

Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Office of Research and Drafting

Legislative Budget Office

Substitute Bill Comparative Synopsis

Sub. H.B. 476

136th General Assembly

House Finance

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This table summarizes how two substitute versions of the bill differ from the As Introduced version and from each other. It addresses only the topics on which the bill versions differ substantively. It does not list topics on which all three versions are substantively the same.

H.B. 476 (As Introduced)	Sub. H.B. 476 (I_136_2296)	Sub. H.B. 476 (I_136_2336-1)
Traditional raffles		
Requires an entity selling traditional raffle tickets by remote means to deliver a physical ticket to the purchaser before the drawing is held (R.C. 2915.01(CC)(1)(a)).	Requires the entity to deliver either a physical ticket or an image of the physical ticket to the purchaser before the drawing is held (R.C. 2915.092(B) (2915.16(B)).	Requires the entity to deliver one of the following to the purchaser before the drawing is held: A physical ticket; An image of the physical ticket;

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		 A message containing the unique identifier (ticket number) associated with the physical ticket.
		(R.C. 2915.092(B) (2915.16(B).)
No provision.	Allows an entity to award a traditional raffle prize in the form of an item of tangible personal property, cash, or a cash equivalent, including a gift card or other prepaid or stored value card.	Same as I_136_2296.
	Specifies that if any traditional raffle prize is in the form of cash or a cash equivalent, the drawing must be held at an event participants are invited to attend in person. (R.C. 2915.092(B) and (C) (2915.16(B) and (C).)	
No provision.	No provision.	Eliminates a requirement in law that a person be licensed as a bingo distributor or manufacturer to produce or sell physical raffle tickets and other equipment used to conduct a traditional raffle.
		Allows an entity that conducts a traditional raffle to obtain tickets and equipment from anywhere (R.C. 2915.01(Z)(1) and (2)).
Requires no license or registration to conduct a traditional raffle, as under current law (R.C. 2915.092(A)).	Same as As Introduced (R.C. 2915.092(B)(1) (2915.16(B)(1)).	Same as As Introduced (R.C. 2915.092(B)(1) (2915.16(B)(1)).

H.B. 476 (As Introduced)	Sub. H.B. 476 (I_136_2296)	Sub. H.B. 476 (I_136_2336-1)
Requires that when an entity other than a 501(c)(3) charity or a school conducts a traditional raffle, it must distribute 50% of the proceeds to a charitable purpose or a government department or agency, as under current law (R.C. 2915.092(A)(2)).	Same as As Introduced (R.C. 2915.092(A)(2) (2915.16(A)(2)).	Same as As Introduced (R.C. 2915.092(A)(2) (2915.16(A)(2)).
Online raffles		
Specifies that an online raffle is one that is conducted using an online raffle platform to sell electronic tickets.	Specifies that an online raffle is one that is conducted using electronic tickets or a combination of physical and electronic tickets.	Specifies that an online raffle is one that is conducted using only electronic tickets, with the winner selected by an online raffle platform.
Permits online raffles to be conducted using both physical and electronic tickets, with the winner selected by drawing or random selection by an online raffle platform (R.C. 2915.01(CC)).	Allows an entity to conduct an online raffle without using an online raffle platform, such as by using a spreadsheet to record and randomly select electronic ticket numbers (R.C. 2915.01(CC)).	Requires all tickets sold in an online raffle to be sold electronically through an online raffle platform (R.C. 2915.01(CC), 2915.092 (2915.16), and 2915.20).
No provision.	Requires that an online raffle drawing be held at least 24 hours after the last ticket is sold (R.C. 2915.092 (2915.16)(C)(2)).	Same as I_136_2296.
No provision.	Prohibits prizes in the form of cash or cash equivalents for an online raffle and allows only prizes of tangible personal property (R.C. 2915.092 (2915.16)(C)(2)).	Same as I_136_2296, but also prohibits the entity conducting the raffle from buying a prize back from the winner and giving the winner cash or a cash equivalent in exchange (R.C. 2915.092 (2915.16)(C)(2) and 2915.20(B)(5)).

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Requires that when an entity other than a 501(c)(3) charity or a school conducts an online raffle, it must distribute 50% of the proceeds to a charitable purpose or a government department or agency (R.C. 2915.092(A)(2)).	For an entity that had less than \$250,000 in gross receipts from online raffles in the previous calendar year, same as As Introduced. Requires an entity that had \$250,000 or more in gross receipts from online raffles in the previous calendar year to distribute the net profit from the proceeds of the online raffles according to the current-law formula that applies to instant bingo and electronic instant bingo conducted by veteran's, fraternal, and sporting organizations. (R.C. 2915.101 and 2915.18(B)(2).)	Requires the entity, regardless of its gross receipts, to distribute the net profit from the proceeds of online raffles according to the current-law formula that applies to instant bingo and electronic instant bingo conducted by veteran's, fraternal, and sporting organizations (R.C. 2915.101, 2915.16(A), and 2915.19(B)).
Online raffle platforms		
Defines an "online raffle platform" as an internet website, application, or electronic service used to conduct an online raffle, as well as any associated equipment or software used to operate, manage, monitor, or document an online raffle (R.C. 2915.01(CC)(2)).	Generally maintains that definition, but specifies that the term applies only to such things that are purpose-built, or specifically offered for use, for conducting online raffles (R.C. 2915.01(CC)(2)).	Defines an "online raffle platform" as an internet website, application, or electronic service used to conduct an online raffle (R.C. 2915.01(CC)(2)).
Requires a person that operates an online raffle platform to be licensed as a distributor or manufacturer of bingo supplies (R.C. 2915.01(Z), (KK), and (LL)).	Same as As Introduced but adds raffle-specific references to the sections of law governing distributors and manufacturers (R.C. 2915.01(Z), (KK), and (LL), 2915.081, and 2915.082).	Same as I_136_2296.

H.B. 476 (As Introduced)	Sub. H.B. 476 (I_136_2296)	Sub. H.B. 476 (I_136_2336-1)
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Attorney General to approve an online raffle platform before it may be used in Ohio.
		Requires the platform's manufacturer or distributor to submit it, along with any associated equipment or software, to an independent testing laboratory approved by the Attorney General, similar to the current requirement for electronic instant bingo systems.
		Allows the Attorney General to inspect an online raffle platform and any associated equipment or software at any time.
		Allows the Attorney General to charge distributors a fee to cover the Attorney General's costs for monitoring and inspecting online raffle platforms (R.C. 2915.081, 2915.092(C)(2)(a) (2915.16(C)(2)(a)), 2915.19, and 2915.20(B)(1)).
Online raffle license or registration		
No provision.	No provision.	Requires an entity that conducts an online raffle and had less than \$250,000 in gross receipts from online raffles in the previous calendar year to register with the Attorney General and pay a \$100 fee (R.C. 2915.092 (2915.16) and 2915.17).

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No provision.	Requires an entity that had \$250,000 or more in gross receipts from online raffles in the previous calendar year to obtain an online raffle license from the Attorney General. Makes the application and procedures for an online raffle license similar to the requirements for a bingo license under current law. Specifies that, if an entity applies simultaneously for an online raffle license and a bingo license, the entity must submit a single application and pay only the bingo license fee. Specifies that for purposes of the \$250,000 threshold mentioned above, only the gross receipts of online raffles conducted on or after the bill's effective date are to be considered. (R.C. 2915.092 (2915.16) and 2915.17 and Section 3 of the bill; conforming changes in R.C. 109.32, 2915.01, 2915.101, 2915.14, and 2915.18(B).)	Same as I_136_2296, but: Sets the fee for an online raffle license at the amount the applicant would be required to pay for a bingo license, instead of requiring the Attorney General to prescribe the fee by rule. Requires an entity that applies simultaneously for an online raffle license and a bingo license to pay both license fees. (R.C. 2915.092 (2915.16), 2915.17, and 2915.18 and Section 3 of the bill; conforming changes in R.C. 109.32, 2915.01, 2915.101, 2915.14, and 2915.19(B).)
Organizations that can conduct only raffles		
No provision.	Clarifies that certain provisions of the Charitable Gaming Law apply not only to "charitable organizations," which can conduct any form of bingo (including raffles), but also	Same as I_136_2296.

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	to organizations that are only allowed to conduct raffles, i.e., schools, 501(c)(6) business leagues, and certain 501(c)(4) and 501(c)(7) organizations (R.C. 2915.07, 2915.081, 2915.082, and 2915.10).	
Bingo		
No provision.	No provision.	Modifies the law that allows certain 501(c)(3) charities ("charitable instant bingo organizations") to offer instant bingo in locations such as bars and restaurants, so long as instant bingo ticket sales are not the primary source of retail income at the location.
		Prohibits instant bingo ticket sales other than at a bingo session from being the primary source of retail income at that location. (R.C. 2915.093(C).)