



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Bill Analysis

Margaret E. Marcy

Sub. H.B. 300

132nd General Assembly
(As Passed by the House)

Reps. Barnes, Hambley, Boyd, Anielski, Antonio, Arndt, Ashford, Brown, Carfagna, Celebrezze, Craig, DeVitis, Edwards, Fedor, Galonski, Ginter, Greenspan, Holmes, Howse, Hughes, Ingram, Johnson, Kent, LaTourette, Leland, Lepore-Hagan, Manning, O'Brien, Patterson, Patton, Perales, Rogers, Romanchuk, Ryan, Schaffer, Slaby, Sprague, Sweeney, Sykes, West, Young

BILL SUMMARY

- Establishes a 15-year period of validity for a nondriver identification card issued to an Ohio resident who is permanently or irreversibly disabled.
 - Exempts cardholders who are permanently or irreversibly disabled and who are also unemployed from the identification card fees.
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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Nondriver identification cards

Background

Under current law, any resident or temporary resident of Ohio who does not hold a driver's license issued by any state may apply for an identification card issued by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles or a deputy registrar.¹ Such an identification card is provided for the purpose of establishing the identity of the bearer, and includes a color photograph and information similar to that found on a driver's license.² An identification card expires on the birthday of the cardholder in the fourth year after the date on which it is issued.³

¹ R.C. 4507.50(A), not in the bill.

² R.C. 4507.51(A), not in the bill, and 4507.52(A).

³ R.C. 4507.52(A)(8)(a) and (B)(5).

Expiration date for a resident who is permanently or irreversibly disabled

The bill establishes a 15-year period of validity for a nondriver identification card issued to an Ohio resident who is permanently or irreversibly disabled (see **COMMENT**). Thus, the bill requires the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to issue the card with an expiration date on the birthday of the cardholder 15 years after the date on which it is issued. For purposes of issuing the identification cards, an Ohio resident who is permanently or irreversibly disabled has a condition of disability from which there is no present indication of recovery. The Registrar also is required to issue a reminder notice to a cardholder, at that cardholder's last known address, six months before the identification card is scheduled to expire.⁴

The bill also permits a cardholder who is permanently or irreversibly disabled and who is unemployed to apply to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar for the identification card without paying the statutory fees.⁵ The statutory fees for a nondriver identification card are currently \$8.50 (\$3.50 for the card, \$3.50 for the deputy registrar transaction fee, and \$1.50 lamination fee).⁶ Current law permits a disabled veteran who has a service-connected disability to obtain an identification card without paying the statutory fees.⁷

The bill requires the Registrar to adopt rules governing the documentation a cardholder must submit in order to certify that the cardholder is permanently or irreversibly disabled. The bill also authorizes the Registrar to adopt rules governing the documentation a cardholder must submit in order to certify that the cardholder is unemployed.⁸

COMMENT

The federal REAL ID Act, enacted by Congress in 2005, establishes minimum security standards for state driver's licenses and identification cards. It prohibits federal agencies from accepting, for certain purposes, driver's licenses and identification cards from states not meeting those standards. One standard requires a state to limit the

⁴ R.C. 4507.52(A)(8)(b).

⁵ R.C. 4507.50(C).

⁶ R.C. 4507.50(A).

⁷ R.C. 4507.50(B).

⁸ R.C. 4507.50(C) and 4507.52(A)(8)(b).



maximum period of validity of a driver's license or identification card to eight years.⁹ The 15-year expiration date established by the bill would not comply with that standard. Thus, a driver's license or identification card issued to an Ohio resident who is permanently or irreversibly disabled under the bill could not be used as a form of photo identification for:

- (1) Boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft;
- (2) Accessing federal facilities; or
- (3) Entering nuclear power plants.¹⁰

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	06-29-17
Reported, H. State & Local Gov't	11-30-17
Passed House (97-0)	01-31-18

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⁹ Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief of 2005 § 202, 49 U.S.C. 30301 (2018).

¹⁰ "REAL ID." U.S. Department of Homeland Security. <https://www.dhs.gov/real-id>. Accessed on February 13, 2018.

