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SUMMARY

Registration fee proration

- Prorates the additional registration fees for plug-in electric motor vehicles (\$200) and hybrid motor vehicles (\$100) based on the number of months for which the vehicle is registered.

Traffic camera LGF reductions

- Requires counties, townships, and municipalities (local authorities) to report all traffic camera fines *collected* in the preceding fiscal year, rather than only those fines that were based on violations that *occurred* in that fiscal year.
- Limits the amount subtracted from a county undivided local government fund (CULGF) due to traffic camera fines to the amount of the payment the local authority using traffic cameras would have otherwise received from that fund.
- Defers excess traffic camera fines to subsequent years until they are fully deducted from the local authority's Local Government Fund (LGF) payments.
- Applies traffic camera reductions to the supplemental LGF payments received by townships and small villages.
- Limits state reimbursement of traffic camera fines for violations in school zones to the amount by which a local authority's LGF payments were actually reduced.
- Reimburses local authorities for LGF penalties incurred in FY 2021 due to another local authority's traffic camera fines.
- Prescribes transitional procedures to implement the act's changes to the computation and administration of traffic camera LGF reductions in FY 2021.

Nonstandard license plates

- Creates 33 new nonstandard license plates.
- Authorizes a person who is eligible for both a Purple Heart license plate and a license plate imprinted with the International Symbol of Access to apply for a single plate that displays both symbols.
- Exempts a Gold Star immediate family member who applies for the “Gold Star Family” license plate from all registration taxes and fees.
- Redirects the contributions for the “Girl Scouts” license plate from the Great River Council of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America to the Girl Scouts of Ohio’s Heartland.
- Authorizes any person to purchase and display the “Freemason” license plate and adds a \$15 contribution to purchase that license plate.
- Redirects contributions for the “Glen Helen Nature Preserve” license plate from the Glen Helen Ecology Institute of Antioch College to the Glen Helen Association.

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DETAILED ANALYSIS

Registration fee proration

The act prorates the additional registration fees for plug-in electric motor vehicles¹ (\$200) and hybrid motor vehicles² (\$100) based on the number of months for which the vehicle is registered.³

Proration, under the act, affects a single scenario: when a person purchases a hybrid or plug-in electric vehicle and the month of purchase differs from the month in which the person normally registers their motor vehicle. In that scenario, under prior law, the person was required to pay the full additional registration fee twice in one calendar year. For example, if a person purchased a hybrid motor vehicle in January, and the person's normal registration month was in July, the person was required to pay the additional \$100 fee in January and again in July. Now, the person would pay a prorated \$50 fee in January and the full \$100 fee in July.

Traffic camera LGF reductions

The act modifies the law, enacted by H.B. 62 of the 133rd General Assembly, that reduces Local Government Fund (LGF) payments to counties, townships, and municipalities (local authorities) that generate revenue from traffic cameras. Similar to prior law, the act requires a reduction based on the gross amount of civil fines collected by the local authority from drivers for violations of local ordinances based on traffic camera evidence (traffic camera fines). However, the act changes the way the reduction is computed and implemented to account for situations in which a local authority's traffic camera fines exceed the amount of LGF payments it would have otherwise received.

These changes:

1. Require local authorities to report on all traffic camera fines *collected* in the preceding fiscal year, rather than only those fines that were based on violations that *occurred* in the preceding fiscal year;
2. Ensure that other local authorities in the same county (including the county itself) are held harmless in the event that a local authority's traffic camera fines exceed the LGF payments it is slated to receive;

¹ A "plug-in electric motor vehicle" is a passenger car powered wholly or in part by a battery cell energy system that can be recharged via an external source of electricity. R.C. 4501.01(DDD).

² A "hybrid motor vehicle" is a passenger car powered by an internal propulsion system that consists of both a combustion engine and a battery cell energy system that cannot be recharged via an external source of electricity but can be recharged by other vehicle mechanisms that capture and store electricity. R.C. 4501.01(EEE).

³ R.C. 4503.10.

3. Defer excess traffic camera fines (i.e., those that exceed the local authority's LGF payments) to subsequent years until fully deducted; and
4. Apply the reduction against the supplemental LGF payments received by villages with a population of less than 1,000, and townships.

The act also reimburses local authorities for any LGF penalties they may have incurred under prior law due to another local authority's traffic camera fines.

LGF background

Under continuing law, 1.66% of GRF tax receipts are credited monthly to the LGF to provide revenue to political subdivisions and other local taxing units.⁴ About 92% of that money is divided between the undivided local government funds of each county (CULGFs) and distributed to the county and subdivisions in that county under a formula either prescribed in state law or adopted by the county budget commission (county CULGF payments). The remaining money is distributed directly, generally on a per capita basis, to municipalities with a population of over 1,000 (direct municipal payments) and through supplemental payments to municipalities below that population threshold and townships based in part on the road miles in that municipality or township (supplemental township and village payments). Distributions are made monthly.

Annual report

The act makes several adjustments to the reporting requirement that applies, under continuing law, to local authorities that currently use, or have previously used traffic cameras. Under the act, a local authority must annually report the "gross amount" of all traffic camera fines it collected in the preceding fiscal year and the gross amount of such fines that were collected for violations that occurred in school zones. The report must be submitted to the Tax Commissioner on or before July 31, following any fiscal year in which the local authority collected traffic camera fines.

Prior law required a local authority to report only traffic camera fines that were based on violations that *occurred* during the preceding fiscal year and that were *collected* before submission of the report. As a result, traffic camera fines collected after the expiration of the fiscal year in which the violation occurred generally were not included in computing the local authority's LGF reduction. The act addresses this issue by requiring local authorities to report all traffic camera fines collected during the fiscal year irrespective of when the violation occurred. Under continuing law, local authorities are not required to report on traffic camera fines for violations that occurred before July 1, 2019.

The act makes a conforming change to the mechanism that triggers a local authority's reporting requirement. Under prior law, a local authority was required to submit a report following any fiscal year in which it used traffic cameras. Since the act revises the content of the report – requiring inclusion of all traffic camera fines collected in the preceding fiscal year – a local

⁴ R.C. 131.51(B), not in the act. This percentage temporarily increased to 1.68% in FYs 2020 and 2021 under H.B. 166 of the 133rd General Assembly.

authority, under the act, must instead submit a report following any fiscal year in which it collects traffic camera fines. As a result, a local authority that stops using traffic cameras must continue submitting annual reports to the Tax Commissioner until it no longer collects traffic camera fines. This change ensures that all traffic camera fines are reported and, ultimately, deducted from the local authority's LGF payments.

The act also clarifies the definition of "gross amount" with respect to the traffic camera fines that must be included in the report. Prior law defined the term as the "full amount paid by the driver." The act specifies that the "full amount" includes both fines and fees.⁵

Reduction amount

The act preserves the general concept behind traffic camera reductions but overhauls the procedure for computing and implementing the reductions to address several issues in prior law that arose when local authorities collected a large amount of traffic camera fines.

General reduction procedure

Under prior law, each of the 12 monthly LGF distributions following submission of the annual traffic camera fine report were reduced by one-twelfth of the fines collected by the local authority in the preceding fiscal year (as explained above, only those fines that were based on violations occurring in the preceding fiscal year were included in determining the amount of the reduction). In general, the reduction was applied directly to local authorities' respective shares of the CULGF. However, prior law did not cap the amount subtracted from the CULGF, so, if a local authority collected traffic camera fines in excess of the LGF distributions it was slated to receive, other local authorities receiving payments from the same CULGF, even those that did not operate traffic cameras, also incurred reductions to their CULGF payments.

The act prevents CULGF reductions from penalizing other local authorities by limiting the amount subtracted from state LGF distributions to a CULGF to the amount of the payment the local authority that collected traffic camera fines would have otherwise received from that fund. If a local authority's traffic camera fines exceed the LGF payments it would otherwise receive, the excess fines are deferred and deducted from the local authority's LGF payments in the following fiscal year in the form of a "residual adjustment."

The deferral of excess traffic camera fines and the imposition of a residual adjustment necessitates a revised method for determining LGF reductions. Accordingly, the act requires the Tax Commissioner to annually calculate, no later than August 10, an "LGF adjustment" for each local authority that filed a traffic camera report or to which a residual adjustment applies. The adjustment equals the sum of the traffic camera fines collected by the local authority in the preceding fiscal year plus the residual adjustment. Generally, one-twelfth of the LGF adjustment is subtracted from each of the local authority's next 12 monthly LGF payments, beginning with the August payment. However, as indicated above, the reduction is capped at the amount of the LGF payment the local authority would otherwise receive. On the next August 10, the remaining

⁵ R.C. 5747.502(A)(5) and (B)(1); Section 5(D).

balance of the LGF adjustment (i.e., any portion of the adjustment that was not subtracted from LGF payments due to the cap) becomes a “residual adjustment,” and a new LGF adjustment is computed for the local authority in the same manner as before.⁶

Procedure for late reports

Under continuing law, if a local authority that is required to submit a traffic camera report fails to do so, LGF payments to that local authority are withheld entirely until the report is submitted. The act requires the Tax Commissioner to compute an LGF adjustment for such a local authority immediately upon receiving the past due report. For the most part, this delayed LGF adjustment is computed and implemented the same way for adjustments under the general procedure. One-twelfth of the delayed adjustment (or the capped reduction amount, whichever is less) is subtracted from each ensuing LGF payment.

For timing reasons, the delayed LGF adjustment is not applied for a full 12 months. Instead, a new LGF adjustment is computed under the general procedure the following August, however soon that may be. Therefore, the amount of traffic camera fines deferred to future years as a residual adjustment will be greater than the amount that would have been deferred had the local authority submitted the report in a timely manner. LGF payments withheld before the local authority submits the past due report are not subtracted in determining the amount of the residual adjustment.⁷

Supplemental township and village LGF payments

Under continuing law, the traffic camera LGF reduction mechanism applies to the local authority’s county CULGF payments and, for a municipality with a population over 1,000, direct municipal payments. The act also applies traffic camera reductions to supplemental township and village payments. These payments, totaling \$1 million each month, are paid to villages with a population of less than 1,000 (16.6%) and to all townships (83.3%). The money is divided among the townships and villages – one-half in equal amounts and one-half based on the road miles in each village or township. Supplemental township and village payments are distributed by county treasurers.⁸

Traffic camera fines are first subtracted from the village’s or township’s supplemental payment and then, if necessary, from its share of distributions made through the county CULGF formula. The table below summarizes the order in which traffic camera reductions are applied to the various types of LGF payments under the act.

⁶ R.C. 5747.502(A)(6), (A)(8), (B)(2), (B)(4), and (C).

⁷ R.C. 5747.502(B)(3) and (D).

⁸ R.C. 5747.503, not in the act.

Order in which LGF Reductions are Applied		
Municipalities (with populations of 1,000 or more)	Villages (with populations less than 1,000) and Townships	Counties
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct municipal payments; 2. County CULGF payments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supplemental township and village payments; 2. County CULGF payments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County CULGF payments.

Supplemental township and village payments were not subject to traffic camera reductions under prior law.⁹

Notice to counties

Similar to prior law, the act requires the Tax Commissioner to notify the county auditor and county treasurer before reducing a county CULGF payment. The notice must include the full amount of the reduction, a list of the local authorities to which the reduction applies, and the amount of the reduction attributed to each local authority. The Commissioner must update the notice any time the amount of the reduction attributed to a local authority changes. A county treasurer that receives such a notice is required to reduce, cease, or resume CULGF payments to the applicable local authorities, as specified in the notice.¹⁰

School zone fines

Under continuing law, local authorities subject to traffic camera LGF reductions are reimbursed for the portion of those fines that were collected for violations in school zones. The reimbursed amount must be used for school safety purposes.

The act caps these school safety reimbursements at the amount by which the local authority's LGF payments were actually reduced. In other words, if school zone fines exceed the LGF payments the local authority would otherwise receive (if not for the traffic camera LGF reduction), the excess fines are not reimbursed, just as the LGF reduction is capped at the amount of the local authority's LGF payment.¹¹

Reimburse second-hand penalties

The act fully reimburses local authorities that incurred LGF penalties due to traffic camera fines collected by another local authority. As discussed in more detail above, these "second-hand" penalties were a result of the procedure for computing LGF reductions prescribed by prior law. Under that procedure, which is changed by the act, when a local authority's traffic camera fines

⁹ R.C. 5747.502(C).

¹⁰ R.C. 5747.502 (B)(3), (D)(4), and (E).

¹¹ R.C. 5747.502(C)(4).

for the preceding fiscal year exceeded the amount of LGF payments it was slated to receive in the following year, the result was a revenue shortfall for the CULGF. The CULGF shortfall caused other local authorities, even those that did not operate traffic cameras, to receive less CULGF money than they would have if the excess traffic camera fines were not applied against the CULGF.

As discussed above, the act resolves the second-hand penalty issue going forward. It also rectifies all prior secondhand penalties by requiring the Tax Commissioner to increase the October 2020 CULGF payment for any county that incurred such a penalty in FY 2021 (the first fiscal year in which a second-hand penalty might have occurred). Counties that receive an increased payment must distribute it among the local authorities in that county that incurred secondhand penalties. The increased payment must be used for current operating expenses – the same use required for other LGF payments under continuing law.

The Director of Budget and Management must transfer the amount of money necessary to make the increased payments from the Ohio Highway and Transportation Safety Fund to the LGF. Under continuing law, LGF payments withheld from local authorities that operate traffic cameras (and, under prior law, local authorities that were subject to the second-hand penalties) are deposited to the Ohio Highway and Transportation Safety Fund to enhance public safety on roads and highways.¹²

Special procedures for FY 2021

Immediately following the act's effective date (October 22, 2020), the Tax Commissioner must compute an LGF adjustment for each local authority that filed a traffic camera fine report for FY 2020. That adjustment is used to determine the local authority's LGF reduction beginning with the October 2020 LGF payment and for each subsequent payment through July 2021. At that time, the Commissioner must compute a new LGF adjustment under the standard procedure prescribed by the act, if such an adjustment applies.

Amounts subtracted from a local authority's LGF payments between July 31, 2020, and October 22, 2020, must be accounted for when computing the local authority's residual adjustment in August 2021. Second-hand penalties reimbursed pursuant to the act are not subtracted when computing that residual adjustment.¹³

Nonstandard license plates

The act creates 33 new nonstandard license plates and makes changes to the "Girl Scout," "Purple Heart," "Freemason," "Glen Helen Nature Preserve," and "Gold Star Family" license plates. For 31 of the 33 new plates that are available to the general public, the act requires a person to pay an annual contribution of varying amounts when the plate is issued or renewed. The new Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police license plate is available only to a member or staff of the Association, or that person's spouse, but also includes an annual contribution.¹⁴

¹² R.C. 5747.502(F); Sections 3 and 4.

¹³ Section 5.

¹⁴ R.C. 4503.714.

Most contributions must be deposited into the License Plate Contribution Fund. In addition to the contribution, a person also must pay an annual \$10 Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) fee. The purpose of the BMV fee is to compensate the BMV for the additional services required to issue each nonstandard plate. The BMV fee must be deposited into the existing Public Safety – Highway Purposes Fund. All other registration requirements apply to the new plates.

The new plates may be issued for passenger cars, noncommercial motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, and any other vehicle of a class approved by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Changes to existing license plates

First, if a person is eligible for the “Purple Heart” license plate and has a service-connected disability rated at 100% by the Veterans Administration, the person may apply to have a “Purple Heart” plate also display the International Symbol of Access symbol. The application for the variation on the “Purple Heart” plate must be accompanied by evidentiary documentation that supports both the award and the disability. Additionally, if the person issued the license plate dies, the Registrar must ensure that the “Purple Heart” plate is replaced with another type of plate when the vehicle title is transferred (a standard process after the death of a vehicle owner).¹⁵

Second, the act exempts a Gold Star immediate family member (a spouse, parent, sibling, child, or grandparent of a person who died in a combat zone while serving in the armed forces) who applies for the “Gold Star Family” plate from all registration taxes and fees.¹⁶ Previously, a Gold Star family member received the physical license plate for free (a benefit retained by the act with a savings between \$6.50 and \$7.50), but still paid the annual registration taxes and fees when renewing their motor vehicle registration. Continuing law, unchanged by the act, provides the same registration tax and fee exemption benefits to a Congressional Medal of Honor recipient, a former prisoner of war, a Purple Heart recipient, and a disabled veteran.¹⁷

Third, the act redirects the contributions collected from issuance of the “Girl Scouts” license plate to the Girl Scouts of Ohio’s Heartland (instead of to the Great River Council of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America).¹⁸

Fourth, the act authorizes any person to purchase and display the “Freemason” license plate. Previously, only a member in good standing with the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio was allowed to apply for, purchase, and display the plate. The act adds a \$15 contribution for purchase of the plate, which must be paid to the Charitable Foundation of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio to be used for scholarship purposes.¹⁹

¹⁵ R.C. 4503.571 and 4503.41, not in the act.

¹⁶ R.C. 4503.546. Registration taxes and fees include the base vehicle tax (R.C. 4503.04), the base BMV registration fees (R.C. 4503.10, 4503.102, and 4503.103), local motor vehicle taxes (Chapter 4504), the license plate fee (R.C. 4503.19), and any deputy registrar fee (R.C. 4503.038), not all citations in the act.

¹⁷ R.C. 4503.29, 4503.41, 4503.43, 4503.46, and 4503.571, not all in the act.

¹⁸ R.C. 4503.68.

¹⁹ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.70.

Finally, the act redirects the contributions collected from issuance of the “Glen Helen Nature Preserve” license plates to the Glen Helen Association. Under prior law, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles was required to pay the contributions to the Glen Helen Ecology Institute of Antioch College. The Glen Helen Association, however, purchased the Nature Preserve from Antioch College. Additionally, any changes to the identifying words and markings on the plates would occur through an agreement between the Association and the Registrar, rather than the College and the Registrar.

Continuing law, unchanged by the act, requires an annual \$15 contribution, in addition to all other registration taxes and fees, to obtain and keep “Glen Helen Nature Preserve” plates. The contributions must be used to pay the expenses associated with the Glen Helen Nature Preserve.²⁰

New license plates

The new license plates created by the act are set forth in the following table, which includes a description of each:

Nonstandard license plate	Contribution? Additional BMV fee?	Use of Contribution
Ohio DeMolay license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Ohio DeMolay and approved by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.	\$15 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	Ohio DeMolay must use the contributions for scholarships, educational programs, and any other programs or events the organization holds or sponsors in Ohio. ²¹
Bottoms Up Diaper Drive license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Bottoms Up Diaper Drive organization and approved by the Registrar.	\$20 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The Bottoms Up Diaper Drive organization must use the contributions for collecting and delivering diapers to parents in need. ²²
A Kid Again license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of A Kid Again, Inc., and approved by the Registrar.	\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	A Kid Again, Inc., must distribute the contributions in equal amounts to its Ohio chapters. ²³

²⁰ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.564.

²¹ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.506. DeMolay is an organization for young men, aged 12 to 21, and focuses on developing civic awareness, personal responsibility, and leadership skills.

²² R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.508.

²³ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.509.

Nonstandard license plate	Contribution? Additional BMV fee?	Use of Contribution
Ohio Carpenters license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Ohio Carpenters Union and approved by the Registrar. ²⁴	\$10 additional BMV fee.	Not applicable.
Ronald McDonald House Charities license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Ronald McDonald House Charities and approved by the Registrar.	\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The Central Ohio Chapter of the Ronald McDonald House Charities must distribute the contributions to the Chapter of the Ronald McDonald House Charities in whose geographic territory the person who paid the contributions resides. ²⁵
Stop Elder Abuse license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words selected by the Registrar. ²⁶	\$10 additional BMV fee.	Not applicable.
Ohio Bullfrog license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in conjunction with representatives from Grizzell Middle School, located in Dublin, and approved by the Registrar.	\$15 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	DNR must use the contributions for protection and preservation of wetlands in Ohio and for educational programs pertaining to the bullfrog and similar wetland animals. ²⁷
National Council of Negro Women license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., and approved by the Registrar.	\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The National Council of Negro Women, Inc., must use the contributions for educational purposes. ²⁸

²⁴ R.C. 4503.53.

²⁵ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.557.

²⁶ R.C. 4503.558.

²⁷ R.C. 1531.33 and 4503.568.

²⁸ R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.579.

Nonstandard license plate	Contribution? Additional BMV fee?	Use of Contribution
<p>Ohio Sons of the American Legion license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Ohio Sons of the American Legion and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$10 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The Ohio Sons of the American Legion must use the contributions to support the activities of the organization.²⁹</p>
<p>Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Cuyahoga Scenic Valley Railroad and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$15 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The act does not specify how the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad must use contributions.³⁰</p>
<p>Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Association and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$10 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The act does not specify how the Association must use contributions.³¹</p>
<p>Fallen Timbers Battlefield license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Fallen Timbers Battlefield Preservation Commission and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$20 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The Commission must use the contributions to further its mission.³²</p>
<p>American Foundation for Suicide Prevention license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Foundation's Ohio chapter and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$20 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The Foundation's Ohio chapter must use the contributions for programs, education, and advocacy purposes throughout the state.³³</p>

²⁹ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.581.

³⁰ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.596.

³¹ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.714.

³² R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.716.

³³ R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.724.

Nonstandard license plate	Contribution? Additional BMV fee?	Use of Contribution
<p>ALS Awareness license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the ALS Association Central & Southern Ohio Chapter and the ALS Association Northern Ohio Chapter and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The Central & Southern Ohio Chapter must split contributions with the Northern Ohio Chapter, as agreed between the two Chapters. The Chapters must use the contributions to discover treatments and a cure for ALS, and to serve, advocate for, and empower people affected by ALS to live their lives to the fullest.³⁴</p>
<p>City of Twinsburg license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the municipal corporation of Twinsburg and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$15 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The act does not specify how Twinsburg must use the contributions.³⁵</p>
<p>Folds of Honor license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Folds of Honor of Central Ohio and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>Folds of Honor of Central Ohio must use the contributions to provide scholarships to a spouse or child either of disabled veterans or of members of any branch of the armed forces who died during their service.³⁶</p>
<p>La Salle High School license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of La Salle High School, located in Cincinnati, and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$30 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The school may not use the contributions for any political purpose.³⁷</p>

³⁴ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.725.

³⁵ R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.754.

³⁶ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.767.

³⁷ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.881.

Nonstandard license plate	Contribution? Additional BMV fee?	Use of Contribution
<p>St. John’s Jesuit High School and Academy license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of St. John’s Jesuit High School and Academy, located in Toledo, and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$26 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The school must use the contributions to provide tuition assistance for students attending the school.³⁸</p>
<p>St. Charles Preparatory School license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of St. Charles Preparatory School, located in Columbus, and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$30 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The school must use the contributions for the school’s alumni association and the alumni association’s purposes.³⁹</p>
<p>Archbishop Moeller High School license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Archbishop Moeller High School, located in Cincinnati, and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The school may not use the contributions for any political purposes.⁴⁰</p>
<p>Harrison Central Huskies license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Harrison Central Jr./Sr. High School, located in Cadiz, and approved by the Registrar.</p>	<p>\$20 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.</p>	<p>The act does not specify how the school must use contributions.⁴¹</p>

³⁸ R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.882.

³⁹ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.883.

⁴⁰ R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.884.

⁴¹ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.893.

Nonstandard license plate	Contribution? Additional BMV fee?	Use of Contribution
Cleveland Clinic Children’s license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words selected by representatives of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation and approved by the Registrar.	\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The Foundation must use the contributions to support Cleveland Clinic Children’s education, research, and patient services. ⁴²
Healthy New Albany license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Healthy New Albany and approved by the Registrar.	\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	Healthy New Albany must use the contributions for its community programs, events, and activities. ⁴³
Habitat for Humanity of Ohio license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Habitat for Humanity of Ohio, Inc., and approved by the Registrar.	\$20 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	Habitat for Humanity of Ohio, Inc., must use the contributions for its projects related to building affordable houses. ⁴⁴
Zero license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Zero, The End of Prostate Cancer, Inc., and approved by the Registrar.	\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	Zero, The End of Prostate Cancer, Inc., must use the contributions to raise awareness of prostate cancer, to support research to end prostate cancer, and to support prostate cancer patients and their families. ⁴⁵
East European Congress license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Eastern European Congress of Ohio and approved by the Registrar.	\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The Eastern European Congress of Ohio must use the contributions for charitable and educational purposes. ⁴⁶

⁴² R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.899.

⁴³ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.931.

⁴⁴ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.932.

⁴⁵ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.942.

⁴⁶ R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.944.

Nonstandard license plate	Contribution? Additional BMV fee?	Use of Contribution
Summit Metro Parks license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of the Summit Metro Parks Foundation and approved by the Registrar.	\$10 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The Foundation must use the contributions to support the Summit County Metro Parks. ⁴⁷
Liberty Center Local Schools license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Liberty Center Local School District (Henry County) and approved by the Registrar.	\$25 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The district must use the contributions for its gifted programs and for special education and related services. ⁴⁸
John F. Kennedy Catholic School license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of John F. Kennedy School, located in Warren, and approved by the Registrar.	\$20 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The school may not use the contributions for any political purposes. ⁴⁹
Elder High School license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Elder High School, located in Cincinnati, and approved by the Registrar.	\$30 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The school must use the contributions as follows: 50% to provide tuition assistance to its students; 25% to benefit arts and enrichment at the school; and 25% to benefit athletics at the school. ⁵⁰
Fairfield Senior High School license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Fairfield Senior High School, located in Fairfield, and approved by the Registrar.	\$30 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The school may not use the contributions for any political purposes. ⁵¹

⁴⁷ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.945.

⁴⁸ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.956.

⁴⁹ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.957.

⁵⁰ R.C. 4501.21 and 4503.958.

⁵¹ R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.961.

Nonstandard license plate	Contribution? Additional BMV fee?	Use of Contribution
Hamilton High School license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Hamilton High School, located in Hamilton, and approved by the Registrar.	\$30 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The school may not use the contributions for any political purposes. ⁵²
Ross High School license plate, which must display an appropriate logo and words, selected by representatives of Ross High School, located in Ross Township in Butler County, and approved by the Registrar.	\$30 contribution plus \$10 additional BMV fee.	The school may not use the contributions for any political purposes. ⁵³

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	06-12-19
Reported, S. Transportation, Commerce & Workforce	01-29-20
Passed Senate (32-0)	02-05-20
Reported, H. Transportation and Public Safety	06-10-20
Passed House (95-0)	06-10-20
Senate refused to concur in House amendments (0-31)	09-02-20
House requested conference committee	09-16-20
Senate acceded to request for conference committee	09-16-20
Senate agreed to conference committee report (33-0)	09-23-20
House agreed to conference committee report (91-2)	09-23-20

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⁵² R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.962.

⁵³ R.C. 4503.21 and 4503.963.