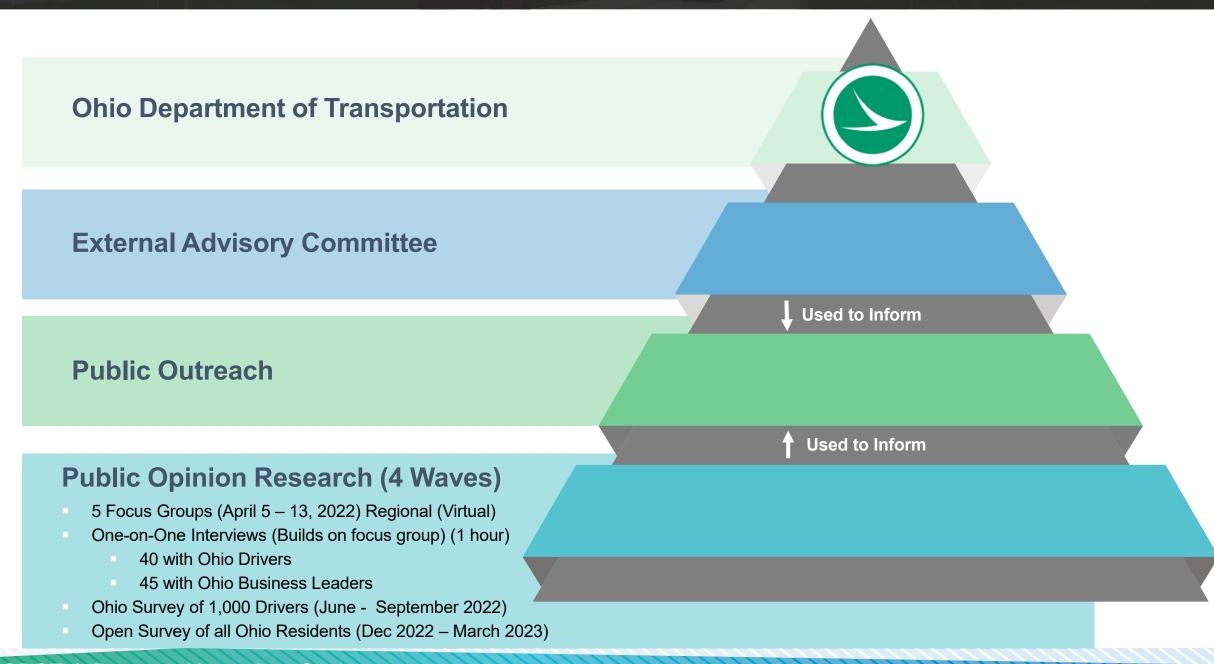
Ohio DOT Revenue Alternatives Study

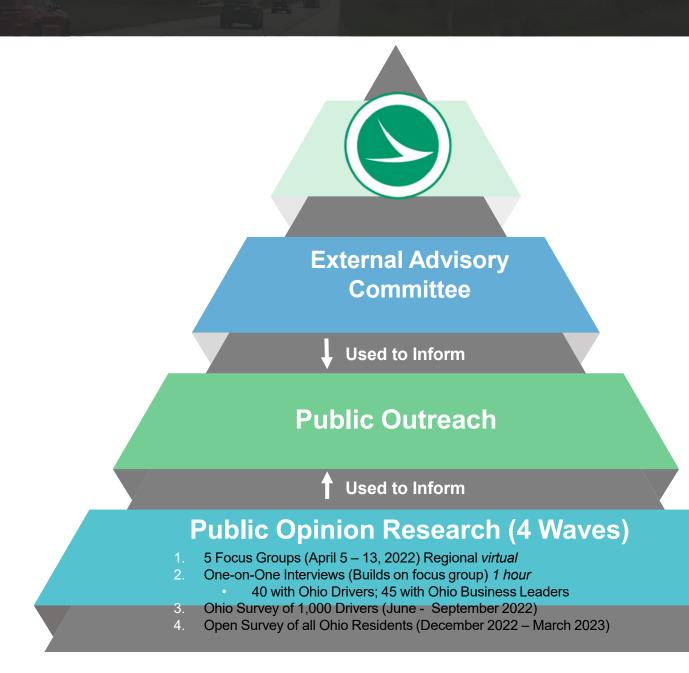
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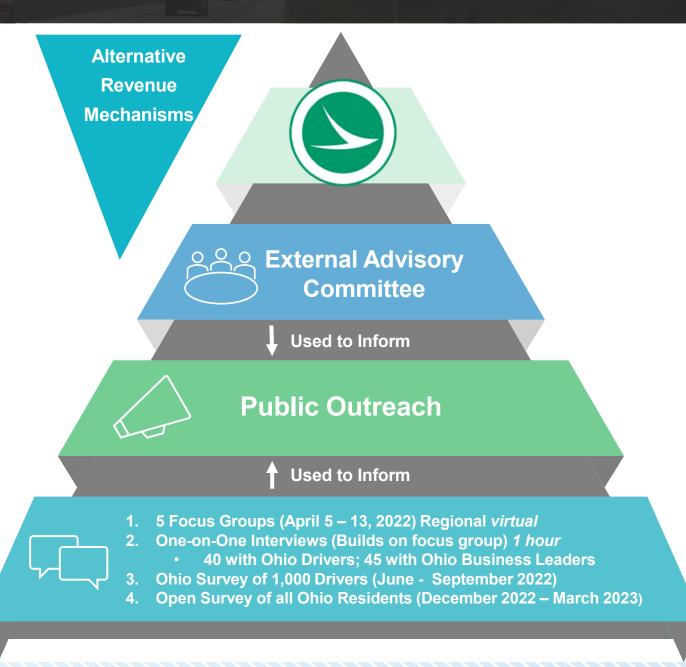
June 1, 2022



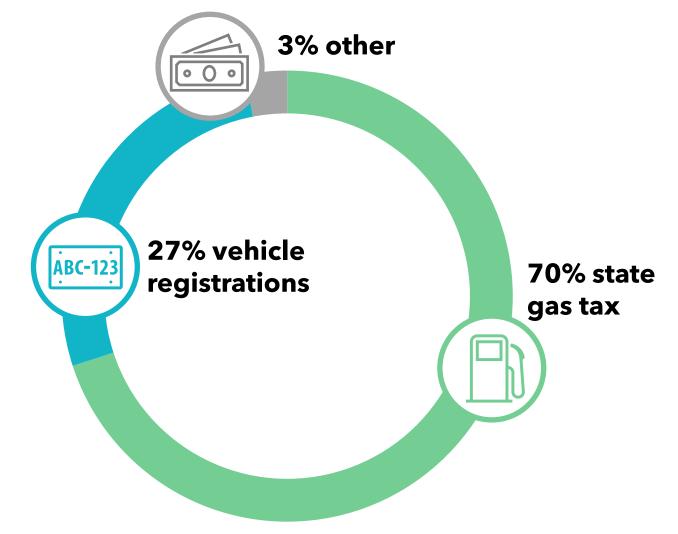


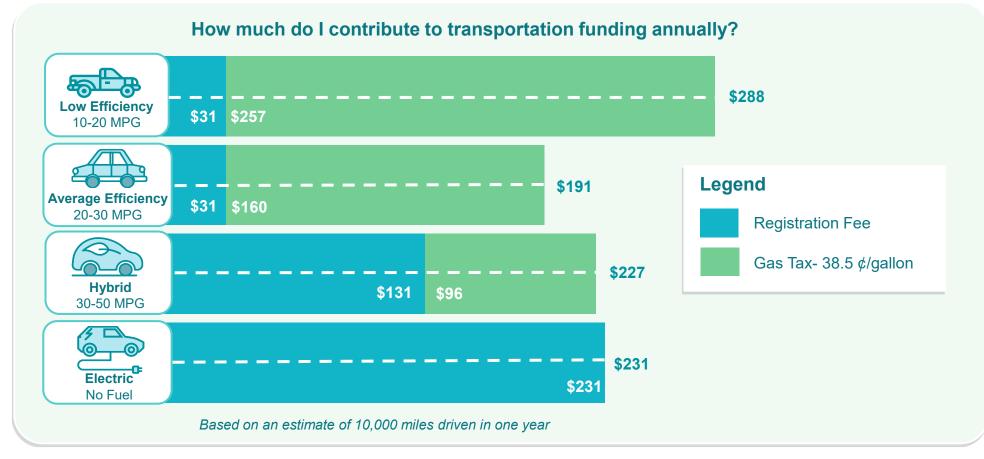
ODOT | Revenue Alternatives Study



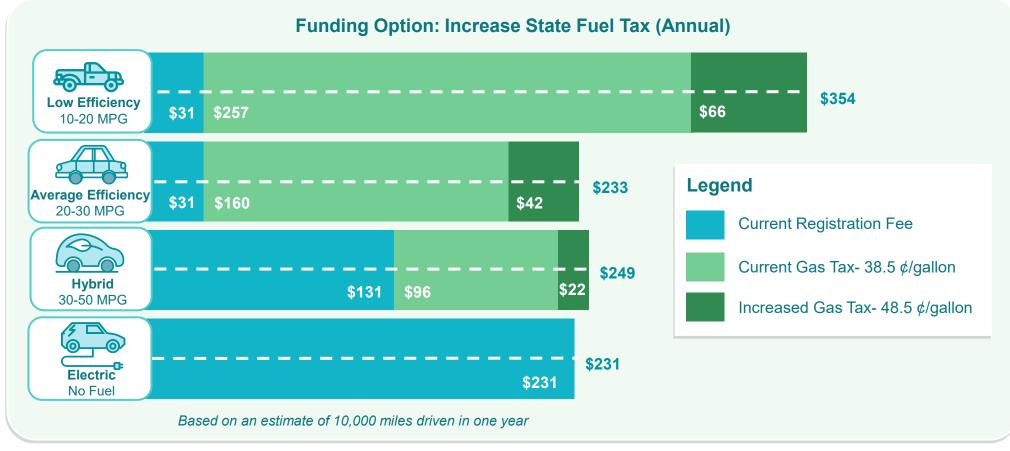


Current Transportation Funding Sources

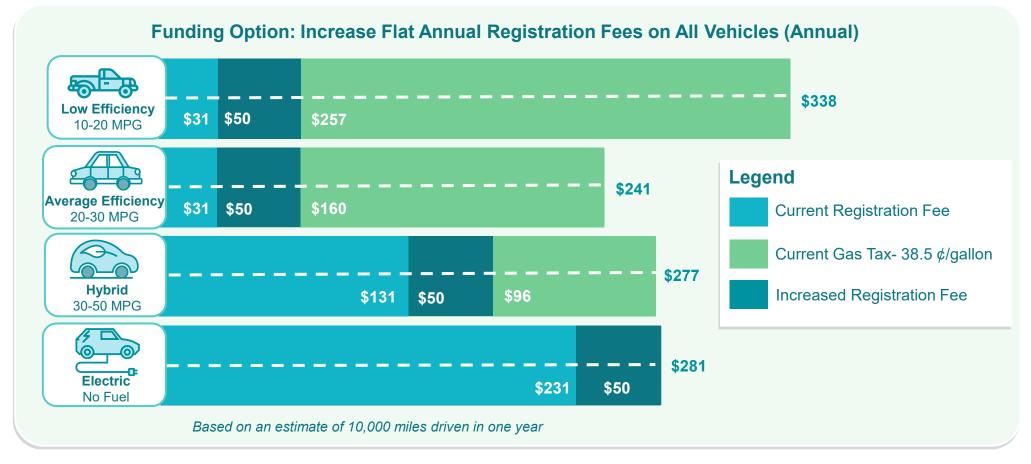




Note: This graphic represents transportation funding contributions for passenger vehicles only. Heavy trucks contribute to transportation funding through state taxes on diesel (47 cents/gallon) as well as additional fees specific to heavy vehicles such as the Heavy Vehicle Use Tax, the Federal Excise Tax, Federal Tire Tax, Weight Distance Tax (in applicable states), and Unified Carrier Registration (varies by fleet size).



Note: Assumes drivers continue to pay the vehicle registration fees of \$31 for all passenger vehicles and an additional \$100 for hybrid vehicles and \$200 for electric vehicles



Note: Assumes vehicles that consume gas or diesel would continue to pay the state fuel tax at the existing rate of 38.5 cents/gallon for gas or 47 cents/gallon for diesel.



Note: Assumes MBUF replaces the state's fuel tax and hybrid and EV registration surcharges, but passenger vehicles would continue to pay the \$31 vehicle registration fee.

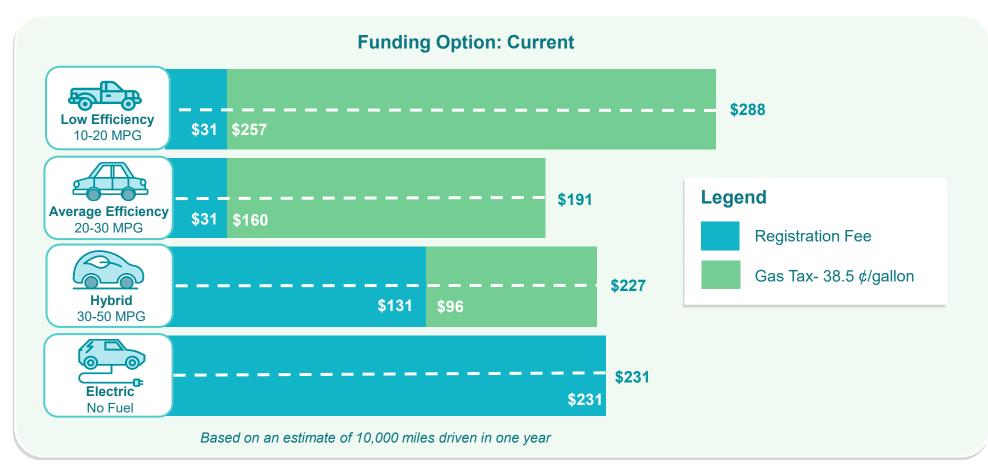
The MBUF rates shown are for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as a policy decision on rates. For the purposes of this analysis, the MBUF rate is equivalent to what the average Ohio light-vehicle driver currently pays in gas tax. MBUF rates would ultimately be set by the legislature.

Comparison of Current Funding Structure vs. Mileage-Based User Fee Funding Structure



Note: Assumes MBUF replaces the state's fuel tax and hybrid and EV registration surcharges, but passenger vehicles would continue to pay the \$31 vehicle registration fee.

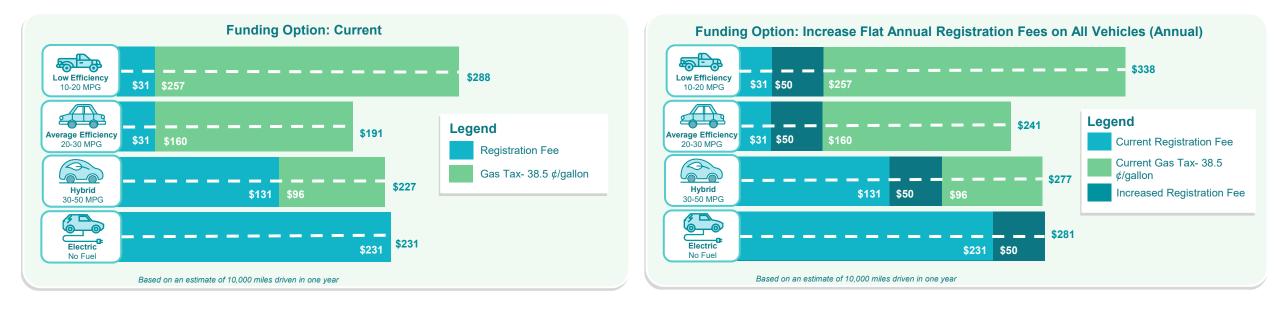
The MBUF rates shown are for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as a policy decision on rates. For the purposes of this analysis, the MBUF rate is equivalent to what the average Ohio light-vehicle driver currently pays in gas tax. MBUF rates would ultimately be set by the legislature.

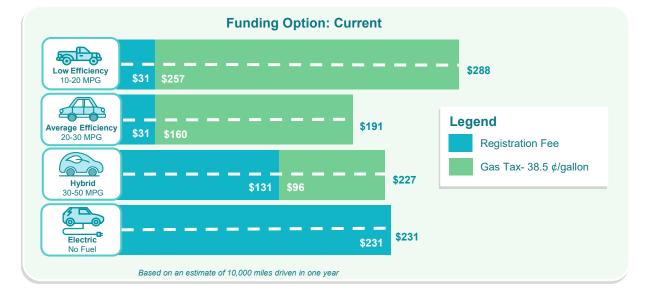


Note: This graphic represents transportation funding contributions for passenger vehicles only. Heavy trucks contribute to transportation funding through state taxes on diesel (47 cents/gallon) as well as additional fees specific to heavy vehicles such as the Heavy Vehicle Use Tax, the Federal Excise Tax, Federal Tire Tax, Weight Distance Tax (in applicable states), and Unified Carrier Registration (varies by fleet size).



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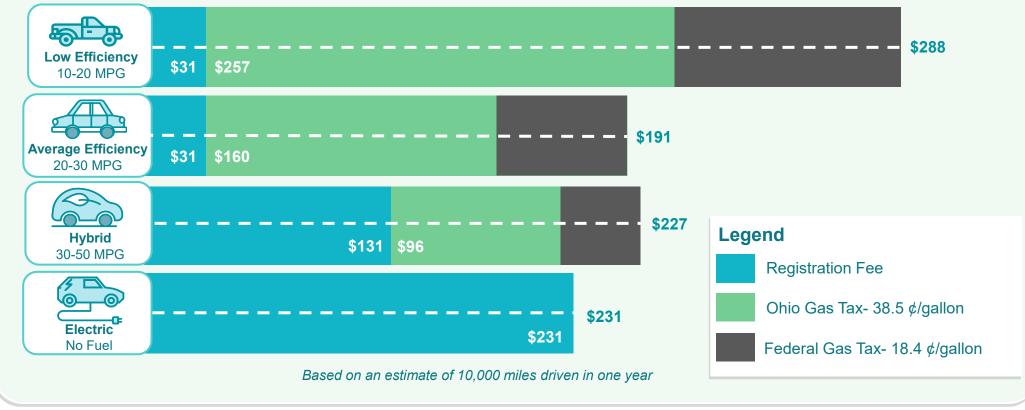


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Annual Contribution to Transportation Funding from Ohio-Based Light-Duty Vehicles



Annual Contribution to <u>State</u> Transportation Funding from Ohio-Based Light-Duty Vehicles

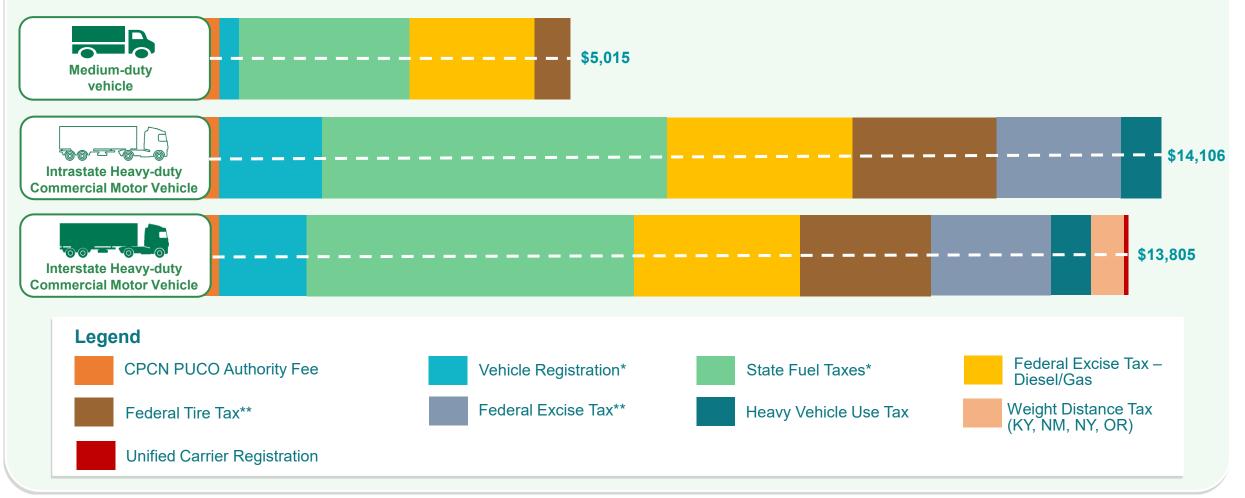




Funding Option: Increase Flat Annual Registration Fees on All Vehicles Annual Contribution to <u>State</u> Transportation Funding from Ohio-Based Light-Duty Vehicles

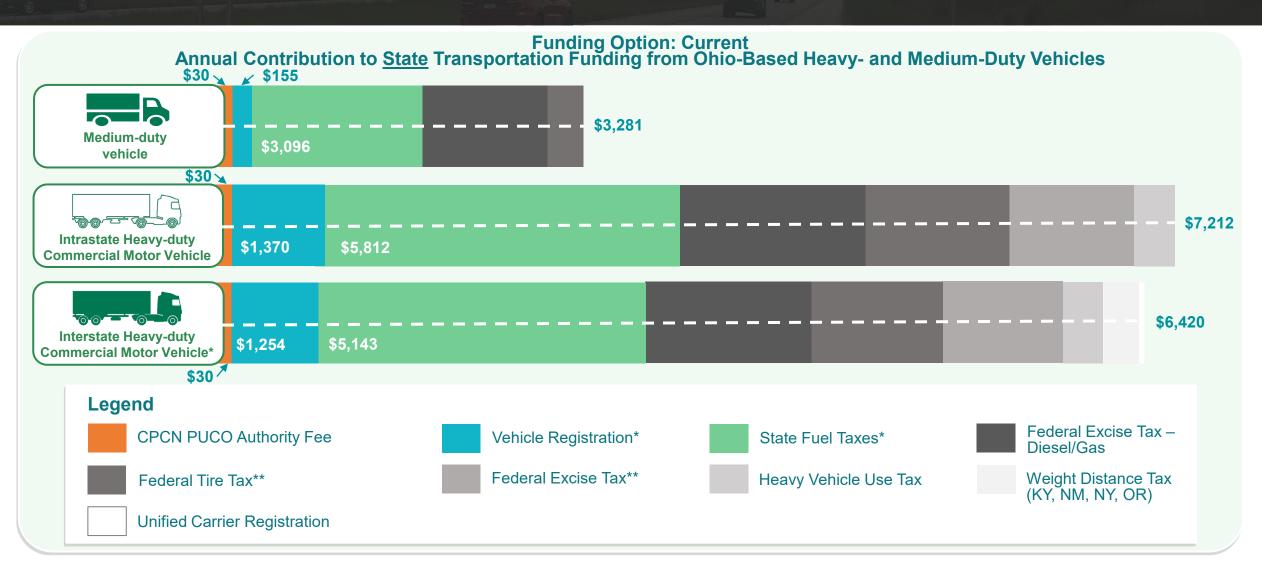


Annual Contribution to Transportation Funding from Ohio-Based Heavy- and Medium-Duty Vehicles



Note: Assumes about 80,000 miles driven in one year with an average fuel economy of 6.5 mpg for heavy-duty vehicles and 10 mpg for medium duty vehicles

*The state fuel taxes and registration fees shown for interstate heavy-duty commercial motor vehicles include all jurisdictions, Ohio gets a portion of these. These numbers don't take into account what Ohio receives in state fuel taxes (IFTA) and registration fees (IRP) from non-Ohio-based interstate trucks.



Note: Assumes about 80,000 miles driven in one year with an average fuel economy of 6.5 mpg for heavy-duty vehicles and 10 mpg for medium duty vehicles

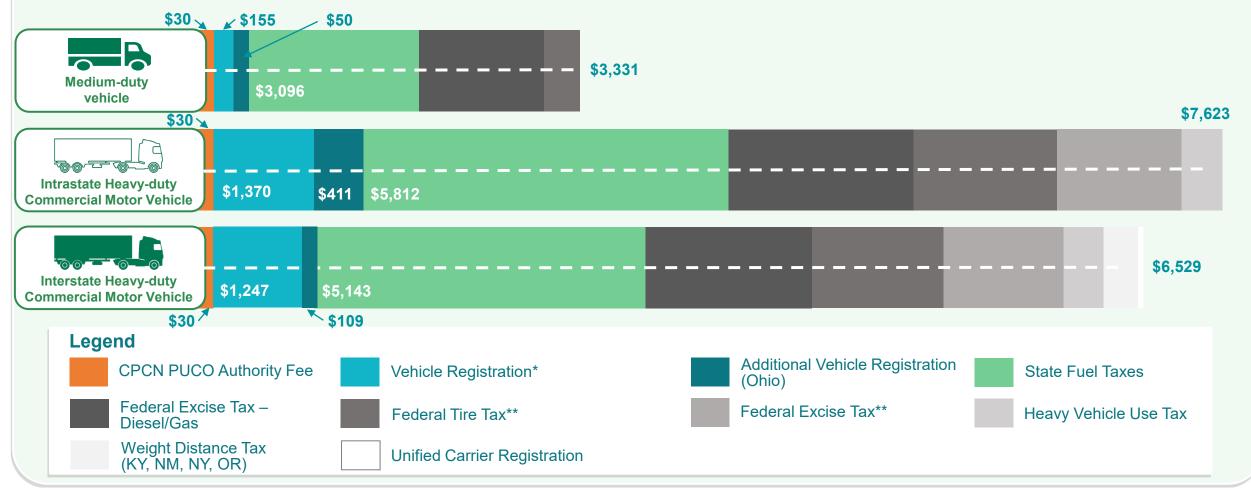
*The state fuel taxes and registration fees shown for interstate heavy-duty commercial motor vehicles include all jurisdictions, Ohio gets \$1,438 in state fuel taxes (IFTA) and \$332 in state registration fees. These numbers don't take into account what Ohio receives in state fuel taxes (IFTA) and registration fees (IRP) from non-Ohio-based interstate trucks.

Funding Option: Increase State Fuel Tax Annual Contribution to State Transportation Funding from Ohio-Based Heavy- and Medium-Duty Vehicles \$30 🙀 🖌 \$155 \$4,085 **Medium-duty** \$3,096 \$804 vehicle \$8,449 \$30 **Intrastate Heavy-duty** \$1.370 \$5,812 \$1,237 **Commercial Motor Vehicle** \$6,726 **Interstate Heavy-duty** \$1,254 \$5,143 \$306 **Commercial Motor Vehicle** \$307 Legend **CPCN PUCO Authority Fee** Vehicle Registration* State Fuel Taxes* **Additional State Fuel Taxes** Federal Excise Tax – Federal Excise Tax** Heavy Vehicle Use Tax Federal Tire Tax** **Diesel/Gas** Weight Distance Tax **Unified Carrier Registration** (KY, NM, NY, OR)

Note: Assumes about 80,000 miles driven in one year with an average fuel economy of 6.5 mpg for heavy-duty vehicles and 10 mpg for medium duty vehicles

*The state fuel taxes and registration fees shown for interstate heavy-duty commercial motor vehicles include all jurisdictions. Under this scenario, Ohio gets \$1,744 in state fuel taxes (IFTA) and \$332 in state registration fees. These numbers don't take into account what Ohio receives in state fuel taxes (IFTA) and registration fees (IRP) from non-Ohio-based interstate trucks.

Funding Option: Increase Ohio Annual Registration Fees Annual Contribution to <u>State</u> Transportation Funding from Ohio-Based Heavy- and Medium-Duty Vehicles



Note: Assumes about 80,000 miles driven in one year with an average fuel economy of 6.5 mpg for heavy-duty vehicles and 10 mpg for medium duty vehicles

*The state fuel taxes and registration fees shown for interstate heavy-duty commercial motor vehicles include all jurisdictions. Under this scenario, Ohio gets \$1,438 in state fuel taxes (IFTA) and \$440 in state registration fees. These numbers don't take into account what Ohio receives in state fuel taxes (IFTA) and registration fees (IRP) from non-Ohio-based interstate trucks.