## FISCAL NOTE

Bill \#: HB0580

Primary
Sponsor: Ron Erickson Status: As Introduced

| Sponsor signature | Date | Chuck Swysgood, Budget Director | Date |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Fiscal Summary

|  | FY2002 <br> Difference | FY2003 <br> Difference |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Expenditures: | 0 | 0 |
| Revenue: | 0 | 0 |
| Net Impact on General Fund Balance: | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0$ |


| $\frac{\text { Yes }}{\mathrm{X}}$ | No | Significant Local Gov. Impact | $\frac{\text { Yes }}{\mathrm{X}}$ | $\frac{\text { No }}{}$ | Technical Concerns |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | X | Included in the Executive Budget |  | X | Significant Long-Term Impacts |
|  | X | Dedicated Revenue Form Attached |  | X | Family Impact Form Attached |

## Fiscal Analysis

## ASSUMPTIONS:

1. The number of existing gambling operators will not decrease as a result of passage of this bill.
2. The number of gambling permits issued by the state will not decrease as a result of passage of this bill.
3. The amount of video gambling machine taxes will not be affected by passage of this bill.

## EFFECT ON COUNTY OR OTHER LOCAL REVENUES OR EXPENDITURES:

1. Local government expenditures to adopt ordinances and permit gambling activities on the basis of need and convenience will exist. It is not known how much these functions will cost but the bill provides for applicants to pay permit fees to cover the cost.

## TECHNICAL NOTES:

1. In recognition of the problems associated with local government control and regulation of gambling activities, the ' 89 legislative session passed the Gambling Control Act of '89. The effect of passage of that bill was to transfer regulatory authority to the state under the Department of Justice to ensure uniform and consistent interpretation application of the law. This bill partially transfers regulatory authority over gambling activities back to local governments.
2. Gambling operators already pay license application and permit fees to the state. The state distributes up to $50 \%$ of the permit fees to local governments. This bill requires payment of additional fees.
3. Approximately $97 \%$ of gambling operator licensees or applicants also apply for a liquor license at the same time. Need and convenience evaluations are already completed on this percentage of gambling license applicants on the liquor license aspect of the applications.
