

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6436

BILL NUMBER: HB 1187

NOTE PREPARED: Dec 7, 2005

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Smoking in Enclosed Public Places.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Smith V

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: The bill prohibits a person from smoking in: (1) an indoor enclosed area where the general public is invited or permitted; (2) a public building; or (3) a school bus or public means of mass transit when passengers are present. It provides exceptions to the prohibition of smoking in an indoor enclosed area, and it repeals the definition of "retail area" and "school bus" in the clean indoor area law.

Effective Date: July 1, 2006.

Explanation of State Expenditures: There are no data available to indicate if more people would be convicted of a Class B infraction for smoking in a prohibited area as a result of (1) adding certain facilities to the definition of public buildings such as indoor sports facilities, casinos, theaters, and museums and libraries; (2) adding public means of mass transportation to the locations prohibited for smoking, and (3) changes in the provisions for a designated indoor smoking area.

If additional court cases occur, revenue to the state General Fund may increase if infraction judgments and court fees are collected. The maximum judgment for a Class B infraction is \$1,000, which is deposited in the state General Fund. If court actions are filed and a judgment is entered, a court fee of \$70 would be assessed, 70% of which would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court.

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues: If additional court actions are filed and a judgment is entered, local

governments would receive revenue from the following sources: (1) The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$70 court fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund. (2) A \$3 fee would be assessed and, if collected, would be deposited into the county law enforcement continuing education fund. (3) A \$2 jury fee is assessed and, if collected, would be deposited into the county user fee fund to supplement the compensation of jury members.

State Agencies Affected:

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

Information Sources:

Fiscal Analyst: Karen Firestone, 317-234-2106.