

Greenbook
LSC Analysis of Enacted Budget

Public Utilities
Commission of Ohio

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ATTACHMENT:

Budget Spreadsheet By Line Item

Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

- Funded primarily by assessments on regulated utility companies; no GRF
- The enacted budget increases state-sourced funding by 8.3% for FY 2018 and 0.6% for FY 2019

OVERVIEW

Agency Overview

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) regulates investor-owned public utilities and commercial carriers in Ohio. PUCO monitors and regulates electric, natural gas and pipeline utilities, local and long-distance telephone companies, waterworks and wastewater companies, water transportation, hazardous materials carriers, other motor carriers, and the rail industry. However, PUCO does not regulate every aspect of these industries. Specifically, it does not regulate long-distance telephone rates, cellular telephone rates, nor does it regulate utilities owned and operated by municipalities, cooperatives, or nonprofit entities.

Appropriation Overview

Agency Appropriations by Fund Group, FY 2018-FY 2019 (Am. Sub. H.B. 49)					
Fund Group	FY 2017*	FY 2018	% change, FY 2017-FY 2018	FY 2019	% change, FY 2018-FY 2019
Dedicated Purpose	\$41,359,713	\$44,801,416	8.3%	\$45,051,416	0.6%
Federal Revenue	\$7,134,804	\$6,947,959	-2.6%	\$6,947,959	0.0%
TOTAL	\$48,494,517	\$51,749,375	6.7%	\$51,999,375	0.5%

*FY 2017 figures represent actual expenditures according to the Office of Budget and Management.

As shown in the preceding table, the total appropriations for PUCO are \$51.7 million in FY 2018 and \$52.0 million in FY 2019. The FY 2018 proposed total is \$3.3 million (6.7%) greater than FY 2017 expenditures, but \$6.1 million (10.5%) less than FY 2017 appropriations. During the previous biennium, the agency's expenditures were significantly less than appropriated amounts. As a regulatory entity, personnel costs are PUCO's biggest expense, accounting for nearly 80% of its budget.

Transfer to General Revenue Fund

The enacted budget authorizes the Director of Budget and Management to transfer to the GRF up to 2% of the amount appropriated in FY 2017 from PUCO's state non-GRF funds during each of FY 2018 and FY 2019. This authorization means that up to \$995,421 may be transferred each year from funds in PUCO's budget to the GRF.

Modification of Lifeline Telephone Service, Related Vetoed Provision

The enacted budget reconciles the eligibility for lifeline service that is based on household income to federal rules, effectively lowering the income threshold from 150% of the federal poverty level to 135%. The act also reduces from 60 days to 30 the time a customer has, after receiving a lifeline service termination notice, to submit documentation of continued eligibility or to dispute the termination. The act eliminates the requirement that lifeline service be touch-tone, flat-rate, and for a primary line.

The Governor vetoed a related change which would have modified the requirement that incumbent local exchange carriers provide the service "throughout the carrier's traditional service area," such that they provide the service "consistent with the requirements of federal law."

ANALYSIS OF ENACTED BUDGET

Introduction

This section provides an analysis of the enacted appropriation items in PUCO's budget. In this analysis, PUCO's line items are grouped into two major categories. For each category a table is provided listing the appropriation in each fiscal year of the biennium. Following the table, a narrative describes how the appropriation is used. The two categories used in this analysis are (1) Utility Regulation and (2) Transportation Regulation.

Please refer to the Redbook or COBLI for a more detailed description of line items within PUCO's budget.

Category 1: Utility Regulation

PUCO uses this category of appropriations to monitor and enforce compliance with utility regulations.

Funding Amounts for Utility Regulation				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2018	FY 2019
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group				
4L80	870617	Pipeline Safety – State	\$331,992	\$331,992
5610	870606	Power Siting Board	\$581,000	\$581,000
5F60	870622	Utility and Railroad Regulation	\$31,826,624	\$31,826,624
5F60	870624	NARUC/NRRI Subsidy	\$85,000	\$85,000
5Q50	870626	Telecommunications Relay Service	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
5QR0	870646	Underground Facilities Protection	\$50,000	\$50,000
5QS0	870647	Underground Facilities Administration	\$316,000	\$316,000
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Subtotal			\$36,690,616	\$36,690,616
Federal Fund Group				
3330	870601	Gas Pipeline Safety	\$597,959	\$597,959
Federal Fund Group Subtotal			\$597,959	\$597,959
Total Funding: Utility Regulation			\$37,288,575	\$37,288,575

Utility Market Monitoring and Oversight (870622 and 870606)

Commission jurisdiction over water, gas, electricity, and telephone service was established by the Ohio legislature in 1911. Today, PUCO provides economic oversight of private companies in these industries. In doing so, it regulates and establishes rates for investor-owned and noncompetitive utility services. PUCO decides matters ranging from rate cases to service complaints. Regulated utilities and interested parties participate in proceedings before PUCO.

Appropriation item 870622, Utility and Railroad Regulation, provides most of the funding for agency operations. Nearly 70% of total payroll expenditures are charged to this line item. The enacted budget funds this appropriation item at an annual level of \$31.8 million in each year of the biennium. The amount in each year of the biennium is about \$0.24 million (0.8%) above FY 2017 actual expenditures. All spending authority is supported by revenues to the Public Utilities Fund (Fund 5F60), which are derived from assessments against the intrastate revenues of the railroads and utilities regulated by PUCO.

The Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) reviews all applications for building (or expanding) electric generating facilities, and both electric and natural gas transmission facilities in Ohio. Expenses for OPSB are dependent on market-driven decisions made by petitioners. The budget appropriates \$581,000 in FY 2018 and FY 2019 for line item

870606, Power Siting Board, which is \$0.12 million (24.8%) more than FY 2017 expenditures. The spending authority draws upon revenues from the Power Siting Board Fund (Fund 5610), which collects the application fees and associated expenses submitted by companies seeking certificates to build or expand large electric generating plants or electric or gas transmission lines.

The biennial budget redefines "major utility facility," which is subject to OPSB jurisdiction, to include an electric transmission line and associated facilities with a design capacity of 100 kilovolts (kV) or more. Previously, state law defined such facilities as major utility facilities only if the capacity is 125 kV or more. Both 115 kV and 120 kV are standard electric transmission line voltages that will be newly subject to OPSB authority. This provision may increase both expenditures from, and application fee revenue to, Fund 5610. The current application fee for an electric power transmission line ranges from \$10,000 to \$50,000, depending on expected construction costs.

Separately, the enacted budget classifies the power from small hydroelectric facilities, which are hydroelectric facilities rated to operate at an aggregate capacity of less than six megawatts, as a renewable energy resource under the competitive retail electric service law. In doing so, small hydroelectric facilities are qualified energy resources for the purposes of the renewable energy resource mandates and thus are eligible for renewable energy credits.

Gas Pipeline Safety (870601, 870617, 870646, and 870647)

The natural gas industry is a complex network of companies that produce, transport, and distribute natural gas. In Ohio, more than three million customers use natural gas. In addition, there are 24 natural gas distribution companies, 358 natural gas brokers and aggregators, 78 natural gas marketers, and 192 natural gas government aggregators. PUCO has regulatory authority over distribution companies and has some responsibility for marketers, but does not directly oversee other aspects of the industry.

PUCO administers a gas pipeline safety program for natural gas delivery in Ohio. According to PUCO's website, Ohio is home to over 100 unique pipeline operators that operate over 56,000 miles of distribution lines, over 10,000 miles of transmission lines, and over 1,100 miles of gathering lines. PUCO enforces gas pipeline safety regulations for Ohio through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). When violations are detected, PUCO orders corrective action and may assess fines and other penalties to ensure that Ohio's natural gas pipeline systems continue to deliver natural gas safely and reliably.

The burgeoning shale gas industry was the impetus for new laws that clarified PUCO's role in gas pipeline safety. Since the enactment of S.B. 315 of the 129th General Assembly, any person who plans to construct a gas gathering pipeline or a processing plant gas stub pipeline that is used to transport gas produced by a horizontal well is required to file a form with PUCO that specifies information about the project. It also requires the operator of those pipelines, once constructed, to file with PUCO an explanation of the constructed pipeline's route and operating information. The biennial budget annually appropriates \$331,992 for line item 870617, Pipeline Safety – State, which is 77.4% more than FY 2017 expenditures. The funding for this line item is derived from assessments against gas pipeline operators. The resulting revenues are deposited into the Pipeline Safety Fund (Fund 4L80).

Appropriation item 870601, Gas Pipeline Safety, authorizes the expenditure of federal grant moneys for the Gas Pipeline Safety Program. The federal revenues cover a large portion of the program's operating costs. The federal funds are deposited into the Gas Pipeline Safety Fund (Fund 3330) upon receipt while the state match will be borne by funds 4L80 and 5F60. The budget appropriates \$597,959 in each fiscal year of the biennium, which is 742.7% above FY 2017 expenditures.

Before beginning any digging project, Ohio law requires that a person contact the Ohio Utilities Protection Service (OUPS) at least 48 hours in advance. Once OUPS is notified, underground facilities will be marked for free. Absent this process, there is an increased chance of hitting an underground utility line while digging, which can cause damage to the environment or serious personal injuries. Users of the "One-Call (Call Before You Dig)" system must register with PUCO and pay an annual registration fee. Appropriation item 870647, Underground Facilities Administration, covers costs associated with the enforcement of Ohio's damage prevention law. The enacted budget appropriates \$316,000 in each year of the FY 2018-FY 2019 biennium, which is 183.8% above FY 2017 expenditures. Appropriations are supported by the Underground Facilities Protection Fund (Fund 5QR0), which receives all registration fees. Any fines assessed against violators of the damage prevention law will be deposited into Fund 5QR0. Revenue from fines must be used to fund grants to provide public awareness, training, education, and incentive programs to reduce the number and severity of compliance failures. The budget appropriates \$50,000 per year for item 870646, Underground Facilities Protection. PUCO made no expenditures from this line item in FY 2016 or FY 2017.

Telecommunications Relay Service (870626)

The federal Americans with Disabilities Act mandates an intrastate telecommunications relay service (TRS) for persons with communication disabilities. TRS enables persons with hearing or speech disabilities to communicate by telephone in a manner functionally equivalent to someone without such a disability through the use

of a text telephone yoke (TTY) or other similar telecom devices. PUCO is charged with administering the TRS Program. As of January 1, 2009, telecommunication companies operating in Ohio are assessed for the cost of providing TRS to the hearing impaired. The assessment will equal the TRS Program costs. The budget appropriates \$3.5 million in each year for line item 870626, Telecommunications Relay Service, which is 37.6% more than FY 2017 expenditures. TRS assessments paid by the service providers are deposited into the Telecommunications Relay Service Fund (Fund 5Q50).

National Association Dues (870624)

Appropriation item 870624, NARUC/NRRI Subsidy, enables PUCO to participate in national associations. Founded in 1889, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to representing the state public service commissions who regulate the utilities that provide essential services such as energy, telecommunications, water, and transportation. Because some state regulatory commissions are understaffed relative to their responsibilities, the National Regulatory Research Institute (NRRI) provides research that is both politically relevant and academically rigorous. The biennial budget appropriates \$85,000 annually, for the FY 2018-FY 2019 biennium. The annual appropriation is 183.3% above FY 2017 expenditures. The funding for this line item is derived from the assessment on public utility companies and deposited into the Public Utilities Fund (Fund 5F60).

Category 2: Transportation Regulation

PUCO uses these appropriations to safeguard the security of Ohio's regulated commercial vehicle and rail operations by means of inspections, mediation, training, monitoring, and education programs.

Funding Amounts for Transportation Regulation				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2018	FY 2019
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group				
4A30	870614	Grade Crossing Protection Devices – State	\$750,000	\$1,000,000
5LT0	870640	Intrastate Registration	\$195,000	\$195,000
5LT0	870641	Unified Carrier Registration	\$450,000	\$450,000
5LT0	870642	Hazardous Materials Registration	\$775,000	\$775,000
5LT0	870643	Nonhazardous Materials Civil Forfeiture	\$292,000	\$292,000
5LT0	870644	Hazardous Materials Civil Forfeiture	\$898,800	\$898,800
5LT0	870645	Motor Carrier Enforcement	\$4,750,000	\$4,750,000
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Subtotal			\$8,110,800	\$8,360,800
Federal Fund Group				
3500	870608	Motor Carrier Safety	\$6,250,000	\$6,250,000
3V30	870604	Commercial Vehicle Information Systems/Networks	\$100,000	\$100,000
Federal Fund Group Subtotal			\$6,350,000	\$6,350,000
Total Funding: Transportation Regulation			\$14,460,800	\$14,710,800

Motor Carrier Registration and Safety (870604, 870608, 870640, 870641, 870643, and 870645)

PUCO's comprehensive commercial vehicle safety program integrates carrier registration, driver/vehicle audits and inspections, civil forfeiture fines assessed for safety violations, safety grant funding, and issuance of educational materials.

Commercial transportation companies in Ohio are public utilities under the jurisdiction of PUCO. These companies pay special fees and taxes in exchange for exemption from other taxes, such as sales tax on equipment. They are also exempt from many forms of local regulation. PUCO's primary mission in commercial vehicle safety is the prevention and reduction of crashes on roadways and highways, and the protection of the traveling public in all areas of the state from commercial operations of large, heavy, or hazardous cargo-laden vehicles. PUCO processes nearly 20,000 motor carrier registrations each year. Beginning in FY 2016, PUCO began processing registrations for Transportation Network Companies. As of February 2017, six of these companies (e.g., Lyft and an Uber subsidiary, Rasier LLC) paid the \$5,000 annual permit fee and are registered with PUCO.

Household goods (movers) companies must register with PUCO for the purposes of state regulation. Consumers, when moving within the state of Ohio, have important rights guaranteed by state law and enforced by PUCO. The current annual fees paid by these for-hire motor carriers range from \$100 to \$300, depending on the carrier's gross revenue in the prior year. The enacted budget eliminated the prescriptive language, which would provide PUCO additional discretion when setting annual fees.

The Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) is a major grant program of the U.S. Department of Transportation for which PUCO has been designated a lead agency. This program is utilized by PUCO to develop a comprehensive approach to motor carrier safety in Ohio. Portions of this funding are also disbursed by PUCO to the Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) to support commercial vehicle inspection programs. The federal MCSAP funds partially cover the costs associated with motor carrier safety inspectors.

Appropriation item 870645, Motor Carrier Enforcement, supports the enforcement of statutes, rules, and regulations governing transportation companies. The line item also serves as the state match for the federal MCSAP funds. The federal grant is an 85/15 split with the 15% state match coming from line item 870645 as well as other appropriations from the Public Utilities Transportation Safety Fund (Fund 5LT0). The budget annually appropriates \$4.8 million in FY 2018-FY 2019 for this line item, which is 27.3% more than FY 2017 expenditures. Fund 5LT0 provides the necessary revenues for this line item by collecting annual fees and annual household goods transportation fees paid by motor carriers. Permit fees paid by newly regulated transportation network companies are also deposited in Fund 5LT0.

Appropriation item 870608, Motor Carrier Safety, provides PUCO with spending authority to administer MCSAP funds from the federal government. The operating budget appropriates \$6.3 million annually, which is 11.3% below FY 2017 expenditures. Federal grants are deposited into the Motor Carrier Safety Fund (Fund 3500) upon receipt.

During FY 2015, PUCO issued Ohio certificates of public convenience and necessity (CPCN) to 17,312 for-hire motor carriers, of which 1,212 operated solely in intrastate commerce, 9,235 operated in interstate commerce, and 6,865 operated in both interstate and intrastate commerce. For-hire motor carriers that operate solely in intrastate commerce pay annual taxes in addition to the one-time fee required for the first issuance of a CPCN. Motor carriers obtaining a CPCN must pay the unified carrier registration fee every year if authorized for interstate travel. All of these fees are deposited into Fund 5LT0, but some of the unified carrier registration receipts are remitted to other states per federal agreements. The federal law reflects an agreement among participating states that carriers must pay annual fees to a "base-state," designated by the carrier usually as the state of its principal place of business.

The enacted budget appropriates \$195,000 per year for appropriation item 870640, Intrastate Registration, which is 32.1% above FY 2017 expenditures. Similarly, H.B. 49 appropriates \$450,000 annually for appropriation item 870641, Unified Carrier Registration, which is an increase of 37.5% as compared to FY 2017 expenditures. Both line items are appropriated against the receipts in Fund 5LT0. If PUCO collects amounts in excess of those appropriated for line item 870641, the excess amount is deposited in the GRF.

Appropriation item 870604, Commercial Vehicle Information Systems/Networks, authorizes PUCO to spend the federal revenues on audit and safety initiatives for commercial vehicles. The enacted budget appropriates \$100,000 annually for the upcoming biennium, which is 392.3% more than FY 2017 expenditures. The Commercial Vehicle Information Systems and Networks Fund (Fund 3V30) receives money from a federal grant originally authorized in September 2001. PUCO uses the grant to maintain a database linking four Ohio state agencies that provide information necessary to complete the audit and safety initiatives, such as civil forfeiture records, vehicle crash instances, and vehicle permits. PUCO must match these federal grant amounts, which occurs with spending from Fund 5LT0.

PUCO regards its motor carrier civil forfeiture review initiative as an effective tool for incentivizing general truck safety. When used in conjunction with its database of audit and inspection history, PUCO can observe changes in compliance behavior. Audits and inspections that contain serious violations are subject to fines up to \$25,000. The enacted budget appropriates annual funding of \$292,000 for line item 870643, Nonhazardous Materials Civil Forfeiture, which is 45.4% more than FY 2017 expenditures. Fines are initially deposited into Fund 5LT0 for the support of the line item. Once the fund receives nonhazardous materials forfeitures equivalent to the appropriation authority, all additional fines are deposited in the GRF.

Hazardous Materials Regulation (870642 and 870644)

PUCO is Ohio's routing agency for radioactive materials and spent nuclear fuel. PUCO works very closely with other state agencies to coordinate and conduct inspections of high-level radioactive materials shipments, such as spent fuel and radioactive industrial sources. PUCO employs hazardous materials ("hazmat") specialists throughout the state who are available to assist with investigations of hazmat transportation-related issues and incidents. PUCO provides technical assistance to emergency responders, conducts investigations at the scene of a hazardous materials accident, assists with identifying hazardous materials, ensures proper compliance with regulations for transport, and conducts radiological surveys and contamination control surveys of radiological shipments.

When a hazmat carrier or shipper is out of compliance and subject to a fine, the resulting money is used for emergency response planning as well as the training of hazmat incident response professionals. The Revised Code provides, among other things, that the first \$800,000 of hazmat fines collected in any fiscal year is credited to Fund 5LT0. Any hazmat fine receipts in excess of \$800,000 are deposited into the GRF. The enacted budget eliminated the requirement that PUCO use the recommendations of the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance when determining the amount of forfeitures that may be imposed on hazmat transporters. According to PUCO, the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance no longer updates its recommendations due to a lack of adoption among state regulators. Therefore, the provision will enable greater flexibility for PUCO when updating civil forfeitures by rule.

Appropriation item 870644, Hazardous Materials Civil Forfeiture, provides PUCO with authority to spend the revenues collected via fines and civil forfeitures assessed against hazardous materials transporters. The enacted budget appropriates \$898,800 in each year of the biennium, which is 60.3% more than FY 2017 expenditures. In accordance with a law originally enacted in 1994, the Cleveland State University hazardous materials training center receives \$400,000 each year to support their program that develops and provides training to government and private industry regarding the safe handling of hazardous materials. The next \$400,000 goes to a hazardous materials training grant program that distributes money to government entities.

In addition to paying for training grants, appropriation item 870644 uses registration receipts to pay for radioactive waste transportation inspections, escorts, security, emergency management services, and accident response. Moreover, the appropriation authority may be used to purchase medical, safety, or emergency response equipment and supplies as well as to cover administrative costs of PUCO and other state and local entities.

Appropriation item 870642, Hazardous Materials Registration, is used to employ PUCO hazmat specialists. The enacted budget appropriates \$775,000 for each year of the biennium, which is 139.7% more than FY 2017 expenditures. Prior to the enactment of H.B. 49, all hazardous materials transporters paid a unique registration fee that was predicated, in part, upon the amount of hazardous materials shipped by the registrant and these receipts were deposited into Fund 5LT0 for the support of this line item. The operating budget contains a PUCO-initiated provision to eliminate the unique registration fee paid by hazmat transporters. PUCO regards this registration fee as duplicative of a new fee imposed by the federal Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), and estimates that eliminating the fee will reduce Fund 5LT0 receipts by \$400,000 per year. The agency maintains that expenditures for hazmat enforcement will be funded through general motor carrier registration fees.

Railroad Safety (870614)

Ohio is a national leader in rail traffic with 36 freight railroads, more than 5,300 miles of track running from every corner of the state, and 5,700 public highway-rail grade crossings. PUCO enforces the regulations of the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and has FRA-certified inspectors in the disciplines of hazardous materials, rail tracks, locomotive power and equipment, operating practices, railroad grade crossing lights and gates, and numerous other areas of public concern.

As part of PUCO's regulatory function, it administers state and federal warning device programs for grade crossings and distributes funds for rail crossing improvements. PUCO, in conjunction with the Ohio Rail Development Commission, selects Ohio grade crossings for federally funded safety upgrades. For crossings not eligible for federal funding, the state-funded Grade Crossing Upgrade Program allows local communities to share the cost of installing safety devices with the state and the local railroad. For appropriation item 870614, Grade Crossing Protection Devices – State, the enacted budget appropriates \$0.8 million for FY 2018 and \$1.0 million for FY 2019, whereas FY 2017 expenditures were \$1.1 million. Revenues from the state motor vehicle fuel excise tax are deposited into the Grade Crossing Protection Fund (Fund 4A30), which supports this spending authority.

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FY 2018 - FY 2019 Final Appropriation Amounts

All Fund Groups

Line Item Detail by Agency

			FY 2016	FY 2017	Appropriation FY 2018	FY 2017 to FY 2018 % Change	Appropriation FY 2019	FY 2018 to FY 2019 % Change
Report For Main Operating Appropriations Bill			Version: As Enacted					
PUC Public Utilities Commission of Ohio								
4A30	870614	Grade Crossing Protection Devices-State	\$ 645,408	\$ 1,146,287	\$ 750,000	-34.57%	\$ 1,000,000	33.33%
4L80	870617	Pipeline Safety-State	\$ 311,197	\$ 187,146	\$ 331,992	77.40%	\$ 331,992	0.00%
5610	870606	Power Siting Board	\$ 501,566	\$ 465,501	\$ 581,000	24.81%	\$ 581,000	0.00%
5F60	870622	Utility and Railroad Regulation	\$ 28,389,796	\$ 31,585,939	\$ 31,826,624	0.76%	\$ 31,826,624	0.00%
5F60	870624	NARUC/NRRI Subsidy	\$ 5,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 85,000	183.33%	\$ 85,000	0.00%
5LT0	870640	Intrastate Registration	\$ 156,924	\$ 147,612	\$ 195,000	32.10%	\$ 195,000	0.00%
5LT0	870641	Unified Carrier Registration	\$ 355,433	\$ 327,178	\$ 450,000	37.54%	\$ 450,000	0.00%
5LT0	870642	Hazardous Materials Registration	\$ 573,755	\$ 323,363	\$ 775,000	139.67%	\$ 775,000	0.00%
5LT0	870643	Non-Hazardous Materials Civil Forfeiture	\$ 239,251	\$ 200,808	\$ 292,000	45.41%	\$ 292,000	0.00%
5LT0	870644	Hazardous Materials Civil Forfeiture	\$ 412,116	\$ 560,875	\$ 898,800	60.25%	\$ 898,800	0.00%
5LT0	870645	Motor Carrier Enforcement	\$ 3,972,048	\$ 3,730,282	\$ 4,750,000	27.34%	\$ 4,750,000	0.00%
5Q50	870626	Telecommunications Relay Service	\$ 2,996,639	\$ 2,543,373	\$ 3,500,000	37.61%	\$ 3,500,000	0.00%
5QR0	870646	Underground Facilities Protection	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 50,000	N/A	\$ 50,000	0.00%
5QS0	870647	Underground Facilities Administration	\$ 3,801	\$ 111,350	\$ 316,000	183.79%	\$ 316,000	0.00%
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Total			\$ 38,562,933	\$ 41,359,713	\$ 44,801,416	8.32%	\$ 45,051,416	0.56%
3330	870601	Gas Pipeline Safety	\$ 597,959	\$ 70,954	\$ 597,959	742.74%	\$ 597,959	0.00%
3500	870608	Motor Carrier Safety	\$ 7,509,314	\$ 7,043,537	\$ 6,250,000	-11.27%	\$ 6,250,000	0.00%
3V30	870604	Commercial Vehicle Information Systems/Networks	\$ 27,292	\$ 20,313	\$ 100,000	392.31%	\$ 100,000	0.00%
Federal Fund Group Total			\$ 8,134,565	\$ 7,134,804	\$ 6,947,959	-2.62%	\$ 6,947,959	0.00%
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio Total			\$ 46,697,497	\$ 48,494,517	\$ 51,749,375	6.71%	\$ 51,999,375	0.48%