

# AN ACT

To amend sections 122.85, 131.02, 349.01, 1545.21, 1701.86, 1702.47, 3769.28, 4301.42, 4303.33, 4701.01, 4701.04, 5703.261, 5703.37, 5703.47, 5705.313, 5709.084, 5709.40, 5709.41, 5709.73, 5709.78, 5727.84, 5727.86, 5731.39, 5733.056, 5735.02, 5735.03, 5735.35, 5739.01, 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, 5739.026, 5739.04, 5739.17, 5741.08, 5743.20, 5743.61, 5743.66, 5747.082, 5751.01, 5751.011, 5751.012, 5751.03, 5751.04, 5751.05, 5751.051, 5751.12, 5751.20, and 5751.22, to enact section 5703.061, and to repeal section 5751.032 of the Revised Code to make changes to the laws governing the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes in the state and to the laws governing public accounting firm peer review.

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

SECTION 1. That sections 122.85, 131.02, 349.01, 1545.21, 1701.86, 1702.47, 3769.28, 4301.42, 4303.33, 4701.01, 4701.04, 5703.261, 5703.37, 5703.47, 5705.313, 5709.084, 5709.40, 5709.41, 5709.73, 5709.78, 5727.84, 5727.86, 5731.39, 5733.056, 5735.02, 5735.03, 5735.35, 5739.01, 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, 5739.026, 5739.04, 5739.17, 5741.08, 5743.20, 5743.61, 5743.66, 5747.082, 5751.01, 5751.011, 5751.012, 5751.03, 5751.04, 5751.05, 5751.051, 5751.12, 5751.20, and 5751.22 be amended and section 5703.061 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 122.85. (A) As used in this section and in sections 5733.59 and 5747.66 of the Revised Code:

(1) "Tax credit-eligible production" means a motion picture production certified by the director of development under division (B) of this section as qualifying the motion picture company for a tax credit under section 5733.59 or 5747.66 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Certificate owner" means a motion picture company to which a tax credit certificate is issued.

(3) "Motion picture company" means an individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other form of business association producing a motion picture.

(4) "Eligible production expenditures" means expenditures made after June 30, 2009, for goods or services purchased and consumed in this state by a motion picture company directly for the production of a tax credit-eligible production.

"Eligible production expenditures" includes, but is not limited to, expenditures for resident and nonresident cast and crew wages, accommodations, costs of set construction and operations, editing and related services, photography, sound synchronization, lighting, wardrobe, makeup and accessories, film processing, transfer, sound mixing, special and visual effects, music, location fees, and the purchase or rental of facilities and equipment.

(5) "Motion picture" means entertainment content created in whole or in part within this state for distribution or exhibition to the general public, including, but not limited to, feature-length films; documentaries; long-form, specials, miniseries, series, and interstitial television programming; interactive web sites; sound recordings; videos; music videos; interactive television; interactive games; ~~videogames~~ video games; commercials; any format of digital media; and any trailer, pilot, video teaser, or demo created primarily to stimulate the sale, marketing, promotion, or exploitation of future investment in either a product or a motion picture by any means and media in any digital media format, film, or videotape, provided the motion picture qualifies as a motion picture. "Motion picture" does not include any television program created primarily as news, weather, or financial market reports, a production featuring current events or sporting events, an awards show or other gala event, a production whose sole purpose is fundraising, a long-form production that primarily markets a product or service or in-house corporate advertising or other similar productions, a production for purposes of political advocacy, or any production for which records are required to be maintained under 18 U.S.C. 2257 with respect to sexually explicit content.

(B) For the purpose of encouraging and developing a strong film industry in this state, the director of development may certify a motion picture produced by a motion picture company as a tax credit-eligible production. In the case of a television series, the director may certify the production of each episode of the series as a separate tax credit-eligible production. A motion picture company shall apply for certification of a motion picture as a tax credit-eligible production on a form and in the

manner prescribed by the director. Each application shall include the following information:

- (1) The name and telephone number of the motion picture production company;
- (2) The name and telephone number of the company's contact person;
- (3) A list of the first preproduction date through the last production date in Ohio;
- (4) The Ohio production office address and telephone number;
- (5) The total production budget of the motion picture;
- (6) The total budgeted eligible production expenditures and the percentage that amount is of the total production budget of the motion picture;
- (7) The total percentage of the motion picture being shot in Ohio;
- (8) The level of employment of cast and crew who reside in Ohio;
- (9) A synopsis of the script;
- (10) The shooting script;
- (11) A creative elements list that includes the names of the principal cast and crew and the producer and director;
- (12) Documentation of financial ability to undertake and complete the motion picture;
- (13) Estimated value of the tax credit based upon total budgeted eligible production expenditures;
- (14) Any other information considered necessary by the director.

Within ninety days after certification of a motion picture as a tax credit-eligible production, and any time thereafter upon the director's request, the motion picture company shall present to the director of development sufficient evidence of reviewable progress. If the motion picture company fails to present sufficient evidence, the director of development may rescind the certification. Upon rescission, the director shall notify the applicant that the certification has been rescinded. Nothing in this section prohibits an applicant whose tax credit-eligible production certification has been rescinded from submitting a subsequent application for certification.

(C)(1) A motion picture company whose motion picture has been certified as a tax credit-eligible production may apply to the director of development on or after July 1, 2009, for a refundable credit against the tax imposed by section 5733.06 or 5747.02 of the Revised Code. The director in consultation with the tax commissioner shall prescribe the form and manner of the application and the information or documentation required to be submitted with the application.

The credit is determined as follows:

(a) If the total budgeted eligible production expenditures stated in the application submitted under division (B) of this section or the actual eligible production expenditures as finally determined under division (D) of this section, whichever is least, is less than or equal to three hundred thousand dollars, no credit is allowed;

(b) If the total budgeted eligible production expenditures stated in the application submitted under division (B) of this section or the actual eligible production expenditures as finally determined under division (D) of this section, whichever is least, is greater than three hundred thousand dollars, the credit equals the sum of the following, subject to the limitation in division (C)(4) of this section:

(i) Twenty-five per cent of the least of such budgeted or actual eligible expenditure amounts excluding budgeted or actual eligible expenditures for resident cast and crew wages;

(ii) Thirty-five per cent of budgeted or actual eligible expenditures for resident cast and crew wages.

(2) Except as provided in division (C)(4) of this section, if the director of development approves a motion picture company's application for a credit, the director shall issue a tax credit certificate to the company. The director in consultation with the tax commissioner shall prescribe the form and manner of issuing certificates. The director shall assign a unique identifying number to each tax credit certificate and shall record the certificate in a register devised and maintained by the director for that purpose. The certificate shall state the amount of the eligible production expenditures on which the credit is based and the amount of the credit. Upon the issuance of a certificate, the director shall certify to the tax commissioner the name of the applicant, the amount of eligible production expenditures shown on the certificate, and any other information required by the rules adopted to administer this section.

(3) The amount of eligible production expenditures for which a tax credit may be claimed is subject to inspection and examination by the tax commissioner or employees of the commissioner under section 5703.19 of the Revised Code and any other applicable law. Once the eligible production expenditures are finally determined under section 5703.19 of the Revised Code and division (D) of this section, the credit amount is not subject to adjustment unless the director determines an error was committed in the computation of the credit amount.

(4) No tax credit certificate may be issued before the completion of the tax credit-eligible production. ~~For the fiscal biennium beginning July 1,~~

~~2009, and ending June 30, 2011, not more than thirty million dollars of tax credit may be allowed, of which not more than ten million dollars of tax credit may be allowed in the first year of the biennium. In succeeding fiscal biennia, not~~ Not more than twenty forty million dollars of tax credit may be allowed per fiscal biennium beginning on or after July 1, 2011, and not more than ten twenty million dollars may be allowed in the first year of the biennium. At any time, not more than five million dollars of tax credit may be allowed per tax credit-eligible production.

(D) A motion picture company whose motion picture has been certified as a tax credit-eligible production shall engage, at the company's expense, an independent certified public accountant to examine the company's production expenditures to identify the expenditures that qualify as eligible production expenditures. The certified public accountant shall issue a report to the company and to the director of development certifying the company's eligible production expenditures and any other information required by the director. Upon receiving and examining the report, the director may disallow any expenditure the director determines is not an eligible production expenditure. If the director disallows an expenditure, the director shall issue a written notice to the motion picture production company stating that the expenditure is disallowed and the reason for the disallowance. Upon examination of the report and disallowance of any expenditures, the director shall determine finally the lesser of the total budgeted eligible production expenditures stated in the application submitted under division (B) of this section or the actual eligible production expenditures for the purpose of computing the amount of the credit.

(E) No credit shall be allowed under section 5733.59 or 5747.66 of the Revised Code unless the director has reviewed the report and made the determination prescribed by division (D) of this section.

(F) This state reserves the right to refuse the use of this state's name in the credits of any tax credit-eligible motion picture production.

(G)(1) The director of development in consultation with the tax commissioner shall adopt rules for the administration of this section, including rules setting forth and governing the criteria for determining whether a motion picture production is a tax credit-eligible production; activities that constitute the production of a motion picture; reporting sufficient evidence of reviewable progress; expenditures that qualify as eligible production expenditures; a competitive process for approving credits; and consideration of geographic distribution of credits. The rules shall be adopted under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(2) The director may require a reasonable application fee to cover

administrative costs of the tax credit program. The fees collected shall be credited to the motion picture tax credit program operating fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury. The motion picture tax credit program operating fund shall consist of all grants, gifts, fees, and contributions made to the director of development for marketing and promotion of the motion picture industry within this state. The director of development shall use money in the fund to pay expenses related to the administration of the Ohio film office and the credit authorized by this section and sections 5733.59 and 5747.66 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 131.02. (A) Except as otherwise provided in section 4123.37, section 5703.061, and division (K) of section 4123.511 of the Revised Code, whenever any amount is payable to the state, the officer, employee, or agent responsible for administering the law under which the amount is payable shall immediately proceed to collect the amount or cause the amount to be collected and shall pay the amount into the state treasury or into the appropriate custodial fund in the manner set forth pursuant to section 113.08 of the Revised Code. Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount is not paid within forty-five days after payment is due, the officer, employee, or agent shall certify the amount due to the attorney general, in the form and manner prescribed by the attorney general, and notify the director of budget and management thereof. In the case of an amount payable by a student enrolled in a state institution of higher education, the amount shall be certified within the later of forty-five days after the amount is due or the tenth day after the beginning of the next academic semester, quarter, or other session following the session for which the payment is payable. The attorney general may assess the collection cost to the amount certified in such manner and amount as prescribed by the attorney general. If an amount payable to a political subdivision is past due, the political subdivision may, with the approval of the attorney general, certify the amount to the attorney general pursuant to this section.

For the purposes of this section, the attorney general and the officer, employee, or agent responsible for administering the law under which the amount is payable shall agree on the time a payment is due, and that agreed upon time shall be one of the following times:

(1) If a law, including an administrative rule, of this state prescribes the time a payment is required to be made or reported, when the payment is required by that law to be paid or reported.

(2) If the payment is for services rendered, when the rendering of the services is completed.

(3) If the payment is reimbursement for a loss, when the loss is incurred.

(4) In the case of a fine or penalty for which a law or administrative rule does not prescribe a time for payment, when the fine or penalty is first assessed.

(5) If the payment arises from a legal finding, judgment, or adjudication order, when the finding, judgment, or order is rendered or issued.

(6) If the payment arises from an overpayment of money by the state to another person, when the overpayment is discovered.

(7) The date on which the amount for which an individual is personally liable under section 5735.35, section 5739.33, or division (G) of section 5747.07 of the Revised Code is determined.

(8) Upon proof of claim being filed in a bankruptcy case.

(9) Any other appropriate time determined by the attorney general and the officer, employee, or agent responsible for administering the law under which the amount is payable on the basis of statutory requirements or ordinary business processes of the state agency to which the payment is owed.

(B)(1) The attorney general shall give immediate notice by mail or otherwise to the party indebted of the nature and amount of the indebtedness.

(2) If the amount payable to this state arises from a tax levied under Chapter 5733., 5739., 5741., 5747., or 5751. of the Revised Code, the notice also shall specify all of the following:

(a) The assessment or case number;

(b) The tax pursuant to which the assessment is made;

(c) The reason for the liability, including, if applicable, that a penalty or interest is due;

(d) An explanation of how and when interest will be added to the amount assessed;

(e) That the attorney general and tax commissioner, acting together, have the authority, but are not required, to compromise the claim and accept payment over a reasonable time, if such actions are in the best interest of the state.

(C) The attorney general shall collect the claim or secure a judgment and issue an execution for its collection.

(D) Each claim shall bear interest, from the day on which the claim became due, at the rate per annum required by section 5703.47 of the Revised Code.

(E) The attorney general and the chief officer of the agency reporting a claim, acting together, may do any of the following if such action is in the best interests of the state:

(1) Compromise the claim;

(2) Extend for a reasonable period the time for payment of the claim by agreeing to accept monthly or other periodic payments. The agreement may require security for payment of the claim.

(3) Add fees to recover the cost of processing checks or other draft instruments returned for insufficient funds and the cost of providing electronic payment options.

(F)(1) Except as provided in division (F)(2) of this section, if the attorney general finds, after investigation, that any claim due and owing to the state is uncollectible, the attorney general, with the consent of the chief officer of the agency reporting the claim, may do the following:

(a) Sell, convey, or otherwise transfer the claim to one or more private entities for collection;

(b) Cancel the claim or cause it to be canceled.

(2) The attorney general shall cancel or cause to be canceled an unsatisfied claim on the date that is forty years after the date the claim is certified.

(3) No initial action shall be commenced to collect any tax payable to the state that is administered by the tax commissioner, whether or not such tax is subject to division (B) of this section, or any penalty, interest, or additional charge on such tax, after the expiration of the period ending on the later of the dates specified in divisions (F)(3)(a) and (b) of this section, provided that such period shall be extended by the period of any stay to such collection or by any other period to which the parties mutually agree. If the initial action in aid of execution is commenced before the later of the dates specified in divisions (F)(3)(a) and (b) of this section, any and all subsequent actions may be pursued in aid of execution of judgment for as long as the debt exists.

(a) Seven years after the assessment of the tax, penalty, interest, or additional charge is issued.

(b) Four years after the assessment of the tax, penalty, interest, or additional charge becomes final. For the purposes of division (F)(3)(b) of this section, the assessment becomes final at the latest of the following: upon expiration of the period to petition for reassessment, or if applicable, to appeal a final determination of the commissioner or decision of the board of tax appeals or a court, or, if applicable, upon decision of the United States supreme court.

For the purposes of division (F)(3) of this section, an initial action to collect a tax debt is commenced at the time when any action, including any action in aid of execution on a judgment, commences after a certified copy

of the tax commissioner's entry making an assessment final has been filed in the office of the clerk of court of common pleas in the county in which the taxpayer resides or has its principal place of business in this state, or in the office of the clerk of court of common pleas of Franklin county, as provided in section 5739.13, 5741.14, 5747.13, or 5751.09 of the Revised Code or in any other applicable law requiring such a filing. If an assessment has not been issued and there is no time limitation on the issuance of an assessment under applicable law, an action to collect a tax debt commences when the action is filed in the courts of this state to collect the liability.

(4) If information contained in a claim that is sold, conveyed, or transferred to a private entity pursuant to this section is confidential pursuant to federal law or a section of the Revised Code that implements a federal law governing confidentiality, such information remains subject to that law during and following the sale, conveyance, or transfer.

Sec. 349.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "New community" means a community or an addition to an existing community planned pursuant to this chapter so that it includes facilities for the conduct of industrial, commercial, residential, cultural, educational, and recreational activities, and designed in accordance with planning concepts for the placement of utility, open space, and other supportive facilities.

In the case of a new community authority established within three years after March 22, 2012, the effective date of H.B. 225 of the 129th general assembly, "new community" may mean a community or development of property planned under this chapter in relation to an existing community so that the community includes facilities for the conduct of community activities, and is designed in accordance with planning concepts for the placement of utility, open space, and other supportive facilities for the community.

(B) "New community development program" means a program for the development of a new community characterized by well-balanced and diversified land use patterns and which includes land acquisition and land development, the acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of community facilities, and the provision of services authorized in this chapter.

In the case of a new community authority established within three years after March 22, 2012, the effective date of H.B. 225 of the 129th general assembly, a new community development program may take into account any existing community in relation to which a new community is developed for purposes of being characterized by well-balanced and diversified land use patterns.

(C) "New community district" means the area of land described by the developer in the petition as set forth in division (A) of section 349.03 of the Revised Code for development as a new community and any lands added to the district by amendment of the resolution establishing the community authority.

(D) "New community authority" means a body corporate and politic in this state, established pursuant to section 349.03 of the Revised Code and governed by a board of trustees as provided in section 349.04 of the Revised Code.

(E) "Developer" means any person, organized for carrying out a new community development program who owns or controls, through leases of at least seventy-five years' duration, options, or contracts to purchase, the land within a new community district, or any municipal corporation, county, or port authority that owns the land within a new community district, or has the ability to acquire such land, either by voluntary acquisition or condemnation in order to eliminate slum, blighted, and deteriorated or deteriorating areas and to prevent the recurrence thereof. In the case of a new community authority established within three years after March 22, 2012, the effective date of H.B. 225 of the 129th general assembly, "developer" may mean a person, municipal corporation, county, or port authority that controls land within a new community district through leases of at least forty years' duration.

(F) "Organizational board of commissioners" means, if the new community district is located in only one county, the board of county commissioners of such county; if located in more than one county, a board consisting of the members of the board of county commissioners of each of the counties in which the district is located, provided that action of such board shall require a majority vote of the members of each separate board of county commissioners; or, if more than half of the new community district is located within the boundaries of the most populous municipal corporation of a county, the legislative authority of the municipal corporation.

(G) "Land acquisition" means the acquisition of real property and interests in real property as part of a new community development program.

(H) "Land development" means the process of clearing and grading land, making, installing, or constructing water distribution systems, sewers, sewage collection systems, steam, gas, and electric lines, roads, streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, storm drainage facilities, and other installations or work, whether within or without the new community district, and the construction of community facilities.

(I)(1) "Community facilities" means all real property, buildings,

structures, or other facilities, including related fixtures, equipment, and furnishings, to be owned, operated, financed, constructed, and maintained under this chapter, including public, community, village, neighborhood, or town buildings, centers and plazas, auditoriums, day care centers, recreation halls, educational facilities, hospital facilities as defined in section 140.01 of the Revised Code, recreational facilities, natural resource facilities, including parks and other open space land, lakes and streams, cultural facilities, community streets, pathway and bikeway systems, pedestrian underpasses and overpasses, lighting facilities, design amenities, or other community facilities, and buildings needed in connection with water supply or sewage disposal installations or steam, gas, or electric lines or installation.

(2) In the case of a new community authority established within three years after March 22, 2012, the effective date of H.B. 225 of the 129th general assembly, "community facilities" may mean, in addition to the facilities authorized in division (I)(1) of this section, any community facilities that are owned, operated, financed, constructed, or maintained for, relating to, or in furtherance of community activities, including, but not limited to, town buildings or other facilities, health care facilities including, but limited to, hospital facilities, and off-street parking facilities.

(J) "Cost" as applied to a new community development program means all costs related to land acquisition and land development, the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and operation of community facilities and offices of the community authority, and of providing furnishings and equipment therefor, financing charges including interest prior to and during construction and for the duration of the new community development program, planning expenses, engineering expenses, administrative expenses including working capital, and all other expenses necessary and incident to the carrying forward of the new community development program.

(K) "Income source" means any and all sources of income to the community authority, including community development charges of which the new community authority is the beneficiary as provided in section 349.07 of the Revised Code, rentals, user fees and other charges received by the new community authority, any gift or grant received, any moneys received from any funds invested by or on behalf of the new community authority, and proceeds from the sale or lease of land and community facilities.

(L) "Community development charge" means:

(1) A dollar amount which shall be determined on the basis of the assessed valuation of real property or interests in real property in a new

community district sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed by the developer or the new community authority, the income of the residents of such property subject to such charge under section 349.07 of the Revised Code, if such property is devoted to residential uses or to the profits of any business, a uniform fee on each parcel of such real property originally sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed by the developer or new community authority, or any combination of the foregoing bases.

(2) For a new community authority that is established within three years after March 22, 2012, the effective date of H.B. 225 of the 129th general assembly, "community development charge" includes, in addition to the charges authorized in division (L)(1) of this section, a charge determined on the basis of all or a part of the income of the residents of real property within the new community district if such property is devoted to residential uses, or all or a part of the profits, gross receipts, or other revenues of any business operating in the new community district, including rentals received from leases of real property located in the district. If a new community authority imposes a community development charge determined on the basis of rentals received from leases of real property, improvements of any real property located in the new community district and subject to that charge may not be exempted from taxation under section 5709.40, 5709.41, 5709.73, or 5709.78 of the Revised Code.

(M) "Proximate city" means any city that, as of the date of filing of the petition under section 349.03 of the Revised Code, is the city with the greatest population located in the county in which the proposed new community district is located, is the city with the greatest population located in an adjoining county if any portion of such city is within five miles of any part of the boundaries of such district, or exercises extraterritorial subdivision authority under section 711.09 of the Revised Code with respect to any part of such district.

In the case of a new community authority that is established within three years after March 22, 2012, the effective date of H.B. 225 of the 129th general assembly, "proximate city" may mean a municipal corporation in which, at the time of filing the petition under section 349.03 of the Revised Code, any portion of the proposed new community district is located, or, if at the time of that filing more than one-half of the proposed district is contained within a joint economic development district created under sections 715.70 to 715.83 of the Revised Code, the township containing the greatest portion of the territory of the joint economic development district.

(N) "Community activities" means cultural, educational, governmental, recreational, residential, industrial, commercial, distribution and research

activities, or any combination thereof that includes residential activities.

Sec. 1545.21. The board of park commissioners, by resolution, may submit to the electors of the park district the question of levying taxes for the use of the district. The resolution shall declare the necessity of levying such taxes, shall specify the purpose for which such taxes shall be used, the annual rate proposed, and the number of consecutive years the rate shall be levied. Such resolution shall be forthwith certified to the board of elections in each county in which any part of such district is located, not later than the ninetieth day before the day of the election, and the question of the levy of taxes as provided in such resolution shall be submitted to the electors of the district at a special election to be held on whichever of the following occurs first:

(A) The day of the next general election;

(B) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in May in any calendar year, except that if a presidential primary election is held in that calendar year, then the day of that election. The ballot shall set forth the purpose for which the taxes shall be levied, the annual rate of levy, and the number of years of such levy. If the tax is to be placed on the current tax list, the form of the ballot shall state that the tax will be levied in the current tax year and shall indicate the first calendar year the tax will be due. If the resolution of the board of park commissioners provides that an existing levy will be canceled upon the passage of the new levy, the ballot may include a statement that: "an existing levy of ... mills (stating the original levy millage), having ... years remaining, will be canceled and replaced upon the passage of this levy." In such case, the ballot may refer to the new levy as a "replacement levy" if the new millage does not exceed the original millage of the levy being canceled or as a "replacement and additional levy" if the new millage exceeds the original millage of the levy being canceled. If a majority of the electors voting upon the question of such levy vote in favor thereof, such taxes shall be levied and shall be in addition to the taxes authorized by section 1545.20 of the Revised Code, and all other taxes authorized by law. The rate submitted to the electors at any one time shall not exceed two mills annually upon each dollar of valuation unless the purpose of the levy includes providing operating revenues for one of Ohio's major metropolitan zoos, as defined in section 4503.74 of the Revised Code, in which case the rate shall not exceed three mills annually upon each dollar of valuation. When a tax levy has been authorized as provided in this section or in section 1545.041 of the Revised Code, the board of park commissioners may issue bonds pursuant to section 133.24 of the Revised Code in anticipation of the collection of such levy, provided that such bonds

shall be issued only for the purpose of acquiring and improving lands. Such levy, when collected, shall be applied in payment of the bonds so issued and the interest thereon. The amount of bonds so issued and outstanding at any time shall not exceed one per cent of the total tax valuation in such district. Such bonds shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed the rate determined as provided in section 9.95 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 1701.86. (A) A corporation may be dissolved voluntarily in the manner provided in this section, provided the provisions of Chapter 1704. of the Revised Code do not prevent the dissolution from being effected.

(B) A resolution of dissolution for a corporation shall set forth that the corporation elects to be dissolved. The resolution also may include any of the following:

(1) The date on which the certificate of dissolution is to be filed or the conditions or events that will result in the filing of the certificate;

(2) Authorization for the officers or directors to abandon the proposed dissolution before the filing of the certificate of dissolution;

(3) Any additional provision considered necessary with respect to the proposed dissolution and winding up.

(C) If an initial stated capital is not set forth in the articles then before the corporation begins business, or if an initial stated capital is set forth in the articles then before subscriptions to shares shall have been received in the amount of that initial stated capital, the incorporators or a majority of them may adopt, by a writing signed by each of them, a resolution of dissolution.

(D) The directors may adopt a resolution of dissolution in any of the following cases:

(1) When the corporation has been adjudged bankrupt or has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors;

(2) By leave of the court, when a receiver has been appointed in a general creditors' suit or in any suit in which the affairs of the corporation are to be wound up;

(3) When substantially all of the assets have been sold at judicial sale or otherwise;

(4) When the articles have been canceled for failure to file annual franchise or excise tax returns or for failure to pay franchise or excise taxes and the corporation has not been reinstated or does not desire to be reinstated;

(5) When the period of existence of the corporation specified in its articles has expired.

(E) The shareholders at a meeting held for such purpose may adopt a

resolution of dissolution by the affirmative vote of the holders of shares entitling them to exercise two-thirds of the voting power of the corporation on such proposal or, if the articles provide or permit, by the affirmative vote of a greater or lesser proportion, though not less than a majority, of such voting power, and by such affirmative vote of the holders of shares of any particular class as is required by the articles. Notice of the meeting of the shareholders shall be given to all the shareholders whether or not entitled to vote at it.

(F) Upon the adoption of a resolution of dissolution, a certificate shall be prepared, on a form prescribed by the secretary of state, setting forth all of the following:

- (1) The name of the corporation;
- (2) A statement that a resolution of dissolution has been adopted;
- (3) A statement of the manner of adoption of such resolution, and, in the case of its adoption by the incorporators or directors, a statement of the basis for such adoption;
- (4) The place in this state where its principal office is or is to be located;
- (5) The internet address of each domain name held or maintained by or on behalf of the corporation;
- (6) The name and address of its statutory agent;
- (7) The date of dissolution, if other than the filing date. The date of dissolution shall not be more than ninety days after the filing of the certificate of dissolution.

(G) When the resolution of dissolution is adopted by the incorporators, the certificate shall be signed by not less than a majority of them. In all other cases, the certificate shall be signed by any authorized officer, unless the officer fails to execute and file such certificate within thirty days after the date upon which such certificate is to be filed. In that latter event, the certificate of dissolution may be signed by any three shareholders or, if there are less than three shareholders, all of the shareholders and shall set forth a statement that the persons signing the certificate are shareholders and are filing the certificate because of the failure of the officers to do so.

(H) Except as otherwise provided in division (I) of this section, a certificate of dissolution, filed with the secretary of state, shall be accompanied by all of the following:

- (1) An affidavit of one or more of the persons executing the certificate of dissolution or of an officer of the corporation containing a statement of the counties, if any, in this state in which the corporation has personal property or a statement that the corporation is of a type required to pay personal property taxes to state authorities only;

(2) A certificate or other evidence from the department of taxation showing ~~that the payment of all franchise, sales, use, and highway use taxes accruing up to the date of dissolution or showing that such payment has been adequately guaranteed,~~ corporation has paid all taxes administered by and required to be paid to the tax commissioner that are or will be due from the corporation on the date of the dissolution or an affidavit of one or more of the persons executing the certificate of dissolution or of an officer of the corporation containing a statement that the corporation is not required to pay or the department of taxation has not assessed any tax for which such a certificate or other evidence is not provided;

(3) A certificate or other evidence showing the payment of all personal property ~~and commercial activity~~ taxes accruing up to the date of dissolution or showing that such payment has been adequately guaranteed, or an affidavit of one or more of the persons executing the certificate of dissolution or of an officer of the corporation containing a statement that the corporation is not required to pay or the department of taxation has not assessed any tax for which such a certificate or other evidence is not provided;

(4) A receipt, certificate, or other evidence from the director of job and family services showing that all contributions due from the corporation as an employer have been paid, or that such payment has been adequately guaranteed, or that the corporation is not subject to such contributions;

(5) A receipt, certificate, or other evidence from the bureau of workers' compensation showing that all premiums due from the corporation as an employer have been paid, or that such payment has been adequately guaranteed, or that the corporation is not subject to such premium payments.

(I) In lieu of the receipt, certificate, or other evidence described in division (H)(2), (3), (4), or (5) of this section, an affidavit of one or more persons executing the certificate of dissolution or of an officer of the corporation containing a statement of the date upon which the particular department, agency, or authority was advised in writing of the scheduled effective date of the dissolution and was advised in writing of the acknowledgment by the corporation of the applicability of the provisions of section 1701.95 of the Revised Code.

(J) Upon the filing of a certificate of dissolution and such accompanying documents or on a later date specified in the certificate that is not more than ninety days after the filing, the corporation shall be dissolved.

Sec. 1702.47. (A) A corporation may be dissolved voluntarily in the manner provided in this section.

(B) A resolution of dissolution for a corporation shall set forth:

(1) That the corporation elects to be dissolved;

(2) Any additional provision deemed necessary with respect to the proposed dissolution and winding up.

(C) The directors may adopt a resolution of dissolution in the following cases:

(1) When the corporation has been adjudged bankrupt or has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors;

(2) By leave of the court, when a receiver has been appointed in a general creditors' suit or in any suit in which the affairs of the corporation are to be wound up;

(3) When substantially all of the assets have been sold at judicial sale or otherwise;

(4) When the period of existence of the corporation specified in its articles has expired.

(D)(1) The voting members at a meeting held for that purpose may adopt a resolution of dissolution by the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting members present in person or, if permitted, by mail, by proxy, or by the use of authorized communications equipment, if a quorum is present or, if the articles or the regulations provide or permit, by the affirmative vote of a greater or lesser proportion or number of the voting members, and by the affirmative vote of the voting members or the affirmative vote of the voting members of any particular class that is required by the articles or the regulations. Notice of the meeting of the members shall be sent to all the members who would be entitled to vote at the meeting by mail, overnight delivery service, or any authorized communications equipment.

(2) For purposes of division (D)(1) of this section, participation by a voting member at a meeting through the use of any of the means of communication described in that division constitutes presence in person of that voting member at the meeting for purposes of determining a quorum.

(E) Upon the adoption of a resolution of dissolution, a certificate shall be prepared, on a form prescribed by the secretary of state, setting forth the following:

(1) The name of the corporation;

(2) A statement that a resolution of dissolution has been adopted;

(3) A statement of the manner of adoption of that resolution, and, in the case of its adoption by the directors, a statement of the basis for the adoption;

(4) The place in this state where its principal office is or is to be located;

(5) The names and addresses of its directors and officers;

(6) The name and address of its statutory agent;

(7) The date of dissolution, if other than the filing date.

(F) The certificate described in division (E) of this section shall be signed by any authorized officer, unless the officer fails to execute and file the certificate within thirty days after the adoption of the resolution, or upon any date specified in the resolution as the date upon which the certificate is to be filed, or upon the expiration of any period specified in the resolution as the period within which the certificate is to be filed, whichever is latest, in which event the certificate of dissolution may be signed by any three voting members and shall set forth a statement that the persons signing the certificate are voting members and are filing the certificate because of the failure of the officers to do so.

(G) A certificate of dissolution, filed with the secretary of state, shall be accompanied by:

~~(1) An affidavit of one or more of the persons executing the certificate of dissolution or of an officer of the corporation containing a statement of the counties, if any, in this state in which the corporation has personal property subject to personal property taxes or a statement that the corporation is of a type required to pay personal property taxes to state authorities only;~~

~~(2) A receipt, certificate, or other evidence showing the payment of all personal property taxes accruing up to the date of such filing or, if applicable, to the later date specified in the certificate of dissolution in accordance with division (E) of this section, unless the affidavit provided for in division (G)(1) of this section states that the corporation has in this state no personal property subject to personal property taxes;~~

~~(3) A receipt, certificate, or other evidence from the director of job and family services showing that all contributions due from the corporation as an employer have been paid, that such payment has been adequately guaranteed, or that the corporation is not subject to such contributions;~~

~~(4)(2) A receipt, certificate, or other evidence showing that the payment of all sales, use, and highway use taxes accruing up to the date of such filing or, if applicable, to the later date specified in the certificate of corporation has paid all taxes imposed under the laws of this state that are or will be due from the corporation on the date of the dissolution in accordance with division (E) of this section, or that such payment has been adequately guaranteed;~~

~~(5)(3) In lieu of the receipt, certificate, or other evidence described in division (G)(1) or (2), (3), or (4) of this section, an affidavit of one or more of the persons executing the certificate of dissolution or of an officer of the corporation containing a statement of the date upon which the particular~~

department, agency, or authority was advised in writing of the scheduled effective date of the dissolution and was advised in writing of the acknowledgement by the corporation of the applicability of section 1702.55 of the Revised Code.

(H) Upon the filing of a certificate of dissolution and those accompanying documents or on a later date specified in the certificate that is not more than ninety days after the filing, the corporation shall be dissolved.

Sec. 3769.28. The tax commissioner shall collect from each permit holder who conducts a pari-mutuel system of wagering where the wagering is less than five million dollars a sum of money equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the total amount wagered and where the wagering is five million dollars or more a sum of money equal to fifteen hundredths of one per cent of the total amount wagered during any horse-racing meeting for the purpose of providing operating revenue for the political subdivisions wherein such meetings are held. ~~Such moneys shall be collected by the commissioner within~~ Within ten days after the close of ~~such a meeting and shall be sent back to,~~ the permit holder who paid the tax. ~~Such permit holder shall prepare and transmit to the tax commissioner a final report showing the total amount wagered during the horse-racing meeting and any other information required by the commissioner relative to the tax levied by this section. The final report shall be signed by the permit holder or an authorized agent of the permit holder. The commissioner shall prescribe the form of the final report.~~

~~The commissioner shall collect the tax due under this section on amounts wagered during a horse-racing meeting within ten days after the close of the meeting. The amount collected by the commissioner shall be made payable to the chief fiscal officers of the municipal corporations or townships in which such horse-racing meeting took place and in which any such facilities or accessory uses therefor were located. The commissioner shall then immediately forward the moneys amount collected to the such chief fiscal officers of the municipal corporations or townships in which such horse-racing meeting took place and in which any such facilities or accessory uses therefor were located. Such moneys~~ The amount collected shall be divided equally between the municipal corporations or townships in which such horse-racing meeting took place and in which any facilities or accessory uses therefor were located. Such municipal corporations or townships may distribute a portion of the moneys so received to any adjoining political subdivision which incurs increased expenses because of such horse-racing meeting.

This section shall not apply to any agricultural society which holds a

horse-racing permit.

The amount collected under this section from any one permit holder shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars from any one horse-racing meeting in any calendar year.

Sec. 4301.42. For the purpose of providing revenue for the support of the state, a tax is hereby levied on the sale of beer in sealed bottles and cans having twelve ounces or less of liquid content, at the rate of fourteen one-hundredths of one cent on each ounce of liquid content or fractional part of each ounce of liquid content, and on such containers in excess of twelve ounces, at the rate of eighty-four one-hundredths of one cent on each six ounces of liquid content or fractional part of each six ounces of liquid content. Sections 4307.01 to 4307.12 of the Revised Code apply in the administration of that tax. Manufacturers, bottlers, and canners of ~~and wholesale dealers in beer,~~ wholesale dealers in beer, and S permit holders have the duty to pay the tax imposed by this section and are entitled to the privileges in the manner provided in section 4303.33 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 4303.33. (A) Every A-1 permit holder in this state, every bottler, importer, wholesale dealer, broker, producer, or manufacturer of beer outside this state and within the United States, and every B-1 permit holder and importer importing beer from any manufacturer, bottler, person, or group of persons however organized outside the United States for sale or distribution for sale in this state, on or before the eighteenth day of each month, shall make and file with the tax commissioner upon a form prescribed by the tax commissioner an advance tax payment in an amount estimated to equal the taxpayer's tax liability for the month in which the advance tax payment is made. If the advance tax payment credits claimed on the report are for advance tax payments received by the tax commissioner on or before the eighteenth day of the month covered by the report, the taxpayer is entitled to an additional credit of three per cent of the advance tax payment and a discount of three per cent shall be allowed the taxpayer at the time of filing the report if filed as provided in division (B) of this section on any amount by which the tax liability reflected in the report exceeds the advance tax payment estimate by not more than ten per cent. The additional three per cent credit and three per cent discount shall be in consideration for advancing the payment of the tax and other services performed by the permit holder and other taxpayers in the collection of the tax.

"Advance tax payment credit" means credit for payments made by an A-1 or B-1 permit holder and any other persons during the period covered by a report which was made in anticipation of the tax liability required to be reported on that report.

"Tax liability" as used in division (A) of this section means the total gross tax liability of an A-1 or B-1 permit holder and any other persons for the period covered by a report before any allowance for credits and discount.

(B) Every A-1 permit holder in this state, every bottler, importer, wholesale dealer, broker, producer, or manufacturer of beer outside this state and within the United States, ~~and~~ every B-1 permit holder importing beer from any manufacturer, bottler, person, or group of persons however organized outside the United States, and every S permit holder, on or before the tenth day of each month, shall make and file a report for the preceding month upon a form prescribed by the tax commissioner which report shall show the amount of beer produced, sold, and distributed for sale in this state by the A-1 permit holder, sold and distributed for sale in this state by each manufacturer, bottler, importer, wholesale dealer, or broker outside this state and within the United States, ~~and~~ the amount of beer imported into this state from outside the United States and sold and distributed for sale in this state by the B-1 permit holder or importer, and the amount of beer sold in this state by the S permit holder.

The report shall be filed by mailing it to the tax commissioner, together with payment of the tax levied by sections 4301.42 and 4305.01 of the Revised Code shown to be due on the report after deduction of advance payment credits and any additional credits or discounts provided for under this section.

(C)(1) Every A-2, A-4, B-2, B-2a, B-3, B-4, B-5, and S permit holder in this state, on or before the eighteenth day of each month, shall make and file a report with the tax commissioner upon a form prescribed by the tax commissioner which report shall show, on the report of each A-2, A-4, B-2a, and S permit holder the amount of wine, cider, and mixed beverages produced and sold, or sold in this state by each such A-2, A-4, B-2a, and S permit holder for the next preceding calendar month and such other information as the tax commissioner requires, and on the report of each such B-2, B-3, B-4, and B-5 permit holder the amount of wine, cider, and mixed beverages purchased from an importer, broker, wholesale dealer, producer, or manufacturer located outside this state and sold and distributed in this state by such B-2, B-3, B-4, and B-5 permit holder, for the next preceding calendar month and such other information as the tax commissioner requires.

(2) Every such A-2, A-4, B-2, B-2a, B-3, B-4, B-5, and S permit holder in this state shall remit with the report the tax levied by sections 4301.43 and, if applicable, 4301.432 of the Revised Code less a discount thereon of three per cent of the total tax so levied and paid, provided the return is filed

together with remittance of the amount of tax shown to be due thereon, within the time prescribed. Any permit holder or other persons who fail to file a report under this section, for each day the person so fails, may be required to forfeit and pay into the state treasury the sum of one dollar as revenue arising from the tax imposed by sections 4301.42, 4301.43, 4301.432, and 4305.01 of the Revised Code, and that sum may be collected by assessment in the manner provided in section 4305.13 of the Revised Code.

(3) If the tax commissioner determines that the quantity reported by a person does not warrant monthly reporting, the commissioner may authorize the filing of returns and the payment of the tax required by this section for periods longer than one month.

(D) Every B-1 permit holder and importer in this state importing beer from any manufacturer, bottler, person, or group of persons however organized, outside the United States, if required by the tax commissioner shall post a bond payable to the state in such form and amount as the commissioner prescribes with surety to the satisfaction of the tax commissioner, conditioned upon the payment to the tax commissioner of taxes levied by sections 4301.42 and 4305.01 of the Revised Code.

(E) No such wine, beer, cider, or mixed beverages sold or distributed in this state shall be taxed more than once under sections 4301.42, 4301.43, and 4305.01 of the Revised Code.

(F) As used in this section:

(1) "Cider" has the same meaning as in section 4301.01 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Wine" has the same meaning as in section 4301.01 of the Revised Code, except that "wine" does not include cider.

(G) All money collected by the tax commissioner under this section shall be paid to the treasurer of state as revenue arising from the taxes levied by sections 4301.42, 4301.43, 4301.432, and 4305.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 4701.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Practice of public accounting" means performing or offering to perform any engagement that will result in the issuance of an attest report and, with respect to a person who holds a CPA certificate, PA registration, foreign certificate, or firm registration, any other services involving the use of accounting or auditing skills as established by rules adopted by the accountancy board.

(B) "Public accounting firm" means a sole proprietorship, a partnership, a limited liability company, a professional association, a corporation-for-profit, or any other business organization that is engaged in

the practice of public accounting in this state.

(C) "Opinion report" means any opinion on a financial statement that is expressed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards as to the fairness of presentation of information and that is used for guidance in financial transactions, for accounting, or for assessing the status or performance of commercial and noncommercial enterprises, whether public, private, or governmental.

(D) "Peer review" means a study, appraisal, or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a public accounting firm that meets the standards and requirements set forth by the accountancy board.

(E) "Review report" means either of the following:

(1) Any review report on a financial statement that is issued with respect to any of the following:

(a) Interim financial information in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards;

(b) The financial information of a nonpublic entity in accordance with statements on standards for accounting and review services;

(c) The reliability of another party's written assertion in accordance with statements on standards for attestation engagements.

(2) Any other review report on a financial statement that is not described in division (E)(1) of this section and that is issued in accordance with standards promulgated by the American institute of certified public accountants.

(F) "Compilation report" means any compilation report on a financial statement that is issued with respect to financial information of a nonpublic entity in accordance with statements on standards for accounting and review services as promulgated by the American institute of certified public accountants.

(G) "Examination report" means any examination report on a financial statement that is issued with respect to another party's written assertion in accordance with statements on standards for attestation engagements as promulgated by the American institute of certified public accountants.

(H) "Agreed-upon procedures report" means any report that is on a financial statement and that is based on agreed-upon procedures issued with respect to another party's written assertion in accordance with statements on standards for attestation engagements as promulgated by the American institute of certified public accountants.

(I) "Qualified firm" means a sole proprietorship, partnership, professional association, corporation-for-profit, limited liability company, or other business organization in which the individuals who own a majority of

the business organization interests in the business organization and control the business organization hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate.

(J) "Own" means any direct or indirect ownership of an equity interest in a public accounting firm or qualified firm.

(K) "Control" or "controlled" means the right to exercise the majority of the voting equity interests in a public accounting firm or qualified firm with respect to any matter.

(L) "Equity interest" means any capital interest or profit interest in a sole proprietorship, partnership, professional association, corporation-for-profit, limited liability company, or other business organization.

(M) "Ohio permit" means a permit to practice public accounting issued under division (A) of section 4701.10 of the Revised Code that is not revoked or suspended.

(N) "Ohio registration" means the registration under division (B) of section 4701.10 of the Revised Code of a holder of a CPA certificate or PA registration who is not in the practice of public accounting in this state.

(O) "Firm registration" or "registered firm" means registration as a public accounting firm under section 4701.04 of the Revised Code.

(P) "PA registration" means registration as a public accountant under section 4701.07 of the Revised Code that is not revoked or suspended.

(Q) "CPA certificate" means a certificate issued under section 4701.06 or 4701.061 of the Revised Code that is not revoked or suspended.

(R) "Foreign certificate" means a license, permit, certificate of, or registration issued to a certified public accountant issued under the laws of another state that authorizes the holder to practice public accounting in that state, is valid, is in good standing, and has not expired.

(S) "Attest report" means an opinion report, review report, compilation report, examination report, agreed-upon procedures report, or any similar report prepared in accordance with standards established by the American institute of certified public accountants with respect to a financial statement or other financial information.

(T) "Person" means any individual, corporation-for-profit, business trust, estate, partnership, limited liability company, professional association, or other business organization.

(U) Technical terms that define specific public accounting engagements have the same meanings as in the professional standards promulgated by the American institute of certified public accountants.

(V)(1) "Good moral character" means the combination of personal traits of honesty, integrity, attention to duty, forthrightness, and self-restraint that

enables a person to discharge the duties of the accounting profession fully and faithfully.

(2) A history of dishonest acts or felonious acts or convictions is sufficient to prove lack of good moral character if that history demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that the person lacks one or more of the personal traits referred to in division (V)(1) of this section. A person who has a felony conviction related to one or more of those personal traits bears the burden of establishing the person's present good moral character, including the person's full and complete rehabilitation subsequent to the conviction. If less than one year has passed since the completion of the person's sentence on a felony conviction, including any period under a community control sanction or post-release control, the board may delay any determination of the person's good moral character until one year has passed from the time of the completion of that sentence.

(3) In determining whether a person who has a felony conviction has met the person's burden of proof described in division (V)(2) of this section, the accountancy board may consider the following factors:

(a) The person's path toward professional licensing following completion of the person's sentence;

(b) The nature and degree of the person's academic achievements;

(c) The nature and degree of the person's employment following completion of the person's sentence;

(d) The person's degree of self-sufficiency following completion of the person's sentence;

(e) The nature and degree of the person's other responsibilities following completion of the person's sentence;

(f) The person's conviction for any other criminal offense since completion of the person's sentence for the person's first felony conviction;

(g) Whether the person's application or presentation contains any inconsistencies or misleading explanations that convince the board that either the person or the person's attorney is trying to keep the board from acquiring a true, though damaging, representation of the person's character;

(h) The nature and circumstances of the dishonest acts or felonious acts or convictions of the person;

(i) Any other specifically identifiable information that the board determines to be relevant to the person's ability to discharge the duties of the accounting profession fully and faithfully.

Sec. 4701.04. (A) No public accounting firm located in this state shall engage in the practice of public accounting in this state unless it registers with the accountancy board and pays a registration fee set by the board.

(B) Public accounting firms shall apply for initial registration within ninety days after formation or within ninety days after the commencement of practicing public accounting in this state. All public accounting firms shall renew their registration triennially. All public accounting firms shall submit with their initial and renewal registration applications all of the following:

(1) A list of the names, addresses, and certificate or registration numbers of all individuals who hold an Ohio permit and who own an equity interest in the public accounting firm or are employed by the public accounting firm;

(2) A list of the names and addresses of each person who does not hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate and who owns an equity interest in the public accounting firm if the person's principal place of business is located in this state;

(3) A statement that the public accounting firm and each person who owns an equity interest in the public accounting firm or is employed by the public accounting firm and who does not hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate is in compliance with divisions (C) and (D) of this section.

(C) A public accounting firm shall satisfy all of the following requirements in order to register:

(1) Except as provided in division (C)(5) of this section, each partner, shareholder, member, or other person who owns an equity interest in the public accounting firm shall hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate.

(2) ~~The chief executive of any office of a public accounting firm located in or doing business in this state shall hold~~ designate an individual who holds an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate who shall be responsible for the proper registration of the firm. The public accounting firm shall identify this individual to the board.

(3) Each individual in a public accounting firm who signs any attest report issued from an office of the public accounting firm located in this state shall hold an Ohio permit.

(4) An individual who owns an equity interest in the public accounting firm or is employed by the public accounting firm and who holds an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate, or a qualified firm that owns an equity interest in the public accounting firm, shall assume ultimate responsibility for any attest report issued from an office of the public accounting firm located in this state.

(5) Any person who does not hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate and who holds an equity interest in the public accounting firm shall satisfy the conditions set forth in division (D) of this section.

(6) The public accounting firm shall provide for the transfer of the

equity interest owned by persons who do not hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate to either the public accounting firm or to another person who owns an equity interest in the firm if a person who does not hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate withdraws from or ceases to be employed by the public accounting firm. The public accounting firm may make payments in connection with the person's withdrawal from the firm to that person or, if that person is deceased or dissolved, to the person's estate or successor in interest.

(D) A person who does not hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate may own an equity interest in a public accounting firm if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) All of the individuals who hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate and who own equity interests in the public accounting firm, and qualified firms that own equity interests in the public accounting firm, own, in the aggregate, a majority of the equity interests in the public accounting firm and control the public accounting firm.

(2) The person does not assume or use any titles or designations specified in division (A) of section 4701.14 of the Revised Code. The person may designate or refer to the person as a shareholder, partner, member, principal, owner, or officer of the public accounting firm and also may use any other title that the board authorizes by rule.

(3) The person is not in violation of any standard regarding the character or conduct of that person that the board establishes by rule.

(4) The person's participation in the business of the public accounting firm is the person's principal occupation and consists of providing services to or on behalf of the public accounting firm, and the person is not functioning solely or predominately as a passive investor in the public accounting firm.

~~(5) The person has graduated with a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university approved by the board.~~

~~(6)~~ The person meets or exceeds the continuing education requirements that the board establishes by rule.

~~(7)~~(6) A person who holds a professional license, registration, or certification issued by this state or another state complies with the requirements of that license, registration, or certification.

~~(8)~~(7) The person abides by the code of conduct of the American institute of certified public accountants or a comparable code of professional conduct that the board adopts by rule.

~~(9)~~(8) The person complies with all applicable provisions of this chapter and the rules adopted by the board.

(E) A person who owns a voting equity interest in a public accounting firm may not delegate, by proxy or otherwise, the duty to exercise any voting rights to a person that does not hold an Ohio permit or a foreign certificate or to a person that is not a qualified firm.

(F) As a condition for initial or renewal registration of a public accounting firm on and after January 1, 1993, the board, by rule, shall require that each public accounting firm undergo a peer review to determine the public accounting firm's degree of compliance in the practice of public accounting with generally accepted accounting principles, generally accepted auditing standards, and other generally accepted technical standards as defined by the board in rule, unless the public accounting firm meets one of the exceptions in division (J) of this section.

(G) The board shall adopt rules establishing guidelines for peer reviews, and may authorize an agent to administer all or part of the board's peer review program and to assess a reasonable fee to firms to cover the costs incurred by the agent for program administration. The rules shall do all of the following:

(1) Designate a peer review committee consisting of accounting professionals to serve as advisors to the board and to ensure that the board's guidelines are followed. ~~The board may establish fair and reasonable compensation for the committee members to be paid for time they spend conducting committee business.~~

(2) Require that the peer review be conducted by a reviewer that is both independent of the public accounting firm reviewed and qualified pursuant to board rules;

(3) Require that the standards and practices applied by the reviewer be at least as stringent as those applied by the American institute of certified public accountants;

(4) Prohibit the use or disclosure of information obtained by members of the board or a committee of peer reviewers during or in connection with the peer review process for purposes other than those related to determining the degree of compliance by the public accounting firm with generally accepted accounting principles, generally accepted auditing standards, and other generally accepted technical standards as defined by the board in rule. Division (G)(4) of this section does not apply to the use or disclosure of information that is described in division (K)(3) of this section or that is necessary to comply with any provision of law.

(H)(1) If a peer review report indicates that a public accounting firm does not comply with standards and practices set forth in the rules adopted by the board guidelines, the board, in its discretion, may ~~hold a hearing to~~

review the results of the peer review report. If the board, ~~after conducting the hearing or its authorized peer review program administrator,~~ determines that the public accounting firm does not comply with the standards and practices, it may ~~issue an order that requires~~ require both of the following:

(a) Remedial ~~or disciplinary~~ action, which may include any of the following:

(i) Requiring employees of the public accounting firm to complete general or specific continuing professional education courses;

(ii) Requiring the public accounting firm to undergo peer review more frequently than triennially and peer review that is conducted in whole or part under the direct supervision of the board or its designee;

(iii) Any other remedial action specified by the board;

~~(iv) Imposing any disciplinary measures set forth in division (B) of section 4701.16 of the Revised Code.~~

(b) An affidavit and supporting documentation from the public accounting firm submitted within the time specified by the board indicating completion of required remedial actions.

(2) If the board, or its authorized peer review program administrator, determines that a public accounting firm has not complied with any requirement ordered under division (H) of this section, or if the board determines, after the review of a peer review report, that the public accounting firm has a history of noncompliance with standards and practices set forth in board rules, the board may hold a hearing to determine the extent of the firm's noncompliance. If the board, after conducting the hearing, determines that the public accounting firm does not comply with appropriate standards and practices, the board may issue an order that imposes any disciplinary measure set forth in division (B) of section 4701.16 of the Revised Code.

(3) Notwithstanding divisions (K)(1) and (2) of this section, all matters relating to the procedures for determining compliance with the standards and practices under division (H)~~(1)~~(2) of this section are subject to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, including the notice and conduct of any hearing and the issuance and appeal of any order. Remedial orders made under division (H)(1) of this section are not subject to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(I) The public accounting firm reviewed shall pay for any peer review performed.

(J) The board may exempt a public accounting firm from the requirement to undergo a peer review if the public accounting firm submits to the board a written and notarized statement that the public accounting

firm meets at least one of the following grounds for exemption identified in the statement:

(1) Within three years of the date of application for initial or renewal registration, the public accounting firm has ~~been subject to~~ completed a peer review acceptable to the board and conducted pursuant to standards not less stringent than the peer review standards applied promulgated by the American institute of certified public accountants. A peer review that does not comply with standards and practices set forth in the rules adopted by the board and that may subject a public accounting firm to remedial or disciplinary action pursuant to division (H) of this section, does not qualify as an acceptable peer review. The public accounting firm shall submit to the board a copy of the results of the peer review and any additional documentation required by the board. The board shall not require submittal of the working papers related to the peer review process.

(2) Within three years of the date of application for initial or renewal registration, the public accounting firm has ~~undergone~~ completed a peer review acceptable to the board that was conducted in another state or foreign country. The public accounting firm shall submit to the board a copy of the results of the peer review and any additional documentation required by the board, including a detailed report of the procedures and standards applied by the reviewer.

(3) The public accounting firm has never practiced public accounting in this state or any other state or foreign country ~~and~~, will ~~undergo~~ complete a peer review acceptable to the board within eighteen months of initial registration, and will review its registration with the board two years after initial registration as specified in rules the board adopts.

(4) The public accounting firm, on a schedule as required by rule adopted by the board, submits a report to the board that states all of the following:

(a) The public accounting firm does not undertake any engagement that will result in the issuance of an attest report or other engagement that is subject to peer review in accordance with division (F) of this section.

~~(b) Within the next three years, the public accounting firm does not intend to undertake any engagement that will result in the issuance of any attest report.~~

~~(c)~~ The public accounting firm agrees to notify the board within ninety days after accepting any engagement that will result in the issuance of any attest report or other engagement that is subject to peer review in accordance with division (F) of this section and will ~~undergo~~ complete a peer review acceptable to the board within one year after the acceptance of an

engagement of that nature.

(5) Subject to the board's approval, and for reasons of personal health, military service, or other good cause as defined in rules the board adopts, the public accounting firm is entitled to an exemption.

(K) In any civil action, arbitration, or administrative proceeding involving a public accounting firm, all of the following shall apply:

(1) The proceedings, records, and work papers of any reviewer, including board members and review committee members, involved in the peer review process are privileged and not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal process and may not be introduced into evidence.

(2) No reviewer, including board members and review committee members, involved in the peer review process shall be permitted or required to testify as to any matters produced, presented, disclosed, or discussed during or in connection with the peer review process or shall be required to testify to any finding, recommendation, evaluation, opinion, or other actions of those committees or their members.

(3) No privilege exists under this section for either of the following:

(a) Information presented or considered in the peer review process that was otherwise available to the public;

(b) Materials prepared in connection with a particular engagement merely because they subsequently are presented or considered as part of the peer review process.

(L)(1) If a peer review report indicates that a public accounting firm complies with standards and practices set forth in rules adopted by the board guidelines, the board shall destroy all documents and reports related to the peer review within thirty days after the board completes its review of the report. ~~If~~

(2) If a peer review report indicates that a public accounting firm does not comply with those standards and practices set forth in rules adopted by the board, the board shall retain all documents and reports related to the peer review until completion of the next peer review that complies with standards and practices set forth in rules adopted by the board pursuant to division (G) of this section. The board also may use these documents to determine a history of noncompliance with standards and practices in any proceeding held under division (H)(2) of this section.

Sec. 5703.061. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the tax commissioner may cancel a debt owed to the state arising from any tax administered by the commissioner if the total amount of the debt does not exceed fifty dollars and if the debt consists only of unpaid taxes due for a single reporting period and of any penalty, interest, assessment, or other

charge arising from such unpaid taxes. The commissioner shall not cancel any debt that has been certified to the attorney general under section 131.02 of the Revised Code or that is subject to an appeal filed with the board of tax appeals.

Sec. 5703.261. ~~If (A) As used in this section:~~

(1) "Instrument" has the same meaning as in section 1303.03 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Financial transaction device" has the same meaning as in section 113.40 of the Revised Code.

(B) If a taxpayer or employer required by any tax administered by the department of taxation to pay taxes, penalties, ~~or interest, or other charges arising from unpaid taxes~~ makes payment of the taxes, penalties, ~~or interest, or other charges~~ with a ~~nonnegotiable or~~ dishonored instrument, an instrument that is determined to be nonnegotiable, or with any financial transaction device that is declined, returned, or dishonored, a penalty of fifty dollars shall be added to the amount due. The penalty imposed by this section shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as the taxes, penalties, ~~or interest, or other charges~~. All or part of any penalty imposed under this section may be abated by the tax commissioner. The commissioner may assess only one penalty under this section against the same instrument or the same financial transaction device for the same payment.

Sec. 5703.37. (A)(1) Except as provided in division (B) of this section, whenever service of a notice or order is required in the manner provided in this section, a copy of the notice or order shall be served upon the person affected thereby either by personal service, by certified mail, or by a delivery service authorized under section 5703.056 of the Revised Code that notifies the tax commissioner of the date of delivery.

~~(2) With the permission of the person affected by the notice or order, the commissioner may enter into a written agreement to deliver a notice or order by~~ In lieu of serving a copy of a notice or order through one of the means provided in division (A)(1) of this section, the commissioner may serve a notice or order upon the person affected thereby through alternative means as provided in this section, including, but not limited to, delivery by secure electronic mail as provided in division (F) of this section. Delivery by such means satisfies the requirements for delivery under this section.

(B)(1)(a) If certified mail is returned because of an undeliverable address, the commissioner shall first utilize reasonable means to ascertain a new last known address, including the use of a change of address service offered by the United States postal service or an authorized delivery service

under section 5703.056 of the Revised Code. If, after using reasonable means, the commissioner is unable to ascertain a new last known address, the assessment is final for purposes of section 131.02 of the Revised Code sixty days after the notice or order sent by certified mail is first returned to the commissioner, and the commissioner shall certify the notice or order, if applicable, to the attorney general for collection under section 131.02 of the Revised Code.

(b) Notwithstanding certification to the attorney general under division (B)(1)(a) of this section, once the commissioner or attorney general, or the designee of either, makes an initial contact with the person to whom the notice or order is directed, the person may protest an assessment by filing a petition for reassessment within sixty days after the initial contact. The certification of an assessment under division (B)(1)(a) of this section is prima-facie evidence that delivery is complete and that the notice or order is served.

(2) If mailing of a notice or order by certified mail is returned for some cause other than an undeliverable address, the ~~tax~~ commissioner shall resend the notice or order by ordinary mail. The notice or order shall show the date the commissioner sends the notice or order and include the following statement:

"This notice or order is deemed to be served on the addressee under applicable law ten days from the date this notice or order was mailed by the commissioner as shown on the notice or order, and all periods within which an appeal may be filed apply from and after that date."

Unless the mailing is returned because of an undeliverable address, the mailing of that information is prima-facie evidence that delivery of the notice or order was completed ten days after the commissioner sent the notice or order by ordinary mail and that the notice or order was served.

If the ordinary mail is subsequently returned because of an undeliverable address, the commissioner shall proceed under division (B)(1)(a) of this section. A person may challenge the presumption of delivery and service under this division in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(C)(1) A person disputing the presumption of delivery and service under division (B) of this section bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the address to which the notice or order was sent was not an address with which the person was associated at the time the commissioner originally mailed the notice or order by certified mail. For the purposes of this section, a person is associated with an address at the time the commissioner originally mailed the notice or order if, at that time, the

person was residing, receiving legal documents, or conducting business at the address; or if, before that time, the person had conducted business at the address and, when the notice or order was mailed, the person's agent or the person's affiliate was conducting business at the address. For the purposes of this section, a person's affiliate is any other person that, at the time the notice or order was mailed, owned or controlled at least twenty per cent, as determined by voting rights, of the addressee's business.

(2) If the person elects to protest an assessment certified to the attorney general for collection, the person must do so within sixty days after the attorney general's initial contact with the person. The attorney general may enter into a compromise with the person under sections 131.02 and 5703.06 of the Revised Code if the person does not file a petition for reassessment with the ~~tax~~ commissioner.

(D) Nothing in this section prohibits the ~~tax~~ commissioner or the commissioner's designee from delivering a notice or order by personal service.

(E) Collection actions taken pursuant to section 131.02 of the Revised Code upon any assessment being challenged under division (B)(1)(b) of this section shall be stayed upon the pendency of an appeal under this section. If a petition for reassessment is filed pursuant to this section on a claim that has been certified to the attorney general for collection, the claim shall be uncertified.

(F) The commissioner may serve a notice or order upon the person affected by the notice or order through secure electronic means only with the person's consent. The commissioner must inform the recipient, electronically or by mail, that a notice or order is available for electronic review and provide instructions to access and print the notice or order. The recipient's electronic access of the notice or order satisfies the requirements for delivery under this section. If the recipient fails to access the notice or order electronically within ten business days, the notice or order shall be served upon the person through one of the means provided in division (A)(1) of this section.

(G) As used in this section:

(1) "Last known address" means the address the department has at the time the document is originally sent by certified mail, or any address the department can ascertain using reasonable means such as the use of a change of address service offered by the United States postal service or an authorized delivery service under section 5703.056 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Undeliverable address" means an address to which the United States postal service or an authorized delivery service under section

5703.056 of the Revised Code is not able to deliver a notice or order, except when the reason for nondelivery is because the addressee fails to acknowledge or accept the notice or order.

Sec. 5703.47. (A) As used in this section, "federal short-term rate" means the rate of the average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity of three years or less, as determined under section 1274 of the "Internal Revenue Code of 1986," 100 Stat. 2085, 26 U.S.C.A. 1274, for July of the current year.

(B) On the fifteenth day of October of each year, the tax commissioner shall determine the federal short-term rate. For purposes of any section of the Revised Code requiring interest to be computed at the rate per annum required by this section, the rate determined by the commissioner under this section, rounded to the nearest whole number per cent, plus three per cent, shall be the interest rate per annum used in making the computation for interest that accrues during the following calendar year. For the purposes of sections 5719.041 and 5731.23 of the Revised Code, references to the "federal short-term rate" are references to the federal short-term rate as determined by the tax commissioner under this section rounded to the nearest whole number per cent.

(C) Within ten days after the interest rate per annum is determined under this section, the tax commissioner shall notify the auditor of each county ~~in writing~~ of that rate of interest.

Sec. 5705.313. (A)(1) Whenever a board of county commissioners adopts a resolution pursuant to section 5739.021 or 5739.026 of the Revised Code to levy or increase the rate of a sales tax, the board may adopt an accompanying resolution reducing the rate of any property tax the county currently is levying for current expenses within the ten-mill limitation or amending a previously adopted accompanying resolution increasing the amount of an existing reduction made under this division.

(2) At any time after a board of county commissioners has adopted a resolution pursuant to section 5739.021 or 5739.026 of the Revised Code to levy or increase the rate of the sales tax, the board may adopt another resolution reducing the rate of any property tax the county currently is levying for current expenses within the ten-mill limitation or amending a previously adopted accompanying resolution increasing the amount of an existing reduction made under this division. This resolution may be adopted at any time during which the county is levying the sales tax under section 5739.021 or 5739.026 of the Revised Code.

The rate reduction under division (A)(1) or (2) of this section may be

any amount, provided it does not reduce the annual property tax revenue for current expenses within the ten-mill limitation by more than the amount of annual revenue the commissioners estimate the sales tax levy to generate. The resolution shall set forth the current millage rate for current expenses of the county within the ten-mill limitation; the number of such mills not currently levied under this division, if any; the number of such mills currently levied that will not be levied until a resolution is adopted under division (C) of this section or the expiration of the specified number of years the rate is not to be levied, and the tax year in which the rate reduction shall first apply. The resolution may state that the property tax rate reduction will be for a specified number of years. A copy of the resolution shall be certified to the county auditor.

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever a board of county commissioners adopts a resolution under division (A) of this section, no other taxing unit may levy any portion of the rate the county does not levy until the expiration of the specified number of years that such portion of the rate reduction is in effect as set forth in the resolution, except as may be required by the county budget commission pursuant to division (D) of section 5705.31 of the Revised Code to provide for the levies required in division (B) of that section for debt charges of a subdivision or taxing unit.

(C) At any time a rate reduction is in effect the board of county commissioners may, by two-thirds vote of its members, adopt a resolution increasing the rate of the levy by any amount up to the rate at which it was levied prior to its rate reduction under this section. The board shall then immediately certify its action to the county auditor. If the commissioners increase the rate to the full rate at which it was levied prior to its rate reduction under this section, this section shall thereupon cease to apply to that county until another resolution is adopted pursuant to division (A)(1) or (2) of this section.

Sec. 5709.084. Real and personal property comprising a convention center that is constructed or, in the case of personal property, acquired, after January 1, 2010, are exempt from taxation if the convention center is located in a county having a population, when construction of the convention center commences, of more than one million two hundred thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census, and if the convention center, or the land upon which the convention center is situated, is owned or leased by the county. For the purposes of this section, construction of the convention center commences upon the earlier of issuance of debt to finance all or a portion of the convention center, demolition of existing structures on the site, or grading of the site in preparation for construction.

Real and personal property comprising a convention center owned by the largest city in a county having a population greater than seven hundred thousand but less than nine hundred thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census is exempt from taxation, regardless of whether the property is leased to or otherwise operated or managed by a person other than the city.

Real and personal property comprising a convention center or arena owned by the largest city in a county having a population greater than two hundred thirty-five thousand but less than three hundred thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census at the time of the construction of the convention center or arena is exempt from taxation, regardless of whether the property is leased to or otherwise operated or managed by a person other than the city.

As used in this section, "convention center" ~~has~~ and "arena" have the same ~~meaning~~ meanings as in section 307.695 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5709.40. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Blighted area" and "impacted city" have the same meanings as in section 1728.01 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Business day" means a day of the week excluding Saturday, Sunday, and a legal holiday as defined under section 1.14 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Housing renovation" means a project carried out for residential purposes.

(4) "Improvement" means the increase in the assessed value of any real property that would first appear on the tax list and duplicate of real and public utility property after the effective date of an ordinance adopted under this section were it not for the exemption granted by that ordinance.

(5) "Incentive district" means an area not more than three hundred acres in size enclosed by a continuous boundary in which a project is being, or will be, undertaken and having one or more of the following distress characteristics:

(a) At least fifty-one per cent of the residents of the district have incomes of less than eighty per cent of the median income of residents of the political subdivision in which the district 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;

(b) The average rate of unemployment in the district during the most recent twelve-month period for which data are available is equal to at least one hundred fifty per cent of the average rate of unemployment for this state

for the same period.

(c) At least twenty per cent of the people residing in the district live at or below the poverty level as defined in the federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 5301, as amended, and regulations adopted pursuant to that act.

(d) The district is a blighted area.

(e) The district is in a situational distress area as designated by the director of development under division (F) of section 122.23 of the Revised Code.

(f) As certified by the engineer for the political subdivision, the public infrastructure serving the district is inadequate to meet the development needs of the district as evidenced by a written economic development plan or urban renewal plan for the district that has been adopted by the legislative authority of the subdivision.

(g) The district is comprised entirely of unimproved land that is located in a distressed area as defined in section 122.23 of the Revised Code.

(6) "Project" means development activities undertaken on one or more parcels, including, but not limited to, construction, expansion, and alteration of buildings or structures, demolition, remediation, and site development, and any building or structure that results from those activities.

(7) "Public infrastructure improvement" includes, but is not limited to, public roads and highways; water and sewer lines; environmental remediation; land acquisition, including acquisition in aid of industry, commerce, distribution, or research; demolition, including demolition on private property when determined to be necessary for economic development purposes; stormwater and flood remediation projects, including such projects on private property when determined to be necessary for public health, safety, and welfare; the provision of gas, electric, and communications service facilities; and the enhancement of public waterways through improvements that allow for greater public access.

(B) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation, by ordinance, may declare improvements to certain parcels of real property located in the municipal corporation to be a public purpose. Improvements with respect to a parcel that is used or to be used for residential purposes may be declared a public purpose under this division only if the parcel is located in a blighted area of an impacted city. Except with the approval under division (D) of this section of the board of education of each city, local, or exempted village school district within which the improvements are located, not more than seventy-five per cent of an improvement thus declared to be a public purpose may be exempted from real property taxation for a period of not

more than ten years. The ordinance shall specify the percentage of the improvement to be exempted from taxation and the life of the exemption.

An ordinance adopted or amended under this division shall designate the specific public infrastructure improvements made, to be made, or in the process of being made by the municipal corporation that directly benefit, or that once made will directly benefit, the parcels for which improvements are declared to be a public purpose. The service payments provided for in section 5709.42 of the Revised Code shall be used to finance the public infrastructure improvements designated in the ordinance, for the purpose described in division (D)(1) of this section or as provided in section 5709.43 of the Revised Code.

(C)(1) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation may adopt an ordinance creating an incentive district and declaring improvements to parcels within the district to be a public purpose and, except as provided in division (F) of this section, exempt from taxation as provided in this section, but no legislative authority of a municipal corporation that has a population that exceeds twenty-five thousand, as shown by the most recent federal decennial census, shall adopt an ordinance that creates an incentive district if the sum of the taxable value of real property in the proposed district for the preceding tax year and the taxable value of all real property in the municipal corporation that would have been taxable in the preceding year were it not for the fact that the property was in an existing incentive district and therefore exempt from taxation exceeds twenty-five per cent of the taxable value of real property in the municipal corporation for the preceding tax year. The ordinance shall delineate the boundary of the district and specifically identify each parcel within the district. A district may not include any parcel that is or has been exempted from taxation under division (B) of this section or that is or has been within another district created under this division. An ordinance may create more than one such district, and more than one ordinance may be adopted under division (C)(1) of this section.

(2) Not later than thirty days prior to adopting an ordinance under division (C)(1) of this section, if the municipal corporation intends to apply for exemptions from taxation under section 5709.911 of the Revised Code on behalf of owners of real property located within the proposed incentive district, the legislative authority of a municipal corporation shall conduct a public hearing on the proposed ordinance. Not later than thirty days prior to the public hearing, the legislative authority shall give notice of the public hearing and the proposed ordinance by first class mail to every real property owner whose property is located within the boundaries of the proposed

incentive district that is the subject of the proposed ordinance.

(3)(a) An ordinance adopted under division (C)(1) of this section shall specify the life of the incentive district and the percentage of the improvements to be exempted, shall designate the public infrastructure improvements made, to be made, or in the process of being made, that benefit or serve, or, once made, will benefit or serve parcels in the district. The ordinance also shall identify one or more specific projects being, or to be, undertaken in the district that place additional demand on the public infrastructure improvements designated in the ordinance. The project identified may, but need not be, the project under division (C)(3)(b) of this section that places real property in use for commercial or industrial purposes. Except as otherwise permitted under that division, the service payments provided for in section 5709.42 of the Revised Code shall be used to finance the designated public infrastructure improvements, for the purpose described in division (D)(1) or (E) of this section, or as provided in section 5709.43 of the Revised Code.

An ordinance adopted under division (C)(1) of this section on or after March 30, 2006, shall not designate police or fire equipment as public infrastructure improvements, and no service payment provided for in section 5709.42 of the Revised Code and received by the municipal corporation under the ordinance shall be used for police or fire equipment.

(b) An ordinance adopted under division (C)(1) of this section may authorize the use of service payments provided for in section 5709.42 of the Revised Code for the purpose of housing renovations within the incentive district, provided that the ordinance also designates public infrastructure improvements that benefit or serve the district, and that a project within the district places real property in use for commercial or industrial purposes. Service payments may be used to finance or support loans, deferred loans, and grants to persons for the purpose of housing renovations within the district. The ordinance shall designate the parcels within the district that are eligible for housing renovation. The ordinance shall state separately the amounts or the percentages of the expected aggregate service payments that are designated for each public infrastructure improvement and for the general purpose of housing renovations.

(4) Except with the approval of the board of education of each city, local, or exempted village school district within the territory of which the incentive district is or will be located, and subject to division (E) of this section, the life of an incentive district shall not exceed ten years, and the percentage of improvements to be exempted shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. With approval of the board of education, the life of a district may

be not more than thirty years, and the percentage of improvements to be exempted may be not more than one hundred per cent. The approval of a board of education shall be obtained in the manner provided in division (D) of this section.

(D)(1) If the ordinance declaring improvements to a parcel to be a public purpose or creating an incentive district specifies that payments in lieu of taxes provided for in section 5709.42 of the Revised Code shall be paid to the city, local, or exempted village, and joint vocational school district in which the parcel or incentive district is located in the amount of the taxes that would have been payable to the school district if the improvements had not been exempted from taxation, the percentage of the improvement that may be exempted from taxation may exceed seventy-five per cent, and the exemption may be granted for up to thirty years, without the approval of the board of education as otherwise required under division (D)(2) of this section.

(2) Improvements with respect to a parcel may be exempted from taxation under division (B) of this section, and improvements to parcels within an incentive district may be exempted from taxation under division (C) of this section, for up to ten years or, with the approval under this paragraph of the board of education of the city, local, or exempted village school district within which the parcel or district is located, for up to thirty years. The percentage of the improvement exempted from taxation may, with such approval, exceed seventy-five per cent, but shall not exceed one hundred per cent. Not later than forty-five business days prior to adopting an ordinance under this section declaring improvements to be a public purpose that is subject to approval by a board of education under this division, the legislative authority shall deliver to the board of education a notice stating its intent to adopt an ordinance making that declaration. The notice regarding improvements with respect to a parcel under division (B) of this section shall identify the parcels for which improvements are to be exempted from taxation, provide an estimate of the true value in money of the improvements, specify the period for which the improvements would be exempted from taxation and the percentage of the improvement that would be exempted, and indicate the date on which the legislative authority intends to adopt the ordinance. The notice regarding improvements to parcels within an incentive district under division (C) of this section shall delineate the boundaries of the district, specifically identify each parcel within the district, identify each anticipated improvement in the district, provide an estimate of the true value in money of each such improvement, specify the life of the district and the percentage of improvements that would be

exempted, and indicate the date on which the legislative authority intends to adopt the ordinance. The board of education, by resolution adopted by a majority of the board, may approve the exemption for the period or for the exemption percentage specified in the notice; may disapprove the exemption for the number of years in excess of ten, may disapprove the exemption for the percentage of the improvement to be exempted in excess of seventy-five per cent, or both; or may approve the exemption on the condition that the legislative authority and the board negotiate an agreement providing for compensation to the school district equal in value to a percentage of the amount of taxes exempted in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period or, in the case of exemption percentages in excess of seventy-five per cent, compensation equal in value to a percentage of the taxes that would be payable on the portion of the improvement in excess of seventy-five per cent were that portion to be subject to taxation, or other mutually agreeable compensation. If an agreement is negotiated between the legislative authority and the board to compensate the school district for all or part of the taxes exempted, including agreements for payments in lieu of taxes under section 5709.42 of the Revised Code, the legislative authority shall compensate the joint vocational school district within which the parcel or district is located at the same rate and under the same terms received by the city, local, or exempted village school district.

(3) The board of education shall certify its resolution to the legislative authority not later than fourteen days prior to the date the legislative authority intends to adopt the ordinance as indicated in the notice. If the board of education and the legislative authority negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the ordinance may declare the improvements a public purpose for the number of years specified in the ordinance or, in the case of exemption percentages in excess of seventy-five per cent, for the exemption percentage specified in the ordinance. In either case, if the board and the legislative authority fail to negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the ordinance may declare the improvements a public purpose for not more than ten years, and shall not exempt more than seventy-five per cent of the improvements from taxation. If the board fails to certify a resolution to the legislative authority within the time prescribed by this division, the legislative authority thereupon may adopt the ordinance and may declare the improvements a public purpose for up to thirty years, or, in the case of exemption percentages proposed in excess of seventy-five per cent, for the exemption percentage specified in the ordinance. The legislative authority may adopt the ordinance at any time after the board of education certifies its resolution approving the exemption

to the legislative authority, or, if the board approves the exemption on the condition that a mutually acceptable compensation agreement be negotiated, at any time after the compensation agreement is agreed to by the board and the legislative authority.

(4) If a board of education has adopted a resolution waiving its right to approve exemptions from taxation under this section and the resolution remains in effect, approval of exemptions by the board is not required under division (D) of this section. If a board of education has adopted a resolution allowing a legislative authority to deliver the notice required under division (D) of this section fewer than forty-five business days prior to the legislative authority's adoption of the ordinance, the legislative authority shall deliver the notice to the board not later than the number of days prior to such adoption as prescribed by the board in its resolution. If a board of education adopts a resolution waiving its right to approve agreements or shortening the notification period, the board shall certify a copy of the resolution to the legislative authority. If the board of education rescinds such a resolution, it shall certify notice of the rescission to the legislative authority.

(5) If the legislative authority is not required by division (D) of this section to notify the board of education of the legislative authority's intent to declare improvements to be a public purpose, the legislative authority shall comply with the notice requirements imposed under section 5709.83 of the Revised Code, unless the board has adopted a resolution under that section waiving its right to receive such a notice.

(E)(1) If a proposed ordinance under division (C)(1) of this section exempts improvements with respect to a parcel within an incentive district for more than ten years, or the percentage of the improvement exempted from taxation exceeds seventy-five per cent, not later than forty-five business days prior to adopting the ordinance the legislative authority of the municipal corporation shall deliver to the board of county commissioners of the county within which the incentive district will be located a notice that states its intent to adopt an ordinance creating an incentive district. The notice shall include a copy of the proposed ordinance, identify the parcels for which improvements are to be exempted from taxation, provide an estimate of the true value in money of the improvements, specify the period of time for which the improvements would be exempted from taxation, specify the percentage of the improvements that would be exempted from taxation, and indicate the date on which the legislative authority intends to adopt the ordinance.

(2) The board of county commissioners, by resolution adopted by a majority of the board, may object to the exemption for the number of years

in excess of ten, may object to the exemption for the percentage of the improvement to be exempted in excess of seventy-five per cent, or both. If the board of county commissioners objects, the board may negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement with the legislative authority. In no case shall the compensation provided to the board exceed the property taxes forgone due to the exemption. If the board of county commissioners objects, and the board and legislative authority fail to negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the ordinance adopted under division (C)(1) of this section shall provide to the board compensation in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period equal in value to not more than fifty per cent of the taxes that would be payable to the county or, if the board's objection includes an objection to an exemption percentage in excess of seventy-five per cent, compensation equal in value to not more than fifty per cent of the taxes that would be payable to the county, on the portion of the improvement in excess of seventy-five per cent, were that portion to be subject to taxation. The board of county commissioners shall certify its resolution to the legislative authority not later than thirty days after receipt of the notice.

(3) If the board of county commissioners does not object or fails to certify its resolution objecting to an exemption within thirty days after receipt of the notice, the legislative authority may adopt the ordinance, and no compensation shall be provided to the board of county commissioners. If the board timely certifies its resolution objecting to the ordinance, the legislative authority may adopt the ordinance at any time after a mutually acceptable compensation agreement is agreed to by the board and the legislative authority, or, if no compensation agreement is negotiated, at any time after the legislative authority agrees in the proposed ordinance to provide compensation to the board of fifty per cent of the taxes that would be payable to the county in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period or on the portion of the improvement in excess of seventy-five per cent, were that portion to be subject to taxation.

(F) Service payments in lieu of taxes that are attributable to any amount by which the effective tax rate of either a renewal levy with an increase or a replacement levy exceeds the effective tax rate of the levy renewed or replaced, or that are attributable to an additional levy, for a levy authorized by the voters for any of the following purposes on or after January 1, 2006, and which are provided pursuant to an ordinance creating an incentive district under division (C)(1) of this section that is adopted on or after January 1, 2006, shall be distributed to the appropriate taxing authority as required under division (C) of section 5709.42 of the Revised Code in an

amount equal to the amount of taxes from that additional levy or from the increase in the effective tax rate of such renewal or replacement levy that would have been payable to that taxing authority from the following levies were it not for the exemption authorized under division (C) of this section:

(1) A tax levied under division (L) of section 5705.19 or section 5705.191 of the Revised Code for community mental retardation and developmental disabilities programs and services pursuant to Chapter 5126. of the Revised Code;

(2) A tax levied under division (Y) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for providing or maintaining senior citizens services or facilities;

(3) A tax levied under section 5705.22 of the Revised Code for county hospitals;

(4) A tax levied by a joint-county district or by a county under section 5705.19, 5705.191, or 5705.221 of the Revised Code for alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services or facilities;

(5) A tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code for library purposes;

(6) A tax levied under section 5705.24 of the Revised Code for the support of children services and the placement and care of children;

(7) A tax levied under division (Z) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for the provision and maintenance of zoological park services and facilities under section 307.76 of the Revised Code;

(8) A tax levied under section 511.27 or division (H) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for the support of township park districts;

(9) A tax levied under division (A), (F), or (H) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for parks and recreational purposes of a joint recreation district organized pursuant to division (B) of section 755.14 of the Revised Code;

(10) A tax levied under section 1545.20 or 1545.21 of the Revised Code for park district purposes;

(11) A tax levied under section 5705.191 of the Revised Code for the purpose of making appropriations for public assistance; human or social services; public relief; public welfare; public health and hospitalization; and support of general hospitals;

(12) A tax levied under section 3709.29 of the Revised Code for a general health district program.

(G) An exemption from taxation granted under this section commences with the tax year specified in the ordinance so long as the year specified in the ordinance commences after the effective date of the ordinance. If the ordinance specifies a year commencing before the effective date of the

resolution or specifies no year whatsoever, the exemption commences with the tax year in which an exempted improvement first appears on the tax list and duplicate of real and public utility property and that commences after the effective date of the ordinance. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the exemption ends on the date specified in the ordinance as the date the improvement ceases to be a public purpose or the incentive district expires, or ends on the date on which the public infrastructure improvements and housing renovations are paid in full from the municipal public improvement tax increment equivalent fund established under division (A) of section 5709.43 of the Revised Code, whichever occurs first. The exemption of an improvement with respect to a parcel or within an incentive district may end on a later date, as specified in the ordinance, if the legislative authority and the board of education of the city, local, or exempted village school district within which the parcel or district is located have entered into a compensation agreement under section 5709.82 of the Revised Code with respect to the improvement, and the board of education has approved the term of the exemption under division (D)(2) of this section, but in no case shall the improvement be exempted from taxation for more than thirty years. Exemptions shall be claimed and allowed in the same manner as in the case of other real property exemptions. If an exemption status changes during a year, the procedure for the apportionment of the taxes for that year is the same as in the case of other changes in tax exemption status during the year.

(H) Additional municipal financing of public infrastructure improvements and housing renovations may be provided by any methods that the municipal corporation may otherwise use for financing such improvements or renovations. If the municipal corporation issues bonds or notes to finance the public infrastructure improvements and housing renovations and pledges money from the municipal public improvement tax increment equivalent fund to pay the interest on and principal of the bonds or notes, the bonds or notes are not subject to Chapter 133. of the Revised Code.

(I) The municipal corporation, not later than fifteen days after the adoption of an ordinance under this section, shall submit to the director of development a copy of the ordinance. On or before the thirty-first day of March of each year, the municipal corporation shall submit a status report to the director of development. The report shall indicate, in the manner prescribed by the director, the progress of the project during each year that an exemption remains in effect, including a summary of the receipts from service payments in lieu of taxes; expenditures of money from the funds

created under section 5709.43 of the Revised Code; a description of the public infrastructure improvements and housing renovations financed with such expenditures; and a quantitative summary of changes in employment and private investment resulting from each project.

(J) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a legislative authority from declaring to be a public purpose improvements with respect to more than one parcel.

(K) If a parcel is located in a new community district in which the new community authority imposes a community development charge on the basis of rentals received from leases of real property as described in division (L)(2) of section 349.01 of the Revised Code, the parcel may not be exempted from taxation under this section.

Sec. 5709.41. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Business day" means a day of the week excluding Saturday, Sunday, and a legal holiday as defined under section 1.14 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Improvement" means the increase in assessed value of any parcel of property subsequent to the acquisition of the parcel by a municipal corporation engaged in urban redevelopment.

(B) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation, by ordinance, may declare to be a public purpose any improvement to a parcel of real property if both of the following apply:

(1) The municipal corporation held fee title to the parcel prior to the adoption of the ordinance;

(2) The parcel is leased, or the fee of the parcel is conveyed, to any person either before or after adoption of the ordinance.

Improvements used or to be used for residential purposes may be declared a public purpose under this section only if the parcel is located in a blighted area of an impacted city as those terms are defined in section 1728.01 of the Revised Code.

(C) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, not more than seventy-five per cent of an improvement thus declared to be a public purpose may be exempted from real property taxation. The ordinance shall specify the percentage of the improvement to be exempted from taxation. If a parcel is located in a new community district in which the new community authority imposes a community development charge on the basis of rentals received from leases of real property as described in division (L)(2) of section 349.01 of the Revised Code, the parcel may not be exempted from taxation under this section.

(1) If the ordinance declaring improvements to a parcel to be a public

purpose specifies that payments in lieu of taxes provided for in section 5709.42 of the Revised Code shall be paid to the city, local, or exempted village school district in which the parcel is located in the amount of the taxes that would have been payable to the school district if the improvements had not been exempted from taxation, the percentage of the improvement that may be exempted from taxation may exceed seventy-five per cent, and the exemption may be granted for up to thirty years, without the approval of the board of education as otherwise required under division (C)(2) of this section.

(2) Improvements may be exempted from taxation for up to ten years or, with the approval of the board of education of the city, local, or exempted village school district within the territory of which the improvements are or will be located, for up to thirty years. The percentage of the improvement exempted from taxation may, with such approval, exceed seventy-five per cent, but shall not exceed one hundred per cent. Not later than forty-five business days prior to adopting an ordinance under this section, the legislative authority shall deliver to the board of education a notice stating its intent to declare improvements to be a public purpose under this section. The notice shall describe the parcel and the improvements, provide an estimate of the true value in money of the improvements, specify the period for which the improvements would be exempted from taxation and the percentage of the improvements that would be exempted, and indicate the date on which the legislative authority intends to adopt the ordinance. The board of education, by resolution adopted by a majority of the board, may approve the exemption for the period or for the exemption percentage specified in the notice, may disapprove the exemption for the number of years in excess of ten, may disapprove the exemption for the percentage of the improvements to be exempted in excess of seventy-five per cent, or both, or may approve the exemption on the condition that the legislative authority and the board negotiate an agreement providing for compensation to the school district equal in value to a percentage of the amount of taxes exempted in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period, or, in the case of exemption percentages in excess of seventy-five per cent, compensation equal in value to a percentage of the taxes that would be payable on the portion of the improvement in excess of seventy-five per cent were that portion to be subject to taxation. The board of education shall certify its resolution to the legislative authority not later than fourteen days prior to the date the legislative authority intends to adopt the ordinance as indicated in the notice. If the board of education approves the exemption on the condition that a compensation agreement be negotiated, the board in its

resolution shall propose a compensation percentage. If the board of education and the legislative authority negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the ordinance may declare the improvements a public purpose for the number of years specified in the ordinance or, in the case of exemption percentages in excess of seventy-five per cent, for the exemption percentage specified in the ordinance. In either case, if the board and the legislative authority fail to negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the ordinance may declare the improvements a public purpose for not more than ten years, but shall not exempt more than seventy-five per cent of the improvements from taxation. If the board fails to certify a resolution to the legislative authority within the time prescribed by this division, the legislative authority thereupon may adopt the ordinance and may declare the improvements a public purpose for up to thirty years. The legislative authority may adopt the ordinance at any time after the board of education certifies its resolution approving the exemption to the legislative authority, or, if the board approves the exemption on the condition that a mutually acceptable compensation agreement be negotiated, at any time after the compensation agreement is agreed to by the board and the legislative authority. If a mutually acceptable compensation agreement is negotiated between the legislative authority and the board, including agreements for payments in lieu of taxes under section 5709.42 of the Revised Code, the legislative authority shall compensate the joint vocational school district within the territory of which the improvements are or will be located at the same rate and under the same terms received by the city, local, or exempted village school district.

(3) If a board of education has adopted a resolution waiving its right to approve exemptions from taxation and the resolution remains in effect, approval of exemptions by the board is not required under this division. If a board of education has adopted a resolution allowing a legislative authority to deliver the notice required under this division fewer than forty-five business days prior to the legislative authority's adoption of the ordinance, the legislative authority shall deliver the notice to the board not later than the number of days prior to such adoption as prescribed by the board in its resolution. If a board of education adopts a resolution waiving its right to approve exemptions or shortening the notification period, the board shall certify a copy of the resolution to the legislative authority. If the board of education rescinds such a resolution, it shall certify notice of the rescission to the legislative authority.

(4) If the legislative authority is not required by division (C)(1), (2), or (3) of this section to notify the board of education of the legislative

authority's intent to declare improvements to be a public purpose, the legislative authority shall comply with the notice requirements imposed under section 5709.83 of the Revised Code, unless the board has adopted a resolution under that section waiving its right to receive such a notice.

(D) The exemption commences on the effective date of the ordinance and ends on the date specified in the ordinance as the date the improvement ceases to be a public purpose. The exemption shall be claimed and allowed in the same or a similar manner as in the case of other real property exemptions. If an exemption status changes during a tax year, the procedure for the apportionment of the taxes for that year is the same as in the case of other changes in tax exemption status during the year.

(E) A municipal corporation, not later than fifteen days after the adoption of an ordinance granting a tax exemption under this section, shall submit to the director of development a copy of the ordinance. On or before the thirty-first day of March each year, the municipal corporation shall submit a status report to the director of development outlining the progress of the project during each year that the exemption remains in effect.

Sec. 5709.73. (A) As used in this section and section 5709.74 of the Revised Code:

(1) "Business day" means a day of the week excluding Saturday, Sunday, and a legal holiday as defined in section 1.14 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Further improvements" or "improvements" means the increase in the assessed value of real property that would first appear on the tax list and duplicate of real and public utility property after the effective date of a resolution adopted under this section were it not for the exemption granted by that resolution. For purposes of division (B) of this section, "improvements" do not include any property used or to be used for residential purposes.

(3) "Housing renovation" means a project carried out for residential purposes.

(4) "Incentive district" has the same meaning as in section 5709.40 of the Revised Code, except that a blighted area is in the unincorporated area of a township.

(5) "Project" and "public infrastructure improvement" have the same meanings as in section 5709.40 of the Revised Code.

(B) A board of township trustees may, by unanimous vote, adopt a resolution that declares to be a public purpose any public infrastructure improvements made that are necessary for the development of certain parcels of land located in the unincorporated area of the township. Except with the approval under division (D) of this section of the board of

education of each city, local, or exempted village school district within which the improvements are located, the resolution may exempt from real property taxation not more than seventy-five per cent of further improvements to a parcel of land that directly benefits from the public infrastructure improvements, for a period of not more than ten years. The resolution shall specify the percentage of the further improvements to be exempted and the life of the exemption.

(C)(1) A board of township trustees may adopt, by unanimous vote, a resolution creating an incentive district and declaring improvements to parcels within the district to be a public purpose and, except as provided in division (F) of this section, exempt from taxation as provided in this section, but no board of township trustees of a township that has a population that exceeds twenty-five thousand, as shown by the most recent federal decennial census, shall adopt a resolution that creates an incentive district if the sum of the taxable value of real property in the proposed district for the preceding tax year and the taxable value of all real property in the township that would have been taxable in the preceding year were it not for the fact that the property was in an existing incentive district and therefore exempt from taxation exceeds twenty-five per cent of the taxable value of real property in the township for the preceding tax year. The district shall be located within the unincorporated area of the township and shall not include any territory that is included within a district created under division (B) of section 5709.78 of the Revised Code. The resolution shall delineate the boundary of the district and specifically identify each parcel within the district. A district may not include any parcel that is or has been exempted from taxation under division (B) of this section or that is or has been within another district created under this division. A resolution may create more than one district, and more than one resolution may be adopted under division (C)(1) of this section.

(2) Not later than thirty days prior to adopting a resolution under division (C)(1) of this section, if the township intends to apply for exemptions from taxation under section 5709.911 of the Revised Code on behalf of owners of real property located within the proposed incentive district, the board shall conduct a public hearing on the proposed resolution. Not later than thirty days prior to the public hearing, the board shall give notice of the public hearing and the proposed resolution by first class mail to every real property owner whose property is located within the boundaries of the proposed incentive district that is the subject of the proposed resolution.

(3)(a) A resolution adopted under division (C)(1) of this section shall

specify the life of the incentive district and the percentage of the improvements to be exempted, shall designate the public infrastructure improvements made, to be made, or in the process of being made, that benefit or serve, or, once made, will benefit or serve parcels in the district. The resolution also shall identify one or more specific projects being, or to be, undertaken in the district that place additional demand on the public infrastructure improvements designated in the resolution. The project identified may, but need not be, the project under division (C)(3)(b) of this section that places real property in use for commercial or industrial purposes.

A resolution adopted under division (C)(1) of this section on or after March 30, 2006, shall not designate police or fire equipment as public infrastructure improvements, and no service payment provided for in section 5709.74 of the Revised Code and received by the township under the resolution shall be used for police or fire equipment.

(b) A resolution adopted under division (C)(1) of this section may authorize the use of service payments provided for in section 5709.74 of the Revised Code for the purpose of housing renovations within the incentive district, provided that the resolution also designates public infrastructure improvements that benefit or serve the district, and that a project within the district places real property in use for commercial or industrial purposes. Service payments may be used to finance or support loans, deferred loans, and grants to persons for the purpose of housing renovations within the district. The resolution shall designate the parcels within the district that are eligible for housing renovations. The resolution shall state separately the amount or the percentages of the expected aggregate service payments that are designated for each public infrastructure improvement and for the purpose of housing renovations.

(4) Except with the approval of the board of education of each city, local, or exempted village school district within the territory of which the incentive district is or will be located, and subject to division (E) of this section, the life of an incentive district shall not exceed ten years, and the percentage of improvements to be exempted shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. With approval of the board of education, the life of a district may be not more than thirty years, and the percentage of improvements to be exempted may be not more than one hundred per cent. The approval of a board of education shall be obtained in the manner provided in division (D) of this section.

(D) Improvements with respect to a parcel may be exempted from taxation under division (B) of this section, and improvements to parcels

within an incentive district may be exempted from taxation under division (C) of this section, for up to ten years or, with the approval of the board of education of the city, local, or exempted village school district within which the parcel or district is located, for up to thirty years. The percentage of the improvements exempted from taxation may, with such approval, exceed seventy-five per cent, but shall not exceed one hundred per cent. Not later than forty-five business days prior to adopting a resolution under this section declaring improvements to be a public purpose that is subject to approval by a board of education under this division, the board of township trustees shall deliver to the board of education a notice stating its intent to adopt a resolution making that declaration. The notice regarding improvements with respect to a parcel under division (B) of this section shall identify the parcels for which improvements are to be exempted from taxation, provide an estimate of the true value in money of the improvements, specify the period for which the improvements would be exempted from taxation and the percentage of the improvements that would be exempted, and indicate the date on which the board of township trustees intends to adopt the resolution. The notice regarding improvements made under division (C) of this section to parcels within an incentive district shall delineate the boundaries of the district, specifically identify each parcel within the district, identify each anticipated improvement in the district, provide an estimate of the true value in money of each such improvement, specify the life of the district and the percentage of improvements that would be exempted, and indicate the date on which the board of township trustees intends to adopt the resolution. The board of education, by resolution adopted by a majority of the board, may approve the exemption for the period or for the exemption percentage specified in the notice; may disapprove the exemption for the number of years in excess of ten, may disapprove the exemption for the percentage of the improvements to be exempted in excess of seventy-five per cent, or both; or may approve the exemption on the condition that the board of township trustees and the board of education negotiate an agreement providing for compensation to the school district equal in value to a percentage of the amount of taxes exempted in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period or, in the case of exemption percentages in excess of seventy-five per cent, compensation equal in value to a percentage of the taxes that would be payable on the portion of the improvements in excess of seventy-five per cent were that portion to be subject to taxation, or other mutually agreeable compensation.

The board of education shall certify its resolution to the board of township trustees not later than fourteen days prior to the date the board of

township trustees intends to adopt the resolution as indicated in the notice. If the board of education and the board of township trustees negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the resolution may declare the improvements a public purpose for the number of years specified in the resolution or, in the case of exemption percentages in excess of seventy-five per cent, for the exemption percentage specified in the resolution. In either case, if the board of education and the board of township trustees fail to negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the resolution may declare the improvements a public purpose for not more than ten years, and shall not exempt more than seventy-five per cent of the improvements from taxation. If the board of education fails to certify a resolution to the board of township trustees within the time prescribed by this section, the board of township trustees thereupon may adopt the resolution and may declare the improvements a public purpose for up to thirty years or, in the case of exemption percentages proposed in excess of seventy-five per cent, for the exemption percentage specified in the resolution. The board of township trustees may adopt the resolution at any time after the board of education certifies its resolution approving the exemption to the board of township trustees, or, if the board of education approves the exemption on the condition that a mutually acceptable compensation agreement be negotiated, at any time after the compensation agreement is agreed to by the board of education and the board of township trustees. If a mutually acceptable compensation agreement is negotiated between the board of township trustees and the board of education, including agreements for payments in lieu of taxes under section 5709.74 of the Revised Code, the board of township trustees shall compensate the joint vocational school district within which the parcel or district is located at the same rate and under the same terms received by the city, local, or exempted village school district.

If a board of education has adopted a resolution waiving its right to approve exemptions from taxation under this section and the resolution remains in effect, approval of such exemptions by the board of education is not required under division (D) of this section. If a board of education has adopted a resolution allowing a board of township trustees to deliver the notice required under division (D) of this section fewer than forty-five business days prior to adoption of the resolution by the board of township trustees, the board of township trustees shall deliver the notice to the board of education not later than the number of days prior to the adoption as prescribed by the board of education in its resolution. If a board of education adopts a resolution waiving its right to approve exemptions or shortening the

notification period, the board of education shall certify a copy of the resolution to the board of township trustees. If the board of education rescinds the resolution, it shall certify notice of the rescission to the board of township trustees.

If the board of township trustees is not required by division (D) of this section to notify the board of education of the board of township trustees' intent to declare improvements to be a public purpose, the board of township trustees shall comply with the notice requirements imposed under section 5709.83 of the Revised Code before taking formal action to adopt the resolution making that declaration, unless the board of education has adopted a resolution under that section waiving its right to receive the notice.

(E)(1) If a proposed resolution under division (C)(1) of this section exempts improvements with respect to a parcel within an incentive district for more than ten years, or the percentage of the improvement exempted from taxation exceeds seventy-five per cent, not later than forty-five business days prior to adopting the resolution the board of township trustees shall deliver to the board of county commissioners of the county within which the incentive district is or will be located a notice that states its intent to adopt a resolution creating an incentive district. The notice shall include a copy of the proposed resolution, identify the parcels for which improvements are to be exempted from taxation, provide an estimate of the true value in money of the improvements, specify the period of time for which the improvements would be exempted from taxation, specify the percentage of the improvements that would be exempted from taxation, and indicate the date on which the board of township trustees intends to adopt the resolution.

(2) The board of county commissioners, by resolution adopted by a majority of the board, may object to the exemption for the number of years in excess of ten, may object to the exemption for the percentage of the improvement to be exempted in excess of seventy-five per cent, or both. If the board of county commissioners objects, the board may negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement with the board of township trustees. In no case shall the compensation provided to the board of county commissioners exceed the property taxes foregone due to the exemption. If the board of county commissioners objects, and the board of county commissioners and board of township trustees fail to negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the resolution adopted under division (C)(1) of this section shall provide to the board of county commissioners compensation in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period

equal in value to not more than fifty per cent of the taxes that would be payable to the county or, if the board of county commissioner's objection includes an objection to an exemption percentage in excess of seventy-five per cent, compensation equal in value to not more than fifty per cent of the taxes that would be payable to the county, on the portion of the improvement in excess of seventy-five per cent, were that portion to be subject to taxation. The board of county commissioners shall certify its resolution to the board of township trustees not later than thirty days after receipt of the notice.

(3) If the board of county commissioners does not object or fails to certify its resolution objecting to an exemption within thirty days after receipt of the notice, the board of township trustees may adopt its resolution, and no compensation shall be provided to the board of county commissioners. If the board of county commissioners timely certifies its resolution objecting to the trustees' resolution, the board of township trustees may adopt its resolution at any time after a mutually acceptable compensation agreement is agreed to by the board of county commissioners and the board of township trustees, or, if no compensation agreement is negotiated, at any time after the board of township trustees agrees in the proposed resolution to provide compensation to the board of county commissioners of fifty per cent of the taxes that would be payable to the county in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period or on the portion of the improvement in excess of seventy-five per cent, were that portion to be subject to taxation.

(F) Service payments in lieu of taxes that are attributable to any amount by which the effective tax rate of either a renewal levy with an increase or a replacement levy exceeds the effective tax rate of the levy renewed or replaced, or that are attributable to an additional levy, for a levy authorized by the voters for any of the following purposes on or after January 1, 2006, and which are provided pursuant to a resolution creating an incentive district under division (C)(1) of this section that is adopted on or after January 1, 2006, shall be distributed to the appropriate taxing authority as required under division (C) of section 5709.74 of the Revised Code in an amount equal to the amount of taxes from that additional levy or from the increase in the effective tax rate of such renewal or replacement levy that would have been payable to that taxing authority from the following levies were it not for the exemption authorized under division (C) of this section:

(1) A tax levied under division (L) of section 5705.19 or section 5705.191 of the Revised Code for community mental retardation and developmental disabilities programs and services pursuant to Chapter 5126.

of the Revised Code;

(2) A tax levied under division (Y) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for providing or maintaining senior citizens services or facilities;

(3) A tax levied under section 5705.22 of the Revised Code for county hospitals;

(4) A tax levied by a joint-county district or by a county under section 5705.19, 5705.191, or 5705.221 of the Revised Code for alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services or families;

(5) A tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code for library purposes;

(6) A tax levied under section 5705.24 of the Revised Code for the support of children services and the placement and care of children;

(7) A tax levied under division (Z) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for the provision and maintenance of zoological park services and facilities under section 307.76 of the Revised Code;

(8) A tax levied under section 511.27 or division (H) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for the support of township park districts;

(9) A tax levied under division (A), (F), or (H) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for parks and recreational purposes of a joint recreation district organized pursuant to division (B) of section 755.14 of the Revised Code;

(10) A tax levied under section 1545.20 or 1545.21 of the Revised Code for park district purposes;

(11) A tax levied under section 5705.191 of the Revised Code for the purpose of making appropriations for public assistance; human or social services; public relief; public welfare; public health and hospitalization; and support of general hospitals;

(12) A tax levied under section 3709.29 of the Revised Code for a general health district program.

(G) An exemption from taxation granted under this section commences with the tax year specified in the resolution so long as the year specified in the resolution commences after the effective date of the resolution. If the resolution specifies a year commencing before the effective date of the resolution or specifies no year whatsoever, the exemption commences with the tax year in which an exempted improvement first appears on the tax list and duplicate of real and public utility property and that commences after the effective date of the resolution. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the exemption ends on the date specified in the resolution as the date the improvement ceases to be a public purpose or the incentive district expires, or ends on the date on which the public infrastructure improvements

and housing renovations are paid in full from the township public improvement tax increment equivalent fund established under section 5709.75 of the Revised Code, whichever occurs first. The exemption of an improvement with respect to a parcel or within an incentive district may end on a later date, as specified in the resolution, if the board of township trustees and the board of education of the city, local, or exempted village school district within which the parcel or district is located have entered into a compensation agreement under section 5709.82 of the Revised Code with respect to the improvement and the board of education has approved the term of the exemption under division (D) of this section, but in no case shall the improvement be exempted from taxation for more than thirty years. The board of township trustees may, by majority vote, adopt a resolution permitting the township to enter into such agreements as the board finds necessary or appropriate to provide for the construction or undertaking of public infrastructure improvements and housing renovations. Any exemption shall be claimed and allowed in the same or a similar manner as in the case of other real property exemptions. If an exemption status changes during a tax year, the procedure for the apportionment of the taxes for that year is the same as in the case of other changes in tax exemption status during the year.

(H) The board of township trustees may issue the notes of the township to finance all costs pertaining to the construction or undertaking of public infrastructure improvements and housing renovations made pursuant to this section. The notes shall be signed by the board and attested by the signature of the township fiscal officer, shall bear interest not to exceed the rate provided in section 9.95 of the Revised Code, and are not subject to Chapter 133. of the Revised Code. The resolution authorizing the issuance of the notes shall pledge the funds of the township public improvement tax increment equivalent fund established pursuant to section 5709.75 of the Revised Code to pay the interest on and principal of the notes. The notes, which may contain a clause permitting prepayment at the option of the board, shall be offered for sale on the open market or given to the vendor or contractor if no sale is made.

(I) The township, not later than fifteen days after the adoption of a resolution under this section, shall submit to the director of development a copy of the resolution. On or before the thirty-first day of March of each year, the township shall submit a status report to the director of development. The report shall indicate, in the manner prescribed by the director, the progress of the project during each year that the exemption remains in effect, including a summary of the receipts from service

payments in lieu of taxes; expenditures of money from the fund created under section 5709.75 of the Revised Code; a description of the public infrastructure improvements and housing renovations financed with the expenditures; and a quantitative summary of changes in private investment resulting from each project.

(J) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a board of township trustees from declaring to be a public purpose improvements with respect to more than one parcel.

If a parcel is located in a new community district in which the new community authority imposes a community development charge on the basis of rentals received from leases of real property as described in division (L)(2) of section 349.01 of the Revised Code, the parcel may not be exempted from taxation under this section.

(K) A board of township trustees that adopted a resolution under this section prior to July 21, 1994, may amend that resolution to include any additional public infrastructure improvement. A board of township trustees that seeks by the amendment to utilize money from its township public improvement tax increment equivalent fund for land acquisition in aid of industry, commerce, distribution, or research, demolition on private property, or stormwater and flood remediation projects may do so provided that the board currently is a party to a hold-harmless agreement with the board of education of the city, local, or exempted village school district within the territory of which are located the parcels that are subject to an exemption. For the purposes of this division, a "hold-harmless agreement" means an agreement under which the board of township trustees agrees to compensate the school district for one hundred per cent of the tax revenue that the school district would have received from further improvements to parcels designated in the resolution were it not for the exemption granted by the resolution.

Sec. 5709.78. (A) A board of county commissioners may, by resolution, declare improvements to certain parcels of real property located in the unincorporated territory of the county to be a public purpose. Except with the approval under division (C) of this section of the board of education of each city, local, or exempted village school district within which the improvements are located, not more than seventy-five per cent of an improvement thus declared to be a public purpose may be exempted from real property taxation, for a period of not more than ten years. The resolution shall specify the percentage of the improvement to be exempted and the life of the exemption.

A resolution adopted under this division shall designate the specific

public infrastructure improvements made, to be made, or in the process of being made by the county that directly benefit, or that once made will directly benefit, the parcels for which improvements are declared to be a public purpose. The service payments provided for in section 5709.79 of the Revised Code shall be used to finance the public infrastructure improvements designated in the resolution, or as provided in section 5709.80 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) A board of county commissioners may adopt a resolution creating an incentive district and declaring improvements to parcels within the district to be a public purpose and, except as provided in division (E) of this section, exempt from taxation as provided in this section, but no board of county commissioners of a county that has a population that exceeds twenty-five thousand, as shown by the most recent federal decennial census, shall adopt a resolution that creates an incentive district if the sum of the taxable value of real property in the proposed district for the preceding tax year and the taxable value of all real property in the county that would have been taxable in the preceding year were it not for the fact that the property was in an existing incentive district and therefore exempt from taxation exceeds twenty-five per cent of the taxable value of real property in the county for the preceding tax year. The district shall be located within the unincorporated territory of the county and shall not include any territory that is included within a district created under division (C) of section 5709.73 of the Revised Code. The resolution shall delineate the boundary of the district and specifically identify each parcel within the district. A district may not include any parcel that is or has been exempted from taxation under division (A) of this section or that is or has been within another district created under this division. A resolution may create more than one such district, and more than one resolution may be adopted under division (B)(1) of this section.

(2) Not later than thirty days prior to adopting a resolution under division (B)(1) of this section, if the county intends to apply for exemptions from taxation under section 5709.911 of the Revised Code on behalf of owners of real property located within the proposed incentive district, the board of county commissioners shall conduct a public hearing on the proposed resolution. Not later than thirty days prior to the public hearing, the board shall give notice of the public hearing and the proposed resolution by first class mail to every real property owner whose property is located within the boundaries of the proposed incentive district that is the subject of the proposed resolution. The board also shall provide the notice by first class mail to the clerk of each township in which the proposed incentive district will be located.

(3)(a) A resolution adopted under division (B)(1) of this section shall specify the life of the incentive district and the percentage of the improvements to be exempted, shall designate the public infrastructure improvements made, to be made, or in the process of being made, that benefit or serve, or, once made, will benefit or serve parcels in the district. The resolution also shall identify one or more specific projects being, or to be, undertaken in the district that place additional demand on the public infrastructure improvements designated in the resolution. The project identified may, but need not be, the project under division (B)(3)(b) of this section that places real property in use for commercial or industrial purposes.

A resolution adopted under division (B)(1) of this section on or after March 30, 2006, shall not designate police or fire equipment as public infrastructure improvements, and no service payment provided for in section 5709.79 of the Revised Code and received by the county under the resolution shall be used for police or fire equipment.

(b) A resolution adopted under division (B)(1) of this section may authorize the use of service payments provided for in section 5709.79 of the Revised Code for the purpose of housing renovations within the incentive district, provided that the resolution also designates public infrastructure improvements that benefit or serve the district, and that a project within the district places real property in use for commercial or industrial purposes. Service payments may be used to finance or support loans, deferred loans, and grants to persons for the purpose of housing renovations within the district. The resolution shall designate the parcels within the district that are eligible for housing renovations. The resolution shall state separately the amount or the percentages of the expected aggregate service payments that are designated for each public infrastructure improvement and for the purpose of housing renovations.

(4) Except with the approval of the board of education of each city, local, or exempted village school district within the territory of which the incentive district is or will be located, and subject to division (D) of this section, the life of an incentive district shall not exceed ten years, and the percentage of improvements to be exempted shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. With approval of the board of education, the life of a district may be not more than thirty years, and the percentage of improvements to be exempted may be not more than one hundred per cent. The approval of a board of education shall be obtained in the manner provided in division (C) of this section.

(C)(1) Improvements with respect to a parcel may be exempted from

taxation under division (A) of this section, and improvements to parcels within an incentive district may be exempted from taxation under division (B) of this section, for up to ten years or, with the approval of the board of education of each city, local, or exempted village school district within which the parcel or district is located, for up to thirty years. The percentage of the improvements exempted from taxation may, with such approval, exceed seventy-five per cent, but shall not exceed one hundred per cent. Not later than forty-five business days prior to adopting a resolution under this section declaring improvements to be a public purpose that is subject to the approval of a board of education under this division, the board of county commissioners shall deliver to the board of education a notice stating its intent to adopt a resolution making that declaration. The notice regarding improvements with respect to a parcel under division (A) of this section shall identify the parcels for which improvements are to be exempted from taxation, provide an estimate of the true value in money of the improvements, specify the period for which the improvements would be exempted from taxation and the percentage of the improvements that would be exempted, and indicate the date on which the board of county commissioners intends to adopt the resolution. The notice regarding improvements to parcels within an incentive district under division (B) of this section shall delineate the boundaries of the district, specifically identify each parcel within the district, identify each anticipated improvement in the district, provide an estimate of the true value in money of each such improvement, specify the life of the district and the percentage of improvements that would be exempted, and indicate the date on which the board of county commissioners intends to adopt the resolution. The board of education, by resolution adopted by a majority of the board, may approve the exemption for the period or for the exemption percentage specified in the notice; may disapprove the exemption for the number of years in excess of ten, may disapprove the exemption for the percentage of the improvements to be exempted in excess of seventy-five per cent, or both; or may approve the exemption on the condition that the board of county commissioners and the board of education negotiate an agreement providing for compensation to the school district equal in value to a percentage of the amount of taxes exempted in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period or, in the case of exemption percentages in excess of seventy-five per cent, compensation equal in value to a percentage of the taxes that would be payable on the portion of the improvements in excess of seventy-five per cent were that portion to be subject to taxation, or other mutually agreeable compensation.

(2) The board of education shall certify its resolution to the board of county commissioners not later than fourteen days prior to the date the board of county commissioners intends to adopt its resolution as indicated in the notice. If the board of education and the board of county commissioners negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the resolution of the board of county commissioners may declare the improvements a public purpose for the number of years specified in that resolution or, in the case of exemption percentages in excess of seventy-five per cent, for the exemption percentage specified in the resolution. In either case, if the board of education and the board of county commissioners fail to negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the resolution may declare the improvements a public purpose for not more than ten years, and shall not exempt more than seventy-five per cent of the improvements from taxation. If the board of education fails to certify a resolution to the board of county commissioners within the time prescribed by this section, the board of county commissioners thereupon may adopt the resolution and may declare the improvements a public purpose for up to thirty years or, in the case of exemption percentages proposed in excess of seventy-five per cent, for the exemption percentage specified in the resolution. The board of county commissioners may adopt the resolution at any time after the board of education certifies its resolution approving the exemption to the board of county commissioners, or, if the board of education approves the exemption on the condition that a mutually acceptable compensation agreement be negotiated, at any time after the compensation agreement is agreed to by the board of education and the board of county commissioners. If a mutually acceptable compensation agreement is negotiated between the board of county commissioners and the board of education, including agreements for payments in lieu of taxes under section 5709.79 of the Revised Code, the board of county commissioners shall compensate the joint vocational school district within which the parcel or district is located at the same rate and under the same terms received by the city, local, or exempted village school district.

(3) If a board of education has adopted a resolution waiving its right to approve exemptions from taxation under this section and the resolution remains in effect, approval of such exemptions by the board of education is not required under division (C) of this section. If a board of education has adopted a resolution allowing a board of county commissioners to deliver the notice required under division (C) of this section fewer than forty-five business days prior to approval of the resolution by the board of county commissioners, the board of county commissioners shall deliver the notice

to the board of education not later than the number of days prior to such approval as prescribed by the board of education in its resolution. If a board of education adopts a resolution waiving its right to approve exemptions or shortening the notification period, the board of education shall certify a copy of the resolution to the board of county commissioners. If the board of education rescinds such a resolution, it shall certify notice of the rescission to the board of county commissioners.

(D)(1) If a proposed resolution under division (B)(1) of this section exempts improvements with respect to a parcel within an incentive district for more than ten years, or the percentage of the improvement exempted from taxation exceeds seventy-five per cent, not later than forty-five business days prior to adopting the resolution the board of county commissioners shall deliver to the board of township trustees of any township within which the incentive district is or will be located a notice that states its intent to adopt a resolution creating an incentive district. The notice shall include a copy of the proposed resolution, identify the parcels for which improvements are to be exempted from taxation, provide an estimate of the true value in money of the improvements, specify the period of time for which the improvements would be exempted from taxation, specify the percentage of the improvements that would be exempted from taxation, and indicate the date on which the board intends to adopt the resolution.

(2) The board of township trustees, by resolution adopted by a majority of the board, may object to the exemption for the number of years in excess of ten, may object to the exemption for the percentage of the improvement to be exempted in excess of seventy-five per cent, or both. If the board of township trustees objects, the board of township trustees may negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement with the board of county commissioners. In no case shall the compensation provided to the board of township trustees exceed the property taxes forgone due to the exemption. If the board of township trustees objects, and the board of township trustees and the board of county commissioners fail to negotiate a mutually acceptable compensation agreement, the resolution adopted under division (B)(1) of this section shall provide to the board of township trustees compensation in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period equal in value to not more than fifty per cent of the taxes that would be payable to the township or, if the board of township trustee's objection includes an objection to an exemption percentage in excess of seventy-five per cent, compensation equal in value to not more than fifty per cent of the taxes that would be payable to the township on the portion of the

improvement in excess of seventy-five per cent, were that portion to be subject to taxation. The board of township trustees shall certify its resolution to the board of county commissioners not later than thirty days after receipt of the notice.

(3) If the board of township trustees does not object or fails to certify a resolution objecting to an exemption within thirty days after receipt of the notice, the board of county commissioners may adopt its resolution, and no compensation shall be provided to the board of township trustees. If the board of township trustees certifies its resolution objecting to the commissioners' resolution, the board of county commissioners may adopt its resolution at any time after a mutually acceptable compensation agreement is agreed to by the board of county commissioners and the board of township trustees. If the board of township trustees certifies a resolution objecting to the commissioners' resolution, the board of county commissioners may adopt its resolution at any time after a mutually acceptable compensation agreement is agreed to by the board of county commissioners and the board of township trustees, or, if no compensation agreement is negotiated, at any time after the board of county commissioners in the proposed resolution to provide compensation to the board of township trustees of fifty per cent of the taxes that would be payable to the township in the eleventh and subsequent years of the exemption period or on the portion of the improvement in excess of seventy-five per cent, were that portion to be subject to taxation.

(E) Service payments in lieu of taxes that are attributable to any amount by which the effective tax rate of either a renewal levy with an increase or a replacement levy exceeds the effective tax rate of the levy renewed or replaced, or that are attributable to an additional levy, for a levy authorized by the voters for any of the following purposes on or after January 1, 2006, and which are provided pursuant to a resolution creating an incentive district under division (B)(1) of this section that is adopted on or after January 1, 2006, shall be distributed to the appropriate taxing authority as required under division (D) of section 5709.79 of the Revised Code in an amount equal to the amount of taxes from that additional levy or from the increase in the effective tax rate of such renewal or replacement levy that would have been payable to that taxing authority from the following levies were it not for the exemption authorized under division (B) of this section:

(1) A tax levied under division (L) of section 5705.19 or section 5705.191 of the Revised Code for community mental retardation and developmental disabilities programs and services pursuant to Chapter 5126. of the Revised Code;

(2) A tax levied under division (Y) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for providing or maintaining senior citizens services or facilities;

(3) A tax levied under section 5705.22 of the Revised Code for county hospitals;

(4) A tax levied by a joint-county district or by a county under section 5705.19, 5705.191, or 5705.221 of the Revised Code for alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services or facilities;

(5) A tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code for library purposes;

(6) A tax levied under section 5705.24 of the Revised Code for the support of children services and the placement and care of children;

(7) A tax levied under division (Z) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for the provision and maintenance of zoological park services and facilities under section 307.76 of the Revised Code;

(8) A tax levied under section 511.27 or division (H) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for the support of township park districts;

(9) A tax levied under division (A), (F), or (H) of section 5705.19 of the Revised Code for parks and recreational purposes of a joint recreation district organized pursuant to division (B) of section 755.14 of the Revised Code;

(10) A tax levied under section 1545.20 or 1545.21 of the Revised Code for park district purposes;

(11) A tax levied under section 5705.191 of the Revised Code for the purpose of making appropriations for public assistance; human or social services; public relief; public welfare; public health and hospitalization; and support of general hospitals;

(12) A tax levied under section 3709.29 of the Revised Code for a general health district program.

(F) An exemption from taxation granted under this section commences with the tax year specified in the resolution so long as the year specified in the resolution commences after the effective date of the resolution. If the resolution specifies a year commencing before the effective date of the resolution or specifies no year whatsoever, the exemption commences with the tax year in which an exempted improvement first appears on the tax list and duplicate of real and public utility property and that commences after the effective date of the resolution. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the exemption ends on the date specified in the resolution as the date the improvement ceases to be a public purpose or the incentive district expires, or ends on the date on which the county can no longer require annual service payments in lieu of taxes under section 5709.79 of the

Revised Code, whichever occurs first. The exemption of an improvement with respect to a parcel or within an incentive district may end on a later date, as specified in the resolution, if the board of commissioners and the board of education of the city, local, or exempted village school district within which the parcel or district is located have entered into a compensation agreement under section 5709.82 of the Revised Code with respect to the improvement, and the board of education has approved the term of the exemption under division (C)(1) of this section, but in no case shall the improvement be exempted from taxation for more than thirty years. Exemptions shall be claimed and allowed in the same or a similar manner as in the case of other real property exemptions. If an exemption status changes during a tax year, the procedure for the apportionment of the taxes for that year is the same as in the case of other changes in tax exemption status during the year.

(G) If the board of county commissioners is not required by this section to notify the board of education of the board of county commissioners' intent to declare improvements to be a public purpose, the board of county commissioners shall comply with the notice requirements imposed under section 5709.83 of the Revised Code before taking formal action to adopt the resolution making that declaration, unless the board of education has adopted a resolution under that section waiving its right to receive such a notice.

(H) The county, not later than fifteen days after the adoption of a resolution under this section, shall submit to the director of development a copy of the resolution. On or before the thirty-first day of March of each year, the county shall submit a status report to the director of development. The report shall indicate, in the manner prescribed by the director, the progress of the project during each year that an exemption remains in effect, including a summary of the receipts from service payments in lieu of taxes; expenditures of money from the fund created under section 5709.80 of the Revised Code; a description of the public infrastructure improvements and housing renovations financed with such expenditures; and a quantitative summary of changes in employment and private investment resulting from each project.

(I) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a board of county commissioners from declaring to be a public purpose improvements with respect to more than one parcel.

(J) If a parcel is located in a new community district in which the new community authority imposes a community development charge on the basis of rentals received from leases of real property as described in division

(L)(2) of section 349.01 of the Revised Code, the parcel may not be exempted from taxation under this section.

Sec. 5727.84. (A) As used in this section and sections 5727.85, 5727.86, and 5727.87 of the Revised Code:

(1) "School district" means a city, local, or exempted village school district.

(2) "Joint vocational school district" means a joint vocational school district created under section 3311.16 of the Revised Code, and includes a cooperative education school district created under section 3311.52 or 3311.521 of the Revised Code and a county school financing district created under section 3311.50 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Local taxing unit" means a subdivision or taxing unit, as defined in section 5705.01 of the Revised Code, a park district created under Chapter 1545. of the Revised Code, or a township park district established under section 511.23 of the Revised Code, but excludes school districts and joint vocational school districts.

(4) "State education aid," for a school district, means the following:

(a) For fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2010, the sum of state aid amounts computed for the district under the following provisions, as they existed for the applicable fiscal year: divisions (A), (C)(1), (C)(4), (D), (E), and (F) of section 3317.022; divisions (B), (C), and (D) of section 3317.023; divisions (G), (L), and (N) of section 3317.024; and sections 3317.029, 3317.0216, 3317.0217, 3317.04, 3317.05, 3317.052, and 3317.053 of the Revised Code; and the adjustments required by: division (C) of section 3310.08; division (C)(2) of section 3310.41; division (C) of section 3314.08; division (D)(2) of section 3314.091; division (D) of section 3314.13; divisions (E), (K), (L), (M), and (N) of section 3317.023; division (C) of section 3317.20; and sections 3313.979 and 3313.981 of the Revised Code. However, when calculating state education aid for a school district for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, include the amount computed for the district under Section 269.20.80 of H.B. 119 of the 127th general assembly, as subsequently amended, instead of division (D) of section 3317.022 of the Revised Code; and include amounts calculated under Section 269.30.80 of H.B. 119 of the 127th general assembly, as subsequently amended.

(b) For fiscal years 2010 and 2011, the sum of the amounts computed for the district under former sections 3306.052, 3306.12, 3306.13, 3306.19, 3306.191, and 3306.192 of the Revised Code and the following provisions, as they existed for the applicable fiscal year: division (G) of section 3317.024; sections 3317.05, 3317.052, and 3317.053 of the Revised Code; and the adjustments required by division (C) of section 3310.08; division

(C)(2) of section 3310.41; division (C) of section 3314.08; division (D)(2) of section 3314.091; division (D) of section 3314.13; divisions (E), (K), (L), (M), and (N) of section 3317.023; division (C) of section 3317.20; and sections 3313.979, 3313.981, and 3326.33 of the Revised Code.

(c) For fiscal years 2012 and 2013, the amount paid in accordance with the section of H.B. 153 of the 129th general assembly entitled "FUNDING FOR CITY, EXEMPTED VILLAGE, AND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS" and the adjustments required by division (C) of section 3310.08; division (C)(2) of section 3310.41; section 3310.55; division (C) of section 3314.08; division (D)(2) of section 3314.091; division (D) of section 3314.13; divisions (B), (H), (I), (J), and (K) of section 3317.023; division (C) of section 3317.20; and sections 3313.979 and 3313.981 of the Revised Code.

(5) "State education aid," for a joint vocational school district, means the following:

(a) For fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2010, the sum of the state aid amounts computed for the district under division (N) of section 3317.024 and section 3317.16 of the Revised Code. However, when calculating state education aid for a joint vocational school district for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, include the amount computed for the district under Section 269.30.90 of H.B. 119 of the 127th general assembly, as subsequently amended.

(b) For fiscal years 2010 and 2011, the amount computed for the district in accordance with the section of H.B. 1 of the 128th general assembly entitled "FUNDING FOR JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS".

(c) For fiscal years 2012 and 2013, the amount paid in accordance with the section of H.B. 153 of the 129th general assembly entitled "FUNDING FOR JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS."

(6) "State education aid offset" means the amount determined for each school district or joint vocational school district under division (A)(1) of section 5727.85 of the Revised Code.

(7) "Recognized valuation" has the same meaning as in section 3317.02 of the Revised Code.

(8) "Electric company tax value loss" means the amount determined under division (D) of this section.

(9) "Natural gas company tax value loss" means the amount determined under division (E) of this section.

(10) "Tax value loss" means the sum of the electric company tax value loss and the natural gas company tax value loss.

(11) "Fixed-rate levy" means any tax levied on property other than a fixed-sum levy.

(12) "Fixed-rate levy loss" means the amount determined under division (G) of this section.

(13) "Fixed-sum levy" means a tax levied on property at whatever rate is required to produce a specified amount of tax money or levied in excess of the ten-mill limitation to pay debt charges, and includes school district emergency levies ~~imposed~~ charged and payable pursuant to section 5705.194 of the Revised Code.

(14) "Fixed-sum levy loss" means the amount determined under division (H) of this section.

(15) "Consumer price index" means the consumer price index (all items, all urban consumers) prepared by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor.

(16) "Total resources" ~~has~~ and "total library resources" have the same meaning meanings as in section 5751.20 of the Revised Code.

(17) "2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation" means the sum of payments received by a school district or joint vocational school district in fiscal year 2011 for current expense levy losses pursuant to division (C)(2) of section 5727.85 of the Revised Code. If a fixed-rate levy eligible for reimbursement is not ~~imposed~~ charged and payable in any year after tax year 2010, "2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation" used to compute payments to be made under division (C)(3) of section 5727.85 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is ~~imposed~~ charged and payable shall be reduced ~~by the amount of~~ to the extent that those payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy.

(18) "2010 current expense S.B. 3 allocation" means the sum of payments received by a municipal corporation in calendar year 2010 for current expense levy losses pursuant to division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code, excluding any such payments received for current expense levy losses attributable to a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code. If a fixed-rate levy eligible for reimbursement is not ~~imposed~~ charged and payable in any year after tax year 2010, "2010 current expense S.B. 3 allocation" used to compute payments to be made under division (A)(1)(d) or (e) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is ~~imposed~~ charged and payable shall be reduced ~~by the amount of~~ to the extent that those payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy.

(19) "2010 S.B. 3 allocation" means the sum of payments received by a local taxing unit during calendar year 2010 pursuant to division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code, excluding any such payments received for fixed-rate levy losses attributable to a tax levied under section 5705.23

of the Revised Code. If a fixed-rate levy eligible for reimbursement is not ~~imposed charged and payable~~ in any year after tax year 2010, "2010 S.B. 3 allocation" used to compute payments to be made under division (A)(1)(d) or (e) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is ~~imposed charged and payable~~ shall be reduced ~~by the amount of~~ to the extent that those payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy.

(20) "Total S.B. 3 allocation" means, in the case of a school district or joint vocational school district, the sum of the ~~amounts payments~~ received in fiscal year 2011 pursuant to divisions (C)(2) and (D) of section 5727.85 of the Revised Code. In the case of a local taxing unit, "total S.B. 3 allocation" means the sum of payments received by the unit in calendar year 2010 pursuant to divisions (A)(1) and (4) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code, excluding any such payments received for fixed-rate levy losses attributable to a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code. If a fixed-rate levy eligible for reimbursement is not ~~imposed charged and payable~~ in any year after tax year 2010, "total S.B. 3 allocation" used to compute payments to be made under division (C)(3) of section 5727.85 or division (A)(1)(d) or (e) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is ~~imposed charged and payable~~ shall be reduced ~~by the amount of~~ to the extent that those payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy as would be computed under division (C)(2) of section 5727.85 or division (A)(1)(b) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code.

(21) "2011 non-current expense S.B. 3 allocation" means the difference of a school district's or joint vocational school district's total S.B. 3 allocation minus the sum of the school district's 2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation and the portion of the school district's total S.B. 3 allocation constituting reimbursement for debt levies pursuant to division (D) of section 5727.85 of the Revised Code.

(22) "2010 non-current expense S.B. 3 allocation" means the difference of a municipal corporation's total S.B. 3 allocation minus the sum of its 2010 current expense S.B. 3 allocation and the portion of its total S.B. 3 allocation constituting reimbursement for debt levies pursuant to division (A)(4) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code.

(23) "S.B. 3 allocation for library purposes" means, in the case of a county, municipal corporation, school district, or township public library that receives the proceeds of a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code, the sum of the payments received by the public library in calendar year 2010 pursuant to section 5727.86 of the Revised Code for fixed-rate levy losses attributable to a tax levied under section 5705.23 of

the Revised Code. If a fixed-rate levy authorized under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code that is eligible for reimbursement is not charged and payable in any year after tax year 2010, "S.B. 3 allocation for library purposes" used to compute payments to be made under division (A)(1)(f) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is charged and payable shall be reduced to the extent that those payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy as would be computed under division (A)(1)(b) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code.

(24) "Threshold per cent" means, in the case of a school district or joint vocational school district, two per cent for fiscal year 2012 and four per cent for fiscal years 2013 and thereafter. In the case of a local taxing unit or public library that receives the proceeds of a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code, "threshold per cent" means two per cent for calendar year 2011, four per cent for calendar year 2012, and six per cent for calendar years 2013 and thereafter.

(B) The kilowatt-hour tax receipts fund is hereby created in the state treasury and shall consist of money arising from the tax imposed by section 5727.81 of the Revised Code. All money in the kilowatt-hour tax receipts fund shall be credited as follows:

Fiscal Year	General Revenue Fund	School District Property Tax Replacement Fund	Local Government Property Tax Replacement Fund
2001-2011	63.0%	25.4%	11.6%
2012 and thereafter	88.0%	9.0%	3.0%

(C) The natural gas tax receipts fund is hereby created in the state treasury and shall consist of money arising from the tax imposed by section 5727.811 of the Revised Code. All money in the fund shall be credited as follows:

(1) For fiscal years before fiscal year 2012:

(a) Sixty-eight and seven-tenths per cent shall be credited to the school district property tax replacement fund for the purpose of making the payments described in section 5727.85 of the Revised Code.

(b) Thirty-one and three-tenths per cent shall be credited to the local government property tax replacement fund for the purpose of making the payments described in section 5727.86 of the Revised Code.

(2) For fiscal years 2012 and thereafter, one hundred per cent to the general revenue fund.

(D) Not later than January 1, 2002, the tax commissioner shall determine for each taxing district its electric company tax value loss, which is the sum of the applicable amounts described in divisions (D)(1) to (4) of this section:

(1) The difference obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (D)(1)(b) from the amount described in division (D)(1)(a) of this section.

(a) The value of electric company and rural electric company tangible personal property as assessed by the tax commissioner for tax year 1998 on a preliminary assessment, or an amended preliminary assessment if issued prior to March 1, 1999, and as apportioned to the taxing district for tax year 1998;

(b) The value of electric company and rural electric company tangible personal property as assessed by the tax commissioner for tax year 1998 had the property been apportioned to the taxing district for tax year 2001, and assessed at the rates in effect for tax year 2001.

(2) The difference obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (D)(2)(b) from the amount described in division (D)(2)(a) of this section.

(a) The three-year average for tax years 1996, 1997, and 1998 of the assessed value from nuclear fuel materials and assemblies assessed against a person under Chapter 5711. of the Revised Code from the leasing of them to an electric company for those respective tax years, as reflected in the preliminary assessments;

(b) The three-year average assessed value from nuclear fuel materials and assemblies assessed under division (D)(2)(a) of this section for tax years 1996, 1997, and 1998, as reflected in the preliminary assessments, using an assessment rate of twenty-five per cent.

(3) In the case of a taxing district having a nuclear power plant within its territory, any amount, resulting in an electric company tax value loss, obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (D)(1) of this section from the difference obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (D)(3)(b) of this section from the amount described in division (D)(3)(a) of this section.

(a) The value of electric company tangible personal property as assessed by the tax commissioner for tax year 2000 on a preliminary assessment, or an amended preliminary assessment if issued prior to March 1, 2001, and as apportioned to the taxing district for tax year 2000;

(b) The value of electric company tangible personal property as assessed by the tax commissioner for tax year 2001 on a preliminary assessment, or

an amended preliminary assessment if issued prior to March 1, 2002, and as apportioned to the taxing district for tax year 2001.

(4) In the case of a taxing district having a nuclear power plant within its territory, the difference obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (D)(4)(b) of this section from the amount described in division (D)(4)(a) of this section, provided that such difference is greater than ten per cent of the amount described in division (D)(4)(a) of this section.

(a) The value of electric company tangible personal property as assessed by the tax commissioner for tax year 2005 on a preliminary assessment, or an amended preliminary assessment if issued prior to March 1, 2006, and as apportioned to the taxing district for tax year 2005;

(b) The value of electric company tangible personal property as assessed by the tax commissioner for tax year 2006 on a preliminary assessment, or an amended preliminary assessment if issued prior to March 1, 2007, and as apportioned to the taxing district for tax year 2006.

(E) Not later than January 1, 2002, the tax commissioner shall determine for each taxing district its natural gas company tax value loss, which is the sum of the amounts described in divisions (E)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) The difference obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (E)(1)(b) from the amount described in division (E)(1)(a) of this section.

(a) The value of all natural gas company tangible personal property, other than property described in division (E)(2) of this section, as assessed by the tax commissioner for tax year 1999 on a preliminary assessment, or an amended preliminary assessment if issued prior to March 1, 2000, and apportioned to the taxing district for tax year 1999;

(b) The value of all natural gas company tangible personal property, other than property described in division (E)(2) of this section, as assessed by the tax commissioner for tax year 1999 had the property been apportioned to the taxing district for tax year 2001, and assessed at the rates in effect for tax year 2001.

(2) The difference in the value of current gas obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (E)(2)(b) from the amount described in division (E)(2)(a) of this section.

(a) The three-year average assessed value of current gas as assessed by the tax commissioner for tax years 1997, 1998, and 1999 on a preliminary assessment, or an amended preliminary assessment if issued prior to March 1, 2001, and as apportioned in the taxing district for those respective years;

(b) The three-year average assessed value from current gas under division (E)(2)(a) of this section for tax years 1997, 1998, and 1999, as

reflected in the preliminary assessment, using an assessment rate of twenty-five per cent.

(F) The tax commissioner may request that natural gas companies, electric companies, and rural electric companies file a report to help determine the tax value loss under divisions (D) and (E) of this section. The report shall be filed within thirty days of the commissioner's request. A company that fails to file the report or does not timely file the report is subject to the penalty in section 5727.60 of the Revised Code.

(G) Not later than January 1, 2002, the tax commissioner shall determine for each school district, joint vocational school district, and local taxing unit its fixed-rate levy loss, which is the sum of its electric company tax value loss multiplied by the tax rate in effect in tax year 1998 for fixed-rate levies and its natural gas company tax value loss multiplied by the tax rate in effect in tax year 1999 for fixed-rate levies.

(H) Not later than January 1, 2002, the tax commissioner shall determine for each school district, joint vocational school district, and local taxing unit its fixed-sum levy loss, which is the amount obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (H)(2) of this section from the amount described in division (H)(1) of this section:

(1) The sum of the electric company tax value loss multiplied by the tax rate in effect in tax year 1998, and the natural gas company tax value loss multiplied by the tax rate in effect in tax year 1999, for fixed-sum levies for all taxing districts within each school district, joint vocational school district, and local taxing unit. For the years 2002 through 2006, this computation shall include school district emergency levies that existed in 1998 in the case of the electric company tax value loss, and 1999 in the case of the natural gas company tax value loss, and all other fixed-sum levies that existed in 1998 in the case of the electric company tax value loss and 1999 in the case of the natural gas company tax value loss and continue to be charged in the tax year preceding the distribution year. For the years 2007 through 2016 in the case of school district emergency levies, and for all years after 2006 in the case of all other fixed-sum levies, this computation shall exclude all fixed-sum levies that existed in 1998 in the case of the electric company tax value loss and 1999 in the case of the natural gas company tax value loss, but are no longer in effect in the tax year preceding the distribution year. For the purposes of this section, an emergency levy that existed in 1998 in the case of the electric company tax value loss, and 1999 in the case of the natural gas company tax value loss, continues to exist in a year beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2017, if, in that year, the board of education levies a school district emergency

levy for an annual sum at least equal to the annual sum levied by the board in tax year 1998 or 1999, respectively, less the amount of the payment certified under this division for 2002.

(2) The total taxable value in tax year 1999 less the tax value loss in each school district, joint vocational school district, and local taxing unit multiplied by one-fourth of one mill.

If the amount computed under division (H) of this section for any school district, joint vocational school district, or local taxing unit is greater than zero, that amount shall equal the fixed-sum levy loss reimbursed pursuant to division (F) of section 5727.85 of the Revised Code or division (A)(2) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code, and the one-fourth of one mill that is subtracted under division (H)(2) of this section shall be apportioned among all contributing fixed-sum levies in the proportion of each levy to the sum of all fixed-sum levies within each school district, joint vocational school district, or local taxing unit.

(I) Notwithstanding divisions (D), (E), (G), and (H) of this section, in computing the tax value loss, fixed-rate levy loss, and fixed-sum levy loss, the tax commissioner shall use the greater of the 1998 tax rate or the 1999 tax rate in the case of levy losses associated with the electric company tax value loss, but the 1999 tax rate shall not include for this purpose any tax levy approved by the voters after June 30, 1999, and the tax commissioner shall use the greater of the 1999 or the 2000 tax rate in the case of levy losses associated with the natural gas company tax value loss.

(J) Not later than January 1, 2002, the tax commissioner shall certify to the department of education the tax value loss determined under divisions (D) and (E) of this section for each taxing district, the fixed-rate levy loss calculated under division (G) of this section, and the fixed-sum levy loss calculated under division (H) of this section. The calculations under divisions (G) and (H) of this section shall separately display the levy loss for each levy eligible for reimbursement.

(K) Not later than September 1, 2001, the tax commissioner shall certify the amount of the fixed-sum levy loss to the county auditor of each county in which a school district with a fixed-sum levy loss has territory.

Sec. 5727.86. (A) ~~Not later than January 1, 2002, the~~ The tax commissioner shall compute the payments to be made to each local taxing unit, and to each public library that receives the proceeds of a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code, for each year according to divisions (A)(1), (2), (3), and (4) and division (E) of this section, and shall distribute the payments in the manner prescribed by division (C) of this section. The calculation of the fixed-sum levy loss shall cover a time period

sufficient to include all fixed-sum levies for which the tax commissioner determined, pursuant to division (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code, that a fixed-sum levy loss is to be reimbursed.

(1) Except as provided in divisions (A)(3) and (4) of this section, the following amounts shall be paid on or before the thirty-first day of August and the twenty-eighth day of February:

(a) For years 2002 through 2006, fifty per cent of the fixed-rate levy loss computed under division (G) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code;

(b) For years 2007 through 2010, forty per cent of the fixed-rate levy loss computed under division (G) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code;

(c) For the payment in 2011 to be made on or before the twentieth day of February, the amount required to be paid in 2010 on or before the twentieth day of February;

(d) For the payment in 2011 to be made on or before the thirty-first day of August ~~and for all payments to be made in years 2012 and thereafter~~, the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(1)(d)(i) or (ii) and (iii) of this section:

(i) If the ratio of fifty per cent of the taxing unit's 2010 S.B. 3 allocation to its total resources is equal to or less than the threshold per cent, zero;

(ii) If the ratio of fifty per cent of the taxing unit's 2010 S.B. 3 allocation to its total resources is greater than the threshold per cent, the difference of fifty per cent of the 2010 S.B. 3 allocation minus the product of total resources multiplied by the threshold per cent;

(iii) In the case of a municipal corporation, fifty per cent of the product of its 2010 non-current expense S.B. 3 allocation multiplied by seventy-five per cent ~~for year 2011, fifty per cent for year 2012, and twenty-five percent for years 2013 and thereafter.~~

(e) For 2012 and each year thereafter, the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(1)(e)(i) or (ii) and (iii) of this section:

(i) If the ratio of the taxing unit's 2010 S.B. 3 allocation to its total resources is equal to or less than the threshold per cent, zero;

(ii) If the ratio of the taxing unit's 2010 S.B. 3 allocation to its total resources is greater than the threshold per cent, fifty per cent of the difference of the 2010 S.B. 3 allocation minus the product of total resources multiplied by the threshold per cent;

(iii) In the case of a municipal corporation, fifty per cent of the product of its 2010 non-current expense S.B. 3 allocation multiplied by fifty per cent for year 2012 and by twenty-five per cent for years 2013 and thereafter.

(f) For the payment in 2012 to be made to a public library on or before the thirty-first day of August and for all such payments to be made in 2013 and thereafter, the amount in division (A)(1)(f)(i) or (ii) of this section:

(i) If the ratio of S.B. 3 allocation for library purposes to total library resources is equal to or less than the threshold per cent, zero;

(ii) If the ratio of S.B. 3 allocation for library purposes to total library resources is greater than the threshold per cent, fifty per cent of the difference of the S.B. 3 allocation for library purposes minus the product of total library resources multiplied by the threshold per cent.

(2) For fixed-sum levy losses determined under division (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code, payments shall be made in the amount of one hundred per cent of the fixed-sum levy loss for payments required to be made in 2002 and thereafter.

(3) A local taxing unit in a county of less than two hundred fifty square miles that receives eighty per cent or more of its combined general fund and bond retirement fund revenues from property taxes and rollbacks based on 1997 actual revenues as presented in its 1999 tax budget, and in which electric companies and rural electric companies comprise over twenty per cent of its property valuation, shall receive one hundred per cent of its fixed-rate levy losses from electric company tax value losses certified under division (A) of this section in years 2002 to 2010. Beginning in 2011, payments for such local taxing units shall be determined under division (A)(1) of this section.

(4) For taxes levied within the ten-mill limitation or pursuant to a municipal charter for debt purposes in tax year 1998 in the case of electric company tax value losses, and in tax year 1999 in the case of natural gas company tax value losses, payments shall be made equal to one hundred per cent of the loss computed as if the tax were a fixed-rate levy, but those payments shall extend from 2011 through 2016 if the levy was ~~imposed~~ charged and payable for debt purposes in tax year 2010. If the levy is not ~~imposed~~ charged and payable for debt purposes in tax year 2010 or any following tax year before tax year 2016, payments for that levy shall be made under division (A)(1) of this section beginning with the first year after the year the levy is ~~imposed~~ charged and payable for a purpose other than debt. For the purposes of this division, taxes levied pursuant to a municipal charter refer to taxes levied pursuant to a provision of a municipal charter that permits the tax to be levied without prior voter approval.

(B) Beginning in 2003, by the thirty-first day of January of each year, the tax commissioner shall review the calculation originally made under division (A) of this section of the fixed-sum levy loss determined under division (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code. If the commissioner determines that a fixed-sum levy that had been scheduled to be reimbursed in the current year has expired, a revised calculation for that and all

subsequent years shall be made.

(C) Payments to local taxing units and public libraries required to be made under divisions (A) and (E) of this section shall be paid from the local government property tax replacement fund to the county undivided income tax fund in the proper county treasury. The county treasurer shall distribute amounts paid under division (A) of this section to the proper local taxing unit or public library as if they had been levied and collected as taxes, and the local taxing unit or public library shall apportion the amounts so received among its funds in the same proportions as if those amounts had been levied and collected as taxes. Except in the case of amounts distributed to the county as a local taxing unit, amounts distributed under division (E)(2) of this section shall be credited to the general fund of the local taxing unit that receives them. Amounts distributed to each county as a local taxing unit under division (E)(2) of this section shall be credited in the proportion that the current taxes charged and payable from each levy of or by the county bears to the total current taxes charged and payable from all levies of or by the county.

(D) By February 5, 2002, the tax commissioner shall estimate the amount of money in the local government property tax replacement fund in excess of the amount necessary to make payments in that month under division (C) of this section. Notwithstanding division (A) of this section, the tax commissioner may pay any local taxing unit, from those excess funds, nine and four-tenths times the amount computed for 2002 under division (A)(1) of this section. A payment made under this division shall be in lieu of the payment to be made in February 2002 under division (A)(1) of this section. A local taxing unit receiving a payment under this division will no longer be entitled to any further payments under division (A)(1) of this section. A payment made under this division shall be paid from the local government property tax replacement fund to the county undivided income tax fund in the proper county treasury. The county treasurer shall distribute the payment to the proper local taxing unit as if it had been levied and collected as taxes, and the local taxing unit shall apportion the amounts so received among its funds in the same proportions as if those amounts had been levied and collected as taxes.

(E)(1) On the thirty-first day of July of 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006, and on the thirty-first day of January and July of 2007 through January 2011, if the amount credited to the local government property tax replacement fund exceeds the amount needed to be distributed from the fund under division (A) of this section in the following month, the tax commissioner shall distribute the excess to each county as follows:

(a) One-half shall be distributed to each county in proportion to each county's population.

(b) One-half shall be distributed to each county in the proportion that the amounts determined under divisions (G) and (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code for all local taxing units in the county is of the total amounts so determined for all local taxing units in the state.

(2) The amounts distributed to each county under division (E) of this section shall be distributed by the county auditor to each local taxing unit in the county in the proportion that the unit's current taxes charged and payable are of the total current taxes charged and payable of all the local taxing units in the county. If the amount that the county auditor determines to be distributed to a local taxing unit is less than five dollars, that amount shall not be distributed, and the amount not distributed shall remain credited to the county undivided income tax fund. At the time of the next distribution under division (E)(2) of this section, any amount that had not been distributed in the prior distribution shall be added to the amount available for the next distribution prior to calculation of the amount to be distributed. As used in this division, "current taxes charged and payable" means the taxes charged and payable as most recently determined for local taxing units in the county.

After January 2011, any amount that exceeds the amount needed to be distributed from the fund under division (A) of this section in the following month shall be transferred to the general revenue fund.

(F) If the total amount in the local government property tax replacement fund is insufficient to make all payments under division (C) of this section at the times the payments are to be made, the director of budget and management shall transfer from the general revenue fund to the local government property tax replacement fund the difference between the total amount to be paid and the amount in the local government property tax replacement fund, except that no transfer shall be made by reason of a deficiency to the extent that it results from the amendment of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code by Amended Substitute House Bill 95 of the 125th general assembly.

(G) If all or a part of the territories of two or more local taxing units are merged, or unincorporated territory of a township is annexed by a municipal corporation, the tax commissioner shall adjust the payments made under this section to each of the local taxing units in proportion to the square mileage apportioned to the merged or annexed territory, or as otherwise provided by a written agreement between the legislative authorities of the local taxing units certified to the tax commissioner not later than the first day of June of

the calendar year in which the payment is to be made.

Sec. 5731.39. ~~(A) This section does not apply to, and the written permission of the tax commissioner is not required for asset transfers with respect to, decedents dying on or after January 1, 2013.~~

~~(A) No corporation organized or existing under the laws of this state shall transfer on its books or issue a new certificate for any share of its capital stock registered in the name of a decedent, or in trust for a decedent, or in the name of a decedent and another person or persons, without the written consent of the tax commissioner.~~

~~(B) No safe deposit company, trust company, financial institution as defined in division (A) of section 5725.01 of the Revised Code or other corporation or person, having in possession, control, or custody a deposit standing in the name of a decedent, or in trust for a decedent, or in the name of a decedent and another person or persons, shall deliver or transfer an amount in excess of three-fourths of the total value of such deposit, including accrued interest and dividends, as of the date of decedent's death, without the written consent of the tax commissioner. The written consent of the tax commissioner need not be obtained prior to the delivery or transfer of amounts having a value of three-fourths or less of said total value.~~

~~(C) No life insurance company shall pay the proceeds of an annuity or matured endowment contract, or of a life insurance contract payable to the estate of a decedent, or of any other insurance contract taxable under Chapter 5731. of the Revised Code, without the written consent of the tax commissioner. Any life insurance company may pay the proceeds of any insurance contract not specified in this division (C) without the written consent of the tax commissioner.~~

~~(D) No trust company or other corporation or person shall pay the proceeds of any death benefit, retirement, pension or profit sharing plan in excess of two thousand dollars, without the written consent of the tax commissioner. Such trust company or other corporation or person, however, may pay the proceeds of any death benefit, retirement, pension, or profit-sharing plan which consists of insurance on the life of the decedent payable to a beneficiary other than the estate of the insured without the written consent of the tax commissioner.~~

~~(E) No safe deposit company, trust company, financial institution as defined in division (A) of section 5725.01 of the Revised Code, or other corporation or person, having in possession, control, or custody securities, assets, or other property (including the shares of the capital stock of, or other interest in, such safe deposit company, trust company, financial institution as defined in division (A) of section 5725.01 of the Revised Code, or other~~

corporation), standing in the name of a decedent, or in trust for a decedent, or in the name of a decedent and another person or persons, and the transfer of which is taxable under Chapter 5731. of the Revised Code, shall deliver or transfer any such securities, assets, or other property which have a value as of the date of decedent's death in excess of three-fourths of the total value thereof, without the written consent of the tax commissioner. The written consent of the tax commissioner need not be obtained prior to the delivery or transfer of any such securities, assets, or other property having a value of three-fourths or less of said total value.

(F) No safe deposit company, financial institution as defined in division (A) of section 5725.01 of the Revised Code, or other corporation or person having possession or control of a safe deposit box or similar receptacle standing in the name of a decedent or in the name of the decedent and another person or persons, or to which the decedent had a right of access, except when such safe deposit box or other receptacle stands in the name of a corporation or partnership, or in the name of the decedent as guardian or executor, shall deliver any of the contents thereof unless the safe deposit box or similar receptacle has been opened and inventoried in the presence of the tax commissioner or the commissioner's agent, and a written consent to transfer issued; provided, however, that a safe deposit company, financial institution, or other corporation or person having possession or control of a safe deposit box may deliver wills, deeds to burial lots, and insurance policies to a representative of the decedent, but that a representative of the safe deposit company, financial institution, or other corporation or person must supervise the opening of the box and make a written record of the wills, deeds, and policies removed. Such written record shall be included in the tax commissioner's inventory records.

(G) Notwithstanding any provision of this section:

(1) The tax commissioner may authorize any delivery or transfer or waive any of the foregoing requirements under such terms and conditions as the commissioner may prescribe;

(2) An adult care facility, as defined in section 5119.70 of the Revised Code, or a home, as defined in section 3721.10 of the Revised Code, may transfer or use the money in a personal needs allowance account in accordance with section 5111.113 of the Revised Code without the written consent of the tax commissioner, and without the account having been opened and inventoried in the presence of the commissioner or the commissioner's agent.

Failure to comply with this section shall render such safe deposit company, trust company, life insurance company, financial institution as

defined in division (A) of section 5725.01 of the Revised Code, or other corporation or person liable for the amount of the taxes and interest due under the provisions of Chapter 5731. of the Revised Code on the transfer of such stock, deposit, proceeds of an annuity or matured endowment contract or of a life insurance contract payable to the estate of a decedent, or other insurance contract taxable under Chapter 5731. of the Revised Code, proceeds of any death benefit, retirement, pension, or profit sharing plan in excess of two thousand dollars, or securities, assets, or other property of any resident decedent, and in addition thereto, to a penalty of not less than five hundred or more than five thousand dollars.

Sec. 5733.056. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Billing address" means the address where any notice, statement, or bill relating to a customer's account is mailed, as indicated in the books and records of the taxpayer on the first day of the taxable year or on such later date in the taxable year when the customer relationship began.

(2) "Borrower or credit card holder located in this state" means:

(a) A borrower, other than a credit card holder, that is engaged in a trade or business and maintains its commercial domicile in this state; or

(b) A borrower that is not engaged in a trade or business, or a credit card holder, whose billing address is in this state.

(3) "Branch" means a "domestic branch" as defined in section 3 of the "Federal Deposit Insurance Act," 64 Stat. 873, 12 U.S.C. 1813(o), as amended.

(4) "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions, and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services that are included in such employee's gross income under the Internal Revenue Code. In the case of employees not subject to the Internal Revenue Code, such as those employed in foreign countries, the determination of whether such payments would constitute gross income to such employees under the Internal Revenue Code shall be made as though such employees were subject to the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) "Credit card" means a credit, travel, or entertainment card.

(6) "Credit card issuer's reimbursement fee" means the fee a taxpayer receives from a merchant's bank because one of the persons to whom the taxpayer has issued a credit card has charged merchandise or services to the credit card.

(7) "Deposits" has the meaning given in section 3 of the "Federal Deposit Insurance Act," 64 Stat. 873, 12 U.S.C. 1813(1), as amended.

(8) "Employee" means, with respect to a particular taxpayer, any individual who under the usual common law rules applicable in determining

the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee of that taxpayer.

(9) "Gross rents" means the actual sum of money or other consideration payable for the use or possession of property. "Gross rents" includes:

(a) Any amount payable for the use or possession of real property or tangible personal property whether designated as a fixed sum of money or as a percentage of receipts, profits, or otherwise;

(b) Any amount payable as additional rent or in lieu of rent, such as interest, taxes, insurance, repairs, or any other amount required to be paid by the terms of a lease or other arrangement; and

(c) A proportionate part of the cost of any improvement to real property made by or on behalf of the taxpayer which reverts to the owner or lessor upon termination of a lease or other arrangement. The amount to be included in gross rents is the amount of amortization or depreciation allowed in computing the taxable income base for the taxable year. However, where a building is erected on leased land, by or on behalf of the taxpayer, the value of the land is determined by multiplying the gross rent by eight, and the value of the building is determined in the same manner as if owned by the taxpayer.

(d) The following are not included in the term "gross rents":

(i) Reasonable amounts payable as separate charges for water and electric service furnished by the lessor;

(ii) Reasonable amounts payable as service charges for janitorial services furnished by the lessor;

(iii) Reasonable amounts payable for storage, provided such amounts are payable for space not designated and not under the control of the taxpayer; and

(iv) That portion of any rental payment which is applicable to the space subleased from the taxpayer and not used by it.

(10) "Loan" means any extension of credit resulting from direct negotiations between the taxpayer and its customer, or the purchase, in whole or in part, of such extension of credit from another. Loans include debt obligations of subsidiaries, participations, syndications, and leases treated as loans for federal income tax purposes. "Loan" does not include: properties treated as loans under section 595 of the Internal Revenue Code; futures or forward contracts; options; notional principal contracts such as swaps; credit card receivables, including purchased credit card relationships; non-interest bearing balances due from depositor institutions; cash items in the process of collection; federal funds sold; securities purchased under agreements to resell; assets held in a trading account; securities; interests in

a real estate mortgage investment conduit or other mortgage-backed or asset-backed security; and other similar items.

(11) "Loan secured by real property" means that fifty per cent or more of the aggregate value of the collateral used to secure a loan or other obligation, when valued at fair market value as of the time the original loan or obligation was incurred, was real property.

(12) "Merchant discount" means the fee, or negotiated discount, charged to a merchant by the taxpayer for the privilege of participating in a program whereby a credit card is accepted in payment for merchandise or services sold to the card holder.

(13) "Participation" means an extension of credit in which an undivided ownership interest is held on a pro rata basis in a single loan or pool of loans and related collateral. In a loan participation, the credit originator initially makes the loan and then subsequently resells all or a portion of it to other lenders. The participation may or may not be known to the borrower.

(14) "Principal base of operations" with respect to transportation property means the place of more or less permanent nature from which the property is regularly directed or controlled. With respect to an employee, the "principal base of operations" means the place of more or less permanent nature from which the employee regularly (a) starts work and to which the employee customarily returns in order to receive instructions from the employer or (b) communicates with the employee's customers or other persons or (c) performs any other functions necessary to the exercise of the trade or profession at some other point or points.

(15) "Qualified institution" means a financial institution that on or after June 1, 1997:

(a)(i) Has consummated one or more approved transactions with insured banks with different home states that would qualify under section 102 of the "Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994," Public Law 103-328, 108 Stat. 2338;

(ii) Is a federal savings association or federal savings bank that has consummated one or more interstate acquisitions that result in a financial institution that has branches in more than one state; or

(iii) Has consummated one or more approved interstate acquisitions under authority of Title XI of the Revised Code that result in a financial institution that has branches in more than one state; and

(b) Has at least nine per cent of its deposits in this state as of the last day of June prior to the beginning of the tax year.

(16) "Real property owned" and "tangible personal property owned" mean real and tangible personal property, respectively, on which the

taxpayer may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes, or to which the taxpayer holds legal title and on which no other person may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes, or could claim depreciation if subject to federal income tax. Real and tangible personal property do not include coin, currency, or property acquired in lieu of or pursuant to a foreclosure.

(17) "Regular place of business" means an office at which the taxpayer carries on its business in a regular and systematic manner and which is continuously maintained, occupied, and used by employees of the taxpayer.

(18) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States.

(19) "Syndication" means an extension of credit in which two or more persons fund and each person is at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of credit or up to a specified dollar amount.

(20) "Transportation property" means vehicles and vessels capable of moving under their own power, such as aircraft, trains, water vessels and motor vehicles, as well as any equipment or containers attached to such property, such as rolling stock, barges, trailers, or the like.

(21) "Qualified financial institution" means a financial institution in which not less than eighty per cent of the financial institution's ownership interest is owned directly or indirectly by a grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company described in 12 U.S.C. 1467a(c)(9)(C).

(B) The annual financial institution report determines the value of the issued and outstanding shares of stock of the taxpayer, and is the base or measure of the franchise tax liability. Such determination shall be made as of the date shown by the report to have been the beginning of the financial institution's annual accounting period that includes the first day of January of the tax year. For purposes of this section, division (A) of section 5733.05, and division (D) of section 5733.06 of the Revised Code, the value of the issued and outstanding shares of stock of the financial institution shall include the total value, as shown by the books of the financial institution, of its capital, surplus, whether earned or unearned, undivided profits, and reserves, but exclusive of:

(1) Reserves for accounts receivable, depreciation, depletion, and any other valuation reserves with respect to specific assets;

(2) Taxes due and payable during the year for which such report was made;

(3) Voting stock and participation certificates in corporations chartered pursuant to the "Farm Credit Act of 1971," 85 Stat. 597, 12 U.S.C. 2091, as

amended;

(4) Good will, appreciation, and abandoned property as set up in the annual report of the financial institution, provided a certified balance sheet of the company is made available upon the request of the tax commissioner. Such balance sheet shall not be a part of the public records, but shall be a confidential report for use of the tax commissioner only.

(5) A portion of the value of the issued and outstanding shares of stock of such financial institution equal to the amount obtained by multiplying such value by the quotient obtained by:

(a) Dividing (1) the amount of the financial institution's assets, as shown on its books, represented by investments in the capital stock and indebtedness of public utilities, except electric companies and combined companies, and, for tax years 2005 and thereafter, telephone companies, of which at least eighty per cent of the utility's issued and outstanding common stock is owned by the financial institution by (2) the total assets of such financial institution as shown on its books;

(b) Dividing (1) the amount of the financial institution's assets, as shown on its books, represented by investments in the capital stock and indebtedness of insurance companies of which at least eighty per cent of the insurance company's issued and outstanding common stock is owned by the financial institution by (2) the total assets of such financial institution as shown on its books;

(c) Dividing (1) the amount of the financial institution's assets, as shown on its books, represented by investments in the capital stock and indebtedness of other financial institutions of which at least twenty-five per cent of the other financial institution's issued and outstanding common stock is owned by the financial institution by (2) the total assets of the financial institution as shown on its books. Division (B)(5)(c) of this section applies only with respect to such other financial institutions that for the tax year immediately following the taxpayer's taxable year will pay the tax imposed by division (D) of section 5733.06 of the Revised Code.

(6) Land that has been determined pursuant to section 5713.31 of the Revised Code by the county auditor of the county in which the land is located to be devoted exclusively to agricultural use as of the first Monday of June in the financial institution's taxable year.

(7) Property within this state used exclusively during the taxable year for qualified research as defined in section 5733.05 of the Revised Code.

(C) ~~The~~ Except as provided under division (I) of this section, the base upon which the tax levied under division (D) of section 5733.06 of the Revised Code shall be computed by multiplying the value of a financial

institution's issued and outstanding shares of stock as determined in division (B) of this section by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the sum of the following: the property factor multiplied by fifteen, the payroll factor multiplied by fifteen, and the sales factor multiplied by seventy. The denominator of the fraction is one hundred, provided that the denominator shall be reduced by fifteen if the property factor has a denominator of zero, by fifteen if the payroll factor has a denominator of zero, and by seventy if the sales factor has a denominator of zero.

(D) A financial institution shall calculate the property factor as follows:

(1) The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer that is located or used within this state during the taxable year, the average value of real and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer that is located or used within this state during the taxable year, and the average value of the taxpayer's loans and credit card receivables that are located within this state during the taxable year; and the denominator of which is the average value of all such property located or used within and without this state during the taxable year.

(2)(a) The value of real property and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer is the original cost or other basis of such property for federal income tax purposes without regard to depletion, depreciation, or amortization.

(b) Loans are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a loan is charged-off in whole or in part for federal income tax purposes, the portion of the loan charged-off is not outstanding. A specifically allocated reserve established pursuant to financial accounting guidelines which is treated as charged-off for federal income tax purposes shall be treated as charged-off for purposes of this section.

(c) Credit card receivables are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a credit card receivable is charged-off in whole or in part for federal income tax purposes, the portion of the receivable charged-off is not outstanding.

(3) The average value of property owned by the taxpayer is computed on an annual basis by adding the value of the property on the first day of the taxable year and the value on the last day of the taxable year and dividing the sum by two. If averaging on this basis does not properly reflect average value, the tax commissioner may require averaging on a more frequent basis. The taxpayer may elect to average on a more frequent basis. When averaging on a more frequent basis is required by the tax commissioner or is

elected by the taxpayer, the same method of valuation must be used consistently by the taxpayer with respect to property within and without this state and on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the tax commissioner or the tax commissioner requires a different method of determining value.

(4)(a) The average value of real property and tangible personal property that the taxpayer has rented from another and is not treated as property owned by the taxpayer for federal income tax purposes, shall be determined annually by multiplying the gross rents payable during the taxable year by eight.

(b) Where the use of the general method described in division (D)(4)(a) of this section results in inaccurate valuations of rented property, any other method which properly reflects the value may be adopted by the tax commissioner or by the taxpayer when approved in writing by the tax commissioner. Once approved, such other method of valuation must be used on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior approval from the tax commissioner or the tax commissioner requires a different method of valuation.

(5)(a) Except as described in division (D)(5)(b) of this section, real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer is considered to be located within this state if it is physically located, situated, or used within this state.

(b) Transportation property is included in the numerator of the property factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of value that is to be included in the numerator of this state's property factor is determined by multiplying the average value of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft everywhere. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

(6)(a)(i) A loan, other than a loan or advance described in division (D)(6)(d) of this section, is considered to be located within this state if it is properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

(ii) A loan is properly assigned to the regular place of business with which it has a preponderance of substantive contacts. A loan assigned by the

taxpayer to a regular place of business without the state shall be presumed to have been properly assigned if:

(I) The taxpayer has assigned, in the regular course of its business, such loan on its records to a regular place of business consistent with federal or state regulatory requirements;

(II) Such assignment on its records is based upon substantive contacts of the load to such regular place of business; and

(III) The taxpayer uses the records reflecting assignment of loans for the filing of all state and local tax returns for which an assignment of loans to a regular place of business is required.

(iii) The presumption of proper assignment of a loan provided in division (D)(6)(a)(ii) of this section may be rebutted upon a showing by the tax commissioner, supported by a preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding such loan did not occur at the regular place of business to which it was assigned on the taxpayer's records. When such presumption has been rebutted, the loan shall then be located within this state if (1) the taxpayer had a regular place of business within this state at the time the loan was made; and (2) the taxpayer fails to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding such loan did not occur within this state.

(b) In the case of a loan which is assigned by the taxpayer to a place without this state which is not a regular place of business, it shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by the taxpayer on a showing supported by the preponderance of evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding the loan occurred within this state if, at the time the loan was made the taxpayer's commercial domicile was within this state.

(c) To determine the state in which the preponderance of substantive contacts relating to a loan have occurred, the facts and circumstances regarding the loan at issue shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and consideration shall be given to such activities as the solicitation, investigation, negotiation, approval, and administration of the loan. The terms "solicitation," "investigation," "negotiation," "approval," and "administration" are defined as follows:

(i) "Solicitation" is either active or passive. Active solicitation occurs when an employee of the taxpayer initiates the contact with the customer. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employee is regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employee were actually performed. Passive solicitation occurs when the customer initiates the contact with the taxpayer. If the customer's initial contact was not at a regular place of business of the

taxpayer, the regular place of business, if any, where the passive solicitation occurred is determined by the facts in each case.

(ii) "Investigation" is the procedure whereby employees of the taxpayer determine the creditworthiness of the customer as well as the degree of risk involved in making a particular agreement. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employees were actually performed.

(iii) Negotiation is the procedure whereby employees of the taxpayer and its customer determine the terms of the agreement, such as the amount, duration, interest rate, frequency of repayment, currency denomination, and security required. Such activity is located at the regular place of business to which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected or working from, regardless of where the services of such employees were actually performed.

(iv) "Approval" is the procedure whereby employees or the board of directors of the taxpayer make the final determination whether to enter into the agreement. Such activity is located at the regular place of business to which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected or working from, regardless of where the services of such employees were actually performed. If the board of directors makes the final determination, such activity is located at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

(v) "Administration" is the process of managing the account. This process includes bookkeeping, collecting the payments, corresponding with the customer, reporting to management regarding the status of the agreement, and proceeding against the borrower or the security interest if the borrower is in default. Such activity is located at the regular place of business that oversees this activity.

(d) A loan or advance to a subsidiary corporation at least fifty-one per cent of whose common stock is owned by the financial institution shall be allocated in and out of the state by the application of a ratio whose numerator is the sum of the net book value of the subsidiary's real property owned in this state and the subsidiary's tangible personal property owned in this state and whose denominator is the sum of the subsidiary's real property owned wherever located and the subsidiary's tangible personal property owned wherever located. For purposes of calculating this ratio, the taxpayer shall determine net book value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. If the subsidiary corporation owns at least fifty-one per cent of the common stock of another corporation, the ratio shall be calculated by including the other corporation's real property and tangible personal property. The calculation of the ratio applies with respect to all

lower-tiered subsidiaries, provided that the immediate parent corporation of the subsidiary owns at least fifty-one per cent of the common stock of that subsidiary.

(7) For purposes of determining the location of credit card receivables, credit card receivables shall be treated as loans and shall be subject to division (D)(6) of this section.

(8) A loan that has been properly assigned to a state shall, absent any change of material fact, remain assigned to that state for the length of the original term of the loan. Thereafter, the loan may be properly assigned to another state if the loan has a preponderance of substantive contact to a regular place of business there.

(E) A financial institution shall calculate the payroll factor as follows:

(1) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the taxable year by the taxpayer for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid both within and without this state during the taxable year.

(2) Compensation is paid in this state if any one of the following tests, applied consecutively, is met:

(a) The employee's services are performed entirely within this state.

(b) The employee's services are performed both within and without this state, but the service performed without this state is incidental to the employee's service within this state. The term "incidental" means any service which is temporary or transitory in nature, or which is rendered in connection with an isolated transaction.

(c) The employee's services are performed both within and without this state, and:

(i) The employee's principal base of operations is within this state; or

(ii) There is no principal base of operations in any state in which some part of the services are performed, but the place from which the services are directed or controlled is in this state; or

(iii) The principal base of operations and the place from which the services are directed or controlled are not in any state in which some part of the service is performed but the employee's residence is in this state.

(F) A financial institution shall calculate the sales factor as follows:

(1) The sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer in this state during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer within and without this state during the taxable year. The method of calculating receipts for purposes of the denominator is the same as the method used in determining receipts for purposes of the numerator.

(2) The numerator of the sales factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of real property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state, or receipts from the sublease of real property if the property is located within this state.

(3)(a) Except as described in division (F)(3)(b) of this section the numerator of the sales factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state when it is first placed in service by the lessee.

(b) Receipts from the lease or rental of transportation property owned by the taxpayer are included in the numerator of the sales factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of receipts that is to be included in the numerator of this state's sales factor is determined by multiplying all the receipts from the lease or rental of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

(4)(a) The numerator of the sales factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property if the property is located within this state. If the property is located both within this state and one or more other states, the receipts described in this paragraph are included in the numerator of the sales factor if more than fifty per cent of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state. If more than fifty per cent of the fair market value of the real property is not located within any one state, then the receipts described in this paragraph shall be included in the numerator of the sales factor if the borrower is located in this state.

(b) The determination of whether the real property securing a loan is located within this state shall be made as of the time the original agreement was made and any and all subsequent substitutions of collateral shall be disregarded.

(5) The numerator of the sales factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property if the borrower is located in this state.

(6) The numerator of the sales factor includes net gains from the sale of loans. Net gains from the sale of loans includes income recorded under the coupon stripping rules of section 1286 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(a) The amount of net gains, but not less than zero, from the sale of loans secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying such net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the sales factor pursuant to division (F)(4) of this section and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.

(b) The amount of net gains, but not less than zero, from the sale of loans not secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying such net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the sales factor pursuant to division (F)(5) of this section and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

(7) The numerator of the sales factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and receipts from fees charged to card holders, such as annual fees, if the billing address of the card holder is in this state.

(8) The numerator of the sales factor includes net gains, but not less than zero, from the sale of credit card receivables multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the sales factor pursuant to division (F)(7) of this section and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to card holders.

(9) The numerator of the sales factor includes all credit card issuer's reimbursement fees multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the sales factor pursuant to division (F)(7) of this section and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to card holders.

(10) The numerator of the sales factor includes receipts from merchant discount if the commercial domicile of the merchant is in this state. Such receipts shall be computed net of any card holder charge backs, but shall not be reduced by any interchange transaction fees or by any issuer's reimbursement fees paid to another for charges made by its card holders.

(11)(a)(i) The numerator of the sales factor includes loan servicing fees derived from loans secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the sales factor pursuant to division (F)(4) of this section and the denominator of

which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.

(ii) The numerator of the sales factor includes loan servicing fees derived from loans not secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the sales factor pursuant to division (F)(5) of this section and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

(b) In circumstances in which the taxpayer receives loan servicing fees for servicing either the secured or the unsecured loans of another, the numerator of the sales factor shall include such fees if the borrower is located in this state.

(12) The numerator of the sales factor includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned under this section if the service is performed in this state. If the service is performed both within and without this state, the numerator of the sales factor includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned under this section, if a greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed in this state based on cost of performance.

(13)(a) Interest, dividends, net gains, but not less than zero, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities shall be included in the sales factor. Investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities include but are not limited to: investment securities; trading account assets; federal funds; securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase; options; futures contracts; forward contracts; notional principal contracts such as swaps; equities; and foreign currency transactions. With respect to the investment and trading assets and activities described in divisions (F)(13)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section, the sales factor shall include the amounts described in such divisions.

(i) The sales factor shall include the amount by which interest from federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements exceeds interest expense on federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements.

(ii) The sales factor shall include the amount by which interest, dividends, gains, and other income from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to, assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, exceed amounts paid in lieu of interest, amounts paid in lieu of dividends, and losses from such assets and activities.

(b) The numerator of the sales factor includes interest, dividends, net gains, but not less than zero, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities described in division (F)(13)(a) of this section that are attributable to this state.

(i) The amount of interest, other than interest described in division (F)(13)(b)(iv) of this section, dividends, other than dividends described in that division, net gains, but not less than zero, and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of such assets which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such assets.

(ii) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in division (F)(13)(a)(i) of this section from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such funds and such securities.

(iii) The amount of interest, dividends, gains, and other income from trading assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transaction, but excluding amounts described in division (F)(13)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section, attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in division (F)(13)(a)(ii) of this section by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of such trading assets which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such assets.

(iv) The amount of dividends received on the capital stock of, and the amount of interest received from loans and advances to, subsidiary corporations at least fifty-one per cent of whose common stock is owned by the reporting financial institution shall be allocated in and out of this state by the application of a ratio whose numerator is the sum of the net book value of the payor's real property owned in this state and the payor's tangible personal property owned in this state and whose denominator is the sum of

the net book value of the payor's real property owned wherever located and the payor's tangible personal property owned wherever located. For purposes of calculating this ratio, the taxpayer shall determine net book value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(v) For purposes of this division, average value shall be determined using the rules for determining the average value of tangible personal property set forth in division (D)(2) and (3) of this section.

(c) In lieu of using the method set forth in division (F)(13)(b) of this section, the taxpayer may elect, or the tax commissioner may require in order to fairly represent the business activity of the taxpayer in this state, the use of the method set forth in division (F)(13)(c) of this section.

(i) The amount of interest, other than interest described in division (F)(13)(b)(iv) of this section, dividends, other than dividends described in that division, net gains, but not less than zero, and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state, and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

(ii) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in division (F)(13)(a)(i) of this section from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such funds and such securities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such funds and such securities.

(iii) The amount of interest, dividends, gains, and other income from trading assets and activities, including, but not limited to, assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, but excluding amounts described in division (F)(13)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section, attributable to this state and included in the numerator, is determined by multiplying the amount described in division (F)(13)(a)(ii) of this section by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such trading assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

(iv) The amount of dividends received on the capital stock of, and the amount of interest received from loans and advances to, subsidiary corporations at least fifty-one per cent of whose common stock is owned by the reporting financial institution shall be allocated in and out of this state by the application of a ratio whose numerator is the sum of the net book value of the payor's real property owned in this state and the payor's tangible personal property owned in this state and whose denominator is the sum of the payor's real property owned wherever located and the payor's tangible personal property owned wherever located. For purposes of calculating this ratio, the taxpayer shall determine net book value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(d) If the taxpayer elects or is required by the tax commissioner to use the method set forth in division (F)(13)(c) of this section, it shall use this method on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the tax commissioner to use or the tax commissioner requires a different method.

(e) The taxpayer shall have the burden of proving that an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity was properly assigned to a regular place of business outside of this state by demonstrating that the day-to-day decisions regarding the asset or activity occurred at a regular place of business outside this state. Where the day-to-day decisions regarding an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity occur at more than one regular place of business and one such regular place of business is in this state and one such regular place of business is outside this state such asset or activity shall be considered to be located at the regular place of business of the taxpayer where the investment or trading policies or guidelines with respect to the asset or activity are established. Unless the taxpayer demonstrates to the contrary, such policies and guidelines shall be presumed to be established at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

(14) The numerator of the sales factor includes all other receipts if either:

(a) The income-producing activity is performed solely in this state; or

(b) The income-producing activity is performed both within and without this state and a greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed within this state than in any other state, based on costs of performance.

(G) A qualified institution may calculate the base upon which the fee provided for in division (D) of section 5733.06 of the Revised Code is determined for each tax year by multiplying the value of its issued and outstanding shares of stock determined under division (B) of this section by

a single deposits fraction whose numerator is the deposits assigned to branches in this state and whose denominator is the deposits assigned to branches everywhere. Deposits shall be assigned to branches in the same manner in which the assignment is made for regulatory purposes. If the base calculated under this division is less than the base calculated under division (C) of this section, then the qualifying institution may elect to substitute the base calculated under this division for the base calculated under division (C) of this section. Such election may be made annually for each tax year on the corporate report. The election need not accompany the report; rather, the election may accompany a subsequently filed but timely application for refund, a subsequently filed but timely amended report, or a subsequently filed but timely petition for reassessment. The election is not irrevocable and it applies only to the specified tax year. Nothing in this division shall be construed to extend any statute of limitations set forth in this chapter.

(H) If the apportionment provisions of this section do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for or the tax commissioner may require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's business activity, if reasonable:

- (1) Separate accounting;
- (2) The exclusion of any one or more of the factors;
- (3) The inclusion of one or more additional factors which will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in this state; or
- (4) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's value.

(I) For tax year 2012 and every tax year thereafter, a qualified financial institution may calculate the base upon which the tax imposed by division (D) of section 5733.06 of the Revised Code is determined by multiplying the value of the qualified financial institution's issued and outstanding shares of stock as determined under division (B) of this section by the sales factor calculated in division (F) of this section instead of using the base calculated under division (C) of this section. An election under this division shall accompany the report or a subsequently filed but timely amended report.

Sec. 5735.02. (A) A motor fuel dealer shall not receive, use, sell, or distribute any motor fuel or engage in business within this state unless the motor fuel dealer holds an unrevoked license issued by the tax commissioner to engage in such business. ~~¶~~

(B) To procure ~~such~~ a motor fuel dealer's license, every motor fuel dealer shall file with the commissioner an application verified under oath by the applicant and in such form as the commissioner prescribes, setting forth, in addition to such other information required by the commissioner, the

following:

~~(A)~~(1) The name under which the motor fuel dealer will transact business within the state;

~~(B)~~(2) The location, including street number address, of its principal office or place of business within this state;

~~(C)~~(3) The name and address of the owner, or the names and addresses of the partners if such motor fuel dealer is a partnership, or the names and addresses of the principal officers if such motor fuel dealer is a corporation or an association;

~~(D)~~(4) If such motor fuel dealer is a corporation organized under the laws of another state, territory, or country, a certified copy of the certificate or license issued by the Ohio secretary of state showing that such corporation is authorized to transact business in this state;

~~(E)~~(5) An agreement that the motor fuel dealer will assume the liability and will pay the tax on any shipment of motor fuel made into the state from any other state or foreign country and sold or caused to be sold by such motor fuel dealer for delivery to a person in this state who is not the holder of an unrevoked motor fuel dealer's license.

~~An~~ (C)(1) Except as provided in division (C)(2) of this section, an application for a license shall be accompanied by a bond, of the character stipulated and in the amount provided for in section 5735.03 of the Revised Code, which shall be filed with the commissioner.

(2) The tax commissioner may exempt a motor fuel dealer from the requirements set forth in division (C)(1) of this section and section 5735.03 of the Revised Code if the motor fuel dealer only sells or distributes motor fuel upon which the motor fuel taxes imposed under this chapter have been paid or are not required to be paid by the motor fuel dealer.

(D) If any application for a license to transact business as a motor fuel dealer in the state is filed by any person who has had any license previously canceled for cause by the tax commissioner; if the commissioner believes that such application is not filed in good faith or that such application is filed as a subterfuge by some person for the real person in interest who has previously had any license canceled for cause by the tax commissioner; or if the person has violated any provision of this chapter, then the tax commissioner, after a hearing, of which the applicant shall be given five days' notice in writing and at which said applicant shall have the right to appear in person or by counsel and present testimony, may refuse to issue to such person a license to transact business as a motor fuel dealer in the state.

(E) When the application in proper form has been accepted for filing, and the bond accepted and approved, the commissioner shall issue to such

motor fuel dealer a license to transact business as a motor fuel dealer in the state, subject to cancellation of such license as provided by law.

(F) No person shall make a false or fraudulent statement on the application required by this section.

Sec. 5735.03. ~~Every~~ Except as provided in division (C)(2) of section 5735.02 of the Revised Code, every motor fuel dealer shall file with the tax commissioner a surety bond of not less than five thousand dollars, but may be required by the tax commissioner to submit a surety bond equal to three months' average tax liability, on a form approved by and with a surety satisfactory to the commissioner, upon which the motor fuel dealer shall be the principal obligor and the state shall be the obligee, conditioned upon the prompt filing of true reports and the payment by the motor fuel dealer to the treasurer of state of all motor fuel excise taxes levied by the state, provided that after notice is received from the state by the surety of the delinquency of any taxes, if the surety pays the taxes within thirty days after the receipt of the notice no penalties or interest shall be charged against the surety. If the surety does not pay the taxes within thirty days, but does pay within ninety days from the date of the receipt of notice from the state by the surety, no penalty shall be assessed against the surety but the surety shall pay interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the unpaid taxes from the date the taxes are due and payable. If the surety does not pay within ninety days then the surety shall be liable for interest and penalties, and the tax commissioner may cancel all bonds issued by the surety.

The commissioner may increase or reduce the amount of the bond required to be filed by any licensed motor fuel dealer. If the commissioner finds that it is necessary to increase the bond to assure payment of the tax, the bond may be increased to an amount equal to three months/average liability or fifty thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

If liability upon the bond thus filed by the motor fuel dealer with the commissioner is discharged or reduced, whether by judgment rendered, payment made, or otherwise, or if, in the opinion of the commissioner any surety on the bond theretofore given has become unsatisfactory or unacceptable, the commissioner may require the motor fuel dealer to file a new bond with satisfactory sureties in the same amount, and if a new bond is not filed the commissioner shall forthwith cancel the license of the motor fuel dealer. If a new bond is furnished by the motor fuel dealer, the commissioner shall cancel and surrender the bond of the motor fuel dealer for which the new bond is substituted.

A surety on a bond furnished by a motor fuel dealer shall be released from all liability to the state accruing on the bond after the expiration of

sixty days from the date upon which the surety lodges with the commissioner a written request to be released. The request shall not operate to release the surety from any liability already accrued, or which accrues before the expiration of the sixty-day period. The commissioner shall promptly on receipt of notice of the request notify the motor fuel dealer who furnished the bond and, unless the motor fuel dealer on or before the expiration of the sixty-day period files with the commissioner a new bond with a surety satisfactory to the commissioner in the amount and form provided in this section, the commissioner shall forthwith cancel the license of the motor fuel dealer. If the new bond is furnished by said motor fuel dealer, the commissioner shall cancel and surrender the bond of the motor fuel dealer for which the new bond is substituted.

The commissioner, in lieu of any surety bond required by this section, may accept a deposit by a motor fuel dealer of cash. Any cash thus accepted shall be deposited with the treasurer of state to be held by the treasurer of state, in the same manner as other cash required to be deposited with the treasurer of state under the laws of the state, for the account of such motor fuel dealer and subject to any lawful claim of the state for any excise tax upon motor fuel, and penalties and interest thereon levied by the laws of this state. The state shall have a lien upon cash thus deposited for the amount of any motor fuel excise taxes and penalty and interest due to the state from the motor fuel dealer in whose behalf they were deposited. The amount of cash to be thus accepted shall in all respects be determined in the same manner as provided in this section for the amount of surety bonds. Any cash deposited shall be subject to levy upon execution to satisfy any judgment secured in any action by the state to recover any motor fuel excise taxes, and penalties and interest found to be due to the state from such motor fuel dealer. The cash shall be released by the treasurer of state upon certificate of the commissioner that the license of the motor fuel dealer in whose behalf they have been deposited has been canceled or that other security has been accepted in lieu thereof, and that the state asserts no claim thereto.

Sec. 5735.35. (A)(1) If any ~~corporation or business trust~~ person, regardless of organizational form, required to file reports and to remit taxes imposed under this chapter fails for any reason to file such reports or pay such taxes, any employees of the ~~corporation or business trust~~ person having control or supervision of, or charged with the responsibility of, filing reports and making payments, or any officers or trustees of the ~~corporation or business trust~~ person responsible for the execution of the ~~corporation's or business trust's~~ person's fiscal responsibilities, are personally liable for the ~~unpaid liability resulting from the failure to file such reports or pay such~~

taxes.

(2) The dissolution, termination, or bankruptcy of a ~~corporation or business trust~~ person shall not discharge a responsible officer's, shareholder's, member's, manager's, employee's, or trustee's liability for failure of the person to file reports or remit taxes. The sum due for the liability may be collected by assessment in the manner provided in sections 5735.12 and 5735.121 of the Revised Code.

(B) If more than one ~~person~~ individual is personally liable under this section for the unpaid tax of a ~~corporation or business trust~~ person, then the liability of all such individuals shall be joint and several.

Sec. 5739.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Person" includes individuals, receivers, assignees, trustees in bankruptcy, estates, firms, partnerships, associations, joint-stock companies, joint ventures, clubs, societies, corporations, the state and its political subdivisions, and combinations of individuals of any form.

(B) "Sale" and "selling" include all of the following transactions for a consideration in any manner, whether absolutely or conditionally, whether for a price or rental, in money or by exchange, and by any means whatsoever:

(1) All transactions by which title or possession, or both, of tangible personal property, is or is to be transferred, or a license to use or consume tangible personal property is or is to be granted;

(2) All transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests;

(3) All transactions by which:

(a) An item of tangible personal property is or is to be repaired, except property, the purchase of which would not be subject to the tax imposed by section 5739.02 of the Revised Code;

(b) An item of tangible personal property is or is to be installed, except property, the purchase of which would not be subject to the tax imposed by section 5739.02 of the Revised Code or property that is or is to be incorporated into and will become a part of a production, transmission, transportation, or distribution system for the delivery of a public utility service;

(c) The service of washing, cleaning, waxing, polishing, or painting a motor vehicle is or is to be furnished;

(d) Until August 1, 2003, industrial laundry cleaning services are or are to be provided and, on and after August 1, 2003, laundry and dry cleaning services are or are to be provided;

(e) Automatic data processing, computer services, or electronic

information services are or are to be provided for use in business when the true object of the transaction is the receipt by the consumer of automatic data processing, computer services, or electronic information services rather than the receipt of personal or professional services to which automatic data processing, computer services, or electronic information services are incidental or supplemental. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, such transactions that occur between members of an affiliated group are not sales. An "affiliated group" means two or more persons related in such a way that one person owns or controls the business operation of another member of the group. In the case of corporations with stock, one corporation owns or controls another if it owns more than fifty per cent of the other corporation's common stock with voting rights.

(f) Telecommunications service, including prepaid calling service, prepaid wireless calling service, or ancillary service, is or is to be provided, but not including coin-operated telephone service;

(g) Landscaping and lawn care service is or is to be provided;

(h) Private investigation and security service is or is to be provided;

(i) Information services or tangible personal property is provided or ordered by means of a nine hundred telephone call;

(j) Building maintenance and janitorial service is or is to be provided;

(k) Employment service is or is to be provided;

(l) Employment placement service is or is to be provided;

(m) Exterminating service is or is to be provided;

(n) Physical fitness facility service is or is to be provided;

(o) Recreation and sports club service is or is to be provided;

(p) On and after August 1, 2003, satellite broadcasting service is or is to be provided;

(q) On and after August 1, 2003, personal care service is or is to be provided to an individual. As used in this division, "personal care service" includes skin care, the application of cosmetics, manicuring, pedicuring, hair removal, tattooing, body piercing, tanning, massage, and other similar services. "Personal care service" does not include a service provided by or on the order of a licensed physician or licensed chiropractor, or the cutting, coloring, or styling of an individual's hair.

(r) On and after August 1, 2003, the transportation of persons by motor vehicle or aircraft is or is to be provided, when the transportation is entirely within this state, except for transportation provided by an ambulance service, by a transit bus, as defined in section 5735.01 of the Revised Code, and transportation provided by a citizen of the United States holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under 49 U.S.C.

41102;

(s) On and after August 1, 2003, motor vehicle towing service is or is to be provided. As used in this division, "motor vehicle towing service" means the towing or conveyance of a wrecked, disabled, or illegally parked motor vehicle.

(t) On and after August 1, 2003, snow removal service is or is to be provided. As used in this division, "snow removal service" means the removal of snow by any mechanized means, but does not include the providing of such service by a person that has less than five thousand dollars in sales of such service during the calendar year.

(u) Electronic publishing service is or is to be provided to a consumer for use in business, except that such transactions occurring between members of an affiliated group, as defined in division (B)(3)(e) of this section, are not sales.

(4) All transactions by which printed, imprinted, overprinted, lithographic, multilithic, blueprinted, photostatic, or other productions or reproductions of written or graphic matter are or are to be furnished or transferred;

(5) The production or fabrication of tangible personal property for a consideration for consumers who furnish either directly or indirectly the materials used in the production of fabrication work; and include the furnishing, preparing, or serving for a consideration of any tangible personal property consumed on the premises of the person furnishing, preparing, or serving such tangible personal property. Except as provided in section 5739.03 of the Revised Code, a construction contract pursuant to which tangible personal property is or is to be incorporated into a structure or improvement on and becoming a part of real property is not a sale of such tangible personal property. The construction contractor is the consumer of such tangible personal property, provided that the sale and installation of carpeting, the sale and installation of agricultural land tile, the sale and erection or installation of portable grain bins, or the provision of landscaping and lawn care service and the transfer of property as part of such service is never a construction contract.

As used in division (B)(5) of this section:

(a) "Agricultural land tile" means fired clay or concrete tile, or flexible or rigid perforated plastic pipe or tubing, incorporated or to be incorporated into a subsurface drainage system appurtenant to land used or to be used primarily in production by farming, agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture. The term does not include such materials when they are or are to be incorporated into a drainage system appurtenant to a building or structure

even if the building or structure is used or to be used in such production.

(b) "Portable grain bin" means a structure that is used or to be used by a person engaged in farming or agriculture to shelter the person's grain and that is designed to be disassembled without significant damage to its component parts.

(6) All transactions in which all of the shares of stock of a closely held corporation are transferred, or an ownership interest in a pass-through entity, as defined in section 5733.04 of the Revised Code, is transferred, if the corporation or pass-through entity is not engaging in business and its entire assets consist of boats, planes, motor vehicles, or other tangible personal property operated primarily for the use and enjoyment of the shareholders or owners;

(7) All transactions in which a warranty, maintenance or service contract, or similar agreement by which the vendor of the warranty, contract, or agreement agrees to repair or maintain the tangible personal property of the consumer is or is to be provided;

(8) The transfer of copyrighted motion picture films used solely for advertising purposes, except that the transfer of such films for exhibition purposes is not a sale;

(9) On and after August 1, 2003, all transactions by which tangible personal property is or is to be stored, except such property that the consumer of the storage holds for sale in the regular course of business;

(10) All transactions in which "guaranteed auto protection" is provided whereby a person promises to pay to the consumer the difference between the amount the consumer receives from motor vehicle insurance and the amount the consumer owes to a person holding title to or a lien on the consumer's motor vehicle in the event the consumer's motor vehicle suffers a total loss under the terms of the motor vehicle insurance policy or is stolen and not recovered, if the protection and its price are included in the purchase or lease agreement;

(11)(a) Except as provided in division (B)(11)(b) of this section, on and after October 1, 2009, all transactions by which health care services are paid for, reimbursed, provided, delivered, arranged for, or otherwise made available by a medicaid health insuring corporation pursuant to the corporation's contract with the state.

(b) If the centers for medicare and medicaid services of the United States department of health and human services determines that the taxation of transactions described in division (B)(11)(a) of this section constitutes an impermissible health care-related tax under section 1903(w) of the "Social Security Act," 49 Stat. 620 (1935), 42 U.S.C. 1396b(w), as amended, and

regulations adopted thereunder, the director of job and family services shall notify the tax commissioner of that determination. Beginning with the first day of the month following that notification, the transactions described in division (B)(11)(a) of this section are not sales for the purposes of this chapter or Chapter 5741. of the Revised Code. The tax commissioner shall order that the collection of taxes under sections 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, 5739.026, 5741.02, 5741.021, 5741.022, and 5741.023 of the Revised Code shall cease for transactions occurring on or after that date.

Except as provided in this section, "sale" and "selling" do not include transfers of interest in leased property where the original lessee and the terms of the original lease agreement remain unchanged, or professional, insurance, or personal service transactions that involve the transfer of tangible personal property as an inconsequential element, for which no separate charges are made.

(C) "Vendor" means the person providing the service or by whom the transfer effected or license given by a sale is or is to be made or given and, for sales described in division (B)(3)(i) of this section, the telecommunications service vendor that provides the nine hundred telephone service; if two or more persons are engaged in business at the same place of business under a single trade name in which all collections on account of sales by each are made, such persons shall constitute a single vendor.

Physicians, dentists, hospitals, and veterinarians who are engaged in selling tangible personal property as received from others, such as eyeglasses, mouthwashes, dentifrices, or similar articles, are vendors. Veterinarians who are engaged in transferring to others for a consideration drugs, the dispensing of which does not require an order of a licensed veterinarian or physician under federal law, are vendors.

(D)(1) "Consumer" means the person for whom the service is provided, to whom the transfer effected or license given by a sale is or is to be made or given, to whom the service described in division (B)(3)(f) or (i) of this section is charged, or to whom the admission is granted.

(2) Physicians, dentists, hospitals, and blood banks operated by nonprofit institutions and persons licensed to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry are consumers of all tangible personal property and services purchased by them in connection with the practice of medicine, dentistry, the rendition of hospital or blood bank service, or the practice of veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry. In addition to being consumers of drugs administered by them or by their assistants according to their direction, veterinarians also are consumers of drugs that under federal law may be dispensed only by or upon the order of a licensed veterinarian or

physician, when transferred by them to others for a consideration to provide treatment to animals as directed by the veterinarian.

(3) A person who performs a facility management, or similar service contract for a contractee is a consumer of all tangible personal property and services purchased for use in connection with the performance of such contract, regardless of whether title to any such property vests in the contractee. The purchase of such property and services is not subject to the exception for resale under division (E)(1) of this section.

(4)(a) In the case of a person who purchases printed matter for the purpose of distributing it or having it distributed to the public or to a designated segment of the public, free of charge, that person is the consumer of that printed matter, and the purchase of that printed matter for that purpose is a sale.

(b) In the case of a person who produces, rather than purchases, printed matter for the purpose of distributing it or having it distributed to the public or to a designated segment of the public, free of charge, that person is the consumer of all tangible personal property and services purchased for use or consumption in the production of that printed matter. That person is not entitled to claim exemption under division (B)(42)(f) of section 5739.02 of the Revised Code for any material incorporated into the printed matter or any equipment, supplies, or services primarily used to produce the printed matter.

(c) The distribution of printed matter to the public or to a designated segment of the public, free of charge, is not a sale to the members of the public to whom the printed matter is distributed or to any persons who purchase space in the printed matter for advertising or other purposes.

(5) A person who makes sales of any of the services listed in division (B)(3) of this section is the consumer of any tangible personal property used in performing the service. The purchase of that property is not subject to the resale exception under division (E)(1) of this section.

(6) A person who engages in highway transportation for hire is the consumer of all packaging materials purchased by that person and used in performing the service, except for packaging materials sold by such person in a transaction separate from the service.

(7) In the case of a transaction for health care services under division (B)(11) of this section, a medicaid health insuring corporation is the consumer of such services. The purchase of such services by a medicaid health insuring corporation is not subject to the exception for resale under division (E)(1) of this section or to the exemptions provided under divisions (B)(12), (18), (19), and (22) of section 5739.02 of the Revised Code.

(E) "Retail sale" and "sales at retail" include all sales, except those in which the purpose of the consumer is to resell the thing transferred or benefit of the service provided, by a person engaging in business, in the form in which the same is, or is to be, received by the person.

(F) "Business" includes any activity engaged in by any person with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage, either direct or indirect. "Business" does not include the activity of a person in managing and investing the person's own funds.

(G) "Engaging in business" means commencing, conducting, or continuing in business, and liquidating a business when the liquidator thereof holds itself out to the public as conducting such business. Making a casual sale is not engaging in business.

(H)(1)(a) "Price," except as provided in divisions (H)(2), (3), and (4) of this section, means the total amount of consideration, including cash, credit, property, and services, for which tangible personal property or services are sold, leased, or rented, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise, without any deduction for any of the following:

(i) The vendor's cost of the property sold;

(ii) The cost of materials used, labor or service costs, interest, losses, all costs of transportation to the vendor, all taxes imposed on the vendor, including the tax imposed under Chapter 5751. of the Revised Code, and any other expense of the vendor;

(iii) Charges by the vendor for any services necessary to complete the sale;

(iv) On and after August 1, 2003, delivery charges. As used in this division, "delivery charges" means charges by the vendor for preparation and delivery to a location designated by the consumer of tangible personal property or a service, including transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing.

(v) Installation charges;

(vi) Credit for any trade-in.

(b) "Price" includes consideration received by the vendor from a third party, if the vendor actually receives the consideration from a party other than the consumer, and the consideration is directly related to a price reduction or discount on the sale; the vendor has an obligation to pass the price reduction or discount through to the consumer; the amount of the consideration attributable to the sale is fixed and determinable by the vendor at the time of the sale of the item to the consumer; and one of the following criteria is met:

(i) The consumer presents a coupon, certificate, or other document to

the vendor to claim a price reduction or discount where the coupon, certificate, or document is authorized, distributed, or granted by a third party with the understanding that the third party will reimburse any vendor to whom the coupon, certificate, or document is presented;

(ii) The consumer identifies the consumer's self to the seller as a member of a group or organization entitled to a price reduction or discount. A preferred customer card that is available to any patron does not constitute membership in such a group or organization.

(iii) The price reduction or discount is identified as a third party price reduction or discount on the invoice received by the consumer, or on a coupon, certificate, or other document presented by the consumer.

(c) "Price" does not include any of the following:

(i) Discounts, including cash, term, or coupons that are not reimbursed by a third party that are allowed by a vendor and taken by a consumer on a sale;

(ii) Interest, financing, and carrying charges from credit extended on the sale of tangible personal property or services, if the amount is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser;

(iii) Any taxes legally imposed directly on the consumer that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the consumer. For the purpose of this division, the tax imposed under Chapter 5751. of the Revised Code is not a tax directly on the consumer, even if the tax or a portion thereof is separately stated.

(iv) Notwithstanding divisions (H)(1)(b)(i) to (iii) of this section, any discount allowed by an automobile manufacturer to its employee, or to the employee of a supplier, on the purchase of a new motor vehicle from a new motor vehicle dealer in this state.

(v) The dollar value of a gift card that is not sold by a vendor or purchased by a consumer and that is redeemed by the consumer in purchasing tangible personal property or services if the vendor is not reimbursed and does not receive compensation from a third party to cover all or part of the gift card value. For the purposes of this division, a gift card is not sold by a vendor or purchased by a consumer if it is distributed pursuant to an awards, loyalty, or promotional program. Past and present purchases of tangible personal property or services by the consumer shall not be treated as consideration exchanged for a gift card.

(2) In the case of a sale of any new motor vehicle by a new motor vehicle dealer, as defined in section 4517.01 of the Revised Code, in which another motor vehicle is accepted by the dealer as part of the consideration

received, "price" has the same meaning as in division (H)(1) of this section, reduced by the credit afforded the consumer by the dealer for the motor vehicle received in trade.

(3) In the case of a sale of any watercraft or outboard motor by a watercraft dealer licensed in accordance with section 1547.543 of the Revised Code, in which another watercraft, watercraft and trailer, or outboard motor is accepted by the dealer as part of the consideration received, "price" has the same meaning as in division (H)(1) of this section, reduced by the credit afforded the consumer by the dealer for the watercraft, watercraft and trailer, or outboard motor received in trade. As used in this division, "watercraft" includes an outdrive unit attached to the watercraft.

(4) In the case of transactions for health care services under division (B)(11) of this section, "price" means the amount of managed care premiums received each month by a medicaid health insuring corporation.

(I) "Receipts" means the total amount of the prices of the sales of vendors, provided that the dollar value of gift cards distributed pursuant to an awards, loyalty, or promotional program, and cash discounts allowed and taken on sales at the time they are consummated are not included, minus any amount deducted as a bad debt pursuant to section 5739.121 of the Revised Code. "Receipts" does not include the sale price of property returned or services rejected by consumers when the full sale price and tax are refunded either in cash or by credit.

(J) "Place of business" means any location at which a person engages in business.

(K) "Premises" includes any real property or portion thereof upon which any person engages in selling tangible personal property at retail or making retail sales and also includes any real property or portion thereof designated for, or devoted to, use in conjunction with the business engaged in by such person.

(L) "Casual sale" means a sale of an item of tangible personal property that was obtained by the person making the sale, through purchase or otherwise, for the person's own use and was previously subject to any state's taxing jurisdiction on its sale or use, and includes such items acquired for the seller's use that are sold by an auctioneer employed directly by the person for such purpose, provided the location of such sales is not the auctioneer's permanent place of business. As used in this division, "permanent place of business" includes any location where such auctioneer has conducted more than two auctions during the year.

(M) "Hotel" means every establishment kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a place where sleeping

accommodations are offered to guests, in which five or more rooms are used for the accommodation of such guests, whether the rooms are in one or several structures, except as otherwise provided in division (G) of section 5739.09 of the Revised Code.

(N) "Transient guests" means persons occupying a room or rooms for sleeping accommodations for less than thirty consecutive days.

(O) "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. "Making retail sales" does not include the preliminary acts of promoting or soliciting the retail sales, other than the distribution of printed matter which displays or describes and prices the item offered for sale, nor does it include delivery of a predetermined quantity of tangible personal property or transportation of property or personnel to or from a place where a service is performed, ~~regardless of whether the vendor is a delivery vendor.~~

(P) "Used directly in the rendition of a public utility service" means that property that is to be incorporated into and will become a part of the consumer's production, transmission, transportation, or distribution system and that retains its classification as tangible personal property after such incorporation; fuel or power used in the production, transmission, transportation, or distribution system; and tangible personal property used in the repair and maintenance of the production, transmission, transportation, or distribution system, including only such motor vehicles as are specially designed and equipped for such use. Tangible personal property and services used primarily in providing highway transportation for hire are not used directly in the rendition of a public utility service. In this definition, "public utility" includes a citizen of the United States holding, and required to hold, a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under 49 U.S.C. 41102.

(Q) "Refining" means removing or separating a desirable product from raw or contaminated materials by distillation or physical, mechanical, or chemical processes.

(R) "Assembly" and "assembling" mean attaching or fitting together parts to form a product, but do not include packaging a product.

(S) "Manufacturing operation" means a process in which materials are changed, converted, or transformed into a different state or form from which they previously existed and includes refining materials, assembling parts, and preparing raw materials and parts by mixing, measuring, blending, or otherwise committing such materials or parts to the manufacturing process. "Manufacturing operation" does not include packaging.

(T) "Fiscal officer" means, with respect to a regional transit authority, the secretary-treasurer thereof, and with respect to a county that is a transit authority, the fiscal officer of the county transit board if one is appointed pursuant to section 306.03 of the Revised Code or the county auditor if the board of county commissioners operates the county transit system.

(U) "Transit authority" means a regional transit authority created pursuant to section 306.31 of the Revised Code or a county in which a county transit system is created pursuant to section 306.01 of the Revised Code. For the purposes of this chapter, a transit authority must extend to at least the entire area of a single county. A transit authority that includes territory in more than one county must include all the area of the most populous county that is a part of such transit authority. County population shall be measured by the most recent census taken by the United States census bureau.

(V) "Legislative authority" means, with respect to a regional transit authority, the board of trustees thereof, and with respect to a county that is a transit authority, the board of county commissioners.

(W) "Territory of the transit authority" means all of the area included within the territorial boundaries of a transit authority as they from time to time exist. Such territorial boundaries must at all times include all the area of a single county or all the area of the most populous county that is a part of such transit authority. County population shall be measured by the most recent census taken by the United States census bureau.

(X) "Providing a service" means providing or furnishing anything described in division (B)(3) of this section for consideration.

(Y)(1)(a) "Automatic data processing" means processing of others' data, including keypunching or similar data entry services together with verification thereof, or providing access to computer equipment for the purpose of processing data.

(b) "Computer services" means providing services consisting of specifying computer hardware configurations and evaluating technical processing characteristics, computer programming, and training of computer programmers and operators, provided in conjunction with and to support the sale, lease, or operation of taxable computer equipment or systems.

(c) "Electronic information services" means providing access to computer equipment by means of telecommunications equipment for the purpose of either of the following:

(i) Examining or acquiring data stored in or accessible to the computer equipment;

(ii) Placing data into the computer equipment to be retrieved by

designated recipients with access to the computer equipment.

For transactions occurring on or after the effective date of the amendment of this section by H.B. 157 of the 127th general assembly, December 21, 2007, "electronic information services" does not include electronic publishing as defined in division (LLL) of this section.

(d) "Automatic data processing, computer services, or electronic information services" shall not include personal or professional services.

(2) As used in divisions (B)(3)(e) and (Y)(1) of this section, "personal and professional services" means all services other than automatic data processing, computer services, or electronic information services, including but not limited to:

(a) Accounting and legal services such as advice on tax matters, asset management, budgetary matters, quality control, information security, and auditing and any other situation where the service provider receives data or information and studies, alters, analyzes, interprets, or adjusts such material;

(b) Analyzing business policies and procedures;

(c) Identifying management information needs;

(d) Feasibility studies, including economic and technical analysis of existing or potential computer hardware or software needs and alternatives;

(e) Designing policies, procedures, and custom software for collecting business information, and determining how data should be summarized, sequenced, formatted, processed, controlled, and reported so that it will be meaningful to management;

(f) Developing policies and procedures that document how business events and transactions are to be authorized, executed, and controlled;

(g) Testing of business procedures;

(h) Training personnel in business procedure applications;

(i) Providing credit information to users of such information by a consumer reporting agency, as defined in the "Fair Credit Reporting Act," 84 Stat. 1114, 1129 (1970), 15 U.S.C. 1681a(f), or as hereafter amended, including but not limited to gathering, organizing, analyzing, recording, and furnishing such information by any oral, written, graphic, or electronic medium;

(j) Providing debt collection services by any oral, written, graphic, or electronic means.

The services listed in divisions (Y)(2)(a) to (j) of this section are not automatic data processing or computer services.

(Z) "Highway transportation for hire" means the transportation of personal property belonging to others for consideration by any of the following:

(1) The holder of a permit or certificate issued by this state or the United States authorizing the holder to engage in transportation of personal property belonging to others for consideration over or on highways, roadways, streets, or any similar public thoroughfare;

(2) A person who engages in the transportation of personal property belonging to others for consideration over or on highways, roadways, streets, or any similar public thoroughfare but who could not have engaged in such transportation on December 11, 1985, unless the person was the holder of a permit or certificate of the types described in division (Z)(1) of this section;

(3) A person who leases a motor vehicle to and operates it for a person described by division (Z)(1) or (2) of this section.

(AA)(1) "Telecommunications service" means the electronic transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals to a point, or between or among points. "Telecommunications service" includes such transmission, conveyance, or routing in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, code, or protocol of the content for purposes of transmission, conveyance, or routing without regard to whether the service is referred to as voice-over internet protocol service or is classified by the federal communications commission as enhanced or value-added. "Telecommunications service" does not include any of the following:

(a) Data processing and information services that allow data to be generated, acquired, stored, processed, or retrieved and delivered by an electronic transmission to a consumer where the consumer's primary purpose for the underlying transaction is the processed data or information;

(b) Installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises;

(c) Tangible personal property;

(d) Advertising, including directory advertising;

(e) Billing and collection services provided to third parties;

(f) Internet access service;

(g) Radio and television audio and video programming services, regardless of the medium, including the furnishing of transmission, conveyance, and routing of such services by the programming service provider. Radio and television audio and video programming services include, but are not limited to, cable service, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 522(6), and audio and video programming services delivered by commercial mobile radio service providers, as defined in 47 C.F.R. 20.3;

(h) Ancillary service;

(i) Digital products delivered electronically, including software, music, video, reading materials, or ring tones.

(2) "Ancillary service" means a service that is associated with or incidental to the provision of telecommunications service, including conference bridging service, detailed telecommunications billing service, directory assistance, vertical service, and voice mail service. As used in this division:

(a) "Conference bridging service" means an ancillary service that links two or more participants of an audio or video conference call, including providing a telephone number. "Conference bridging service" does not include telecommunications services used to reach the conference bridge.

(b) "Detailed telecommunications billing service" means an ancillary service of separately stating information pertaining to individual calls on a customer's billing statement.

(c) "Directory assistance" means an ancillary service of providing telephone number or address information.

(d) "Vertical service" means an ancillary service that is offered in connection with one or more telecommunications services, which offers advanced calling features that allow customers to identify callers and manage multiple calls and call connections, including conference bridging service.

(e) "Voice mail service" means an ancillary service that enables the customer to store, send, or receive recorded messages. "Voice mail service" does not include any vertical services that the customer may be required to have in order to utilize the voice mail service.

(3) "900 service" means an inbound toll telecommunications service purchased by a subscriber that allows the subscriber's customers to call in to the subscriber's prerecorded announcement or live service, and which is typically marketed under the name "900" service and any subsequent numbers designated by the federal communications commission. "900 service" does not include the charge for collection services provided by the seller of the telecommunications service to the subscriber, or services or products sold by the subscriber to the subscriber's customer.

(4) "Prepaid calling service" means the right to access exclusively telecommunications services, which must be paid for in advance and which enables the origination of calls using an access number or authorization code, whether manually or electronically dialed, and that is sold in predetermined units of or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount.

(5) "Prepaid wireless calling service" means a telecommunications

service that provides the right to utilize mobile telecommunications service as well as other non-telecommunications services, including the download of digital products delivered electronically, and content and ancillary services, that must be paid for in advance and that is sold in predetermined units of ~~of~~ or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount.

(6) "Value-added non-voice data service" means a telecommunications service in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, content, code, or protocol of the information or data primarily for a purpose other than transmission, conveyance, or routing.

(7) "Coin-operated telephone service" means a telecommunications service paid for by inserting money into a telephone accepting direct deposits of money to operate.

(8) "Customer" has the same meaning as in section 5739.034 of the Revised Code.

(BB) "Laundry and dry cleaning services" means removing soil or dirt from towels, linens, articles of clothing, or other fabric items that belong to others and supplying towels, linens, articles of clothing, or other fabric items. "Laundry and dry cleaning services" does not include the provision of self-service facilities for use by consumers to remove soil or dirt from towels, linens, articles of clothing, or other fabric items.

(CC) "Magazines distributed as controlled circulation publications" means magazines containing at least twenty-four pages, at least twenty-five per cent editorial content, issued at regular intervals four or more times a year, and circulated without charge to the recipient, provided that such magazines are not owned or controlled by individuals or business concerns which conduct such publications as an auxiliary to, and essentially for the advancement of the main business or calling of, those who own or control them.

(DD) "Landscaping and lawn care service" means the services of planting, seeding, sodding, removing, cutting, trimming, pruning, mulching, aerating, applying chemicals, watering, fertilizing, and providing similar services to establish, promote, or control the growth of trees, shrubs, flowers, grass, ground cover, and other flora, or otherwise maintaining a lawn or landscape grown or maintained by the owner for ornamentation or other nonagricultural purpose. However, "landscaping and lawn care service" does not include the providing of such services by a person who has less than five thousand dollars in sales of such services during the calendar year.

(EE) "Private investigation and security service" means the performance

of any activity for which the provider of such service is required to be licensed pursuant to Chapter 4749. of the Revised Code, or would be required to be so licensed in performing such services in this state, and also includes the services of conducting polygraph examinations and of monitoring or overseeing the activities on or in, or the condition of, the consumer's home, business, or other facility by means of electronic or similar monitoring devices. "Private investigation and security service" does not include special duty services provided by off-duty police officers, deputy sheriffs, and other peace officers regularly employed by the state or a political subdivision.

(FF) "Information services" means providing conversation, giving consultation or advice, playing or making a voice or other recording, making or keeping a record of the number of callers, and any other service provided to a consumer by means of a nine hundred telephone call, except when the nine hundred telephone call is the means by which the consumer makes a contribution to a recognized charity.

(GG) "Research and development" means designing, creating, or formulating new or enhanced products, equipment, or manufacturing processes, and also means conducting scientific or technological inquiry and experimentation in the physical sciences with the goal of increasing scientific knowledge which may reveal the bases for new or enhanced products, equipment, or manufacturing processes.

(HH) "Qualified research and development equipment" means capitalized tangible personal property, and leased personal property that would be capitalized if purchased, used by a person primarily to perform research and development. Tangible personal property primarily used in testing, as defined in division (A)(4) of section 5739.011 of the Revised Code, or used for recording or storing test results, is not qualified research and development equipment unless such property is primarily used by the consumer in testing the product, equipment, or manufacturing process being created, designed, or formulated by the consumer in the research and development activity or in recording or storing such test results.

(II) "Building maintenance and janitorial service" means cleaning the interior or exterior of a building and any tangible personal property located therein or thereon, including any services incidental to such cleaning for which no separate charge is made. However, "building maintenance and janitorial service" does not include the providing of such service by a person who has less than five thousand dollars in sales of such service during the calendar year.

(JJ) "Employment service" means providing or supplying personnel, on

a temporary or long-term basis, to perform work or labor under the supervision or control of another, when the personnel so provided or supplied receive their wages, salary, or other compensation from the provider or supplier of the employment service or from a third party that provided or supplied the personnel to the provider or supplier. "Employment service" does not include:

(1) Acting as a contractor or subcontractor, where the personnel performing the work are not under the direct control of the purchaser.

(2) Medical and health care services.

(3) Supplying personnel to a purchaser pursuant to a contract of at least one year between the service provider and the purchaser that specifies that each employee covered under the contract is assigned to the purchaser on a permanent basis.

(4) Transactions between members of an affiliated group, as defined in division (B)(3)(e) of this section.

(5) Transactions where the personnel so provided or supplied by a provider or supplier to a purchaser of an employment service are then provided or supplied by that purchaser to a third party as an employment service, except "employment service" does include the transaction between that purchaser and the third party.

(KK) "Employment placement service" means locating or finding employment for a person or finding or locating an employee to fill an available position.

(LL) "Exterminating service" means eradicating or attempting to eradicate vermin infestations from a building or structure, or the area surrounding a building or structure, and includes activities to inspect, detect, or prevent vermin infestation of a building or structure.

(MM) "Physical fitness facility service" means all transactions by which a membership is granted, maintained, or renewed, including initiation fees, membership dues, renewal fees, monthly minimum fees, and other similar fees and dues, by a physical fitness facility such as an athletic club, health spa, or gymnasium, which entitles the member to use the facility for physical exercise.

(NN) "Recreation and sports club service" means all transactions by which a membership is granted, maintained, or renewed, including initiation fees, membership dues, renewal fees, monthly minimum fees, and other similar fees and dues, by a recreation and sports club, which entitles the member to use the facilities of the organization. "Recreation and sports club" means an organization that has ownership of, or controls or leases on a continuing, long-term basis, the facilities used by its members and includes

an aviation club, gun or shooting club, yacht club, card club, swimming club, tennis club, golf club, country club, riding club, amateur sports club, or similar organization.

(OO) "Livestock" means farm animals commonly raised for food, food production, or other agricultural purposes, including, but not limited to, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, and captive deer. "Livestock" does not include invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, domestic pets, animals for use in laboratories or for exhibition, or other animals not commonly raised for food or food production.

(PP) "Livestock structure" means a building or structure used exclusively for the housing, raising, feeding, or sheltering of livestock, and includes feed storage or handling structures and structures for livestock waste handling.

(QQ) "Horticulture" means the growing, cultivation, and production of flowers, fruits, herbs, vegetables, sod, mushrooms, and nursery stock. As used in this division, "nursery stock" has the same meaning as in section 927.51 of the Revised Code.

(RR) "Horticulture structure" means a building or structure used exclusively for the commercial growing, raising, or overwintering of horticultural products, and includes the area used for stocking, storing, and packing horticultural products when done in conjunction with the production of those products.

(SS) "Newspaper" means an unbound publication bearing a title or name that is regularly published, at least as frequently as biweekly, and distributed from a fixed place of business to the public in a specific geographic area, and that contains a substantial amount of news matter of international, national, or local events of interest to the general public.

(TT) "Professional racing team" means a person that employs at least twenty full-time employees for the purpose of conducting a motor vehicle racing business for profit. The person must conduct the business with the purpose of racing one or more motor racing vehicles in at least ten competitive professional racing events each year that comprise all or part of a motor racing series sanctioned by one or more motor racing sanctioning organizations. A "motor racing vehicle" means a vehicle for which the chassis, engine, and parts are designed exclusively for motor racing, and does not include a stock or production model vehicle that may be modified for use in racing. For the purposes of this division:

(1) A "competitive professional racing event" is a motor vehicle racing event sanctioned by one or more motor racing sanctioning organizations, at which aggregate cash prizes in excess of eight hundred thousand dollars are

awarded to the competitors.

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

(UU)(1) "Lease" or "rental" means any transfer of the possession or control of tangible personal property for a fixed or indefinite term, for consideration. "Lease" or "rental" includes future options to purchase or extend, and agreements described in 26 U.S.C. 7701(h)(1) covering motor vehicles and trailers where the amount of consideration may be increased or decreased by reference to the amount realized upon the sale or disposition of the property. "Lease" or "rental" does not include:

(a) A transfer of possession or control of tangible personal property under a security agreement or a deferred payment plan that requires the transfer of title upon completion of the required payments;

(b) A transfer of possession or control of tangible personal property under an agreement that requires the transfer of title upon completion of required payments and payment of an option price that does not exceed the greater of one hundred dollars or one per cent of the total required payments;

(c) Providing tangible personal property along with an operator for a fixed or indefinite period of time, if the operator is necessary for the property to perform as designed. For purposes of this division, the operator must do more than maintain, inspect, or set-up the tangible personal property.

(2) "Lease" and "rental," as defined in division (UU) of this section, shall not apply to leases or rentals that exist before June 26, 2003.

(3) "Lease" and "rental" have the same meaning as in division (UU)(1) of this section regardless of whether a transaction is characterized as a lease or rental under generally accepted accounting principles, the Internal Revenue Code, Title XIII of the Revised Code, or other federal, state, or local laws.

(VV) "Mobile telecommunications service" has the same meaning as in the "Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act," Pub. L. No. 106-252, 114 Stat. 631 (2000), 4 U.S.C.A. 124(7), as amended, and, on and after August 1, 2003, includes related fees and ancillary services, including universal service fees, detailed billing service, directory assistance, service initiation, voice mail service, and vertical services, such as caller ID and three-way calling.

(WW) "Certified service provider" has the same meaning as in section

5740.01 of the Revised Code.

(XX) "Satellite broadcasting service" means the distribution or broadcasting of programming or services by satellite directly to the subscriber's receiving equipment without the use of ground receiving or distribution equipment, except the subscriber's receiving equipment or equipment used in the uplink process to the satellite, and includes all service and rental charges, premium channels or other special services, installation and repair service charges, and any other charges having any connection with the provision of the satellite broadcasting service.

(YY) "Tangible personal property" means personal property that can be seen, weighed, measured, felt, or touched, or that is in any other manner perceptible to the senses. For purposes of this chapter and Chapter 5741. of the Revised Code, "tangible personal property" includes motor vehicles, electricity, water, gas, steam, and prewritten computer software.

(ZZ) "Direct mail" means printed material delivered or distributed by United States mail or other delivery service to a mass audience or to addressees on a mailing list provided by the consumer or at the direction of the consumer when the cost of the items are not billed directly to the recipients. "Direct mail" includes tangible personal property supplied directly or indirectly by the consumer to the direct mail vendor for inclusion in the package containing the printed material. "Direct mail" does not include multiple items of printed material delivered to a single address.

(AAA) "Computer" means an electronic device that accepts information in digital or similar form and manipulates it for a result based on a sequence of instructions.

(BBB) "Computer software" means a set of coded instructions designed to cause a computer or automatic data processing equipment to perform a task.

(CCC) "Delivered electronically" means delivery of computer software from the seller to the purchaser by means other than tangible storage media.

(DDD) "Prewritten computer software" means computer software, including prewritten upgrades, that is not designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser. The combining of two or more prewritten computer software programs or prewritten portions thereof does not cause the combination to be other than prewritten computer software. "Prewritten computer software" includes software designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser when it is sold to a person other than the purchaser. If a person modifies or enhances computer software of which the person is not the author or creator, the person shall be deemed to be the

author or creator only of such person's modifications or enhancements. Prewritten computer software or a prewritten portion thereof that is modified or enhanced to any degree, where such modification or enhancement is designed and developed to the specifications of a specific purchaser, remains prewritten computer software; provided, however, that where there is a reasonable, separately stated charge or an invoice or other statement of the price given to the purchaser for the modification or enhancement, the modification or enhancement shall not constitute prewritten computer software.

(EEE)(1) "Food" means substances, whether in liquid, concentrated, solid, frozen, dried, or dehydrated form, that are sold for ingestion or chewing by humans and are consumed for their taste or nutritional value. "Food" does not include alcoholic beverages, dietary supplements, soft drinks, or tobacco.

(2) As used in division (EEE)(1) of this section:

(a) "Alcoholic beverages" means beverages that are suitable for human consumption and contain one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume.

(b) "Dietary supplements" means any product, other than tobacco, that is intended to supplement the diet and that is intended for ingestion in tablet, capsule, powder, softgel, gelcap, or liquid form, or, if not intended for ingestion in such a form, is not represented as conventional food for use as a sole item of a meal or of the diet; that is required to be labeled as a dietary supplement, identifiable by the "supplement facts" box found on the label, as required by 21 C.F.R. 101.36; and that contains one or more of the following dietary ingredients:

(i) A vitamin;

(ii) A mineral;

(iii) An herb or other botanical;

(iv) An amino acid;

(v) A dietary substance for use by humans to supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intake;

(vi) A concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of any ingredient described in divisions (EEE)(2)(b)(i) to (v) of this section.

(c) "Soft drinks" means nonalcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. "Soft drinks" does not include beverages that contain milk or milk products, soy, rice, or similar milk substitutes, or that contains greater than fifty per cent vegetable or fruit juice by volume.

(d) "Tobacco" means cigarettes, cigars, chewing or pipe tobacco, or any other item that contains tobacco.

(FFF) "Drug" means a compound, substance, or preparation, and any component of a compound, substance, or preparation, other than food, dietary supplements, or alcoholic beverages that is recognized in the official United States pharmacopoeia, official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official national formulary, and supplements to them; is intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease; or is intended to affect the structure or any function of the body.

(GGG) "Prescription" means an order, formula, or recipe issued in any form of oral, written, electronic, or other means of transmission by a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of this state to issue a prescription.

(HHH) "Durable medical equipment" means equipment, including repair and replacement parts for such equipment, that can withstand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, generally is not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury, and is not worn in or on the body. "Durable medical equipment" does not include mobility enhancing equipment.

(III) "Mobility enhancing equipment" means equipment, including repair and replacement parts for such equipment, that is primarily and customarily used to provide or increase the ability to move from one place to another and is appropriate for use either in a home or a motor vehicle, that is not generally used by persons with normal mobility, and that does not include any motor vehicle or equipment on a motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle manufacturer. "Mobility enhancing equipment" does not include durable medical equipment.

(JJJ) "Prosthetic device" means a replacement, corrective, or supportive device, including repair and replacement parts for the device, worn on or in the human body to artificially replace a missing portion of the body, prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction, or support a weak or deformed portion of the body. As used in this division, "prosthetic device" does not include corrective eyeglasses, contact lenses, or dental prosthesis.

(KKK)(1) "Fractional aircraft ownership program" means a program in which persons within an affiliated group sell and manage fractional ownership program aircraft, provided that at least one hundred airworthy aircraft are operated in the program and the program meets all of the following criteria:

(a) Management services are provided by at least one program manager within an affiliated group on behalf of the fractional owners.

(b) Each program aircraft is owned or possessed by at least one fractional owner.

(c) Each fractional owner owns or possesses at least a one-sixteenth interest in at least one fixed-wing program aircraft.

(d) A dry-lease aircraft interchange arrangement is in effect among all of the fractional owners.

(e) Multi-year program agreements are in effect regarding the fractional ownership, management services, and dry-lease aircraft interchange arrangement aspects of the program.

(2) As used in division (KKK)(1) of this section:

(a) "Affiliated group" has the same meaning as in division (B)(3)(e) of this section.

(b) "Fractional owner" means a person that owns or possesses at least a one-sixteenth interest in a program aircraft and has entered into the agreements described in division (KKK)(1)(e) of this section.

(c) "Fractional ownership program aircraft" or "program aircraft" means a turbojet aircraft that is owned or possessed by a fractional owner and that has been included in a dry-lease aircraft interchange arrangement and agreement under divisions (KKK)(1)(d) and (e) of this section, or an aircraft a program manager owns or possesses primarily for use in a fractional aircraft ownership program.

(d) "Management services" means administrative and aviation support services furnished under a fractional aircraft ownership program in accordance with a management services agreement under division (KKK)(1)(e) of this section, and offered by the program manager to the fractional owners, including, at a minimum, the establishment and implementation of safety guidelines; the coordination of the scheduling of the program aircraft and crews; program aircraft maintenance; program aircraft insurance; crew training for crews employed, furnished, or contracted by the program manager or the fractional owner; the satisfaction of record-keeping requirements; and the development and use of an operations manual and a maintenance manual for the fractional aircraft ownership program.

(e) "Program manager" means the person that offers management services to fractional owners pursuant to a management services agreement under division (KKK)(1)(e) of this section.

(LLL) "Electronic publishing" means providing access to one or more of the following primarily for business customers, including the federal government or a state government or a political subdivision thereof, to conduct research: news; business, financial, legal, consumer, or credit materials; editorials, columns, reader commentary, or features; photos or images; archival or research material; legal notices, identity verification, or

public records; scientific, educational, instructional, technical, professional, trade, or other literary materials; or other similar information which has been gathered and made available by the provider to the consumer in an electronic format. Providing electronic publishing includes the functions necessary for the acquisition, formatting, editing, storage, and dissemination of data or information that is the subject of a sale.

(MMM) "Medicaid health insuring corporation" means a health insuring corporation that holds a certificate of authority under Chapter 1751. of the Revised Code and is under contract with the department of job and family services pursuant to section 5111.17 of the Revised Code.

(NNN) "Managed care premium" means any premium, capitation, or other payment a medicaid health insuring corporation receives for providing or arranging for the provision of health care services to its members or enrollees residing in this state.

(OOO) "Captive deer" means deer and other cervidae that have been legally acquired, or their offspring, that are privately owned for agricultural or farming purposes.

(PPP) "Gift card" means a document, card, certificate, or other record, whether tangible or intangible, that may be redeemed by a consumer for a dollar value when making a purchase of tangible personal property or services.

Sec. 5739.02. For the purpose of providing revenue with which to meet the needs of the state, for the use of the general revenue fund of the state, for the purpose of securing a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state, for the purpose of affording revenues, in addition to those from general property taxes, permitted under constitutional limitations, and from other sources, for the support of local governmental functions, and for the purpose of reimbursing the state for the expense of administering this chapter, an excise tax is hereby levied on each retail sale made in this state.

(A)(1) The tax shall be collected as provided in section 5739.025 of the Revised Code. The rate of the tax shall be five and one-half per cent. The tax applies and is collectible when the sale is made, regardless of the time when the price is paid or delivered.

(2) In the case of the lease or rental, with a fixed term of more than thirty days or an indefinite term with a minimum period of more than thirty days, of any motor vehicles designed by the manufacturer to carry a load of not more than one ton, watercraft, outboard motor, or aircraft, or of any tangible personal property, other than motor vehicles designed by the manufacturer to carry a load of more than one ton, to be used by the lessee

or renter primarily for business purposes, the tax shall be collected by the vendor at the time the lease or rental is consummated and shall be calculated by the vendor on the basis of the total amount to be paid by the lessee or renter under the lease agreement. If the total amount of the consideration for the lease or rental includes amounts that are not calculated at the time the lease or rental is executed, the tax shall be calculated and collected by the vendor at the time such amounts are billed to the lessee or renter. In the case of an open-end lease or rental, the tax shall be calculated by the vendor on the basis of the total amount to be paid during the initial fixed term of the lease or rental, and for each subsequent renewal period as it comes due. As used in this division, "motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code, and "watercraft" includes an outdrive unit attached to the watercraft.

A lease with a renewal clause and a termination penalty or similar provision that applies if the renewal clause is not exercised is presumed to be a sham transaction. In such a case, the tax shall be calculated and paid on the basis of the entire length of the lease period, including any renewal periods, until the termination penalty or similar provision no longer applies. The taxpayer shall bear the burden, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the transaction or series of transactions is not a sham transaction.

(3) Except as provided in division (A)(2) of this section, in the case of a sale, the price of which consists in whole or in part of the lease or rental of tangible personal property, the tax shall be measured by the installments of that lease or rental.

(4) In the case of a sale of a physical fitness facility service or recreation and sports club service, the price of which consists in whole or in part of a membership for the receipt of the benefit of the service, the tax applicable to the sale shall be measured by the installments thereof.

(B) The tax does not apply to the following:

(1) Sales to the state or any of its political subdivisions, or to any other state or its political subdivisions if the laws of that state exempt from taxation sales made to this state and its political subdivisions;

(2) Sales of food for human consumption off the premises where sold;

(3) Sales of food sold to students only in a cafeteria, dormitory, fraternity, or sorority maintained in a private, public, or parochial school, college, or university;

(4) Sales of newspapers and of magazine subscriptions and sales or transfers of magazines distributed as controlled circulation publications;

(5) The furnishing, preparing, or serving of meals without charge by an employer to an employee provided the employer records the meals as part

compensation for services performed or work done;

(6) Sales of motor fuel upon receipt, use, distribution, or sale of which in this state a tax is imposed by the law of this state, but this exemption shall not apply to the sale of motor fuel on which a refund of the tax is allowable under division (A) of section 5735.14 of the Revised Code; and the tax commissioner may deduct the amount of tax levied by this section applicable to the price of motor fuel when granting a refund of motor fuel tax pursuant to division (A) of section 5735.14 of the Revised Code and shall cause the amount deducted to be paid into the general revenue fund of this state;

(7) Sales of natural gas by a natural gas company, of water by a water-works company, or of steam by a heating company, if in each case the thing sold is delivered to consumers through pipes or conduits, and all sales of communications services by a telegraph company, all terms as defined in section 5727.01 of the Revised Code, and sales of electricity delivered through wires;

(8) Casual sales by a person, or auctioneer employed directly by the person to conduct such sales, except as to such sales of motor vehicles, watercraft or outboard motors required to be titled under section 1548.06 of the Revised Code, watercraft documented with the United States coast guard, snowmobiles, and all-purpose vehicles as defined in section 4519.01 of the Revised Code;

(9)(a) Sales of services or tangible personal property, other than motor vehicles, mobile homes, and manufactured homes, by churches, organizations exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or nonprofit organizations operated exclusively for charitable purposes as defined in division (B)(12) of this section, provided that the number of days on which such tangible personal property or services, other than items never subject to the tax, are sold does not exceed six in any calendar year, except as otherwise provided in division (B)(9)(b) of this section. If the number of days on which such sales are made exceeds six in any calendar year, the church or organization shall be considered to be engaged in business and all subsequent sales by it shall be subject to the tax. In counting the number of days, all sales by groups within a church or within an organization shall be considered to be sales of that church or organization.

(b) The limitation on the number of days on which tax-exempt sales may be made by a church or organization under division (B)(9)(a) of this section does not apply to sales made by student clubs and other groups of students of a primary or secondary school, or a parent-teacher association,

booster group, or similar organization that raises money to support or fund curricular or extracurricular activities of a primary or secondary school.

(c) Divisions (B)(9)(a) and (b) of this section do not apply to sales by a noncommercial educational radio or television broadcasting station.

(10) Sales not within the taxing power of this state under the Constitution of the United States;

(11) Except for transactions that are sales under division (B)(3)(r) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code, the transportation of persons or property, unless the transportation is by a private investigation and security service;

(12) Sales of tangible personal property or services to churches, to organizations exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and to any other nonprofit organizations operated exclusively for charitable purposes in this state, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which consists of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation; sales to offices administering one or more homes for the aged or one or more hospital facilities exempt under section 140.08 of the Revised Code; and sales to organizations described in division (D) of section 5709.12 of the Revised Code.

"Charitable purposes" means the relief of poverty; the improvement of health through the alleviation of illness, disease, or injury; the operation of an organization exclusively for the provision of professional, laundry, printing, and purchasing services to hospitals or charitable institutions; the operation of a home for the aged, as defined in section 5701.13 of the Revised Code; the operation of a radio or television broadcasting station that is licensed by the federal communications commission as a noncommercial educational radio or television station; the operation of a nonprofit animal adoption service or a county humane society; the promotion of education by an institution of learning that maintains a faculty of qualified instructors, teaches regular continuous courses of study, and confers a recognized diploma upon completion of a specific curriculum; the operation of a parent-teacher association, booster group, or similar organization primarily engaged in the promotion and support of the curricular or extracurricular activities of a primary or secondary school; the operation of a community or area center in which presentations in music, dramatics, the arts, and related fields are made in order to foster public interest and education therein; the production of performances in music, dramatics, and the arts; or the promotion of education by an organization engaged in carrying on research

in, or the dissemination of, scientific and technological knowledge and information primarily for the public.

Nothing in this division shall be deemed to exempt sales to any organization for use in the operation or carrying on of a trade or business, or sales to a home for the aged for use in the operation of independent living facilities as defined in division (A) of section 5709.12 of the Revised Code.

(13) Building and construction materials and services sold to construction contractors for incorporation into a structure or improvement to real property under a construction contract with this state or a political subdivision of this state, or with the United States government or any of its agencies; building and construction materials and services sold to construction contractors for incorporation into a structure or improvement to real property that are accepted for ownership by this state or any of its political subdivisions, or by the United States government or any of its agencies at the time of completion of the structures or improvements; building and construction materials sold to construction contractors for incorporation into a horticulture structure or livestock structure for a person engaged in the business of horticulture or producing livestock; building materials and services sold to a construction contractor for incorporation into a house of public worship or religious education, or a building used exclusively for charitable purposes under a construction contract with an organization whose purpose is as described in division (B)(12) of this section; building materials and services sold to a construction contractor for incorporation into a building under a construction contract with an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 when the building is to be used exclusively for the organization's exempt purposes; building and construction materials sold for incorporation into the original construction of a sports facility under section 307.696 of the Revised Code; building and construction materials and services sold to a construction contractor for incorporation into real property outside this state if such materials and services, when sold to a construction contractor in the state in which the real property is located for incorporation into real property in that state, would be exempt from a tax on sales levied by that state; and, until one calendar year after the construction of a convention center that qualifies for property tax exemption under section 5709.084 of the Revised Code is completed, building and construction materials and services sold to a construction contractor for incorporation into the real property comprising that convention center;

(14) Sales of ships or vessels or rail rolling stock used or to be used principally in interstate or foreign commerce, and repairs, alterations, fuel,

and lubricants for such ships or vessels or rail rolling stock;

(15) Sales to persons primarily engaged in any of the activities mentioned in division (B)(42)(a), (g), or (h) of this section, to persons engaged in making retail sales, or to persons who purchase for sale from a manufacturer tangible personal property that was produced by the manufacturer in accordance with specific designs provided by the purchaser, of packages, including material, labels, and parts for packages, and of machinery, equipment, and material for use primarily in packaging tangible personal property produced for sale, including any machinery, equipment, and supplies used to make labels or packages, to prepare packages or products for labeling, or to label packages or products, by or on the order of the person doing the packaging, or sold at retail. "Packages" includes bags, baskets, cartons, crates, boxes, cans, bottles, bindings, wrappings, and other similar devices and containers, but does not include motor vehicles or bulk tanks, trailers, or similar devices attached to motor vehicles. "Packaging" means placing in a package. Division (B)(15) of this section does not apply to persons engaged in highway transportation for hire.

(16) Sales of food to persons using supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits to purchase the food. As used in this division, "food" has the same meaning as in 7 U.S.C. 2012 and federal regulations adopted pursuant to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

(17) Sales to persons engaged in farming, agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture, of tangible personal property for use or consumption primarily in the production by farming, agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture of other tangible personal property for use or consumption primarily in the production of tangible personal property for sale by farming, agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture; or material and parts for incorporation into any such tangible personal property for use or consumption in production; and of tangible personal property for such use or consumption in the conditioning or holding of products produced by and for such use, consumption, or sale by persons engaged in farming, agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture, except where such property is incorporated into real property;

(18) Sales of drugs for a human being that may be dispensed only pursuant to a prescription; insulin as recognized in the official United States pharmacopoeia; urine and blood testing materials when used by diabetics or persons with hypoglycemia to test for glucose or acetone; hypodermic syringes and needles when used by diabetics for insulin injections; epoetin alfa when purchased for use in the treatment of persons with medical disease; hospital beds when purchased by hospitals, nursing homes, or other medical facilities; and medical oxygen and medical oxygen-dispensing

equipment when purchased by hospitals, nursing homes, or other medical facilities;

(19) Sales of prosthetic devices, durable medical equipment for home use, or mobility enhancing equipment, when made pursuant to a prescription and when such devices or equipment are for use by a human being.

(20) Sales of emergency and fire protection vehicles and equipment to nonprofit organizations for use solely in providing fire protection and emergency services, including trauma care and emergency medical services, for political subdivisions of the state;

(21) Sales of tangible personal property manufactured in this state, if sold by the manufacturer in this state to a retailer for use in the retail business of the retailer outside of this state and if possession is taken from the manufacturer by the purchaser within this state for the sole purpose of immediately removing the same from this state in a vehicle owned by the purchaser;

(22) Sales of services provided by the state or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities, institutions, or authorities, or by governmental entities of the state or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities, institutions, or authorities;

(23) Sales of motor vehicles to nonresidents of this state under the circumstances described in division (B) of section 5739.029 of the Revised Code;

(24) Sales to persons engaged in the preparation of eggs for sale of tangible personal property used or consumed directly in such preparation, including such tangible personal property used for cleaning, sanitizing, preserving, grading, sorting, and classifying by size; packages, including material and parts for packages, and machinery, equipment, and material for use in packaging eggs for sale; and handling and transportation equipment and parts therefor, except motor vehicles licensed to operate on public highways, used in intraplant or interplant transfers or shipment of eggs in the process of preparation for sale, when the plant or plants within or between which such transfers or shipments occur are operated by the same person. "Packages" includes containers, cases, baskets, flats, fillers, filler flats, cartons, closure materials, labels, and labeling materials, and "packaging" means placing therein.

(25)(a) Sales of water to a consumer for residential use, ~~except the sale of bottled water, distilled water, mineral water, carbonated water, or ice;~~

(b) Sales of water by a nonprofit corporation engaged exclusively in the treatment, distribution, and sale of water to consumers, if such water is delivered to consumers through pipes or tubing.

(26) Fees charged for inspection or reinspection of motor vehicles under section 3704.14 of the Revised Code;

(27) Sales to persons licensed to conduct a food service operation pursuant to section 3717.43 of the Revised Code, of tangible personal property primarily used directly for the following:

(a) To prepare food for human consumption for sale;

(b) To preserve food that has been or will be prepared for human consumption for sale by the food service operator, not including tangible personal property used to display food for selection by the consumer;

(c) To clean tangible personal property used to prepare or serve food for human consumption for sale.

(28) Sales of animals by nonprofit animal adoption services or county humane societies;

(29) Sales of services to a corporation described in division (A) of section 5709.72 of the Revised Code, and sales of tangible personal property that qualifies for exemption from taxation under section 5709.72 of the Revised Code;

(30) Sales and installation of agricultural land tile, as defined in division (B)(5)(a) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code;

(31) Sales and erection or installation of portable grain bins, as defined in division (B)(5)(b) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code;

(32) The sale, lease, repair, and maintenance of, parts for, or items attached to or incorporated in, motor vehicles that are primarily used for transporting tangible personal property belonging to others by a person engaged in highway transportation for hire, except for packages and packaging used for the transportation of tangible personal property;

(33) Sales to the state headquarters of any veterans' organization in this state that is either incorporated and issued a charter by the congress of the United States or is recognized by the United States veterans administration, for use by the headquarters;

(34) Sales to a telecommunications service vendor, mobile telecommunications service vendor, or satellite broadcasting service vendor of tangible personal property and services used directly and primarily in transmitting, receiving, switching, or recording any interactive, one- or two-way electromagnetic communications, including voice, image, data, and information, through the use of any medium, including, but not limited to, poles, wires, cables, switching equipment, computers, and record storage devices and media, and component parts for the tangible personal property. The exemption provided in this division shall be in lieu of all other exemptions under division (B)(42)(a) or (n) of this section to which the

vendor may otherwise be entitled, based upon the use of the thing purchased in providing the telecommunications, mobile telecommunications, or satellite broadcasting service.

(35)(a) Sales where the purpose of the consumer is to use or consume the things transferred in making retail sales and consisting of newspaper inserts, catalogues, coupons, flyers, gift certificates, or other advertising material that prices and describes tangible personal property offered for retail sale.

(b) Sales to direct marketing vendors of preliminary materials such as photographs, artwork, and typesetting that will be used in printing advertising material; of printed matter that offers free merchandise or chances to win sweepstake prizes and that is mailed to potential customers with advertising material described in division (B)(35)(a) of this section; and of equipment such as telephones, computers, facsimile machines, and similar tangible personal property primarily used to accept orders for direct marketing retail sales.

(c) Sales of automatic food vending machines that preserve food with a shelf life of forty-five days or less by refrigeration and dispense it to the consumer.

For purposes of division (B)(35) of this section, "direct marketing" means the method of selling where consumers order tangible personal property by United States mail, delivery service, or telecommunication and the vendor delivers or ships the tangible personal property sold to the consumer from a warehouse, catalogue distribution center, or similar fulfillment facility by means of the United States mail, delivery service, or common carrier.

(36) Sales to a person engaged in the business of horticulture or producing livestock of materials to be incorporated into a horticulture structure or livestock structure;

(37) Sales of personal computers, computer monitors, computer keyboards, modems, and other peripheral computer equipment to an individual who is licensed or certified to teach in an elementary or a secondary school in this state for use by that individual in preparation for teaching elementary or secondary school students;

(38) Sales to a professional racing team of any of the following:

(a) Motor racing vehicles;

(b) Repair services for motor racing vehicles;

(c) Items of property that are attached to or incorporated in motor racing vehicles, including engines, chassis, and all other components of the vehicles, and all spare, replacement, and rebuilt parts or components of the

vehicles; except not including tires, consumable fluids, paint, and accessories consisting of instrumentation sensors and related items added to the vehicle to collect and transmit data by means of telemetry and other forms of communication.

(39) Sales of used manufactured homes and used mobile homes, as defined in section 5739.0210 of the Revised Code, made on or after January 1, 2000;

(40) Sales of tangible personal property and services to a provider of electricity used or consumed directly and primarily in generating, transmitting, or distributing electricity for use by others, including property that is or is to be incorporated into and will become a part of the consumer's production, transmission, or distribution system and that retains its classification as tangible personal property after incorporation; fuel or power used in the production, transmission, or distribution of electricity; energy conversion equipment as defined in section 5727.01 of the Revised Code; and tangible personal property and services used in the repair and maintenance of the production, transmission, or distribution system, including only those motor vehicles as are specially designed and equipped for such use. The exemption provided in this division shall be in lieu of all other exemptions in division (B)(42)(a) or (n) of this section to which a provider of electricity may otherwise be entitled based on the use of the tangible personal property or service purchased in generating, transmitting, or distributing electricity.

(41) Sales to a person providing services under division (B)(3)(r) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code of tangible personal property and services used directly and primarily in providing taxable services under that section.

(42) Sales where the purpose of the purchaser is to do any of the following:

(a) To incorporate the thing transferred as a material or a part into tangible personal property to be produced for sale by manufacturing, assembling, processing, or refining; or to use or consume the thing transferred directly in producing tangible personal property for sale by mining, including, without limitation, the extraction from the earth of all substances that are classed geologically as minerals, production of crude oil and natural gas, or directly in the rendition of a public utility service, except that the sales tax levied by this section shall be collected upon all meals, drinks, and food for human consumption sold when transporting persons. Persons engaged in rendering services in the exploration for, and production of, crude oil and natural gas for others are deemed engaged directly in the

exploration for, and production of, crude oil and natural gas. This paragraph does not exempt from "retail sale" or "sales at retail" the sale of tangible personal property that is to be incorporated into a structure or improvement to real property.

(b) To hold the thing transferred as security for the performance of an obligation of the vendor;

(c) To resell, hold, use, or consume the thing transferred as evidence of a contract of insurance;

(d) To use or consume the thing directly in commercial fishing;

(e) To incorporate the thing transferred as a material or a part into, or to use or consume the thing transferred directly in the production of, magazines distributed as controlled circulation publications;

(f) To use or consume the thing transferred in the production and preparation in suitable condition for market and sale of printed, imprinted, overprinted, lithographic, multilithic, blueprinted, photostatic, or other productions or reproductions of written or graphic matter;

(g) To use the thing transferred, as described in section 5739.011 of the Revised Code, primarily in a manufacturing operation to produce tangible personal property for sale;

(h) To use the benefit of a warranty, maintenance or service contract, or similar agreement, as described in division (B)(7) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code, to repair or maintain tangible personal property, if all of the property that is the subject of the warranty, contract, or agreement would not be subject to the tax imposed by this section;

(i) To use the thing transferred as qualified research and development equipment;

(j) To use or consume the thing transferred primarily in storing, transporting, mailing, or otherwise handling purchased sales inventory in a warehouse, distribution center, or similar facility when the inventory is primarily distributed outside this state to retail stores of the person who owns or controls the warehouse, distribution center, or similar facility, to retail stores of an affiliated group of which that person is a member, or by means of direct marketing. This division does not apply to motor vehicles registered for operation on the public highways. As used in this division, "affiliated group" has the same meaning as in division (B)(3)(e) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code and "direct marketing" has the same meaning as in division (B)(35) of this section.

(k) To use or consume the thing transferred to fulfill a contractual obligation incurred by a warrantor pursuant to a warranty provided as a part of the price of the tangible personal property sold or by a vendor of a

warranty, maintenance or service contract, or similar agreement the provision of which is defined as a sale under division (B)(7) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code;

(l) To use or consume the thing transferred in the production of a newspaper for distribution to the public;

(m) To use tangible personal property to perform a service listed in division (B)(3) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code, if the property is or is to be permanently transferred to the consumer of the service as an integral part of the performance of the service;

(n) To use or consume the thing transferred primarily in producing tangible personal property for sale by farming, agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture. Persons engaged in rendering farming, agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture services for others are deemed engaged primarily in farming, agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture. This paragraph does not exempt from "retail sale" or "sales at retail" the sale of tangible personal property that is to be incorporated into a structure or improvement to real property.

(o) To use or consume the thing transferred in acquiring, formatting, editing, storing, and disseminating data or information by electronic publishing.

As used in division (B)(42) of this section, "thing" includes all transactions included in divisions (B)(3)(a), (b), and (e) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code.

(43) Sales conducted through a coin operated device that activates vacuum equipment or equipment that dispenses water, whether or not in combination with soap or other cleaning agents or wax, to the consumer for the consumer's use on the premises in washing, cleaning, or waxing a motor vehicle, provided no other personal property or personal service is provided as part of the transaction.

(44) Sales of replacement and modification parts for engines, airframes, instruments, and interiors in, and paint for, aircraft used primarily in a fractional aircraft ownership program, and sales of services for the repair, modification, and maintenance of such aircraft, and machinery, equipment, and supplies primarily used to provide those services.

(45) Sales of telecommunications service that is used directly and primarily to perform the functions of a call center. As used in this division, "call center" means any physical location where telephone calls are placed or received in high volume for the purpose of making sales, marketing, customer service, technical support, or other specialized business activity, and that employs at least fifty individuals that engage in call center activities on a full-time basis, or sufficient individuals to fill fifty full-time equivalent

positions.

(46) Sales by a telecommunications service vendor of 900 service to a subscriber. This division does not apply to information services, as defined in division (FF) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code.

(47) Sales of value-added non-voice data service. This division does not apply to any similar service that is not otherwise a telecommunications service.

(48)(a) Sales of machinery, equipment, and software to a qualified direct selling entity for use in a warehouse or distribution center primarily for storing, transporting, or otherwise handling inventory that is held for sale to independent salespersons who operate as direct sellers and that is held primarily for distribution outside this state;

(b) As used in division (B)(48)(a) of this section:

(i) "Direct seller" means a person selling consumer products to individuals for personal or household use and not from a fixed retail location, including selling such product at in-home product demonstrations, parties, and other one-on-one selling.

(ii) "Qualified direct selling entity" means an entity selling to direct sellers at the time the entity enters into a tax credit agreement with the tax credit authority pursuant to section 122.17 of the Revised Code, provided that the agreement was entered into on or after January 1, 2007. Neither contingencies relevant to the granting of, nor later developments with respect to, the tax credit shall impair the status of the qualified direct selling entity under division (B)(48) of this section after execution of the tax credit agreement by the tax credit authority.

(c) Division (B)(48) of this section is limited to machinery, equipment, and software first stored, used, or consumed in this state within the period commencing June 24, 2008, and ending on the date that is five years after that date.

(49) Sales of materials, parts, equipment, or engines used in the repair or maintenance of aircraft or avionics systems of such aircraft, and sales of repair, remodeling, replacement, or maintenance services in this state performed on aircraft or on an aircraft's avionics, engine, or component materials or parts. As used in division (B)(49) of this section, "aircraft" means aircraft of more than six thousand pounds maximum certified takeoff weight or used exclusively in general aviation.

(50) Sales of full flight simulators that are used for pilot or flight-crew training, sales of repair or replacement parts or components, and sales of repair or maintenance services for such full flight simulators. "Full flight simulator" means a replica of a specific type, or make, model, and series of

aircraft cockpit. It includes the assemblage of equipment and computer programs necessary to represent aircraft operations in ground and flight conditions, a visual system providing an out-of-the-cockpit view, and a system that provides cues at least equivalent to those of a three-degree-of-freedom motion system, and has the full range of capabilities of the systems installed in the device as described in appendices A and B of part 60 of chapter 1 of title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(51) Any transfer or lease of tangible personal property between the state and a successful proposer in accordance with sections 126.60 to 126.605 of the Revised Code, provided the property is part of a project as defined in section 126.60 of the Revised Code and the state retains ownership of the project or part thereof that is being transferred or leased, between the state and JobsOhio in accordance with section 4313.02 of the Revised Code.

(C) For the purpose of the proper administration of this chapter, and to prevent the evasion of the tax, it is presumed that all sales made in this state are subject to the tax until the contrary is established.

(D) The levy of this tax on retail sales of recreation and sports club service shall not prevent a municipal corporation from levying any tax on recreation and sports club dues or on any income generated by recreation and sports club dues.

(E) The tax collected by the vendor from the consumer under this chapter is not part of the price, but is a tax collection for the benefit of the state, and of counties levying an additional sales tax pursuant to section 5739.021 or 5739.026 of the Revised Code and of transit authorities levying an additional sales tax pursuant to section 5739.023 of the Revised Code. Except for the discount authorized under section 5739.12 of the Revised Code and the effects of any rounding pursuant to section 5703.055 of the Revised Code, no person other than the state or such a county or transit authority shall derive any benefit from the collection or payment of the tax levied by this section or section 5739.021, 5739.023, or 5739.026 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5739.021. (A) For the purpose of providing additional general revenues for the county or supporting criminal and administrative justice services in the county, or both, and to pay the expenses of administering such levy, any county may levy a tax at the rate of not more than one per cent at any multiple of one-fourth of one per cent upon every retail sale made in the county, except sales of watercraft and outboard motors required to be titled pursuant to Chapter 1548. of the Revised Code and sales of

motor vehicles, and may increase the rate of an existing tax to not more than one per cent at any multiple of one-fourth of one per cent.

The tax shall be levied and the rate increased pursuant to a resolution of the board of county commissioners. The resolution shall state the purpose for which the tax is to be levied and the number of years for which the tax is to be levied, or that it is for a continuing period of time. If the tax is to be levied for the purpose of providing additional general revenues and for the purpose of supporting criminal and administrative justice services, the resolution shall state the rate or amount of the tax to be apportioned to each such purpose. The rate or amount may be different for each year the tax is to be levied, but the rates or amounts actually apportioned each year shall not be different from that stated in the resolution for that year. If the resolution is adopted as an emergency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, it must receive an affirmative vote of all of the members of the board of county commissioners and shall state the reasons for such necessity. The board shall deliver a certified copy of the resolution to the tax commissioner, not later than the sixty-fifth day prior to the date on which the tax is to become effective, which shall be the first day of the calendar quarter.

Prior to the adoption of any resolution under this section, the board of county commissioners shall conduct two public hearings on the resolution, the second hearing to be not less than three nor more than ten days after the first. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearings shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, or as provided in section 7.16 of the Revised Code, once a week on the same day of the week for two consecutive weeks, the second publication being not less than ten nor more than thirty days prior to the first hearing.

Except as provided in division (B)(3) of this section, the resolution shall be subject to a referendum as provided in sections 305.31 to 305.41 of the Revised Code.

If a petition for a referendum is filed, the county auditor with whom the petition was filed shall, within five days, notify the board of county commissioners and the tax commissioner of the filing of the petition by certified mail. If the board of elections with which the petition was filed declares the petition invalid, the board of elections, within five days, shall notify the board of county commissioners and the tax commissioner of that declaration by certified mail. If the petition is declared to be invalid, the effective date of the tax or increased rate of tax levied by this section shall be the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of sixty-five days from the date the commissioner receives notice from the board of

elections that the petition is invalid.

(B)(1) A resolution that is not adopted as an emergency measure may direct the board of elections to submit the question of levying the tax or increasing the rate of tax to the electors of the county at a special election held on the date specified by the board of county commissioners in the resolution, provided that the election occurs not less than ninety days after a certified copy of such resolution is transmitted to the board of elections and the election is not held in February or August of any year. Upon transmission of the resolution to the board of elections, the board of county commissioners shall notify the tax commissioner in writing of the levy question to be submitted to the electors. No resolution adopted under this division shall go into effect unless approved by a majority of those voting upon it, and, except as provided in division (B)(3) of this section, shall become effective on the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of sixty-five days from the date the tax commissioner receives notice from the board of elections of the affirmative vote.

(2) A resolution that is adopted as an emergency measure shall go into effect as provided in division (A) of this section, but may direct the board of elections to submit the question of repealing the tax or increase in the rate of the tax to the electors of the county at the next general election in the county occurring not less than ninety days after a certified copy of the resolution is transmitted to the board of elections. Upon transmission of the resolution to the board of elections, the board of county commissioners shall notify the tax commissioner in writing of the levy question to be submitted to the electors. The ballot question shall be the same as that prescribed in section 5739.022 of the Revised Code. The board of elections shall notify the board of county commissioners and the tax commissioner of the result of the election immediately after the result has been declared. If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question of repealing the tax or increase in the rate of the tax vote for repeal of the tax or repeal of the increase, the board of county commissioners, on the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of sixty-five days after the date the board and tax commissioner receive notice of the result of the election, shall, in the case of a repeal of the tax, cease to levy the tax, or, in the case of a repeal of an increase in the rate of the tax, cease to levy the increased rate and levy the tax at the rate at which it was imposed immediately prior to the increase in rate.

(3) If a vendor ~~that is registered with the central electronic registration system provided for in section 5740.05 of the Revised Code~~ makes a sale in this state by printed catalog and the consumer computed the tax on the sale

based on local rates published in the catalog, any tax levied or repealed or rate changed under this section shall not apply to such a sale until the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of one hundred twenty days from the date of notice by the tax commissioner pursuant to division (H) of this section.

(C) If a resolution is rejected at a referendum or if a resolution adopted after January 1, 1982, as an emergency measure is repealed by the electors pursuant to division (B)(2) of this section or section 5739.022 of the Revised Code, then for one year after the date of the election at which the resolution was rejected or repealed the board of county commissioners may not adopt any resolution authorized by this section as an emergency measure.

(D) The board of county commissioners, at any time while a tax levied under this section is in effect, may by resolution reduce the rate at which the tax is levied to a lower rate authorized by this section. Any reduction in the rate at which the tax is levied shall be made effective on the first day of a calendar quarter next following the sixty-fifth day after a certified copy of the resolution is delivered to the tax commissioner.

(E) The tax on every retail sale subject to a tax levied pursuant to this section shall be in addition to the tax levied by section 5739.02 of the Revised Code and any tax levied pursuant to section 5739.023 or 5739.026 of the Revised Code.

A county that levies a tax pursuant to this section shall levy a tax at the same rate pursuant to section 5741.021 of the Revised Code.

The additional tax levied by the county shall be collected pursuant to section 5739.025 of the Revised Code. If the additional tax or some portion thereof is levied for the purpose of criminal and administrative justice services, the revenue from the tax, or the amount or rate apportioned to that purpose, shall be credited to a special fund created in the county treasury for receipt of that revenue.

Any tax levied pursuant to this section is subject to the exemptions provided in section 5739.02 of the Revised Code and in addition shall not be applicable to sales not within the taxing power of a county under the Constitution of the United States or the Ohio Constitution.

(F) For purposes of this section, a copy of a resolution is "certified" when it contains a written statement attesting that the copy is a true and exact reproduction of the original resolution.

(G) If a board of commissioners intends to adopt a resolution to levy a tax in whole or in part for the purpose of criminal and administrative justice services, the board shall prepare and make available at the first public hearing at which the resolution is considered a statement containing the

following information:

(1) For each of the two preceding fiscal years, the amount of expenditures made by the county from the county general fund for the purpose of criminal and administrative justice services;

(2) For the fiscal year in which the resolution is adopted, the board's estimate of the amount of expenditures to be made by the county from the county general fund for the purpose of criminal and administrative justice services;

(3) For each of the two fiscal years after the fiscal year in which the resolution is adopted, the board's preliminary plan for expenditures to be made from the county general fund for the purpose of criminal and administrative justice services, both under the assumption that the tax will be imposed for that purpose and under the assumption that the tax would not be imposed for that purpose, and for expenditures to be made from the special fund created under division (E) of this section under the assumption that the tax will be imposed for that purpose.

The board shall prepare the statement and the preliminary plan using the best information available to the board at the time the statement is prepared. Neither the statement nor the preliminary plan shall be used as a basis to challenge the validity of the tax in any court of competent jurisdiction, nor shall the statement or preliminary plan limit the authority of the board to appropriate, pursuant to section 5705.38 of the Revised Code, an amount different from that specified in the preliminary plan.

(H) Upon receipt from a board of county commissioners of a certified copy of a resolution required by division (A) or (D) of this section, or from the board of elections of a notice of the results of an election required by division (A) or (B)(1) or (2) of this section, the tax commissioner shall provide notice of a tax rate change in a manner that is reasonably accessible to all affected vendors. The commissioner shall provide this notice at least sixty days prior to the effective date of the rate change. The commissioner, by rule, may establish the method by which notice will be provided.

(I) As used in this section, "criminal and administrative justice services" means the exercise by the county sheriff of all powers and duties vested in that office by law; the exercise by the county prosecuting attorney of all powers and duties vested in that office by law; the exercise by any court in the county of all powers and duties vested in that court; the exercise by the clerk of the court of common pleas, any clerk of a municipal court having jurisdiction throughout the county, or the clerk of any county court of all powers and duties vested in the clerk by law except, in the case of the clerk of the court of common pleas, the titling of motor vehicles or watercraft

pursuant to Chapter 1548. or 4505. of the Revised Code; the exercise by the county coroner of all powers and duties vested in that office by law; making payments to any other public agency or a private, nonprofit agency, the purposes of which in the county include the diversion, adjudication, detention, or rehabilitation of criminals or juvenile offenders; the operation and maintenance of any detention facility, as defined in section 2921.01 of the Revised Code; and the construction, acquisition, equipping, or repair of such a detention facility, including the payment of any debt charges incurred in the issuance of securities pursuant to Chapter 133. of the Revised Code for the purpose of constructing, acquiring, equipping, or repairing such a facility.

Sec. 5739.023. (A)(1) For the purpose of providing additional general revenues for a transit authority and paying the expenses of administering such levy, any transit authority as defined in division (U) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code may levy a tax upon every retail sale made in the territory of the transit authority, except sales of watercraft and outboard motors required to be titled pursuant to Chapter 1548. of the Revised Code and sales of motor vehicles, at a rate of not more than one and one-half per cent at any multiple of one-fourth of one per cent and may increase the existing rate of tax to not more than one and one-half per cent at any multiple of one-fourth of one per cent. The tax shall be levied and the rate increased pursuant to a resolution of the legislative authority of the transit authority and a certified copy of the resolution shall be delivered by the fiscal officer to the board of elections as provided in section 3505.071 of the Revised Code and to the tax commissioner. The resolution shall specify the number of years for which the tax is to be in effect or that the tax is for a continuing period of time, and the date of the election on the question of the tax pursuant to section 306.70 of the Revised Code. The board of elections shall certify the results of the election to the transit authority and tax commissioner.

(2) Except as provided in division (C) of this section, the tax levied by the resolution shall become effective on the first day of a calendar quarter next following the sixty-fifth day following the date the tax commissioner receives from the board of elections the certification of the results of the election on the question of the tax.

(B) The legislative authority may, at any time while the tax is in effect, by resolution fix the rate of the tax at any rate authorized by this section and not in excess of that approved by the voters pursuant to section 306.70 of the Revised Code. Except as provided in division (C) of this section, any change in the rate of the tax shall be made effective on the first day of a calendar

quarter next following the sixty-fifth day following the date the tax commissioner receives the certification of the resolution; provided, that in any case where bonds, or notes in anticipation of bonds, of a regional transit authority have been issued under section 306.40 of the Revised Code without a vote of the electors while the tax proposed to be reduced was in effect, the board of trustees of the regional transit authority shall continue to levy and collect under authority of the original election authorizing the tax a rate of tax that the board of trustees reasonably estimates will produce an amount in that year equal to the amount of principal of and interest on those bonds as is payable in that year.

(C) Upon receipt from the board of elections of the certification of the results of the election required by division (A) of this section, or from the legislative authority of the certification of a resolution under division (B) of this section, the tax commissioner shall provide notice of a tax rate change in a manner that is reasonably accessible to all affected vendors. The commissioner shall provide this notice at least sixty days prior to the effective date of the rate change. The commissioner, by rule, may establish the method by which notice will be provided.

(D) If a vendor ~~that is registered with the central electronic registration system provided for in section 5740.05 of the Revised Code~~ makes a sale in this state by printed catalog and the consumer computed the tax on the sale based on local rates published in the catalog, any tax levied or rate changed under this section shall not apply to such a sale until the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of one hundred twenty days from the date of notice by the tax commissioner pursuant to division (C) of this section.

(E) The tax on every retail sale subject to a tax levied pursuant to this section is in addition to the tax levied by section 5739.02 of the Revised Code and any tax levied pursuant to section 5739.021 or 5739.026 of the Revised Code.

(F) The additional tax levied by the transit authority shall be collected pursuant to section 5739.025 of the Revised Code.

(G) Any tax levied pursuant to this section is subject to the exemptions provided in section 5739.02 of the Revised Code and in addition shall not be applicable to sales not within the taxing power of a transit authority under the constitution of the United States or the constitution of this state.

(H) The rate of a tax levied under this section is subject to reduction under section 5739.028 of the Revised Code, if a ballot question is approved by voters pursuant to that section.

Sec. 5739.026. (A) A board of county commissioners may levy a tax of

one-fourth or one-half of one per cent on every retail sale in the county, except sales of watercraft and outboard motors required to be titled pursuant to Chapter 1548. of the Revised Code and sales of motor vehicles, and may increase an existing rate of one-fourth of one per cent to one-half of one per cent, to pay the expenses of administering the tax and, except as provided in division (A)(6) of this section, for any one or more of the following purposes provided that the aggregate levy for all such purposes does not exceed one-half of one per cent:

(1) To provide additional revenues for the payment of bonds or notes issued in anticipation of bonds issued by a convention facilities authority established by the board of county commissioners under Chapter 351. of the Revised Code and to provide additional operating revenues for the convention facilities authority;

(2) To provide additional revenues for a transit authority operating in the county;

(3) To provide additional revenue for the county's general fund;

(4) To provide additional revenue for permanent improvements within the county to be distributed by the community improvements board in accordance with section 307.283 and to pay principal, interest, and premium on bonds issued under section 307.284 of the Revised Code;

(5) To provide additional revenue for the acquisition, construction, equipping, or repair of any specific permanent improvement or any class or group of permanent improvements, which improvement or class or group of improvements shall be enumerated in the resolution required by division (D) of this section, and to pay principal, interest, premium, and other costs associated with the issuance of bonds or notes in anticipation of bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 133. of the Revised Code for the acquisition, construction, equipping, or repair of the specific permanent improvement or class or group of permanent improvements;

(6) To provide revenue for the implementation and operation of a 9-1-1 system in the county. If the tax is levied or the rate increased exclusively for such purpose, the tax shall not be levied or the rate increased for more than five years. At the end of the last year the tax is levied or the rate increased, any balance remaining in the special fund established for such purpose shall remain in that fund and be used exclusively for such purpose until the fund is completely expended, and, notwithstanding section 5705.16 of the Revised Code, the board of county commissioners shall not petition for the transfer of money from such special fund, and the tax commissioner shall not approve such a petition.

If the tax is levied or the rate increased for such purpose for more than

five years, the board of county commissioners also shall levy the tax or increase the rate of the tax for one or more of the purposes described in divisions (A)(1) to (5) of this section and shall prescribe the method for allocating the revenues from the tax each year in the manner required by division (C) of this section.

(7) To provide additional revenue for the operation or maintenance of a detention facility, as that term is defined under division (F) of section 2921.01 of the Revised Code;

(8) To provide revenue to finance the construction or renovation of a sports facility, but only if the tax is levied for that purpose in the manner prescribed by section 5739.028 of the Revised Code.

As used in division (A)(8) of this section:

(a) "Sports facility" means a facility intended to house major league professional athletic teams.

(b) "Constructing" or "construction" includes providing fixtures, furnishings, and equipment.

(9) To provide additional revenue for the acquisition of agricultural easements, as defined in section 5301.67 of the Revised Code; to pay principal, interest, and premium on bonds issued under section 133.60 of the Revised Code; and for the supervision and enforcement of agricultural easements held by the county;

(10) To provide revenue for the provision of ambulance, paramedic, or other emergency medical services.

Pursuant to section 755.171 of the Revised Code, a board of county commissioners may pledge and contribute revenue from a tax levied for the purpose of division (A)(5) of this section to the payment of debt charges on bonds issued under section 755.17 of the Revised Code.

The rate of tax shall be a multiple of one-fourth of one per cent, unless a portion of the rate of an existing tax levied under section 5739.023 of the Revised Code has been reduced, and the rate of tax levied under this section has been increased, pursuant to section 5739.028 of the Revised Code, in which case the aggregate of the rates of tax levied under this section and section 5739.023 of the Revised Code shall be a multiple of one-fourth of one per cent. The tax shall be levied and the rate increased pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the board. The board shall deliver a certified copy of the resolution to the tax commissioner, not later than the sixty-fifth day prior to the date on which the tax is to become effective, which shall be the first day of a calendar quarter.

Prior to the adoption of any resolution to levy the tax or to increase the rate of tax exclusively for the purpose set forth in division (A)(3) of this

section, the board of county commissioners shall conduct two public hearings on the resolution, the second hearing to be no fewer than three nor more than ten days after the first. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearings shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, or as provided in section 7.16 of the Revised Code, once a week on the same day of the week for two consecutive weeks. The second publication shall be no fewer than ten nor more than thirty days prior to the first hearing. Except as provided in division (E) of this section, the resolution shall be subject to a referendum as provided in sections 305.31 to 305.41 of the Revised Code. If the resolution is adopted as an emergency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, it must receive an affirmative vote of all of the members of the board of county commissioners and shall state the reasons for the necessity.

If the tax is for more than one of the purposes set forth in divisions (A)(1) to (7), (9), and (10) of this section, or is exclusively for one of the purposes set forth in division (A)(1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), or (10) of this section, the resolution shall not go into effect unless it is approved by a majority of the electors voting on the question of the tax.

(B) The board of county commissioners shall adopt a resolution under section 351.02 of the Revised Code creating the convention facilities authority, or under section 307.283 of the Revised Code creating the community improvements board, before adopting a resolution levying a tax for the purpose of a convention facilities authority under division (A)(1) of this section or for the purpose of a community improvements board under division (A)(4) of this section.

(C)(1) If the tax is to be used for more than one of the purposes set forth in divisions (A)(1) to (7), (9), and (10) of this section, the board of county commissioners shall establish the method that will be used to determine the amount or proportion of the tax revenue received by the county during each year that will be distributed for each of those purposes, including, if applicable, provisions governing the reallocation of a convention facilities authority's allocation if the authority is dissolved while the tax is in effect. The allocation method may provide that different proportions or amounts of the tax shall be distributed among the purposes in different years, but it shall clearly describe the method that will be used for each year. Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2) of this section, the allocation method established by the board is not subject to amendment during the life of the tax.

(2) Subsequent to holding a public hearing on the proposed amendment,

the board of county commissioners may amend the allocation method established under division (C)(1) of this section for any year, if the amendment is approved by the governing board of each entity whose allocation for the year would be reduced by the proposed amendment. In the case of a tax that is levied for a continuing period of time, the board may not so amend the allocation method for any year before the sixth year that the tax is in effect.

(a) If the additional revenues provided to the convention facilities authority are pledged by the authority for the payment of convention facilities authority revenue bonds for as long as such bonds are outstanding, no reduction of the authority's allocation of the tax shall be made for any year except to the extent that the reduced authority allocation, when combined with the authority's other revenues pledged for that purpose, is sufficient to meet the debt service requirements for that year on such bonds.

(b) If the additional revenues provided to the county are pledged by the county for the payment of bonds or notes described in division (A)(4) or (5) of this section, for as long as such bonds or notes are outstanding, no reduction of the county's or the community improvements board's allocation of the tax shall be made for any year, except to the extent that the reduced county or community improvements board allocation is sufficient to meet the debt service requirements for that year on such bonds or notes.

(c) If the additional revenues provided to the transit authority are pledged by the authority for the payment of revenue bonds issued under section 306.37 of the Revised Code, for as long as such bonds are outstanding, no reduction of the authority's allocation of tax shall be made for any year, except to the extent that the authority's reduced allocation, when combined with the authority's other revenues pledged for that purpose, is sufficient to meet the debt service requirements for that year on such bonds.

(d) If the additional revenues provided to the county are pledged by the county for the payment of bonds or notes issued under section 133.60 of the Revised Code, for so long as the bonds or notes are outstanding, no reduction of the county's allocation of the tax shall be made for any year, except to the extent that the reduced county allocation is sufficient to meet the debt service requirements for that year on the bonds or notes.

(D)(1) The resolution levying the tax or increasing the rate of tax shall state the rate of the tax or the rate of the increase; the purpose or purposes for which it is to be levied; the number of years for which it is to be levied or that it is for a continuing period of time; the allocation method required by division (C) of this section; and if required to be submitted to the electors

of the county under division (A) of this section, the date of the election at which the proposal shall be submitted to the electors of the county, which shall be not less than ninety days after the certification of a copy of the resolution to the board of elections and, if the tax is to be levied exclusively for the purpose set forth in division (A)(3) of this section, shall not occur in February or August of any year. Upon certification of the resolution to the board of elections, the board of county commissioners shall notify the tax commissioner in writing of the levy question to be submitted to the electors. If approved by a majority of the electors, the tax shall become effective on the first day of a calendar quarter next following the sixty-fifth day following the date the board of county commissioners and tax commissioner receive from the board of elections the certification of the results of the election, except as provided in division (E) of this section.

(2)(a) A resolution specifying that the tax is to be used exclusively for the purpose set forth in division (A)(3) of this section that is not adopted as an emergency measure may direct the board of elections to submit the question of levying the tax or increasing the rate of the tax to the electors of the county at a special election held on the date specified by the board of county commissioners in the resolution, provided that the election occurs not less than ninety days after the resolution is certified to the board of elections and the election is not held in February or August of any year. Upon certification of the resolution to the board of elections, the board of county commissioners shall notify the tax commissioner in writing of the levy question to be submitted to the electors. No resolution adopted under division (D)(2)(a) of this section shall go into effect unless approved by a majority of those voting upon it and, except as provided in division (E) of this section, not until the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of sixty-five days from the date the tax commissioner receives notice from the board of elections of the affirmative vote.

(b) A resolution specifying that the tax is to be used exclusively for the purpose set forth in division (A)(3) of this section that is adopted as an emergency measure shall become effective as provided in division (A) of this section, but may direct the board of elections to submit the question of repealing the tax or increase in the rate of the tax to the electors of the county at the next general election in the county occurring not less than ninety days after the resolution is certified to the board of elections. Upon certification of the resolution to the board of elections, the board of county commissioners shall notify the tax commissioner in writing of the levy question to be submitted to the electors. The ballot question shall be the same as that prescribed in section 5739.022 of the Revised Code. The board

of elections shall notify the board of county commissioners and the tax commissioner of the result of the election immediately after the result has been declared. If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question of repealing the tax or increase in the rate of the tax vote for repeal of the tax or repeal of the increase, the board of county commissioners, on the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of sixty-five days after the date the board and tax commissioner received notice of the result of the election, shall, in the case of a repeal of the tax, cease to levy the tax, or, in the case of a repeal of an increase in the rate of the tax, cease to levy the increased rate and levy the tax at the rate at which it was imposed immediately prior to the increase in rate.

(c) A board of county commissioners, by resolution, may reduce the rate of a tax levied exclusively for the purpose set forth in division (A)(3) of this section to a lower rate authorized by this section. Any such reduction shall be made effective on the first day of the calendar quarter next following the sixty-fifth day after the tax commissioner receives a certified copy of the resolution from the board.

(E) If a vendor ~~that is registered with the central electronic registration system provided for in section 5740.05 of the Revised Code~~ makes a sale in this state by printed catalog and the consumer computed the tax on the sale based on local rates published in the catalog, any tax levied or repealed or rate changed under this section shall not apply to such a sale until the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of one hundred twenty days from the date of notice by the tax commissioner pursuant to division (G) of this section.

(F) The tax levied pursuant to this section shall be in addition to the tax levied by section 5739.02 of the Revised Code and any tax levied pursuant to section 5739.021 or 5739.023 of the Revised Code.

A county that levies a tax pursuant to this section shall levy a tax at the same rate pursuant to section 5741.023 of the Revised Code.

The additional tax levied by the county shall be collected pursuant to section 5739.025 of the Revised Code.

Any tax levied pursuant to this section is subject to the exemptions provided in section 5739.02 of the Revised Code and in addition shall not be applicable to sales not within the taxing power of a county under the Constitution of the United States or the Ohio Constitution.

(G) Upon receipt from a board of county commissioners of a certified copy of a resolution required by division (A) of this section, or from the board of elections a notice of the results of an election required by division (D)(1), (2)(a), (b), or (c) of this section, the tax commissioner shall provide

notice of a tax rate change in a manner that is reasonably accessible to all affected vendors. The commissioner shall provide this notice at least sixty days prior to the effective date of the rate change. The commissioner, by rule, may establish the method by which notice will be provided.

Sec. 5739.04. If modification of a county's jurisdictional boundaries or a transit authority's territory results in a change in the tax rate levied under section 5739.021, 5739.023, or 5739.026 of the Revised Code, the tax commissioner, within thirty days of such change, shall notify any vendor ~~that is registered with the central electronic registration system provided for in section 5740.05 of the Revised Code~~ or the vendor's certified service provider, if the vendor has selected one, of such change. The rate change shall not apply to sales made by such vendor until the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of sixty days from the date of notice by the ~~tax~~ commissioner.

Sec. 5739.17. (A) No person shall engage in making retail sales subject to a tax imposed by or pursuant to section 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, or 5739.026 of the Revised Code as a business without having a license therefor, except as otherwise provided in divisions (A)(1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(1) In the dissolution of a partnership by death, the surviving partner may operate under the license of the partnership for a period of sixty days.

(2) The heirs or legal representatives of deceased persons, and receivers and trustees in bankruptcy, appointed by any competent authority, may operate under the license of the person so succeeded in possession.

(3) Two or more persons who are not partners may operate a single place of business under one license. In such case neither the retirement of any such person from business at that place of business, nor the entrance of any person, under an existing arrangement, shall affect the license or require the issuance of a new license, unless the person retiring from the business is the individual named on the vendor's license.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, each applicant for a license shall make out and deliver to the county auditor of each county in which the applicant desires to engage in business, upon a blank to be furnished by such auditor for that purpose, a statement showing the name of the applicant, each place of business in the county where the applicant will make retail sales, the nature of the business, and any other information the tax commissioner reasonably prescribes in the form of a statement prescribed by the commissioner.

At the time of making the application, the applicant shall pay into the county treasury a license fee in the sum of twenty-five dollars for each fixed

place of business in the county that will be the situs of retail sales. Upon receipt of the application and exhibition of the county treasurer's receipt, showing the payment of the license fee, the county auditor shall issue to the applicant a license for each fixed place of business designated in the application, authorizing the applicant to engage in business at that location.  
~~If~~

(B) If a vendor's identity changes, the vendor shall apply for a new license. If a vendor wishes to move an existing fixed place of business to a new location within the same county, the vendor shall obtain a new vendor's license or submit a request to the ~~tax~~ commissioner to transfer the existing vendor's license to the new location. When the new location has been verified as being within the same county, the commissioner shall authorize the transfer and notify the county auditor of the change of location. If a vendor wishes to move an existing fixed place of business to another county, the vendor's license shall not transfer and the vendor shall obtain a new vendor's license from the county in which the business is to be located. The form of the license shall be prescribed by the commissioner. The fees collected shall be credited to the general fund of the county. If a vendor fails to notify the commissioner of a change of location of its fixed place of business or that its business has closed, the commissioner may cancel the vendor's license if ordinary mail sent to the location shown on the license is returned because of an undeliverable address.

(C) The ~~tax~~ commissioner may establish or participate in a registration system whereby any vendor may obtain a vendor's license by submitting to the commissioner a vendor's license application and a license fee of twenty-five dollars for each fixed place of business at which the vendor intends to make retail sales. Under this registration system, the commissioner shall issue a vendor's license to the applicant on behalf of the county auditor of the county in which the applicant desires to engage in business, and shall forward a copy of the application and license fee to that county. All such license fees received by the commissioner for the issuance of vendor's licenses shall be deposited into the vendor's license application fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury. The commissioner shall certify to the director of budget and management within ten business days after the close of a month the license fees to be transmitted to each county from the vendor's license application fund for vendor's license applications received by the commissioner during that month. License fees transmitted to a county for which payment was not received by the commissioner may be netted against a future distribution to that county, including distributions made pursuant to section 5739.21 of the Revised Code.

A vendor that makes retail sales subject to tax under Chapter 5739. of the Revised Code pursuant to a permit issued by the division of liquor control shall obtain a vendor's license in the identical name and for the identical address as shown on the permit.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a vendor has no fixed place of business and sells from a vehicle, each vehicle intended to be used within a county constitutes a place of business for the purpose of this section.

~~(B)~~(D) As used in this ~~division~~ section, "transient vendor" means any person who makes sales of tangible personal property from vending machines located on land owned by others, who leases titled motor vehicles, titled watercraft, or titled outboard motors, who effectuates leases that are taxed according to division (A)(2) of section 5739.02 of the Revised Code, or who, in the usual course of the person's business, transports inventory, stock of goods, or similar tangible personal property to a temporary place of business or temporary exhibition, show, fair, flea market, or similar event in a county in which the person has no fixed place of business, for the purpose of making retail sales of such property. A "temporary place of business" means any public or quasi-public place including, but not limited to, a hotel, rooming house, storeroom, building, part of a building, tent, vacant lot, railroad car, or motor vehicle that is temporarily occupied for the purpose of making retail sales of goods to the public. A place of business is not temporary if the same person conducted business at the place continuously for more than six months or occupied the premises as the person's permanent residence for more than six months, or if the person intends it to be a fixed place of business.

Any transient vendor, in lieu of obtaining a vendor's license under division (A) of this section for counties in which the transient vendor has no fixed place of business, may apply to the tax commissioner, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, for a transient vendor's license. The transient vendor's license authorizes the transient vendor to make retail sales in any county in which the transient vendor does not maintain a fixed place of business. Any holder of a transient vendor's license shall not be required to obtain a separate vendor's license from the county auditor in that county. Upon the commissioner's determination that an applicant is a transient vendor, the applicant shall pay a license fee in the amount of twenty-five dollars, at which time the tax commissioner shall issue the license. The tax commissioner may require a vendor to be licensed as a transient vendor if, in the opinion of the commissioner, such licensing is necessary for the efficient administration of the tax.

Any holder of a valid transient vendor's license may make retail sales at a temporary place of business or temporary exhibition, show, fair, flea market, or similar event, held anywhere in the state without complying with any provision of section 311.37 of the Revised Code. Any holder of a valid vendor's license may make retail sales as a transient vendor at a temporary place of business or temporary exhibition, show, fair, flea market, or similar event held in any county in which the vendor maintains a fixed place of business for which the vendor holds a vendor's license without obtaining a transient vendor's license.

~~(C) As used in this division, "service vendor" means any person who, in the usual course of the person's business, sells services described in division (B)(3)(e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (p), or (t) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code.~~

~~Every service vendor shall make application to the tax commissioner for a service vendor's license. Each applicant shall pay a license fee in the amount of twenty five dollars. Upon the commissioner's determination that an applicant is a service vendor and payment of the fee, the commissioner shall issue the applicant a service vendor's license.~~

~~Only sales described in division (B)(3)(e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (p), or (t) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code may be made under authority of a service vendor's license, and that license authorizes sales to be made at any place in this state. Any service vendor who makes sales of other services or tangible personal property subject to the sales tax also shall be licensed under division (A), (B), or (D) of this section.~~

~~(D) As used in this division, "delivery vendor" means any vendor who engages in one or more of the activities described in divisions (D)(1) to (4) of this section, and who maintains no store, showroom, or similar fixed place of business or other location where merchandise regularly is offered for sale or displayed or shown in catalogs for selection or pick-up by consumers, or where consumers bring goods for repair or other service:~~

- ~~(1) The vendor makes retail sales of tangible personal property;~~
- ~~(2) The vendor rents or leases, at retail, tangible personal property, except titled motor vehicles, titled watercraft, or titled outboard motors;~~
- ~~(3) The vendor provides a service, at retail, described in division (B)(3)(a), (b), (e), or (d) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code; or~~
- ~~(4) The vendor makes retail sales of warranty, maintenance or service contracts, or similar agreements as described in division (B)(7) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code.~~

~~A transient vendor or a seller registered pursuant to section 5741.17 of the Revised Code is not a delivery vendor.~~

~~Delivery vendors shall apply to the tax commissioner, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, for a delivery vendor's license. Each applicant shall pay a license fee of twenty five dollars for each delivery vendor's license, to be credited to the general revenue fund. Upon the commissioner's determination that the applicant is a delivery vendor, the commissioner shall issue the license. A delivery vendor's license authorizes retail sales to be made throughout the state. All sales of the vendor must be reported under the delivery license. The commissioner may require a vendor to be licensed as a delivery vendor if, in the opinion of the commissioner, such licensing is necessary for the efficient administration of the tax. The commissioner shall not issue a delivery vendor license to a vendor who holds a license issued under division (A) of this section.~~

(E) Any ~~transient~~ vendor who is issued a license pursuant to this section shall display the license or a copy of it prominently, in plain view, at every place of business of the ~~transient~~ vendor. ~~Every~~

(F) No owner, organizer, or promoter who operates a fair, flea market, show, exhibition, convention, or similar event at which transient vendors are present shall fail to keep a comprehensive record of all such vendors, listing the vendor's name, permanent address, vendor's license number, and the type of goods sold. Such records shall be kept for four years and shall be open to inspection by the ~~tax~~ commissioner.

(G) The commissioner may issue additional types of licenses if required to efficiently administer the tax imposed by this chapter.

Sec. 5741.08. If modification of a county's jurisdictional boundaries or a transit authority's territory results in a change in the tax rate levied under section 5741.021, 5741.022, or 5741.023 of the Revised Code, the tax commissioner, within thirty days of such change, shall notify any seller ~~that is registered with the central electronic registration system provided for in section 5740.05 of the Revised Code~~ or the seller's certified service provider, if the seller has selected one, of such change. The rate change shall not apply until the first day of a calendar quarter following the expiration of sixty days from the date of notice by the ~~tax~~ commissioner.

Sec. 5743.20. No person shall sell any cigarettes both as a retail dealer and as a wholesale dealer at the same place of business. No person other than a licensed wholesale dealer shall sell cigarettes to a licensed retail dealer. No retail dealer shall purchase cigarettes from any person other than a licensed wholesale dealer.

Subject to section 5743.031 of the Revised Code, a licensed wholesale dealer may not sell cigarettes to any person in this state other than a licensed retail dealer, except a licensed wholesale dealer may sell cigarettes to

another licensed wholesale dealer if the tax commissioner has authorized the sale of the cigarettes between those wholesale dealers and the wholesale dealer that sells the cigarettes received them directly from a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer.

The tax commissioner shall adopt rules governing sales of cigarettes between licensed wholesale dealers, including rules establishing criteria for authorizing such sales.

No manufacturer or importer shall sell cigarettes to any person in this state other than to a licensed wholesale dealer or licensed importer. No importer shall purchase cigarettes from any person other than a licensed manufacturer or licensed importer.

A retail dealer may purchase other tobacco products only from a licensed distributor. A licensed distributor may sell tobacco products only to a retail dealer, except a licensed distributor may sell tobacco products to another licensed distributor if the tax commissioner has authorized the sale of the tobacco products between those distributors and the distributor that sells the tobacco products received them directly from a manufacturer or importer of tobacco products.

The tax commissioner may adopt rules governing sales of tobacco products between licensed distributors, including rules establishing criteria for authorizing such sales.

The identities of cigarette manufacturers and importers, licensed cigarette wholesalers, licensed distributors of other tobacco products, and registered manufacturers, and importers, ~~and brokers~~ of other tobacco products are subject to public disclosure. The tax commissioner shall maintain an alphabetical list of all such manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, and distributors, ~~and brokers~~, shall post the list on a web site accessible to the public through the internet, and shall periodically update the web site posting.

As used in this section, "licensed" means the manufacturer, importer, wholesale dealer, or distributor holds a current and valid license issued under section 5743.15 or 5743.61 of the Revised Code, and "registered" means registered with the ~~tax~~ commissioner under section 5743.66 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5743.61. (A) Except as otherwise provided in this division, no distributor shall engage in the business of distributing tobacco products within this state without having a license issued by the department of taxation to engage in that business. On the dissolution of a partnership by death, the surviving partner may operate under the license of the partnership until the expiration of the license, and the heirs or legal representatives of

deceased persons, and receivers and trustees in bankruptcy appointed by any competent authority, may operate under the license of the person succeeded in possession by the heir, representative, receiver, or trustee in bankruptcy if the partner or successor notifies the department of taxation of the dissolution or succession within thirty days after the dissolution or succession.

(B)(1) Each applicant for a license to engage in the business of distributing tobacco products, annually, on or before the first day of February, shall make and deliver to the tax commissioner, upon a form furnished by the commissioner for that purpose, a statement showing the name of the applicant, each physical place from which the applicant distributes to distributors, retail dealers, or wholesale dealers, and any other information the commissioner considers necessary for the administration of sections 5743.51 to 5743.66 of the Revised Code.

(2) At the time of making the license application, the applicant shall pay an application fee of one thousand dollars for each place listed on the application where the applicant proposes to carry on that business. The fee charged for the application shall accompany the application and shall be made payable to the treasurer of state for deposit into the cigarette tax enforcement fund.

(3) Upon receipt of the application and payment of any licensing fee required by this section, the commissioner shall issue to the applicant a license for each place of distribution designated in the application authorizing the applicant to engage in business at that location for one year commencing on the first day of February. For licenses issued after the first day of February, the license application fee shall be reduced proportionately by the remainder of the twelve-month period for which the license is issued, except that the application fee required to be paid under this section shall be not less than two hundred dollars. If the original license is lost, destroyed, or defaced, a duplicate license may be obtained from the commissioner upon payment of a license replacement fee of twenty-five dollars.

(C) The holder of a tobacco products license may transfer the license to a place of business on condition that the licensee's ownership and business structure remains unchanged and the licensee applies to the commissioner for the transfer on a form issued by the commissioner, and pays a transfer fee of twenty-five dollars.

(D) If a distributor fails to file forms as required under Chapter 1346. or section 5743.52 of the Revised Code or pay the tax due for two consecutive periods or three periods during any twelve-month period, the commissioner may suspend the license issued to the distributor under this section. The suspension is effective ten days after the commissioner notifies the

distributor of the suspension in writing personally or by certified mail. The commissioner shall lift the suspension when the distributor files the delinquent forms and pays the tax due, including any penalties, interest, and additional charges. The commissioner may refuse to issue the annual renewal of the license required by this section and may refuse to issue a new license for the same location until all delinquent forms are filed and outstanding taxes are paid. This division does not apply to any unpaid or underpaid tax liability that is the subject of a petition or appeal filed pursuant to section 5743.56, 5717.02, or 5717.04 of the Revised Code.

(E)(1) The tax commissioner may impose a penalty of up to one thousand dollars on any person found to be engaging in the business of distributing tobacco products without a license as required by this section.

(2) Any person engaging in the business of distributing tobacco products without a license as required by this section shall comply with divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section within ten days after being notified of the requirement to do so. Failure to comply with division (E)(2) of this section subjects a person to penalties imposed under section 5743.99 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5743.66. (A) Each manufacturer; or importer;~~or broker~~ of tobacco products shall register with the tax commissioner before it sells or distributes tobacco products to distributors in this state, and, upon the request of the ~~tax~~ commissioner, shall provide complete information on sales made to distributors in this state and a current list of prices charged for tobacco products sold to distributors in this state.

(B) On or before the last day of each month, every manufacturer; or importer;~~or broker~~ of tobacco products shall file a report with the commissioner listing all sales of tobacco products to distributors located in this state during the preceding month and any other information the commissioner finds necessary for the proper administration of sections 5743.51 to 5743.66 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5747.082. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Electronic technology" means electronic technology acceptable to the tax commissioner under division (B) of this section.

(2) "Original tax return" means any report, return, or other tax document required to be filed under this chapter for the purpose of reporting the taxes due under, and withholdings required by, this chapter. "Original tax return" does not include an amended return or any declaration or form required by or filed in connection with section 5747.09 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Related member" has the same meaning as in section 5733.042 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Tax return preparer" means any person that operates a business that prepares, or directly or indirectly employs another person to prepare, for a taxpayer an original tax return in exchange for compensation or remuneration from the taxpayer or the taxpayer's related member. With respect to the preparation of a return or application for refund under this chapter, "tax return preparer" does not include an individual who performs only one or more of the following activities:

- (a) Furnishes typing, reproducing, or other mechanical assistance;
- (b) Prepares an application for refund or a return on behalf of an employer by whom the individual is regularly and continuously employed, or on behalf of an officer or employee of that employer;
- (c) Prepares as a fiduciary an application for refund or a return;
- (d) Prepares an application for refund or a return for a taxpayer in response to a notice of deficiency issued to the taxpayer or the taxpayer's related member, or in response to a waiver of restriction after the commencement of an audit of the taxpayer or the taxpayer's related member.

(B) Divisions (C) and (D) of this section apply to the filing of original tax returns that are due in a calendar year only if the tax commissioner, by the last day of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year in which such returns are due, has published on the department of taxation's official internet web site at least one method of electronic technology acceptable to the commissioner for filing such returns.

(C) A tax return preparer that prepares more than seventy-five original tax returns during any calendar year that ~~begins on or after January 1, 2008~~ ends before January 1, 2013, or that prepares more than eleven original tax returns during any calendar year that begins on or after January 1, 2013, shall, ~~beginning January 1, 2010,~~ use electronic technology to file with the tax commissioner all original tax returns prepared by the tax return preparer. This division does not apply to a tax return preparer ~~for a~~ in any calendar year ~~that ends before January 1, 2013,~~ if, during the previous calendar year, the tax return preparer prepared no more than twenty-five original tax returns. This division does not apply to a tax return preparer in any calendar year that begins on or after January 1, 2013, if, during the previous calendar year, the tax return preparer prepared not more than ten original tax returns.

(D) If a tax return preparer required by this section to submit original tax returns by electronic technology files an original tax return by some means other than by electronic technology, the tax commissioner shall impose a penalty of fifty dollars for each return, in excess of seventy-five in ~~a~~ a calendar year ~~2010, 2011, or 2012, or in excess of eleven in any calendar year thereafter,~~ that is not filed by electronic technology. Upon good cause

shown by the tax return preparer, the tax commissioner may waive all or any portion of the penalty or may refund all or any portion of the penalty the tax return preparer has paid.

Sec. 5751.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Person" means, but is not limited to, individuals, combinations of individuals of any form, receivers, assignees, trustees in bankruptcy, firms, companies, joint-stock companies, business trusts, estates, partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies, associations, joint ventures, clubs, societies, for-profit corporations, S corporations, qualified subchapter S subsidiaries, qualified subchapter S trusts, trusts, entities that are disregarded for federal income tax purposes, and any other entities.

(B) "Consolidated elected taxpayer" means a group of two or more persons treated as a single taxpayer for purposes of this chapter as the result of an election made under section 5751.011 of the Revised Code.

(C) "Combined taxpayer" means a group of two or more persons treated as a single taxpayer for purposes of this chapter under section 5751.012 of the Revised Code.

(D) "Taxpayer" means any person, or any group of persons in the case of a consolidated elected taxpayer or combined taxpayer treated as one taxpayer, required to register or pay tax under this chapter. "Taxpayer" does not include excluded persons.

(E) "Excluded person" means any of the following:

(1) Any person with not more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars of taxable gross receipts during the calendar year. Division (E)(1) of this section does not apply to a person that is a member of a consolidated elected taxpayer;

(2) A public utility that paid the excise tax imposed by section 5727.24 or 5727.30 of the Revised Code based on one or more measurement periods that include the entire tax period under this chapter, except that a public utility that is a combined company is a taxpayer with regard to the following gross receipts:

(a) Taxable gross receipts directly attributed to a public utility activity, but not directly attributed to an activity that is subject to the excise tax imposed by section 5727.24 or 5727.30 of the Revised Code;

(b) Taxable gross receipts that cannot be directly attributed to any activity, multiplied by a fraction whose numerator is the taxable gross receipts described in division (E)(2)(a) of this section and whose denominator is the total taxable gross receipts that can be directly attributed to any activity;

(c) Except for any differences resulting from the use of an accrual basis

method of accounting for purposes of determining gross receipts under this chapter and the use of the cash basis method of accounting for purposes of determining gross receipts under section 5727.24 of the Revised Code, the gross receipts directly attributed to the activity of a natural gas company shall be determined in a manner consistent with division (D) of section 5727.03 of the Revised Code.

As used in division (E)(2) of this section, "combined company" and "public utility" have the same meanings as in section 5727.01 of the Revised Code.

(3) A financial institution, as defined in section 5725.01 of the Revised Code, that paid the corporation franchise tax charged by division (D) of section 5733.06 of the Revised Code based on one or more taxable years that include the entire tax period under this chapter;

(4) A dealer in intangibles, as defined in section 5725.01 of the Revised Code, that paid the dealer in intangibles tax levied by division (D) of section 5707.03 of the Revised Code based on one or more measurement periods that include the entire tax period under this chapter;

(5) A financial holding company as defined in the "Bank Holding Company Act," 12 U.S.C. 1841(p);

(6) A bank holding company as defined in the "Bank Holding Company Act," 12 U.S.C. 1841(a);

(7) A savings and loan holding company as defined in the "Home Owners Loan Act," 12 U.S.C. 1467a(a)(1)(D) that is engaging only in activities or investments permissible for a financial holding company under 12 U.S.C. 1843(k);

(8) A person directly or indirectly owned by one or more financial institutions, financial holding companies, bank holding companies, or savings and loan holding companies described in division (E)(3), (5), (6), or (7) of this section that is engaged in activities permissible for a financial holding company under 12 U.S.C. 1843(k), except that any such person held pursuant to merchant banking authority under 12 U.S.C. 1843(k)(4)(H) or 12 U.S.C. 1843(k)(4)(I) is not an excluded person, or a person directly or indirectly owned by one or more insurance companies described in division (E)(9) of this section that is authorized to do the business of insurance in this state.

For the purposes of division (E)(8) of this section, a person owns another person under the following circumstances:

(a) In the case of corporations issuing capital stock, one corporation owns another corporation if it owns fifty per cent or more of the other corporation's capital stock with current voting rights;

(b) In the case of a limited liability company, one person owns the company if that person's membership interest, as defined in section 1705.01 of the Revised Code, is fifty per cent or more of the combined membership interests of all persons owning such interests in the company;

(c) In the case of a partnership, trust, or other unincorporated business organization other than a limited liability company, one person owns the organization if, under the articles of organization or other instrument governing the affairs of the organization, that person has a beneficial interest in the organization's profits, surpluses, losses, or distributions of fifty per cent or more of the combined beneficial interests of all persons having such an interest in the organization;

(d) In the case of multiple ownership, the ownership interests of more than one person may be aggregated to meet the fifty per cent ownership tests in this division only when each such owner is described in division (E)(3), (5), (6), or (7) of this section and is engaged in activities permissible for a financial holding company under 12 U.S.C. 1843(k) or is a person directly or indirectly owned by one or more insurance companies described in division (E)(9) of this section that is authorized to do the business of insurance in this state.

(9) A domestic insurance company or foreign insurance company, as defined in section 5725.01 of the Revised Code, that paid the insurance company premiums tax imposed by section 5725.18 or Chapter 5729. of the Revised Code, or an unauthorized insurance company whose gross premiums are subject to tax under section 3905.36 of the Revised Code based on one or more measurement periods that include the entire tax period under this chapter;

(10) A person that solely facilitates or services one or more securitizations or similar transactions for any person described in division (E)(3), (5), (6), (7), (8), or (9) of this section. For purposes of this division, "securitization" means transferring one or more assets to one or more persons and then issuing securities backed by the right to receive payment from the asset or assets so transferred.

(11) Except as otherwise provided in this division, a pre-income tax trust as defined in division (FF)(4) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code and any pass-through entity of which such pre-income tax trust owns or controls, directly, indirectly, or constructively through related interests, more than five per cent of the ownership or equity interests. If the pre-income tax trust has made a qualifying pre-income tax trust election under division (FF)(3) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code, then the trust and the pass-through entities of which it owns or controls, directly,

indirectly, or constructively through related interests, more than five per cent of the ownership or equity interests, shall not be excluded persons for purposes of the tax imposed under section 5751.02 of the Revised Code.

(12) Nonprofit organizations or the state and its agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions.

(F) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (F)(2), (3), and (4) of this section, "gross receipts" means the total amount realized by a person, without deduction for the cost of goods sold or other expenses incurred, that contributes to the production of gross income of the person, including the fair market value of any property and any services received, and any debt transferred or forgiven as consideration.

(1) The following are examples of gross receipts:

(a) Amounts realized from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of the taxpayer's property to or with another;

(b) Amounts realized from the taxpayer's performance of services for another;

(c) Amounts realized from another's use or possession of the taxpayer's property or capital;

(d) Any combination of the foregoing amounts.

(2) "Gross receipts" excludes the following amounts:

(a) Interest income except interest on credit sales;

(b) Dividends and distributions from corporations, and distributive or proportionate shares of receipts and income from a pass-through entity as defined under section 5733.04 of the Revised Code;

(c) Receipts from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of an asset described in section 1221 or 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code, without regard to the length of time the person held the asset. Notwithstanding section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code, receipts from hedging transactions also are excluded to the extent the transactions are entered into primarily to protect a financial position, such as managing the risk of exposure to (i) foreign currency fluctuations that affect assets, liabilities, profits, losses, equity, or investments in foreign operations; (ii) interest rate fluctuations; or (iii) commodity price fluctuations. As used in division (F)(2)(c) of this section, "hedging transaction" has the same meaning as used in section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code and also includes transactions accorded hedge accounting treatment under statement of financial accounting standards number 133 of the financial accounting standards board. For the purposes of division (F)(2)(c) of this section, the actual transfer of title of real or tangible personal property to another entity is not a hedging transaction.

(d) Proceeds received attributable to the repayment, maturity, or redemption of the principal of a loan, bond, mutual fund, certificate of deposit, or marketable instrument;

(e) The principal amount received under a repurchase agreement or on account of any transaction properly characterized as a loan to the person;

(f) Contributions received by a trust, plan, or other arrangement, any of which is described in section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or to which Title 26, Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter (D) of the Internal Revenue Code applies;

(g) Compensation, whether current or deferred, and whether in cash or in kind, received or to be received by an employee, former employee, or the employee's legal successor for services rendered to or for an employer, including reimbursements received by or for an individual for medical or education expenses, health insurance premiums, or employee expenses, or on account of a dependent care spending account, legal services plan, any cafeteria plan described in section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code, or any similar employee reimbursement;

(h) Proceeds received from the issuance of the taxpayer's own stock, options, warrants, puts, or calls, or from the sale of the taxpayer's treasury stock;

(i) Proceeds received on the account of payments from insurance policies, except those proceeds received for the loss of business revenue;

(j) Gifts or charitable contributions received; membership dues received by trade, professional, homeowners', or condominium associations; and payments received for educational courses, meetings, meals, or similar payments to a trade, professional, or other similar association; and fundraising receipts received by any person when any excess receipts are donated or used exclusively for charitable purposes;

(k) Damages received as the result of litigation in excess of amounts that, if received without litigation, would be gross receipts;

(l) Property, money, and other amounts received or acquired by an agent on behalf of another in excess of the agent's commission, fee, or other remuneration;

(m) Tax refunds, other tax benefit recoveries, and reimbursements for the tax imposed under this chapter made by entities that are part of the same combined taxpayer or consolidated elected taxpayer group, and reimbursements made by entities that are not members of a combined taxpayer or consolidated elected taxpayer group that are required to be made for economic parity among multiple owners of an entity whose tax obligation under this chapter is required to be reported and paid entirely by

one owner, pursuant to the requirements of sections 5751.011 and 5751.012 of the Revised Code;

(n) Pension reversions;

(o) Contributions to capital;

(p) Sales or use taxes collected as a vendor or an out-of-state seller on behalf of the taxing jurisdiction from a consumer or other taxes the taxpayer is required by law to collect directly from a purchaser and remit to a local, state, or federal tax authority;

(q) In the case of receipts from the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products by a wholesale dealer, retail dealer, distributor, manufacturer, or seller, all as defined in section 5743.01 of the Revised Code, an amount equal to the federal and state excise taxes paid by any person on or for such cigarettes or tobacco products under subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code or Chapter 5743. of the Revised Code;

(r) In the case of receipts from the sale of motor fuel by a licensed motor fuel dealer, licensed retail dealer, or licensed permissive motor fuel dealer, all as defined in section 5735.01 of the Revised Code, an amount equal to federal and state excise taxes paid by any person on such motor fuel under section 4081 of the Internal Revenue Code or Chapter 5735. of the Revised Code;

(s) In the case of receipts from the sale of beer or intoxicating liquor, as defined in section 4301.01 of the Revised Code, by a person holding a permit issued under Chapter 4301. or 4303. of the Revised Code, an amount equal to federal and state excise taxes paid by any person on or for such beer or intoxicating liquor under subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code or Chapter 4301. or 4305. of the Revised Code;

(t) Receipts realized by a new motor vehicle dealer or used motor vehicle dealer, as defined in section 4517.01 of the Revised Code, from the sale or other transfer of a motor vehicle, as defined in that section, to another motor vehicle dealer for the purpose of resale by the transferee motor vehicle dealer, but only if the sale or other transfer was based upon the transferee's need to meet a specific customer's preference for a motor vehicle;

(u) Receipts from a financial institution described in division (E)(3) of this section for services provided to the financial institution in connection with the issuance, processing, servicing, and management of loans or credit accounts, if such financial institution and the recipient of such receipts have at least fifty per cent of their ownership interests owned or controlled, directly or constructively through related interests, by common owners;

(v) Receipts realized from administering anti-neoplastic drugs and other

cancer chemotherapy, biologicals, therapeutic agents, and supportive drugs in a physician's office to patients with cancer;

(w) Funds received or used by a mortgage broker that is not a dealer in intangibles, other than fees or other consideration, pursuant to a table-funding mortgage loan or warehouse-lending mortgage loan. Terms used in division (F)(2)(w) of this section have the same meanings as in section 1322.01 of the Revised Code, except "mortgage broker" means a person assisting a buyer in obtaining a mortgage loan for a fee or other consideration paid by the buyer or a lender, or a person engaged in table-funding or warehouse-lending mortgage loans that are first lien mortgage loans.

(x) Property, money, and other amounts received by a professional employer organization, as defined in section 4125.01 of the Revised Code, from a client employer, as defined in that section, in excess of the administrative fee charged by the professional employer organization to the client employer;

(y) In the case of amounts retained as commissions by a permit holder under Chapter 3769. of the Revised Code, an amount equal to the amounts specified under that chapter that must be paid to or collected by the tax commissioner as a tax and the amounts specified under that chapter to be used as purse money;

(z) Qualifying distribution center receipts.

(i) For purposes of division (F)(2)(z) of this section:

(I) "Qualifying distribution center receipts" means receipts of a supplier from qualified property that is delivered to a qualified distribution center, multiplied by a quantity that equals one minus the Ohio delivery percentage.

(II) "Qualified property" means tangible personal property delivered to a qualified distribution center that is shipped to that qualified distribution center solely for further shipping by the qualified distribution center to another location in this state or elsewhere. "Further shipping" includes storing and repackaging such property into smaller or larger bundles, so long as such property is not subject to further manufacturing or processing.

(III) "Qualified distribution center" means a warehouse or other similar facility in this state that, for the qualifying year, is operated by a person that is not part of a combined taxpayer group and that has a qualifying certificate. However, all warehouses or other similar facilities that are operated by persons in the same taxpayer group and that are located within one mile of each other shall be treated as one qualified distribution center.

(IV) "Qualifying year" means the calendar year to which the qualifying certificate applies.

(V) "Qualifying period" means the period of the first day of July of the second year preceding the qualifying year through the thirtieth day of June of the year preceding the qualifying year.

(VI) "Qualifying certificate" means the certificate issued by the tax commissioner after the operator of a distribution center files an annual application with the commissioner. The application and annual fee shall be filed and paid for each qualified distribution center on or before the first day of September before the qualifying year or within forty-five days after the distribution center opens, whichever is later.

The applicant must substantiate to the commissioner's satisfaction that, for the qualifying period, all persons operating the distribution center have more than fifty per cent of the cost of the qualified property shipped to a location such that it would be situated outside this state under the provisions of division (E) of section 5751.033 of the Revised Code. The applicant must also substantiate that the distribution center cumulatively had costs from its suppliers equal to or exceeding five hundred million dollars during the qualifying period. (For purposes of division (F)(2)(z)(i)(VI) of this section, "supplier" excludes any person that is part of the consolidated elected taxpayer group, if applicable, of the operator of the qualified distribution center.) The commissioner may require the applicant to have an independent certified public accountant certify that the calculation of the minimum thresholds required for a qualified distribution center by the operator of a distribution center has been made in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The commissioner shall issue or deny the issuance of a certificate within sixty days after the receipt of the application. A denial is subject to appeal under section 5717.02 of the Revised Code. If the operator files a timely appeal under section 5717.02 of the Revised Code, the operator shall be granted a qualifying certificate, provided that the operator is liable for any tax, interest, or penalty upon amounts claimed as qualifying distribution center receipts, other than those receipts exempt under division (C)(1) of section 5751.011 of the Revised Code, that would have otherwise not been owed by its suppliers if the qualifying certificate was valid.

(VII) "Ohio delivery percentage" means the proportion of the total property delivered to a destination inside Ohio from the qualified distribution center during the qualifying period compared with total deliveries from such distribution center everywhere during the qualifying period.

(ii) If the distribution center is new and was not open for the entire qualifying period, the operator of the distribution center may request that the commissioner grant a qualifying certificate. If the certificate is granted and

it is later determined that more than fifty per cent of the qualified property during that year was not shipped to a location such that it would be situated outside of this state under the provisions of division (E) of section 5751.033 of the Revised Code or if it is later determined that the person that operates the distribution center had average monthly costs from its suppliers of less than forty million dollars during that year, then the operator of the distribution center shall be liable for any tax, interest, or penalty upon amounts claimed as qualifying distribution center receipts, other than those receipts exempt under division (C)(1) of section 5751.011 of the Revised Code, that would have not otherwise been owed by its suppliers during the qualifying year if the qualifying certificate was valid. (For purposes of division (F)(2)(z)(ii) of this section, "supplier" excludes any person that is part of the consolidated elected taxpayer group, if applicable, of the operator of the qualified distribution center.)

(iii) When filing an application for a qualifying certificate under division (F)(2)(z)(i)(VI) of this section, the operator of a qualified distribution center also shall provide documentation, as the commissioner requires, for the commissioner to ascertain the Ohio delivery percentage. The commissioner, upon issuing the qualifying certificate, also shall certify the Ohio delivery percentage. The operator of the qualified distribution center may appeal the commissioner's certification of the Ohio delivery percentage in the same manner as an appeal is taken from the denial of a qualifying certificate under division (F)(2)(z)(i)(VI) of this section.

Within thirty days after all appeals have been exhausted, the operator of the qualified distribution center shall notify the affected suppliers of qualified property that such suppliers are required to file, within sixty days after receiving notice from the operator of the qualified distribution center, amended reports for the impacted calendar quarter or quarters or calendar year, whichever the case may be. Any additional tax liability or tax overpayment shall be subject to interest but shall not be subject to the imposition of any penalty so long as the amended returns are timely filed. The supplier of tangible personal property delivered to the qualified distribution center shall include in its report of taxable gross receipts the receipts from the total sales of property delivered to the qualified distribution center for the calendar quarter or calendar year, whichever the case may be, multiplied by the Ohio delivery percentage for the qualifying year. Nothing in division (F)(2)(z)(iii) of this section shall be construed as imposing liability on the operator of a qualified distribution center for the tax imposed by this chapter arising from any change to the Ohio delivery percentage.

(iv) In the case where the distribution center is new and not open for the entire qualifying period, the operator shall make a good faith estimate of an Ohio delivery percentage for use by suppliers in their reports of taxable gross receipts for the remainder of the qualifying period. The operator of the facility shall disclose to the suppliers that such Ohio delivery percentage is an estimate and is subject to recalculation. By the due date of the next application for a qualifying certificate, the operator shall determine the actual Ohio delivery percentage for the estimated qualifying period and proceed as provided in division (F)(2)(z)(iii) of this section with respect to the calculation and recalculation of the Ohio delivery percentage. The supplier is required to file, within sixty days after receiving notice from the operator of the qualified distribution center, amended reports for the impacted calendar quarter or quarters or calendar year, whichever the case may be. Any additional tax liability or tax overpayment shall be subject to interest but shall not be subject to the imposition of any penalty so long as the amended returns are timely filed.

(v) Qualifying certificates and Ohio delivery percentages issued by the commissioner shall be open to public inspection and shall be timely published by the commissioner. A supplier relying in good faith on a certificate issued under this division shall not be subject to tax on the qualifying distribution center receipts under division (F)(2)(z) of this section. A person receiving a qualifying certificate is responsible for paying the tax, interest, and penalty upon amounts claimed as qualifying distribution center receipts that would not otherwise have been owed by the supplier if the qualifying certificate were available when it is later determined that the qualifying certificate should not have been issued because the statutory requirements were in fact not met.

(vi) The annual fee for a qualifying certificate shall be one hundred thousand dollars for each qualified distribution center. If a qualifying certificate is not issued, the annual fee is subject to refund after the exhaustion of all appeals provided for in division (F)(2)(z)(i)(VI) of this section. The fee imposed under this division may be assessed in the same manner as the tax imposed under this chapter. The first one hundred thousand dollars of the annual application fees collected each calendar year shall be credited to the ~~commercial activity tax administrative~~ revenue enhancement fund. The remainder of the annual application fees collected shall be distributed in the same manner required under section 5751.20 of the Revised Code.

(vii) The tax commissioner may require that adequate security be posted by the operator of the distribution center on appeal when the commissioner

disagrees that the applicant has met the minimum thresholds for a qualified distribution center as set forth in divisions (F)(2)(z)(i)(VI) and (F)(2)(z)(ii) of this section.

(aa) Receipts of an employer from payroll deductions relating to the reimbursement of the employer for advancing moneys to an unrelated third party on an employee's behalf;

(bb) Cash discounts allowed and taken;

(cc) Returns and allowances;

(dd) Bad debts from receipts on the basis of which the tax imposed by this chapter was paid in a prior quarterly tax payment period. For the purpose of this division, "bad debts" means any debts that have become worthless or uncollectible between the preceding and current quarterly tax payment periods, have been uncollected for at least six months, and that may be claimed as a deduction under section 166 of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations adopted under that section, or that could be claimed as such if the taxpayer kept its accounts on the accrual basis. "Bad debts" does not include repossessed property, uncollectible amounts on property that remains in the possession of the taxpayer until the full purchase price is paid, or expenses in attempting to collect any account receivable or for any portion of the debt recovered;

(ee) Any amount realized from the sale of an account receivable to the extent the receipts from the underlying transaction giving rise to the account receivable were included in the gross receipts of the taxpayer;

(ff) Any receipts directly attributed to providing public services pursuant to sections 126.60 to 126.605 of the Revised Code, or any receipts directly attributed to a transfer agreement or to the enterprise transferred under that agreement under section 4313.02 of the Revised Code.

~~(gg) Any receipts for which the tax imposed by this chapter is prohibited by the Constitution or laws of the United States or the Constitution of Ohio.~~

~~(hh)~~(i) As used in this division:

(I) "Qualified uranium receipts" means receipts from the sale, exchange, lease, loan, production, processing, or other disposition of uranium within a uranium enrichment zone certified by the tax commissioner under division ~~(F)(2)(hh)(ii)~~ (F)(2)(gg)(ii) of this section. "Qualified uranium receipts" does not include any receipts with a situs in this state outside a uranium enrichment zone certified by the tax commissioner under division ~~(F)(2)(hh)(ii)~~ (F)(2)(gg)(ii) of this section.

(II) "Uranium enrichment zone" means all real property that is part of a uranium enrichment facility licensed by the United States nuclear regulatory

commission and that was or is owned or controlled by the United States department of energy or its successor.

(ii) Any person that owns, leases, or operates real or tangible personal property constituting or located within a uranium enrichment zone may apply to the tax commissioner to have the uranium enrichment zone certified for the purpose of excluding qualified uranium receipts under division ~~(F)(2)(hh)~~ (F)(2)(gg) of this section. The application shall include such information that the tax commissioner prescribes. Within sixty days after receiving the application, the tax commissioner shall certify the zone for that purpose if the commissioner determines that the property qualifies as a uranium enrichment zone as defined in division ~~(F)(2)(hh)~~ (F)(2)(gg) of this section, or, if the tax commissioner determines that the property does not qualify, the commissioner shall deny the application or request additional information from the applicant. If the tax commissioner denies an application, the commissioner shall state the reasons for the denial. The applicant may appeal the denial of an application to the board of tax appeals pursuant to section 5717.02 of the Revised Code. If the applicant files a timely appeal, the tax commissioner shall conditionally certify the applicant's property. The conditional certification shall expire when all of the applicant's appeals are exhausted. Until final resolution of the appeal, the applicant shall retain the applicant's records in accordance with section 5751.12 of the Revised Code, notwithstanding any time limit on the preservation of records under that section.

~~(ii)(hh)~~ Amounts realized by licensed motor fuel dealers or licensed permissive motor fuel dealers from the exchange of petroleum products, including motor fuel, between such dealers, provided that delivery of the petroleum products occurs at a refinery, terminal, pipeline, or marine vessel and that the exchanging dealers agree neither dealer shall require monetary compensation from the other for the value of the exchanged petroleum products other than such compensation for differences in product location or grade. Division ~~(F)(2)(ii)~~ (F)(2)(hh) of this section does not apply to amounts realized as a result of differences in location or grade of exchanged petroleum products or from handling, lubricity, dye, or other additive injections fees, pipeline security fees, or similar fees. As used in this division, "motor fuel," "licensed motor fuel dealer," "licensed permissive motor fuel dealer," and "terminal" have the same meanings as in section 5735.01 of the Revised Code.

~~(hh)(ii)~~ In the case of amounts collected by a licensed casino operator from casino gaming, amounts in excess of the casino operator's gross casino revenue. In this division, "casino operator" and "casino gaming" have the

meanings defined in section 3772.01 of the Revised Code, and "gross casino revenue" has the meaning defined in section 5753.01 of the Revised Code.

(jj) Any receipts for which the tax imposed by this chapter is prohibited by the constitution or laws of the United States or the constitution of this state.

(3) In the case of a taxpayer when acting as a real estate broker, "gross receipts" includes only the portion of any fee for the service of a real estate broker, or service of a real estate salesperson associated with that broker, that is retained by the broker and not paid to an associated real estate salesperson or another real estate broker. For the purposes of this division, "real estate broker" and "real estate salesperson" have the same meanings as in section 4735.01 of the Revised Code.

(4) A taxpayer's method of accounting for gross receipts for a tax period shall be the same as the taxpayer's method of accounting for federal income tax purposes for the taxpayer's federal taxable year that includes the tax period. If a taxpayer's method of accounting for federal income tax purposes changes, its method of accounting for gross receipts under this chapter shall be changed accordingly.

(G) "Taxable gross receipts" means gross receipts situated to this state under section 5751.033 of the Revised Code.

(H) A person has "substantial nexus with this state" if any of the following applies. The person:

- (1) Owns or uses a part or all of its capital in this state;
- (2) Holds a certificate of compliance with the laws of this state authorizing the person to do business in this state;
- (3) Has bright-line presence in this state;
- (4) Otherwise has nexus with this state to an extent that the person can be required to remit the tax imposed under this chapter under the Constitution of the United States.

(I) A person has "bright-line presence" in this state for a reporting period and for the remaining portion of the calendar year if any of the following applies. The person:

(1) Has at any time during the calendar year property in this state with an aggregate value of at least fifty thousand dollars. For the purpose of division (I)(1) of this section, owned property is valued at original cost and rented property is valued at eight times the net annual rental charge.

(2) Has during the calendar year payroll in this state of at least fifty thousand dollars. Payroll in this state includes all of the following:

(a) Any amount subject to withholding by the person under section 5747.06 of the Revised Code;

(b) Any other amount the person pays as compensation to an individual under the supervision or control of the person for work done in this state; and

(c) Any amount the person pays for services performed in this state on its behalf by another.

(3) Has during the calendar year taxable gross receipts of at least five hundred thousand dollars.

(4) Has at any time during the calendar year within this state at least twenty-five per cent of the person's total property, total payroll, or total gross receipts.

(5) Is domiciled in this state as an individual or for corporate, commercial, or other business purposes.

(J) "Tangible personal property" has the same meaning as in section 5739.01 of the Revised Code.

(K) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 100 Stat. 2085, 26 U.S.C. 1, as amended. Any term used in this chapter that is not otherwise defined has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes unless a different meaning is clearly required. Any reference in this chapter to the Internal Revenue Code includes other laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes.

(L) "Calendar quarter" means a three-month period ending on the thirty-first day of March, the thirtieth day of June, the thirtieth day of September, or the thirty-first day of December.

(M) "Tax period" means the calendar quarter or calendar year on the basis of which a taxpayer is required to pay the tax imposed under this chapter.

(N) "Calendar year taxpayer" means a taxpayer for which the tax period is a calendar year.

(O) "Calendar quarter taxpayer" means a taxpayer for which the tax period is a calendar quarter.

(P) "Agent" means a person authorized by another person to act on its behalf to undertake a transaction for the other, including any of the following:

- (1) A person receiving a fee to sell financial instruments;
- (2) A person retaining only a commission from a transaction with the other proceeds from the transaction being remitted to another person;
- (3) A person issuing licenses and permits under section 1533.13 of the Revised Code;
- (4) A lottery sales agent holding a valid license issued under section

3770.05 of the Revised Code;

(5) A person acting as an agent of the division of liquor control under section 4301.17 of the Revised Code.

(Q) "Received" includes amounts accrued under the accrual method of accounting.

(R) "Reporting person" means a person in a consolidated elected taxpayer or combined taxpayer group that is designated by that group to legally bind the group for all filings and tax liabilities and to receive all legal notices with respect to matters under this chapter, or, for the purposes of section 5751.04 of the Revised Code, a separate taxpayer that is not a member of such a group.

Sec. 5751.011. (A) A group of two or more persons may elect to be a consolidated elected taxpayer for the purposes of this chapter if the group satisfies all of the following requirements:

(1) The group elects to include all persons, including persons enumerated in divisions (E)(2) to (10) of section 5751.01 of the Revised Code, having at least eighty per cent, or having at least fifty per cent, of the value of their ownership interests owned or controlled, directly or constructively through related interests, by common owners during all or any portion of the tax period, together with the common owners.

A group making its initial election on the basis of the eighty per cent ownership test may change its election so that its consolidated elected taxpayer group is formed on the basis of the fifty per cent ownership test if all of the following are satisfied:

(a) When the initial election was made, the group did not have any persons satisfying the fifty per cent ownership test;

(b) One or more of the persons in the initial group subsequently acquires ownership interests in a person such that the fifty per cent ownership test is satisfied, the eighty per cent ownership test is not satisfied, and the acquired person would be required to be included in a combined taxpayer group under section 5751.012 of the Revised Code;

(c) The group requests the change in a ~~written request~~ writing to the tax commissioner ~~on or before the due date for filing the first return due under section 5751.051 of the Revised Code after the date of the acquisition as required by division (D) of this section;~~

(d) The group has not previously changed its election.

At the election of the group, all entities that are not incorporated or formed under the laws of a state or of the United States and that meet the consolidated elected ownership test shall either be included in the group or all shall be excluded from the group. If, at the time of registration, the group

does not include any such entities that meet the consolidated elected ownership test, the group shall elect to either include or exclude the newly acquired entities before the due date of the first return due after the date of the acquisition.

~~Each group shall notify the tax commissioner of the foregoing elections before the due date of the return for the period in which the election becomes binding.~~ If fifty per cent of the value of a person's ownership interests is owned or controlled by each of two consolidated elected taxpayer groups formed under the fifty per cent ownership or control test, that person is a member of each group for the purposes of this section, and each group shall include in the group's taxable gross receipts fifty per cent of that person's taxable gross receipts. Otherwise, all of that person's taxable gross receipts shall be included in the taxable gross receipts of the consolidated elected taxpayer group of which the person is a member. In no event shall the ownership or control of fifty per cent of the value of a person's ownership interests by two otherwise unrelated groups form the basis for consolidating the groups into a single consolidated elected taxpayer group or permit any exclusion under division (C) of this section of taxable gross receipts between members of the two groups. Division (A)(3) of this section applies with respect to the elections described in this division.

(2) The group makes the election to be treated as a consolidated elected taxpayer in the manner prescribed under division (D) of this section.

(3) Subject to review and audit by the tax commissioner, the group agrees that all of the following apply:

(a) The group shall file reports as a single taxpayer for at least the next eight calendar quarters following the election so long as at least two or more of the members of the group meet the requirements of division (A)(1) of this section.

(b) Before the expiration of the eighth such calendar quarter, the group shall notify the commissioner if it elects to cancel its designation as a consolidated elected taxpayer. If the group does not so notify the tax commissioner, the election remains in effect for another eight calendar quarters.

(c) If, at any time during any of those eight calendar quarters following the election, a former member of the group no longer meets the requirements under division (A)(1) of this section, that member shall report and pay the tax imposed under this chapter separately, as a member of a combined taxpayer, or, if the former member satisfies such requirements with respect to another consolidated elected group, as a member of that consolidated elected group.

(d) The group agrees to the application of division (B) of this section.

(B) A group of persons making the election under this section shall report and pay tax on all of the group's taxable gross receipts even if substantial nexus with this state does not exist for one or more persons in the group.

(C)(1)(a) Members of a consolidated elected taxpayer group shall exclude gross receipts among persons included in the consolidated elected taxpayer group.

(b) Subject to divisions (C)(1)(c) and (C)(2) of this section, nothing in this section shall have the effect of requiring a consolidated elected taxpayer group to include gross receipts received by a person enumerated in divisions (E)(2) to (10) of section 5751.01 of the Revised Code if that person is a member of the group pursuant to the elections made by the group under division (A)(1) of this section.

(c)(i) As used in division (C)(1)(c) of this section, "dealer transfer" means a transfer of property that satisfies both of the following: (I) the property is directly transferred by any means from one member of the group to another member of the group that is a dealer in intangibles but is not a qualifying dealer as defined in section 5707.031 of the Revised Code; and (II) the property is subsequently delivered by the dealer in intangibles to a person that is not a member of the group.

(ii) In the event of a dealer transfer, a consolidated elected taxpayer group shall not exclude, under division (C) of this section, gross receipts from the transfer described in division (C)(1)(c)(i)(I) of this section.

(2) Gross receipts related to the sale or transmission of electricity through the use of an intermediary regional transmission organization approved by the federal energy regulatory commission shall be excluded from taxable gross receipts under division (C)(1) of this section if all other requirements of that division are met, even if the receipts are from and to the same member of the group.

(D) To make the election to be a consolidated elected taxpayer, a group of persons shall notify the ~~tax~~ commissioner of the election ~~in the manner prescribed by the commissioner and pay the commissioner a registration fee equal to the lesser of two hundred dollars or twenty dollars for each person in the group. No additional fee shall be imposed for the addition of new members to the group once the group has remitted a fee in the amount of two hundred dollars. The election on a form prescribed by the commissioner for that purpose, which shall be signed by one or more individuals with authority, separately or together, to make a binding election on behalf of all persons in the group. Elections under division (A) of this section shall be~~

~~made and the fee paid on or before the beginning of due date for filing the first calendar quarter to which return due after the election applies. The fee shall be collected and used in the same manner as provided in section 5751.04 of the Revised Code.~~

~~The election shall be made on a form prescribed by the tax commissioner for that purpose and shall be signed by one or more individuals with authority, separately or together, to make a binding election on behalf of all persons in the group.~~

Any person acquired or formed after the filing of the registration shall be included in the group if the person meets the requirements of division (A)(1) of this section, and the group shall notify the ~~tax~~ commissioner of any additions to the group ~~with the next tax return it files with~~ on a form prescribed by the commissioner for such purpose.

Sec. 5751.012. (A) All persons, other than persons enumerated in divisions (E)(2) to (10) of section 5751.01 of the Revised Code, having more than fifty per cent of the value of their ownership interest owned or controlled, directly or constructively through related interests, by common owners during all or any portion of the tax period, together with the common owners, shall be members of a combined taxpayer group if those persons are not members of a consolidated elected taxpayer group pursuant to an election under section 5751.011 of the Revised Code.

(B) A combined taxpayer group shall register, file returns, and pay taxes under this chapter as a single taxpayer.

~~(C) A combined taxpayer and shall neither exclude taxable gross receipts between its members nor from others that are not members.~~

~~(D) A combined taxpayer shall pay to the tax commissioner a registration fee equal to the lesser of two hundred dollars or twenty dollars for each person in the group. No additional fee shall be imposed for the addition of new members to the group once the group has remitted a fee in the amount of two hundred dollars. The fee shall be timely paid before the later of the beginning of the first calendar quarter or November 15, 2005. The fee shall be collected and used in the same manner as provided in section 5751.04 of the Revised Code.~~

~~(C)~~ Any person acquired or formed after the filing of the registration shall be included in the group if the person meets the requirements of division (A) of this section, and the group must notify the ~~tax~~ commissioner of any additions ~~with the next quarterly tax return it files with~~ to the group on a form prescribed by the commissioner for such purpose.

Sec. 5751.03. (A) Except as provided in ~~divisions~~ division (B) ~~and (D)~~ of this section and in ~~sections~~ section 5751.031 ~~and 5751.032~~ of the Revised

Code, the tax levied under this section for each tax period shall be the product of two and six-tenths mills per dollar times the remainder of the taxpayer's taxable gross receipts for the tax period after subtracting the exclusion amount provided for in division (C) of this section.

(B) Notwithstanding division (C) of this section, the tax on the first one million dollars in taxable gross receipts each calendar year shall be one hundred fifty dollars. ~~For calendar year 2006, the tax imposed under this division shall be paid not later than May 10, 2006, by both calendar year taxpayers and calendar quarter taxpayers. For calendar years 2007, 2008, and 2009, the tax imposed under this division shall be paid with the fourth quarter tax return or annual tax return for the prior calendar year by both calendar year taxpayers and calendar quarter taxpayers. For calendar years 2010 and thereafter, the~~ The tax imposed under this division shall be paid not later than the tenth day of May of each year along with the first quarter or annual tax return, as applicable.

(C)(1) ~~Each calendar quarter taxpayer may exclude the first two hundred fifty thousand~~ one million dollars of taxable gross receipts for a calendar ~~quarter year.~~ Calendar quarter taxpayers shall apply the full exclusion amount to the first calendar quarter return the taxpayer files that calendar year and may carry forward and apply any unused exclusion amount to the three subsequent calendar quarters within that same calendar year. ~~Each calendar year taxpayer may exclude the first one million dollars of taxable gross receipts for a calendar year.~~

(2) A taxpayer switching from a calendar year tax period to a calendar quarter tax period may, for the first quarter of the change, apply the ~~prior calendar quarter~~ full one-million-dollar exclusion amounts amount to the first calendar quarter return the taxpayer files that calendar year. Such taxpayers may carry forward and apply any unused exclusion amount to subsequent calendar quarters within that same calendar year. The tax rate shall be based on the rate imposed that calendar quarter when the taxpayer switches from a calendar year to a calendar quarter tax period.

~~(D) There is hereby allowed a credit against the tax imposed under this chapter for each of the following calendar years if a transfer was made in the preceding calendar year from the general revenue fund to the commercial activity tax refund fund under division (D) of section 5751.032 of the Revised Code: calendar years 2008, 2010, and 2012. The credit is allowed for taxpayers that paid in full the tax imposed under this chapter for the calendar year in which the transfer was made. The amount of a taxpayer's credit equals the amount computed under division (D) of section 5751.032 of the Revised Code~~ (3) A taxpayer shall not exclude more than one million

dollars pursuant to division (C) of this section in a calendar year.

Sec. 5751.04. (A) As used in this section, "person" includes a reporting person.

(B) Not later than thirty days after a person first has more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars in taxable gross receipts in a calendar year, each person subject to this chapter shall register with the tax commissioner on the form prescribed by the commissioner. The form shall include the following:

(1) The person's name;

~~(2) If applicable, the name of the state or country under the laws of which the person is incorporated;~~

~~(3) If applicable, the location of a person's principal office and the name and address of the officer or agent of the corporation in charge of the business;~~

~~(4) If applicable, the names of the person's president, secretary, treasurer, and statutory agent designated pursuant to section 1703.041 of the Revised Code, with the post office address of each;~~

(5) The person's primary address;

~~(3) The kind of business in which the person is engaged, including applicable business or industry codes for the person;~~

~~(6) If required by the tax commissioner, the date of the beginning of the person's annual accounting period that includes the first day of January of the taxable calendar year;~~

~~(7) If the person is not a corporation or a sole proprietor, the names of the person's owners and officers, if required by the tax commissioner;~~

~~(8)(4) The person's federal employer identification number or numbers or, if those are not applicable, the person's social security number or equivalent, as applicable;~~

~~(9)(5) The person's organizational type;~~

(6) The date the person is first subject to the tax imposed by this chapter;

(7) The names, addresses, federal identification numbers or social security numbers or equivalents, and organization types of each member that is commonly owned in a consolidated elected taxpayer or combined taxpayer group;

(8) All other information that the commissioner requires to administer and enforce this chapter.

~~(C) Except as otherwise provided in this division, each person registering with the tax commissioner as required by division (B) of this section shall pay a registration fee. The fee shall be in the amount of fifteen~~

~~dollars if a person registers electronically and twenty dollars if a person does not register electronically. The registration fee shall be paid in the manner prescribed by the tax commissioner at the same time the registration is due if a person is subject to the tax imposed under this chapter before January 1, 2006. If a person first becomes subject to the tax after that date, the registration fee is payable with the first tax period return the person is required to file as prescribed by section 5751.051 of the Revised Code. If (1) To help defray the costs of administering the tax imposed by this chapter, the commissioner shall collect a registration fee in the amount of twenty dollars per person up to a maximum of two hundred dollars per consolidated elected taxpayer or combined taxpayer group. The commissioner shall systematically deduct and collect the fee from the first tax payment each taxpayer makes after registering or adding members, as applicable. No separate registration fee may be collected in addition to the tax imposed by this chapter.~~

~~(2) If a person does not register within the time prescribed by this section, an additional fee is imposed in the amount of one hundred dollars per month or part thereof that the fee is outstanding, not to exceed one thousand dollars. The tax commissioner may abate the additional fee. The fee imposed under this division may be assessed in the same manner as the tax imposed under this chapter. Proceeds~~

~~(D) Proceeds from the fee imposed under division (C) of this section shall be credited to the commercial activity tax administrative revenue enhancement fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury for the commissioner to use in implementing and administering the tax imposed under this chapter.~~

~~Registration fees paid under this section, excluding any additional fee imposed for a person's failure to timely register, shall be credited against the first payment of tax payable under section 5751.03 of the Revised Code.~~

~~(D)(E) If a person that has registered under this section is no longer a taxpayer subject to this chapter, including no longer being a taxpayer because of the application of division (E)(1) of section 5751.01 of the Revised Code, the person shall notify the commissioner that the person's registration should be cancelled.~~

~~(E)(F) With respect to registrations received by the commissioner before the effective date of the amendment of this section by the main operating appropriations act of the 128th general assembly October 16, 2009, the taxpayer listed as the primary taxpayer on the registration shall be the reporting person until the taxpayer notifies the commissioner otherwise.~~

Sec. 5751.05. (A) If a person subject to this chapter anticipates that the

person's taxable gross receipts will be more than one million dollars in a calendar year, the person shall notify the tax commissioner on the person's initial registration form and file on a quarterly basis as a calendar quarter taxpayer. Any taxpayer with taxable gross receipts of one million dollars or less shall register as a calendar year taxpayer and shall file annually.

(B) Any person that is a calendar year taxpayer under division (A) of this section shall become a calendar quarter taxpayer in the subsequent calendar year if the person's taxable gross receipts for the prior calendar year are more than one million dollars, and shall remain a calendar quarter taxpayer until the person notifies the tax commissioner, and receives approval in writing from the tax commissioner, to switch back to being a calendar year taxpayer. ~~Nothing in this division prohibits a person that has elected to be a calendar year taxpayer from notifying the tax commissioner, using the procedures prescribed by the commissioner, that it is switching back to being a calendar quarter taxpayer.~~

~~(C) Any taxpayer that is not a calendar quarter taxpayer pursuant to this section is a calendar year taxpayer.~~ The commissioner may grant written approval for a calendar quarter taxpayer to use an alternative reporting schedule or estimate the amount of tax due for a calendar quarter if the taxpayer demonstrates to the commissioner the need for such a deviation. The commissioner may adopt a rule to apply division (C) of this section to a group of taxpayers without the taxpayers having to receive written approval from the commissioner.

Sec. 5751.051. (A)(1) Not later than the tenth day of the second month after the end of each calendar quarter, every taxpayer other than a calendar year taxpayer shall file with the tax commissioner a tax return in such form as the commissioner prescribes. The return shall include, but is not limited to, the amount of the taxpayer's taxable gross receipts for the calendar quarter and shall indicate the amount of tax due under section 5751.03 of the Revised Code for the calendar quarter.

(2)(a) Subject to division (C) of section 5751.05 of the Revised Code, a calendar quarter taxpayer shall report the taxable gross receipts for that calendar quarter.

(b) With respect to taxable gross receipts incorrectly reported in a calendar quarter that has a lower tax rate, the tax shall be computed at the tax rate in effect for the quarterly return in which such receipts should have been reported. Nothing in division (A)(2)(b) of this section prohibits a taxpayer from filing an application for refund under section 5751.08 of the Revised Code with regard to the incorrect reporting of taxable gross receipts discovered after filing the annual return described in division (A)(3) of this

section.

A tax return shall not be deemed to be an incorrect reporting of taxable gross receipts for the purposes of division (A)(2)(b) of this section if the return reflects between ninety-five and one hundred five per cent of the actual taxable gross receipts for the calendar quarter.

(3) For the purposes of division (A)(2)(b) of this section, the tax return filed for the fourth calendar quarter of a calendar year is the annual return for the privilege tax imposed by this chapter. Such return shall report any additional taxable gross receipts not previously reported in the calendar year and shall adjust for any over-reported taxable gross receipts in the calendar year. If the taxpayer ceases to be a taxpayer before the end of the calendar year, the last return the taxpayer is required to file shall be the annual return for the taxpayer and the taxpayer shall report any additional taxable gross receipts not previously reported in the calendar year and shall adjust for any over-reported taxable gross receipts in the calendar year.

(4) Because the tax imposed by this chapter is a privilege tax, the tax rate with respect to taxable gross receipts for a calendar quarter is not fixed until the end of the measurement period for each calendar quarter. Subject to division (A)(2)(b) of this section, the total amount of taxable gross receipts reported for a given calendar quarter shall be subject to the tax rate in effect in that quarter.

(5) Not later than the tenth day of May following the end of each calendar year, every calendar year taxpayer shall file with the tax commissioner a tax return in such form as the commissioner prescribes. The return shall include, but is not limited to, the amount of the taxpayer's taxable gross receipts for the calendar year and shall indicate the amount of tax due under section 5751.03 of the Revised Code for the calendar year.

(B)(1) A person that first becomes subject to the tax imposed under this chapter shall pay the minimum tax imposed under division (B) of section 5751.03 of the Revised Code ~~along with the registration fee imposed under this section, if applicable,~~ on or before the day the return is required to be filed for that quarter under division (A)(1) of this section, regardless of whether the person ~~elects to be~~ registers as a calendar year taxpayer under section 5751.05 of the Revised Code.

(2) The amount of the minimum tax for a person subject to division (B)(1) of this section shall be reduced to seventy-five dollars if the registration is timely filed after the first day of May and before the first day of January of the following calendar year.

Sec. 5751.12. The tax commissioner may prescribe requirements for the keeping of records and other pertinent documents, the filing of copies of

federal income tax returns and determinations, and computations reconciling federal income tax returns with the returns and reports required by section ~~5751.05~~ 5751.051 of the Revised Code. The commissioner may require any person, by rule or notice served on that person, to keep those records that the commissioner considers necessary to show whether, and the extent to which, a person is subject to this chapter. Those records and other documents shall be open during business hours to the inspection of the commissioner, and shall be preserved for a period of four years unless the commissioner, in writing, consents to their destruction within that period, or by order requires that they be kept longer. If such records are normally kept by the person electronically, the person shall provide such records to the commissioner electronically at the commissioner's request.

Any information required by the ~~tax~~ commissioner under this chapter is confidential as provided for in section 5703.21 of the Revised Code. However, the commissioner shall make public an electronic list of all actively registered persons required to remit the tax under this chapter, including legal names, trade names, addresses, and account numbers. In addition, such list shall include all persons that cancelled their registration at any time during the preceding four calendar years, including the effective date of the registration was cancelled cancellation.

Sec. 5751.20. (A) As used in sections 5751.20 to 5751.22 of the Revised Code:

(1) "School district," "joint vocational school district," "local taxing unit," "recognized valuation," "fixed-rate levy," and "fixed-sum levy" have the same meanings as used in section 5727.84 of the Revised Code.

(2) "State education aid" for a school district means the following:

(a) For fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2010, the sum of state aid amounts computed for the district under the following provisions, as they existed for the applicable fiscal year: division (A) of section 3317.022 of the Revised Code, including the amounts calculated under sections 3317.029 and 3317.0217 of the Revised Code; divisions (C)(1), (C)(4), (D), (E), and (F) of section 3317.022; divisions (B), (C), and (D) of section 3317.023; divisions (L) and (N) of section 3317.024; section 3317.0216; and any unit payments for gifted student services paid under sections 3317.05, 3317.052, and 3317.053 of the Revised Code; except that, for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, the amount computed for the district under Section 269.20.80 of H.B. 119 of the 127th general assembly and as that section subsequently may be amended shall be substituted for the amount computed under division (D) of section 3317.022 of the Revised Code, and the amount computed under Section 269.30.80 of H.B. 119 of the 127th general assembly and as that

section subsequently may be amended shall be included.

(b) For fiscal years 2010 and 2011, the sum of the amounts computed under former sections 3306.052, 3306.12, 3306.13, 3306.19, 3306.191, and 3306.192 of the Revised Code;

(c) For fiscal years 2012 and 2013, the amount paid in accordance with ~~the section~~ Section 267.30.50 of H.B. 153 of the 129th general assembly entitled "FUNDING FOR CITY, EXEMPTED VILLAGE, AND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS."

(3) "State education aid" for a joint vocational school district means the following:

(a) For fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2010, the sum of the state aid computed for the district under division (N) of section 3317.024 and section 3317.16 of the Revised Code, except that, for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, the amount computed under Section 269.30.80 of H.B. 119 of the 127th general assembly and as that section subsequently may be amended shall be included.

(b) For fiscal years 2010 and 2011, the amount paid in accordance with ~~the section~~ Section 265.30.50 of H.B. 1 of the 128th general assembly entitled "FUNDING FOR JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS."

(c) For fiscal years 2012 and 2013, the amount paid in accordance with ~~the section~~ Section 267.30.60 of H.B. 153 of the 129th general assembly entitled "FUNDING FOR JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS."

(4) "State education aid offset" means the amount determined for each school district or joint vocational school district under division (A)(1) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Machinery and equipment property tax value loss" means the amount determined under division (C)(1) of this section.

(6) "Inventory property tax value loss" means the amount determined under division (C)(2) of this section.

(7) "Furniture and fixtures property tax value loss" means the amount determined under division (C)(3) of this section.

(8) "Machinery and equipment fixed-rate levy loss" means the amount determined under division (D)(1) of this section.

(9) "Inventory fixed-rate levy loss" means the amount determined under division (D)(2) of this section.

(10) "Furniture and fixtures fixed-rate levy loss" means the amount determined under division (D)(3) of this section.

(11) "Total fixed-rate levy loss" means the sum of the machinery and equipment fixed-rate levy loss, the inventory fixed-rate levy loss, the furniture and fixtures fixed-rate levy loss, and the telephone company

fixed-rate levy loss.

(12) "Fixed-sum levy loss" means the amount determined under division (E) of this section.

(13) "Machinery and equipment" means personal property subject to the assessment rate specified in division (F) of section 5711.22 of the Revised Code.

(14) "Inventory" means personal property subject to the assessment rate specified in division (E) of section 5711.22 of the Revised Code.

(15) "Furniture and fixtures" means personal property subject to the assessment rate specified in division (G) of section 5711.22 of the Revised Code.

(16) "Qualifying levies" are levies in effect for tax year 2004 or applicable to tax year 2005 or approved at an election conducted before September 1, 2005. For the purpose of determining the rate of a qualifying levy authorized by section 5705.212 or 5705.213 of the Revised Code, the rate shall be the rate that would be in effect for tax year 2010.

(17) "Telephone property" means tangible personal property of a telephone, telegraph, or interexchange telecommunications company subject to an assessment rate specified in section 5727.111 of the Revised Code in tax year 2004.

(18) "Telephone property tax value loss" means the amount determined under division (C)(4) of this section.

(19) "Telephone property fixed-rate levy loss" means the amount determined under division (D)(4) of this section.

(20) "Taxes charged and payable" means taxes charged and payable after the reduction required by section 319.301 of the Revised Code but before the reductions required by sections 319.302 and 323.152 of the Revised Code.

(21) "Median estate tax collections" means, in the case of a municipal corporation to which revenue from the taxes levied in Chapter 5731. of the Revised Code was distributed in each of calendar years 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, the median of those distributions. In the case of a municipal corporation to which no distributions were made in one or more of those years, "median estate tax collections" means zero.

(22) "Total resources," in the case of a school district, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(22)(a) to (h) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) or (33) of this section.

(a) The state education aid for fiscal year 2010;

(b) The sum of the payments received by the school district in fiscal year 2010 for current expense levy losses pursuant to division (C)(2) of

section 5727.85 and divisions (C)(8) and (9) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code, excluding the portion of such payments attributable to levies for joint vocational school district purposes;

(c) The sum of fixed-sum levy loss payments received by the school district in fiscal year 2010 pursuant to division (E)(1) of section 5727.85 and division (E)(1) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code for fixed-sum levies ~~imposed~~ charged and payable for a purpose other than paying debt charges;

(d) Fifty per cent of the school district's taxes charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for current expense purposes for tax year 2008, including taxes charged and payable from emergency levies ~~imposed~~ charged and payable under section 5709.194 of the Revised Code and excluding taxes levied for joint vocational school district purposes;

(e) Fifty per cent of the school district's taxes charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for current expenses for tax year 2009, including taxes charged and payable from emergency levies and excluding taxes levied for joint vocational school district purposes;

(f) The school district's taxes charged and payable against all property on the general tax list of personal property for current expenses for tax year 2009, including taxes charged and payable from emergency levies;

(g) The amount certified for fiscal year 2010 under division (A)(2) of section 3317.08 of the Revised Code;

(h) Distributions received during calendar year 2009 from taxes levied under section 718.09 of the Revised Code.

(23) "Total resources," in the case of a joint vocational school district, means the sum of amounts in divisions (A)(23)(a) to (g) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) of this section.

(a) The state education aid for fiscal year 2010;

(b) The sum of the payments received by the joint vocational school district in fiscal year 2010 for current expense levy losses pursuant to division (C)(2) of section 5727.85 and divisions (C)(8) and (9) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code;

(c) Fifty per cent of the joint vocational school district's taxes charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for current expense purposes for tax year 2008;

(d) Fifty per cent of the joint vocational school district's taxes charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for current expenses for tax year 2009;

(e) Fifty per cent of a city, local, or exempted village school district's

taxes charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for current expenses of the joint vocational school district for tax year 2008;

(f) Fifty per cent of a city, local, or exempted village school district's taxes charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for current expenses of the joint vocational school district for tax year 2009;

(g) The joint vocational school district's taxes charged and payable against all property on the general tax list of personal property for current expenses for tax year 2009.

(24) "Total resources," in the case of county mental health and disability related functions, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(24)(a) and (b) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for mental health and developmental disability related functions in calendar year 2010 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and ~~division~~ divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code as they existed at that time;

(b) With respect to taxes levied by the county for mental health and developmental disability related purposes, the taxes charged and payable for such purposes against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for tax year 2009.

(25) "Total resources," in the case of county senior services related functions, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(25)(a) and (b) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for senior services related functions in calendar year 2010 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code as they existed at that time;

(b) With respect to taxes levied by the county for senior services related purposes, the taxes charged and payable for such purposes against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for tax year 2009.

(26) "Total resources," in the case of county children's services related functions, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(26)(a) and (b) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for children's services related functions in calendar year 2010 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the

Revised Code as they existed at that time;

(b) With respect to taxes levied by the county for children's services related purposes, the taxes charged and payable for such purposes against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for tax year 2009.

(27) "Total resources," in the case of county public health related functions, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(27)(a) and (b) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for public health related functions in calendar year 2010 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code as they existed at that time;

(b) With respect to taxes levied by the county for public health related purposes, the taxes charged and payable for such purposes against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for tax year 2009.

(28) "Total resources," in the case of all county functions not included in divisions (A)(24) to (27) of this section, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(28)(a) to (d) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) or (33) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for all other purposes in calendar year 2010 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code as they existed at that time;

(b) The county's percentage share of county undivided local government fund allocations as certified to the tax commissioner for calendar year 2010 by the county auditor under division (J) of section 5747.51 of the Revised Code or division (F) of section 5747.53 of the Revised Code multiplied by the total amount actually distributed in calendar year 2010 from the county undivided local government fund;

(c) With respect to taxes levied by the county for all other purposes, the taxes charged and payable for such purposes against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for tax year 2009, excluding taxes charged and payable for the purpose of paying debt charges;

(d) The sum of the amounts distributed to the county in calendar year 2010 for the taxes levied pursuant to sections 5739.021 and 5741.021 of the Revised Code.

(29) "Total resources," in the case of a municipal corporation, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(29)(a) to (g) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) or (33) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the municipal corporation in

calendar year 2010 for current expense levy losses under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code as they existed at that time;

(b) The municipal corporation's percentage share of county undivided local government fund allocations as certified to the tax commissioner for calendar year 2010 by the county auditor under division (J) of section 5747.51 of the Revised Code or division (F) of section 5747.53 of the Revised Code multiplied by the total amount actually distributed in calendar year 2010 from the county undivided local government fund;

(c) The sum of the amounts distributed to the municipal corporation in calendar year 2010 pursuant to section 5747.50 of the Revised Code;

(d) With respect to taxes levied by the municipal corporation, the taxes charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for current expenses, defined in division (A)~~(33)~~(35) of this section, for tax year 2009;

(e) The amount of admissions tax collected by the municipal corporation in calendar year 2008, or if such information has not yet been reported to the tax commissioner, in the most recent year before 2008 for which the municipal corporation has reported data to the commissioner;

(f) The amount of income taxes collected by the municipal corporation in calendar year 2008, or if such information has not yet been reported to the tax commissioner, in the most recent year before 2008 for which the municipal corporation has reported data to the commissioner;

(g) The municipal corporation's median estate tax collections.

(30) "Total resources," in the case of a township, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(30)(a) to (c) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) or (33) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the township in calendar year 2010 pursuant to division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code and divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code as they existed at that time, excluding payments received for debt purposes;

(b) The township's percentage share of county undivided local government fund allocations as certified to the tax commissioner for calendar year 2010 by the county auditor under division (J) of section 5747.51 of the Revised Code or division (F) of section 5747.53 of the Revised Code multiplied by the total amount actually distributed in calendar year 2010 from the county undivided local government fund;

(c) With respect to taxes levied by the township, the taxes charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for tax year 2009 excluding taxes charged and payable for the purpose of

paying debt charges.

(31) "Total resources," in the case of a local taxing unit that is not a county, municipal corporation, or township, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(31)(a) to (e) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the local taxing unit in calendar year 2010 pursuant to division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code and divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code as they existed at that time;

(b) The local taxing unit's percentage share of county undivided local government fund allocations as certified to the tax commissioner for calendar year 2010 by the county auditor under division (J) of section 5747.51 of the Revised Code or division (F) of section 5747.53 of the Revised Code multiplied by the total amount actually distributed in calendar year 2010 from the county undivided local government fund;

(c) With respect to taxes levied by the local taxing unit, the taxes charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for tax year 2009 excluding taxes charged and payable for the purpose of paying debt charges;

(d) The amount received from the tax commissioner during calendar year 2010 for sales or use taxes authorized under sections 5739.023 and 5741.022 of the Revised Code;

(e) For institutions of higher education receiving tax revenue from a local levy, as identified in section 3358.02 of the Revised Code, the final state share of instruction allocation for fiscal year 2010 as calculated by the board of regents and reported to the state controlling board.

(32) If a fixed-rate levy that is a qualifying levy is not ~~imposed~~ charged and payable in any year after tax year 2010, "total resources" used to compute payments to be made under division (C)(12) of section 5751.21 or division (A)(1)(b) or (c) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is ~~imposed~~ charged and payable shall be reduced ~~by the amount of~~ to the extent that the payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy as would be computed under division (C)(2) of section 5727.85, division (A)(1) of section 5727.85, divisions (C)(8) and (9) of section 5751.21, or division (A)(1) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code.

(33) In the case of a county, municipal corporation, school district, or township with fixed-rate levy losses attributable to a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code, "total resources" used to compute payments to be made under division (C)(3) of section 5727.85, division (A)(1)(d) of

section 5727.86, division (C)(12) of section 5751.21, or division (A)(1)(c) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code shall be reduced by the amounts described in divisions (A)(34)(a) to (c) of this section to the extent that those amounts were included in calculating the "total resources" of the school district or local taxing unit under division (A)(22), (28), (29), or (30) of this section.

(34) "Total library resources," in the case of a county, municipal corporation, school district, or township public library that receives the proceeds of a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(34)(a) to (c) of this section less any reduction required under division (A)(32) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county, municipal corporation, school district, or township public library in calendar year 2010 pursuant to sections 5727.86 and 5751.22 of the Revised Code, as they existed at that time, for fixed-rate levy losses attributable to a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code for the benefit of the public library;

(b) The public library's percentage share of county undivided local government fund allocations as certified to the tax commissioner for calendar year 2010 by the county auditor under division (J) of section 5747.51 of the Revised Code or division (F) of section 5747.53 of the Revised Code multiplied by the total amount actually distributed in calendar year 2010 from the county undivided local government fund;

(c) With respect to a tax levied pursuant to section 5705.23 of the Revised Code for the benefit of the public library, the amount of such tax that is charged and payable against all property on the tax list of real and public utility property for tax year 2009 excluding any tax that is charged and payable for the purpose of paying debt charges.

(35) "Municipal current expense property tax levies" means all property tax levies of a municipality, except those with the following levy names: airport resurfacing; bond or any levy name including the word "bond"; capital improvement or any levy name including the word "capital"; debt or any levy name including the word "debt"; equipment or any levy name including the word "equipment," unless the levy is for combined operating and equipment; employee termination fund; fire pension or any levy containing the word "pension," including police pensions; fireman's fund or any practically similar name; sinking fund; road improvements or any levy containing the word "road"; fire truck or apparatus; flood or any levy containing the word "flood"; conservancy district; county health; note retirement; sewage, or any levy containing the words "sewage" or "sewer";

park improvement; parkland acquisition; storm drain; street or any levy name containing the word "street"; lighting, or any levy name containing the word "lighting"; and water.

~~(34)~~(36) "Current expense TPP allocation" means, in the case of a school district or joint vocational school district, the sum of the payments received by the school district in fiscal year 2011 pursuant to divisions (C)(10) and (11) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code to the extent paid for current expense levies. In the case of a municipal corporation, "current expense TPP allocation" means the sum of the payments received by the municipal corporation in calendar year 2010 pursuant to divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code to the extent paid for municipal current expense property tax levies as defined in division ~~(A)(33)~~(35) of this section, excluding any such payments received for current expense levy losses attributable to a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code. If a fixed-rate levy that is a qualifying levy is not ~~imposed~~ charged and payable in any year after tax year 2010, "current expense TPP allocation" used to compute payments to be made under division (C)(12) of section 5751.21 or division (A)(1)(b) or (c) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is ~~imposed~~ charged and payable shall be reduced ~~by the amount of~~ to the extent that the payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy as would be computed under divisions (C)(10) and (11) of section 5751.21 or division (A)(1) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code.

~~(35)~~(37) "TPP allocation" means the sum of payments received by a local taxing unit in calendar year 2010 pursuant to divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code, excluding any such payments received for fixed-rate levy losses attributable to a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code. If a fixed-rate levy that is a qualifying levy is not ~~imposed~~ charged and payable in any year after tax year 2010, "TPP allocation" used to compute payments to be made under division (A)(1)(b) or (c) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is ~~imposed~~ charged and payable shall be reduced ~~by the amount of payment~~ to the extent that the payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy as would be computed under division (A)(1) of that section.

~~(36)~~(38) "Total TPP allocation" means, in the case of a school district or joint vocational school district, the sum of the amounts received in fiscal year 2011 pursuant to divisions (C)(10) and (11) and (D) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code. In the case of a local taxing unit, "total TPP allocation" means the sum of payments received by the unit in calendar year 2010

pursuant to divisions (A)(1), (2), and (3) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code. If a fixed-rate levy that is a qualifying levy is not ~~imposed~~ charged and payable in any year after tax year 2010, "total TPP allocation" used to compute payments to be made under division (C)(12) of section 5751.21 or division (A)(1)(b) or (c) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is ~~imposed~~ charged and payable shall be reduced ~~by the amount of~~ to the extent that the payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy as would be computed under divisions (C)(10) and (11) of section 5751.21 or division (A)(1) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code.

~~(37)~~(39) "Non-current expense TPP allocation" means the difference of total TPP allocation minus the sum of current expense TPP allocation and the portion of total TPP allocation constituting reimbursement for debt levies, pursuant to division (D) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code in the case of a school district or joint vocational school district and pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code in the case of a municipal corporation.

~~(38)~~(40) "TPP allocation for library purposes" means the sum of payments received by a county, municipal corporation, school district, or township public library in calendar year 2010 pursuant to section 5751.22 of the Revised Code for fixed-rate levy losses attributable to a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code. If a fixed-rate levy authorized under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code that is a qualifying levy is not charged and payable in any year after tax year 2010, "TPP allocation for library purposes" used to compute payments to be made under division (A)(1)(d) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code in the tax years following the last year the levy is charged and payable shall be reduced to the extent that the payments are attributable to the fixed-rate levy loss of that levy as would be computed under division (A)(1) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code.

(41) "Threshold per cent" means, in the case of a school district or joint vocational school district, two per cent for fiscal year 2012 and four per cent for fiscal years 2013 and thereafter. In the case of a local taxing unit or public library that receives the proceeds of a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code, "threshold per cent" means two per cent for tax year 2011, four per cent for tax year 2012, and six per cent for tax years 2013 and thereafter.

(B) The commercial activities tax receipts fund is hereby created in the state treasury and shall consist of money arising from the tax imposed under this chapter. Eighty-five one-hundredths of one per cent of the money credited to that fund shall be credited to the ~~tax reform system~~

~~implementation revenue enhancement fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury,~~ and shall be used to defray the costs incurred by the department of taxation in administering the tax imposed by this chapter and in implementing tax reform measures. The remainder in the commercial activities tax receipts fund shall be credited for each fiscal year in the following percentages to the general revenue fund, to the school district tangible property tax replacement fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury for the purpose of making the payments described in section 5751.21 of the Revised Code, and to the local government tangible property tax replacement fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury for the purpose of making the payments described in section 5751.22 of the Revised Code, in the following percentages:

Fiscal year	General Revenue Fund	School District Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund	Local Government Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund
2006	67.7%	22.6%	9.7%
2007	0%	70.0%	30.0%
2008	0%	70.0%	30.0%
2009	0%	70.0%	30.0%
2010	0%	70.0%	30.0%
2011	0%	70.0%	30.0%
2012	25.0%	52.5%	22.5%
2013 and thereafter	50.0%	35.0%	15.0%

(C) Not later than September 15, 2005, the tax commissioner shall determine for each school district, joint vocational school district, and local taxing unit its machinery and equipment, inventory property, furniture and fixtures property, and telephone property tax value losses, which are the applicable amounts described in divisions (C)(1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section, except as provided in division (C)(5) of this section:

(1) Machinery and equipment property tax value loss is the taxable value of machinery and equipment property as reported by taxpayers for tax year 2004 multiplied by:

- (a) For tax year 2006, thirty-three and eight-tenths per cent;
- (b) For tax year 2007, sixty-one and three-tenths per cent;
- (c) For tax year 2008, eighty-three per cent;
- (d) For tax year 2009 and thereafter, one hundred per cent.

(2) Inventory property tax value loss is the taxable value of inventory property as reported by taxpayers for tax year 2004 multiplied by:

(a) For tax year 2006, a fraction, the numerator of which is five and three-fourths and the denominator of which is twenty-three;

(b) For tax year 2007, a fraction, the numerator of which is nine and one-half and the denominator of which is twenty-three;

(c) For tax year 2008, a fraction, the numerator of which is thirteen and one-fourth and the denominator of which is twenty-three;

(d) For tax year 2009 and thereafter a fraction, the numerator of which is seventeen and the denominator of which is twenty-three.

(3) Furniture and fixtures property tax value loss is the taxable value of furniture and fixture property as reported by taxpayers for tax year 2004 multiplied by:

(a) For tax year 2006, twenty-five per cent;

(b) For tax year 2007, fifty per cent;

(c) For tax year 2008, seventy-five per cent;

(d) For tax year 2009 and thereafter, one hundred per cent.

The taxable value of property reported by taxpayers used in divisions (C)(1), (2), and (3) of this section shall be such values as determined to be final by the tax commissioner as of August 31, 2005. Such determinations shall be final except for any correction of a clerical error that was made prior to August 31, 2005, by the tax commissioner.

(4) Telephone property tax value loss is the taxable value of telephone property as taxpayers would have reported that property for tax year 2004 if the assessment rate for all telephone property for that year were twenty-five per cent, multiplied by:

(a) For tax year 2006, zero per cent;

(b) For tax year 2007, zero per cent;

(c) For tax year 2008, zero per cent;

(d) For tax year 2009, sixty per cent;

(e) For tax year 2010, eighty per cent;

(f) For tax year 2011 and thereafter, one hundred per cent.

(5) Division (C)(5) of this section applies to any school district, joint vocational school district, or local taxing unit in a county in which is located a facility currently or formerly devoted to the enrichment or commercialization of uranium or uranium products, and for which the total taxable value of property listed on the general tax list of personal property for any tax year from tax year 2001 to tax year 2004 was fifty per cent or less of the taxable value of such property listed on the general tax list of personal property for the next preceding tax year.

In computing the fixed-rate levy losses under divisions (D)(1), (2), and (3) of this section for any school district, joint vocational school district, or local taxing unit to which division (C)(5) of this section applies, the taxable value of such property as listed on the general tax list of personal property for tax year 2000 shall be substituted for the taxable value of such property as reported by taxpayers for tax year 2004, in the taxing district containing the uranium facility, if the taxable value listed for tax year 2000 is greater than the taxable value reported by taxpayers for tax year 2004. For the purpose of making the computations under divisions (D)(1), (2), and (3) of this section, the tax year 2000 valuation is to be allocated to machinery and equipment, inventory, and furniture and fixtures property in the same proportions as the tax year 2004 values. For the purpose of the calculations in division (A) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code, the tax year 2004 taxable values shall be used.

To facilitate the calculations required under division (C) of this section, the county auditor, upon request from the tax commissioner, shall provide by August 1, 2005, the values of machinery and equipment, inventory, and furniture and fixtures for all single-county personal property taxpayers for tax year 2004.

(D) Not later than September 15, 2005, the tax commissioner shall determine for each tax year from 2006 through 2009 for each school district, joint vocational school district, and local taxing unit its machinery and equipment, inventory, and furniture and fixtures fixed-rate levy losses, and for each tax year from 2006 through 2011 its telephone property fixed-rate levy loss. Except as provided in division (F) of this section, such losses are the applicable amounts described in divisions (D)(1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section:

(1) The machinery and equipment fixed-rate levy loss is the machinery and equipment property tax value loss multiplied by the sum of the tax rates of fixed-rate qualifying levies.

(2) The inventory fixed-rate loss is the inventory property tax value loss multiplied by the sum of the tax rates of fixed-rate qualifying levies.

(3) The furniture and fixtures fixed-rate levy loss is the furniture and fixture property tax value loss multiplied by the sum of the tax rates of fixed-rate qualifying levies.

(4) The telephone property fixed-rate levy loss is the telephone property tax value loss multiplied by the sum of the tax rates of fixed-rate qualifying levies.

(E) Not later than September 15, 2005, the tax commissioner shall determine for each school district, joint vocational school district, and local

taxing unit its fixed-sum levy loss. The fixed-sum levy loss is the amount obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (E)(2) of this section from the amount described in division (E)(1) of this section:

(1) The sum of the machinery and equipment property tax value loss, the inventory property tax value loss, and the furniture and fixtures property tax value loss, and, for 2008 through 2010, the telephone property tax value loss of the district or unit multiplied by the sum of the fixed-sum tax rates of qualifying levies. For 2006 through 2010, this computation shall include all qualifying levies remaining in effect for the current tax year and any school district levies ~~imposed~~ charged and payable under section 5705.194 or 5705.213 of the Revised Code that are qualifying levies not remaining in effect for the current year. For 2011 through 2017 in the case of school district levies ~~imposed~~ charged and payable under section 5705.194 or 5705.213 of the Revised Code and for all years after 2010 in the case of other fixed-sum levies, this computation shall include only qualifying levies remaining in effect for the current year. For purposes of this computation, a qualifying school district levy ~~imposed~~ charged and payable under section 5705.194 or 5705.213 of the Revised Code remains in effect in a year after 2010 only if, for that year, the board of education levies a school district levy ~~imposed~~ charged and payable under section 5705.194, 5705.199, 5705.213, or 5705.219 of the Revised Code for an annual sum at least equal to the annual sum levied by the board in tax year 2004 less the amount of the payment certified under this division for 2006.

(2) The total taxable value in tax year 2004 less the sum of the machinery and equipment, inventory, furniture and fixtures, and telephone property tax value losses in each school district, joint vocational school district, and local taxing unit multiplied by one-half of one mill per dollar.

(3) For the calculations in divisions (E)(1) and (2) of this section, the tax value losses are those that would be calculated for tax year 2009 under divisions (C)(1), (2), and (3) of this section and for tax year 2011 under division (C)(4) of this section.

(4) To facilitate the calculation under divisions (D) and (E) of this section, not later than September 1, 2005, any school district, joint vocational school district, or local taxing unit that has a qualifying levy that was approved at an election conducted during 2005 before September 1, 2005, shall certify to the tax commissioner a copy of the county auditor's certificate of estimated property tax millage for such levy as required under division (B) of section 5705.03 of the Revised Code, which is the rate that shall be used in the calculations under such divisions.

If the amount determined under division (E) of this section for any

school district, joint vocational school district, or local taxing unit is greater than zero, that amount shall equal the reimbursement to be paid pursuant to division (E) of section 5751.21 or division (A)(3) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code, and the one-half of one mill that is subtracted under division (E)(2) of this section shall be apportioned among all contributing fixed-sum levies in the proportion that each levy bears to the sum of all fixed-sum levies within each school district, joint vocational school district, or local taxing unit.

(F) If a school district levies a tax under section 5705.219 of the Revised Code, the fixed-rate levy loss for qualifying levies, to the extent repealed under that section, shall equal the sum of the following amounts in lieu of the amounts computed for such levies under division (D) of this section:

(1) The sum of the rates of qualifying levies to the extent so repealed multiplied by the sum of the machinery and equipment, inventory, and furniture and fixtures tax value losses for 2009 as determined under that division;

(2) The sum of the rates of qualifying levies to the extent so repealed multiplied by the telephone property tax value loss for 2011 as determined under that division.

The fixed-rate levy losses for qualifying levies to the extent not repealed under section 5705.219 of the Revised Code shall be as determined under division (D) of this section. The revised fixed-rate levy losses determined under this division and division (D) of this section first apply in the year following the first year the district levies the tax under section 5705.219 of the Revised Code.

(G) Not later than October 1, 2005, the tax commissioner shall certify to the department of education for every school district and joint vocational school district the machinery and equipment, inventory, furniture and fixtures, and telephone property tax value losses determined under division (C) of this section, the machinery and equipment, inventory, furniture and fixtures, and telephone fixed-rate levy losses determined under division (D) of this section, and the fixed-sum levy losses calculated under division (E) of this section. The calculations under divisions (D) and (E) of this section shall separately display the levy loss for each levy eligible for reimbursement.

(H) Not later than October 1, 2005, the tax commissioner shall certify the amount of the fixed-sum levy losses to the county auditor of each county in which a school district, joint vocational school district, or local taxing unit with a fixed-sum levy loss reimbursement has territory.

(I) Not later than the twenty-eighth day of February each year beginning in 2011 and ending in 2014, the tax commissioner shall certify to the department of education for each school district first levying a tax under section 5705.219 of the Revised Code in the preceding year the revised fixed-rate levy losses determined under divisions (D) and (F) of this section.

Sec. 5751.22. (A) Not later than January 1, 2006, the tax commissioner shall compute the payments to be made to each local taxing unit, and to each public library that receives the proceeds of a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code, for each year according to divisions (A)(1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section as this section existed on that date, and shall distribute the payments in the manner prescribed by division (C) of this section. The calculation of the fixed-sum levy loss shall cover a time period sufficient to include all fixed-sum levies for which the commissioner determined, pursuant to division (E) of section 5751.20 of the Revised Code, that a fixed-sum levy loss is to be reimbursed.

(1) Except as provided in division (A)(3) of this section, for fixed-rate levy losses determined under division (D) of section 5751.20 of the Revised Code, payments shall be made in an amount equal to the following:

(a) For tax years 2006 through 2010, one hundred per cent of such losses;

(b) For the payment in tax year 2011 to be made on or before the twentieth day of November, the sum of the amount in division (A)(1)(b)(i) or (ii) and division (A)(1)(b)(iii) of this section:

(i) If the ratio of six-sevenths of the TPP allocation to total resources is equal to or less than the threshold per cent, zero;

(ii) If the ratio of six-sevenths of the TPP allocation to total resources is greater than the threshold per cent, the difference of six-sevenths of the TPP allocation minus the product of total resources multiplied by the threshold per cent;

(iii) In the case of a municipal corporation, six-sevenths of the product of the non-current expense TPP allocation multiplied by seventy-five per cent.

(c) For tax years 2012 and thereafter, the sum of the amount in division (A)(1)(c)(i) or (ii) and division (A)(1)(c)(iii) of this section:

(i) If the ratio of TPP allocation to total resources is equal to or less than the threshold per cent, zero;

(ii) If the ratio of TPP allocation to total resources is greater than the threshold per cent, the TPP allocation minus the product of total resources multiplied by the threshold per cent;

(iii) In the case of a municipal corporation, non-current expense TPP

allocation multiplied by fifty per cent for tax year 2012 and twenty-five per cent for tax years 2013 and thereafter;

(d) For tax years 2012 and thereafter, in the case of a county, school district, municipal corporation, or township public library, the amount in division (A)(1)(d)(i) or (ii) of this section:

(i) If the ratio of TPP allocation for library purposes to total library resources is equal to or less than the threshold per cent, zero:

(ii) If the ratio of TPP allocation for library purposes to total library resources is greater than the threshold per cent, the TPP allocation for library purposes minus the product of total library resources multiplied by the threshold per cent.

(2) For fixed-sum levy losses determined under division (E) of section 5751.20 of the Revised Code, payments shall be made in the amount of one hundred per cent of the fixed-sum levy loss for payments required to be made in 2006 ~~and thereafter~~ through 2011, except that no payments shall be made for qualifying levies that have expired. For payments required to be made in 2012 and thereafter, payments shall be made in the amount of fifty per cent of the fixed-sum levy loss until the qualifying levy has expired.

(3) For taxes levied within the ten-mill limitation or pursuant to a municipal charter for debt purposes in tax year 2005, payments shall be made based on the schedule in division (A)(1) of this section for each of the calendar years 2006 through 2010. For each of the calendar years 2011 through 2017, the percentages for calendar year 2010 shall be used for taxes levied within the ten-mill limitation or pursuant to a municipal charter for debt purposes in tax year 2010, as long as such levies continue to be used for debt purposes. If the purpose of such a qualifying levy is changed, that levy becomes subject to the payment schedules in divisions (A)(1)(a) to (h) of this section. No payments shall be made for such levies after calendar year 2017. For the purposes of this division, taxes levied pursuant to a municipal charter refer to taxes levied pursuant to a provision of a municipal charter that permits the tax to be levied without prior voter approval.

(B) Beginning in 2007, by the thirty-first day of January of each year, the tax commissioner shall review the calculation originally made under division (A) of this section of the fixed-sum levy losses determined under division (E) of section 5751.20 of the Revised Code. If the commissioner determines that a fixed-sum levy that had been scheduled to be reimbursed in the current year has expired, a revised calculation for that and all subsequent years shall be made.

(C) Payments to local taxing units and public libraries required to be made under division (A) of this section shall be paid from the local

government tangible property tax replacement fund to the county undivided income tax fund in the proper county treasury. From May 2006 through November 2010, one-seventh of the amount determined under that division shall be paid by the last day of May each year, and three-sevenths shall be paid by the last day of August and October each year. From May 2011 through November 2013, one-seventh of the amount determined under that division shall be paid on or before the last day of May each year, and six-sevenths shall be paid on or before the ~~twentieth~~ thirtieth day of November each year, except that in November 2011, the payment shall equal one hundred per cent of the amount calculated for that payment. Beginning in May 2014, one-half of the amount determined under that division shall be paid on or before the last day of May each year, and one-half shall be paid on or before the ~~twentieth~~ thirtieth day of November each year. Within ~~forty~~ thirty days after receipt of such payments, the county treasurer shall distribute amounts determined under division (A) of this section to the proper local taxing unit or public library as if they had been levied and collected as taxes, and the local taxing unit or public library shall apportion the amounts so received among its funds in the same proportions as if those amounts had been levied and collected as taxes.

(D) For each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2018, if the total amount in the local government tangible property tax replacement fund is insufficient to make all payments under division (C) of this section at the times the payments are to be made, the director of budget and management shall transfer from the general revenue fund to the local government tangible property tax replacement fund the difference between the total amount to be paid and the amount in the local government tangible property tax replacement fund. For each fiscal year after 2018, at the time payments under division (A)(2) of this section are to be made, the director of budget and management shall transfer from the general revenue fund to the local government property tax replacement fund the amount necessary to make such payments.

(E) On the fifteenth day of June of each year from 2006 through 2018, the director of budget and management may transfer any balance in the local government tangible property tax replacement fund to the general revenue fund.

(F) If all or a part of the territories of two or more local taxing units are merged, or unincorporated territory of a township is annexed by a municipal corporation, the tax commissioner shall adjust the payments made under this section to each of the local taxing units in proportion to the square mileage of the merged or annexed territory as a percentage of the total square

mileage of the jurisdiction from which the territory originated, or as otherwise provided by a written agreement between the legislative authorities of the local taxing units certified to the commissioner not later than the first day of June of the calendar year in which the payment is to be made.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 122.85, 131.02, 349.01, 1545.21, 1701.86, 1702.47, 3769.28, 4301.42, 4303.33, 4701.01, 4701.04, 5703.261, 5703.37, 5703.47, 5705.313, 5709.084, 5709.40, 5709.41, 5709.73, 5709.78, 5727.84, 5727.86, 5731.39, 5733.056, 5735.02, 5735.03, 5735.35, 5739.01, 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, 5739.026, 5739.04, 5739.17, 5741.08, 5743.20, 5743.61, 5743.66, 5747.082, 5751.01, 5751.011, 5751.012, 5751.03, 5751.04, 5751.05, 5751.051, 5751.12, 5751.20, and 5751.22 and section 5751.032 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 757.10. Notwithstanding sections 5713.01 and 5715.24 of the Revised Code, for the purpose of equalizing and regionalizing real property assessment cycles, beginning in tax year 2014 and continuing for not more than five years, the Tax Commissioner may extend the revaluation of real property required in any county by not more than one year.

SECTION 757.20. The Tax Commissioner is not required to issue the certifications that are or were otherwise required to be made on or before May 15, 2012, or June 1, 2012, under sections 3317.026, 3317.027, 3317.028, and divisions (A)(4), (6), and (7) of section 3317.021 of the Revised Code. This section is intended to be remedial in nature and to be construed liberally to accomplish the purpose of avoiding unnecessary certifications.

SECTION 757.30. Section 5709.084 of the Revised Code, as amended by this act, is remedial in nature and applies to the tax years at issue in any application for exemption from taxation or any appeal from such an application pending before the Tax Commissioner, the Board of Tax Appeals, any Court of Appeals, or the Supreme Court on the effective date of this act and to the property that is the subject of any such application or appeal.

SECTION 757.40. The amendment by this act of section 5751.03 of the Revised Code takes effect January 1, 2013. No taxpayer shall carry forward any unused exclusion amount from calendar year 2012 to calendar year 2013, but shall fully utilize any such amount in calendar year 2012.

SECTION 806.10. The items of law contained in this act, and their applications, are severable. If any item of law contained in this act, or if any application of any item of law contained in this act, is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other items of law contained in this act and their applications that can be given effect without the invalid item of law or application.

SECTION 812.10. **Sections subject to referendum: general effective date.** Except as otherwise provided in this act, the amendment, enactment, or repeal by this act of a section is subject to the referendum under Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 1c and therefore takes effect on the ninety-first day after this act is filed with the Secretary of State.

SECTION 812.20. **Sections exempt from referendum: general effective date.** The amendment, enactment, or repeal by this act of the following sections is exempt from the referendum under Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 1d and section 1.471 of the Revised Code and therefore takes effect immediately when this act becomes law:

Sections 5727.84, 5727.86, 5751.20, and 5751.22 of the Revised Code.  
Section 757.20 of this act.

SECTION 815.10. Section 5751.01 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 153 and Sub. H.B. 277 of the 129th General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the composite is the resulting version of the section in effect prior to the effective date of the section as presented in this act.

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*Speaker* \_\_\_\_\_ *of the House of Representatives.*

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*President* \_\_\_\_\_ *of the Senate.*

Passed \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Approved \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

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*Governor.*

Am. Sub. H. B. No. 508

129th G.A.

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

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*Director, Legislative Service Commission.*

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

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*Secretary of State.*

File No. \_\_\_\_\_ Effective Date \_\_\_\_\_