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OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
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Office

H.B. 21
134th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 21's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Passed by the Senate

Primary Sponsor: Rep. Koehler

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- The one-time and ongoing operating costs incurred by the state's Bureau of Motor Vehicles will depend on the manner in which it implements the bill's organ donor registry provisions.
- The bill may increase the amount of revenue credited to the Second Chance Trust Fund (Fund 5D60) by an estimated \$951,000 on average annually (attributable to both voluntary contributions and the "Donate Life" license plate as detailed below).
- The bill has no direct fiscal effect on political subdivisions.

Detailed Analysis

The bill increases the annual contribution for the "Donate Life" license plate and requested contributions to the Second Chance Trust Fund, and provides additional opportunities for Ohio residents to register as an organ donor. The bill delays the effective date of its provisions to October 1, 2022, rather than 90 days after the bill is signed by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State.

Second Chance Trust Fund

Voluntary contribution

The bill modifies the Second Chance Trust Fund (Fund 5D60) solicitation program by increasing the amount of the voluntary contribution from \$1 to \$2. Under existing law, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and each deputy registrar is required to ask those applying for a driver's license, commercial driver's license, or identification card for a \$1 voluntary contribution. The Director of Health uses the money credited to Fund 5D60 for programs related to organ, tissue, and eye donation.

For the five-year period covering FY 2016-FY 2020, voluntary contributions credited to Fund 5D60 averaged \$921,143 annually. The bill's \$1 increase in the contribution could in effect double that annual average to \$1,842,286.

“Donate Life” license plate

The bill increases the contribution for the existing “Donate Life” license plate from \$5 to \$15. Under existing law, unchanged by the bill, the contribution is credited to Fund 5D60. In 2019, there were 2,980 active “Donate Life” license plates. Assuming that each of those license plates is renewed, this provision could generate at least \$29,800 in additional annual revenue credited to Fund 5D60.

Organ donation request at the time of vehicle registration

Under existing law, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and each deputy registrar is generally required to ask those applying for a driver's license, commercial driver's license, or identification card if they want to be an organ donor. The bill expands this requirement to include motor vehicle registrations and renewals. Unlike driver's licenses and identification cards, which are issued in person, motor vehicle registrations and renewals may be done in person, by mail, or online. The bill also requires the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in consultation with the Director of Health and the Second Chance Trust Fund Advisory Committee, to determine how a person may apply to be an organ donor for mail-in and online registrations and renewals. The one-time and ongoing operating costs incurred by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will depend on the manner in which it implements the bill's organ donor request provisions.