



September 3, 2020

STATE AUTHORIZATION FOR FUND-RAISING LICENSE PLATES

For more than 20 years, the Kansas Legislature has authorized license plates that provide royalty fees for the use of a logo to the sponsoring organization (KSA 2019 Supp. 8-1,148 *et seq.*). Each authorization is heard separately by standing committees and becomes a separate statute. This memorandum provides information on how other states authorize license plates for which the primary purposes are to raise awareness of an organization or cause and to raise moneys for the sponsoring organization. It also summarizes formal criteria states use to make decisions about whether to authorize those license plates. [Note: Special license plates authorized for other purposes, such as honoring veterans for specified service to the nation and license plates on behalf of alumni groups (which Kansas treats differently in its statutes), regardless of whether their primary purpose is raising awareness or fund-raising, are not addressed.]

References to statutes, regulations, and other sources herein summarized are provided at the end of the memorandum. This memorandum uses the term “agency” to refer to any executive branch agency or official and “legislature” to refer to any state legislative body.

Authorization Responsibility

The 47 of 50 states that issue license plates for awareness and fund-raising purposes (fund-raising license plates)¹ are nearly evenly divided between those whose legislatures authorize each license plate, as Kansas does, and those who have delegated authorization to a state agency.² A further distinction is whether a sponsoring organization must meet one or more criteria and whether the specified criteria are in statute or regulation.

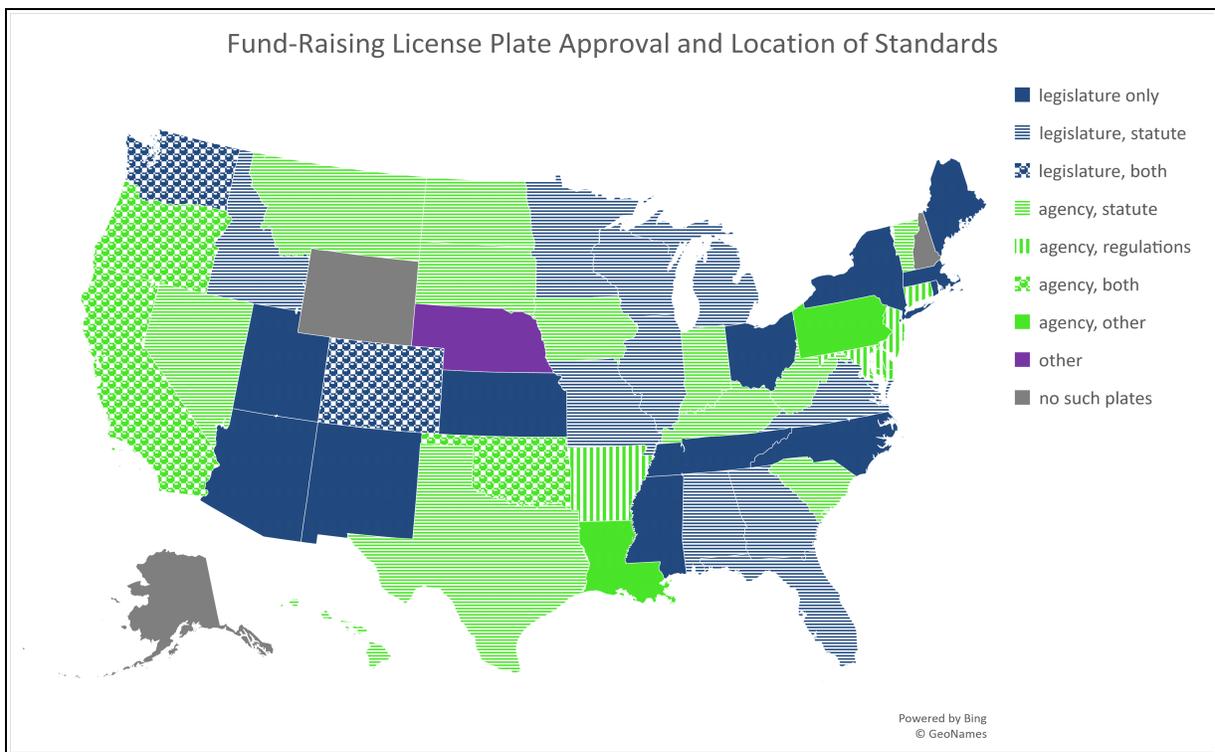
The map below illustrates states’ fund-raising license plate approval and where standards are found:

- In 12 states (including Kansas), the legislature alone decides whether to authorize a fund-raising license plate, and no criteria are specified in statutes or regulations except criteria regarding minimum orders or fees paid [legislature only];

1 No organization fund-raising license plates were found for Alaska, New Hampshire, or Wyoming. Only one meeting criteria for this memorandum was found for Minnesota [no such plates].

2 In Nebraska, an agency is required to issue specialty license plates for any organization that certifies it meets statutory criteria; no legislative or agency approval appears to be required [other].

- In 10 states, the legislature decides, but an organization must meet statutory criteria in addition to criteria for minimum orders or fees paid [legislature, statute];
- In 2 states, the legislature decides, and criteria are found in statutes and agency regulations [legislature, both];
- In 12 states, authority for authorizing a fund-raising license plate has been delegated to an agency, but criteria other than or in addition to a minimum number of pledged purchases are specified in statute [agency, statute];
- In 5 states where authority is with the agency, criteria are established only in regulations [agency, regulations];
- In 3 states where authority is with the agency, the criteria both statutory and in regulations [agency, both]; and
- In 2 states, agency criteria were found in documents other than statutes or regulations [agency, other].



The approval process of a few of the states that require legislative approval includes review by a joint committee. Legislative review requirements in those states include the following:

- A legislative committee including three representatives and three senators plus license plate issuing officials and a representative of the state law enforcement

agency decides in Alabama. Its decisions “shall be interpreted to be the intent of the entire body of the Legislature.”

- The joint standing committee having jurisdiction over transportation matters must review any such proposed license plate legislation in Maine before consideration by the legislature.
- Missouri’s Joint Committee on Transportation Oversight approves applications for the development of specialty license plates that meet criteria; an application cannot be approved if the Joint Committee receives a petition from five House members or two senators stating a reason for opposition. Missouri statutes also require at least four weeks’ public notice of a license plate request.

A few states provide for a mixing of legislative and agency responsibility:

- The states of Colorado and Idaho require an applicant organization to meet certain criteria and receive agency approval before the organization seeks legislative approval.
- Laws of Indiana require a legislative interim study committee to review applications the agency has found to be complete and recommend no more than five to the agency for consideration in a calendar year. The agency is not bound by the recommendations.
- Nevada’s Commission on Special License plates, which is advisory to the agency, includes chairpersons of the transportation committees plus three other legislators, as well as three ex officio non-legislative members.
- The North Carolina legislature’s transportation and finance committee chairpersons receive a report once a year from the agency identifying each applicant for a special registration plate that has met criteria.
- In South Carolina, an organization may appeal to a joint committee, and that joint legislative committee may reverse, an agency decision to alter, modify, or refuse to produce special license plates that the agency deems offensive or failing to meet community standards. The joint committee (two members of the House Education and Public Works Committee and two members of the Senate Transportation Committee) also may instruct the department to cease issuing or renewing a plate it deems offensive or failing to meet community standards.
- Agency statutory duties in Washington include confirming a sponsoring organization has submitted all required documentation before legislative consideration of a new license plate series and rejecting incomplete applications. Each application must have a legislative sponsor.

Limitations on Approved Fund-Raising License Plates

Arkansas has limited the number of fund-raising license plates to the number as of January 1, 2014 – approximately 56. In Indiana, the agency may not issue more than 5 new

plates in a year and the total number of special group recognition license plate designs in circulation each year may not exceed 150. Michigan caps the number of fund-raising plates at 20.

Criteria in Other States for Approval of Fund-Raising License Plates

Published criteria for issuance of fund-raising license plates generally fit into categories, with subcategories. Information on common categories and examples of subcategories are provided below.

One of those categories could be minimum orders. Most states require an organization to submit a minimum number of pledges to pay the extra fees to acquire a fund-raising license plate, and those minimums range from 25 (who must be members of the organization seeking the license plate) in Maryland to 7,500 in California. A few states, including California, Minnesota, and South Carolina, require an organization to provide a marketing plan for special plates. However, minimum orders may be tied to the technology used to produce the license plates or decals and the topic is not further addressed in this memorandum.

Non-profit Status and Contribution to the Public Good

Nearly all of the 34 states that specify criteria in addition to or other than a minimum number of orders or pledges to pay for a new fund-raising license plate require the organization to be non-profit, but there are variations within that category.

- If the organization is non-profit, the vast majority of states with criteria require it to have that status under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (501(c)).
- Some states require the non-profit to have a track record.
 - Montana requires proof the organization has held tax-exempt status for more than a year before applying; Idaho requires an applicant to prove 501(c)(3) status for at least two years; and South Carolina requires an organization to have maintained 501(c)(3), 501(c)(6), 501(c)(7), or 501(c)(8) status for five years.
 - States including Illinois, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington require the non-profit to be registered with the state (as Kansas requires for any charitable organization that raises funds [KSA 17-1761]).
 - An organization seeking a fund-raising license plate must submit copies of its charter, bylaws, or similar documents in states including Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota.
 - In Indiana, an organization also must submit its annual reports and audits for the previous three years.
- In addition to being a non-profit, multiple states require the organization to have a purpose that furthers the public good, phrased in different ways such as these:
 - The primary purpose of the organization is service to the community through a specific program which has as its goal improvement in public

health, education, or general welfare, and the organization is not limited to social activities – Connecticut

- An organization is defined as one whose primary purpose is to provide the community with special programs to improve the public's health, education, or general welfare – Hawaii
 - Evidence of statewide public benefit plus the organizational purpose statement must be in one of listed specific categories: health care or medical research, fraternity or service, government or quasi-government, military and veterans affairs, public and transportation safety, or agriculture, animals, and environment – Indiana
 - The group must be organized for social, civic, or entertainment purposes – Arkansas, Kentucky, and West Virginia
 - The primary purpose of the organization, except for an organization of military service veterans, is service to the community through specific programs that promote improving public health, education, or general welfare – Montana
 - An application may be submitted only if the organization is established as a nonprofit charitable organization which provides services to the community relating to public health, education or general welfare – Nevada
 - Plates with logos may be authorized to show state support for worthy public purposes – New Mexico
 - The organization must have, as one of its primary purposes, service to the community contributing to the welfare of others – Pennsylvania and South Dakota
 - The agency may refuse an application if the uses identified for the funds might violate a statute or constitutional provision – Texas
 - The entity or organization must provide a broad public service that is to be funded with the proceeds – Virginia
- States that require an organization to be based, headquartered, or have a chapter in the state include Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Montana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and West Virginia.
 - Some states define acceptable uses of moneys in statutes and require reporting or audits to ensure an organization is using the funds for the intended purposes.
 - Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, Nevada, and Oklahoma require the applicant to provide information on the intended uses of the moneys raised.
 - Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin are among the states that list the purposes for which the funds may be used in their authorizing statutes for fund-raising license plates.
 - Laws of California and Idaho require each organization submit an annual accounting report that includes an accounting of all revenues and expenditures associated with the special interest license plate program.

Similarly, Michigan requires an annual report to the state treasurer that includes a summary of expenditures during the preceding year of the money received from a fund-raising license plate, and Washington requires an annual financial report to the department detailing actual revenues and expenditures of the revenues received from sales of the special license plate.

- Colorado regulations allow the agency to audit the nonprofit associated with a fund-raising license plate.
- In Florida, an organization not subject to the state's Single Audit Act must provide an annual attestation, under penalty of perjury, that the proceeds have been used as approved, and the agency is required to determine compliance. Florida law prohibits the use fee or interest from being used to market to, lobby, entertain, or reward an employee of the agency or a member or employee of the legislature.
- Florida, Michigan, and Washington require funds raised to be spent in the state; Montana requires proof at least 75 percent of the donation is to be spent in the state.
- Georgia requires audits or other evidence of the use of funds to be provided to the agency and annual audits to be submitted to specified legislative committees; it also requires the agency to cease distributing funds to an organization that is not compliant until the compliance issue is resolved.
- Indiana law requires the application to provide evidence of internal controls to prevent conflict of interest by board members and employees.
- Kentucky regulations require an attestation from a group or organization that receives \$15,000 or less during its fiscal year, an audit submitted within 90 days of the end of the group's fiscal year if it receives \$15,001 to \$75,000, and an external audit of a group that receives \$75,001 or more annually.
- Washington requires an agreement with the sponsoring organization that includes a prohibition on using any of these funds, directly or indirectly, for attempting to influence the passage or defeat of legislation at the state or local level or any regulation of a state agency.
- Wisconsin prohibits any moneys received from such a license plate to be used for any political purpose, including lobbying or campaigning.

Additional Requirements for Types of Organizations and Messages

Some states provide little in the way of criteria for organizations other than “non-profit” or add general authority to reject a plate “deemed not in the best interest of the State” as in Delaware. However, 24 of the 34 of states that have requirements for fund-raising license plates place additional statutory, regulatory, or other requirements on the organizations, their names, the messaging, or any combination of those that may be placed on fund-raising license plates. The most common have to do with prohibitions on for-profit activities, but many states restrict language or images defined as obscene or objectionable, promoting religious or political creeds, or degrading. The lists below, in categories of connection to commerce or a profit-making entity,

obscenity or other objectionable content, religion, politics, civil rights, and other prohibitions, are not all-inclusive. States may have restrictions in addition to those in the categories listed below.

- Connection to commerce or a profit-making entity:
 - Use of a logo or other intellectual property.
 - Cannot contain copyrighted material or commercial property, logo, slogan, message, or motto of a for-profit or non-profit entity unless such use is authorized – California
 - A logo or other image copyrighted, trademarked, registered, or otherwise associated with a for-profit entity may not be included in a design – Colorado
 - The legend of the organization and its emblem on the plate may not infringe or otherwise violate a trademark, trade name, service mark, copyright or other proprietary right or property right, and the organization must have the right to use the legend and emblem – Connecticut
 - The organization must provide proof of authority to use a logo – Delaware and Nebraska
 - The design shall not infringe on or violate any trademark, trade name, service mark, copyright, or other proprietary or property right – Hawaii
 - The name and purpose of the organization do not promote any specific product or brand name that is provided for sale – Connecticut, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and South Dakota
 - The committee shall not consider an application that contains any trademarked or copyrighted statements or material or any statements or phrases that are commonly within the public domain, including common idioms – Kentucky
 - Use of a design or logo requires a written agreement among the parties – Michigan
 - A name, phrase, or graphic may not promote, advertise, or endorse a product, brand, or service provided for sale or infringe or otherwise violate a trademark or other proprietary or property right – Montana
 - The group must be authorized to use any artwork, image, name, logo, mark, slogan, letter, or word that appears on the group's plate – Oregon
 - The organization must indicate it is the owner of rights of the emblem or logo and grant permission – Pennsylvania
 - Before a design is approved, the organization must submit written authorization of legal authority for the use of any copyrighted or registered logo, trademark, or design, and the organization's acceptance of legal responsibility for the use – South Carolina

- The organization’s name and emblem must not infringe on or violate a trademark, trade name, service mark, copyright, or other proprietary or property right, and the organization must have the right to use the name and emblem – Vermont
- The agency may not issue a plate until it has determined approvals have been obtained for use of any logo, trademark or service mark, trade name or other commercial symbol to be used on or in association with the plate - Wisconsin
- Other connection to for-profit enterprise
 - An application from a private business, business organization, or commercial entity cannot be considered – Alabama
 - May not be the name of a product or brand and cannot be interpreted as promoting a product or brand – Arkansas
 - An application from any business entity conducted for profit cannot be approved – Colorado
 - An organization, association, or trade group whose primary purpose is to advertise or promote commerce is not eligible – Connecticut
 - The design may not advertise or endorse a product, brand, or service that is provided for sale – Hawaii
 - The sponsor may not be a for-profit enterprise – Texas
 - The name of the organization may not be the name of a special product or brand name and may not be construed, as determined by the agency, as promoting a product or brand name – West Virginia
 - A person may object to designation of an organization if the organization is organized or operated for profit – Wisconsin
- Obscenity or other objectionable content:
 - An organization must submit proof that the legend of the organization and its emblem are not obscene – Connecticut
 - The design may not represent any obscene or degrading image, idea, word, or phrase – Hawaii
 - The decal shall not have any sexual connotation and shall not be vulgar – Iowa
 - The plate’s lettering, logo, image, or message shall not be obscene, as determined by the agency – Kentucky
 - A license plate containing objectionable language or design is not to be approved – Missouri
 - Any name, phrase, or graphic may not invoke connotations offensive to good taste and decency – Montana

- The primary activity or purpose of the organization may not be offensive or discriminatory in its purpose, nature, activity, or name – Nebraska
- The agency shall deny a request if an objective, reasonable person would find the proposed plate is vulgar, derogatory, profane, or obscene or refers to bodily functions, bodily fluids, or intimate body parts – Oklahoma
- The agency may alter, modify, or refuse to produce any special license plate, or the joint committee may instruct the agency to cease issuing or renewing a plate, it deems offensive or failing to meet community standards – South Carolina
- The agency may refuse to create a plate if the design might be offensive to any member of the public – Texas
- The name and emblem shall not be objectively obscene or confusing to the general public; the agency shall not issue plates with combinations of letters or numbers that objectively, in any language, are vulgar, scatological, or obscene, or connote breast, genitalia, pubic area, or buttocks or relate to sexual or eliminatory functions – Vermont
- The organization's lettering, logo, image, or message to be placed on the plate may not be obscene, offensive, or objectionable as determined by the agency – West Virginia
- A person may object to designation of an organization if the organization carries connotations offensive to good taste or decency, or that would be misleading, or in conflict with the enumeration or designation of any other authorized special group – Wisconsin
- Religion;
 - An application from a religious organization cannot be considered – Alabama
 - The organization cannot have as its primary purpose the promotion of any specific religion, faith, or anti-religion – Arkansas
 - The legend of the organization and its emblem may not promote any specific religious belief – Connecticut
 - The design may not promote any religious belief – Hawaii
 - A decal shall not promote a specific religion, faith, or anti-religious sentiment – Iowa
 - A person may submit an application only if the license plate will not promote a specific religion, faith, or anti-religious belief – Nevada
 - Religious organizations do not qualify – North Dakota
 - Plates may not contain expressions of religious belief – Oregon
 - The emblem of the entity may not promote a specific religion, faith, or anti-religious belief – South Dakota
 - The organization may not have as its primary purpose the promotion of any specific faith, religion, religious belief, or anti-religion – West Virginia

- A person may object to designation of an organization if the organization is a church, synagogue, mosque, or any organization that operates under a creed – Wisconsin
- Politics:
 - The organization cannot be a political party or created primarily to promote a specific political belief – Arkansas
 - The organization may not have as its primary focus sectarian activities, including but not limited to activities aimed at promoting the adoption of one or more religious or political viewpoints – Montana
 - Political organizations do not qualify – North Dakota
 - Plates may not contain expressions of political opinion – Oregon
 - The organization may not be a political party and may not have been created or exist primarily to promote a specific political or social belief, as determined by the agency – West Virginia
 - A person may object to designation of an organization if the organization is a candidate committee, legislative campaign committee, political action committee, independent expenditure committee, political party, recall committee, or referendum committee – Wisconsin
- Civil Rights:
 - Groups that promote racial or social disharmony do not qualify – Alabama and North Dakota
 - The design may not promote any philosophy based on prejudice or that is contrary to state civil rights laws – Hawaii
 - An organization may apply if it is not discriminatory in its purpose, nature, activity or name; the decal shall not be prejudiced, hostile, insulting, or racially or ethnically degrading – Iowa
 - The message shall not discriminate against any race, color, religion, sex, or national origin and shall not be construed, as determined by the agency, as an attempt to victimize or intimidate any person due to the person's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin – Kentucky
 - A person may submit an application only if the organization is nondiscriminatory – Nevada
 - No special license plate will be issued if the proposed message may be deemed offense to the general public, in the context of display of the message on a state-issued license plate. That includes a message that expresses contempt, ridicule, or superiority based on race, gender, politics, ethnic heritage, or religion. The license plate may not promote any philosophy based on prejudice or that is contrary to state civil rights laws – Oklahoma
 - The name and emblem shall not, objectively, in any language, constitute racial or ethnic epithets or refer to gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability status – Vermont

- A person may object to designation of an organization if the organization promotes, practices, or encourages hatred or any form of discrimination – Wisconsin
- Other Prohibitions.
 - Public officials do not qualify – Alabama and North Dakota
 - Unions do not qualify – Alabama and North Dakota
 - The entity may not be offensive in purpose, nature, activity, or name – Alaska
 - The image and message must contain content that is suitable as government speech in the estimation of the agency – California
 - The organization must not be offensive in purpose, nature, activity, or name as determined by the agency – Pennsylvania
 - The agency shall not issue any plates that refer to any intoxicant or drug; to the use, nonuse, distribution, or sale of an intoxicant or drug; to a user, nonuser, or purveyor of an intoxicant or drug; gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability status; suggest a government or governmental agency; suggest a privilege not given by law; or form a slang term, abbreviation, phonetic spelling, or mirror image of prohibited language – Vermont

Sources

State	Statute, regulation, or other source
Alabama	Ala. Code §32-6-64, License plate design; numbering, sponsoring, and manufacturing of license plates; release of personal information. Ala. Code 1975 § 32-6-67. Legislative oversight committee.
Alaska	[none found]
Arizona	A.R.S. § 28-2404. Special organization license plates
Arkansas	A.C.A. § 27-24-102. Purpose A.C.A. § 27-24-111. Limitation on types of special license plates Ark. Admin. Code 006.05.407 Special license plates and decals
California	Cal. Vehicle Code § 5060. Application; issuance; design; participating organizations; developmental and administrative costs; retention and use of plates; use of collected fees 13 CCR § 160.04. License Plate Program Sponsor Application. 13 CCR § 206.00. Information Required on a Special Interest/Environmental License Plate Application.
Colorado	C.R.S.A. § 42-3-207. Special plates--rules--new plates--retirement 1 CCR 204-10:16. Group special license plates.
Connecticut	C.G.S.A. § 14-19a. Regulations re issuance of special number plates to members of qualifying organizations. Issuance and renewal of collegiate special number plates. Discontinuance of special number plates Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 14-19a-3. Procedures for qualification of an organization Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 14-19a-4. Criteria for qualification of an organization

Delaware	21 Del.C. § 2140. Special registration plates for members of nonprofit organizations DMV Regulations for Special License Plates for Non-profit Organizations and College Alumni, from https://www.dmv.de.gov/VehicleServices/registration/index.shtml?dc=ve_reg_sp_tags
Florida	F.S.A. § 320.08056. Specialty license plates F.S.A. § 320.08058. Specialty license plates [lists plates] F.S.A. § 320.08062. Audits and attestations required; annual use fees of specialty license plates F.S.A. § 215.97. Florida Single Audit Act.
Georgia	Ga. Code Ann., § 40-2-86 Special license plates supporting beneficial agencies, funds, or programs administered by nonprofit corporations; funds dedicated Ga. Code Ann., § 40-2-86.1. Special license plates to support beneficial agencies, funds, or programs administered by nonprofit corporations; revenue deposited in general fund
Hawaii	HRS § 249-9.3. Special number plates; design and issuance by counties
Idaho	IDAPA 39.02.60.155. Provisions for special license plate program prequalification and application procedures.
Illinois	625 ILCS 5/3-699.14. Universal special license plates 92 Ill. Adm. Code 1010.465. Requests for General Issuance Specialty License Plates
Indiana	IC 9-18.5-12-1 "Committee" defined IC 9-18.5-12-3 Application for participation; contents; review IC 9-18.5-12-4 Review applications for special group recognition license plates IC 9-18.5-12-5 Executive director to review special group; terminate or continue participation in program IC 9-18.5-12-6 Number of license plate designs in circulation each year
Iowa	I.C.A. § 321.34. Plates or validation sticker furnished--retained by owner--special plates Iowa Admin. Code 761-401.15(17A,321) Nonprofit organization decal.
Kansas	[no standards found]
Kentucky	KRS § 186.164 Collection and distribution of special license plate fees; design, printing, and replacement; application process; voluntary contribution for designated group; administrative regulations; audit of special license plate funds 601 Ky. Admin. Regs. 9:130 Motor Vehicle Registration Section 17
Louisiana	LSA-R.S. 47:463. Private passenger vehicles; amputee veterans exempted; church, church school, and religious order vehicles
Maine	29-A M.R.S.A. § 468-A. Recognition license plates
Maryland	MD Code, Transportation, § 13-619. Special registration number for certain organization members COMAR 11.15.19.03 Special Registration Numbers and Plates. COMAR 11.15.19.04 Organization Requirements. COMAR 11.15.19.06 Approval of Nonprofit Organization for Special Registration.
Massachusetts	M.G.L.A. 90 § 2F. Distinctive registration plates; submission of applications; eligible organizations
Michigan	M.C.L.A. 257.811d. Definitions; fund-raising plates, use of designs, trade names, trademarks, service marks, emblems, symbols, or other images owned by Michigan universities or persons M.C.L.A. 257.811e. Fund-raising plates; creation, production, and issuance; limitations; redesign

	M.C.L.A. 257.811h. Fund-raising and collector plates; disposition and use of service fees; sales goals; limitations; use of design, logo, or image; report
Minnesota	M.S.A. § 168.1293. Certain special plates; authorization, discontinuance M.S.A. § 168.1299. Minnesota golf plates
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. § 27-19-44. Distinctive license tag or plate requirements and discontinuation
Missouri	V.A.M.S. 301.3150. Procedure for approval, exceptions--transfer of moneys collected V.A.M.S. 21.795. Joint committee on transportation oversight, members, quorum--report, when, contents--meetings, examination of reports, records required to be submitted 12 CSR 10-23.185. Obscene License Plates
Montana	MCA 61-3-473. Definitions 61-3-474. Responsibility for design of generic specialty license plates--numbering--approval--registration decal--listing of plate sponsors MCA 61-3-475. Qualifications and approval of organization as sponsor MCA 61-3-480. Fees for generic specialty license plates--disposition
Nebraska	Neb.Rev.St. § 60-3,104.02. Specialty license plates; organization; requirements; design of plates https://dmv.nebraska.gov/dvr/submit-application-create-organizational-plate
Nevada	N.R.S. 482.367002. Submission of application; qualifications of certain organizations that will receive financial support by way of special license plate; contents of application; authority and duties of Department; surety bonds and release thereof; retention or return of plates upon disposal of vehicle N.R.S. 482.367004. Commission on Special License Plates: Creation; membership; term; service without salary or compensation; administrative support; duties
New Hampshire	[none found]
New Jersey	N.J.S.A. 39:3-27.36. Conditions for issuance N.J.S.A. 39:3-27.37. Authority for final decision of approval of organization N.J.S.A. 39:3-27.38. Right to suspend approval N.J.S.A. 39:3-27.39. Rules and regulations N.J.A.C. 13:20--39.3 Qualifications for organization approval; final decision; right to suspend approval N.J.A.C. 13:20--39.6 Non-profit status
New Mexico	N. M. S. A. 1978, § 66-3-424. Standardized special registration plates with logos
New York	[no standards found]
North Carolina	N.C.G.S.A. § 20-79.3A. Requirements to establish a special registration plate
North Dakota	NDCC, § 39-04-10.13. Public or nonprofit organization number plate Organization Plate Program Application, North Dakota Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle SFN 54340 (8-2017)
Ohio	https://www.bmv.ohio.gov/vr-sp-organization.aspx#gsc.tab=0
Oklahoma	47 Okl.St. Ann. § 1135.7. Authorization to design and issue special license plates Okla. Admin. Code 710:60-3-150. Special license plates Okla. Admin. Code 710:60-3-151. Personalized license plates
Oregon	O.R.S. § 805.205. Nonprofit groups; higher education institutions O.R.S. § 805.225. Duties of nonprofit groups, institutions of higher education and public bodies requesting issuance of special registration plate; conditions for design, production and issuance of plates OAR 735-040-0045. Group Registration Plates; Nonprofit Groups and Institutions

	of Higher Education; Approved Before August 12, 2015 OAR 735-040-0110. Special Registration Plates; Nonprofit Groups, Qualifications; Application, Approval
Pennsylvania	75 Pa.C.S.A. § 1341. Special registration plates https://www.dmv.pa.gov/VEHICLE-SERVICES/Registration%20Plates/Pages/Approved-Organizations.aspx
Rhode Island	[no standards found]
South Carolina	Code 1976 § 56-3-8000. Special motor vehicle license plates for nonprofit organizations. Code 1976 § 56-3-8100. Special license plates production and distribution guidelines. http://scdmvonline.com/Vehicle-Owners/License-Plates/Organizations-Requesting-a-Specialty-Plate
South Dakota	SDCL § 32-5-167. Emblem specialty plates listed SDCL § 32-5-175. Application for emblem to be used on emblem specialty plate SDCL § 32-5-176. General requirements for emblem specialty plates SDCL § 32-5-177. Specific additional requirements for emblem specialty plates
Tennessee	T. C. A. § 55-4-212. Cultural, specialty earmarked, new specialty earmarked plates; additional provisions for issuance and renewal T. C. A. § 55-4-203. Categories; registration https://revenue.support.tn.gov/hc/en-us/articles/203114459-What-is-the-process-for-introducing-a-new-specialty-plate-
Texas	V.T.C.A., Transportation Code § 504.801. Creation of New Specialty License Plates by the Department https://www.txdmv.gov/motorists/license-plates/sponsoring-a-specialty-license-plate
Utah	U.C.A. 1953 § 41-1a-418. Authorized special group license plates U.C.A. 1953 § 41-1a-422. Support special group license plates--Contributor--Voluntary contribution collection procedures
Vermont	23 V.S.A. § 304. Registration certificates; number plates; vanity and other special plates https://dmv.vermont.gov/registrations/license-plates/specialty-plates/request-new-safety-or-service-organization-license
Virginia	VA Code Ann. § 46.2-725. Special license plates, generally
Washington	RCWA 46.18.200. Department-approved plate types RCWA 46.18.050. Department duties--Applications, financial reports RCWA 46.18.060. Department duties continued RCWA 46.18.100. Sponsoring organization requirements RCWA 46.18.110. Application requirements RCWA 46.18.120. Written agreement--Financial report RCWA 46.68.420. Special license plate fees by account—Disposition WAC 308-96A-560. Special license plates-Criteria for creation or continued issuance.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code, § 17A-3-14. Registration plates generally; description of plates; issuance of special numbers and plates; registration fees; special application fees; exemptions; commissioner to promulgate forms; suspension and nonrenewal
Wisconsin	W.S.A. 341.14. Application for and issuance of special plates
Wyoming	[none found]

Note: All websites cited above were accessed in May and June 2020.