
DIGEST

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HB 587 Original

2019 Regular Session

Marino

Abstract: Levies a 12% state tax on the net proceeds of sports wagering and dedicates \$100,000 of the avails of the tax to the Compulsive and Problem Gaming Fund and the remainder of the proceeds to the Early Childhood Education Fund. Authorizes certain permits and imposes fees for entities involved in the sports wagering gaming industry.

Present federal law overturned the 1992 Professional Amateur Sports Protection Act, a federal prohibition on professional and amateur single-game sports wagering on May 14, 2018, in the U.S. Supreme Court case *Murphy, governor of New Jersey v. National Collegiate Athletic Association*. As a result, states are now authorized to legalize and regulate sports wagering gaming.

Present constitution prohibits a law authorizing a new form of gaming, gambling or wagering to be conducted in a parish unless a referendum election on the issue is held in a parish and the proposition is approved by the majority of voters.

Proposed law levies a 12% tax on the net proceeds of sports wagering conducted in the state and requires that \$100,000 of the proceeds collected to be deposited into the Compulsive and Problem Gaming Fund per year and the remainder of the avails of the tax to be deposited into the Early Childhood Education Fund.

Proposed law imposes a sports wagering service provider permit fee of \$50,000 which shall be paid annually.

Proposed law imposes an initial application fee of \$50,000 for a sports wagering certificate.

Proposed law imposes a fee on the holder of a sports wagering certificate. The certificate shall be for a term of 5 years and shall cost \$100,000.

Proposed law requires that the tax levied on sports wagering be collected by the division in the office of state police, which provides investigatory, regulatory, and enforcement services to the La. Gaming Control Board for the implementation, administration, and enforcement of gaming laws, rules, and regulations.

Proposed law retains present law and imposes an annual fee of \$15,000 for a manufacturer permit required by an entity that supplies sports wagering systems.

Present law imposes an annual fee of \$3,000 for a gaming supplier permit required by entities which

furnish services to gaming licensees. Proposed law retains present law and imposes the fee on entities furnishing services to sports wagering service providers or licensees.

Proposed law imposes an annual fee of \$50,000 for a sports wagering service provider permit.

Present law imposes an annual fee of \$250 for a non-gaming supplier permit required by entities which furnish services to gaming licensees. Proposed law retains present law and imposes the fee on entities furnishing services to sports wagering service providers or licensees.

Present law imposes a fee for the initial application for a non-key gaming employee which may work with sports wagering gaming to be \$200 and the renewal fee to be \$200. Proposed law retains present law and imposes these fees on non-key gaming employees who may work with sports wagering service providers or licensees.

Present law imposes a fee for the initial application for a key gaming employee which may work with sports wagering gaming to be \$500 and the renewal fee to be \$200. Proposed law retains present law and imposes these fees on key gaming employees who may work with sports wagering service providers or licensees.

Effective if and when Senate Bill No. 153 of this 2019 R.S. is enacted and becomes effective.

(Amends R.S. 27:29.1(D) and (E), 29.2(A) and (B), 29.3(A)(1) and (2), and 29.4(D); Adds R.S. 27:29.2.1, 608, and 609)