



# Ohio Legislative Service Commission

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## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

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**Bill:** H.B. 342 of the 131st G.A. **Date:** December 10, 2015  
**Status:** As Reported by House Government **Sponsor:** Rep. Young  
Accountability and Oversight

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** No

**Contents:** Creates the Ohio Farm Winery Liquor Permit

### State Fiscal Highlights

- No direct fiscal effect on the state.

### Local Fiscal Highlights

- No direct fiscal effect on political subdivisions.

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### Detailed Fiscal Analysis

The bill creates the A-2f liquor permit and designates it as the Ohio Winery Permit. The bill will allow an A-2f permit holder to do all of the same activities as an A-2 permit holder. However, the new A-2f permit differs from the A-2 permit in that the Division of Liquor Control (DOLC) within the Department of Commerce may issue the A-2f permit to a manufacturer only if both of the following apply: (1) the manufacturer grows grapes, fruits, or other agricultural products on property owned by the manufacturer that is classified as land devoted exclusively to agricultural use, and (2) the manufacturer processes the grapes, fruits, or other agricultural products specified in item (1) into wine and sells the wine as authorized under the bill.

Presumably, A-2 permit holders that qualify for the new A-2f permit would switch to the A-2f permit. This will not have an effect on public revenues or expenditures since the fee for an A-2f permit is \$76, identical to the A-2 permit fee. Liquor permit fees are collected by DOLC and deposited into the Undivided Liquor Permit Fund (Fund 7066). These amounts are subsequently distributed to the State Liquor Regulatory Fund (Fund 5LP0) used by DOLC (45%), the local taxing district where the permit is issued (35%), and the Statewide Treatment and Prevention Fund (Fund 4750) used by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (20%).