

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS
FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

LS 6477
BILL NUMBER: SB 109

NOTE PREPARED: Dec 6, 2024
BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Artisan Distillers.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Alting
FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill increases the number of gallons of liquor an artisan distiller may produce in a calendar year from 20,000 gallons to 40,000 gallons. It also allows the holder of an artisan distiller's permit to manufacture liquor for another holder of an artisan distiller's permit if certain conditions are met.

Effective Date: July 1, 2025.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: *Penalty Provision:* The bill could decrease the amount of penalties imposed on artisan distillers. The Alcohol and Tobacco Commission would collect less revenue from penalty fees, which is deposited in the Enforcement and Administration Fund. For artisan distillers, the maximum penalty is \$4,000. Any decrease in penalties is expected to be small

Under current law, it is a Class B misdemeanor for violations of the gallonage limit and other provisions limiting the scope of an artisan distiller's permit. If fewer court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund (from fines) and the state General Fund (from court fees) would decrease. The maximum fine for a Class B misdemeanor is \$1,000. The total fee revenue per case would range between \$113 and \$138. The amount of court fees deposited will vary depending on whether the case is filed in a court of record or a municipal court. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Penalty Provision:* A Class B misdemeanor is punishable by up to 180 days in jail.

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Penalty Provision:* If fewer court actions occur and fewer guilty verdicts are entered, less revenue will be collected by certain local units. If the case is filed in a court of record, the county general fund receives \$47.40 and qualifying municipalities receive a share of \$3.60. If the case is filed in a municipal court, the county receives \$30, and the municipality receives \$46. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and](#)

[civil violation cases.](#)

State Agencies Affected: Alcohol and Tobacco Commission.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual.

Fiscal Analyst: Nate Bodnar, 317-234-9476.