

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 286 (SB 192)

2023 Regular Session

Smith

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

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

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

New 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 existing law.

New 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.

New 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 new law is not feasible.

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

New 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 new law.

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

New law provides for the initial application process for sports wagering licenses. New 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.

New 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.

New 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.

Existing 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.

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

Existing 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.

New law retains existing law, but as it relates to mobile sports wagering.

New law dedicates 3% of the monies collected pursuant to the existing law state levy upon the net gaming proceeds from sports wagering, or \$500,000, whichever is greater, to the Compulsive and Problem Gaming Fund.

Effective August 1, 2023.

(Amends R.S. 27:11(A), 604(B)(2) and (3)(b), 625(G)(6), and 628(B); adds R.S. 27:20(D), 27.5, and 625(G)(7))