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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

H.B. 346  
134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## Bill Analysis

**Version:** As Introduced, as amended by am\_134\_1463-1

**Primary Sponsors:** Reps. J. Miller and Weinstein

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### SUMMARY

- Reduces the existing additional motor vehicle registration fee for hybrid motor vehicles as follows:
  - From \$200 to \$50 for a plug-in hybrid electric motor vehicle; and
  - From \$100 to \$50 for a traditional hybrid motor vehicle that does not have plug-in capability.
- Delays the effective date of the bill's changes until January 1, 2023.

### DETAILED ANALYSIS

#### Additional registration fee for hybrid motor vehicles

Beginning January 1, 2023, the bill reduces the additional registration fee that applies to hybrid motor vehicles as follows:<sup>1</sup>

Hybrid motor vehicle fees		
Type of vehicle	Fee under current law	Fee under H.B. 346, as amended
Plug-in hybrid motor vehicle	\$200	\$50
Traditional hybrid motor vehicle without plug-in capability	\$100	\$50

<sup>1</sup> R.C. 4503.10(C)(3) and (4) and 4501.01(DDD); Section 4.

Under current law, the following three types of alternative fuel vehicles are subject to an additional registration fee:

1. Plug-in hybrid electric motor vehicles: passenger cars that are powered, in part, by a battery system that can be recharged via an external source of electricity (\$200);
2. Hybrid motor vehicles: passenger cars that are powered by an internal propulsion system consisting of a combustion engine and a battery system that cannot be recharged via an external source of electricity, but can be recharged by other vehicle mechanisms that capture and store electric energy (\$100);
3. Battery electric vehicles: passenger cars that are wholly powered by a battery system that can be recharged via an external source of electricity (\$200).<sup>2</sup>

To effectuate the fee reduction made by the bill, the term “plug-in hybrid electric motor vehicle” is incorporated into the defined term, “hybrid motor vehicle.”<sup>3</sup> The table below illustrates this change:

Current law	H.B. 346, as amended
<p><b>Plug-in hybrid electric motor vehicle:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A passenger car that is powered, in part, by a battery system that can be recharged via an external source of electricity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hybrid motor vehicle:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A passenger car that is powered by an internal propulsion system that has a combustion engine and a battery system that cannot be recharged via an external source of electricity, but can be recharged by other vehicle mechanisms that capture and store electric energy.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hybrid motor vehicle:</b></p> <p>A passenger car powered by both a combustion engine and either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A battery system that cannot be charged via an external source of electricity, but can be recharged by other vehicle mechanisms that capture and store electricity; or</li> <li>▪ A battery cell energy system that can be recharged both by an external source of electricity and by other vehicle mechanisms that capture and store electric energy.</li> </ul>

The bill retains the term “battery electric motor vehicles” (which are subject to the \$200 additional registration fee).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> R.C. 4501.01.

<sup>3</sup> R.C. 4501.01(DDD).

<sup>4</sup> R.C. 4501.01(GGG) and 4510.03(C)(3).

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## HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	06-10-21

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