

Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Office of Research and Drafting

Legislative Budget Office

H.B. 504 135th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

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Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsor: Rep. Pavliga

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- The bill requires the Division of Liquor Control to (1) approve an alcohol server training program required to be completed by a liquor permit holder and all of his or her employees, and (2) establish a method for confirming completion of the training. The initial and ongoing costs for the Division to do this would be paid from the proceeds of liquor permit revenue transferred into the State Liquor Regulatory Fund (Fund 5LPO).
- The bill establishes a civil immunity for individuals who have successfully completed the required training. This may result in minimal annual savings for local trial courts, as certain tort actions may not be filed, or if filed, resolved more quickly than under current law.

Detailed Analysis

Alcohol server training

The bill requires the Division of Liquor Control in the Department of Commerce (COM) to approve an alcohol server training program (see the LSC bill analysis for training program criteria). As part of the approval process, the bill requires the Superintendent of Liquor Control to establish the number of hours required to complete the training and a method for determining if the liquor permit holder and employees have successfully completed the program. The costs that the Division of Liquor Control incurs for implementing these two requirements will ultimately depend on the procedures adopted. These costs would be paid from the State Liquor Regulatory Fund (Fund 5LPO), which receives transfers of liquor permit fee revenue from the Undivided Liquor Permit Fund (Fund 7066). According to permit data from the Division of Liquor Control, there are approximately 36,000 active liquor permits, of which over 12,000 are D-6 permits held by entities with other types of active liquor permits.

Civil immunities

The bill may reduce the likelihood that a civil action is filed, or expedite its resolution subsequent to finding of the court that the conduct of a person or entity provides immunity from civil liability. Although not readily quantifiable, any resulting expenditure savings for local trial courts would be minimal annually. It is likely that the bill's provisions will affect few civil cases, as the applicable circumstances are expected to be relatively infrequent.

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