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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

H.B. 111  
136<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 111's Bill Analysis](#)

**Version:** As Introduced

**Primary Sponsors:** Reps. K. Miller and Creech

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** No

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### Highlights

- Certain counties and the state Security, Investigations, and Policing Fund (Fund 8400) may experience an increase in the amount of fine revenue generated annually, the magnitude of which will vary based on the number of speeding convictions involving speeds of 30 miles per hour or more over the limit.

### Detailed Analysis

The bill imposes an additional fine of \$200 on drivers who exceed the statutory or posted speed limit by 30 miles per hour (mph) or more. This fine is in addition to all other penalties provided by law. The bill prohibits a court from imposing the additional fine if an offender is indigent.

#### Local criminal justice systems

The bill will not result in additional cases for county and municipal courts to adjudicate but may minimally increase the amount of time and resources necessary to dispose of certain speeding cases, especially if an offender submits an affidavit asserting indigence. Any increase in time and effort is expected to be absorbed utilizing existing resources.

#### Speed violations

From CY 2020 through CY 2024, the Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) issued an average of 248,334 citations per year for speeding. Of those, an average of 9,757, or approximately 4%, of citations issued in each year involved speeds of 30 mph or more above the speed limit. It should be noted that the data reflects citations (not convictions) issued by OSHP and does not include speeding citations issued by other law enforcement agencies. OSHP has statewide jurisdiction for traffic law enforcement and their citation data is generally reflective of statewide trends.

While statewide conviction data is reported by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV), it does not include metrics specific to the number of miles per hour over the speed limit that the offender was driving. BMV conviction data indicates there were a total of 368,114 (366,511 noncommercial and 1,603 commercial) convictions for speeding statewide in CY 2024. The number of those convictions that involved speeds of 30 mph or more above the speed limit is indeterminate. However, based on OSHP's citation statistics, it is likely a small subset of that total.

Assuming that the BMV's conviction data and OSHP's citation data rates are comparable, 4% of the total statewide convictions would equal 14,725 convictions. If the bill's additional \$200 fine had been effective in CY 2024 and that amount was collected in each case with no exceptions for indigence, the amount generated statewide would have totaled up to \$2,945,000 (14,725 x \$200). The amounts collected by the counties and the state would be proportional to current caseloads.

## **Fine revenue distribution**

Based on existing fine distribution rules, unchanged by the bill, traffic violation fines adjudicated under state law (instead of local ordinance) are retained by the county if the citation is issued by local law enforcement. If the citation is issued by OSHP, the fine is forwarded for deposit into the state Security, Investigations, and Policing Fund (Fund 8400). The magnitude of additional fine revenue generated for any given county or Fund 8400, would vary and depend on the number of speeding convictions in which the offender exceeded the speed limit by 30 mph or more, as well as the number of convictions for which the offender pays the bill's increased fine.