



www.lsc.ohio.gov

OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
and Drafting

Legislative Budget
Office

H.B. 282
133rd General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 282's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Holmes and LaRe

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

Jessica Murphy, Budget Analyst

Highlights

- The work, costs, and revenue generated for use by the Attorney General's bingo regulation operation will increase. It is likely that the annual revenue gain will pay for the increase in annual operating expenses. It appears that the one-time cost to establish a required centralized report management system, estimated at between \$2 million and \$4 million, will require additional funds be appropriated for use by the Attorney General.
- State and local authorities may realize some increase in annual operating costs to conduct necessary civil and criminal enforcement actions.

Detailed Analysis

The bill: (1) allows the charitable organizations that currently offer instant bingo to offer the game using an electronic instant bingo device, (2) requires such devices to be reviewed by the Attorney General and tested and analyzed by an independent testing laboratory, and (3) requires all such devices and supporting systems to interface with a centralized report management system.

Electronic instant bingo licensing

The bill will affect the revenues and expenditures of the Office of the Attorney General. The Attorney General's Charitable Law Section is responsible for licensing: (1) charitable organizations who apply for various bingo-related licenses, and (2) manufacturers and distributors of bingo supplies. In addition to its licensing function, the Section is authorized, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies when necessary and appropriate, to investigate, examine accounts and records, conduct inspections, and take any other necessary and reasonable actions to administer and enforce the Charitable Gambling Law. The Section's operating expenses are financed with moneys appropriated from the Charitable Law Fund

(Fund 4180). Its revenues consist of charitable trust, bingo (operators, distributors, and manufacturers), and professional solicitor filing and licensing fees, and registration and certification filing fees received for the use of sweepstakes terminal devices. The Section's expenses in excess of the money available in Fund 4180 are paid from other revenue mechanisms appropriated for use by the Attorney General.

Staff of the Attorney General has estimated that, based on similar legislation enacted by other states, the additional annual licensing revenue generated and credited to Fund 4180 could be as much as \$673,000 or more. This increase is a function of: (1) currently licensed organizations taking advantage of the revenue-generating potential of electronic instant bingo devices, the license for which is based upon the gross receipts from the conduct of bingo, and (2) new organizations applying for a license to conduct electronic instant bingo.

The work, and related operating expenses, of the Charitable Law Section will increase to review applications, conduct enforcement operations, and comply with the requirement that all devices and supporting systems interface with a centralized report management system. The cost to have devices tested and analyzed by an independent testing laboratory are paid for by the license applicant. Staff of the Attorney General has estimated that: (1) the Section's annual operating costs will increase by at least \$250,000, which includes the need for the equivalent of two full-time staff, and (2) the one-time cost to establish the centralized reporting system estimated at between \$2 million and \$4 million, with the ongoing annual cost to maintain that system uncertain. It is likely that the existing cash flow in Fund 4180 can more or less support the Section's increased annual operating costs. To pay for the one-time cost of establishing the centralized reporting system, it appears likely that additional money will need to be appropriated from other funds used by the Attorney General.

Enforcement

Based on the experience of other states that have enacted similar legislation, the Attorney General expects some increase in complaints, investigations, settlement negotiations, civil litigation, and criminal prosecutions. Under current law, the Attorney General is authorized to initiate civil and criminal actions with regard to bingo and gambling operations generally. It is LBO's understanding that the Attorney General's practice has been to address enforcement matters as a civil matter and to negotiate a settlement agreement to the degree that is the most appropriate remedy to the matter at hand.

Local law enforcement, the Ohio Department of Public Safety Investigative Unit, and the Ohio Casino Control Commission also have related enforcement duties, as the illegal use of electronic gambling machines is a criminal offense, a liquor permit violation, and may constitute an illegal slot machine.

A review of the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) indicates that, in any given year, there have been very few first-time criminal violations of the existing Gambling Law by charitable organizations, and no known instances of a subsequent violation. Whether the bill will result in a noticeable increase in criminal violations requiring adjudication by local criminal justice systems is indeterminate.