

## DIGEST

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SB 192 Engrossed

2023 Regular Session

Smith

Present law provides relative to the functions, duties, and powers of the La. Gaming Control Board (LGCB).

Present law provides for the regulation of professional or occupational boards and commissions.

Proposed law requires that the LGCB not be considered a professional or occupational licensing board for the purposes of present law.

Proposed law requires that the gaming enforcement division, office of state police, Dept. of Public Safety and Corrections not be considered a professional or occupational licensing board for purposes of present law.

Proposed law requires the LGCB in conjunction with the governor's office of human trafficking prevention and industry professionals to develop and implement a comprehensive in-person and digital human trafficking awareness and prevention training for the gaming industry.

Proposed law authorizes the LGCB to approve third-party human trafficking awareness and prevention training programs if it determines that development of the training required by proposed law is not feasible.

Proposed law requires such training to include but not be limited to training on identifying victims of human trafficking at gaming establishments in Louisiana.

Proposed law requires the LGCB to promulgate regulations setting forth the minimum training requirements to be imposed on all licensees and permittees that are required to comply with proposed law.

Proposed law requires all licensees, permittees, and employees to certify participation in and completion of human trafficking awareness and prevention training as provided in proposed law to the gaming enforcement division on an annual basis as a condition of maintaining any gaming license or permit issued by the LGCB.

Present law provides for the initial application process for sports wagering licenses. Present law requires the LGCB to issue no more than 20 sports wagering licenses and only consider applications from the casino gaming operator (land-based casino), the holder of a riverboat casino license, or the holder of a live horse racing track.

Proposed law provides that if the sports wagering license is surrendered, that the entity is authorized to reapply, or a new entity may apply, for the sports wagering license within two years of the board's acceptance of the surrender.

Proposed law provides that if the sports wagering license is revoked, any new entity approved by the board to operate under a new license (land-based casino, riverboat casino, or race track) shall have the first option to apply for the sports wagering license within two years of the effective date of the approval.

Present law provides that if a sports wagering license is available after the initial issuance, a video draw poker device licensed establishment and an off-track wagering facility may apply.

Proposed law retains present law and adds a fantasy sports contest operator as an eligible entity to apply for an available sports wagering license.

Present law provides for a sports wagering local allocation fund, with all monies deposited into the fund to be disbursed to parishes that allow for sports wagering, based on population.

Proposed law retains present law, but as it relates to mobile sports wagering.

Effective August 1, 2023.

(Amends R.S. 27:11(A), 604(B)(2) and (3)(b), and 628(B); Adds R.S. 27:20(D) and 27.5)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by House

The Committee Amendments Proposed by House Committee on Administration of Criminal Justice to the engrossed bill:

1. Authorize a new entity provided for in present law to apply for a sports wagering license within two years of the board's acceptance of the surrender of a license.