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         BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
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     In the Matter of the
    Commission's Review of Its:
    Rules for Safety Standards: Case No. 09-223-TR-ORD
     at Chapter 4901:2-5, Ohio:
    Administrative Code.
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                          PROCEEDINGS
    before Ms. Cheryl Roberto, Commissioner; Mr. Paul A.
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    Centolella, Commissioner; and Mr. Scott E. Farkas,
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    Attorney Examiner, at the Grove City Municipal
    Building, 4035 Broadway, Council Chambers, Grove
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    City, Ohio, called at 5 p.m. on Wednesday,
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    February 9, 2011.
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                  PUBLIC HEARING - GROVE CITY
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                     ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC.
               222 East Town Street, Second Floor
23
                   Columbus, Ohio 43215-5201
                (614) 224-9481 - (800) 223-9481
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                      Fax - (614) 224 - 5724
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Wednesday Evening Session,
February 9, 2011.

EXAMINER FARKAS: The Commission has called for hearing at this time and place in the Matter of the Commission Review of Its Rules for Safety Standard at Chapter 4901:2-5, Ohio Administrative Code, Case No. 09-223-TR-ORD.

My name is Scott Farkas. I am an Attorney Examiner assigned to hear this case. There is a sign-up sheet that I have. There is another one, I believe, that's still circulating. If I call your name, what I am going to ask you to do is come up to the podium, state your name, spell your last name, and indicate your address, and then you'll be allowed to indicate whatever you want to state as a comment on the rules or anything else you would like to say.

I would like to say in particular we are interested in the financial and operational costs of compliance. We are really very interested in getting your feedback on how these rules are going to impact you in those areas, but you can — you can speak to any issue you like.

So at this time I'll call the first

3 1 person, Charlotte Howard. 2 MR. HOWARD: Charlie. 3 4 CHARLES HOWARD 5 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, 6 testified as follows: 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 THE WITNESS: My name is Charles Howard, H-O-W-A-R-D. My address is 655 Metro Place South, 9 Suite 270, Dublin, Ohio 43017. 10 11 EXAMINER FARKAS: Okav. 12 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon, Members of the Commission. My name is Charlie Howard, and I am 13 Vice President of Legal Affairs for the Ohio 14 15 Automobile Dealers Association. 16 The Ohio Automobile Dealers Association 17 represents over 800 franchise car, truck, and 18 motorcycle dealers representing 13 percent of Ohio 19 retail sales. Our members collect approximately 1 in 20 every 5 dollars in sales tax and employ approximately 21 38,000 Ohioans. Our members are small business people. They are retailers. Their business is the 2.2 23 sale and repair of motor vehicles. 24 These regulations involving intrastate only use of vehicles between 10,001 and 26,000 pounds

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increase the costs associated with meeting consumer demand and repairing vehicles and are unnecessary in light of the numerous steps already taken to ensure safety in our industry.

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Our industry is -- in our industry it is sometimes necessary to attach a trailer to a pickup truck and transport vehicles. For our motorcycle and APV dealers picking up and delivering vehicles is sometimes done as a customer convenience; other times as a necessity if their customers have a breakdown while out on the road. Sometimes a customer wants a particular vehicle and that dealer may not have that vehicle in stock. When this occurs, dealers often reach out to each other and engage in what is known as dealer trade.

For motorcycle and APV dealers loading vehicles into a trailer is the only option to transport these vehicles. Our car dealers often transport vehicles in the same way so that new vehicle you just purchased doesn't have excess miles put on it.

Medical exams for drivers of pickup

trucks and truck and trailer combinations and

requests for drivers' records from the state each

year along with special employment applications fail

to recognize an important fact in our industry, dealers rarely hire someone solely as a driver. When a customer's bike breaks down and someone goes to pick up the vehicle and trailer it back to the dealership, the employee may be the dealer that's driving, the salesperson, a technician, a prep person, or someone else. We need to be able to respond to our customers seven days a week.

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A somewhat ironic impact of this regulation is a consumer can rent the same truck or trailer from U-Haul or big box retailer, no special licensing requirements, yet an Ohio business owner must incur great expense, additional recordkeeping, risk financial penalties and — for making a mistake if they drive the same vehicle.

Logbooks for drivers who travel more than 150 miles within Ohio borders will result in needless paperwork and would likely result in needless fines as the 150 air mile exception will lead to confusion about when that logbook is going to be required and maintained. More importantly this is not an industry where fatigue is an issue. Employees are not penalized for taking a break or stretching their legs when they're making these runs. Under these circumstances a drive of 150 miles or 300 miles

should be treated the same. No logbook should be required.

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Additionally, our members really have every incentive that qualified drivers operate their company vehicles safely and to adequately maintain these vehicles. Each time a truck goes out, our members risk injury to their employees and others, loss of tens of thousands of dollars of their own equipment as well as the loss of their customers' vehicles.

These liabilities combined with the cost of Workers' Compensation, property and casualty insurance is a tremendous inducement to operate safely. We contend that these regulations and additional documentations for medical exams, road tests, and inspections at cost both financially and through operational burdens without really increasing safety here in Ohio.

Vehicle drivers have valid drivers'
licenses. In Ohio regulations require the driver
must pass a vision test and state that they are not
dependent on drugs or alcohol, do not have a
condition that results in episodic impairment,
unconsciousness, or loss of muscular control and that
they have -- do not have a physical or mental

condition that prevents them from exercising reasonable and ordinary care of the motor vehicle.

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Vehicles are routinely maintained, and records are retained by the dealer. Old and poorly maintained vehicles simply don't have a place in the dealership setting. Insurance is maintained on all vehicles and our drivers well in excess of anything that would be required by these regs. No dealer is going to entrust a \$100,000 of equipment and customer property to someone that's not shown the ability and skill necessary to operate these vehicles.

Finally and maybe just as importantly and probably where our members have had the biggest struggle over the last six or seven months, we've looked at these regs. The federal handbook illustrates the difficulty that small business people face trying to comprehend and comply with these technical exacting and sometimes duplicative regulations related to load securement, driver qualifications, record retention, and hours of service.

In order to educate our members we've studied the handbook, the State Highway Patrol Truck Driver's Guide Book, and the PUCO's Motor Carrier Safety Rules Handbook. Since July, 2010, we've

worked with the PUCO to understand these regulations. And we certainly appreciate the efforts that Milan and the rest of the staff have given us in trying to educate us and provide guidance in answering numerous questions that we pose to them in this timeframe.

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Yet in spite of the assistance we've been given, the lack of a simple to understand all you need to know resource has created a widely held belief that compliance is unattainable without expert help. The result is our members spend money hiring a consultant, hiring a transportation company for relatively short trips or risking fines for noncompliance.

In closing our members want safe drivers and safe transportation. For years the Public Utilities Commission never chose to regulate this area, and we have not seen any compelling data from Ohio to make the agency's case that the regulations reduce accidents. While certainly no one wants to see deaths and no one wants to see accidents, there's not necessarily an axis between the fact that the 39 folks that lost their lives were in unsafe vehicles. They were in accidents, and unfortunately when you are on the road, that is a possibility.

Therefore, we ask the Commission to

reconsider its regulations of these vehicles or exempt licensed motor vehicles under Chapter 4517's regulations for traveling in the state. With that that concludes my testimony. Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Mr. Howard, may I ask you a couple of questions?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.

and understand what I think you are proposing there should be an exception on particularly two fronts, I heard for automobile dealers that are causing you heartburn, the logbook requirement for greater than 150 miles and the hours of service and because of the nature of your business you're -- you're advocating it makes sense not to have those standards apply to the automobile dealers as an industry.

THE WITNESS: Yes, Ms. Commissioner, the rest of the Commission, that would be true. Those aren't the only things that cause us a problem but clearly when you take a look at these regulations, as we have tried to explain the regs to our members, it has been the logbook one is 150 miles, when is it not. I tell you what, I read through the logbook requirements several times and in service and out of service, and we've talked with -- I still don't get

it. I'll just be frank with you.

We're not in the transportation business. Transportation is a subset of what we do. We have to do it for the customers. We've got to go get those customers or transport those cars. And so here we are kind of getting stuck into a fit, into a solution where there is not really a problem. Again, because of the business we're in we have new trucks, new trailers. You are not going to pull up and deliver this \$20,000 Harley Davidson in a dilapidated beater truck that shouldn't be on the road. That just isn't going to happen and so they are — those are the issues that we see.

And, again, if I can just emphasize again when you take a look at the motor carrier rule book, it's this thick, it's like 400 pages long. It deals mostly with vehicles that are 26,000 pounds or more. Yes, if you know what you're doing and you are really good at it, you can pick out the parts and pieces for this class of regulation, but, again, the folks in the room aren't transportation people, I think I can speak for them that far, at least my people aren't, and they can't pick through and understand it.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: So the simplicity, just the challenge of the size of the regulations,

and there was one other issue that you had raised that I just want to explore for a second. Your folks are in the business of repairing cars.

THE WITNESS: They are.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: But you mentioned that the burden of annual inspections was onerous.

Can you talk to me about what's the difference between what you do as a business and then just maintaining an annual record that the inspection was done on vehicles that you own and operate?

THE WITNESS: With all the regulations that are listed that would probably be the easiest of all of them for us to be —— to accommodate, to accomplish. But, again, you are taking this vehicle out of service. My suspicion is we will have to go to a third-party repair shop to have that work done. Some of my dealers who have intrastate travel —— and I do have those dealers that have already done that. There's a certain cost involved with that, certain —— certain other things.

One of the -- one of the things that the rules has is you have to have this file where you've got all these pretrip inspections, post-trip inspections, and what you end up with for people that aren't truck drivers for a living is a lot of places

to stub your toe and if Milan should pull us over, hopefully you would be good to us, Milan, if Milan should pull us over, there's just 100 places to stub your toe, pay the forfeitures, get pulled off the road, and there you are with the driver and equipment and you can't go anywhere.

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And that's a real concern and has been a concern for our folks who were pulled over prior to this grace period the PUCO thankfully enacted while everybody tries to understand where we are going to go from here.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Thank you very much.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

15 COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: If I can ask -16 I'm sorry. There are two of us.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I apologize.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: I just want to see if there is a distinction in your mind between things like logbooks that are -- that are forms or paperwork types of requirements and other kinds of requirements such as related to the actual safety of the vehicle or things like load securement where there are real safety hazards if a load is not properly secured and, you know, is there a

distinction in your mind between those two things and are there things that we could do that are more directly safety related that may be things that you are already doing in your business that would make sense for us to do?

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THE WITNESS: Sure. You know, as it relates to securing the load, again, mostly this affects my motorcycle and APV dealers. Obviously they are going to secure those vehicles within enclosed — most of the trailers my members are using are 14 to 20 feet long. They are encased, completely enclosed, to protect the vehicles from the elements.

Obviously it's in our own best interest to secure those and, folks, I have been with the association for 15 years. I have been working in the area of Workers' Comp. for that period of time. It's one of my duties. There have been a lot of tragic accidents in my industry and they are that, accidents. I have yet to find where we've had a dealership have someone who is hauling a truck and trailer be in an accident that caused an injury that was compensable for Workers' Comp.

I think we are going after this in really -- in an overkill kind of way. Again, these are trucks that many of us maybe drove here tonight.

They probably have a GVWR of somewhere under 10,000 pounds. We put a trailer GVWR of 2 or 3 thousand pounds. It kicks you over so, now, you're 12, 13 thousand pounds. That could be me this weekend pulling my snowmobiles. That could be me this summer pulling my boat. And there's no regulation at all for me. Yet all these business people who really have a lot on the line every time they send one of those vehicles out on the road is presumed to be unsafe and I'm just -- I think that's the problem my members have anyway is -- is why are they coming after us when we're really not sure that there is a problem.

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And maybe my people are somewhat unique. Yes, they are dealers. They maintain vehicles. We don't paint houses or many of the other things that folks do that have these kinds of rigs but that's kind of where we -- where we see this.

EXAMINER FARKAS: I was asked to announce the case number again. It's 09-223-TR-ORD. And also there was somebody named David Lolona -- Solona, sorry, that wanted to just provide a statement to the -- to the Commission. You can do that. You do not have to swear yourself in, make a statement. You can just bring it up and that applies to anybody.

Anybody that wants to just provide a statement to the Commission, they can do that without having to -- just bring it up.

Doug -- and I apologize for mispronouncing anyone's name. My name is Farkas, so I have gone through this many times. Doug Guinsler.

MR. GUINSLER: Yes.

DOUG GUINSLER

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

EXAMINER FARKAS: Please state your name and your address, spelling your last name.

THE WITNESS: Doug Guinsler,

G-U-I-N-S-L-E-R, 200 Spry Road, S-P-R-Y, Zanesville,

Ohio. Okay. I'm here this evening representing and

I am at this time President of the Greater Ohio

Showmen's Association. I'm here to testify on behalf of our 50 members on the interstate motor carrier rules.

It is our understanding that in 2009 the Public Utilities Commission revised their hazardous waste motor carrier rules so the rules would apply to all private motor carriers operating commercial motor

vehicles with gross vehicle weight ratings of 10,001 to 26,000 pounds and interstate commerce regardless of what is being transported.

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I have been told that the PUCO revised their rules so Ohio could qualify for more federal funding. Our association became aware of the change when one of the members, and that was me, was told by a State Highway Patrolman that next year they were going — they were out to get us. They were going to get me with my trucks and everything like that.

He's a friend but he said you are going to be had starting the first of January. So anyhow our association consists mainly of mom and pop businesses. They represent the outdoor entertainment industry at your local county fairs and festivals. The Greater Ohio Showmen's Association represents food vendors, game vendors, straight sales vendors, that's the one that sells the novelties and the T-shirts and stuff like that, and the amazement ride companies. Our members generally work from May through October. Our members — most of our members are family or family-oriented businesses.

Although the representatives at the PUCO said they adopted these regulations with the safety of public in mind, GOSA is very concerned with the

negative impact these regulations will have on our industry. Our members are not hauling hazardous waste but hauling popcorn, corn dogs, elephant ears, games, and other fair and festival items.

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To make matters worse I understand these regulations don't even apply to government vehicles. Government vehicles are exempt. These motor — these motor carrier regulations are going to affect us dramatically and will be very expensive to our business. In a time when our businesses are having trouble making ends meet, it does not make sense to add all these regulations to our troubles.

Among the regulations my company will be required to meet is that a driver pass a medical exam every two years, and a copy of this must be kept on the vehicle when operating that vehicle. If my driver had poor hearing, poor vision, high blood pressure, or diabetes requiring insulin, the PUCO document said they will be medically disqualified — disqualified and unable to drive. That doesn't make sense. All these conditions may be corrected by hearing aid, glasses, or medication.

In addition, my driver will need to keep a copy of his medical exam in the truck when he or she drivers, and we do have a lot of he and she

drivers in our industry.

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If I am going to require exams of my drivers, as the employer, I am going to have to cover the cost of the examination. Most companies in our industry do not make a lot of money and very few, if any, offer health care coverage to their predominately seasonal employees.

Under these rules the drivers are to annually provide their employers with a list of all violations involving a conviction, forfeited bond, or collateral, and the employer is to retain this information for three years. Many of our drivers come and go, few last the summer, and I must accept the information on their backgrounds they give me. I generally give someone driving for me a road test to make sure they can drive. However, I don't issue them a certificate, and I don't keep it in the file for three years.

Most of the information required in these regulations I currently have on the driver of my vehicles but most of these requirements are excessive for a small business such as ours. These rules require me to keep a logbook and log my employees' driving time and off-duty time. I must keep post-trip inspection reports, pretrip inspection

reports, period inspection reports, and roadside inspection reports.

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These rules require me to have company markings in sharply contrasting colors on both sides of my vehicles and include the legal name or trade name of my company.

Transporters of hazardous waste do a lot of driving around the state. But our members drive a few hours to the next fair or festival and stay there for five or seven days. GOSA members work seasonally and should not have to meet all these requirements to perform all these reviews like hazardous waste companies do.

Our members are also concerned that they will be targets for the State Highway Patrol next year when enforcement begins. Most of our members believe these regulations are merely one more method to generate revenues in Ohio from people who can least afford it.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify and I would be happy to respond to any of your questions.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Thank you. I was wondering if you could just tell me a little bit more about your business. These are folks who travel

exclusively within the state of Ohio or do they also travel into neighboring states?

THE WITNESS: We have some that come from Florida every year and some that travel from Indiana to Ohio to Michigan but most of those guys do have the different permits that you need but we are -- we mainly represent the people that live and work right here in the state of Ohio.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Okay. Thank you. EXAMINER FARKAS: Thank you. Jim Hilz.

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JAMES HILZ

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

EXAMINER FARKAS: Please state your name and spell your last name and state your address.

THE WITNESS: James Hilz, H-I-L-Z, 495 Executive Campus Drive, Westerville, Ohio 43082.

I'm Jim Hilz, Executive Director of the Building Industry Association of Central Ohio. Since 1943 the BIA of Central Ohio has represented single and multiple family home builders, developers, remodelers, subcontractors, suppliers, landscapers, and many other service professionals throughout the

seven counties in the central Ohio region.

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regulations.

The BIA has over 850 member companies.

All but a handful will be defined as small

business -- small businesses and very few would not

be negatively impacted by these motor carrier

As a little bit of background, in 2005 we commissioned a study by the former Ohio Tax

Commissioner Rich Levin to calculate the total employment in central Ohio that came from the work of BIA members. Just so I'm clear it calculated the economic activity generated by the BIA members that resulted in \$3.2 billion in economic activity and approximately 33,000 jobs in central Ohio.

The challenge of the residential construction industry are well documented, and I would say that those job numbers today are likely less than about 12,000.

For the past few months as our members have learned about these new regulations, we've become more and more alarmed at the cost of compliance. These costs — these are costs that our members' companies can simply not afford at this time. There is no current economic environment to pass costs along to customers without a further loss

of business employment.

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The proposed weight limits would bring hundreds of central Ohio companies under new regulation. It's our understanding that landscapers, contractors, suppliers, people who are in and out of their trucks several times a day as they work around our community would be subjected to rules that also apply to hazardous material handlers and large over-the-road transporters.

We have cost calculations that are as high as \$7,100 per driver and over \$9,000 per vehicle per year. And these costs are for the following increased wage rates for employees who practically speaking need to be functionally equivalent to CDL drivers, increased employee hours due to lost work time and paperwork compliance, increased costs for equipment, fuel inspections, and those have been documented by previous speakers as well.

I've talked to BIA members who have actually sold vehicles due to the cost of compliance of these regulations as they were moving forward, and in this economy these are the decisions that Ohio companies, taxpayers, are making to attempt to survive.

As I understand the regulations, we, the

BIA, would be impacted. We host the parade of homes every year. We have done so for 57 years. We have a company vehicle, it's a Ford F150, and we have a two-axle trailer that combined would exceed the 10,000 -- 10,000 pound -- 10,001 pound requirement that would kick into under these regulations. This trailer and the truck, the truck is used daily, the trailer literally travels to the parade and back, two trips in a year.

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Yet as we understand the regulations, this truck and this trail -- this truck and the trailer would now be -- fall under these regulations and, thus, it would be a significant amount of expense and paperwork for a trade association to bear for one -- for basically two trips a year, so we obviously have some concerns not just for our members but we as a trade association in running an event like this would bear.

It's our understanding that these rules are being implemented because of the federal requirement related to the handling of hazardous materials. However, the expansion of these rules to all commercial activity goes beyond the requirements of federal compliance. And it is a mystery to us the government seemingly exempted itself from these costs

of compliance by not requiring their own vehicles and drivers to adhere to the rules.

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I do want to mention the hours of service section that was mentioned earlier in -- the on-duty time is also something that we have a concern about. The construction industry is cyclical and seasonal. Yet the time restraints that aren't very clear under these two sections do cause us some concern because June and July when days are long and our -- and landscapers and framers are working many hours a day, and the driver of that truck isn't just driving that truck. He is also working. And those hours as we understand it were supposed to apply to the amount of time you drive.

Yet if you read them, it is very unclear and really could restrict the hours that some of these companies are working when they are attempting to maximize the amount of time that they can work during those — those cyclical times when it's most important and when the industry is used to be driving. So we do have some concerns about that.

In closing we urge the PUCO to find a way to increase the safety of hazardous material handling that would not negatively impact the general business conditions in Ohio. Thank you.

would appreciate it if can you talk to us a little bit more about the -- you've obviously done some cost analysis of the rules and try to identify for us the provisions in the rules that you think contribute to each of the significant cost categories. I know you mentioned, you know, having CDL equivalent requirements which is not what our staff tells us is really intended by these rules, and so we want to better understand that because I'm not sure that's entirely what the rules are intending.

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THE WITNESS: I will attempt to at least address some of this and can provide follow-up information from our members who put the analysis together to try to help, but a significant portion of the cost is really -- is really related to wages and employee expense-type time.

Then you get into expenses. You know, these vehicles as I understand it and have been told the -- these trucks that don't comply, and quite frankly as I mentioned, some of the trucks would have a trailer on it that brings them into -- which would require them to apply the next day, they are not carrying that trailer, yet the regulations are still applying so you have -- but, now, all of the

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     inspection requirements, you know, trucks taken out
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     of service because they don't pass the inspection.
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     Those really are the major -- the major costs
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     categories.
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                 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: I was just going
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    to encourage you to maybe supplement the record with
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    your statement and the additional information if you
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    can get any from your members particularly on those
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     labor costs. That's something we are struggling to
    understand why the labor costs would go up and what
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    those are associated with.
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                 THE WITNESS: Okay.
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                 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Thank you.
                 THE WITNESS: I will do so.
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                 EXAMINER FARKAS: Did you say you had
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     somebody perform a study?
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                 THE WITNESS: It was an economic study.
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                 EXAMINER FARKAS: Is that something you
     could provide to the Commission?
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                 THE WITNESS: Yes, yes, I can.
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                 EXAMINER FARKAS: Okay.
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                 THE WITNESS: That goes back to 2005.
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    was an economic study in terms of the impact of our
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     industry.
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EXAMINER FARKAS: Right. That would be

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helpful.
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COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: That's

different from the cost figures you were giving us.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: Thank you.

EXAMINER FARKAS: Chuck Miller.

CHUCK MILLER

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Chuck Miller, M-I-L-L-E-R, 612 North Eastwood Avenue, Lancaster, Ohio. I just want to share a few comments with the Commission. I am a small landscape business, did it in retirement after another job that I worked for the government.

My concern is the health requirements that are required for the employees for the -- for that. We don't -- we are not going to put somebody out there, you know, in our industry that can't operate a vehicle or doesn't have good health.

Our insurance won't allow that to happen.

They do -- the insurance company already does the transcripts for the drivers so I see that as a duplication of efforts that's already there, you

know, and they maintain that. They won't let anybody drive at all.

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The cost of the recordkeeping is a concern of ours. Being a small company we have at most eight. We're seasonal, and the most at one time I would have eight people. I am going to have to have someone take care of those daily records in and out on those vehicles and have those maintained.

We have a hard enough time getting qualified candidates now to drive of the people I have. You know, young people don't realize that the wrecks that they have, the accidents that they have all go against them in insurance, so they are getting eliminated by the insurance company to begin with in this whole process, so we are going to have to look pretty hard to find qualified candidates to meet these new requirements that you guys have set forth for us and it's not that we want to put unqualified people out there because that's not our intention. I am just telling you it's making the market very difficult for those people. We have the authority to fire those people if they can't meet those standards, and we need to look at that issue as well and, you know, is there going to be discrimination on hiring because they can't meet those requirements as well as

an independent businessman, I have concerns about the legal applications of where that might go.

The other issue is I know you talk about the mechanics could do the inspections if you had one on staff or had someone who is your mechanic on staff, you could do the training yourself, but I think you are going to see this lead to a situation where these companies are going to come in and say to us, hey, we can certify you, and you'll have legal representation if we certify you so there is going to be a new industry created there to certify those people, and a lot of the companies are going to go that way just for protection of their own — themselves, and I can see that happening in a couple of areas.

Even your mechanic, if I have one of my staff sign off on it, then I better make darn sure that I am going to be legally responsible for that. If I have the option of hiring someone or going out and paying to have that done, I probably would do that to take that liability off of me so I think there is going to be a new industry created out of this whole process where there is going to be certified people out there that is going to try to take advantage of this new law and work from.

The test that's my concern is -- on the test is whose going to do that. The other concern I have as far as health, if I -- as a business owner, if I were only single and I had -- I was a diabetic or had some other -- could not get through the requirements with the blood pressure, I actually would be out of business because I wouldn't be able to drive if I couldn't meet the health certificate, so I have a concern about that issue too because I deal with diabetic and high blood pressure and it's under control but what if some day it gets to that point? Does that put me out of business in the whole system?

2.2

Thank you. Any questions?

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: Just one question. You mentioned concern about discrimination in hiring. Can you elaborate what you meant by that?

THE WITNESS: If I bring an employee in and they can't drive, say after I go through the process of — hiring process they can't drive, is one of the requirements, and I don't hire them, is that discrimination against them? Do you understand what I'm saying?

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: Yeah.

THE WITNESS: That's my concern where we

go there with the standard.

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2 COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: Thank you.

EXAMINER FARKAS: Steve Fitzpatrick.

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STEVE FITZPATRICK

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Steve Fitzpatrick,

F-I-T-Z-P-A-T-R-I-C-K, 721 Union Street, Lancaster,

Ohio 43130. I'm President of the Tri-County Home

Builders Association in Lancaster, Ohio. And I am

also a small business contractor. We deal mainly

with home renovation, not necessarily new

construction.

When we saw -- when we first heard about this whole law, and that wasn't really that long ago so that's one issue I had, supposedly this has been looked into and kind of in effect here for a couple of years and all of a sudden within the last three months or two months, we are just now hearing about it.

Last night our home builder association had a -- one of our monthly meetings and in which we asked for a State Highway Patrol PUCO officer to come

and speak, and he did that. Just to give you the concern that our industry is looking at with this it was probably one of the largest attended meetings that we've had in the last two years. So there's major concern about what this change would do to the small business industry. Personally I see a major effect on the remodeling industry and the landscaping industry in our local little community.

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I have a small business. Basically you're talking about three employees. One of them is me. One of them is my wife. One of them is my son. When you were asking earlier about what cost ramifications this is going to have, I see — in my opinion I see the bookkeeping issues on this to be a nightmare in my office. And when you talk about that all of a sudden my wife which is the secretary has — all of a sudden has to take on all these burdens of this bookkeeping, if she doesn't do that, then I have to go out and hire somebody to do that, and I've got four employees. Four employees means a lot more taxes out of my company, a lot more profits out of my company, and these are dollars coming out of my company that we cannot stand to happen.

The remodeling industry in 2010 was already hit dramatically with the lead paint rule

with EPA, ARP rule, we already had to increase the cost of our goods and services to our consumers dramatically because of that.

2.2

Now, we are looking at something new that's coming in that's going to turn around and increase that again. And what I see happening to my small industry is, you know, we can't absorb that cost. That cost is going to have to be passed to the consumer. The consumer has already done a major reduction in business in our industry due to the other increases we had.

Now, it's going to happen again. It's going to force small companies like ourself either out of business or to lay off. And I don't think in the economic times we have right now and the direction we are trying to go layoffs is what we are really looking to do. But that's where I see this impacting.

The second thing that I have is -bookkeeping is one issue. The next thing is to me we
are talking about in my -- in my business I have a
half ton four-wheel drive pickup truck that basically
has a GVW of around 7,000 pounds so it's exempt until
I hook on it my single-axle 12-foot flat trailer to
haul some drywall. Now, I'm over 10,000 GVW. It

doesn't mean I am hauling 10,000 pounds down the road. My GVW is over 10,000 pounds. Now, all this turns into effect.

And something that somebody brought up earlier if I drive that truck home tonight without that trailer, that truck's exempt. It could be a piece of crap. It could be flat tires. It could be no turn signals. But as soon as I hook that trailer on it, now, all of a sudden it's some major vehicle that's going to cause some major wreck going down the road, and I'm subject to all this stuff.

You know, we are not talking about an industry that — in my case that has a big dump truck pulling a lowboy trailer with a backhoe on it or a big tandem—axle flatbed dump trailer that's got a 20,000 GVW hooked behind. We are talking about a pickup truck and a small trailer.

In my opinion I believe that the idea of what you're trying to do is valid. I just am afraid that you went too far with -- with bringing this rule in. I mean, you've got a pickup truck that we use every day that you're trying to make it look like it's a semi truck. And basically if you think about it, all the things that that semi truck has to do and have you're saying my pickup truck has to have except

for I don't have to have a CDL license, but I basically have to almost make every attempt to get that license.

2.2

The gentleman that spoke to us last night, he even made the statement, you know, when you go this far, you guys might as well go ahead and get your CDLs because you don't have to do that much more to get them.

So why I am here tonight is I just want to voice my opinion in what I feel this type of law is going to do to my business, and I think frankly it's going to put people like myself out of business. And, you know, that's not what anything — anybody is wanting to do. I just saw an overwhelming concern about this law through all of our local building members. That's who we are, we are builders, contractors, landscapers. That's what we are. And it seems like it's really hitting our industry extreme because of this. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: I just have one question. What are your thoughts on the type of regulations that should be in place to -- to regulate industries that are the size that you have and that your association has?

THE WITNESS: I mean, I think for one

thing to me I think a lot with that recordkeeping and that maintenance issue because we don't have a mechanic on staff, so if I have to annually go get this truck inspected, you know, I have got to go pay somebody to do it. That's end of discussion. I'm not a mechanic. I build for a living. You know, I don't fix trucks. That's one thing that I think is really an issue there.

The other thing is the whole -- the whole 10,001 pounds. I think that you have encompassed too many personal-type vehicles in that -- in that weight. I'm not a transportation expert. I can't tell you, gee, what should that number be. You know, I don't know but I just think to bring it down to that 10,001, that's -- that's too low.

I mean, I don't feel that a three-quarter ton pickup truck should ever have to be governed like a semi truck running down the road. That's just crazy in my opinion. Even a small one ton dump truck, small, it — it in itself would fall underneath that weight class even if you don't put a trailer on it, and I am talking about a small dump truck that's got a pickup truck cab, no air brakes, a V-8 motor, and a 10 — 8— or 10— or 12—foot bed on the back of it and just because it dumps up and down,

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it's got a one ton suspension, it would fall into that class with no trailer and that is -- it's a hardship.
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We had a larger dump truck that we used as a stationary mobile-style dumpster. It's parked in our -- in our shop. Our pickup trucks come in every night, clean out their truck, throw it in the dump truck. We tarp it, we strap it, we make sure it's not going to blow out when it's going down the road, and we get in the truck and drive it for 3 miles to the landfill and we drive it 3 miles back to the shop and it sits for another 30 days.

I have taken the truck out of service. I pulled the tags off from it, and it's for sale because there is no way that I would put that truck on the road with what they are talking about having to have.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Thank you.

EXAMINER FARKAS: Okay. Joel John.

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JOEL JOHN

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Joel John, J-O-H-N, 8463

Estates Court, Plain City, Ohio. I have a hard time not getting upset about more rules, more laws being put on the books for anything but -- and I find it hard to add anything more than what's been said.

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I think I agree with just about any conversation that's come up. It doesn't matter what industry we are talking about. I am an owner of a small landscape company, and I have issue with a lot of the things that are just on the list of the handbook that was passed out.

But I think first and foremost is just the expense. It's a small company. Looking at the rules that I've read, I'm looking at about 4 to 5 thousand per truck as overall cost. I have six to seven trucks depending on the time of the season in operation, so I'm in the mid 20s as far as the cost.

I guess the best way to break it down because you have asked for specifics is Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association is doing a survey of many of the companies throughout the state, so I would highly recommend we get that to you and look at some of those costs because otherwise we could talk for hours here, all night if everyone whose individual costs this is partaking in, but kind of going through your first — first and foremost, they have to speak

Why do

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English. 90 percent of my staff is Hispanic so
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    that's impossible. I have spent years trying to get
    them to learn English. It's not going to happen.
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    Most Hispanics have a third grade education. They
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    are not going to learn English in a short timeframe.
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    It's not even realistic. I am going to have to hire
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    different people. The only reason I am hiring
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    Hispanics I cannot get Americans to fill the
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    position. So I am in a catch 22 there.
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                 I can go on and on about the cost.
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    completely -- it's just ridiculously expensive.
    Paperwork nightmare, I agree with the gentleman that
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    has him and his family working. We have no more
    time. I only have two or three people in the office.
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    I have no more physical time to take on different
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    tasks, more paperwork.
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                 I don't care if it's 50 bucks or it's
            It's an additional tax on me. It doesn't
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    matter who is paying for it. I think some of the
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    comments on here, cannot drive if ill, fatigued, or
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    consumed drugs or alcohol, I hope that's a no
    brainer. I want to be in business. I am not going
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    to have someone drunk or stoned. I have to be able
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    to insure these people, so they need to be able to
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They have to have a driver's license.

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drive.

I have to test to make sure they can drive? If they don't have a driver's license, I am not going to hire them. So it seems just doubly? Why are we doing this twice as often? I guess that's why they have drivers' licenses.

And I guess to sum it up so I am not repeating what everyone else is saying we need to stay in business. That's why we have liability insurance. We don't need more laws thrown on top of us.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Thank you. Would you mind taking a minute or two and just telling us about your operational practices? You mentioned you are a good employer. You hire people that are capable of driving the equipment, and you don't let them drive drunk or stoned. How do you manage — what are the practices that you put in place and is there anything from your practice that we should know about if we wanted to make sure that all — all businesses operated with safe drivers?

THE WITNESS: Oh, we're a six to seven truck landscape company. I am trying to think how to answer that the best. We try and be safe but, you know, our drivers have to have a license, and then we — they have to be insurable so we pass on their

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     record, their information that they have to give us
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    when they -- we hire them to make sure they are
     insured. If we can't be insured, then they can't
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    drive. We find it extremely difficult to find those
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    people, so we've had to go south of the border or to
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     agencies to find people that can come here so they
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    can drive and fill our positions. Just like any good
    employee you want them somewhat clean cut,
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     respectable on your client's property or job,
     somebody around to work for how would you want
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    them -- why would you want them driving your
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    machine -- your machinery, your equipment, your
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    trucks with your name on it unless they're
    presentable and somewhat safe? I think that's just
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    commonsense. I don't understand why I need a law
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    telling me to do that.
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                 I already have that with the police.
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I already have that with the police. If they are in an accident, I am going to get sued. I am going to have fines. They are going to be pulled off the road already.

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COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: I just want to follow up on the question of non-English speakers.

You say you have employees who don't speak English.

Do you mean they don't speak any English or, you know, such that if stopped by the police --

THE WITNESS: Un poquito, very little,
yes.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: If they were stopped and pulled over by the police officer, could they communicate with them?

THE WITNESS: They would tend to call me.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: Okay. All
right. Thanks.

THE WITNESS: I mean, go to any fast food place in the City of Columbus.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: I have a son who is a chief who speaks Spanish.

THE WITNESS: I am not even going to get into the rules who is legal and not legal. We go to great lengths to find HTB workers. We go out of our way to find legal workers. I mean, to me you are penalizing the people that want to be legal. You are penalizing the small business that is already trying to do the right thing. The people that are doing the right thing are in this room. And they are the ones that are going to actually try to follow your rules, I am. Out of the zillions of people that don't follow half the laws, they are not even going to listen to what you are talking about here. Let's not even talk about the people in this room that might

not even talk about what you are putting down already. You can't inspect everybody. It's not physically possible. There's just too many rules so why burden the -- with the silly paperwork the companies that can't afford it already.

2.2

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: Let me ask this, are there — are there specific things that are specifically safety related, you know, things like the securement rules, for example, that make sense to you in terms of although it might make sense for a patrol officer to stop a vehicle if he observed, I mean, you see this —

THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah. There's commonsense safety things but why do I need the logbook every day before and after every time one of my foreman comes in, parks the truck? It's the same truck, leaves the next day, you know, it worked yesterday. Why do I have to check an entire list of things repeatedly every single time? We do weekly maintenance. We do monthly maintenance with a mechanic either in house or out of house. That's better than 95 percent of the companies in the United States, I guarantee. I would stake my life on it.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: I appreciate that you do, and I am certain you keep some record

when you take it to the mechanic.

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THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Why do I need to do your form and why do I have to have — in a separate form why do I have to have a separate file from what I am already keeping? So if one of your inspectors come and see it, why do I have to have two files for — why do I have to have an employee file and driving file for them as well?

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: I understand that concern. Thank you.

EXAMINER FARKAS: Before I call the next speaker I would like to announce if you've heard testimony that you agree with and you can't stay or you don't wish to stay, the young lady there will have a sign-up sheet where you can sign indicating you agree with the testimony that's been given tonight and that statement will be given as much weight by the Commission as if you made the same statement so that — if that's of any help to anybody.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: I'm sorry. If I could, if anybody does need to leave, I would still encourage you to provide additional information if

you have it about your own businesses. That is helpful to us and to have as many examples in our records as we possibly can to help us understand.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Give the case number again. It's not on the material. It was said at the beginning that the case number was on the material that was distributed and that's not accurate so that's why people need to have that.

EXAMINER FARKAS: Okay. It again is 09-223-TR-ORD.

The next person that signed up is Ray

12 Askin.

THE WITNESS: Askin.

15 RAY ASKIN

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Ray W. Askin, Post Office Box 182, Hilliard, Ohio 43026. I'm here because I, in fact, got pulled over by one of your inspectors probably a month ago on 23. He was off the side of the road. I pulled up to the stop sign or stop light. He flagged me over into the Meijer's parking lot.

When I asked him what's the reason for you pulling me over, he said he didn't need a reason. Then he tells me that because my truck is 10,100 pounds GVW that I would be out of compliance. When I asked him what I needed to do to be in compliance, he said you need to get on our website. And I said, well, what if I don't have a computer? He said, well, you — holds up a book, you know, you

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can buy the book.

I was probably there with him 45 minutes. And he asked me three times are you all right? And I don't know whether he was trying to get me fired up or what it was, but he would not give me the answers that I needed to get into compliance. He is telling me to get a book or go to the website.

So once he's done with me I drive out to the 42 truck stop, get my truck weighed to see if it was, in fact, the right weight. And from there I stopped by the West Jefferson Highway Patrol post, asked them for some information and he, in fact, gave me a number of another state trooper and a guy from the PUCO.

I called the state trooper up, and he had told me that there is only 100 state troopers in the State of Ohio that know all these new rules and

regulations. And when I called the PUCO guy up, he actually helped me go to what link I needed to go to to find out actually what the information is. And fortunately I had just gotten a recent physical and eye exam, so I was able to give that stuff up to date.

But I need to get signage on my truck which I have 2 -- 2-inch minimum on the sides of my truck. And, you know, a magnet is like \$40 a side so, you know, I might as well take a Sharpie and write on the side of my white door the name of my truck, so I don't see much need in that.

And moneywise I am not sure how much it's going to cost me. It's going to be as I go so, like I said, I just needed some explanation from the guy who is actually pulling me over as -- and I am asking him the questions and he is telling me to go here to buy the book or website or whatever, so it was -- it's been frustrating, if I wouldn't have been on the phone making phone calls to find this out and reading this in the newspaper to figure whether I am in compliance, and that's basically all I got to say.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: After your experience being pulled over, did the trooper or the PUCO investigator identify any safety problems with

your vehicle?

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THE WITNESS: No. The only thing he did is when I pulled into the parking lot, he circled my truck like an Indian would circle a chuck wagon, I guess, and see what was going on. He had me start my truck up, and he just looked at the back of the truck, the taillights, but he didn't ask me to press the brake lights.

He did tell me though that my license plate cover, he couldn't see the license plates. And I told him, look, I got a screwdriver and toolbox. I'll take it off. And he just jumped back in his truck and I sat there for 45 minutes and I just think the guy was trying to egg me on, you know. Why would he want to ask me am I all right? And I eventually told him without cursing or anything, no, I'm not all right. You've pulled me over for 45 minutes and wasted 45 minutes of my time and not tell me what I need to do to be in compliance with this new law.

Lastly, what I don't understand is when I went and got my commercial tags from the state of Ohio BMV, why didn't I get anything from them when I am buying commercial tags on laws that are going to go into effect from the federal government covering my commercial truck? You know, obviously the state

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one hadn't -- doesn't know what the feds are doing on the other hand so, you know, the federal government has got to let the state know when I am getting my commercial tags so I know I am in compliance and I am not driving around illegally. That's basically it.
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COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Did you get any written report or anything from the encounter with the trooper?

THE WITNESS: No, I did not, but he did tell me I needed to park my truck and then get in compliance. And there's no way -- because that's what I make my living at there is no way I am going to park my truck and not go out and make money.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: You were directed to park your truck, but you were not given --

THE WITNESS: Once I got my truck home.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Right.

THE WITNESS: Park it and then do all the stuff to get into compliance but there was no written report. I was given nothing or nothing -- nothing in handwriting.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Okay. Tell me when -- one more time when did this occur and where did it occur?

THE WITNESS: About a month, month and a

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1 half ago up on 23.
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2 | COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: And about what

3 time of the day?

THE WITNESS: Maybe 2 o'clock in the

5 afternoon.

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6 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Somewhere in that

neighborhood.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Can you give me an idea of where it was on 23? Obviously I am going back and run all the records and see.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I am sure if he sees
me up there again and you let him know, he is going
to pull me back over again. It was --

15 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: I would like to look into it.

THE WITNESS: North of Powell Road in front of the Meijer's parking lot.

19 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Because I was just pulled over at the light.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: And he waived you in?

24 THE WITNESS: He was sitting on the berm, 25 and then he drove up to me and, you know, pointed

51 1 over to the Meijer's parking lot so. COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Okay. Thank you. 2 3 Thanks. 4 EXAMINER FARKAS: Kevin Young. 5 MR. YOUNG: Yeah, I don't need to 6 testify. I just have one quick question. Is farmers -- I haven't read. Is farmers going to be 7 8 exempt or is this all part -- is that all the same 9 for small farmers? 10 MILAN: Do you mean if you are hauling 11 farm products to market and farm supplies to the 12 farm? You are exempt from these regulations. MR. YOUNG: Okay. 13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Why is that? 14 is that? What's the difference? 15 MILAN: It's in the ORC. 16 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: To keep our record 17 clear I would like us to keep our testimony on the 18 19 record but if there are questions, we do have staff 20 here who can answer them. 21 EXAMINER FARKAS: Ken Helmlinger. 2.2 23

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KEN HELMLINGER

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: My name is Ken Helmlinger, last name spelled H-E-L-M-L-I-N-G-E-R. My address is at 3645 Paradon Drive, Columbus, 43228. I have a landscaping business, employ seven full-time people, and during this season four to five other people. Our statewide association, Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association, has poled us and asked us to fill out a survey of, you know, costs that are involved in complying with this.

Our executive director is here in the audience. I saw him and I'm sure he can provide the information from these surveys to you. It seems like we get regulations all the time, and it seems that the people in your positions ask us to do things that, you know, as a small business, I don't have staff around, you know, we have cut people back to our — our companies are running lean, really, really lean, and I don't have someone on staff like everyone else has said here. We don't have people on staff to take care of this paperwork that is involved.

I don't have a mechanic on staff. All of

these small businesses that are here do not have a mechanic. You know, if we have to take, you know — we have to have our vehicle inspected, we go to a mechanic. But no one has said, okay, you can go have it inspected, but if he finds something wrong, something that doesn't meet the tolerance, we are going to have to have that fixed, you know. That's going to cost us money, you know, and, you know, if the members on the panel had to take their vehicle in tomorrow and meet an inspection, would your tires — I mean, if your tires are — don't have the proper tread, how would you feel that you had to go put on new tires, you know, just because there was a regulation.

It may not -- you know, maybe you're only driving a very short distance, and my company, my vehicle puts on like 5,000 miles a year for the -- we are a seasonal business. We don't put on that many miles, but we just get burdened with regulations, you know. Every day we go out I figure if I come back through the day and I haven't been sued, that's probably a good day, you know, with the liabilities that are out there on businesses. You know, at the beginning of our session here we heard of 39 deaths and, you know, that rose from vehicles that were over

10,000 pounds. I may have missed it but were those commercial vehicles that were over 10,000 pounds? I don't know.

But what aggravates me is the people that are probably the -- should -- okay. The senior citizens that drive their mobile home behind a pickup truck that are on blood pressure medicine, they have heart problems, they are on all kinds of medication are free to go anywhere; they don't have to have any tests. And here we are as a business, the insurance company comes to us and says, you know, no, that person can't drive and everyone else has talked about the liabilities and, you know, that we face that just in being in business so that's -- these are some of the comments that I have, and it will impact my business. It's going to cost me about \$23,000 to comply as I see it.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: How many vehicles do you have for your company that would meet the minimum weight classification, the 10,001 pounds?

THE WITNESS: I have six trucks and not only would you have to have the trucks inspected but you would also have to have the trailers inspected. I have four trailers also.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Would the trucks

on their own exceed the 10,000 pounds, or is it only when they are pulling the trailer?

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THE WITNESS: Five of the trucks would exceed.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Okay. And you mentioned a price tag on compliance. Could you break that down a little bit and tell us what parts of the regs are driving that cost?

THE WITNESS: Well, a lot of it is just -- well, I figure the -- I am guesstimating, I have never had anyone go to have a physical or get a medical exam, but I'm guessing that would be around \$100. I can't imagine it being less. I've talked to a mechanic and that would -- he said it would be around \$90 to do that. But you know these people that we send there, they are -- we have to pay them to go there. They are on our time when we -- when we send them there. You know, we have to pay them as we send them there.

You know, when we take a truck in to have it inspected, we have to pay someone to take it there. And there's labor costs. There's -- and then the repairs, you know. I don't -- I don't see a vehicle out here that you can't take it in and it doesn't have some requirement as far as being

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    repaired, so I just figure we can provide you with --
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    the nursery association can provide you with many of
    these surveys, and I filled it out. I didn't bring
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     it with me tonight but that -- that's what I can
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    receive. Any other questions?
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                 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: No, I don't.
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     Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER FARKAS: Okay. Carolyn Towner.
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                         CAROLYN TOWNER
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    being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law,
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    testified as follows:
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                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
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                 THE WITNESS: Carolyn Towner, 33 North
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    Third Street, Suite 320, Columbus, Ohio 43215. My
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    name is Carolyn Towner, and I am here tonight to
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    testify on behalf of the following associations, the
    Greater Ohio Showmen's Association, the Boating
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Association.

These associations I represent are all opposed to the recent rule change of the Public Utilities Commission to the intrastate motor carriers

Associations of Ohio, the Ohio Campground Owners

Association, the Ohio Wholesale Marketers

Association, and the Lake Erie Marine Trades

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rules that apply to private carriers operating commercial motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 to 26,000 pounds.

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I have been told that the PUCO revised their rules so Ohio could qualify for more federal funding. I have not seen any statistics from the PUCO that there have been increased safety violations with this class of vehicles. Most of the associations I am representing consist of small family-owned and operated businesses and many are seasonal businesses.

The Greater Ohio Showmen's Association, you heard from Doug Guinsler, GOSA represents the outdoor entertainment industry at your local county fairs and festivals.

The Boating Association of Ohio and the Lake Erie Marine Trades Association consist of boat dealers, marina owners, and watercraft transporters, who have suffered greatly in recent years with the downward trend of the economy and the increasing cost of motor fuel.

The Ohio Campground Owners Association represents your small, independent, privately-owned campgrounds in Ohio. These members compete with your state supported public campgrounds, who would be

exempt from these rules.

2.2

The Ohio Wholesale Marketers Association represents wholesale distributors of products for sale at retail convenient stores and other venues. All these associations consist of members that are opposing the PUCO rules.

Although the representatives at the PUCO said they adopted these regulations with the safety of the public in mind, my clients are very concerned with the negative impact these regulations will have on their industry. To make matters worse, I understand these regulations don't apply to government vehicles. Government vehicles are exempt.

These motor carrier regulations are going to affect my clients dramatically and will be very expensive to their small businesses. In a time when businesses are having trouble making ends meet, it does not make sense to add all these new regulations to their troubles.

And I will mention some of the regulations they are upset with, but quite frankly if I stood up here all night and mentioned all the regulations, I would probably be here for an hour, so I'll just give you some of the examples.

One is that the driver pass a medical

exam every two years and have -- the copy has to be kept in the vehicle. You know, if a driver has high blood pressure, even if it's controlled, it appears that the PUCO document said they would be medically disqualified. If they have -- need a hearing aid or a loss of hearing, the document the PUCO put out appears to say they will be disqualified even though they might have a hearing aid.

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It doesn't make sense that the drivers have to be 18. A lot of our family-owned businesses have drivers that are under 18. In addition, the driver will need to keep a copy of his medical exam in the truck when he drives or she drives.

The employer of the driver will need to bear the cost of the medical examination. Most of the members of the associations I represent are very small businesses and very few, if any, offer health care coverage to their predominately seasonal employees.

Under these rules, the drivers are to annually provide their employers with a list of all violations involving a conviction, forfeited bond, or collateral, and the employer is to retain this information for three years. Most of the drivers come and go, few last the summer, and the employer

must accept the information that they give them when they are employed there.

2.2

Most employers give someone driving for them a road test, to make sure they can drive; however, the employers don't issue them a certificate, and they don't keep it in the file for three years. I'm a little concerned with the liability of the employer who actually certifies his or her own drivers without going to an independent source of certification.

Much of the information required in these regulations is considered excessive for small businesses. These rules require the employer to keep a logbook and log on their employees driving time and off duty time, to keep post-trip inspection reports, pretrip inspection reports, periodic inspection reports, and roadside inspection reports.

These rules require the employer to have company markings in sharply contrasting colors on both sides of their truck. This requirement could make the commercial vehicles of the members of the Ohio Wholesale Marketers Association a target for theft. They purposely don't put the names of their companies on their truck because they've been -- had people steal the trucks so often.

Most of the members of the associations I represent believe these regulations merely one more method to generate revenues in Ohio who can least afford it. And I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify, and I would be happy to respond to any questions.

2.2

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: I just had one.

Of all the associations you represent I understand
the nexus to the trucks but the Campground Owners
Association, where do vehicles come into play?

THE WITNESS: If they take out of their property with a trailer on it, they would fall into that. They have to go pick stuff up. Most of my clients I mentioned here don't use their vehicles — they use it to get from one place to the other. It's not like they are hauling hazardous waste. They are driving — they may drive, you know, to the next town to pick something up, a pump they have to fix and then take it back to the campgrounds.

But I don't think -- I think you are used to dealing with large corporations, and I just don't think you understand how many little businesses in Ohio fall in this category at 10,000 to 26,000 pounds. I mean, our members are just up in arms. We are anxious for the hearings on House Bill 82 to

start wit Representative Grossman. They are anxious to go in there and testify because they are very upset with these rules.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Thank you for coming this evening and sharing that.

2.2

EXAMINER FARKAS: Again, if there is anyone else that would like to testify that hasn't put their name down, I would ask you to do so, and the lady that's going to raise her hand has another sign up sheet. So I am going to call the next person, Jim Rauck.

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JIM RAUCK

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Jim Rauck, R-A-U-C-K, 1111

London-Groveport Road, Grove City, Grove City

resident 40 plus years, owner and manager of a

company in Grove City called Rauck's Trailer Sales.

We sell utility equipment and cargo trailers to the

majority of small entrepreneurial-type businesses and

medium-sized businesses, a few large businesses, but

mainly small businesses.

I have got about three real concerns.

The combination vehicles that instantly come under all these requirements is quite small. We are talking your Chevy Tahoe, half ton pickup, maybe a Jeep Cherokee when you add behind it a single-axle utility trailer. And instantly that puts you at the 10,000 plus GVW.

The age restriction of having to be 18 years old to even be in compliance really is, I think, totally unfair. I speak from personal experience. 40 plus years ago I started a lawn care business at the age of 15. I was lucky enough to have a dad that would drop me off with my mowers, circle back, pick me up, jockey me around until I became 16 and could drive.

At that point it was like halleluiah, dad was ecstatic, you know, go. From the age of 16, 17 on, I ran a small business of mowing lawns and doing landscape work. My real concern is every spring I look forward to these young kids coming into my business. They are 16; they're 17. They are going to take this money, work their way through college which is what I did with my income. And I meet these kids and I tell them the story I started one when I was 15 and used that truck and that trailer and then a bigger one and a bigger one and then a crew, went

on and on. Instantly you are putting out of business young men mainly that are an entrepreneurial spirit that I have sold trailers to last season or the season before. Even if they comply with your regs, they can't comply with being 18. They are 16 and 17. And most of them are quite capable of doing it for a season or two, so I have a real problem with the age limit.

I believe you can -- I am not sure it's changed since 911, but you used to be able to have a private pilot's license at 16 or less so all around the United States with this, unable to drive the pickup truck half ton with a little single-axle trailer down the street to mow a lawn.

And then the real concern I have is on these combination vehicles, you know, we will sell hundreds of trailers every year. That's my business. It seems like the 10,000 GVW that's on just the trailer alone has been a pretty good point to break whether it's really commercial or light commercial. So, now, you are taking it from that 10,000 GVW trailer all the way down to something that's maybe a 3,000 pound, just a single axle.

So I don't know, when you combine vehicles, it just really is shocking how many

vehicles it will affect. And on these combinations I don't know if that's something you can adjust and still receive federal funding within the state or it's something we can't.

2.2

And another concern is Indiana borders us. Indiana sells the majority of the RVs and the campers and cargo trailers and utility trailers.

They have a large population that makes a living delivering these trailers. I really don't think they will ever, you know, go with this federal — this regulation, this stuff at 10,001. So that gives a leg up to anybody that's out of state. Say they are just across the border, Richmond, Indiana. They can come into Ohio and operate and not have to comply with any of this, so instantly we are giving people out of our state a way to do business in our state more economical than people in our state can do it. So that's a concern.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: On just that point I'm looking at Rob because he is going to smack me if I get it wrong, but the folks from Indiana, if they drive over the line to work in Ohio are covered by the exact same regulation because they are already under the federal requirements.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Federal requirements already exist for the same size vehicles that cross state line.

2.2

THE WITNESS: State lines.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: And the same size vehicles are regulated inside the state if they are for hire. The expansion is to types of businesses we are talking about this evening that drive their own vehicles.

THE WITNESS: So the minute they cross the state line --

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Then they are covered by the federal requirements. Did I get that right?

THE WITNESS: Even if they don't have it within their state at 10,1.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Right.

THE WITNESS: That's good to know. Then my last concern is on the felony situation. Out of college I was an instructor with the Ohio Youth Commission, so I truly believe in second chances. I don't necessarily believe in third, fourth, and fifth chances, don't get me wrong, and an individual that's had a felony situation in their past has been in deep trouble, and we all know that, but you have a lot of

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     individuals that might have had that in their past,
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     10, 20, 30 years ago, that currently today are
    productive members of society, working driving a
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     small dump truck for a contractor, working in the
     lawn care industry, that are viable, you know,
 5
     additions to society, carrying their own weight.
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 7
     This instantly puts them on the unemployment role
     along with all the 16 and 17 years old entrepreneurs
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     and that I don't like.
                 COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: Just on that
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    point, and Rob can give us the correct information,
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    there is a time limit and it varies. It's one year
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     for the first offense.
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                 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: From the time of
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    the offense.
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                 COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: From the time
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     of the offense and then three years for subsequent
     offenses so it's not, you know -- there is some limit
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     on that, that in the federal rule.
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                 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: We had the same
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     question.
2.2
                 THE WITNESS: Yeah. It's even a concern
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because this just right here says cannot drive if convicted of offenses, blank, blank, and blank. It doesn't clarify that and so many of these communications don't really get you right down to brass tacks that you really need to know to be in compliance.

fair criticism. We struggle between providing quick overview and the real depth that you need. The real depth that you need is on our website including extensive questions that have come in every question that has come in is answered and it's on the website so if you go to the website, you can drill down in and get all those answers. But we struggle when we come to public education sessions on how to provide an overview that doesn't weigh everyone down but that's a very fair criticism, and I appreciate you bringing that up.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: I just want to follow-up, Mr. Rauck, your comment on combined vehicles' versus trailers' weight alone. Can you, you know, give us an idea if we were to just look at trailer weight and length, you know, where is it -- you know, describe the trailers as they move up in weight class and where the lines are.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. After selling for 30 years, it seems that the big break between what's considered more of a commercial-type trailer is 10,001 pounds up for just the trailer GVW. That's the size trailer that would be required to put under like a real heavy-duty skid loader, a small farm tractor with an implement on the back, bush hog.

2.2

Then once you drop beneath that 10,000-pound trailer then you get into smaller two-axle trailers, and the vast majority of those are 7,000 pounds GVW. That's a trailer with four wheels, electric brakes, you know, has to have a brake control in the vehicle.

And then when you get down, the next drop down from that is typically around 3,000, 3,500 pounds which is a lightweight, medium-sized, single-axle trailer. It can be as small as something 5 by 8 or as large 6 by 12 area to put one mower and some hand equipment on, but in the past we have, you know — we have people coming into our business all the time we try and help get in compliance with the brake controls and with the brake brake-away systems and with the right brake safety chains and the right tire capacities and axle GVWs and, you know, that's something we do daily and I think you are at a good

point where you consider a commercial trailer 10,000 pounds and up -- or 10,001 and up. I think you are at a good point because that makes somewhat of the heavier industrial use two-axle trailers have to be compliant.

And the majority of those are behind maybe an F350, 450, 550, a fairly heavy-duty, single-axle dump truck, and then the 26,000 I think taking it all the way down to the combination of 10,1 is way too far. I could see moving the 26,000 to 20,000 combined which all of a sudden lets your lawn care industry in general be, you know, under that point of 20,000 but to go from 26 to 10 is just like wow. I mean, you are going to have so many people -- I don't think you'll have 1 out of 100 people in compliance with it for a long time.

It's too big of a step and I am all for safety and obviously there is already laws in place for brake controls and safety changes and brake aways and lighting location and, I mean, there's tons of regs out there that have to be followed as is.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: Thank you.

EXAMINER FARKAS: Louis McFarland.

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LOUIS McFARLAND

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

EXAMINER FARKAS: Please state your name, spell your last name, and state your address.

THE WITNESS: Louis McFarland,

M-c-F-A-R-L-A-N-D, I'm representing our company CK

McFarland and Sons, Incorporated, which has been in

business since 1948. I am the third generation. I'm

also representing the Ohio Land Improvement

Contractors of America, the Ohio Chapter, which has

160 members.

We had a meeting in January when we found out about these regulations prior to that. And so we had an individual come in and talk to us, and right away everybody was up in arms. Like I say, being in business since 1948, we try to abide by all the rules and regulations as economically as possible.

Reflecting back to what Rauck said, I was a pilot at 16. I only had my driver's license two months prior to that, but I was flying airplanes. I could have had -- well, I was flying solo at 15 years old so most people in business are responsible people or they are not going to be in business. I go to a

lot of auctions every year of people that don't manage their business in a proper manner, safety being one of them.

2.2

Being a family business I've used my wife at times when an employee doesn't show up when I need to move a pickup and a small trailer, you know, what you doing, wife; she's found out that she doesn't answer real quickly any more but. I've taken the wife. I've taken my son at 16 and has drove the pickup and the trailer in a very proper manner. I don't think the age has anything to do with it. It's the talent of the person.

Us being a small family business we operate a 30- to 50-mile range and occasionally get work across the street so we not only work our township but 50 miles away from Circleville, Ohio. There will be times I will take out in a pickup, go to a job or work. In our business meeting that's a \$50 fine to the scholarship fine. I'll gladly accept it.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: My apologies.

THE WITNESS: But anyway start out in a pickup but because I left the truck there and I need that truck and trailer on the job tomorrow, I will jump in that truck and run over there and have the

employee on another job, maybe bring the car up and meet me at that job, and bring me home so and there's times I've changed vehicles five times.

I own a total of 6 trucks and 10 trailers and the biggest one being a class 8 which we haul the oversized machines with under the permitted loads.

So we are very clear with all safety aspects of PUCO.

Talk to you about some of the time elements. Two years ago I got stopped in a dump truck, 55,000 GVW, and the first thing the inspector said we need to get these old junk trucks off the road. Now, it's a 1973 truck. I took a little resentment to that. However, after two hours later, the only thing he could find I didn't have my physical card. It was at the pickup back at the job. \$100 fine, case closed, no questions. So but the two-hour holdup was a big factor. Why does an inspection take two hours?

Now, we work under contract. If we are not on the job, we are not producing. So that's not only the time there but, you know, another man because the other employee was waiting for me to get there. He didn't have his cell phone that day.

The signage, I don't like the signage on trucks because I'll take my pickup, go watch high --

granddaughter plays basketball or my grandson plays basketball, and the minute they see utility contract -- with a contractor on it, they are going to pilfer it to no end. I have been pilfered seven times when we had signs on the trucks within two years. Sheriff never caught them, and the insurance did pay.

Through our log keeping at one time we had PUCO rights. We had two different numbers, so we are very familiar with the PUCO regulations as far as logbook keeping. And under today's standard we figure it's going to cost 7,000 to 7,500 dollars per year for the logbook requirements just due to the paperwork.

And when my employee gets to the job, he has -- he has got to keep the logbook, and then he has to go to our company logbook for the billing process and then back to the logbook to drive home and then somebody has to decipher that and get the paperwork in the proper channel.

But there was a couple of us guys sit down, we was very honest in our calculations, that we figure it's going to cost us \$7,500 per year per employee. We do the inspections now of all our vehicles just because when we go down the road, I

don't want to break down on the road. That is lost time, lost revenue. We are a hazard to the motoring public. I can truly say in the past 10 years we have been today in twice with a truck that broke down and that's — there again, lost time, lost revenues, so we try to keep our trucks up and, no, I don't drive brand new stuff. We are still driving the '73 dump truck, '90 service truck, '92 pickup, and '95 pickup, so you can see we don't drive anything new, but we do maintain it. We don't want downtime, and we don't want the exposure being broke down along the road.

The securement, we went through that a couple of years ago when that rule come into effect. In fact, I put a program together to teach our contractors proper securement. I had a neighbor, he was a state employee, a highway patrolman, that done the PUCO inspections and he worked with me and we put this slide presentation together and we also give it at the national level so, I mean, that's very good but what's ironic is we all drive around the roads. Did you ever see a dozer or backhoe laying along the road? How many bales of hay or straw do you see along the road? But they are exempt.

The other thing about the signage on the trucks we have get two to three calls someone calling

your truck just lost something off of it and broke a windshield on my truck or on my car, usually a car. And they will just swear up and down it was your truck and it was red and it was out like down by Williamsport. Well, there's only two of us driving that day and all my trucks are white and we was in Plain City. So the signage, all that does is create a lot of people a reason to try and harass you for pinging of a windshield and that's not very good.

Like I said, the time I did -- or I did get stopped by the PUCO a two-hour downtime. He had a real big problem with the bill of lading. I had a dump truck and, there again, he was -- he really harassed me over it and he said what have you got? I said I got 2 ton brick wrap. Well, prove it's 2 ton. I said you prove it's not. The job was a contract job. The job that I bid was to furnish all the material, and he knew it wasn't overloaded, but the harassment I received from that was definitely not acceptable. Like I told him, why is it any of your business? It's my truck, my job. Why do I need a bill of lading? He never could answer that. So that was another problem we've had.

The way I see it it's nothing but a cash cow, unhidden tax or taxation without representation.

And I want to do everything I can to defeat it because it's just I am only two years away from retirement, but you know what, I might be next month because I'm tired of fighting stuff. And this is a definite, you know, hazard to the small business not only in Ohio but nationwide because everybody thinks it's Ohio but it's nationwide and I was past president of the Ohio LICA chapter two years ago, national president five years ago. Thank you.

Any questions?

2.2

and thank you. I really appreciate the efforts that you put into safety in your work with load securement and sharing your knowledge with others in your profession. I'm grateful for that. My question goes to the distance that your drivers go with your vehicles that are under 26,000 pounds.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: When you are talking about the logbook, there is an exemption if you don't go past the 150 -- 150 miles. Are you going past --

THE WITNESS: You still need to do the pretrip and post-trip.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: The inspections.

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1 THE WITNESS: Have you ever done one? 2 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: I have not. 3 THE WITNESS: Have you ever seen the 4 paperwork it takes to do one? 5 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: I have not. 6 THE WITNESS: You are looking at two 7 pages at least, and it takes an hour every day. I am 8 not going to leave that site without walking around a 9 truck, turning the lights on, and checking all the lights and so forth. But I'm not going to take -- to 10 11 work every wheel lug. I am not going to check the air pressure on every tire, you know, but I will 12 check to make sure the lights are secure. You have 13 14 got to remember I've got grandkids going up and down 15 the road. I have got family going up and down the 16 The last thing I want is for them to have --17 suffer through anything that I've done, you know, from stupidity. I am not going to do that. Most 18 19 smart business owners are that way. 20 There's an exemption to every rule but I 21 think the ones you are trying to catch, they are 2.2 going to sneak by anyway. 23 COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Would you do me a 24 favor? If you could, on the website you have got the 25 form, whatever the form is that's required, if you

could take that and just mark it up as to what you think is reasonable. I mean, you talk about the fact that you as a reasonable and very safe business owner walk around your truck and look for things. Could you mark up our form and send it back in to the docket and say, yes, I do these things? These are things that are reasonable because what I am hearing you say what you are asking for is not but then something is.

THE WITNESS: Right.

2.2

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: If you could help me understand what that is, that would be very, very helpful.

THE WITNESS: The thing you have got to remember if I am working 50 miles away from home and I am working by myself, if I am going to drive a bad truck, how am I going to get home because the wife isn't going to come get me. I already got her mad.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CENTOLELLA: I want to thank you as well for that, and I just want you to know — encourage you if there are commonsense things that we can do, you know, to address those, you know, exceptions that, you know, that I not be doing best practices but, you know, could be educated, could be

doing things around securement or around sort of basic truck safety like there are specific things that you think would be helpful and beneficial there but wouldn't create these excess burdens, to begin to identify those would be very helpful.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

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EXAMINER FARKAS: Cheryl Grossman.

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REPRESENTATIVE CHERYL GROSSMAN being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: I'm State Representative

Cheryl Grossman, G-R-O-S-S-M-A-N, and my work address
is 77 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215. I

don't want to repeat. I know this has been a long

night. I want to thank everyone that's taken the

time to be heard by the PUCO.

I am the sponsor of House Bill 82 and it was introduced approximately two weeks ago and after hearing testimony tonight, I am that much more determined to tell you that I will fight until the end to make sure that we are successful with that bill. I have senators that will be carrying it in the Senate and it has bipartisan support and this

started out for me with a call from Chuck Buck who owns Buck and Son Nursery Landscaping who lives in my district and that was in early October, if I recall correctly. He says, Cheryl, have you heard about these new PUCO rules? I didn't. But I always like it make sure I'm educated on the facts of them, the matter that we are dealing with.

2.2

So I attended the PUCO hearing that was hosted I believe in mid-October and I was astounded to see the number of people and hear the stories of the difficulties this puts you in as small business owners throughout our state. And I listened to Goodwill Industries indicate that they would have to let all of their drivers go. These are people we are trying to rehabilitate. I listened to Columbia Gas who contacted me shortly thereafter and said they would have to let nine drivers go because of their high blood pressure that were all on medicine.

And Mr. Buck's situation, he has 27 employees, 20 trucks, and he did a very detailed analysis at my request on what it would cost him additionally, \$192,000 annually to comply with his regulation.

The hearing that I attended in October, your own information that you shared with the group

had a picture of the United States. Out of 50 states only 25 are compliant with rules that as I understand have to do only with hazardous material carriers and the \$6 million that Ohio receives from the federal government to comply with those hazmat carriers.

2.2

The people we are talking about here tonight don't carry hazardous materials. They are small businesses that are struggling in a very difficult economy and I heard interestingly your comment about commonsense. I think commonsense has been absent in this process by the PUCO to create these rules and regulations and very difficult situations for our businesses that are making Ohio survive through these difficult times so.

And for the question on the farmer in the back, I hope he remembers if he does anything for hire, that he is no longer exempt if he chooses to do contracting or landscaping on the side because, by golly, I want you to make sure you know what you are up against and I hope that you will stand with me. I don't want to be inconsiderate to the PUCO for hosting this listening opportunity. And it was interesting because after I drafted my bill, so many people have contacted me from across the state saying, gee, we don't need to come to these hearings

because you've introduced legislation. I said I really think it's important.

As past mayor of this city, this room holds over 100 people, and when I got here, it was standing room only, so I think that's real indicative of the people that are concerned of what's going on here. So sorry that we haven't been able to reach some kind of common ground beforehand and I will always stand up and defend the people of Ohio that have made us successful and brought us to this point in time, and to penalize these businesses and these families is one of the most unforgivable things that I can imagine.

Any questions? Thank you.

EXAMINER FARKAS: Do you have any other?
Charles Buck.

MR. BUCK: I am going to defer. You asked if we agreed with testimony provided. I do agree with testimony.

EXAMINER FARKAS: Trent Hulbert.

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TRENT HULBERT

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: My name is Trent Hulbert,
H-U-L-B-E-R-T. I have food trailers. I am a member
of the Greater Ohio Showmen's Association. Just a
little background, I have one commercial truck I use
in my business, and I have three trailers I use, all
food trailers as I said.

A couple things I wanted to address was the logbook and the hours of service as it pertains to me. My truck I put an average of about 5,000 miles a year on. The trailer that I use the most probably gets between 1,000 and 1,500 miles. And I think throwing me into the same category as an over-the-road trucker or somebody who trucks stuff or freight for a living is — is like comparing apples and oranges.

I am the only driver. I don't hire drivers. I have part-time employees that work for me now and then; maybe the same people every week, may not, spot labor. But, you know, if I want to send my wife or my kid who is 23, you know, when he is home, if I would need to send them to like maybe go get

some more supplies, potatoes or whatever, you know, they won't -- wouldn't be able to get in my truck, my pickup, and go get it because they don't, you know, have a logbook or a health certificate or anything like that. And I just, you know -- I think that's -- that's ridiculous.

And for the amount of paperwork on, you know, pretrip, post-trip, you know, I will be spending as much time doing paperwork or more time than what I do actually to drive into my spots to work. And my season encompasses the last of April through about three-quarters of October, and that's not every week, getting to the fairs which basically, you know, August -- July, August, and September I am pretty much busy every week.

But I just -- I just don't see the need for this type of, you know, extra work because I do Workmen's Comp. on my employees, and I do -- as far as my fines and different things, I have -- I do have an accountant that does my business.

You know, I have always done my own mechanic work. I've worked on vehicles since I was 16 years old and my parents were in the business. I grew up in the business. And my kids are in college, 20 and 23, but, you know, for these guys who use

younger drivers, you know, like my oldest son I let him pull a trailer because he was mature enough when he was 16. My youngest one I didn't when he was 16. But I, you know, sort of resent, you know, that if we go back, you know, seven years ago, that they couldn't do it if I need them because I am the only one that pulls, either me or one of -- my oldest kid. If he is not in town, if I can get him home for a weekend if I need some help, he'll pull, and my wife will pull now and then, but she has, you know, a full-time job. She is a principal and, you know, so basically it's just me so.

And the hours of service rules, there's just like no way I could run my business working 10 hours a day because in the amusement business we open anywhere between 9 and 12 in the morning and we close, you know, 11 o'clock, midnight. You know, by the time you wind down, restock your trailers, so some places when the event is over, we have to pull and go to the next spot because they open the next day so by, you know, forcing the logbook or saying I worked 10 hours a day, I can't -- I can't run my business and put in 10 hours a day.

You know, if we -- if we ask a farmer to work 10 hours a day, we would all starve. And you

know the thing is when -- I'm against just applying the rules to a one ton truck in general because when you are on the side of the road, you're at the mercy of that inspector, okay? Now, they might not do some things that's right, but at the time, you know, it's up to you to find it later which is just another expense and takes more of your time.

And I am also against having to put lettering on the side of my truck. You know, for somebody like me and other businesses like me, I always thought that's why we had license tags for because when I use my truck to go camping which don't happen very often, but I really don't want to drive around with Halter Concessions on the sides of my truck and especially in this day and age. It makes you a crime target, I feel.

But that's -- you know, so I am basically against everything. You know, if I get pulled over for just a certain safety inspection, I have no problem with that. I mean, that's just, you know, the way it is when you run a commercial vehicle but, you know, we have to have our names on our trailers, and I just don't see the need for somebody like me and maybe some of these other guys why they would have to have their name on their truck.

But anyway I guess that's basically it unless you have any questions.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: I just had one.

Mr. Rauck talked to us a little about the sizing and he had opinions about the size of a trailer that should be subject to regulation. How big are the trailers that you have?

THE WITNESS: My heaviest one might weigh 6,000 pounds. I mean, my truck probably weighs more. My trailers in my business are basically considered small. But I have a one ton dually because I've always used a heavier truck than what I need because it's just easier on equipment. It's, you know -- you can't kill it. You know, it's a Dodge diesel, and I've always, you know, used that, you know.

I got -- the one double axle has 15-inch tires. My other double axle, it's double axle but it has 15-inch, 4-ply tires. And then my other trailer is a single axle, but I like a dually because it's, you know, good, stable truck. You can't beat a dually for pulling and stuff. I don't need it to pull my size of trailers but, you know, it's what I like and I don't think I should be penalized just because I happen, you know, to have a one ton truck.

As a matter of fact, the truck I drive

1 every day is a dually Dodge flatbed. You know, 2 that's what I use in my business, but I just like 3 driving trucks but, you know, that's -- so my trailers aren't that big, and I don't know what an 4 average would be of what trailers in my business 5 6 weigh, but mine are on the lighter side, you know. 7

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: Thank you.

EXAMINER FARKAS: David Specht.

MR. SPECHT: My name is David Specht.

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DAVID SPECHT

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: David Specht, S-P-E-C-H-T, 550 Schrock Road, Columbus, Ohio 43229.

First, I would like to go on record that I support everything that everybody else testified to tonight to begin with. I wasn't planning on coming up this evening to speak but a couple observations that they are a little painful for me.

First of all, I will tell you I have got a plumbing business in town. I am not small, I'm not large, but I do employ about 65 people. I have got about 45 trucks on the road that are going to be

impacted by this, could be impacted by this. I do have 23,000-, 26,000-pound trucks and trailers that we already follow regulations and rules required by that.

But I want to step back to what I have heard tonight and how it feels. My father was a small businessman. And the observation I feel is that some of the questions that have been asked back to some of the gentlemen that testified up here and you are asking them, well, what would you do? The gentleman, the landscaping company in Plain City, so how do you make sure it's safe or, you know, look at this list and tell me what's acceptable to you.

I think we are making assumptions that these small businessmen don't pay attention to what it takes to be in business and to continue to operate. We already have plenty of big brothers and big sisters that watch us, Workers' Comp., OSHA, our liability insurance. Some of us have adopted policies in place that we've already invested to have to change drug-free workplace policies to bid on state jobs or basically good practices. They have got handbooks that are in place that have been certified, pre-employment drug tests for hiring and post-accident drug tests.

We -- a lot of our companies -- a lot of these companies in these trades, in landscaping, plumbing, heating, electrical companies that you are impacting operate their businesses for the betterment of trying to make a living and to get to retirement.

And I heard tonight where I felt like that maybe they were -- some of the people that were testifying tonight were maybe kind of being questioned on what practice do you have, how do you know your vehicles are safe, or how do you know your drivers are sober in the morning? I think that's probably a bad assumption on -- on the part of, you know, observing or listening that us as employee/employers don't observe that or don't do a little gut check in the morning or don't have things in place.

So I think that hurt a little bit just listening on the small employment side. I've got three things just to get — to clear up and to talk about, and one is they brought up earlier the termination of an employee that does not qualify. I have two employees I jumped in October. I couldn't afford not to be on the road with my trucks. I jumped. I sent 38 people to get their med card

immediately so there was about -- that's about 100 hours wages plus the cost of the med cards plus follow-ups.

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I have got two employees that have not -or that are questionable on passing. One is a
diabetic. One has got hard of hearing. I do
question the -- what the law would say if I
terminated them because they could not now get their
med card to be able to drive our service vehicles.
That's a concern that I would have. I heard someone
bring it up earlier this evening. It just might be
something to look at. I don't know what you do with
that.

The other thing that's big to me from a service company, and I heard guys talk about from seasonal, is the hours of service, hours of operation. We are a 24/7/365 company like a lot of contractors that provide services to the commercial businesses, hospitals, universities, homeowners, and the grouping of the hours of operation in with the hours of driving I think are two different categories and deeply concerns me. I was drastically impacted. The way I operate my business it directly impacts the my wages of staff, directly impacts the service to important — to me I think important institutions, as

I said, potentially hospitals, impact the service at your home, possibly 24-hour service emergency in the middle of a night whether it's a furnace or broken water line. I think that's something that would have to be cleared up, but I see it as a negative on some service companies.

On top of that the pretrip/post-trip inspections traditionally and some of the service from our service company, it's your vehicle but you start in the morning, you take it home at night, you have the option to do that. So, now, I am going to do a post-trip in the evening, and I am going to have to do another pretrip in the morning. It's possible I'm not driving the same vehicle all day, and I have got multiple drivers driving that vehicle.

So I do think the documents to file and the paperwork becomes a burden from -- for blue collar individuals themselves but then that burden and expense gets added administratively inside with the filing and the administrative filing and if it becomes law, it's law and I heard many people say that they would have to do the best they could and I heard this gentleman say if I have to do an inspection on my trucks, I am going to do an inspection on my trucks. I'm not going to mark all

the check boxes so those were just a couple comments, couple concerns I had. So I appreciate the opportunity.

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apologize. I think that your observations about the way I ask questions is fair. Please don't take my inartful questioning as a challenge to anybody here that they were not doing those things. I was really trying to learn from the questions that I ask how could it be done in a way that aligns with the way you operate your business daily anyway assuming what I was hearing was really safe operations and what I want to learn from these safety operators was what are these best practices that you find helpful and what can we learn from those if we wanted to have regulations that aligned with those?

THE WITNESS: I think listening to businesses you probably have unique things apply to try to -- on the small business side, I do think it's in the like over-the-road driving. Over-the-road driving is -- that is a black and white model and when we listen to the different trade people and different associations, you don't have a black and white model in these small businesses, whether it's a business of three people and they are all family or

whether it's a business of 8 or 10 people and you've got Hispanics that you have to struggle to communicate you have to do the inspection on those trucks or do the communication. So it was just an observation.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: No, that's fair.

THE WITNESS: What are you doing? Tell us what you are doing and maybe you should do something different.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTO: I appreciate that. Thank you.

EXAMINER FARKAS: That completes the list of people that signed up to testify so I would like to thank everybody for coming out and giving us your comments. And with that we will be adjourned. Thank you.

(Thereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 7:16 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, February 9, 2011, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. (KSG-5317)

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Summary: Transcript Transcript of Public Hearing in Grove City held on 02/09/11. electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.