Ohio DOT Revenue Alternatives Study

June 28, 2022





- 01 Project Overview
- 02 | External Advisory Committee
- 03 | Public Outreach and Communications
- O4 | Alternative Revenue Mechanisms
- 05 Closing



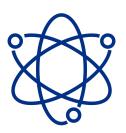
The Problem: Gas taxes do not appear to be a sustainable transportation revenue source











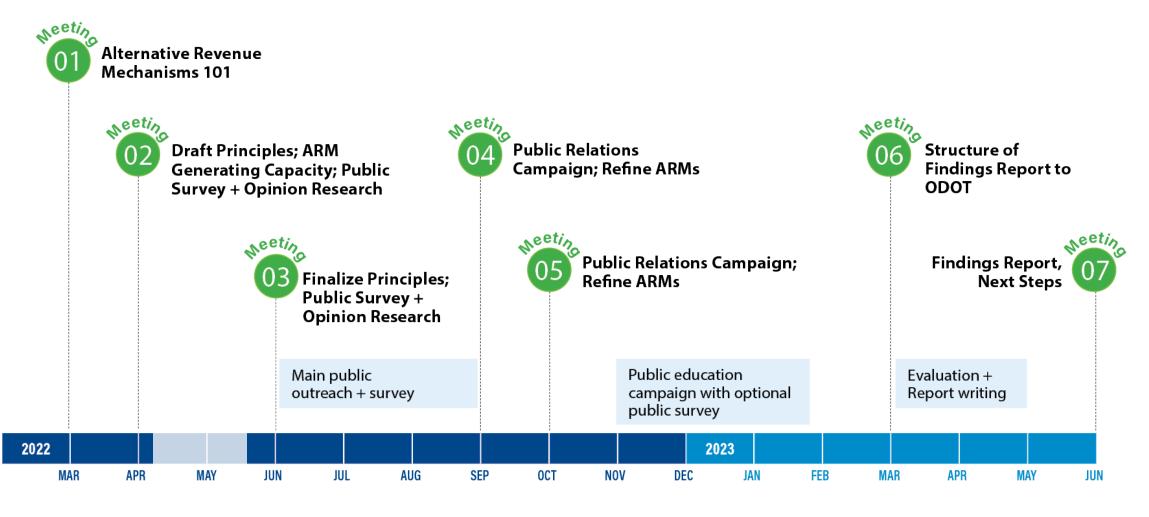
Commitment to Explore

Alternative Revenue Sources By Ohio General Assembly

ODOT applied for and received an STSFA grant

- STSFA grant program started by Congress in 2016 to fund exploration of sustainable transportation funding mechanisms
- Ohio's scope is public opinion research/survey and public education
- An External Advisory Committee provides advice to ODOT on the conduct of this study
- The project has 3 workstreams :
 - External Advisory Committee
 - Public Outreach and Communications
 - Alternative Revenue Mechanism Analysis

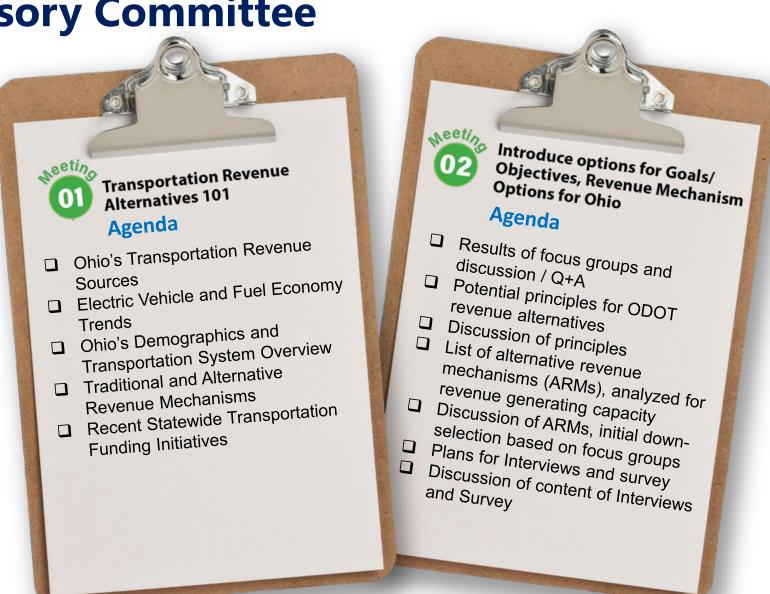
Project Approach



Task 1 External Advisory Committee

Overview

- Offer input and advice
- Provide relevant perspectives
- Share updates with your organization



Executive Advisory Committee Members

- AAA Ohio
- 2. Alliance for Automotive Innovation
- 3. American Council of Engineering Companies
- 4. Clean Fuels Ohio
- 5. County Commissioners Association of Ohio
- County Engineers Association of Ohio
- 7. Federal Highway Administration
- Ohio Association of Regional Councils MPO rep
- 9. Ohio Association of Regional Councils RTPO rep

- 10. Ohio Chamber of Commerce
- 11. Ohio Contractors Association
- 12. Ohio Farm Bureau
- 13. Ohio Manufacturers Association
- 14. Ohio Municipal League
- 15. Ohio Public Transit Association
- 16. Ohio Township Association
- 17. Ohio Trucking Association
- 18. Retail Merchants/Convenience Store Association

Primary Responsibilities of the External Advisory Committee (EAC)

1

2

3

Attend EAC meetings and participate in a constructive, solution-oriented manner

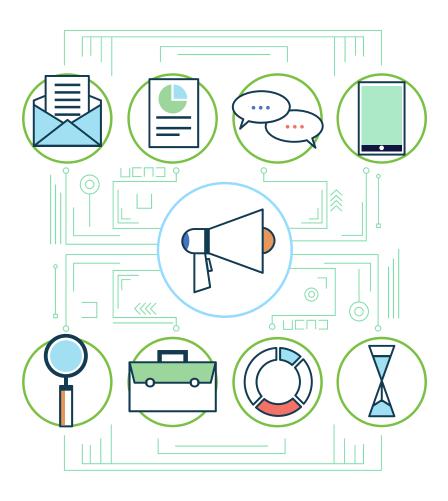
Provide relevant information and perspectives that represent your organization

As broadly as possible, actively, and accurately **share information** about the EAC's activities with your organization

Task 2 Public Outreach and Communications

Overview

- Research and Collect Feedback
- Educate and Engage
- Outreach
- Plan
- Report



Public Opinion Research: focus groups, residential and business interviews, surveys

Strategic
Communications and
Public Education: project
website, social media,
stakeholder outreach,
advertising, media coverage

Public Opinion Research





Understand their baseline knowledge about road funding



Wave 2: In-depth interviews with 40 Ohio residents & 45 business leaders

Thoroughly explore perceived challenges and opportunities regarding potential funding alternatives and message concepts



Wave 3: Online representative survey of 1,000 Ohio residents

Obtain a reliable, valid assessment of Ohioans' attitudes towards potential funding alternatives and message concepts

Guiding Principles: allow decisionmakers to assess a revenue alternative's ability to accomplish critical policy objectives



Stability: establishing revenues sustainable over the long-term and under different economic conditions



Efficiency: developing a sustainable collection process to maximize the revenue generated for transportation projects



Simplicity and Ease of Administration: simple implementation and administration, including enforcement, coordination with other state agencies, and legislative implementation



Transparency: supporting public awareness and understanding of transportation costs and how and why revenue is collected



User Equity: recovering a proportionate share of the costs to build and maintain the transportation network from those who use it, recognizing costs can vary based on factors such as vehicle type, trip length, time of day, etc.

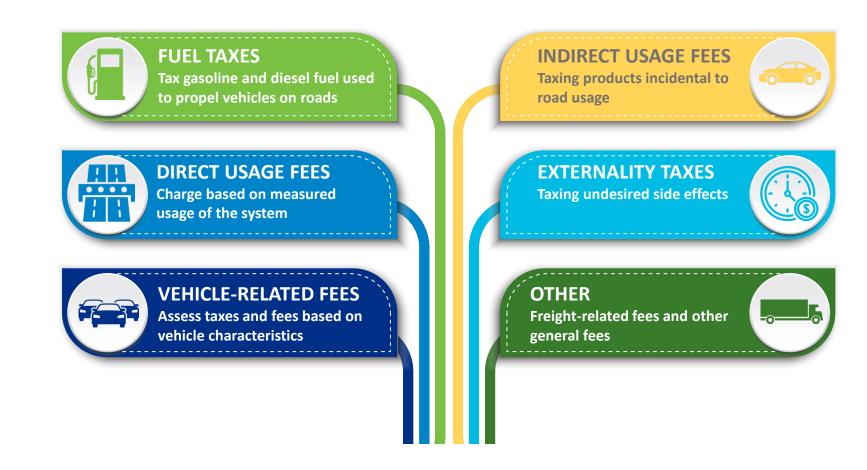


Social Equity: ensuring equitable costs for motorists in Ohio, recognizing social, economic, and geographic characteristics

Task 3 Alternative Revenue Mechanisms

Overview

- Evaluation of 30 transportation revenue alternatives grouped into 6 categories
- Ohio's solution could include a combination of mechanisms



Fuel Tax Mechanisms (gasoline and diesel)





1-2. Flat per-gallon excise tax



3-4. Excise tax with inflation index



5-6. Excise tax with fuel efficiency index



7-8. Sales tax on fuel



9-10. Variable-rate tax based on the price of fuel

Light-Duty Vehicle Fees









12. Vehicle value tax



13. Weight-based fee



14. Vehicle fuel efficiency fee



15. EV/Hybrid fee



16. Vehicle age fee

Direct Usage Fees





17. Mileage-based user fee (light vehicles)



18. Heavy vehicle usage charge

Indirect Usage Fees





19. Battery Fee



20. Tire Fee



21. Electricity

Externality Taxes







22. Congestion Charge

23. Carbon Tax

Other Fees









25. Delivery fee on tangible goods



26. For-hire transportation fee



27. Street utility fee



28. Payroll tax



29. Land-use impact fee

Analyzing Performance of Alternative Revenue Mechanisms

- Completed the following analyses:
 - initial <u>quantitative</u> assessment of the revenue generating capacity of each mechanism
 - initial <u>qualitative</u> assessment of each mechanism against the guiding principles

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Questions

- What principles are important to you in a future funding mechanism?
- Initial reactions to alternative revenue mechanisms?
- Which alternative revenue mechanisms do you think Ohio should study more detail on?



Next Steps

- Incorporate EAC feedback and input
- Prioritize mechanisms for deeper analysis



