Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

122 nd General Assembly of Ohio

BILL: **Sub. S.B. 187 (LSC 122 0897-2)** DATE: **March 18, 1998**

STATUS: **In Senate Energy, Natural Resources, and Environment** SPONSOR: **Sen. White**

LOCAL IMPACT STATEMENT REQUIRED: **No — Minimal cost**

CONTENTS: **Department of Natural Resources - revises laws**

State Fiscal Highlights

STATE FUND	FY 1998	FY 1999	FUTURE YEARS
Division of Natural Areas – operating			
Revenues	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Expenditures	- 0 -	Potential increase up to $20,000	Potential increase up to $20,000
Other Department of Natural Resources Funds (non-GRF)			
Revenues	- 0 -	Various potential gains	Various potential gains
Expenditures	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

- The Division of Natural Areas will experience an increase in expenditures up to approximately $20,000 if all 16 preserve officers choose to transfer from PERS-state to PERS-LE. This expenditure would cover the increased rate of employer contributions under PERS-LE.

- See Attachment A for a listing of the other non-GRF funds for the Department of Natural Resources that have a potential fiscal impact from provisions contained in the bill.

Local Fiscal Highlights

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FY 1998	FY 1999	FUTURE YEARS
Counties			
Revenues	Potential minimal gain	Potential minimal gain	Potential minimal gain
Expenditures	Potential minimal increase	Potential minimal increase	Potential minimal increase
Municipalities			
Revenues	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Expenditures	Potential minimal increase	Potential minimal increase	Potential minimal increase

- Counties and municipalities could experience a minimal increase in expenditures for potential court hearings, and counties could experience a minimal increase in costs for prosecution and incarceration because of the new violation created. Counties would receive fine revenues for cases charged under state law.

Detailed Fiscal Analysis

The bill makes numerous changes to the Department of Natural Resources laws and regulations.

Division of Natural Areas & Preserves -Transfer of officers from PERS to PERS-LE

NOTE: For the purposes of this analysis, LBO is assuming that these 16 employees would transfer from PERS to PERS-LE since there is a relatively small increase in employee contributions (0.5%) and there would be a significant increase in retirement benefits and an earlier retirement eligibility date. There are a total of 6742 active members of PERS-LE (as of 12/31/96). Section 9 of the As Introduced version of the bill gives employees who are currently in the above positions 90 days after the effective date of the bill to indicate whether or not they would transfer from PERS to PERS-LE. New employees hired for these positions after the effective date of the bill would automatically be enrolled in PERS-LE.

The bill would allow the 16 preserve officers in the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves to transfer from the regular PERS age and service retirement provisions into the special PERS provisions for law enforcement officers. For those 16 individuals transferring from the PERS-state to PERS-LE, there would be a 0.50% employee rate increase and a 3.39% employer rate increase incurred by DNR-Natural Areas and Preserves. The total current payroll for these 16 individuals is $579,929. If all 16 employees chose to make the transfer to PERS-LE, the increase to the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves' operating expenses would be 3.39% of payroll or approximately $20,000. The average age of these 16 individuals is 46 and the average length of state service is 19 years. According to a spokesperson for PERS, the board would have to determine how credit for service already performed under PERS-state/local would be handled. Once the full liability for these transfers was determined, it would be up to the board to decide how to assume that liability. PERS-LE would assume the greatest liability for those individuals who transferred into PERS-LE and then, shortly thereafter, retired.

Division of Natural Areas & Preserves – Transfer of ginseng management program to Division of Wildlife

Currently, the division certifies approximately 10,000 pounds of ginseng annually. The division asks for a donation of $1 per pound to have their part-time inspector go out to the site to do the certification. There is no charge for certification if the dealer brings the ginseng to Columbus. These monies are deposited to fund 507 725-681 Departmental Services-Interstate. These monies are used to cover the salary for the part-time inspector and administration of the program. There will be a loss of approximately $10,000 to fund 507, but this would be offset by the decrease in expenditures.

Division of Natural Areas & Preserves - Updating penalty code

This bill updates the penalty codes for violations of the division's administrative rules. The current law has caused many conflicts with county courts around the state and their interpretation of the penalties because they have always been unclassified misdemeanor violations. This bill specifically designates the misdemeanor sentencing for each violation.

Under current law, if someone violates Section 1517.021 of the Revised Code, the person could be fined between $25 to $500 for the first offense, and between $200 to $1000 for subsequent offenses. This bill clarifies the sentencing to be a minor misdemeanor, in which the fine will be $100. However, for plant violations, the sentencing will be a third degree misdemeanor (60 days in jail and $500) for the first offense and second degree misdemeanor (90 days in jail and $750) for subsequent offenses. In addition, for violations of Section 1517.051 of the Revised Code, the sentencing will be a first degree misdemeanor (6 months of jail with $1000 fine.)

The division does not anticipate this bill to change the amount of fine revenue to the division. There are only about a dozen cases per year, and the fines are not really changing very much as a result of this bill. The cases will still be heard in county courts, so it will not change the court involvement in the sentencing.

Forestry – New fees

The Division of Forestry currently provides approximately 1,000 private landowners with assistance in preparing management plans on private forestry land. At present, the division does not charge for these services. Some county auditors require these management plans in order for the landowner to participate in the CAUV (Current Agricultural Use Value) program. (Forestry land qualifies for inclusion in the CAUV program.) The bill would give the division the authority to charge private landowners for the staff time spent on the preparation of materials. The amount of time spent by forestry personnel will vary by region and by auditor (not all auditors require a management plan). Annually, the division provides this service for CAUV purposes to 200 private landowners. It is estimated that assistance for each plan could amount to approximately a day of a service forester's time. There are currently 25 service foresters for the division. The division estimates that there would be a charge of approximately $200-$250 per day for these services. There could be a revenue gain of between $40,000-$250,000. The division is projecting that initially there might only be a charge for plans for CAUV purposes ($200 x 200 = $40,000).

The Division of Forestry also provides timber marking services for private landowners, currently at no charge. The bill would authorize the division to charge for staff time spent on these services. Annually, the division provided this service to approximately 200 private landowners. It is estimated that assistance for timber marking could amount to approximately a day of a service forester's time. There are currently 25 service foresters for the division. The division estimates that there would be a charge of approximately $200-$250 per day for these services. There could be a revenue gain of between $40,000 and $50,000.

Forestry – Sell products from state forest nurseries

Under current law, the division has the authority to sell or lease minerals on state forestry land. The bill would extend that authorization to selling or leasing minerals on state nursery land. There is a potential request for use of this authority at the Old Green Springs nursery which is currently being leased by Civilian Conservation Corp. The potential revenue gain from this new authority is unknown at this point.

Director's Office -- Department Officer

This bill will give the Director's office the authority to commission an officer for the department, who will coordinate training and investigations for the department while acting on behalf of the office of the Director. The Director's office will experience an increase in expenditures for payroll, supplies, training, and investigations for this Department Officer.

Geo Survey – Geo Mapping Fund

The bill would deposit the fine monies for the following offenses to the Statewide Mapping fund instead of the Permit and Lease fund: failure of an operator to file an annual report and failure of an operator to obtain the appropriate permit for removing certain items from Lake Erie. To date, the division has not collected any fines related to these violations. Fines for failure to file a report range between $100 and $2,000 on the first offense and between $1,000 and $2,000 on subsequent offenses. Fines for failure to obtain the appropriate permit range between $1,000 and $2,000 on the first offense and between $2,000 and $5,000 on subsequent offenses. A potential negligible gain in revenues is projected if fines are imposed.

Geo Survey - Remove report requirement

This bill would eliminate the requirement for the Division of Geological Survey to file a report of transactions and proceedings for the fiscal year. Geological Survey is the only ODNR division that files a report like this. This will save the division about $500 per year in staff time and printing costs.

Mines and Reclamation – Combine two funds

The bill effectively eliminates the Defaulted Areas Fund and transfers the balance of those monies to the Reclamation Supplemental Forfeiture Fund. Monies formerly credited and transferred to Defaulted Areas are now credited and transferred to Reclamation Supplemental Forfeiture Fund. Monies can be transferred into the Reclamation Supplemental Forfeiture Fund from 529 725-639 Unreclaimed Lands Fund, 526 725-610 Strip Mining Administration Fees (referred to as the Coal Mining and Reclamation Reserve Fund in the bill), and the appropriate revenue from the mineral severance taxes.

Mines and Reclamation – Additional severance tax made permanent

The bill makes *permanent* the additional severance tax of 1 cent per ton of coal that is credited to the Reclamation Supplemental Forfeiture Fund under existing law, and currently imposed only when the balance of that fund is reduced below $2 million, and five hundred thousand dollars has been transferred to the Reclamation Supplemental Forfeiture Fund from the Unreclaimed Lands Fund during the fiscal year. The tax is currently in effect and has been for at least the last few years.

Division of Mines and Reclamation - Coal Combustion Byproducts (CCBs)

Changes were made in this section to clarify language that ODNR does not limit or supersede the authority to regulate such use of Coal Combustion Byproducts or disposal under other applicable laws.

Division of Parks and Recreation – New fee

The bill would allow the Division of Parks and Recreation to charge check collection charges for checks that are returned to the division or dishonored for any reason. There were 354 returned checks in 1997 for a total amount of $34,750.36. The department currently gets charged $5 from the bank for these returned checks. If the department imposes a $5 fee on the individual for returned checks, there would be an revenue gain of approximately $1,770. This gain would offset a portion of their expenses for processing these returned checks.

Division of Real Estate and Land Management - Metes and bounds description

Current law will only permit a "metes and bounds description" of an applicant's property for land leases. This bill will allow alternative descriptions of the applicant's property as deemed adequate by the Director, and is not anticipated to require additional expenditures.

Division of Real Estate and Land Management - Coastal areas

This bill will delete the phrase "that is located in whole or in part in the coastal area" from Section 1506.02 (C) in the Revised Code. This will allow the division to choose projects outside of coastal area for grant eligibility. Instead of using location as a determining factor for grant eligibility, the grant will be based on how much the project will benefit the coast. The division does not anticipate this bill to have a fiscal effect on the state, because the division will still distribute the same amount of grant money.

Division of Recycling – Modification to JSWMD match calculation

The division currently calculates the *average* match percentage for Joint Solid Waste Management Districts. For example, if three districts are participating in a single grant application and the required match percentages as individual districts are 0%, 10%, and 20%, then the average match percentage for the application would be 10%. Each individual district would then be responsible for contributing a 10% match to the grant. There would be no fiscal impact since the division is currently calculating the match in this way. This provision codifies their current practice. [See attachment B for the Potential Recycle, Ohio Match percentages for multi-county solid waste districts. See attachment C for a listing of Ohio per capita income by county for variable percent match activities.]

Division of Recycling - "Regarding recycling"

This provision deletes the phrase "regarding recycling," to redefine research and development activities to be recycling, waste reduction, and litter prevention and not pertain to recycling only. The division will not incur any additional expenditure, as the division activities are not expected to experience a significant change.

Division of Water – Selling/leasing/transferring mineral rights

The bill would allow the division to sell, lease, or transfer mineral rights on canal lands. This provision might also be used in those cases where an operator was working within a certain distance of division owned canal lands and needed permission from the division to do so. Any potential revenue gained from this provision would be deposited into the Canal Lands Fund.

Division of Water - Removal of civil penalty

The division does not currently impose civil penalties against individuals who take or divert water for residential or agricultural use. The changes made by this provision would codify the division's current practice. Since the division is not collecting any civil penalties for this provision now, there would be no loss of revenue in the future.

Division of Water - Technical assistance

This bill adds language under the Chief's powers and duties to allow the division to assist watershed districts, conservancy districts, SWCDs, or any governmental agencies (including local) in the planning for flood mitigation, floodplain management, flood control, flow capacity and stability of streams, rivers and watercourses, etc. This will enable the division to provide technical assistance to those communities interested, and could provide better stream management tools in the future.

The division already participates in these technical assistance activities, so this bill will not have a fiscal impact on the division. In addition, some confusion has arisen in the past to the current language that specifies "hydrologic efficiency" in regard to streams and rivers. This implied channelization, in which the division does not participate, so this bill just clarifies the language contained in the Revised Code.

Division of Water - Canals

This bill clarifies the language to ensure that Section 1520.01 deals exclusively with canals or canal reservoirs and does not apply to other bodies of water regulated under other portions of the revised code.

Division of Water - Coordination with other agencies

Changes are made in the current law to ensure that the Division of Water can coordinate with other agencies without superseding each agency's general authority. In addition, each agency has the authority to cooperate and negotiate with other departments or agencies of this state, as well as any other state. This division already works with other agencies and departments, so this is not expected to have a fiscal effect on the division.

Division of Watercraft – Authority to charges for some services and to sell items

The bill would authorize the division to charge a fee for various boating classes, law enforcement services provided at special events, and the inspection of vessels or motors. The division currently provides a variety of courses including classes on general boating safety, sailing, basic river rescue, water rescue instructor, basic marine patrol, marine theft detection, and detection/apprehension/prosecution. The division currently charges fees for these courses, but they vary greatly depending on the course. Primarily, the fees cover supplies and materials. The following list provides a few examples of the fees: general boating safety class -$10, sailing class - $35, marine theft detection - $50, basic river rescue - $125. The average class size ranges from 25-40 individuals. The general boating education courses are offered 125 times a year

(approximately 3,000 boaters per year). River rescue related courses are offered between 4-10 times per year depending on the course and demand. With respect to boater education courses, this provision would codify current practice and there would be no fiscal impact.

Under the bill, the division could charge a fee for those special duty events (not directly related to boating) for which watercraft enforcement services were requested. An example of this type of event would be the Buckeye Lake Parade of Homes. The division gets approximately 2-3 requests for this type of service per year. The division is not currently providing this service since it is outside the normal scope of watercraft duties and there is no mechanism by which the division can charge for these services. The estimated fee for watercraft law enforcement officers would be approximately $55 per hour. There will be a minimal gain in revenue from this provision.

The bill would also authorize the division to charge a fee for the inspection of vessels or motors. The division currently performs approximately 300 of these inspection per year, free of charge, under their Hull Inspection/Identification Program. The division does not intend to impose charges for this service, but this provision would allow other state agencies who perform inspections on behalf of the division, to charge a fee. The division estimates that only a handful of inspections are done by other state agencies. There would be no fiscal impact to the division from this provision and for all intents and purposes, there would be no fiscal impact on other state agencies.

Division of Watercraft - Registration

This bill will allow for temporary registration of watercraft not yet titled in Ohio. This would allow boaters to operate on Ohio waters while awaiting their watercraft title and/or completion of registration paperwork. Providing for temporary registrations will bring Ohio into federal compliance with the U.S. Coast Guard, which requires that Ohio enact a temporary registration system by next year to avoid federal penalties.

This bill will not change the price that boaters pay for registration. The boater will pay the same price for the temporary registration as he or she would pay for the permanent registration. Then when the boater receives the permanent registration, he or she has already paid for the temporary registration, so there will be no charge. Therefore, this bill will not have a fiscal impact on the division.

Division of Wildlife – New Wild Animal Fund

The bill would authorize the division to sell wild animals and deposit those funds into a new fund, the Wild Animal Fund. The division estimates that, initially, they would be selling turkeys to states who are returning wild turkeys back to their historical ranges. The division would probably sell about 100 turkeys per year at a price of $200-$500 each. The projected revenue gain from these sales would be approximately $20,000-$50,000 annually. The division has an existing trap and transfer program where wildlife staff move wild turkeys within the state. This provision would be an extension of this program whereby turkeys would be sold and moved out of state.

Division of Wildlife – Existing licenses expanded to include reptiles and amphibians

The bill would include reptiles and amphibians under the definitions for commercial propagating licenses and noncommercial propagating licenses. The current fee for the commercial propagating license is $25 per year. The current fee for the noncommercial propagating license is $10 per year. Since the bill expands the definitions for these licenses, there is a potential that there will be an increase in the sale of these licenses. The division is projecting potential 500-1,000 additional permits per year. There is a potential revenue gain of $5,000-$25,000.

Division of Wildlife – Exclusion of applicants rehabilitating wild animals from paying a fee

The bill would exclude applicants desiring to rehabilitate wild animals from paying a fee for a wild animal collecting permit. Applicants who rehabilitate wild animals would still need to obtain a permit. The current fee for a wild animal collecting permit is $10. There are approximately 70 of these types of applicants. There will be a negligible revenue loss of approximately $700.

Division of Wildlife – Change in Tourist Small Game License

Under the bill, the term "small game" is removed from the license name and from the definitions listed in Sec. 1531.01. This change effectively expands the types of animals that can be hunted under this license. Under current law, a tourist small game license allows the holder to hunt a specific subset of the definitions of game birds and game quadrupeds (pheasants, quail, ruffed grouse, sharp tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, Hungarian partridge, Chukar partridge, woodcocks, black breasted plover, golden plover, Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, greater and lesser yellowlegs, rail, coot, gallinules, ducks, geese, brant, crows, rabbits, gray squirrels, black squirrels, fox squirrels, red squirrels, and groundhogs or woodchucks). Under current law, holders of a tourist small game license are not authorized to take or possess ducks, geese, or brant without obtaining a wetlands habitat stamp.

Under the bill, the holder of a tourist's license would be able to hunt game birds (mourning doves, ringneck pheasants, bobwhite quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, wild turkey, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, woodcocks, black-breasted plover, golden plover, Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, greater and lesser yellowlegs, rail, coots, gallinules, duck, geese, brant, crows) and game quadrupeds (cottontail rabbits, gray squirrels, black squirrels, fox squirrels, red squirrels, flying squirrels, chipmunks, groundhogs or woodchucks, white-tailed deer, wild boar, and black bears). The bill still prohibits the taking or possessing of deer, wild turkeys, fur-bearing animals, ducks, geese, brant or any nongame animal with a tourist hunting license. The license fee for a tourist's license is unchanged ($24). It is projected that with the expansion of the types of game that can be hunted with this license, that there may be an increase in the number of tourist licenses sold.

Division of Wildlife – Change in definition for free fishing license

The bill replaces the term "handicapped" with "mobility impaired or blind" person with respect to the issuance of free fishing licenses. This change in terminology is expected to decrease to some degree the number of free fishing licenses issued to this particular group of people.

Division of Wildlife – New permit and new violation

The bill requires the division to adopt rules establishing standards and guidelines for the administration of contraceptive chemicals to noncaptive wild animals. Persons who wish to administer contraceptive chemicals to noncaptive wild animals must first obtain a permit from the division. Currently, the division is not intending to impose a fee for this permit. A new violation is created for those persons who fail to obtain a permit before administering contraceptive chemicals. A person who violates this provision would be guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree on the first offense (maximum sentence of 60 days and maximum fine of $500) and guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree on subsequent offenses (maximum sentence of 6 months and maximum fine of $1,000). Counties and municipalities could experience a minimal increase in expenditures for potential court hearings, and counties could experience a minimal increase in costs for prosecution and incarceration because of the new violation created. Counties would receive fine revenues for cases charged under state law.

Division of Wildlife – Recover investigating costs

In those cases where the division investigates the death of wild animals due to pollution, the division is currently charging those responsible for the pollution for related expenses, such as staff time, lab fees, samples, etc. There are approximately 25 of these types of investigations per year. This provision codifies the current practice of the division. Therefore, there is no fiscal impact.

Division of Wildlife – Ginseng management program

The bill would transfer the ginseng management program from the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves to the Division of Wildlife. There would be a potential revenue gain of $10,000 if the division continues the $1 per pound for certification. There would be offsetting expenditures for staff time for certification services and administration of the program. The Division of Wildlife currently provides enforcement services for this program.

Division of Wildlife - New Wildlife Habitat Fund

This bill will create the Wildlife Habitat Fund to receive money from gifts, donations, and other sources of revenue so that the proceeds can produce better benefit such as wildlife habitat development, preservation, acquisition, etc. In addition, money collected from mitigation settlements from persons who have adversely affected fish and wildlife and their habitat shall be collected in this fund. Presently, money contributed goes into a trust fund in which only the interest, which is very minimal ($19,000) can be used for such projects. The total principal on the trust is $114,000. The division will retain the trust, and keep the current practice of utilizing the interest from the trust for the Wildlife Habitat Fund. However, donors will be given the option to donate to the trust, or to donate directly to the Wildlife Habitat Fund. The division anticipates a potential revenue gain to the Wildlife Habitat Fund as a result of this provision. On the other hand, there may be a potential revenue loss to the trust fund.

PUCO – Exclusion of certain activities from regulation

The bill removes from the description of "natural gas company," and thus from PUCO regulation, a person when engaged in the business of supplying natural gas to gas companies or to natural gas companies in Ohio and also removes the exception to that description for producers who are supplying only gas from their own property. This provision codifies PUCO's current practice and should not have a fiscal impact.

❑ *LBO staff: Erica Burnett, Budget/Policy Analyst*
Joni Leone, Budget/Policy Analyst

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Attachment A – DNR Funds affected by provisions of SB 187
Attachment B – Potential Recycle, Ohio match percentages for multi-county solid waste districts
Attachment C - Ohio per capita income by county for variable percent match activities

Attachment A: ODNR Funds affected by provisions in SB 187

Fund Number and Name	1998 / 1999 Current Appropriations	Provisions under the bill with potential fiscal impact	Effe
GRF 741-321 Div. of Natural Areas	$3,093,164 / $3,166,2334	Increase in operating expenses to cover increased employer retirement contributions for preserve officers	Expenditure incre
GSF 507 725-681 Departmental Serv.	$735,230 / $762,054	Transfer out - ginseng program to Wildlife	Revenue loss of offset by decrease
SSR 509 725-602 State Forest	$1,533,470 / $1,544,126	1. Authorized to collect fees that benefits private lands or waters 2. Authorized to sell products from state nurseries	1. Potential re landowners f 2. Potential rev minerals on s
SSR 511 725-646 Statewide Mapping	$773,511 / $786,356	Transfer in – fine monies used to go to Permit and Lease	Potential neglig imposed
SSR 514 725-606 Permit and Lease	$749,406 / $816,697	Transfer out – fine monies will now go to Statewide Mapping	No effect – to dat
SSR 609 725-658 Defaulted Areas	$301,069 / $309,431	Eliminated – monies transferred to Reclamation Supplemental Forfeiture	Fund is eliminate
SSR 531 725-648 Reclamation Supplemental Forfeiture	$1,983,829 / $991,392	Monies from first additional 1 cent per ton severance tax are made permanent. Transfer in – monies from Defaulted Areas fund and monies from the second additional 1 cent per ton severance tax.	Gain of all Defau
GSF 430 725-671 Canal Lands	$933,619 / $925,347	Authorized to sell/lease/transfer mineral rights	Potential revenue
015 725-XXX Wild Animal	NEW	Authority to sell wild animals	Potential revenue year.
015 740-321 Wildlife Conservation	$45,261,203 / $37,056,106	1. Reptiles or amphibians – new licenses either $25 or $10 per year 2. Transfer in - ginseng program from Natural Areas 3. Change in Tourist License 4. Applicants who rehabilitate wild animals not required to pay fee	1. Potential reve 2. Revenue gai but offset by 3. Potential inc 4. Negligible re
015 725-XXX Wildlife Habitat Fund	NEW	Donors given choice whether to donate directly to this new fund or to the habitat trust fund. Mitigation moneys also deposited here.	Potential revenue and potential reve
Parks and Recreation (Fund number not known at this time)	--	Authority to charge fee for returned/dishonored checks	Negligible revenu charges which wo
GRF 728-321 Div.Geo Survey	$2,032,838 / $1,988,375	Removes requirement to submit annual report of transactions and proceedings for fiscal year	Negligible decrea
157 725-651 Director's Office	$6,667,678 / $6,845,984	Authority to hire a Department Officer	Expenditure incre for payroll, plu supplies, training,
086 739-321	$8,648,454 / $8,881,397	Authority to charge for classes, law enforcement services,	Potential negligib

Div. of Watercraft		inspections, and to sell items.	

Attachment B

Potential Recycle, Ohio Match Percentages for Multi-County Solid Waste Districts

Solid Waste District (county match):	Proposed "Averaging" Match	Match according to current law
Ottawa/Sandusky/Seneca (20/20/10)	16.7 %	up to 20 %
Williams/Fulton/Defiance/Paulding (20/20/20/10)	17.5	up to 20
Adams/Clermont (0/20)	10.0	no guidance
Scioto/Lawrence (0/0)	0.0	0
Highland/Fayette/Pickaway/Ross (0/0/10/10)	5.0	no guidance
Delaware/Knox/Marion/Morrow (20/10/10/10)	12.5 *	up to 10
Jackson/Gallia/Meigs/Vinton (0/0/0/0)	0.0	0
Athens/Hocking (0/0)	0.0	0
Coschocton/Fairfield/Licking/Perry (10/20/20/0)	12.5	up to 20
Musk/Guern/Morg/Noble/Monroe/Wash (10/0/0/0/0/10)	3.3 *	0
Carroll/Columbiana/Harrison (10/10/0)	6.7	up to 10
Stark/Tusc/Wayne (20/20/10)	16.6	up to 20
Allen/Hard/Union/Shel/Cham/Mad (20/10/20/20/20/20)	18.3	up to 20
Geauga/Trumbull (20/20)	20.0	20
Jefferson/Belmont (10/0)	5.0	no guidance

* higher match than currently required

Attachment C

OHIO PER CAPITA INCOME - BY COUNTY

For Variable Percent Match Activities

Source: Most recent United States Census Bureau per capita income figures - - 1990 United States Census.

County	Income	Match	County	Income	Match
Adams	8,407	No match	Licking	12,864	20%
Allen	11,830	20%	Logan	11,741	20%
Ashland	11,623	10%	Lorain	12,733	20%
Ashtabula	10,672	10%	Lucas	13,778	20%
Athens	9,170	No match	Madison	12,053	20%
Auglaize	12,398	20%	Mahoning	11,668	10%
Belmont	10,329	No match	Marion	11,547	10%
Brown	10,498	No match	Medina	14,852	20%
Butler	13,947	20%	Meigs	8,644	No match
Carroll	10,693	10%	Mercer	11,673	10%
Champaign	12,539	20%	Miami	13,896	20%
Clark	12,348	20%	Monroe	9,101	No match
Clermont	13,338	20%	Montgomery	14,495	20%
Clinton	11,736	20%	Morgan	9,373	No match
Columbiana	10,567	10%	Morrow	10,581	10%
Coshocton	10,685	10%	Muskingum	10,844	10%
Crawford	11,401	10%	Noble	9,028	No match
Cuyahoga	14,912	20%	Ottawa	14,144	20%
Darke	11,693	20%	Paulding	11,254	10%
Defiance	12,545	20%	Perry	9,247	No match
Delaware	17,437	20%	Pickaway	11,490	10%
Erie	13,833	20%	Pike	8,958	No match
Fairfield	13,609	20%	Portage	12,509	20%
Fayette	10,300	No match	Preble	11,466	10%
Franklin	14,907	20%	Putnam	11,943	20%
Fulton	12,467	20%	Richland	12,514	20%
Gallia	9,711	No match	Ross	10,758	10%
Geauga	17,587	20%	Sandusky	12,230	20%
Greene	14,384	20%	Scioto	9,253	No match
Guernsey	9,929	No match	Seneca	11,226	10%
Hamilton	15,354	20%	Shelby	13,150	20%
Hancock	14,239	20%	Stark	13,003	20%
Hardin	10,957	10%	Summit	14,409	20%
Harrison	9,146	No match	Trumbull	12,899	20%
Henry	12,115	20%	Tuscarawas	11,141	10%
Highland	9,848	No match	Union	13,644	20%
Hocking	10,265	No match	Van Wert	11,913	20%
Holmes	9,191	No match	Vinton	8,826	No match
Huron	11,552	10%	Warren	14,615	20%
Jackson	9,228	No match	Washington	11,438	10%
Jefferson	11,001	10%	Wayne	12,237	20%
Knox	10,688	10%	Williams	12,473	20%
Lake	15,465	20%	Wood	13,853	20%
Lawrence	9,336	No match	Wyandot	11,279	10%