

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

**LS 7046**  
**BILL NUMBER: SB 271**

**NOTE PREPARED:** Feb 27, 2026  
**BILL AMENDED:** Feb 27, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Telecommunications Wire and Valuable Metal Dealers.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Koch  
**FIRST SPONSOR:** Rep. McNamara

**BILL STATUS:** Enrolled

**FUNDS AFFECTED:**  GENERAL  
 DEDICATED  
 FEDERAL

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** The bill adds telecommunications network wire to the definition of “valuable metal” for purposes of Indiana law governing valuable metal dealers.

*Penalty Provision:* It also moves existing criminal penalties concerning valuable metals to the criminal code. It also provides that a person may not sell or attempt to sell, and a valuable metal dealer may not purchase or attempt to purchase, telecommunications network wire in any amount unless specified conditions are satisfied.

*Civil Actions:* The bill also provides that a person who suffers a pecuniary loss as a result of a violation of Indiana law governing valuable metal dealers may bring a civil action for specified damages against the person who caused the loss.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2026.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** *Penalty Provision:* The bill adds a Level 6 felony penalty for knowingly or intentionally violating valuable metal dealer regulations and purchasing stolen valuable metal. A Level 6 felony is punishable by a prison term ranging from 6 to 30 months, with an advisory sentence of 1 year. Assuming offenders can be housed in existing facilities with no additional staff, the marginal cost for medical care, food, and clothing is approximately \$4,825 annually, or \$13.22 daily, per prisoner. However, any additional expenditures are likely to be small.

**Explanation of State Revenues:** *Summary* - This bill could increase state revenue from (1) fines and judgments entered for criminal penalties created by the bill, and (2) from court fees for additional civil actions. Increases in revenue are indeterminable.

*Civil Actions:* Expanding the ability for individuals to seek remedy for pecuniary losses could result in additional civil cases filed in the state. If additional civil cases occur and court fees are collected, revenue to the state General Fund will increase. The total revenue per case would range between \$100 and \$122. The amount 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 civil, probate, and small claims cases.](#)

*Penalty Provision:* The bill moves Level 6 felony penalty related to violating provisions of the bill concerning sale of valuable metal from the existing criminal penalties concerning valuable metals to the criminal code.

If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund (from criminal fines) and the state General Fund (from court fees) would increase. The maximum judgment for a Class A infraction is \$10,000, which would be deposited in the state General Fund. Fee revenue per case ranges from \$85.50 and \$103, depending on whether the case is filed in a court of record or a municipal court. The maximum fine for a Level 6 felony is \$10,000. The total fee revenue per case would range between \$113 and \$138.

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:** The bill could increase local law enforcement workload to investigate complaints of illegal sale of telecommunication network equipment.

*Penalty Provision:* If more defendants are detained in county jails prior to their court hearings for Level 6 felonies, local expenditures for jail operations may increase. However, any additional expenditures would likely be small.

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** *Civil Actions:* If additional cases occur, revenue will be collected by certain local units. If the case is filed in a court of record, the county will receive \$32 and qualifying municipalities will receive a share of \$3. If the case is filed in a municipal court, the county receives \$20, and the municipality will receive \$37. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in civil, probate, and small claims cases.](#)

*Penalty Provision:* If additional court actions result in a guilty verdict, certain local units will collect more revenue. 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:** Department of Correction.

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

**Information Sources:** Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual Indiana Sheriffs' Association, Department of Corrections; Indiana Gateway for Government Units, 2023 Annual Financial Reports, <https://gateway.ifionline.org/public/download.aspx> Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2023 Annual Survey of Jails Data Series, <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/7>

**Fiscal Analyst:** Abdul Abdulkadri, 317-232-9852; Bill Brumbach, 317-232-9559.