



## ***Local Fiscal Highlights***

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	FY 2003	FY 2004	FUTURE YEARS
<b>Counties, Municipalities and Townships</b>			
Revenues	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Expenditures	Potential minimal increase	Potential minimal increase	Potential minimal increase

Note: For most local governments, the fiscal year is the calendar year. The school district fiscal year is July 1 through June 30.

- Potential minimal increase in expenditures for some local governments for engineering studies and consultant fees for the projects allowed by this bill.

## ***Detailed Fiscal Analysis***

The bill includes a new provision in the definition of capital improvements in section 164.01 of the Revised Code. The new provision includes appurtenances to roads and bridges to enhance the safety of animal-drawn vehicles, pedestrians and bicycles. The bill also eliminates the provision that defines flood control systems as a capital improvement.

According to existing section 164.06 of the Revised Code, district public works integrating committees shall evaluate materials submitted to it by the local subdivisions located in the district concerning capital improvements for which assistance is sought from the state capital improvements fund, and shall submit requests for financial assistance that will be formally submitted by the district to the director of the Ohio Public Works Commission.

According to the section 164.05 of the Revised Code, the Director of the Ohio Public Works Commission shall approve requests for financial assistance from district public works integrating committees and enter into agreements with one or more local subdivisions to provide loans, grants, local debt support and credit enhancements for a capital improvement projects. No local governments are guaranteed funds.

According to section 164.02 of the Revised Code, members of district public works committees are appointed to the integrating committee pursuant to the majority vote of the chief executive officers of the villages of the appointee's district or by a majority of the boards of township trustees of the appointee's district.

The state will experience no net effect to the distribution of grants, loans, and debt support from CAP-150, Local Public Infrastructure, for projects involving the construction of appurtenances to roads and bridges to enhance the safety of animal-drawn vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycles. Furthermore the state will experience no net effect to CAP-150, Local Public Infrastructure fund from the loss of flood control system projects.

The state will incur no net effect to fund CAP-151, Revolving Loan. The Revolving Loan Fund consists of all repayments of loans made to local subdivisions for capital improvements, investment earnings on moneys in the fund, and moneys obtained from federal or private grants or from other sources for the purpose of making loans for the purpose of financing or assisting in the financing of the cost of capital improvement projects of local subdivisions.

Line item 150-321, Operating Expenses (Fund 038) may incur potential minimal costs, if any, associated with the additional provisions of the bill. The Director of Public Works and staff members may incur minimal costs associated with the need for filing and the procedures for approving requests for financial assistance. The Public Works Commission will likely absorb any increased costs. Line item 150-321, Operating Expenses (Fund 038), pays for the administrative costs of the State Capital Improvement Program, and supports about 70% of its operations.

Local governments may incur additional permissive costs such as engineering studies and consultant fees since local governments may *choose* to submit materials to the district public works integrating committee for projects involving construction of appurtenances to roads and bridges to enhance the safety of animal-drawn vehicles, pedestrians and bicycles.

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