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OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
and Drafting

Legislative Budget
Office

S.B. 348
136th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for S.B. 348's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsors: Sens. DeMora and Blessing

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- The bill requires applicable qualified liquor permit holders to provide drink drug testing devices to patrons. While the bill contains no specific penalties for violations of the bill, the Liquor Control Commission (LCO) may revoke or suspend a liquor permit holder's permit for violations of liquor control laws.
- The enforcement costs of the bill would depend on the number of violations and would be paid through the State Liquor Regulatory Fund (Fund 5LP0).
- As of the end of FY 2025, there are over 30,000 active permit holders that would fall under the requirements of the bill.

Detailed Analysis

The bill requires applicable qualified liquor permit holders to provide drink drug testing devices to patrons. These provisions generally apply to bars, restaurants, breweries, and wineries. The LSC bill analysis provides greater detail about these drink drug testing devices. The bill does not establish any specific penalties for violations of its provisions. However, under current law, the Liquor Control Commission (LCO) may impose cash fines, revoke, or suspend a liquor permit holder's permit for violations of liquor control laws. Therefore, depending on the severity of the situation brought forward for adjudication, LCO would be able to take any of these actions against a permit holder that violates the provisions of the bill. The enforcement costs of the bill would depend on the number of violations and would be paid through the State Liquor Regulatory Fund (Fund 5LP0). This fund pays the operating costs of the Commission as well as the costs of holding administrative hearings related to violations of state liquor laws.

As mentioned above, the magnitude of enforcement costs of the bill will largely stem from the number of violations. The number of potential violations would presumably also depend on

how many liquor permit holders would be subject to the provisions of the bill. The table below summarizes the number of active permit holders as of FY 2025 that would need to provide drink drug testing devices to patrons. It should be noted that the “D Class” category encompasses 25 different “D” permit types, but does not include the D-6 permit (add-on permit allowing Sunday sales) or D-8 permit (add-on permit allowing sales of growlers of beer or tasting samples).

Active Permits Subject to S.B. 348

Permit Type	Permit Activity	Active Permits
A-1	Large brewery for on or off-premises consumption	7
A-1c	Craft brewery for on or off-premises consumption	506
A-1-A	Brewery, winery, or distillery selling alcohol by the class and beer for off-premises consumption	516
A-2	Winery selling to individuals or wholesalers	412
A-2f	Farm winery	28
D class	Bars, restaurants, clubs	26,741
F-2	Nonprofit four-day temporary permit	2,604
Total		30,814