outside of Franklin County.