



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Revised

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Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

Bill: H.B. 208 of the 132nd G.A.

Status: As Introduced

Sponsor: Rep. Patton

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: Yes

Subject: Traffic law photo-monitoring device use by a local authority with a population of 200 or fewer

State & Local Fiscal Highlights

- The bill has no direct fiscal effect on the state.
- As a result of losing their ability to collect civil fine revenue associated with a speeding violation detected by a photo-monitoring device, (1) the village of Brice (Franklin County) will lose up to an estimated \$800,000 to \$900,000 or more annually, and (2) the village of Linndale (Cuyahoga County) will lose up to an estimated \$468,000 or more annually.
- Presumably, in order to adjust to this revenue loss, the two villages noted in the preceding dot point will reduce expenditures, find a revenue replacement, or implement some mix of both expenditure reductions and replacement revenue.

Detailed Fiscal Analysis

The bill prohibits a local authority with a population of 200 or fewer from using traffic law photo-monitoring devices. The bill will have no impact on the expenditures or revenues of the state of Ohio, but will reduce the civil fine revenue generated for certain local governments using such devices.

According to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, there are 16 local authorities in Ohio that utilize photo-monitoring devices to enforce traffic signal light and/or speed limit violations. The following table lists each local authority, the county in which it is located, its population, and the type of cameras used.

Ohio Local Authorities Using Traffic Law Photo-Monitoring Devices, May 2017*		
Local Authority (County)	Population**	Type of Cameras Used
City of Toledo (Lucas)	279,789	Red light/Speed
City of Akron (Summit)	197,542	Speed
City of Dayton (Montgomery)	140,599	Red light/Speed
City of Parma (Cuyahoga)	79,937	Speed
City of Youngstown (Mahoning)	64,628	Speed
City of Hamilton (Butler)	62,407	Speed
City of Trotwood (Montgomery)	24,096	Speed
Liberty Township (Trumbull)	21,579	Speed
City of East Cleveland (Cuyahoga)	17,344	Red light/Speed
Hubbard Township (Trumbull)	13,118	Speed
City of Girard (Trumbull)	9,599	Speed
Village of New Miami (Butler)	2,316	Speed
Village of Newburgh Heights (Cuyahoga)	2,096	Speed
Village of Rutland (Meigs)	381	Speed
Village of Linndale (Cuyahoga)	176	Speed
Village of Brice (Franklin)	121	Speed

*Source: Insurance Institute of Highway Safety

**Reflects the United States Census Bureau estimate for July 1, 2015

As seen in the table, there are two local authorities (the villages of Linndale and Brice) that currently use traffic law photo-monitoring devices to enforce speed limit violations and that have a population of 200 or fewer. As such, the bill would prohibit the villages of Linndale and Brice from using the speed cameras that are currently in place. Although the bill will not result in any additional costs for these two local authorities, it will result in the loss of revenue that is generated annually from the issuance of speed camera citations.

While data is not readily available regarding the number of speed camera citations issued or the amount of fine revenue generated by these local authorities, estimates from various newspapers indicate that the village of Linndale issues around 150 citations per week, or 7,800 per year (150 x 52 weeks), and that the village of Brice issues roughly 35-40 citations per day (12,775 to 14,600 per year). The fine imposed for a speed camera violation varies somewhat by local authority, with a violation in the village of Linndale costing a minimum of \$100 and a violation in the village of Brice costing a minimum of \$125. This suggests that the villages of Linndale and Brice could be generating up to \$780,000 (7,800 x \$100) and \$1.6 million (12,775 x \$125) to \$1.8 million (14,600 x \$125) or more, respectively, per year.

Local authorities generally enter into a contract with a private company to provide the equipment and monitoring necessary to operate the devices. As part of that contract, the local authority generally agrees to give a percentage of the revenue generated using those devices to the private company. While the percentage of revenue

given to a private company may vary based on the company and the agreement, the village of Linndale retains 60% of the total fine revenue generated and the village of Brice retains 50%. Using the previously determined revenue estimates for the villages of Linndale and Brice, the amount of annual revenue that each village would lose as a result of no longer being able to issue citations using speed cameras would be up to \$468,000 and \$800,000 to \$900,000 or more, respectively.

Presumably, in order to adjust to this revenue loss, the villages of Linndale and Brice will likely have to reduce expenditures, utilize alternative revenue streams, or implement some mix of both expenditure reductions and revenue replacement.

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