



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

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Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

Bill: S.B. 227 of the 131st G.A.

Date: May 16, 2016

Status: As Passed by the Senate

Sponsor: Sen. Bacon

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

Contents: Attorney General duties and functions

State Fiscal Highlights

- **Debt collections.** The bill permits, in addition to the amount owed the state, the indebted party to be assessed a collection cost. The assessment of a collection cost would mean that more of the outstanding debt will go to the state entities owed the money, rather than costs the Attorney General or special counsel incurred in the debt collection process. The potential annual magnitude of that gain is uncertain.
- **Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI).** Additional revenue will be generated for use by BCI from a portion of the proceeds from the sale of forfeited assets. The amount of revenue generated annually from asset forfeitures will vary considerably from year-to-year.
- **Organized Crime Investigations Commission (OCIC).** Additional revenue may be generated for use by OCIC from two sources: (1) a portion of asset forfeitures, and (2) expense reimbursements. The amount of money that may be generated from these two sources is likely to be highly variable from year-to-year.
- **Reparations Fund (Fund 4020).** Fund 4020 retains any interest earned by the fund, which is expected to be minimal annually. Time extensions to the filing period for reparations awards, including supplemental compensation, may result in an increase in claims being filed and subsequent awards. There will likely be an increase in the total amount of awards paid from Fund 4020, but its annual magnitude is uncertain.
- **Incarceration expenditures.** As a result of making cases related to patient abuse and neglect offenses of violence, it is possible that a small number of individuals (likely less than ten per year) could be sentenced to prison. Any related increase in the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's GRF-funded incarceration-related expenditures will be no more than minimal annually.
- **Gaming enforcement structure report.** There will be minimal one-time costs for (1) the legislative Study Committee on Restructuring Gaming Enforcement to evaluate the current gaming enforcement structure in Ohio and make the required

report of findings and recommendations, and (2) the Attorney General, the Ohio Casino Control Commission, the State Lottery Commission, and the State Racing Commission to consult with the Committee.

Local Fiscal Highlights

- **Debt collections.** The bill permits, in addition to the amount owed a local governmental entity, the indebted party to be assessed a collection cost. The assessment of a collection cost would mean that more of the outstanding debt will go to the local government entity owed the money, rather than costs the Attorney General or special counsel incurred in the debt collection process. The potential annual magnitude of that gain is uncertain.
 - **Local courts, county coroners, and county recorders.** Changes to processes involving criminal fingerprinting, identification of a deceased person, and the Medicaid Estate Recovery Program are likely to create administrative efficiencies for local courts, county coroners, and county recorders, respectively.
 - **County criminal justice systems.** The bill's criminal provision related to patient abuse may create additional work for the portion of county criminal justice systems that handle felonies. The cost of that work (prosecution, adjudication, and sanctioning) will be minimal at most annually, and may be offset to some degree by the collection of fines, fees, and court costs from offenders.
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Detailed Fiscal Analysis

The bill contains numerous provisions that are generally related to the operations of the Office of the Attorney General (herein known as "the Office"). For the purpose of this analysis, those provisions which are expected to have a fiscal impact on the revenues or expenditures of the state or local government entities are listed and discussed in more detail below.

Financial institution records

The bill exempts the Attorney General and the Organized Crime Investigations Commission from the obligation to pay a financial institution the cost of providing a customer's financial records in connection with a criminal investigation or prosecution.

According to the Office, in the course of its investigations, it is often necessary to issue subpoenas to financial institutions to obtain account records, checks, and statements. Current law exempts prosecuting attorneys and grand juries from being charged fees by financial institutions but not the Office of the Attorney General. As such, the Office has been charged thousands of dollars in the past. One recent case resulted in fees of \$2 per page/statement and \$20 per hour for research.

As a result of this exemption, the annual cost of obtaining records from a financial institution will decrease. The funds used by the Office that will be affected by this change include the General Reimbursement Fund (Fund 1060), the Attorney General Claims Fund (Fund 4190), the Consumer Protection Enforcement Fund (Fund 6310), and the Charitable Foundations Fund (Fund 4180).

Collection costs and enforcement

Currently, the Office collects debt owed to the state of Ohio and local governments and for this purpose uses its Collections Enforcement Section and appointed special counsel. The collection costs are in effect covered by a portion of the amount owed and collected from the indebted party. The bill permits, in addition to the amount owed, the indebted party to be assessed a collection cost. The assessment of a collection cost would mean that more of the outstanding debt will go to the state and local governmental entities owed the money. The potential annual magnitude of that gain is uncertain.

Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI)

Asset Forfeiture and Cost Reimbursement Fund

The bill adds the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation Asset Forfeiture and Cost Reimbursement Fund (Fund 4Z20) to the list of funds that receive a portion of the proceeds of sales of forfeited property, requires the fund be used for law enforcement purposes, and prohibits use of the fund for the Office's operating costs.

Any forfeited assets recovered in state investigations are governed by R.C. Chapter 2981., which outlines a "waterfall" of who receives revenue from the sale of forfeited assets. After covering the costs of seizure, storage, maintenance, security, and sale for the property, proceeds must go to satisfy victim restitution or any recovery ordered. Next, the proceeds are to pay any balance due on any security interest. The remaining balances are to go to the law enforcement trust fund of the prosecutor and law enforcement agencies that substantially contributed to the investigation. However, the statute specifically lists which funds are to be credited with a share if the applicable law enforcement agency conducted the investigation. Fund 4Z20 is not currently one of those listed funds. As such, the Office is precluded from receiving state forfeitures, despite the fact that BCI may have substantially participated in the investigation. This provision of the bill will allow the fund to receive revenues in the future. However, the potential revenue stream is not expected to be large due to the fact that forfeiture proceeds are typically exhausted by other higher priority recipients in the "waterfall."

Assistance to county coroners

The bill requires the Superintendent of BCI, upon a county coroner's request, to assist the coroner in the identification of a deceased person through the use of fingerprint impressions. Under current law, the Office has maintained that fingerprint impressions obtained via the state's criminal justice system are available for use in cases in which a county coroner is seeking assistance. However, the Office believes that

fingerprint impressions obtained via the civilian record check system are not available for this purpose under current law. The bill clarifies that such fingerprints obtained in this manner would be available to a county coroner when identifying a deceased person.¹ Approximately four such requests are made each year. There will negligible costs for BCI to provide such assistance.

Court authority to take fingerprints

The bill gives court personnel the authority to collect fingerprints for submission to BCI. This change will support the use of new LiveScan technology that is being distributed by the Office to over 100 courts for this purpose. The goal is more timely disposition reporting. As a result of this change, greater efficiencies are expected to be created in the collection of fingerprints. The additional LiveScan machines are funded via federal grants and are being provided to the courts at no charge.

Law Enforcement Trust Fund

The bill creates the Organized Crime Law Enforcement Trust Fund for receiving reimbursement of expenses the Organized Crime Investigations Commission incurred in investigating criminal activity through a task force, and requires the Commission to use the money to purchase, replace, update, or maintain equipment used by task forces or law enforcement agencies for the purpose of investigating organized criminal activity. All investment earnings on money in the fund are credited to the fund. The Commission is prohibited from using the money to meet its operating expenses. The amount of money credited to, and expended from, the fund is likely to be highly variable from year-to-year.

Consumer Sales Practices Act (CSPA)

The bill makes the failure to be licensed, registered, insured, or bonded as required by state law or local ordinance for a supplier to engage in the supplier's trade or profession an unfair or deceptive act or practice for purposes of Ohio's Consumer Sales Practices Act. This provision will allow an individual or the Office to bring an action against the supplier for violating the requirement in addition to the penalty to which the supplier may be subject for violating the applicable law.

The Office does not anticipate any increase in the caseload of the Consumer Protection Section. This provision is essentially viewed as an "additional tool" that the Section may utilize to resolve complaints tied to failure to register cases. The filing of civil cases is rare, as the Section typically attempts to resolve such cases before escalating to litigation.

¹ This change was precipitated by a specific instance last year. A county coroner had contacted BCI seeking assistance to identify a John Doe. However, the only means to identify was with civilian fingerprints. BCI explained that the prints could not be released because they were obtained for a civilian reason.

Charitable organization late fees

The bill requires a charitable organization that does not pay registration fees in a timely manner as required by law to pay a late fee of \$200, which will be credited to the existing Charitable Foundations Fund (Fund 4180). The Office does not expect much revenue to be collected from the late fee, as it is likely to motivate organizations to make timelier payments.

Reparations Fund

The bill requires that the interest earned on money in the Reparations/Victims of Crime Fund (Fund 4020) be credited to the fund. If this provision had been in effect during FY 2015, interest credited to the fund would have totaled approximately \$34,600. Under current law, the interest is credited to the state's General Revenue Fund (GRF).

The bill removes the requirement that, in order for a victim of criminally injurious conduct who was a minor to apply for an award of reparations, the victim file the application for the award within two years of the victim's 18th birthday or within two years from the date a complaint, indictment, or information is filed against the alleged offender, whichever is earlier. Instead, the bill provides that the victim may file the application at any time after the occurrence of the criminally injurious conduct.

The bill extends the existing five-year window for filing an application for a supplemental crime victim reparations award by one additional year. This extension of the five-year filing window may increase the number of applications for supplemental reparations awards; however the potential number of additional applications and the impact on the Crime Victims/Reparations Fund (Fund 4020) is uncertain. The Office does not anticipate that this provision will result in a significant increase in the total amount of claims paid from Fund 4020 in any given year.

Offense of patient abuse

The bill adds to the definition of "offense of violence" a violation of the law prohibiting a person who owns, operates, or administers, or who is an agent or employee of, a care facility from committing abuse against a resident or patient of the facility. This change is not expected to affect the revenues or expenditures of the Office. It may, however, alter the way in which such cases are adjudicated in local criminal justice systems and any resultant sentencing. Typically, "offenses of violence" are subject to stricter sentencing guidelines and therefore individuals convicted of these offenses may be more likely to be sentenced to prison and required to pay a higher fine.

Under current law, patient abuse is not an "offense of violence." As such, there is a presumption of community control sanctions instead of incarceration. The Office maintains that, by elevating the offense to an "offense of violence" (similar to other assault offenses), incarceration will now be a viable sentencing option. However, since this change only impacts the presumption and not the options permitted for sanctions, it is not anticipated that there will be a significant cost impact. Statewide, in calendar year 2012, there were nine convictions.

Medicaid Estate Recovery Program

The bill eliminates the requirement to complete a transfer on death affidavit unless the decedent was or may have been a Medicaid recipient. This change is estimated to reduce unnecessary filings by 75%, and eliminates the obligation that county recorders send transfer on death affidavits to the administrator of the Medicaid Estate Recovery Program.² County recorders need only provide the affidavit form to beneficiaries or their representatives. The Office believes that this provision would create greater efficiencies for all parties involved in such transactions. The form would be simpler, county recorders would not be required to mail the form, and the Office would have fewer forms to process.

Restructuring Gaming Enforcement

The bill creates the Study Committee on Restructuring Gaming Enforcement consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives. The Committee is required: (1) to evaluate the current gaming enforcement structure, (2) to consider alternative structure for gaming enforcement, and (3) to consult with the Attorney General, the Ohio Casino Control Commission, the State Lottery Commission, and the State Racing Commission.

Not later than six months after the bill's effective date, the Committee is required to make a report of its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Governor. Upon delivery of the report, the Committee ceases to exist. Committee members will receive no compensation for serving on the Committee, except: (1) to the extent that serving as a member is part of the member's regular duties of employment, and (2) for reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official Committee duties.

There will be minimal one-time costs for: (1) the legislative Study Committee on Restructuring Gaming Enforcement to perform its required duties, and (2) the Attorney General, the Ohio Casino Control Commission, the State Lottery Commission, and the State Racing Commission to consult with the Committee.

² The Attorney General administers the Medicaid Estate Recovery Program on behalf of the Ohio Department of Medicaid.