Ohio Legislative Service Commission

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Office of Research and Drafting

Legislative Budget Office

S.B. 102

134th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

Click here for S.B. 102's Bill Analysis

Version: As Reported by Senate Agriculture & Natural Resources

Primary Sponsor: Sen. Roegner

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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The bill appears to have no direct effect on the state or political subdivisions. It allows a home brewer to brew beer or a wine maker to ferment wine without first obtaining the necessary liquor permits (A-1c, A-2, A-2f, D-4). The bill contains provisions related to the manufacturing, serving, and hosting of events in which beer or wine are present and where no liquor permit is needed. The permit exemption under the bill applies only if certain criteria (see LSC bill analysis) are met. In addition to these exemptions, the bill also specifies that a home brewer, or the home brewer's designee, may transport homemade beer or wine fermented by the home brewer without the required H permit.

Overall, these provisions would appear to impact a small number of home beer brewers and wine makers, most of whom currently do not or would not have acquired a liquor permit under current law. Consequently, the provisions of the bill would result in no more than a negligible loss of liquor permit revenue, if any at all. Liquor permits are issued by the Division of Liquor Control within the Department of Commerce. Liquor permit revenue is deposited into the Undivided Liquor Permit Fund (Fund 7066). That permit revenue is subsequently distributed as follows: 45% to the State Liquor Regulatory Fund (Fund 5LP0), which is used by both the Division of Liquor Control and the Liquor Control Commission; 35% to local government entities where a liquor permit establishment exists; and 20% to the Statewide Treatment and Prevention Fund (Fund 4750), used by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.