

AN ACT

To amend sections 1907.24, 2303.201, 2743.70, 2949.091, 3109.14, 3316.03, 5705.12, 5705.29, 5705.35, 5705.36, 5705.38, 5705.41, 5709.61, 5733.33, 5747.51, and 5747.62; to amend, for the purpose of adopting a new section number as indicated in parentheses, section 5705.13 (5705.121); to enact new section 5705.13 and section 5705.131; and to repeal sections 305.23, 505.83, and 505.831 of the Revised Code to permit taxing authorities of subdivisions to create accounts in which funds may be reserved for budget stabilization, self-insurance claim payments, the payment of claims under retrospective ratings plans for workers' compensation, accumulated employee leave, capital projects, and nonexpendable trusts; to specify that certain amounts in such reserves shall not affect revenue distributions to certain subdivisions through local government funds; to change the conditions under which a subdivision's spending authority must be changed when its projected revenue changes; to permit all subdivisions to authorize purchases in excess of \$5,000 for certain goods and services without the necessity of authorizing each individual purchase; to alter the definition of a large manufacturing facility eligible to receive tax incentives under the laws governing enterprise zones, and to allow purchasers of certain large manufacturing facilities to continue receiving credits against the corporate franchise tax that the seller was receiving for the purchase of new manufacturing machinery and equipment; and to change

the time by which certain fees collected by clerks of court must be transmitted to the Treasurer of State or deposited into the county treasury.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That sections 1907.24, 2303.201, 2743.70, 2949.091, 3109.14, 3316.03, 5705.12, 5705.29, 5705.35, 5705.36, 5705.38, 5705.41, 5709.61, 5733.33, 5747.51, and 5747.62 be amended, section 5705.13 (5705.121) be amended for the purpose of adopting a new section number as indicated in parentheses, and new section 5705.13 and section 5705.131 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 1907.24. (A) Subject to division (C) of this section, a county court shall fix and tax fees and costs as follows:

(1) The county court shall require an advance deposit for the filing of any new civil action or proceeding when required by division (C) of this section and, in all other cases, shall establish a schedule of fees and costs to be taxed in any civil or criminal action or proceeding.

(2) The county court by rule may require an advance deposit for the filing of a civil action or proceeding and publication fees as provided in section 2701.09 of the Revised Code. The court may waive an advance deposit requirement upon the presentation of an affidavit or other evidence that establishes that a party is unable to make the requisite deposit.

(3) When a party demands a jury trial in a civil action or proceeding, the county court may require the party to make an advance deposit as fixed by rule of court, unless the court concludes, on the basis of an affidavit or other evidence presented by the party, that the party is unable to make the requisite deposit. If a jury is called, the county court shall tax the fees of a jury as costs.

(4) In a civil or criminal action or proceeding, the county court shall fix the fees of witnesses in accordance with sections 2335.06 and 2335.08 of the Revised Code.

(5) A county court may tax as part of the costs in a trial of the cause, in an amount fixed by rule of court, a reasonable charge for driving, towing, carting, storing, keeping, and preserving motor vehicles and other personal property recovered or seized in a proceeding.

(6) The court shall preserve chattel property seized under a writ or process issued by the court pending final disposition for the benefit of all interested persons. The court may place the chattel property in storage when

necessary or proper for its preservation. The custodian of chattel property so stored shall not be required to part with the possession of the property until a reasonable charge, to be fixed by the court, is paid.

(7) The county court, as it determines, may refund all deposits and advance payments of fees and costs, including those for jurors and summoning jurors, when they have been paid by the losing party.

(8) The court may tax as part of costs charges for the publication of legal notices required by statute or order of court, as provided by section 7.13 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) The county court may determine that, for the efficient operation of the court, additional funds are necessary to acquire and pay for special projects of the court including, but not limited to, the acquisition of additional facilities or the rehabilitation of existing facilities, the acquisition of equipment, the hiring and training of staff, community service programs, mediation or dispute resolution services, the employment of magistrates, and other related services. Upon that determination, the court by rule may charge a fee, in addition to all other court costs, on the filing of each criminal cause, civil action or proceeding, or judgment by confession.

If the county court offers a special program or service in cases of a specific type, the county court by rule may assess an additional charge in a case of that type, over and above court costs, to cover the special program or service. The county court shall adjust the special assessment periodically, but not retroactively, so that the amount assessed in those cases does not exceed the actual cost of providing the service or program.

All moneys collected under division (B) of this section shall be paid to the county treasurer for deposit into either a general special projects fund or a fund established for a specific special project. Moneys from a fund of that nature shall be disbursed upon an order of the court in an amount no greater than the actual cost to the court of a project. If a specific fund is terminated because of the discontinuance of a program or service established under division (B) of this section, the county court may order that moneys remaining in the fund be transferred to an account established under this division for a similar purpose.

(2) As used in division (B) of this section:

(a) "Criminal cause" means a charge alleging the violation of a statute or ordinance, or subsection of a statute or ordinance, that requires a separate finding of fact or a separate plea before disposition and of which the defendant may be found guilty, whether filed as part of a multiple charge on a single summons, citation, or complaint or as a separate charge on a single summons, citation, or complaint. "Criminal cause" does not include separate

violations of the same statute or ordinance, or subsection of the same statute or ordinance, unless each charge is filed on a separate summons, citation, or complaint.

(b) "Civil action or proceeding" means any civil litigation that must be determined by judgment entry.

(C) Subject to division ~~(C)~~(E) of this section, prior to January 1, 1993, and on and after January 1, 2003, the county court shall collect the sum of four dollars as additional filing fees in each new civil action or proceeding for the charitable public purpose of providing financial assistance to legal aid societies that operate within the state. Subject to division ~~(C)~~(E) of this section, from January 1, 1993, through December 31, 2002, the county court shall collect in all its divisions except the small claims division the sum of fifteen dollars as additional filing fees in each new civil action or proceeding for the charitable public purpose of providing financial assistance to legal aid societies that operate within the state. Subject to division ~~(C)~~(E) of this section, from January 1, 1993, through December 31, 2002, the county court shall collect in its small claims division the sum of seven dollars as additional filing fees in each new civil action or proceeding for the charitable public purpose of providing financial assistance to legal aid societies that operate within the state. This division does not apply to any execution on a judgment, proceeding in aid of execution, or other post-judgment proceeding arising out of a civil action. The filing fees required to be collected under this division shall be in addition to any other court costs imposed in the action or proceeding and shall be collected at the time of the filing of the action or proceeding. The court shall not waive the payment of the additional filing fees in a new civil action or proceeding unless the court waives the advanced payment of all filing fees in the action or proceeding. All such moneys collected during a month shall be transmitted on or before the ~~first business~~ twentieth day of ~~each~~ the following month by the clerk of the court to the treasurer of state. The moneys then shall be deposited by the treasurer of state to the credit of the legal aid fund established under section 120.52 of the Revised Code.

The court may retain up to one per cent of the moneys it collects under this division to cover administrative costs, including the hiring of any additional personnel necessary to implement this division.

(D) The county court shall establish by rule a schedule of fees for miscellaneous services performed by the county court or any of its judges in accordance with law. If judges of the court of common pleas perform similar services, the fees prescribed in the schedule shall not exceed the fees for those services prescribed by the court of common pleas.

~~(C)~~(E) Under the circumstances described in sections 2969.21 to 2969.27 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the county court shall charge the fees and perform the other duties specified in those sections.

Sec. 2303.201. (A)(1) The court of common pleas of any county may determine that for the efficient operation of the court additional funds are required to computerize the court, to make available computerized legal research services, or to do both. Upon making a determination that additional funds are required for either or both of those purposes, the court shall authorize and direct the clerk of the court of common pleas to charge one additional fee, not to exceed three dollars, on the filing of each cause of action or appeal under divisions (A), (Q), and (U) of section 2303.20 of the Revised Code.

(2) All fees collected under division (A)(1) of this section shall be paid to the county treasurer. The treasurer shall place the funds from the fees in a separate fund to be disbursed, upon an order of the court, in an amount not greater than the actual cost to the court of procuring and maintaining computerization of the court, computerized legal research services, or both.

(3) If the court determines that the funds in the fund described in division (A)(2) of this section are more than sufficient to satisfy the purpose for which the additional fee described in division (A)(1) of this section was imposed, the court may declare a surplus in the fund and expend those surplus funds for other appropriate technological expenses of the court.

(B)(1) The court of common pleas of any county may determine that, for the efficient operation of the court, additional funds are required to computerize the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas and, upon that determination, authorize and direct the clerk of the court of common pleas to charge an additional fee, not to exceed ten dollars, on the filing of each cause of action or appeal, on the filing, docketing, and endorsing of each certificate of judgment, or on the docketing and indexing of each aid in execution or petition to vacate, revive, or modify a judgment under divisions (A), (P), (Q), (T), and (U) of section 2303.20 of the Revised Code. Subject to division (B)(2) of this section, all moneys collected under division (B)(1) of this section shall be paid to the county treasurer to be disbursed, upon an order of the court of common pleas and subject to appropriation by the board of county commissioners, in an amount no greater than the actual cost to the court of procuring and maintaining computer systems for the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas.

(2) If the court of common pleas of a county makes the determination described in division (B)(1) of this section, the board of county commissioners of that county may issue one or more general obligation

onds for the purpose of procuring and maintaining the computer systems for the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas. In addition to the purposes stated in division (B)(1) of this section for which the moneys collected under that division may be expended, the moneys additionally may be expended to pay debt charges on and financing costs related to any general obligation bonds issued pursuant to division (B)(2) of this section as they become due. General obligation bonds issued pursuant to division (B)(2) of this section are Chapter 133. securities.

(C) Prior to January 1, 1993, and on and after January 1, 2003, the court of common pleas shall collect the sum of four dollars as additional filing fees in each new civil action or proceeding for the charitable public purpose of providing financial assistance to legal aid societies that operate within the state. From January 1, 1993, through December 31, 2002, the court of common pleas shall collect the sum of fifteen dollars as additional filing fees in each new civil action or proceeding for the charitable public purpose of providing financial assistance to legal aid societies that operate within the state. This division does not apply to proceedings concerning annulments, dissolutions of marriage, divorces, legal separation, spousal support, marital property or separate property distribution, support, or other domestic relations matters; to a juvenile division of a court of common pleas; to a probate division of a court of common pleas, except that the additional filing fees shall apply to name change, guardianship, and adoption proceedings; or to an execution on a judgment, proceeding in aid of execution, or other post-judgment proceeding arising out of a civil action. The filing fees required to be collected under this division shall be in addition to any other filing fees imposed in the action or proceeding and shall be collected at the time of the filing of the action or proceeding. The court shall not waive the payment of the additional filing fees in a new civil action or proceeding unless the court waives the advanced payment of all filing fees in the action or proceeding. All such moneys collected during a month shall be transmitted on or before the ~~first business~~ twentieth day of ~~each~~ the following month by the clerk of the court to the treasurer of state. The moneys then shall be deposited by the treasurer of state to the credit of the legal aid fund established under section 120.52 of the Revised Code.

The court may retain up to one per cent of the moneys it collects under this division to cover administrative costs, including the hiring of any additional personnel necessary to implement this division.

(D) On and after the thirtieth day after ~~the effective date of this amendment~~ December 9, 1994, the court of common pleas shall collect the sum of thirty-two dollars as additional filing fees in each new action or

ceeding for annulment, divorce, or dissolution of marriage for the purpose of funding shelters for victims of domestic violence pursuant to sections 3113.35 to 3113.39 of the Revised Code. The filing fees required to be collected under this division shall be in addition to any other filing fees imposed in the action or proceeding and shall be collected at the time of the filing of the action or proceeding. The court shall not waive the payment of the additional filing fees in a new action or proceeding for annulment, divorce, or dissolution of marriage unless the court waives the advanced payment of all filing fees in the action or proceeding. On or before the first business twentieth day of each month, all moneys collected during the immediately preceding month pursuant to this division shall be deposited by the clerk of the court into the county treasury in the special fund used for deposit of additional marriage license fees as described in section 3113.34 of the Revised Code. Upon their deposit into the fund, the moneys shall be retained in the fund and expended only as described in section 3113.34 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2743.70. (A)(1) The court, in which any person is convicted of or pleads guilty to any offense other than a traffic offense that is not a moving violation, shall impose the following sum as costs in the case in addition to any other court costs that the court is required by law to impose upon the offender:

- (a) Thirty dollars, if the offense is a felony;
- (b) Nine dollars, if the offense is a misdemeanor.

The court shall not waive the payment of the thirty or nine dollars court costs, unless the court determines that the offender is indigent and waives the payment of all court costs imposed upon the indigent offender. All such moneys shall be transmitted on the first business day of each month by the clerk of the court to the treasurer of state and deposited by the treasurer in the reparations fund.

(2) The juvenile court in which a child is found to be a delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender for an act which, if committed by an adult, would be an offense other than a traffic offense that is not a moving violation, shall impose the following sum as costs in the case in addition to any other court costs that the court is required or permitted by law to impose upon the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender:

- (a) Thirty dollars, if the act, if committed by an adult, would be a felony;
- (b) Nine dollars, if the act, if committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor.

The thirty or nine dollars court costs shall be collected in all cases

unless the court determines the juvenile is indigent and waives the payment of all court costs, or enters an order on its journal stating that it has determined that the juvenile is indigent, that no other court costs are to be taxed in the case, and that the payment of the thirty or nine dollars court costs is waived. All such moneys collected during a month shall be transmitted on or before the ~~first business~~ twentieth day of ~~each~~ the following month by the clerk of the court to the treasurer of state and deposited by the treasurer in the reparations fund.

(B) Whenever a person is charged with any offense other than a traffic offense that is not a moving violation and posts bail pursuant to sections 2937.22 to 2937.46 of the Revised Code, Criminal Rule 46, or Traffic Rule 4, the court shall add to the amount of the bail the thirty or nine dollars required to be paid by division (A)(1) of this section. The thirty or nine dollars shall be retained by the clerk of the court until the person is convicted, pleads guilty, forfeits bail, is found not guilty, or has the charges ~~against him~~ dismissed. If the person is convicted, pleads guilty, or forfeits bail, the clerk shall transmit the thirty or nine dollars to the treasurer of state, who shall deposit it in the reparations fund. If the person is found not guilty or the charges ~~against him~~ are dismissed, the clerk shall return the thirty or nine dollars to the person.

(C) No person shall be placed or held in jail for failing to pay the additional thirty or nine dollars court costs or bail that are required to be paid by this section.

(D) As used in this section:

(1) "Moving violation" means any violation of any statute or ordinance, other than section 4513.263 of the Revised Code or an ordinance that is substantially equivalent to that section, that regulates the operation of vehicles, streetcars, or trackless trolleys on highways or streets or that regulates size or load limitations or fitness requirements of vehicles. "Moving violation" does not include the violation of any statute or ordinance that regulates pedestrians or the parking of vehicles.

(2) "Bail" means cash, a check, a money order, a credit card, or any other form of money that is posted by or for an offender pursuant to sections 2937.22 to 2937.46 of the Revised Code, Criminal Rule 46, or Traffic Rule 4 to prevent the offender from being placed or held in a detention facility, as defined in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2949.091. (A)(1) The court, in which any person is convicted of or pleads guilty to any offense other than a traffic offense that is not a moving violation, shall impose the sum of eleven dollars as costs in the case in addition to any other court costs that the court is required by law to impose

upon the offender. All such moneys collected during a month shall be transmitted on or before the ~~first business~~ twentieth day of ~~each~~ the following month by the clerk of the court to the treasurer of state and deposited by the treasurer of state into the general revenue fund. The court shall not waive the payment of the additional eleven dollars court costs, unless the court determines that the offender is indigent and waives the payment of all court costs imposed upon the indigent offender.

(2) The juvenile court, in which a child is found to be a delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender for an act which, if committed by an adult, would be an offense other than a traffic offense that is not a moving violation, shall impose the sum of eleven dollars as costs in the case in addition to any other court costs that the court is required or permitted by law to impose upon the delinquent child or juvenile traffic offender. All such moneys collected during a month shall be transmitted on or before the ~~first business~~ twentieth day of ~~each~~ the following month by the clerk of the court to the treasurer of state and deposited by the treasurer of state into the general revenue fund. The eleven dollars court costs shall be collected in all cases unless the court determines the juvenile is indigent and waives the payment of all court costs, or enters an order on its journal stating that it has determined that the juvenile is indigent, that no other court costs are to be taxed in the case, and that the payment of the eleven dollars court costs is waived.

(B) Whenever a person is charged with any offense other than a traffic offense that is not a moving violation and posts bail, the court shall add to the amount of the bail the eleven dollars required to be paid by division (A)(1) of this section. The eleven dollars shall be retained by the clerk of the court until the person is convicted, pleads guilty, forfeits bail, is found not guilty, or has the charges ~~against him~~ dismissed. If the person is convicted, pleads guilty, or forfeits bail, the clerk shall transmit the eleven dollars on or before the twentieth day of the month following the month in which the person was convicted, pleaded guilty, or forfeited bail to the treasurer of state, who shall deposit it into the general revenue fund. If the person is found not guilty or the charges ~~against him~~ are dismissed, the clerk shall return the eleven dollars to the person.

(C) No person shall be placed or held in a detention facility for failing to pay the additional eleven dollars court costs or bail that are required to be paid by this section.

(D) As used in this section:

(1) "Moving violation" and "bail" have the same meanings as in section 2743.70 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Detention facility" has the same meaning as in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 3109.14. As used in this section, "birth record" and "certification of birth" have the meanings given in section 3705.01 of the Revised Code.

The director of health, a person authorized by the director, a local commissioner of health, or a local registrar of vital statistics shall charge and collect for each copy of a birth record and for each certification of birth a fee of two dollars, and for each copy of a death record a fee of two dollars, in addition to the fee imposed by section 3705.24 or any other section of the Revised Code. A local commissioner of health or a local registrar of vital statistics may retain an amount of each additional fee ~~that he collects~~ collected, not to exceed three per cent of the amount of the additional fee, to be used for costs directly related to the collection of the fee and the forwarding of the fee to the treasurer of state.

Upon the filing for a divorce decree under section 3105.10 or a decree of dissolution under section 3105.65 of the Revised Code, a court of common pleas shall charge and collect a fee of ten dollars in addition to any other court costs or fees. The county clerk of courts may retain an amount of each additional fee ~~that he collects~~ collected, not to exceed three per cent of the amount of the additional fee, to be used for costs directly related to the collection of the fee and the forwarding of the fee to the treasurer of state.

The additional fees collected, but not retained, under this section during each month shall be forwarded not later than the ~~fifth~~ twentieth day of the immediately following month to the treasurer of state, who shall deposit the fees in the state treasury to the credit of the children's trust fund, which is hereby created.

The treasurer of state shall invest the moneys in the fund, and all earnings resulting from investment of the fund shall be credited to the fund, except that actual administrative costs incurred by the treasurer of state in administering the fund may be deducted from the earnings resulting from investments. The amount that may be deducted shall not exceed three per cent of the total amount of fees credited to the fund in each fiscal year, except that the children's trust fund board may approve an amount for actual administrative costs exceeding three per cent but not exceeding four per cent of such amount. The balance of the investment earnings shall be credited to the fund. Moneys credited to the fund shall be used only for the purposes described in sections 3109.17 and 3109.18 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 3316.03. (A) The auditor of state shall declare a school district to be in a state of fiscal watch if the auditor of state determines that division (A)(1), (2), or (3) of this section applies to the school district:

(1) All of the following conditions are satisfied with respect to the school district:

(a) An operating deficit has been certified for the current fiscal year by the auditor of state under section 3313.483 of the Revised Code, and the certified operating deficit exceeds eight per cent of the school district's general fund revenue for the preceding fiscal year;

(b) The unencumbered cash balance in the school district's general fund at the close of the preceding fiscal year, less any advances of property taxes, was less than eight per cent of the expenditures made from the general fund for the preceding fiscal year;

(c) A majority of the voting electors have not voted in favor of levying a tax under section 5705.194 or 5705.21 or Chapter 5748. of the Revised Code that the auditor of state expects will raise enough additional revenue in the next succeeding fiscal year that divisions (A)(1)(a) and (b) of this section will not apply to the district in such next succeeding fiscal year.

(2) The school district has outstanding securities issued under division (A)(4) of section 3316.06 of the Revised Code and its financial planning and supervision commission has been terminated under section 3316.16 of the Revised Code.

(3) The school district has received an advancement under section 3316.20 of the Revised Code.

(B) The auditor of state, after consulting with the superintendent of public instruction, shall issue an order declaring a school district to be in a state of fiscal emergency if the auditor of state determines that division (B)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section applies to the school district:

(1) All of the following conditions are satisfied with respect to the school district:

(a) The board of education of the school district is not able to demonstrate, to the auditor of state's satisfaction, the district's ability to repay outstanding loans received pursuant to section 3313.483 of the Revised Code or to repay securities issued pursuant to section 133.301 of the Revised Code in accordance with applicable repayment schedules unless the board requests additional loans under section 133.301 of the Revised Code in an aggregate principal amount exceeding fifty per cent of the sum of the following:

(i) The aggregate original principal amount of loans received in the preceding fiscal year under section 3313.483 of the Revised Code;

(ii) The aggregate amount borrowed by the district under section 133.301 of the Revised Code, excluding any additional amount borrowed as authorized under division (C) of that section.

(b) An operating deficit has been certified for the current fiscal year by the auditor of state under section 3313.483 of the Revised Code, and the certified operating deficit exceeds fifteen per cent of the school district's general fund revenue for the preceding fiscal year. In determining the amount of an operating deficit under division (B)(1)(b) of this section, the auditor of state shall credit toward the amount of that deficit only the amount that may be borrowed from the spending reserve balance as determined under section 133.301 and division ~~(G)~~(F) of section 5705.29 of the Revised Code.

(c) A majority of the voting electors have not voted in favor of levying a tax under section 5705.194 or 5705.21 or Chapter 5748. of the Revised Code that the auditor of state expects will raise enough additional revenue in the next succeeding fiscal year that divisions (A)(1)(a) and (b) of this section will not apply to the district in such next succeeding fiscal year.

(d) The school district is one that, at the time of the auditor of state's determination under this section, had a total student count of more than ten thousand students as most recently determined by the department of education pursuant to section 3317.03 of the Revised Code.

(2) The school district board fails, pursuant to section 3316.04 of the Revised Code, to submit a plan acceptable to the state superintendent of public instruction within one hundred twenty days of the auditor of state's declaration under division (A) of this section;

(3) A declaration of fiscal emergency is required by division (D) of section 3316.04 of the Revised Code;

(4) The school district has received more than one advancement under section 3316.20 of the Revised Code within a two-year period, or has received only one such advancement but also has an operating deficit as described in division (B)(1)(b) of this section.

(C) In making the determinations under this section, the auditor of state may use financial reports required under section 117.43 of the Revised Code; tax budgets, certificates of estimated resources and amendments thereof, annual appropriating measures and spending plans, and any other documents or information prepared pursuant to Chapter 5705. of the Revised Code; and any other documents, records, or information available to the auditor of state that indicate the conditions described in divisions (A) and (B) of this section.

(D) The auditor of state shall certify the action taken under division (A) or (B) of this section to the board of education of the school district, the director of budget and management, the mayor or county auditor who could be required to act pursuant to division (B)(1) of section 3316.05 of the

Revised Code, and to the superintendent of public instruction.

(E) A determination by the auditor of state under this section that a fiscal emergency condition does not exist is final and conclusive and not appealable. A determination by the auditor of state under this section that a fiscal emergency exists is final, except that the board of education of the school district affected by such a determination may appeal the determination of the existence of a fiscal emergency condition to the court of appeals having territorial jurisdiction over the school district. The appeal shall be heard expeditiously by the court of appeals and for good cause shown shall take precedence over all other civil matters except earlier matters of the same character. Notice of such appeal must be filed with the auditor of state and such court within thirty days after certification by the auditor of state to the board of education of the school district provided for in division (D) of this section. In such appeal, determinations of the auditor of state shall be presumed to be valid and the board of education shall have the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that each of the determinations made by the auditor of state as to the existence of a fiscal emergency condition under this section was in error. If the board of education fails, upon presentation of its case, to prove by clear and convincing evidence that each such determination by the auditor of state was in error, the court shall dismiss the appeal. The board of education and the auditor of state may introduce any evidence relevant to the existence or nonexistence of such fiscal emergency conditions. The pendency of any such appeal shall not affect or impede the operations of this chapter; no restraining order, temporary injunction, or other similar restraint upon actions consistent with this chapter shall be imposed by the court or any court pending determination of such appeal; and all things may be done under this chapter that may be done regardless of the pendency of any such appeal. Any action taken or contract executed pursuant to this chapter during the pendency of such appeal is valid and enforceable among all parties, notwithstanding the decision in such appeal. If the court of appeals reverses the determination of the existence of a fiscal emergency condition by the auditor of state, the determination no longer has any effect, and any procedures undertaken as a result of the determination shall be terminated.

Sec. 5705.12. In addition to the funds provided for by sections 5705.09 ~~and 5705.121, 5705.13, and 5705.131~~ of the Revised Code, the taxing authority of a subdivision may establish, with the approval of and in the manner prescribed by the auditor of state, such other funds as are desirable, and may provide by ordinance or resolution that money derived from specified sources other than the general property tax shall be paid directly

into such funds. The auditor of state shall consult with the tax commissioner before ~~giving his approval~~ approving such funds.

~~Sec. 5705.13~~ 5705.121. A municipal corporation may establish in the manner provided by law a sanitary police pension fund, an urban redevelopment tax increment equivalent fund, or a cemetery fund. A township may establish by law a cemetery fund.

Sec. 5705.13. (A) Except as otherwise provided for a board of education under division (H) of section 5705.29 Of the Revised Code, a taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may establish a reserve balance account to accumulate currently available resources for any of the following purposes:

(1) To stabilize subdivision budgets against cyclical changes in revenues and expenditures;

(2) Except as otherwise provided by this section, to provide for the payment of claims under a self-insurance program for the subdivision, if the subdivision is permitted by law to establish such a program;

(3) To provide for the payment of claims under a retrospective ratings plan for workers' compensation.

The ordinance or resolution establishing a reserve balance account shall state the purpose for which the reserve balance account is established, the fund in which the account is to be established, and the total amount of money to be reserved in the account.

A subdivision that participates in a risk-sharing pool, by which governments pool risks and funds and share in the costs of losses, shall not establish a reserve balance account to provide self-insurance for the subdivision.

A taxing authority of a subdivision shall not have more than three reserve balance accounts at any time. Not more than one reserve balance account may be established for each of the purposes permitted under this section. Money to the credit of a reserve balance account may be expended only for the purpose for which the account was established.

A reserve balance account established for the purpose described in division (A)(1) of this section shall be established in the general fund of the subdivision, and the amount of money to be reserved in that account in any fiscal year shall not exceed five per cent of the general fund revenue for the preceding fiscal year. Subject to division (G) of section 5705.29 of the Revised Code, any reserve balance in an account established under division (A)(1) of this section shall not be considered part of the unencumbered balance or revenue of the subdivision under division (A) of section 5705.35 or division (A)(1) of section 5705.36 Of the Revised Code.

At any time, a taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may reduce or eliminate the reserve balance in a reserve balance account established for the purpose described in division (A)(1) of this section.

A reserve balance account established for the purpose described in division (A)(2) or (3) of this section shall be established in the general fund of the subdivision or by the establishment of a separate internal service fund established to account for the operation of the self-insurance or retrospective ratings plan program, and shall be based on sound actuarial principles. The total amount of money in a reserve balance account for self-insurance may be expressed in dollars or as the amount determined to represent an adequate reserve according to sound actuarial principles.

A taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may rescind a reserve balance account established under this division. If a reserve balance account is rescinded, money that has accumulated in the account shall be transferred to the fund or funds from which the money originally was transferred.

(B) A taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may establish a special revenue fund for the purpose of accumulating resources for the payment of accumulated sick leave and vacation leave, and for payments in lieu of taking compensatory time off, upon the termination of employment or the retirement of officers and employees of the subdivision. The special revenue fund may also accumulate resources for payment of salaries during any fiscal year when the number of pay periods exceeds the usual and customary number of pay periods. Notwithstanding sections 5705.14, 5705.15, and 5705.16 Of the Revised Code, the taxing authority, by resolution or ordinance, may transfer money to the special revenue fund from any other fund of the subdivision from which such payments may lawfully be made. The taxing authority, by resolution or ordinance, may rescind a special revenue fund established under this division. If a special revenue fund is rescinded, money that has accumulated in the fund shall be transferred to the fund or funds from which the money originally was transferred.

(C) A taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may establish a capital projects fund for the purpose of accumulating resources for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of fixed assets of the subdivision. For the purposes of this section, "fixed assets" includes motor vehicles. More than one capital projects fund may be established and may exist at any time. The ordinance or resolution shall identify the source of the money to be used to acquire, construct, or improve the fixed assets

identified in the resolution or ordinance, the amount of money to be accumulated for that purpose, the period of time over which that amount is to be accumulated, and the fixed assets that the taxing authority intends to acquire, construct, or improve with the money to be accumulated in the fund.

A taxing authority of a subdivision shall not accumulate money in a capital projects fund for more than five years after the resolution or ordinance establishing the fund is adopted. If the subdivision has not entered into a contract for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of fixed assets for which money was accumulated in such a fund before the end of that five-year period, the fiscal officer of the subdivision shall transfer all money in the fund to the fund or funds from which that money originally was transferred or the fund that originally was intended to receive the money.

A taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may rescind a capital projects fund. If a capital projects fund is rescinded, money that has accumulated in the fund shall be transferred to the fund or funds from which the money originally was transferred.

Notwithstanding sections 5705.14, 5705.15, and 5705.16 Of the Revised Code, the taxing authority of a subdivision, by resolution or ordinance, may transfer money to the capital projects fund from any other fund of the subdivision that may lawfully be used for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, or improving the fixed assets identified in the resolution or ordinance.

Sec. 5705.131. A taxing authority of a subdivision may establish a nonexpendable trust fund for the purpose of receiving donations or contributions that the donor or contributor requires to be maintained intact. The principal of such fund may be invested, and the investment earnings on the principal shall be credited to the fund. The principal of the fund, and any additions to principal arising from sources other than the reinvestment of investment earnings arising from the fund, shall not be considered part of the unencumbered balance or revenue of the subdivision under division (A) of section 5705.35 or division (A)(1) of section 5705.36 Of the Revised Code. Only investment earnings arising from investment of the principal or investment of such additions to principal may be considered an unencumbered balance or revenue of the subdivision under that division.

Sec. 5705.29. The tax budget shall present the following information in such detail as is prescribed by the auditor of state, unless an alternative form of the budget is permitted under section 5705.281 of the Revised Code:

(A)(1) A statement of the necessary current operating expenses for the

ensuing fiscal year for each department and division of the subdivision, classified as to personal services and other expenses, and the fund from which such expenditures are to be made. Except in the case of a school district, this estimate may include a contingent expense not designated for any particular purpose, and not to exceed three per cent of the total amount of appropriations for current expenses. In the case of a school district, this estimate may include a contingent expense not designated for any particular purpose and not to exceed thirteen per cent of the total amount of appropriations for current expenses.

(2) A statement of the expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year necessary for permanent improvements, exclusive of any expense to be paid from bond issues, classified as to the improvements contemplated by the subdivision and the fund from which such expenditures are to be made;

(3) The amounts required for the payment of final judgments;

(4) A statement of expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year necessary for any purpose for which a special levy is authorized, and the fund from which such expenditures are to be made;

(5) Comparative statements, so far as possible, in parallel columns of corresponding items of expenditures for the current fiscal year and the two preceding fiscal years.

(B)(1) An estimate of receipts from other sources than the general property tax during the ensuing fiscal year, which shall include an estimate of unencumbered balances at the end of the current fiscal year, and the funds to which such estimated receipts are credited;

(2) The amount each fund requires from the general property tax, which shall be the difference between the contemplated expenditure from the fund and the estimated receipts, as provided in this section. The section of the Revised Code under which the tax is authorized shall be set forth.

(3) Comparative statements, so far as possible, in parallel columns of taxes and other revenues for the current fiscal year and the two preceding fiscal years.

(C)(1) The amount required for debt charges;

(2) The estimated receipts from sources other than the tax levy for payment of such debt charges, including the proceeds of refunding bonds to be issued to refund bonds maturing in the next succeeding fiscal year;

(3) The net amount for which a tax levy shall be made, classified as to bonds authorized and issued prior to January 1, 1922, and those authorized and issued subsequent to such date, and as to what portion of the levy will be within and what in excess of the ten-mill limitation.

(D) An estimate of amounts from taxes authorized to be levied in excess

of the ten-mill limitation on the tax rate, and the fund to which such amounts will be credited, together with the sections of the Revised Code under which each such tax is exempted from all limitations on the tax rate.

(E)(1) A board of education may include in its budget for the fiscal year in which a levy proposed under section 5705.194, 5705.21, or 5705.213, or the original levy under section 5705.212 of the Revised Code is first extended on the tax list and duplicate an estimate of expenditures to be known as a voluntary contingency reserve balance, which shall not be greater than twenty-five per cent of the total amount of the levy estimated to be available for appropriation in such year.

(2) A board of education may include in its budget for the fiscal year following the year in which a levy proposed under section 5705.194, 5705.21, or 5705.213, or the original levy under section 5705.212 of the Revised Code is first extended on the tax list and duplicate an estimate of expenditures to be known as a voluntary contingency reserve balance, which shall not be greater than twenty per cent of the amount of the levy estimated to be available for appropriation in such year.

(3) Except as provided in division (E)(4) of this section, the full amount of any reserve balance the board includes in its budget shall be retained by the county auditor and county treasurer out of the first semiannual settlement of taxes until the beginning of the next succeeding fiscal year, and thereupon, with the depository interest apportioned thereto, it shall be turned over to the board of education, to be used for the purposes of such fiscal year.

(4) A board of education ~~may~~, by a two-thirds vote of all members of the board, may appropriate any amount withheld as a voluntary contingency reserve balance during the fiscal year for any lawful purpose, provided that prior to such appropriation the board of education has authorized the expenditure of all amounts appropriated for contingencies under section 5705.40 of the Revised Code. Upon request by the board of education, the county auditor shall draw a warrant on the district's account in the county treasury payable to the district in the amount requested.

~~(F)(1) As used in this division, "police or fire department equipment expenditures" includes expenditures for equipment used to provide ambulance or emergency medical services operated by a police or fire department.~~

~~A board of township trustees may include in its budget an estimate of expenditures to be known as a reserve balance for police or fire department equipment or road maintenance equipment expenditures. This reserve balance shall not exceed ten per cent of the total estimated appropriations~~

~~included in the township budget estimate. If, in accordance with division (A) of section 505.83 of the Revised Code, the board of township trustees has unanimously adopted a resolution establishing the reserve balance account and specifying the reason for its creation and has certified the resolution to the county auditor, the full amount of the reserve balance, as allowed by the budget commission, shall be turned over to the township each year by the county auditor and county treasurer out of the second semiannual settlement of taxes until the date specified in the resolution, which shall not be later than five years from the date of the first such deposit in the account, or until the reserve amount has been reached, whichever occurs first.~~

~~(2) Upon receipt of a certified copy of a resolution to rescind the creation of a township reserve balance account pursuant to division (B) of section 505.83 of the Revised Code, the county auditor shall close the account and transfer the account moneys and depository interest apportioned to it to the township's general fund.~~

~~(G)(1)~~ A board of education may include a spending reserve in its budget for fiscal years ending on or before June 30, 2002. The spending reserve shall consist of an estimate of expenditures not to exceed the district's spending reserve balance. A district's spending reserve balance is the amount by which the designated percentage of the district's estimated personal property taxes to be settled during the calendar year in which the fiscal year ends exceeds the estimated amount of personal property taxes to be so settled and received by the district during that fiscal year. Moneys from a spending reserve shall be appropriated in accordance with section 133.301 of the Revised Code.

(2) For the purposes of computing a school district's spending reserve balance for a fiscal year, the designated percentage shall be as follows:

Fiscal year ending in:	Designated percentage
1998	50%
1999	40%
2000	30%
2001	20%
2002	10%

(H) As used in this division:

~~(1) "Police or fire department equipment expenditures" includes expenditures for equipment used to provide ambulance or emergency medical services operated by a police or fire department.~~

~~(2) "Detention facility" means any place used for the confinement of a person charged with or convicted of any crime or alleged or found to be a delinquent or unruly child.~~

~~The legislative authority of a municipal corporation may include in its budget an estimate of expenditures to be known as a reserve balance for police or fire department equipment expenditures, for constructing, acquiring, equipping, or repairing a detention facility, or for road maintenance equipment expenditures by creating, by ordinance or resolution, a reserve balance account. Money credited to the account may be derived from any general fund sources or from the proceeds of a special levy that may be used for the purpose for which the account is established. The ordinance or resolution shall state that money in the account may be expended only for the purpose for which the account is established, that the account will be maintained until a specified date not to exceed five years from the date of the first deposit in the account, and that the total amount of money in all reserve balance accounts derived from general fund sources shall not exceed ten per cent of the current total estimated expenditures from the municipal corporation's general fund, and the total amount of money in all reserve balance accounts derived from a special levy shall not exceed ten per cent of the current total estimated expenditures from the special levy. The legislative authority shall certify a copy of the ordinance or resolution to the county auditor. Upon receiving the certified copy, the county auditor and county treasurer shall turn over to the municipal corporation, out of the second semiannual settlement of taxes, any amount of the reserve balance to be derived from property tax sources, but only until the date specified in the ordinance or resolution or until the reserve amount as indicated in the ordinance or resolution has been reached, whichever occurs first.~~

~~A legislative authority may create a separate reserve balance account under this division for police department equipment expenditures, fire department equipment expenditures, or ambulance or emergency medical services equipment expenditures, or any combination thereof. Each such account is subject to the provisions of this section regarding a single account for all such purposes.~~

~~Upon receiving a certified copy of an ordinance or resolution to rescind the creation of a municipal reserve balance account, the county auditor shall close the account and transfer all money in the account to the municipal general fund, if the account is derived from the general fund, or to the fund to which proceeds of the special levy are credited, if the account is derived from the proceeds of a special levy.~~

~~(I) A board of county commissioners that has adopted a resolution establishing a reserve balance account under section 305.23 of the Revised Code may include in its budget an estimate of expenditures to be known as a reserve balance for the purpose for which the account was established under~~

~~that section. The reserve shall not exceed ten per cent of the total estimated appropriations included in the budget estimate of the general fund in the case of a reserve balance account established under division (A) of that section, or ten per cent of the total estimated appropriations included in the budget estimate of the special fund in which the account is established in the case of a reserve balance account established under division (B) of that section. If the board of county commissioners has certified a copy of a resolution to the county auditor pursuant to that section, the county auditor and county treasurer shall deposit the amount of the annual reserve balance into the reserve balance account out of the second semiannual settlement of taxes until the date specified in that resolution, or until the reserve amount specified in the resolution has been reached, whichever occurs first.~~

~~Upon receiving a certified copy of a resolution rescinding a reserve balance account, the county auditor shall close the account and transfer all money in the account to a special fund created for the purpose of receiving that money. Money deposited into the fund from the reserve balance account shall be expended only for the purpose for which the account was established.~~

~~(J) The~~(G) Except as otherwise provided in this division, the county budget commission shall not reduce the taxing authority of a ~~board of township trustees, a board of county commissioners, or the legislative authority of a municipal corporation~~ subdivision as a result of the creation of a reserve balance account, ~~and~~. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the county budget commission shall not consider the amount in a reserve balance account of a township, county, or municipal corporation as an unencumbered balance or as revenue for the purposes of division (E)(3) or (4) of section 5747.51 or division (E)(3) or (4) of section 5747.62 of the Revised Code. The county budget commission may require documentation of the reasonableness of the reserve balance held in any reserve balance account. The commission shall consider any amount in a reserve balance account that it determines to be unreasonable as unencumbered and as revenue for the purposes of sections 5747.51 and 5747.62 of the Revised Code and may take such amounts into consideration when determining whether to reduce the taxing authority of a subdivision.

~~(K)(H)~~(1) Each board of education shall include in its tax budget a budget reserve fund. ~~The budget reserve fund shall consist of money reserved for the fund from general fund revenues or from other sources that may lawfully be credited to the general fund and shall establish a reserve balance account to accumulate currently available resources to stabilize the school district's budget against cyclical changes in revenues and~~

expenditures. The balance in the ~~budget~~ reserve ~~fund~~ balance account shall not at any time be less than five per cent of general fund revenues for the most recently concluded fiscal year, except as provided in division ~~(K)(H)~~(2) or (3) of this section, and except for deficiencies arising from the appropriation of money from the ~~fund~~ account for unanticipated deficiencies in revenue or other emergencies pursuant to a resolution adopted by two-thirds of the membership of the board of education specifying the reason for the appropriation. The auditor of state and the superintendent of public instruction jointly shall adopt rules governing conditions that constitute unanticipated deficiencies in revenue or emergencies for which appropriations may be made from a ~~budget~~ reserve ~~fund~~ balance account. The rules also shall provide that a board of education that ~~includes a~~ borrowed against its spending reserve established in its tax budget for a fiscal year under division ~~(G)(F)~~ of this section is not subject to division ~~(K)(H)~~(2) of this section for that fiscal year. A board of education shall not appropriate money from a ~~budget~~ reserve ~~fund~~ balance account without filing a schedule for replenishing the ~~fund~~ account with the superintendent of public instruction and receiving approval of the schedule from the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) Beginning with the fiscal year ending in 1999 and continuing each fiscal year until the balance in the ~~budget~~ reserve ~~fund~~ balance account equals five per cent of the district's revenues received for current expenses for the preceding fiscal year, if the growth in a district's total revenues received for current expenses from one fiscal year to the next is three per cent or more, the board of education shall credit to its ~~budget~~ reserve ~~fund~~ balance account, from the general fund or from other sources that may lawfully be credited to the general fund, an amount not less than one per cent of the revenue received for current expenses for the fiscal year, at which time the balance in the ~~budget~~ reserve ~~fund~~ balance account shall be maintained as otherwise required under division ~~(K)(H)~~(1) of this section.

(3) The balance in the ~~budget~~ reserve ~~fund~~ balance account of a school district may be less than five per cent of the general fund revenue for the most recently concluded fiscal year in any fiscal year in which the school district is in a state of fiscal watch or fiscal emergency pursuant to section 3316.03 of the Revised Code.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in Chapter 4117. of the Revised Code, the requirements of division ~~(K)(H)~~ of this section prevail over any conflicting provisions of agreements between employee organizations and public employers entered into after November 21, 1997.

(5) Notwithstanding division ~~(K)(H)~~(2) of this section, a school district

may, pursuant to rules adopted by the auditor of state, credit less than one per cent of its prior year's revenue received for current expenses into its ~~budget reserve fund~~ balance account.

Sec. 5705.35. (A) The certification of the budget commission to the taxing authority of each subdivision or taxing unit, as set forth in section 5705.34 of the Revised Code, shall show the various funds of such subdivisions other than funds to be created by transfer and shall be filed by the county budget commission with such taxing authority on or before the first day of March in the case of school districts and on or before the first day of September in each year in the case of all other taxing authorities. There shall be set forth on the credit side of each fund the estimated unencumbered balances and receipts, and if a tax is to be levied for such fund, the estimated revenue to be derived therefrom, the rate of the levy, and what portion thereof is within, and what in excess of, the ten-mill tax limitation, and on the debit side, the total appropriations that may be made therefrom. Subject to division (G) of section 5705.29 of the Revised Code, any reserve balance in an account established under section 5705.13 Of the Revised Code for the purpose described in division (A)(1) of that section, and the principal of a nonexpendable trust fund established under section 5705.131 Of the Revised Code and any additions to principal arising from sources other than the reinvestment of investment earnings arising from that fund, are not unencumbered balances for the purposes of this section. There shall be attached ~~thereto~~ to the certification a summary, which shall be known as the "official certificate of estimated resources," ~~which that~~ shall state the total estimated resources of each fund of the subdivision that are available for appropriation in the fiscal year, other than funds to be created by transfer, and a statement of the amount of the total tax duplicate of the school district to be used in the collection of taxes for the following calendar year. Before the end of the fiscal year, the taxing authority of each subdivision and other taxing unit shall revise its tax budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the total appropriations that may be made from such fund, as determined by the budget commission in its certification; and such revised budget shall be the basis of the annual appropriation measure.

(B)(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(2) of this section, revenues from real property taxes scheduled to be settled on or before the tenth day of August and the fifteenth day of February of a fiscal year under divisions (A) and (C) ~~and (A)~~ of section 321.24 of the Revised Code, and revenue from taxes levied on personal property used in business scheduled to be settled on or before the thirty-first day of October and the thirtieth day

of June of a fiscal year under divisions (B) and (D) ~~and (B)~~ of section 321.24 of the Revised Code shall not be available for appropriation by a board of education prior to the fiscal year in which such latest scheduled settlement date occurs, except that moneys advanced to the treasurer of a board of education under division (A)(2)(b) of section 321.34 of the Revised Code shall be available for appropriation in the fiscal year in which they are paid to the treasurer under such section. If the date for any settlement of taxes is extended under division (E) of section 321.24 of the Revised Code, the latest date set forth in divisions (A) to (D) of that section shall be used to determine in which fiscal year the revenues are first available for appropriation.

(2) Revenues available for appropriation by a school district during a fiscal year may include amounts borrowed in that fiscal year under section 133.301 of the Revised Code in anticipation of the collection of taxes that are to be included in the settlements made under divisions (C) and (D) of section 321.24 of the Revised Code in the ensuing fiscal year.

Sec. 5705.36. (A)(1) On or about the first day of each fiscal year, the fiscal officer of each subdivision and other taxing unit shall certify to the county auditor the total amount from all sources available for expenditures from each fund set up in the tax budget or, if adoption of a tax budget was waived under section 5705.281 of the Revised Code, from each fund created by or on behalf of the taxing authority. The amount certified shall include any unencumbered balances that existed at the end of the preceding year, excluding any of the following:

(a) Subject to division (G) of section 5705.29 of the Revised Code, any reserve balance in an account established under section 5705.13 Of the Revised Code for the purpose described in division (A)(1) of that section;

(b) The principal of a nonexpendable trust fund established under section 5705.131 Of the Revised Code and any additions to principal arising from sources other than the reinvestment of investment earnings arising from that fund.

A school district's certification shall separately show the amount of any notes and unpaid and outstanding expenses on the preceding thirtieth day of June that are to be paid from property taxes that are to be settled during the current fiscal year under divisions (C) and (D) of section 321.24 of the Revised Code, and the amount of any spending reserve available for appropriation during the current fiscal year under section 133.301 of the Revised Code. The budget commission, taking into consideration the balances and revenues to be derived from taxation and other sources, shall revise its estimate of the amounts that will be credited to each fund from

such sources, and shall certify to the taxing authority of each subdivision an amended official certificate of estimated resources. ~~If the subdivision collects revenue available for the purposes of such fiscal year from a new source that is not included in an official certificate, or if the actual balances and receipts in any fund exceed the certified estimate, then upon the certification by its fiscal officer of the amount of the excess balances and receipts, the commission shall certify an amended official certificate including them.~~

~~(2) Upon a determination by the treasurer of a board of education that the revenue to be collected by a school district will be greater or less than the amount included in an official certificate, the treasurer shall certify the amount of the deficiency or excess to the commission, and the commission shall certify an amended official certificate reflecting the deficiency or excess.~~

~~(3) Upon~~ (2) Subject to divisions (A)(3) and (4) of this section, upon a determination by the ~~county auditor~~ fiscal officer of a subdivision that the revenue to be collected by the ~~county subdivision~~ subdivision will be greater or less than the amount included in an official certificate, the ~~county auditor shall~~ fiscal officer may certify the amount of the deficiency or excess to the commission, and if the commission determines that the ~~auditor's~~ fiscal officer's certification is reasonable, the commission shall certify an amended official certificate reflecting the deficiency or excess.

~~(4)~~(3) Upon a determination by the fiscal officer of a ~~municipal corporation~~ subdivision that the revenue to be collected by the ~~municipal corporation~~ subdivision will be greater ~~or less~~ than the amount included in ~~the~~ an official certificate and the legislative authority intends to appropriate and expend the excess revenue, the fiscal officer shall certify the amount of the excess ~~or deficiency~~ to the commission, and if the commission determines that the fiscal officer's certification is reasonable, the commission shall certify an amended official certificate reflecting the ~~deficiency or excess~~.

(4) Upon a determination by the fiscal officer of a subdivision that the revenue to be collected by the subdivision will be less than the amount included in an official certificate and that the amount of the deficiency will reduce available resources below the level of current appropriations, the fiscal officer shall certify the amount of the deficiency to the commission, and the commission shall certify an amended certificate reflecting the deficiency.

(5) The total appropriations made during the fiscal year from any fund shall not exceed the amount set forth as available for expenditure from such

fund in the official certificate of estimated resources, or any amendment thereof, certified prior to the making of the appropriation or supplemental appropriation.

(B) At the time of settlement of taxes against which notes have been issued under section 133.301 or division (D) of section 133.10 of the Revised Code and at the time a tax duplicate is delivered pursuant to section 319.28 or 319.29 of the Revised Code, the county auditor shall determine whether the total amount to be distributed to each school district from such settlement or duplicate, when combined with the amounts to be distributed from any subsequent settlement, will increase or decrease the amount available for appropriation during the current fiscal year from any fund. The county auditor shall certify this finding to the budget commission, which shall certify an amended official certificate reflecting the finding or certify to the school district that no amended certificate needs to be issued.

Sec. 5705.38. (A) This division does not apply to school district appropriation measures. On or about the first day of each year, the taxing authority of each subdivision or other taxing unit shall pass an appropriation measure, and thereafter during the year it may pass any supplemental appropriation measures as it finds necessary, based on the revised tax budget and the official certificate of estimated resources or amendments of the certificate. If adoption of a tax budget was waived under section 5705.281 of the Revised Code, appropriation measures shall be based on the official certificate of estimated resources. If it desires to postpone the passage of the annual appropriation measure until an amended certificate is received based on the actual balances, it may pass a temporary appropriation measure for meeting the ordinary expenses of the taxing unit until no later than the first day of April of the current year, and the appropriations made in the temporary measure shall be chargeable to the appropriations in the annual appropriation measure for that fiscal year when passed.

(B) A board of education shall pass its annual appropriation measure by the first day of October. If, by the first day of October, a board has not received either the amended certificates of estimated resources required by division (B) of section 5705.36 of the Revised Code or certifications that no amended certificates need be issued, the adoption of the annual appropriation measure shall be delayed until the amended certificates or certifications are received. Prior to the passage of the annual appropriation measure, the board may pass a temporary appropriation measure for meeting the ordinary expenses of the district until it passes an annual appropriation measure, and appropriations made in the temporary measure shall be chargeable to the appropriations in the annual appropriation measure for that

fiscal year when passed. During the fiscal year and after the passage of the annual appropriation measure, a district may pass any supplemental appropriation measures as it finds necessary, based on the revised tax budget and the official certificate of estimated resources or amendments of the certificate. The annual appropriation measure, and any temporary or supplemental appropriation measure, shall provide for the reservation of a sufficient amount of money for the budget reserve fund as required under division ~~(K)~~(H) of section 5705.29 of the Revised Code. School district appropriation measures shall be in the form as the auditor of state, after consultation with the tax commissioner, prescribes.

(C) Appropriation measures shall be classified so as to set forth separately the amounts appropriated for each office, department, and division, and, within each, the amount appropriated for personal services. In the case of a municipal university, the board of directors of which have assumed, in the manner provided by law, custody and control of the funds of the university, funds shall be appropriated as a lump sum for the use of the university.

Sec. 5705.41. No subdivision or taxing unit shall:

(A) Make any appropriation of money except as provided in Chapter 5705. of the Revised Code; provided, that the authorization of a bond issue shall be deemed to be an appropriation of the proceeds of the bond issue for the purpose for which such bonds were issued, but no expenditure shall be made from any bond fund until first authorized by the taxing authority;

(B) Make any expenditure of money unless it has been appropriated as provided in such chapter;

(C) Make any expenditure of money except by a proper warrant drawn against an appropriate fund;

(D)(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (D)(2) of this section, make any contract or give any order involving the expenditure of money unless there is attached thereto a certificate of the fiscal officer of the subdivision that the amount required to meet the obligation or, in the case of a continuing contract to be performed in whole or in part in an ensuing fiscal year, the amount required to meet the obligation in the fiscal year in which the contract is made, has been lawfully appropriated for such purpose and is in the treasury or in process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrances. This certificate need be signed only by the subdivision's fiscal officer. Every such contract made without such a certificate shall be void, and no warrant shall be issued in payment of any amount due thereon. If no certificate is furnished as required, upon receipt by the taxing authority of the subdivision or taxing unit of a certificate of the

fiscal officer stating that there was at the time of the making of such contract or order and at the time of the execution of such certificate a sufficient sum appropriated for the purpose of such contract and in the treasury or in process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrances, such taxing authority may authorize the drawing of a warrant in payment of amounts due upon such contract, but such resolution or ordinance shall be passed within thirty days from the receipt of such certificate; provided that, if the amount involved is less than one hundred dollars in the case of counties or one thousand dollars in the case of all other subdivisions or taxing units, the fiscal officer may authorize it to be paid without such affirmation of the taxing authority of the subdivision or taxing unit, if such expenditure is otherwise valid.

(2) Annually, the board of county commissioners may adopt a resolution exempting for the current fiscal year county purchases of seven hundred fifty dollars or less from the requirement of division (D)(1) of this section that a certificate be attached to any contract or order involving the expenditure of money. The resolution shall state the dollar amount that is exempted from the certificate requirement and whether the exemption applies to all purchases, to one or more specific classes of purchases, or to the purchase of one or more specific items. Prior to the adoption of the resolution, the board shall give written notice to the county auditor that it intends to adopt the resolution. The notice shall state the dollar amount that is proposed to be exempted and whether the exemption would apply to all purchases, to one or more specific classes of purchases, or to the purchase of one or more specific items. The county auditor may review and comment on the proposal, and shall send any comments to the board within fifteen days after receiving the notice. The board shall wait at least fifteen days after giving the notice to the auditor before adopting the resolution. A person authorized to make a county purchase in a county that has adopted such a resolution shall prepare and file with the county auditor, within three business days after incurring an obligation not requiring a certificate, a written document specifying the purpose and amount of the expenditure, the date of the purchase, the name of the vendor, and such additional information as the auditor of state may prescribe.

(3) Upon certification by the auditor or other chief fiscal officer that a certain sum of money, not in excess of five thousand dollars, has been lawfully appropriated, authorized, or directed for a certain purpose and is in the treasury or in the process of collection to the credit of a specific line-item appropriation account in a certain fund free from previous and then outstanding obligations or certifications, then for such purpose and from

such line-item appropriation account in such fund, over a period not exceeding three months and not extending beyond the end of the fiscal year, expenditures may be made, orders for payment issued, and contracts or obligations calling for or requiring the payment of money made and assumed; provided, that the aggregate sum of money included in and called for by such expenditures, orders, contracts, and obligations shall not exceed the sum so certified. Such a certification need be signed only by the fiscal officer of the subdivision or the taxing district and may, but need not, be limited to a specific vendor. An itemized statement of obligations incurred and expenditures made under such certificate shall be rendered to the auditor or other chief fiscal officer before another such certificate may be issued, and not more than one such certificate shall be outstanding at a time.

In addition to providing the certification for expenditures of five thousand dollars or less as provided in this division, a county subdivision also may make expenditures, issue orders for payment, and make contracts or obligations calling for or requiring the payment of money made and assumed for specified permitted purposes from a specific line-item appropriation account in a specified fund for a sum of money exceeding five thousand dollars upon the certification by the ~~county auditor~~ fiscal officer of the subdivision that this sum of money has been lawfully appropriated, authorized, or directed for a permitted purpose and is in the treasury or in the process of collection to the credit of the specific line-item appropriation account in the specified fund free from previous and then-outstanding obligations or certifications; provided that the aggregate sum of money included in and called for by the expenditures, orders, and obligations shall not exceed the certified sum. The purposes for which a county subdivision may lawfully appropriate, authorize, or issue such a certificate are the services of an accountant, architect, attorney at law, physician, professional engineer, construction project manager, consultant, surveyor, or appraiser by or on behalf of the county subdivision or contracting authority; fuel oil, gasoline, food items, roadway materials, and utilities; and any purchases exempt from competitive bidding under section 125.04 of the Revised Code and any other specific expenditure that is a recurring and reasonably predictable operating expense. Such a certification shall not extend beyond the end of the fiscal year or, ~~if the~~ in the case of a board of county commissioners that has established a quarterly spending plan under section 5705.392 of the Revised Code, beyond the quarter to which the plan applies. Such a certificate shall be signed by the ~~county auditor~~ fiscal officer and may, but need not, be limited to a specific vendor. An itemized statement of obligations incurred and expenditures made under such a certificate shall be

rendered to the ~~county auditor~~ fiscal officer for each certificate issued. More than one such certificate may be outstanding at any time.

In any case in which a contract is entered into upon a per unit basis, the head of the department, board, or commission for the benefit of which the contract is made shall make an estimate of the total amount to become due upon such contract, which estimate shall be certified in writing to the fiscal officer of the subdivision. Such a contract may be entered into if the appropriation covers such estimate, or so much thereof as may be due during the current year. In such a case the certificate of the fiscal officer based upon the estimate shall be a sufficient compliance with the law requiring a certificate.

Any certificate of the fiscal officer attached to a contract shall be binding upon the political subdivision as to the facts set forth therein. Upon request of any person receiving an order or entering into a contract with any political subdivision, the certificate of the fiscal officer shall be attached to such order or contract. "Contract" as used in this section excludes current payrolls of regular employees and officers.

Taxes and other revenue in process of collection, or the proceeds to be derived from authorized bonds, notes, or certificates of indebtedness sold and in process of delivery, shall for the purpose of this section be deemed in the treasury or in process of collection and in the appropriate fund. This section applies neither to the investment of sinking funds by the trustees of such funds, nor to investments made under sections 731.56 to 731.59 of the Revised Code.

No district authority shall, in transacting its own affairs, do any of the things prohibited to a subdivision by this section, but the appropriation referred to shall become the appropriation by the district authority, and the fiscal officer referred to shall mean the fiscal officer of the district authority.

Sec. 5709.61. As used in sections 5709.61 to 5709.69 of the Revised Code:

(A) "Enterprise zone" or "zone" means any of the following:

(1) An area with a single continuous boundary designated in the manner set forth in section 5709.62 or 5709.63 of the Revised Code and certified by the director of development as having a population of at least four thousand according to the best and most recent data available to the director and having at least two of the following characteristics:

(a) It is located in a municipal corporation defined by the United States office of management and budget as a central city of a metropolitan statistical area;

(b) It is located in a county designated as being in the "Appalachian

region" under the "Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965," 79 Stat. 5, 40 App. U.S.C.A. 403, as amended;

(c) Its average rate of unemployment, during the most recent twelve-month period for which data are available, is equal to at least one hundred twenty-five per cent of the average rate of unemployment for the state of Ohio for the same period;

(d) There is a prevalence of commercial or industrial structures in the area that are vacant or demolished, or are vacant and the taxes charged thereon are delinquent, and certification of the area as an enterprise zone would likely result in the reduction of the rate of vacant or demolished structures or the rate of tax delinquency in the area;

(e) The population of all census tracts in the area, according to the federal census of 1990, decreased by at least ten per cent between the years 1970 and 1990;

(f) At least fifty-one per cent of the residents of the area have incomes of less than eighty per cent of the median income of residents of the municipal corporation or municipal corporations in which the area is located, as determined in the same manner specified under section 119(b) of the "Housing and Community Development Act of 1974," 88 Stat. 633, 42 U.S.C. 5318, as amended;

(g) The area contains structures previously used for industrial purposes but currently not so used due to age, obsolescence, deterioration, relocation of the former occupant's operations, or cessation of operations resulting from unfavorable economic conditions either generally or in a specific economic sector;

(h) An area located within one or more adjacent city, local, or exempted village school districts the income-weighted tax capacity of each of which is less than seventy per cent of the average of the income-weighted tax capacity of all city, local, or exempted village school districts in the state according to the most recent data available to the director from the department of taxation.

The director of development shall adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code establishing conditions constituting the characteristics described in divisions (A)(1)(d), (g), and (h) of this section.

If an area could not be certified as an enterprise zone unless it satisfied division (A)(1)(g) of this section, the legislative authority may enter into agreements in that zone under section 5709.62, 5709.63, or 5709.632 of the Revised Code only if such agreements result in the development of the facilities described in that division, the parcel of land on which such facilities are situated, or adjacent parcels. The director of development

annually shall review all agreements in such zones to determine whether the agreements have resulted in such development; if the director determines that the agreements have not resulted in such development, the director immediately shall revoke certification of the zone and notify the legislative authority of such revocation. Any agreements entered into prior to revocation under this paragraph shall continue in effect for the period provided in the agreement.

(2) An area with a single continuous boundary designated in the manner set forth in section 5709.63 of the Revised Code and certified by the director of development as:

(a) Being located within a county that contains a population of three hundred thousand or less;

(b) Having a population of at least one thousand according to the best and most recent data available to the director;

(c) Having at least two of the characteristics described in divisions (A)(1)(b) to (h) of this section.

(3) An area with a single continuous boundary designated in the manner set forth under division (A)(1) of section 5709.632 of the Revised Code and certified by the director of development as having a population of at least four thousand, or under division (A)(2) of that section and certified as having a population of at least one thousand, according to the best and most recent data available to the director.

(B) "Enterprise" means any form of business organization including, but not limited to, any partnership, sole proprietorship, or corporation, including an S corporation as defined in section 1361 of the Internal Revenue Code and any corporation that is majority work-owned either directly through the ownership of stock or indirectly through participation in an employee stock ownership plan.

(C) "Facility" means an enterprise's place of business in a zone, including land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and other materials, except inventory, used in business. "Facility" does not include any portion of an enterprise's place of business used primarily for making retail sales unless the place of business is located in an impacted city as defined in section 1728.01 of the Revised Code.

(D) "Vacant facility" means a facility that has been vacant for at least ninety days immediately preceding the date on which an agreement is entered under section 5709.62 or 5709.63 of the Revised Code.

(E) "Expand" means to make expenditures to add land, buildings, machinery, equipment, or other materials, except inventory, to a facility that equal at least ten per cent of the market value of the facility prior to such

expenditures, as determined for the purposes of local property taxation.

(F) "Renovate" means to make expenditures to alter or repair a facility that equal at least fifty per cent of the market value of the facility prior to such expenditures, as determined for the purposes of local property taxation.

(G) "Occupy" means to make expenditures to alter or repair a vacant facility equal to at least twenty per cent of the market value of the facility prior to such expenditures, as determined for the purposes of local property taxation.

(H) "Project site" means all or any part of a facility that is newly constructed, expanded, renovated, or occupied by an enterprise.

(I) "Project" means any undertaking by an enterprise to establish a facility or to improve a project site by expansion, renovation, or occupancy.

(J) "Position" means the position of one full-time employee performing a particular set of tasks and duties.

(K) "Full-time employee" means an individual who is employed for consideration by an enterprise for at least thirty-five hours a week, or who renders any other standard of service generally accepted by custom or specified by contract as full-time employment.

(L) "New employee" means a full-time employee first employed by an enterprise at a facility that is a project site after the enterprise enters an agreement under section 5709.62 or 5709.63 of the Revised Code. "New employee" does not include an employee if, immediately prior to being employed by the enterprise, the employee was employed by an enterprise that is a related member or predecessor enterprise of that enterprise.

(M) "Unemployed person" means any person who is totally unemployed in this state, as that term is defined in division (M) of section 4141.01 of the Revised Code, for at least ten consecutive weeks immediately preceding ~~his~~ that person's employment at a facility that is a project site, or who is so unemployed for at least twenty-six of the fifty-two weeks immediately preceding ~~his~~ that person's employment at such a facility.

(N) "JTPA eligible employee" means any individual who is eligible for employment or training under the "Job Training Partnership Act," 96 Stat. 1324 (1982), 29 U.S.C. 1501, as amended.

(O) "First used in business" means that the property referred to has not been used in business in this state by the enterprise that owns it, or by an enterprise that is a related member or predecessor enterprise of such an enterprise, other than as inventory, prior to being used in business at a facility as the result of a project.

(P) "Training program" means any noncredit training program or course of study that is offered by any state college or university; university branch

district; community college; technical college; nonprofit college or university certified under section 1713.02 of the Revised Code; school district; joint vocational school district; school registered and authorized to offer programs under section 3332.05 of the Revised Code; an entity administering any federal, state, or local adult education and training program; or any enterprise; and that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) It is approved by the director of development;

(2) It is established or operated to satisfy the need of a particular industry or enterprise for skilled or semi-skilled employees;

(3) An individual is required to complete the course or program before filling a position at a project site.

(Q) "Development" means to engage in the process of clearing and grading land, making, installing, or constructing water distribution systems, sewers, sewage collection systems, steam, gas, and electric lines, roads, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, storm drainage facilities, and construction of other facilities or buildings equal to at least fifty per cent of the market value of the facility prior to the expenditures, as determined for the purposes of local property taxation.

(R) "Large manufacturing facility" means a single Ohio facility that employed an average of at least one thousand individuals ~~each year~~ during the five calendar years preceding an agreement authorized under division (C)(3) of section 5709.62 or division ~~(A)(B)~~(2) of section 5709.63 of the Revised Code. For purposes of this division, both of the following apply:

(1) A single Ohio manufacturing facility employed an average of at least one thousand individuals during the five calendar years preceding entering into such an agreement if one-fifth of the sum of the number of employees employed on the highest employment day during each of the five calendar years equals or exceeds one thousand.

(2) The highest employment day is the day or days during a calendar year on which the number of employees employed at a single Ohio manufacturing facility was greater than on any other day during the calendar year.

(S) "Business cycle" means the cycle of business activity usually regarded as passing through alternating stages of prosperity and depression.

(T) "Making retail sales" means the effecting of transactions wherein one party is obligated to pay the price and the other party is obligated to provide a service or to transfer title to or possession of the item sold.

(U) "Environmentally contaminated" means that hazardous substances exist at a facility under conditions that have caused or would cause the facility to be identified as contaminated by the state or federal

environmental protection agency. These may include facilities located at sites identified in the master sites list or similar database maintained by the state environmental protection agency if the sites have been investigated by the agency and found to be contaminated.

(V) "Remediate" means to make expenditures to clean up an environmentally contaminated facility so that it is no longer environmentally contaminated that equal at least ten per cent of the real property market value of the facility prior to such expenditures as determined for the purposes of property taxation.

(W) "Related member" has the same meaning as defined in section 5733.042 of the Revised Code without regard to division (B) of that section, except that it is used with respect to an enterprise rather than a taxpayer.

(X) "Predecessor enterprise" means an enterprise from which the assets or equity of another enterprise has been transferred, which transfer resulted in the full or partial nonrecognition of gain or loss, or resulted in a carryover basis, both as determined by rule adopted by the tax commissioner.

(Y) "Successor enterprise" means an enterprise to which the assets or equity of another enterprise has been transferred, which transfer resulted in the full or partial nonrecognition of gain or loss, or resulted in a carryover basis, both as determined by rule adopted by the tax commissioner.

Sec. 5733.33. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Manufacturing machinery and equipment" means engines and machinery, and tools and implements, of every kind used, or designed to be used, in refining and manufacturing.

(2) "New manufacturing machinery and equipment" means manufacturing machinery and equipment, the original use in this state of which commences with the taxpayer or with a partnership of which the taxpayer is a partner.

(3)(a) "Purchase" has the same meaning as in section 179(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) Any purchase, for purposes of this section, is considered to occur at the time the agreement to acquire the property to be purchased becomes binding.

(c) Notwithstanding section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, a taxpayer's direct or indirect acquisition of new manufacturing machinery and equipment is not purchased on or after July 1, 1995, if the taxpayer, or a person whose relationship to the taxpayer is described in subparagraphs (A), (B), or (C) of section 179(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, had directly or indirectly entered into a binding agreement to acquire the property at any time prior to July 1, 1995.

(4) "Qualifying period" means the period that begins July 1, 1995, and ends December 31, 2000.

(5) "County average new manufacturing machinery and equipment investment" means either of the following:

(a) The average annual cost of new manufacturing machinery and equipment purchased for use in the county during baseline years, in the case of a taxpayer or partnership that was in existence for more than one year during baseline years.

(b) Zero, in the case of a taxpayer or partnership that was not in existence for more than one year during baseline years.

(6) "Partnership" includes a limited liability company formed under Chapter 1705. of the Revised Code or under the laws of any other state, provided that the company is not classified for federal income tax purposes as an association taxable as a corporation.

(7) "Partner" includes a member of a limited liability company formed under Chapter 1705. of the Revised Code or under the laws of any other state, provided that the company is not classified for federal income tax purposes as an association taxable as a corporation.

(8) "Distressed area" means either a municipal corporation that has a population of at least fifty thousand or a county that meets two of the following criteria of economic distress, or a municipal corporation the majority of the population of which is situated in such a county:

(a) Its average rate of unemployment, during the most recent five-year period for which data are available, is equal to at least one hundred twenty-five per cent of the average rate of unemployment for the United States for the same period;

(b) It has a per capita income equal to or below eighty per cent of the median county per capita income of the United States as determined by the most recently available figures from the United States census bureau;

(c)(i) In the case of a municipal corporation, at least twenty per cent of the residents have a total income for the most recent census year that is below the official poverty line;

(ii) In the case of a county, in intercensal years, the county has a ratio of transfer payment income to total county income equal to or greater than twenty-five per cent.

(9) "Eligible area" means a distressed area, a labor surplus area, an inner city area, or a situational distress area.

(10) "Inner city area" means, in a municipal corporation that has a population of at least one hundred thousand and does not meet the criteria of a labor surplus area or a distressed area, targeted investment areas

hed by the municipal corporation within its boundaries that are comprised of the most recent census block tracts that individually have at least twenty per cent of their population at or below the state poverty level or other census block tracts contiguous to such census block tracts.

(11) "Labor surplus area" means an area designated as a labor surplus area by the United States department of labor.

(12) "Official poverty line" has the same meaning as in division (A) of section 3923.51 of the Revised Code.

(13) "Situational distress area" means a county or a municipal corporation that has experienced or is experiencing a closing or downsizing of a major employer, that will adversely affect the county's or municipal corporation's economy. In order to be designated as a situational distress area for a period not to exceed thirty-six months, the county or municipal corporation may petition the director of development. The petition shall include written documentation that demonstrates all of the following adverse effects on the local economy:

(a) The number of jobs lost by the closing or downsizing;

(b) The impact that the job loss has on the county's or municipal corporation's unemployment rate as measured by the Ohio bureau of employment services;

(c) The annual payroll associated with the job loss;

(d) The amount of state and local taxes associated with the job loss;

(e) The impact that the closing or downsizing has on the suppliers located in the county or municipal corporation.

(14) "Cost" has the same meaning and limitation as in section 179(d)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(15) "Baseline years" means:

(a) Calendar years 1992, 1993, and 1994, with regard to a credit claimed for the purchase during calendar year 1995, 1996, 1997, or 1998 of new manufacturing machinery and equipment;

(b) Calendar years 1993, 1994, and 1995, with regard to a credit claimed for the purchase during calendar year 1999 of new manufacturing machinery and equipment;

(c) Calendar years 1994, 1995, and 1996, with regard to a credit claimed for the purchase during calendar year 2000 of new manufacturing machinery and equipment.

(B)(1) A nonrefundable credit is allowed against the tax imposed by section 5733.06 of the Revised Code for a taxpayer that purchases new manufacturing machinery and equipment during the qualifying period, provided that the new manufacturing machinery and equipment ~~is~~ are

installed in this state no later than December 31, 2001.

(2) The credit is also available to a taxpayer that is a partner in a partnership that purchases new manufacturing machinery and equipment during the qualifying period, provided that the partnership installs the new manufacturing machinery and equipment in this state no later than December 31, 2001. The taxpayer shall determine the credit amount as provided in division (H) of this section.

(3)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(3)(b) of this section, a credit may be claimed under this section in excess of one million dollars only if the cost of all manufacturing machinery and equipment owned in this state by the taxpayer claiming the credit on the last day of the calendar year exceeds the cost of all manufacturing machinery and equipment owned in this state by the taxpayer on the first day of that calendar year.

As used in division (B)(3)(a) of this section, "calendar year" means the calendar year in which the machinery and equipment for which the credit is claimed was purchased.

(b) Division (B)(3)(a) of this section does not apply if the taxpayer claiming the credit applies for and is issued a waiver of the requirement of that division. A taxpayer may apply to the director of the department of development for such a waiver in the manner prescribed by the director, and the director may issue such a waiver if the director determines that granting the credit is necessary to increase or retain employees in this state, and that the credit has not caused relocation of manufacturing machinery and equipment among counties within this state for the primary purpose of qualifying for the credit.

(C)(1) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2) of this section, the credit amount is equal to seven and one-half per cent of the excess of the cost of the new manufacturing machinery and equipment purchased during the calendar year for use in a county over the county average new manufacturing machinery and equipment investment for that county.

(2) As used in division (C)(2) of this section, "county excess" means the taxpayer's excess cost for a county as computed under division (C)(1) of this section.

For a taxpayer with a county excess, whose purchases included purchases for use in any eligible area in the county, the credit amount is equal to thirteen and one-half per cent of the cost of the new manufacturing machinery and equipment purchased during the calendar year for use in the eligible areas in the county, provided that the cost subject to the thirteen and one-half per cent rate shall not exceed the county excess. If the county excess is greater than the cost of the new manufacturing machinery and

equipment purchased during the calendar year for use in eligible areas in the county, the credit amount also shall include an amount equal to seven and one-half per cent of the amount of the difference.

(3) If a taxpayer is allowed a credit for purchases of new manufacturing machinery and equipment in more than one county or eligible area, it shall aggregate the amount of those credits each year.

(4) The taxpayer shall claim one-seventh of the credit amount for the tax year immediately following the calendar year in which the new manufacturing machinery and equipment is purchased for use in the county by the taxpayer or partnership. One-seventh of the taxpayer credit amount is allowed for each of the six ensuing tax years. Except for carried-forward amounts, the taxpayer is not allowed any credit amount remaining if the new manufacturing machinery and equipment is sold by the taxpayer or partnership or is transferred by the taxpayer or partnership out of the county before the end of the seven-year period.

(5)(a) A taxpayer that acquires manufacturing machinery and equipment as a result of a merger with the taxpayer with whom commenced the original use in this state of the manufacturing machinery and equipment, or with a taxpayer that was a partner in a partnership with whom commenced the original use in this state of the manufacturing machinery and equipment, is entitled to any remaining or carried-forward credit amounts to which the taxpayer was entitled.

(b) A taxpayer that enters into an agreement under division (C)(3) of section 5709.62 Of the Revised Code and that acquires manufacturing machinery or equipment as a result of purchasing a large manufacturing facility, as defined in section 5709.61 Of the Revised Code, from another taxpayer with whom commenced the original use in this state of the manufacturing machinery or equipment, and that operates the large manufacturing facility so purchased, is entitled to any remaining or carried-forward credit amounts to which the other taxpayer who sold the facility would have been entitled under this section had the other taxpayer not sold the manufacturing facility or equipment.

(c) New manufacturing machinery and equipment is not considered sold if a pass-through entity transfers to another pass-through entity substantially all of its assets as part of a plan of reorganization under which substantially all gain and loss is not recognized by the pass-through entity that is transferring the new manufacturing machinery and equipment to the transferee and under which the transferee's basis in the new manufacturing machinery and equipment is determined, in whole or in part, by reference to the basis of the pass-through entity which transferred the new manufacturing

machinery and equipment to the transferee.

~~(e)~~(d) Division (C)(5) of this section shall apply only if the acquiring taxpayer or transferee does not sell the new manufacturing machinery and equipment or transfer the new manufacturing machinery and equipment out of the county before the end of the seven-year period to which division (C)(4) of this section refers.

(e) Division (C)(5)(b) of this section applies only to the extent that the taxpayer that sold the manufacturing machinery or equipment, upon request, timely provides to the tax commissioner any information that the tax commissioner considers to be necessary to ascertain any remaining or carried-forward amounts to which the taxpayer that sold the facility would have been entitled under this section had the taxpayer not sold the manufacturing machinery or equipment. Nothing in division (C)(5)(b) or (e) of this section shall be construed to allow a taxpayer to claim any credit amount with respect to the acquired manufacturing machinery or equipment that is greater than the amount that would have been available to the other taxpayer that sold the manufacturing machinery or equipment had the other taxpayer not sold the manufacturing machinery or equipment.

(D) The taxpayer shall claim the credit in the order required under section 5733.98 of the Revised Code. Each year, any credit amount in excess of the tax due under section 5733.06 of the Revised Code after allowing for any other credits that precede the credit under this section in that order may be carried forward for three tax years.

(E) A taxpayer purchasing new manufacturing machinery and equipment and intending to claim the credit shall file, with the department of development, a notice of intent to claim the credit on a form prescribed by the department of development. The department of development shall inform the tax commissioner of the notice of intent to claim the credit.

(F) The director of development shall annually certify, by the first day of January of each year during the qualifying period, the eligible areas for the tax credit for the calendar year that includes that first day of January. The director shall send a copy of the certification to the tax commissioner.

(G) New manufacturing machinery and equipment for which a taxpayer claims the credit under section 5733.31, 5733.311, 5747.26, or 5747.261 of the Revised Code shall not be considered new manufacturing machinery and equipment for purposes of the credit under this section.

(H)(1) With regard to a taxpayer that is a partner in a partnership, the county average new manufacturing machinery and equipment investment shall be determined based on the number of years, if any, the partnership was in existence during baseline years. In determining the county average

new manufacturing machinery and equipment investment, the excess of the cost of new manufacturing machinery and equipment purchased during the calendar year, and all other amounts necessary to calculate the credit allowed by this section, the taxpayer shall include the taxpayer's distributive share of the cost of new manufacturing machinery and equipment purchased by a partnership in which the corporation had a direct or indirect investment during the calendar year prior to the first day of a tax year for which the taxpayer is claiming the credit. These determinations and calculations shall be made for the taxpayer's calendar year during which the partnership made the purchase.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or disallow pass-through treatment of a pass-through entity's income, deductions, credits, or other amounts necessary to compute the tax imposed by section 5733.06 of the Revised Code and the credits allowed by this chapter.

Sec. 5747.51. (A) Within ten days after the fifteenth day of July of each year, the tax commissioner shall make and certify to the county auditor of each county an estimate of the amount of the local government fund to be allocated to the undivided local government fund of each county for the ensuing calendar year and the estimated amount to be received by the undivided local government fund of each county from the taxes levied pursuant to section 5707.03 of the Revised Code for the ensuing calendar year.

(B) At each annual regular session of the county budget commission convened pursuant to section 5705.27 of the Revised Code, each auditor shall present to the commission the certificate of the commissioner, the annual tax budget and estimates, and the records showing the action of the commission in its last preceding regular session. The estimates shown on the certificate of the commissioner of the amount to be allocated from the local government fund and the amount to be received from taxes levied pursuant to section 5707.03 of the Revised Code shall be combined into one total comprising the estimate of the undivided local government fund of the county. The commission, after extending to the representatives of each subdivision an opportunity to be heard, under oath administered by any member of the commission, and considering all the facts and information presented to it by the auditor, shall determine the amount of the undivided local government fund needed by and to be apportioned to each subdivision for current operating expenses, as shown in the tax budget of the subdivision. This determination shall be made pursuant to divisions (C) to (I) of this section, unless the commission has provided for a formula pursuant to section 5747.53 of the Revised Code.

Nothing in this section prevents the budget commission, for the purpose of apportioning the undivided local government fund, from inquiring into the claimed needs of any subdivision as stated in its tax budget, or from adjusting claimed needs to reflect actual needs. For the purposes of this section, "current operating expenses" means the lawful expenditures of a subdivision, except those for permanent improvements and except payments for interest, sinking fund, and retirement of bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness of the subdivision.

(C) The commission shall determine the combined total of the estimated expenditures, including transfers, from the general fund and any special funds other than special funds established for road and bridge; street construction, maintenance, and repair; state highway improvement; and gas, water, sewer, and electric public utilities operated by a subdivision, as shown in the subdivision's tax budget for the ensuing calendar year.

(D) From the combined total of expenditures calculated pursuant to division (C) of this section, the commission shall deduct the following expenditures, if included in these funds in the tax budget:

(1) Expenditures for permanent improvements as defined in division (E) of section 5705.01 of the Revised Code;

(2) In the case of counties and townships, transfers to the road and bridge fund, and in the case of municipalities, transfers to the street construction, maintenance, and repair fund and the state highway improvement fund;

(3) Expenditures for the payment of debt charges;

(4) Expenditures for the payment of judgments.

(E) In addition to the deductions made pursuant to division (D) of this section, revenues accruing to the general fund and any special fund considered under division (C) of this section from the following sources shall be deducted from the combined total of expenditures calculated pursuant to division (C) of this section:

(1) Taxes levied within the ten-mill limitation, as defined in section 5705.02 of the Revised Code;

(2) The budget commission allocation of estimated county library and local government support fund revenues to be distributed pursuant to section 5747.48 of the Revised Code;

(3) Estimated unencumbered balances as shown on the tax budget as of the thirty-first day of December of the current year in the general fund, but not any estimated balance in any special fund considered in division (C) of this section;

(4) Revenue, including transfers, shown in the general fund and any

special funds other than special funds established for road and bridge; street construction, maintenance, and repair; state highway improvement; and gas, water, sewer, and electric public utilities, from all other sources except those that a subdivision receives from an additional tax or service charge voted by its electorate or receives from special assessment or revenue bond collection. For the purposes of this division, where the charter of a municipal corporation prohibits the levy of an income tax, an income tax levied by the legislative authority of such municipal corporation pursuant to an amendment of the charter of that municipal corporation to authorize such a levy represents an additional tax voted by the electorate of that municipal corporation. For the purposes of this division, any measure adopted by a board of county commissioners pursuant to section 322.02, 324.02, 4504.02, or 5739.021 of the Revised Code, including those measures upheld by the electorate in a referendum conducted pursuant to section 322.021, 324.021, 4504.021, or 5739.022 of the Revised Code, shall not be considered an additional tax voted by the electorate.

~~Money~~ Subject to division (G) of section 5705.29 of the Revised Code, money in a reserve balance account established by a county ~~or, township, or municipal corporation~~ under section ~~305.23, 505.83, or 505.831~~ 5705.13 of the Revised Code ~~or by a municipal corporation pursuant to an ordinance or resolution that has been included as a reserve balance in the county's, township's, or municipal corporation's budget under section 5705.29 of the Revised Code~~ shall not be considered an unencumbered balance or revenue under division (E)(3) or (4) of this section.

If a county, township, or municipal corporation has created and maintains a nonexpendable trust fund ~~exclusively for the purpose of investing the principal of the fund and using the investment earnings to fund expenditures~~ under section 5705.131 Of the Revised Code, the principal of the fund, and any additions to the principal arising from sources other than the reinvestment of investment earnings arising from such a fund, shall not be considered an unencumbered balance or revenue under division (E)(3) or (4) of this section. Only investment earnings arising from investment of the principal or investment of such additions to principal may be considered an unencumbered balance or revenue under those divisions.

(F) The total expenditures calculated pursuant to division (C) of this section, less the deductions authorized in divisions (D) and (E) of this section, shall be known as the "relative need" of the subdivision, for the purposes of this section.

(G) The budget commission shall total the relative need of all participating subdivisions in the county, and shall compute a relative need

factor by dividing the total estimate of the undivided local government fund by the total relative need of all participating subdivisions.

(H) The relative need of each subdivision shall be multiplied by the relative need factor to determine the proportionate share of the subdivision in the undivided local government fund of the county; provided, that the maximum proportionate share of a county shall not exceed the following maximum percentages of the total estimate of the undivided local government fund governed by the relationship of the percentage of the population of the county that resides within municipal corporations within the county to the total population of the county as reported in the reports on population in Ohio by the department of development as of the twentieth day of July of the year in which the tax budget is filed with the budget commission:

Percentage of municipal population within the county:	Percentage share of the county shall not exceed:
Less than forty-one per cent	Sixty per cent
Forty-one per cent or more but less than eighty-one per cent	Fifty per cent
Eighty-one per cent or more	Thirty per cent

Where the proportionate share of the county exceeds the limitations established in this division, the budget commission shall adjust the proportionate shares determined pursuant to this division so that the

proportionate share of the county does not exceed these limitations, and it shall increase the proportionate shares of all other subdivisions on a pro rata basis. In counties having a population of less than one hundred thousand, not less than ten per cent shall be distributed to the townships therein.

(I) The proportionate share of each subdivision in the undivided local government fund determined pursuant to division (H) of this section for any calendar year shall not be less than the product of the average of the percentages of the undivided local government fund of the county as apportioned to that subdivision for the calendar years 1968, 1969, and 1970, multiplied by the total amount of the undivided local government fund of the county apportioned pursuant to former section 5735.23 of the Revised Code for the calendar year 1970. For the purposes of this division, the total apportioned amount for the calendar year 1970 shall be the amount actually allocated to the county in 1970 from the state collected intangible tax as levied by section 5707.03 of the Revised Code and distributed pursuant to section 5725.24 of the Revised Code, plus the amount received by the county in the calendar year 1970 pursuant to division (B)(1) of former section 5739.21 of the Revised Code, and distributed pursuant to former section 5739.22 of the Revised Code. If the total amount of the undivided local government fund for any calendar year is less than the amount of the undivided local government fund apportioned pursuant to former section 5739.23 of the Revised Code for the calendar year 1970, the minimum amount guaranteed to each subdivision for that calendar year pursuant to this division shall be reduced on a basis proportionate to the amount by which the amount of the undivided local government fund for that calendar year is less than the amount of the undivided local government fund apportioned for the calendar year 1970.

(J) On the basis of such apportionment, the county auditor shall compute the percentage share of each such subdivision in the undivided local government fund and shall at the same time certify to the tax commissioner the percentage share of the county as a subdivision. No payment shall be made from the undivided local government fund, except in accordance with such percentage shares.

Within ten days after the budget commission has made its apportionment, whether conducted pursuant to section 5747.51 or 5747.53 of the Revised Code, the auditor shall publish a list of the subdivisions and the amount each is to receive from the undivided local government fund and the percentage share of each subdivision, in a newspaper or newspapers of countywide circulation, and send a copy of such allocation to the tax commissioner.

The county auditor shall also send by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of such allocation to the fiscal officer of each subdivision entitled to participate in the allocation of the undivided local government fund of the county. This copy shall constitute the official notice of the commission action referred to in section 5705.37 of the Revised Code.

All money received into the treasury of a subdivision from the undivided local government fund in a county treasury shall be paid into the general fund and used for the current operating expenses of the subdivision.

If a municipal corporation maintains a municipal university, such municipal university, when the board of trustees so requests the legislative authority of the municipal corporation, shall participate in the money apportioned to such municipal corporation from the total local government fund, however created and constituted, in such amount as requested by the board of trustees, provided such sum does not exceed nine per cent of the total amount paid to the municipal corporation.

If any public official fails to maintain the records required by sections 5747.50 to 5747.55 of the Revised Code, or by the rules issued by the tax commissioner, the auditor of state, or the treasurer of state, pursuant to such sections, or fails to comply with any law relating to the enforcement of such sections, the local government fund money allocated to the county shall be withheld until such time as the public official has complied with such sections or such law or the rules issued pursuant thereto.

Sec. 5747.62. (A) As used in this section and section 5747.63 of the Revised Code, "subdivision" means a municipal corporation, township, park district, or county.

(B) At each annual regular session of the county budget commission convened pursuant to section 5705.27 of the Revised Code, each auditor shall present to the commission the certificate of the commissioner, the annual tax budget and estimates, and the records showing the action of the commission in its last preceding regular session. The commission, after extending to the representatives of each subdivision an opportunity to be heard, under oath administered by any member of the commission, and considering all the facts and information presented to it by the auditor, shall determine the amount of the undivided local government revenue assistance fund needed by and to be apportioned to each subdivision for current operating expenses, as shown in the tax budget of the subdivision. This determination shall be made pursuant to divisions (C) to (H) of this section, unless the commission has provided for a formula pursuant to section 5747.63 of the Revised Code. Nothing in this section prevents the budget commission, for the purpose of apportioning the undivided local

ent revenue assistance fund, from inquiring into the claimed needs of any subdivision as stated in its tax budget, or from adjusting claimed needs to reflect actual needs. For the purposes of this section, "current operating expenses" means the lawful expenditures of a subdivision, except those for permanent improvements and except payments for interest, sinking fund, and retirement of bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness of the subdivision.

(C) The commission shall determine the combined total of the estimated expenditures, including transfers, from the general fund and any special funds other than special funds established for road and bridge; street construction, maintenance, and repair; state highway improvement; and gas, water, sewer, and electric public utilities operated by a subdivision, as shown in the subdivision's tax budget for the ensuing calendar year.

(D) From the combined total of expenditures calculated pursuant to division (C) of this section, the commission shall deduct the following expenditures, if included in these funds in the tax budget:

(1) Expenditures for permanent improvements as defined in division (E) of section 5705.01 of the Revised Code;

(2) In the case of counties and townships, transfers to the road and bridge fund, and in the case of municipalities, transfers to the street construction, maintenance, and repair fund and the state highway improvement fund;

(3) Expenditures for the payment of debt charges;

(4) Expenditures for the payment of judgments.

(E) In addition to the deductions made pursuant to division (D) of this section, revenues accruing to the general fund and any special fund considered under division (C) of this section from the following sources shall be deducted from the combined total of expenditures calculated pursuant to division (C) of this section:

(1) Taxes levied within the ten-mill limitation, as defined in section 5705.02 of the Revised Code;

(2) The budget commission allocation of estimated county library and local government support fund revenues to be distributed pursuant to section 5747.48 of the Revised Code;

(3) Estimated unencumbered balances as shown on the tax budget as of the thirty-first day of December of the current year in the general fund, but not any estimated balance in any special fund considered in division (C) of this section;

(4) Revenue, including transfers, shown in the general fund and any special funds other than special funds established for road and bridge; street

construction, maintenance, and repair; state highway improvement; and gas, water, sewer, and electric public utilities, from all other sources except those that a subdivision receives from an additional tax or service charge voted by its electorate or receives from special assessment or revenue bond collection. For the purposes of this division, where the charter of a municipal corporation prohibits the levy of an income tax, an income tax levied by the legislative authority of such municipal corporation pursuant to an amendment of the charter of that municipal corporation to authorize such a levy represents an additional tax voted by the electorate of that municipal corporation. For the purposes of this division, any measure adopted by a board of county commissioners pursuant to section 322.02, 324.02, 4504.02, or 5739.021 of the Revised Code, including those measures upheld by the electorate in a referendum conducted pursuant to section 322.021, 324.021, 4504.021, or 5739.022 of the Revised Code, shall not be considered an additional tax voted by the electorate.

~~Money Subject to division (G) of section 5705.29 of the Revised Code, money in a reserve balance account established by a county or township, or municipal corporation under section 305.23, 505.83, or 505.831 of the Revised Code or by a municipal corporation pursuant to an ordinance or resolution that has been included as a reserve balance in the county's, township's, or municipal corporation's budget under section 5705.29 5705.13 of the Revised Code shall not be considered an unencumbered balance or revenue under division (E)(3) or (4) of this section.~~

If a county, township, or municipal corporation has created and maintains a nonexpendable trust fund ~~exclusively for the purpose of investing the principal of the fund and using the investment earnings to fund expenditures under section 5705.131~~ Of the Revised Code, the principal of the fund, and any additions to the principal arising from sources other than the reinvestment of investment earnings arising from such a fund, shall not be considered an unencumbered balance or revenue under division (E)(3) or (4) of this section. Only investment earnings arising from investment of the principal or investment of such additions to principal may be considered an unencumbered balance or revenue under those divisions.

(F) The total expenditures calculated pursuant to division (C) of this section, less the deductions authorized in divisions (D) and (E) of this section, shall be known as the "relative need" of the subdivision, for the purposes of this section.

(G) The budget commission shall total the relative need of all participating subdivisions in the county, and shall compute a relative need factor by dividing the total estimate of the undivided local government

revenue assistance fund by the total relative need of all participating subdivisions.

(H) The relative need of each subdivision shall be multiplied by the relative need factor to determine the proportionate share of the subdivision in the undivided local government revenue assistance fund of the county, provided that the maximum proportionate share of a county shall not exceed the following maximum percentages of the total estimate of the undivided local government revenue assistance fund governed by the relationship of the percentage of the population of the county that resides within municipal corporations within the county to the total population of the county as reported in the reports on population in Ohio by the department of development as of the twentieth day of July of the year in which the tax budget is filed with the budget commission:

Percentage of municipal population within the county:	Percentage share of the county shall not exceed:
Sixty per cent Less than forty-one per cent	
Fifty per cent For per cent or more but less than eighty-one per cent	
Thirty per cent Eighty-one per cent or more	

Where the proportionate share of the county exceeds the limitations established in this division, the budget commission shall adjust the proportionate shares determined pursuant to this division so that the

proportionate share of the county does not exceed these limitations, and it shall increase the proportionate shares of all other subdivisions on a pro rata basis. In counties having a population of less than one hundred thousand, not less than ten per cent shall be distributed to the townships therein.

(I) On the basis of such apportionment, the county auditor shall compute the percentage share of each such subdivision in the undivided local government revenue assistance fund and shall at the same time certify to the tax commissioner the percentage share of the county as a subdivision. No payment shall be made from the undivided local government revenue assistance fund, except in accordance with such percentage shares.

Within ten days after the budget commission has made its apportionment, whether conducted pursuant to this section or section 5747.63 of the Revised Code, the auditor shall publish a list of the subdivisions and the amount each is to receive from the undivided local government revenue assistance fund and the percentage share of each subdivision, in a newspaper or newspapers of countywide circulation, and send a copy of such apportionment to the tax commissioner.

The county auditor shall also send by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of such apportionment to the fiscal officer of each subdivision entitled to participate in the allocation of the undivided local government revenue assistance fund of the county. This copy shall constitute the official notice of the commission action referred to in section 5705.37 of the Revised Code.

All money received by a subdivision from the county undivided local government revenue assistance fund shall be paid into the subdivision's general fund and used for current operating expenses.

If any public official fails to maintain the records required by sections 5747.61 to 5747.63 of the Revised Code; or by the rules issued by the tax commissioner, the auditor of state, or the treasurer of state; pursuant to such sections, or fails to comply with any law relating to the enforcement of such sections, the local government revenue assistance fund money allocated to the county shall be withheld until such time as the public official has complied with such sections or such law or the rules issued pursuant thereto.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 1907.24, 2303.201, 2743.70, 2949.091, 3109.14, 3316.03, 5705.12, 5705.13, 5705.29, 5705.35, 5705.36, 5705.38, 5705.41, 5709.61, 5733.33, 5747.51, and 5747.62 and sections 305.23, 505.83, and 505.831 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. Section 1907.24 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by Sub. H.B. 423, Am. Sub. H.B. 438, and Sub. H.B. 455 of the 121st General Assembly, with the new language of none of the acts shown in capital letters. This is in recognition of the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that such amendments are to be harmonized where not substantively irreconcilable and constitutes a legislative finding that such is the resulting version in effect prior to the effective date of this act.

SECTION 4. Sections 3316.03 and 5705.29 of the Revised Code are amended by this act and also by Am. Sub. H.B. 650 of the 122nd General Assembly (effective July 1, 1998). The amendments of Am. Sub. H.B. 650 are included in this act in lower case to confirm the intention to retain them, but are not intended to be effective until July 1, 1998. The amendment by this act to division (H)(5) of section 5705.29 of the Revised Code takes effect at the same time as the Am. Sub. H.B. 650 amendment it affects, or at the earliest time permitted by law, whichever is later.

Speaker _____ of the House of Representatives.

President _____ of the Senate.

Passed _____, 20____

Approved _____, 20____

Governor.

The section numbering of law of a general and permanent nature is complete and in conformity with the Revised Code.

Director, Legislative Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the
____ day of _____, A. D. 20____.

Secretary of State.

File No. _____ Effective Date _____