

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. In lieu of stating a specific year, the resolution may provide that the exemption commences in the tax year in which the value of an improvement exceeds a specified amount or in which the construction of one or more improvements is completed, provided that such tax year commences after the effective date of the resolution. With respect to the exemption of improvements to parcels under division (B) of this section, the resolution may allow for the exemption to commence in different tax years on a parcel-by-parcel basis, with a separate exemption term specified for each parcel.

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 services 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 services. 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.

(L) Notwithstanding the limitation prescribed by division (D) of this section on the number of years that improvements to a parcel or parcels may be exempted from taxation, a board of trustees of a township with a population of fifteen thousand or more may amend a resolution originally adopted under this section before December 31, 1994, to extend the exemption of improvements to the parcel or parcels included in such resolution for an additional period not to exceed fifteen years. The amendment shall not increase the percentage of improvements to the parcel

or parcels exempted from taxation. 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 an amendment authorized under this division unless the board of education has adopted a resolution under that section waiving its right to receive the notice. The board of township trustees shall deliver an identical notice to the board of county commissioners of each county in which the exempted parcels are located.

Sec. 5709.92. (A) As used in this section:

(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) "Total resources" means the sum of the amounts described in divisions (A)(3)(a) to (g) of this section less any reduction required under division (C)(2)(a) of this section.

(a) The state education aid for fiscal year 2015;

(b) The sum of the payments received in fiscal year 2015 for current expense levy losses under division (C)(3) of section 5727.85 and division (C)(12) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code, as they existed at that time, 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 2015 under division (F)(1) of section 5727.85 and division (E)(1) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code, as they existed at that time, for fixed-sum levies charged and payable for a purpose other than paying debt charges;

(d) The 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 2014, including taxes charged and payable from emergency levies charged and payable under sections 5705.194 to 5705.197 of the Revised Code, excluding taxes levied for joint vocational school district purposes or levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code;

(e) The amount certified for fiscal year 2015 under division (A)(2) of section 3317.08 of the Revised Code;

(f) Distributions received during calendar year 2014 from taxes levied under section 718.09 of the Revised Code;

(g) Distributions received during fiscal year 2015 from the gross casino revenue county student fund.

(4)(a) "State education aid" for a school district means the sum of state amounts computed for the district under sections 3317.022 and 3317.0212 of the Revised Code after any amounts are added or subtracted under Section 263.240 of Am. Sub. H.B. 59 of the 130th general assembly, entitled "TRANSITIONAL AID FOR CITY, LOCAL, AND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICTS."

(b) "State education aid" for a joint vocational district means the amount computed for the district under section 3317.16 of the Revised Code after any amounts are added or subtracted under Section 263.250 of Am. Sub. H.B. 59 of the 130th general assembly, entitled "TRANSITIONAL AID FOR JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS."

(5) "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.

(6) "Capacity quintile" means the capacity measure quintiles determined under division (B) of this section.

(7) "Threshold per cent" means the following:

(a) For a school district in the lowest capacity quintile, one per cent for fiscal year 2016; for fiscal year 2017 and each year thereafter, the sum of the prior year's threshold per cent plus one percentage point.

(b) For a school district in the second lowest capacity quintile, one and one-fourth per cent for fiscal year 2016; for fiscal year 2017 and each year thereafter, the sum of the prior year's threshold per cent plus one and one-fourth percentage points.

(c) For a school district in the third lowest capacity quintile, one and one-half per cent for fiscal year 2016; for fiscal year 2017 and each year thereafter, the sum of the prior year's threshold per cent plus one and one-half percentage points.

(d) For a school district in the second highest capacity quintile, one and three-fourths per cent for fiscal year 2016; for fiscal year 2017 and each year thereafter, the sum of the prior year's threshold per cent plus one and three-fourths percentage points.

(e) For a school district in the highest capacity quintile, two per cent for fiscal year 2016; for fiscal year 2017 and each year thereafter, the sum of the prior year's threshold per cent plus two percentage points.

(f) For a joint vocational school district, two per cent for fiscal year 2016; for fiscal year 2017 and thereafter, the sum of the prior year's

threshold per cent plus two percentage points.

(8) "Current expense allocation" means the sum of the payments received by a school district or joint vocational school district in fiscal year 2015 for current expense levy losses under division (C)(3) of section 5727.85 and division (C)(12) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code as they existed at that time, less any reduction required under division (C)(2)(b) of this section.

(9) "Non-current expense allocation" means the sum of the payments received by a school district or joint vocational school district in fiscal year 2015 for levy losses under division (C)(3)(c) of section 5727.85 and division (C)(12)(c) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code, as they existed at that time, and levy losses in fiscal year 2015 under division (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code as that section existed at that time attributable to levies for and payments received for losses on levies intended to generate money for maintenance of classroom facilities.

(10) "Operating TPP fixed-sum levy losses" means the sum of payments received by a school district in fiscal year 2015 for levy losses under division (E) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code, excluding levy losses for debt purposes.

(11) "Operating S.B. 3 fixed-sum levy losses" means the sum of payments received by the school district in fiscal year 2015 for levy losses under division (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code, excluding levy losses for debt purposes.

(12) "TPP fixed-sum debt levy losses" means the sum of payments received by a school district in fiscal year 2015 for levy losses under division (E) of section 5751.21 of the Revised Code for debt purposes.

(13) "S.B. 3 fixed-sum debt levy losses" means the sum of payments received by the school district in fiscal year 2015 for levy losses under division (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code for debt purposes.

(14) "Qualifying levies" means qualifying levies described in section 5751.20 of the Revised Code as that section was in effect before July 1, 2015.

(15) "Qualifying school district" means a school district within whose territory a nuclear power plant is located and for which the ratio of current expense allocation to total resources is ten per cent or more.

(16) "Production equipment tax loss" means the amount computed for a school district or joint vocational school district under division (B)(1) of section 5727.09 of the Revised Code.

(B) The department of education shall rank all school districts in the order of districts' capacity measures determined under section 3317.018 of

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the Revised Code from lowest to highest, and divide such ranking into quintiles, with the first quintile containing the twenty per cent of school districts having the lowest capacity measure and the fifth quintile containing the twenty per cent of school districts having the highest capacity measure. This calculation and ranking shall be performed once, in fiscal year 2016, and used for subsequent years for the purpose of division (A)(7) of this section.

(C)(1) In fiscal year 2016, payments shall be made to school districts and joint vocational school districts ~~other than qualifying school districts~~ equal to the sum of the amounts described in divisions (C)(1)(a) or (b) and (C)(1)(c) of this section. In fiscal year 2017 and subsequent fiscal years, payments shall be made to school districts and joint vocational school districts ~~other than qualifying school districts~~ equal to the amount described in division (C)(1)(a) or (b) of this section. In fiscal year 2016 and subsequent fiscal years, payments shall be made to qualifying school districts equal to the sum of the amounts described in divisions (A)(3)(b) and (c) of this section.

(a) If the ratio of the current expense allocation to total resources is equal to or less than the district's threshold per cent, zero;

(b) If the ratio of the current expense allocation to total resources is greater than the district's threshold per cent, the difference between the current expense allocation and the product of the threshold percentage and total resources;

(c) For fiscal year 2016, the product of the non-current expense allocation multiplied by fifty per cent.

(2)(a) "Total resources" used to compute payments under division (C)(1) of this section shall be reduced to the extent that payments distributed in fiscal year 2015 were attributable to levies no longer charged and payable for tax year 2014.

(b) "Current expense allocation" used to compute payments under division (C)(1) of this section shall be reduced to the extent that the payments distributed in fiscal year 2015 were attributable to levies no longer charged and payable for tax year 2014.

(3) The department of education shall report to each school district and joint vocational school district the apportionment of the payments under division (C)(1) of this section among the district's funds based on qualifying levies.

(D)(1) ~~Except as provided in division (D)(2) of this section,~~ payments in the following amounts shall be made to school districts and joint vocational school districts in tax years 2016 through 2021:

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(a) In tax year 2016, the sum of the district's operating TPP fixed-sum levy losses and operating S.B. 3 fixed-sum levy losses.

(b) In tax year 2017, the sum of the district's operating TPP fixed-sum levy losses and eighty per cent of operating S.B. 3 fixed-sum levy losses.

(c) In tax year 2018, the sum of eighty per cent of the district's operating TPP fixed-sum levy losses and sixty per cent of its operating S.B. 3 fixed-sum levy losses.

(d) In tax year 2019, the sum of sixty per cent of the district's operating TPP fixed-sum levy losses and forty per cent of its operating S.B. 3 fixed-sum levy losses.

(e) In tax year 2020, the sum of forty per cent of the district's operating TPP fixed-sum levy losses and twenty per cent of its operating S.B. 3 fixed-sum levy losses.

(f) In tax year 2021, twenty per cent of the district's operating TPP fixed-sum levy losses.

No payment shall be made under division (D)(1) of this section after tax year 2021.

(2) In the case of a qualifying school district, payments shall be made in tax year 2016 and subsequent tax years equal to one hundred per cent of the sum of the district's operating TPP fixed-sum levy losses and operating S.B. 3 fixed-sum levy losses.

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(3) Amounts are payable under division (D) of this section for fixed-sum levy losses only to the extent of such losses for qualifying levies that remain in effect for the current tax year. For this purpose, a qualifying levy levied under section 5705.194 or 5705.213 of the Revised Code remains in effect for the current tax year only if a tax levied under either of those sections is charged and payable for the current tax year for an annual sum at least equal to the annual sum levied by the board of education for tax year 2004 under those sections less the amount of the payment under this division.

(E)(1) For fixed-sum levies for debt purposes, payments shall be made to school districts and joint vocational school districts equal to one hundred per cent of the district's fixed-sum levy loss determined under division (E) of section 5751.20 and division (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code as in effect before July 1, 2015, and paid in tax year 2014. No payment shall be made for qualifying levies that are no longer charged and payable.

(2) Beginning in 2016, by the thirty-first day of January of each year, the tax commissioner shall review the calculation of fixed-sum levy loss for debt purposes determined under division (E) of section 5751.20 and division (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code as in effect before July 1, 2015.

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If the commissioner determines that a fixed-sum levy that had been scheduled to be reimbursed in the current year is no longer charged and payable, a revised calculation for that year and all subsequent years shall be made.

(F)(1) For taxes levied within the ten-mill limitation 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 to school districts and joint vocational school districts equal to one hundred per cent of the loss computed under division (D) of section 5727.85 of the Revised Code as in effect before July 1, 2015, as if the tax were a fixed-rate levy, but those payments shall extend through fiscal year 2016.

(2) For taxes levied within the ten-mill limitation for debt purposes in tax year 2005, payments shall be made to school districts and joint vocational school districts equal to one hundred per cent of the loss computed under division (D) of section 5751.21 as in effect before July 1, 2015, as if the tax were a fixed-rate levy, but those payments shall extend through fiscal year 2018.

(G) If all the territory of a school district or joint vocational school district is merged with another district, or if a part of the territory of a school district or joint vocational school district is transferred to an existing or newly created district, the department of education, in consultation with the tax commissioner, shall adjust the payments made under this section and division (D) of section 5709.94 of the Revised Code as follows:

(1) For a merger of two or more districts, the production equipment tax loss, fixed-sum levy losses, total resources, current expense allocation, and non-current expense allocation of the successor district shall be the sum of such items for each of the districts involved in the merger.

(2) If property is transferred from one district to a previously existing district, the amount of the production equipment tax loss, total resources, current expense allocation, and non-current expense allocation that shall be transferred to the recipient district shall be an amount equal to the production equipment tax loss for the preceding tax year and the total resources, current expense allocation, and non-current expense allocation of the transferor district times a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of pupils being transferred to the recipient district, measured, in the case of a school district, by formula ADM as defined in section 3317.02 of the Revised Code or, in the case of a joint vocational school district, by formula ADM as defined for a joint vocational school district in that section, and the denominator of which is the formula ADM of the transferor district.

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(3) After December 31, 2010, if property is transferred from one or more districts to a district that is newly created out of the transferred property, the newly created district shall be deemed not to have any production equipment tax loss, total resources, current expense allocation, total allocation, or non-current expense allocation. JRC

(4) If the recipient district under division (G)(2) of this section or the newly created district under division (G)(3) of this section is assuming debt from one or more of the districts from which the property was transferred and any of the districts losing the property had fixed-sum levy losses or production equipment tax losses the department of education, in consultation with the tax commissioner, shall make an equitable division of the reimbursements for those losses. JRC

(H) The payments required by divisions (C), (D), (E), and (F) of this section shall be distributed periodically to each school and joint vocational school district by the department of education unless otherwise provided for. Except as provided in division (D) of this section, if a levy that is a qualifying levy is not charged and payable in any year after 2014, payments to the school district or joint vocational school district shall be reduced to the extent that the payments distributed in fiscal year 2015 were attributable to the levy loss of that levy.

Sec. 5709.93. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "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.

(2) "Threshold per cent" means two per cent for fiscal year 2016; and, for fiscal year 2017 and thereafter, the sum of the prior year's threshold per cent plus two percentage points.

(3) "Public library" means a county, municipal, school district, or township public library that receives the proceeds of a tax levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code.

(4) "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.

(5) "Municipal current expense allocation" means the sum of the payments received by a municipal corporation in calendar year 2014 for current expense levy losses under division (A)(1)(e)(ii) of section 5727.86 and division (A)(1)(c)(ii) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code as they

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existed at that time.

(6) "Current expense allocation" means the sum of the payments received by a local taxing unit or public library in calendar year 2014 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, less any reduction required under division (B)(2) of this section.

(7) "TPP inside millage debt levy loss" means payments made to local taxing units in calendar year 2014 under division (A)(3) of section 5751.22 of the Revised Code as that section existed at that time.

(8) "S.B. 3 inside millage debt levy loss" means payments made to local taxing units in calendar year 2014 under section (A)(4) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code as that section existed at that time.

(9) "Qualifying levy" means a levy for which payment was made in calendar year 2014 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.

(10) "Total resources," in the case of county mental health and disability related functions, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(10)(a) and (b) of this section less any reduction required under division (B)(1) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for mental health and developmental disability related functions in calendar year 2014 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and division (A)(1) 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 2014.

(11) "Total resources," in the case of county senior services related functions, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(11)(a) and (b) of this section less any reduction required under division (B)(1) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for senior services related functions in calendar year 2014 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and division (A)(1) 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 2014.

(12) "Total resources," in the case of county children's services related

functions, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(12)(a) and (b) of this section less any reduction required under division (B)(1) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for children's services related functions in calendar year 2014 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and division (A)(1) 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 2014.

(13) "Total resources," in the case of county public health related functions, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(13)(a) and (b) of this section less any reduction required under division (B)(1) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for public health related functions in calendar year 2014 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and division (A)(1) 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 2014.

(14) "Total resources," in the case of all county functions not included in divisions (A)(10) to (13) of this section, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(14)(a) to (e) of this section less any reduction required under division (B)(1) or (2) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county for all other purposes in calendar year 2014 under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and division (A)(1) 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 2015 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 2014 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 2014, 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 2014 for the taxes levied pursuant to sections 5739.021 and 5741.021 of the Revised Code;

(e) The sum of amounts distributed to the county from the gross casino revenue county fund from July 2014 through April 2015.

(15) "Total resources," in the case of a municipal corporation, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(15)(a) to (h) of this section less any reduction required under division (B)(1) or (2) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the municipal corporation in calendar year 2014 for current expense levy losses under division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 and division (A)(1) 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 2015 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 2014 from the county undivided local government fund;

(c) The sum of the amounts distributed to the municipal corporation in calendar year 2014 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 municipal current expenses for tax year 2014;

(e) The amount of admissions tax collected by the municipal corporation in calendar year 2013, or if such information has not yet been reported to the tax commissioner, in the most recent year before 2013 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 2013 as certified to the tax commissioner under section 5747.50 of the Revised Code in 2013, or if such information has not yet been reported to the commissioner, in the most recent year before 2014 for which the municipal corporation has reported such data to the commissioner;

(g) The sum of the amounts distributed to the municipal corporation from the gross casino revenue host city fund from July 2014 through April 2015;

(h) The sum of the amounts distributed to the municipal corporation from the gross casino revenue county fund from July 2014 through April 2015.

(16) "Total resources," in the case of a township, means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(16)(a) to (c) of this section less any reduction required under division (B)(1) or (2) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the township in calendar year

2014 pursuant to division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code and division (A)(1) 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 2015 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 2014 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 2014 excluding taxes charged and payable for the purpose of paying debt charges or from levies imposed under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code.

(17) "Total resources," in the case of a local taxing unit that is not a county, municipal corporation, township, or public library means the sum of the amounts in divisions (A)(17)(a) to (e) of this section less any reduction required under division (B)(1) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the local taxing unit in calendar year 2014 pursuant to division (A)(1) of section 5727.86 of the Revised Code and division (A)(1) 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 2015 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 2014 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 2014 excluding taxes charged and payable for the purpose of paying debt charges or from a levy imposed under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code;

(d) The amount received from the tax commissioner during calendar year 2014 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 2014 as calculated by the chancellor of higher education and reported to the state controlling board.

(18) "Total 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)(18)(a) to (d) of this section less any reduction required under division (B)(1) of this section.

(a) The sum of the payments received by the county, municipal corporation, school district, or township public library in calendar year 2014 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 2015 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 2014 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 2014 excluding any tax that is charged and payable for the purpose of paying debt charges;

(d) The sum of the amounts distributed to the library district from the county public library fund in calendar year 2014, as reported to the tax commissioner by the county auditor.

(19) "Municipal current expense property tax levies" means all property tax levies of a municipality, except those with the following levy names: library; 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.

(20) "Operating fixed-rate levy loss" means, in the case of local taxing units other than municipal corporations, fixed-rate levy losses of levies imposed for purposes other than paying debt charges or, in the case of municipal corporations, fixed-rate levy losses of municipal current expense property tax levies.

(21) "Qualifying local taxing unit" means a local taxing unit, other than a county or municipal corporation, within whose territory a nuclear power plant is located, including a public library on behalf of which a tax is levied under section 5705.23 of the Revised Code on a tax list that includes the property of a nuclear power plant.

(22)(a) "Qualifying municipal corporation" means a municipal corporation in the territory of which a qualifying end user is located.

(b) "Qualifying end user" means an end user of at least seven million qualifying kilowatt hours of electricity annually.

(c) "Qualifying kilowatt hours" means kilowatt hours of electricity generated by a renewable energy resource, as defined in section 5727.01 of the Revised Code, using wind energy and the distribution of which is subject to the tax levied under section 5727.81 of the Revised Code for any measurement period beginning after June 30, 2015.

(23) Any term used in this section has the same meaning as in section 5727.84 or 5751.20 of the Revised Code unless otherwise defined by this section.

(B)(1) "Total resources" used to compute payments to be made under division (C) of this section shall be reduced to the extent that payments distributed in calendar year 2014 were attributable to levies no longer charged and payable.

(2) "Current expense allocation" used to compute payments to be made under division (C) of this section shall be reduced to the extent that payments distributed in calendar year 2014 were attributable to levies no longer charged and payable.

(C)(1) Except as provided in divisions (C)(2) and (D) of this section, the tax commissioner shall compute payments for operating fixed-rate levy losses of local taxing units and public libraries for fiscal year 2016 and each year thereafter as prescribed in divisions (C)(1)(a) and (b) and (2) of this section:

(a) For public libraries and local taxing units other than municipal corporations:

(i) If the ratio of current expense allocation to total resources is equal to or less than the threshold per cent, zero;

(ii) If the ratio of current expense allocation to total resources is greater

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than the threshold per cent, the current expense allocation minus the product of total resources multiplied by the threshold per cent.

(b) For municipal corporations:

(i) If the ratio of the municipal current expense allocation to total resources is equal to or less than the threshold per cent, zero;

(ii) If the ratio of the municipal current expense allocation to total resources is greater than the threshold per cent, the municipal current expense allocation minus the product of total resources multiplied by the threshold per cent.

(2) In the case of a qualifying local taxing unit for which the ratio of current expense allocation to total resources is ten per cent or more, the payment to be made under division (C) of this section for fiscal year 2016 and each year thereafter, in lieu of the payment computed under division (C)(1)(a) of this section, shall equal the amount described in division (A)(16)(a) of this section if the qualifying local taxing unit is a township, division (A)(18)(a) if the qualifying local taxing unit is a public library, and division (A)(17)(a) if the qualifying local taxing unit is not a township or public library.

(3) For any local taxing unit or public library with operating fixed-rate levy losses greater than zero, the operating fixed-rate levy loss shall be allocated among all qualifying operating fixed-rate levies in proportion to each such levy's share of the payments received in tax year 2014. In fiscal year 2016 and thereafter, if a levy to which operating fixed-rate levy loss is allocated is no longer charged and payable, the payment to the local taxing unit or public library shall be reduced by the amount allocated to the levy that is no longer charged and payable.

(D)(1) Except as provided in division (D)(2) of this section, the tax commissioner shall make payments to local taxing units equal to the sum of TPP inside millage debt levy loss and S.B. 3 inside millage debt levy loss. No payment shall be made if the levy for which the levy loss is computed is not charged and payable for debt purposes in fiscal year 2016 or any year thereafter.

(2) No payment shall be made for TPP inside millage debt levy loss in calendar year 2018 or thereafter. No payment shall be made for S.B.3 inside millage debt levy loss in calendar year 2017 or thereafter.

(E) For a qualifying municipal corporation, the tax commissioner shall compute payments for fiscal year 2016 and each ensuing fiscal year in an amount equal to the amount of tax imposed under section 5727.81 of the Revised Code and paid on the basis of qualifying kilowatt hours of electricity distributed through the meter of a qualifying end user located in

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the municipal corporation for measurement periods ending in the preceding calendar year. The payment shall be computed regardless of whether the qualifying municipal corporation qualifies for a payment under any other division of this section for the fiscal year in which the payment is computed under this division. For the purposes of this division, the commissioner may require an electric distribution company distributing qualifying kilowatt hours or, if the end user is a self-assessing purchaser, the end user, to report to the commissioner the number of qualifying kilowatt hours distributed through the meter of the qualifying end user.

(F)(1) The payments required to be made under divisions (C) and (D) of this section shall be paid from local government tangible property tax replacement fund to the county undivided income tax fund in the proper county treasury. Beginning in August 2015, one-half of the amount determined under each of those divisions shall be paid on or before the last day of August each year, and one-half shall be paid on or before the last day of February each year. Within thirty days after receipt of such payments, the county treasurer shall distribute amounts determined under 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 allocate the amounts so received among its funds in the same proportions as if those amounts had been levied and collected as taxes.

(2) On or before the last day of August and of February of each fiscal year that follows a calendar year in which taxes are paid on the basis of qualifying kilowatt hours of electricity distributed through the meter of a qualifying end user located in a qualifying municipal corporation, one-half of the payment computed under division (E) of this section shall be paid from the local government tangible personal property tax replacement fund directly to the qualifying municipal corporation. The municipal corporation shall credit the payments to a special fund created for the purpose of providing grants or other financial assistance to the qualifying end user or to compensate the municipal corporation for municipal income tax or other tax credits or reductions as the legislative authority may grant to the qualifying end user. Such grants or other financial assistance may be provided for by ordinance or resolution of the legislative authority of the qualifying municipal corporation and may continue for as long as is provided by the ordinance or resolution.

(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 and division (E) of section 5709.94 of the Revised Code to each of JAC

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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.

Sec. 5709.94. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "School district," "joint vocational school district," "local taxing unit," "fixed-rate levy," and "fixed-sum levy" have the same meanings as in section 5727.84 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Electric company," "energy company," and "energy conversion equipment" have the same meanings as in section 5727.01 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Taxing unit" includes school districts, joint vocational school districts, and local taxing units.

(B) On or before the last day of December of each year, the tax commissioner shall determine both of the following for each taxing unit:

(1) The taxing unit's production equipment tax value loss, which shall equal the value of all tangible personal property of an electric company or energy company that is not transmission or distribution property or energy conversion equipment, as it would have been assessed by the tax commissioner and apportioned to the taxing unit for that tax year if the property were taxable property and the assessment rate applicable to such property were twenty-four per cent.

(2) The taxing unit's nonproduction equipment tax value gain, which shall equal the value of all transmission and distribution property and energy conversion equipment of an electric company or energy company apportioned to the taxing unit for the tax year multiplied by a percentage equal to the difference between eighty-five per cent and the percentage determined under division (B)(3) of section 5727.09 of the Revised Code.

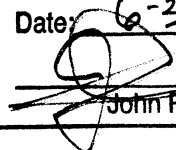
(C) On or after the first day of January each year beginning in 2017, the tax commissioner shall determine the sum of the following:

(1) The fixed-rate levy loss for each taxing unit, which equals the total of the rates of fixed-rate levies imposed by the taxing unit for the preceding tax year multiplied by the production equipment tax value loss determined under division (B) of this section:

(2) The fixed-sum levy loss for each taxing unit, which equals the total of the rates of fixed-sum levies imposed by the taxing unit for the preceding tax year multiplied by the production equipment tax value loss determined under division (B) of this section.

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(D) On or after the first day of January each year beginning in 2017, the tax commissioner shall determine the sum of the following:

(1) The fixed-rate levy gain for each taxing unit, which equals the total of the rates of fixed-rate levies imposed by the taxing unit for the preceding tax year multiplied by the nonproduction equipment tax value gain determined under division (B)(2) of this section;

(2) The fixed-sum levy gain for each taxing unit, which equals the total of the rates of fixed-sum levies imposed by the taxing unit for the preceding tax year multiplied by the nonproduction equipment tax value gain determined under division (B)(2) of this section.

(E) On or before the twenty-eighth day of February and the thirty-first day of August of each year, beginning in 2017, the tax commissioner shall determine, for each taxing unit, whether the amount determined under division (C) exceeds the amount determined under division (D) of this section. If the amount determined under division (C) exceeds the amount determined under division (D) of this section for a taxing unit, the commissioner shall make payments to the taxing unit from the production equipment property tax replacement fund. The amount of each payment shall equal one-half of the amount by which the amount determined under division (C) exceeds the amount determined under division (D) of this section.

(F) The payments required to be made under divisions (D) and (E) of this section shall be paid from the production equipment property tax replacement fund to the county undivided income tax fund in the proper county treasury. Within thirty days after receipt of such payments, the county treasurer shall distribute amounts determined under this section to the proper taxing unit as if they had been levied and collected as taxes, and the taxing unit shall allocate the amounts so received among its funds in the same proportions as if those amounts had been levied and collected as taxes.

(G) For each taxing unit for which the fixed-sum levy gain as determined under division (D)(2) exceeds its fixed-sum levy loss as determined under division (C)(2) of this section, the commissioner shall certify to the county auditor of the proper county the net fixed-sum levy gain, which equals the amount by which the fixed-sum levy gain exceeds the fixed-sum levy loss for the purposes of section 5705.34 of the Revised Code.

(H)(1) On the first day of June of each year, beginning in 2018, the director of budget and management shall transfer any balance remaining in the production equipment property tax replacement fund after the payments have been made under this section to the general revenue fund.

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(2) If the total amount in the production equipment property tax replacement fund is insufficient to make all payments under this section at the time the payments are to be made, the director of budget and management shall transfer from the general revenue fund to the production equipment property tax replacement fund the difference between the total amount to be paid and the total amount in the production equipment property tax replacement fund.

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Sec. 5713.30. As used in sections 5713.31 to 5713.37 and 5715.01 of the Revised Code:

(A) "Land devoted exclusively to agricultural use" means:

(1) Tracts, lots, or parcels of land totaling not less than ten acres to which, during the three calendar years prior to the year in which application is filed under section 5713.31 of the Revised Code, and through the last day of May of such year, one or more of the following apply:

(a) The tracts, lots, or parcels of land were devoted exclusively to commercial animal or poultry husbandry, aquaculture, algaculture meaning the farming of algae, apiculture, the production for a commercial purpose of timber, field crops, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, ornamental trees, sod, or flowers, or the growth of timber for a noncommercial purpose, if the land on which the timber is grown is contiguous to or part of a parcel of land under common ownership that is otherwise devoted exclusively to agricultural use.

(b) The tracts, lots, or parcels of land were devoted exclusively to biodiesel production, biomass energy production, electric or heat energy production, or biologically derived methane gas production if the land on which the production facility is located is contiguous to or part of a parcel of land under common ownership that is otherwise devoted exclusively to agricultural use, provided that at least fifty per cent of the feedstock used in the production was derived from parcels of land under common ownership or leasehold.

(c) The tracts, lots, or parcels of land were devoted to and qualified for payments or other compensation under a land retirement or conservation program under an agreement with an agency of the federal government.

(2) Tracts, lots, or parcels of land totaling less than ten acres that, during the three calendar years prior to the year in which application is filed under section 5713.31 of the Revised Code and through the last day of May of such year, were devoted exclusively to commercial animal or poultry husbandry, aquaculture, algaculture meaning the farming of algae, apiculture, the production for a commercial purpose of field crops, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, timber, nursery stock, ornamental trees, sod, or flowers

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where such activities produced an average yearly gross income of at least twenty-five hundred dollars during such three-year period or where there is evidence of an anticipated gross income of such amount from such activities during the tax year in which application is made, or were devoted to and qualified for payments or other compensation under a land retirement or conservation program under an agreement with an agency of the federal government;

(3) A tract, lot, or parcel of land taxed under sections 5713.22 to 5713.26 of the Revised Code is not land devoted exclusively to agricultural use;

(4) Tracts, lots, or parcels of land, or portions thereof that, during the previous three consecutive calendar years have been designated as land devoted exclusively to agricultural use, but such land has been lying idle or fallow for up to one year and no action has occurred to such land that is either inconsistent with the return of it to agricultural production or converts the land devoted exclusively to agricultural use as defined in this section. Such land shall remain designated as land devoted exclusively to agricultural use provided that beyond one year, but less than three years, the landowner proves good cause as determined by the board of revision.

(5) Tracts, lots, or parcels of land, or portions thereof that, during the previous three consecutive calendar years have been designated as land devoted exclusively to agricultural use, but such land has been lying idle or fallow because of dredged material being stored or deposited on such land pursuant to a contract between the land's owner and the department of natural resources or the United States army corps of engineers and no action has occurred to the land that is either inconsistent with the return of it to agricultural production or converts the land devoted exclusively to agricultural use. Such land shall remain designated as land devoted exclusively to agricultural use until the last year in which dredged material is stored or deposited on the land pursuant to such a contract, but not to exceed five years.

"Land devoted exclusively to agricultural use" includes tracts, lots, or parcels of land or portions thereof that are used for conservation practices, provided that the tracts, lots, or parcels of land or portions thereof comprise twenty-five per cent or less of the total of the tracts, lots, or parcels of land that satisfy the criteria established in division (A)(1), (2), ~~or (4)~~, or (5) of this section together with the tracts, lots, or parcels of land or portions thereof that are used for conservation practices.

(B) "Conversion of land devoted exclusively to agricultural use" means any of the following:

(1) The failure of the owner of land devoted exclusively to agricultural use during the next preceding calendar year to file a renewal application under section 5713.31 of the Revised Code without good cause as determined by the board of revision;

(2) The failure of the new owner of such land to file an initial application under that section without good cause as determined by the board of revision;

(3) The failure of such land or portion thereof to qualify as land devoted exclusively to agricultural use for the current calendar year as requested by an application filed under such section;

(4) The failure of the owner of the land described in division (A)(4) or (5) of this section to act on such land in a manner that is consistent with the return of the land to agricultural production after three years.

The construction or installation of an energy facility, as defined in section 5727.01 of the Revised Code, on a portion of a tract, lot, or parcel of land devoted exclusively to agricultural use shall not cause the remaining portion of the tract, lot, or parcel to be regarded as a conversion of land devoted exclusively to agricultural use if the remaining portion of the tract, lot, or parcel continues to be devoted exclusively to agricultural use.

(C) "Tax savings" means the difference between the dollar amount of real property taxes levied in any year on land valued and assessed in accordance with its current agricultural use value and the dollar amount of real property taxes that would have been levied upon such land if it had been valued and assessed for such year in accordance with Section 2 of Article XII, Ohio Constitution.

(D) "Owner" includes, but is not limited to, any person owning a fee simple, fee tail, or life estate or a buyer on a land installment contract.

(E) "Conservation practices" are practices used to abate soil erosion as required in the management of the farming operation, and include, but are not limited to, the installation, construction, development, planting, or use of grass waterways, terraces, diversions, filter strips, field borders, windbreaks, riparian buffers, wetlands, ponds, and cover crops for that purpose.

(F) "Wetlands" has the same meaning as in section 6111.02 of the Revised Code.

(G) "Biodiesel" means a mono-alkyl ester combustible liquid fuel that is derived from vegetable oils or animal fats or any combination of those reagents and that meets the American society for testing and materials specification D6751-03a for biodiesel fuel (B100) blend stock distillate fuels.

(H) "Biologically derived methane gas" means gas from the anaerobic

digestion of organic materials, including animal waste and agricultural crops and residues.

(I) "Biomass energy" means energy that is produced from organic material derived from plants or animals and available on a renewable basis, including, but not limited to, agricultural crops, tree crops, crop by-products, and residues.

(J) "Electric or heat energy" means electric or heat energy generated from manure, cornstalks, soybean waste, or other agricultural feedstocks.

(K) "Dredged material" means material that is excavated or dredged from waters of this state. "Dredged material" does not include material resulting from normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities, such as plowing, cultivating, seeding, and harvesting, for production of food, fiber, and forest products.

Sec. 5715.01. (A) The tax commissioner shall direct and supervise the assessment for taxation of all real property. The commissioner shall adopt, prescribe, and promulgate rules for the determination of true value and taxable value of real property by uniform rule for such values and for the determination of the current agricultural use value of land devoted exclusively to agricultural use. The uniform rules shall prescribe methods of determining the true value and taxable value of real property and shall also prescribe the method for determining the current agricultural use value of land devoted exclusively to agricultural use, which method shall reflect standard and modern appraisal techniques that take into consideration: the productivity of the soil under normal management practices; the average price patterns of the crops and products produced to determine the income potential to be capitalized; the market value of the land for agricultural use; and other pertinent factors. The rules shall provide that in determining the true value of lands or improvements thereon for tax purposes, all facts and circumstances relating to the value of the property, its availability for the purposes for which it is constructed or being used, its obsolete character, if any, the income capacity of the property, if any, and any other factor that tends to prove its true value shall be used. In determining the true value of minerals or rights to minerals for the purpose of real property taxation, the tax commissioner shall not include in the value of the minerals or rights to minerals the value of any tangible personal property used in the recovery of those minerals.

(B) The taxable value shall be that per cent of true value in money, or current agricultural use value in the case of land valued in accordance with section 5713.31 of the Revised Code, the commissioner by rule establishes, but it shall not exceed thirty-five per cent. The uniform rules shall also

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prescribe methods of making the appraisals set forth in section 5713.03 of the Revised Code and definitions as needed to clarify such methods. If methods and definitions are not explicitly set forth by rule, appraisals of real estate shall be made in accordance with the methods and definitions prescribed by the fourteenth edition of the appraisal of real estate and the fifth edition of the dictionary of real estate appraisal published by the appraisal institute. The rules established by the commissioner under this section shall be applied uniformly to all parcels. The taxable value of each tract, lot, or parcel of real property and improvements thereon, determined in accordance with the uniform rules and methods prescribed thereby, shall be the taxable value of the tract, lot, or parcel for all purposes of sections 5713.01 to 5713.26, 5715.01 to 5715.51, and 5717.01 to 5717.06 of the Revised Code. County auditors shall, under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, be the chief assessing officers of their respective counties, and shall list and value the real property within their respective counties for taxation in accordance with this section and sections 5713.03 and 5713.31 of the Revised Code and with such rules of the commissioner. There shall also be a board in each county, known as the county board of revision, which shall hear complaints and revise assessments of real property for taxation.

(C) The commissioner shall neither adopt nor enforce any rule that requires true value for any tax year to be any value other than the true value in money on the tax lien date of such tax year or that requires taxable value to be obtained in any way other than by reducing the true value, or in the case of land valued in accordance with section 5713.31 of the Revised Code, its current agricultural use value, by a specified, uniform percentage.

Sec. 5715.39. (A) The tax commissioner may remit real property taxes, manufactured home taxes, penalties, and interest found by the commissioner to have been illegally assessed. The commissioner also may remit any penalty charged against any real property or manufactured or mobile home that was the subject of an application for exemption from taxation under section 5715.27 of the Revised Code if the commissioner determines that the applicant requested such exemption in good faith. The commissioner shall include notice of the remission in the commissioner's certification to the county auditor required under that section.

(B) The county auditor, upon consultation with the county treasurer, shall remit a penalty for late payment of any real property taxes or manufactured home taxes when:

(1) The taxpayer could not make timely payment of the tax because of the negligence or error of the county auditor or county treasurer in the

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performance of a statutory duty relating to the levy or collection of such tax.

(2) In cases other than those described in division (B)(1) of this section, and except as provided in division (B)(5) of this section, the taxpayer failed to receive a tax bill or a correct tax bill, and the taxpayer made a good faith effort to obtain such bill within thirty days after the last day for payment of the tax.

(3) The tax was not timely paid because of the death or serious injury of the taxpayer, or the taxpayer's confinement in a hospital within sixty days preceding the last day for payment of the tax if, in any case, the tax was subsequently paid within sixty days after the last day for payment of such tax.

(4) The taxpayer demonstrates that the full payment was properly deposited in the mail in sufficient time for the envelope to be postmarked by the United States postal service on or before the last day for payment of such tax. A private meter postmark on an envelope is not a valid postmark for purposes of establishing the date of payment of such tax.

(5) With respect to the first payment due after a taxpayer fully satisfies a mortgage against a parcel of real property, the mortgagee failed to notify the auditor of the satisfaction of the mortgage, and the tax bill was not sent to the taxpayer.

(C) The board of revision shall remit a penalty for late payment of any real property taxes or manufactured homes taxes if, in cases other than those described in division (B)(1) to ~~(4)~~(5) of this section, the taxpayer's failure to make timely payment of the tax is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

(D) The taxpayer, upon application within sixty days after the mailing of the county auditor's or board of revision's decision, may request the tax commissioner to review the denial of the remission of a penalty by the auditor or board. The application may be filed in person or by certified mail. If the application is filed by certified mail, the date of the United States postmark placed on the sender's receipt by the postal service shall be treated as the date of filing. The commissioner shall consider the application, determine whether the penalty should be remitted, and certify the determination to the taxpayer, to the county treasurer, and to the county auditor, who shall correct the tax list and duplicate accordingly. The commissioner may issue orders and instructions for the uniform implementation of this section by all county boards of revision, county auditors, and county treasurers, and such orders and instructions shall be followed by such officers and boards.

(E) This section shall not provide to the taxpayer any remedy with

respect to any matter that the taxpayer may be authorized to complain of under section 4503.06, 5715.19, 5717.02, or 5727.47 of the Revised Code.

(F) Applications for remission, and documents of any kind related to those applications, filed with the tax commissioner under this section are public records within the meaning of section 149.43 of the Revised Code unless otherwise excepted under that section.

Sec. 5725.22. (A) The treasurer of state shall maintain an intangible property tax list of taxes levied by section 5707.03 of the Revised Code and certified by the tax commissioner pursuant to sections 5711.13, 5725.08, 5725.16, and 5727.15 of the Revised Code, and a separate list of taxes levied by section 5725.18 of the Revised Code and certified by the superintendent of insurance pursuant to section 5725.20 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) With respect to taxes levied under section 5725.18 of the Revised Code, the treasurer of state, upon receipt of an assessment, shall compute the taxes at the rates prescribed by law and enter the taxes on the proper tax list. The treasurer shall collect, and the taxpayer shall pay, all such taxes and any interest applicable thereto. Payments may be made by mail, in person, or by any other means authorized by the treasurer. The treasurer shall render a daily itemized statement to the superintendent of insurance of the amount of taxes collected and the name of the domestic insurance company from whom collected. The treasurer of state may adopt rules concerning the methods and timeliness of payments under this division.

(2) With respect to taxes levied under section 5707.03 of the Revised Code, any assessment certified to the treasurer of state shall reflect the taxes computed at the rates prescribed by law. Upon receipt of such an assessment, the treasurer shall enter the taxes on the proper tax list. The tax commissioner shall collect, and the taxpayer shall pay, all such taxes and any interest applicable thereto. Payments may be made by mail, in person, or by any other means authorized by the commissioner. The commissioner shall immediately forward to the treasurer any payments received under this division, together with any information necessary for the treasurer to properly credit such payments. The commissioner may adopt rules concerning the method and timeliness of payments under this division.

(C) Each tax bill issued pursuant to this section shall separately reflect the taxes due, interest, if any, due date, and any other information considered necessary. The With respect to taxes levied under section 5725.18 of the Revised Code, the last day on which payment may be made without penalty shall be the fifteenth day of June, unless that day is not a business day as defined in section 5709.40 of the Revised Code, in which

case the payment may be made on the next business day. With respect to taxes levied under section 5707.03 of the Revised Code, the last day on which payment may be made without penalty shall be at least twenty but not more than thirty days from the date of mailing the tax bill. The treasurer of state or tax commissioner, as appropriate, shall ~~mail~~ issue the tax bill; and, if the tax bill is issued by mail, the mailing thereof shall be prima-facie evidence of receipt thereof by the taxpayer.

The treasurer or commissioner, as appropriate, shall refund taxes as provided in this section, but no refund shall be made to a taxpayer having a delinquent claim certified pursuant to this section that remains unpaid. The treasurer or commissioner may consult the attorney general regarding such claims. Refunds shall be paid from the tax refund fund created by section 5703.052 of the Revised Code.

(D)(1) Within twenty days after receipt of any preliminary assessment of taxes levied under section 5725.18 of the Revised Code, the treasurer of state shall issue a tax bill, but if such preliminary assessment reflects a late filed tax return, the treasurer of state shall add interest as provided in division (A) of section 5725.221 of the Revised Code and issue a tax bill.

(2) ~~Within twenty days after~~ After receipt of any amended or final assessment of taxes levied under section 5725.18 of the Revised Code, the treasurer of state shall ascertain the difference between the total taxes computed on such assessment and the total taxes computed on the most recent assessment certified for the same tax year. If the difference is a deficiency, the treasurer of state shall add interest as provided in division (B)(1) of section 5725.221 of the Revised Code and issue a tax bill. Unless an exigency exists, the treasurer shall issue the tax bill on or before the fifteenth day of May. In the case of an exigency, the treasurer shall issue the tax bill as soon as possible after the fifteenth day of May and may extend the due date for payment of the tax prescribed by division (C) of this section. If the difference is an excess, the treasurer of state shall add interest as provided in division (B)(2) of section 5725.221 of the Revised Code and certify the name of the taxpayer and the amount to be refunded to the director of budget and management for payment to the taxpayer. If the taxpayer has a deficiency for one tax year and an excess for another tax year, or any combination thereof for more than two tax years, the treasurer of state may determine the net result after adding interest, if applicable, and, depending on such result, proceed to ~~mail~~ issue a tax bill or certify a refund.

(E)(1) Except as provided in division (E)(2) of this section, within twenty days after certifying to the treasurer of state an amended or final assessment, or a preliminary assessment of a dealer in intangibles that has

failed to file a report or disclose taxable property, the tax commissioner shall ascertain the difference between the total taxes computed on such assessment and the total taxes computed on the most recent assessment certified for the same tax year, if any. If the difference is a deficiency, the commissioner shall add interest as provided in division (B)(1) of section 5725.221 of the Revised Code and issue a tax bill. If the difference is an excess, the commissioner shall add interest as provided in division (B)(2) of section 5725.221 of the Revised Code and certify the name of the taxpayer and the amount to be refunded to the director of budget and management for payment to the taxpayer. If the taxpayer has a deficiency for one tax year and excess for another tax year, or any combination thereof for more than two tax years, the commissioner may determine the net result after adding interest, if applicable, and, depending on such result, proceed to mail a tax bill or certify a refund.

(2) The tax commissioner may issue a tax bill for any deficiency resulting from an assessment at the time the commissioner issues the assessment.

(F) If With respect to taxes levied under section 5707.03 of the Revised Code, if a taxpayer fails to pay all taxes and interest, if any, on or before the due date shown on the tax bill but makes payment within ten calendar days of such date, the ~~treasurer of state or~~ tax commissioner, ~~as appropriate,~~ shall add a penalty equal to five per cent of the taxes due. If payment is not made within ten days of such date, the ~~treasurer or~~ commissioner shall add a penalty equal to ten per cent of the taxes due. The ~~treasurer or~~ commissioner shall prepare a delinquent claim for each tax bill on which penalties were added and certify such claims to the attorney general for collection. The ~~attorney general shall transmit a copy of each claim certified by the treasurer to the superintendent of insurance.~~ For each claim certified by the ~~treasurer or~~ commissioner, the attorney general shall proceed to collect the delinquent taxes, penalties, and interest thereon in the manner prescribed by law.

(G) With respect to taxes levied under section 5725.18 of the Revised Code, if a taxpayer fails to pay all taxes and interest, if any, on or before the due date shown on the tax bill issued by the treasurer of state, the treasurer shall add a penalty equal to five hundred dollars for each month the taxpayer fails to pay all taxes and interest due. The treasurer may add an additional penalty, not to exceed ten per cent of the taxes and interest due, if the taxpayer fails to demonstrate that the taxpayer made a good faith effort to pay all taxes and interest on or before the due date shown on the tax bill. The treasurer shall prepare a delinquent claim for each tax bill on which penalties were added and certify such claims to the attorney general for

collection. The attorney general shall transmit a copy of each claim certified by the treasurer to the superintendent of insurance. For each claim certified by the treasurer, the attorney general shall proceed to collect the delinquent taxes, penalties, and interest thereon in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 5725.33. (A) Except as otherwise provided in this section, terms used in this section have the same meaning as section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code, any related proposed, temporary or final regulations promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code, any rules or guidance of the internal revenue service or the United States department of the treasury, and any related rules or guidance issued by the community development financial institutions fund of the United States department of the treasury, as such law, regulations, rules, and guidance exist on October 16, 2009.

As used in this section:

(1) "Adjusted purchase price" means the amount paid for the portion of a qualified equity investments multiplied by the qualified low income community investments made by the issuer in projects located in this state as a percentage of the total amount of qualified low income community investments made by the issuer in projects located in all states on the credit allowance date during the applicable tax year, subject to divisions (B)(1) and (2) investment approved or certified by the director of development services for a qualified community development entity in accordance with rules adopted under division (E) of this section.

(2) "Applicable percentage" means zero per cent for each of the first two credit allowance dates, seven per cent for the third credit allowance date, and eight per cent for the four following credit allowance dates.

(3) "Credit allowance date" means the date, on or after January 1, 2010, a qualified equity investment is made and each of the six anniversary dates thereafter. For qualified equity investments made after October 16, 2009, but before January 1, 2010, the initial credit allowance date is January 1, 2010, and each of the six anniversary dates thereafter is on the first day of January of each year.

(4) "Qualified active low-income community business" excludes any business that derives or projects to derive fifteen per cent or more of annual revenue from the rental or sale of real property, except any business that is a special purpose entity principally owned by a principal user of that property formed solely for the purpose of renting, either directly or indirectly, or selling real property back to such principal user if such principal user does not derive fifteen per cent or more of its gross annual revenue from the rental or sale of real property.

(5) "Qualified community development entity" includes only entities:

(a) That have entered into an allocation agreement with the community development financial institutions fund of the United States department of the treasury with respect to credits authorized by section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code;

(b) Whose service area includes any portion of this state; and

(c) That will designate an equity investment in such entities as a qualified equity investment for purposes of both section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code and this section.

(6) "Qualified equity investment" is limited to an equity investment in a qualified community development entity that:

(a) Is acquired after October 16, 2009, at its original issuance solely in exchange for cash;

(b) Has at least eighty-five per cent of its cash purchase price used by the qualified community development entity to make qualified low-income community investments in qualified active low-income community businesses in this state, provided that in the seventh year after a qualified equity investment is made, only seventy-five per cent of such cash purchase price must be used by the qualified community development entity to make qualified low-income community investments in those businesses; and

(c) Is designated by the issuer as a qualified equity investment.

"Qualified equity investment" includes any equity investment that would, but for division (A)(6)(a) of this section, be a qualified equity investment in the hands of the taxpayer if such investment was a qualified equity investment in the hands of a prior holder.

(B) There is hereby allowed a nonrefundable credit against the tax imposed by section 5725.18 of the Revised Code for an insurance company holding a qualified equity investment on the credit allowance date occurring in the calendar year for which the tax is due. The credit shall equal the applicable percentage of the adjusted purchase price ~~of qualified low-income community investments~~, subject to divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) For the purpose of calculating the amount of qualified low-income community investments held by a qualified community development entity, an investment shall be considered held by a qualified community development entity even if the investment has been sold or repaid, provided that, at any time before the seventh anniversary of the issuance of the qualified equity investment, the qualified community development entity reinvests an amount equal to the capital returned to or received or recovered by the qualified community development entity from the original investment, exclusive of any profits realized and costs incurred in the sale or

repayment, in another qualified low-income community investment in this state within twelve months of the receipt of such capital. If the qualified low-income community investment is sold or repaid after the sixth anniversary of the issuance of the qualified equity investment, the qualified low-income community investment shall be considered held by the qualified community development entity through the seventh anniversary of the qualified equity investment's issuance.

(2) The qualified low-income community investment made in this state shall equal the sum of the qualified low-income community investments in each qualified active low-income community business in this state, not to exceed two million five hundred sixty-four thousand dollars, in which the qualified community development entity invests, including such investments in any such businesses in this state related to that qualified active low-income community business through majority ownership or control.

The credit shall be claimed in the order prescribed by section 5725.98 of the Revised Code. If the amount of the credit exceeds the amount of tax otherwise due after deducting all other credits in that order, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax due for not more than four ensuing years.

By claiming a tax credit under this section, an insurance company waives its rights under section 5725.222 of the Revised Code with respect to the time limitation for the assessment of taxes as it relates to credits claimed that later become subject to recapture under division (E) of this section.

(C) The amount of qualified equity investments on the basis of which credits may be claimed under this section and sections 5726.54, 5729.16, and 5733.58 of the Revised Code shall not exceed the amount, estimated by the director of development, that would cause the total amount of credits allowed each fiscal year to exceed ten million dollars, computed without regard to the potential for taxpayers to carry tax credits forward to later years.

(D) If any amount of the federal tax credit allowed for a qualified equity investment for which a credit was received under this section is recaptured under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code, or if the director of development services determines that an investment for which a tax credit is claimed under this section is not a qualified equity investment or that the proceeds of an investment for which a tax credit is claimed under this section are used to make qualified low-income community investments other than in a qualified active low-income community business in this state, all or a portion of the credit received on account of that investment shall be paid by the insurance company that received the credit to the superintendent

of insurance. The amount to be recovered shall be determined by the director of development services pursuant to rules adopted under division (E) of this section. The director shall certify any amount due under this division to the superintendent of insurance, and the superintendent shall notify the treasurer of state of the amount due. Upon notification, the treasurer shall invoice the insurance company for the amount due. The amount due is payable not later than thirty days after the date the treasurer invoices the insurance company. The amount due shall be considered to be tax due under section 5725.18 of the Revised Code, and may be collected by assessment without regard to the time limitations imposed under section 5725.222 of the Revised Code for the assessment of taxes by the superintendent. All amounts collected under this division shall be credited as revenue from the tax levied under section 5725.18 of the Revised Code.

(E) The tax credits authorized under this section and sections 5726.54, 5729.16, and 5733.58 of the Revised Code shall be administered by the department of development services. The director of development services, in consultation with the tax commissioner and the superintendent of insurance, pursuant to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, shall adopt rules for the administration of this section and sections 5726.54, 5729.16, and 5733.58 of the Revised Code. The rules shall provide for determining the recovery of credits under division (D) of this section and under sections 5726.54, 5729.16, and 5733.58 of the Revised Code, including prorating the amount of the credit to be recovered on any reasonable basis, the manner in which credits may be allocated among claimants, and the amount of any application or other fees to be charged in connection with a recovery.

(F) There is hereby created in the state treasury the new markets tax credit operating fund. The director of development services is authorized to charge reasonable application and other fees in connection with the administration of tax credits authorized by this section and sections 5726.54, 5729.16, and 5733.58 of the Revised Code. Any such fees collected shall be credited to the fund. The director of development services shall use money in the fund to pay expenses related to the administration of tax credits authorized under sections 5725.33, 5726.54, 5729.16, and 5733.58 of the Revised Code.

(G) Tax credits earned or allocated to a pass-through entity, as that term is defined in section 5733.04 of the Revised Code, under section 5725.33, 5726.54, 5729.16, or 5733.58 of the Revised Code may be allocated to persons having a direct or indirect ownership interest in the pass-through entity for such persons' direct use in accordance with the provisions of any mutual agreement between such persons.

Sec. 5725.98. (A) To provide a uniform procedure for calculating the amount of tax imposed by section 5725.18 of the Revised Code that is due under this chapter, a taxpayer shall claim any credits and offsets against tax liability to which it is entitled in the following order:

(1) The credit for an insurance company or insurance company group under section 5729.031 of the Revised Code;

(2) The credit for eligible employee training costs under section 5725.31 of the Revised Code;

(3) The credit for purchasers of qualified low-income community investments under section 5725.33 of the Revised Code;

(4) The nonrefundable job retention credit under division (B)(~~4~~) of section 122.171 of the Revised Code;

(5) The offset of assessments by the Ohio life and health insurance guaranty association permitted by section 3956.20 of the Revised Code;

(6) The refundable credit for rehabilitating a historic building under section 5725.34 of the Revised Code.

(7) The refundable credit for Ohio job retention under former division (B)(2) or (3) of section 122.171 of the Revised Code as those divisions existed before the effective date of the amendment of this section by H.B. 64 of the 131st general assembly;

(8) The refundable credit for Ohio job creation under section 5725.32 of the Revised Code;

(9) The refundable credit under section 5725.19 of the Revised Code for losses on loans made under the Ohio venture capital program under sections 150.01 to 150.10 of the Revised Code.

(B) For any credit except the refundable credits enumerated in this section, the amount of the credit for a taxable year shall not exceed the tax due after allowing for any other credit that precedes it in the order required under this section. Any excess amount of a particular credit may be carried forward if authorized under the section creating that credit. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to allow a taxpayer to claim, directly or indirectly, a credit more than once for a taxable year.

Sec. 5726.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Affiliated group" means a group of two or more persons with fifty per cent or greater of the value of each person's ownership interests owned or controlled directly, indirectly, or constructively through related interests by common owners during all or any portion of the taxable year, and the common owners. "Affiliated group" includes, but is not limited to, any person eligible to be included in a consolidated elected taxpayer group under section 5751.011 of the Revised Code or a combined taxpayer group under

section 5751.012 of the Revised Code.

(B) "Bank organization" means any of the following:

(1) A national bank organized and operating as a national bank association pursuant to the "National Bank Act," 13 Stat. 100 (1864), 12 U.S.C. 21, et seq.;

(2) A federal savings association or federal savings bank chartered under 12 U.S.C. 1464;

(3) A bank, banking association, trust company, savings and loan association, savings bank, or other banking institution that is organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States, any state, or a foreign country;

(4) Any corporation organized and operating pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 611, et seq.;

(5) Any agency or branch of a foreign bank, as those terms are defined in 12 U.S.C. 3101;

(6) An entity licensed as a small business investment company under the "Small Business Investment Act of 1958," 72 Stat. 689, 15 U.S.C. 661, et seq.;

~~(7) A company chartered under the "Farm Credit Act of 1933," 48 Stat. 257, or a successor of such a company.~~

"Bank organization" does not include an institution organized under the "Federal Farm Loan Act," 39 Stat. 360 (1916), or a successor of such an institution, a company chartered under the "Farm Credit Act of 1933," 48 Stat. 257, or a successor of such a company, an association formed pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 2279c-1, an insurance company, or a credit union.

(C) "Call report" means the consolidated reports of condition and income prescribed by the federal financial institutions examination council that a person is required to file with a federal regulatory agency pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 161, 12 U.S.C. 324, or 12 U.S.C. 1817.

(D) "Captive finance company" means a person that derived at least seventy-five per cent of its gross income for the current taxable year and the two taxable years preceding the current taxable year from one or more of the following transactions:

(1) Financing transactions with members of its affiliated group;

(2) Financing transactions with or for customers of products manufactured or sold by a member of its affiliated group;

(3) Financing transactions with or for a distributor or franchisee that sells, leases, or services a product manufactured or sold by a member of the person's affiliated group;

(4) Financing transactions with or for a supplier to a member of the

person's affiliated group in connection with the member's manufacturing business;

(5) Issuing bonds or other publicly traded debt instruments for the benefit of the affiliated group;

(6) Short-term or long-term investments whereby the person invests the cash reserves of the affiliated group and the affiliated group utilizes the proceeds from the investments.

For the purposes of division (D) of this section, "financing transaction" means making or selling loans, extending credit, leasing, earning or receiving subvention, including interest supplements and other support costs related thereto, or acquiring, selling, or servicing accounts receivable, notes, loans, leases, debt, or installment obligations that arise from the sale or lease of tangible personal property or the performance of services, and "gross income" has the same meaning as in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code and includes income from transactions between the captive finance company and other members of its affiliated group.

A person that has not been in continuous existence for the two taxable years preceding the current taxable year qualifies as a "captive finance company" for purposes of division (D) of this section if the person derived at least seventy-five per cent of its gross income for the period of its existence from one or more of the transactions described in divisions (D)(1) to (6) of this section.

"Captive finance company" does not include a small dollar lender.

(E) "Credit union" means a nonprofit cooperative financial institution organized or chartered under the laws of this state, any other state, or the United States.

(F) "Diversified savings and loan holding company" has the same meaning as in 12 U.S.C. 1467a, as that section existed on January 1, 2012.

(G) "Document of creation" means the articles of incorporation of a corporation, articles of organization of a limited liability company, registration of a foreign limited liability company, certificate of limited partnership, registration of a foreign limited partnership, registration of a domestic or foreign limited liability partnership, or registration of a trade name.

(H) "Financial institution" means a bank organization, a holding company of a bank organization, or a nonbank financial organization, except when one of the following applies:

(1) If two or more such entities are consolidated for the purposes of filing an FR Y-9, "financial institution" means a group consisting of all entities that are included in the FR Y-9.

(2) If two or more such entities are consolidated for the purposes of filing a call report, "financial institution" means a group consisting of all entities that are included in the call report and that are not included in a group described in division (H)(1) of this section.

(3) If a bank organization is owned directly by a grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company or directly or indirectly by an entity that was a grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company on January 1, 2012, "financial institution" means a group consisting only of that bank organization and the entities included in that bank organization's call report, notwithstanding division (H)(1) or (2) of this section.

"Financial institution" does not include a diversified savings and loan holding company, a grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company, any entity that was a grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company on January 1, 2012, or any entity that is not a bank organization or owned by a bank organization and that is owned directly or indirectly by an entity that was a grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company on January 1, 2012.

(I) "FR Y-9" means the consolidated or parent-only financial statements that a holding company is required to file with the federal reserve board pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1844. In the case of a holding company required to file both consolidated and parent-only financial statements, "FR Y-9" means the consolidated financial statements that the holding company is required to file.

(J) "Grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company" means an entity described in 12 U.S.C. 1467a(c)(9)(C), as that section existed on December 31, 1999.

(K) "Gross receipts" means all items of income, without deduction for expenses. If the reporting person for a taxpayer is a holding company, "gross receipts" includes all items of income reported on the FR Y-9 filed by the holding company. If the reporting person for a taxpayer is a bank organization, "gross receipts" includes all items of income reported on the call report filed by the bank organization. If the reporting person for a taxpayer is a nonbank financial organization, "gross receipts" includes all items of income reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(L) "Insurance company" means every corporation, association, and society engaged in the business of insurance of any character, or engaged in the business of entering into contracts substantially amounting to insurance of any character, or of indemnifying or guaranteeing against loss or damage, or acting as surety on bonds or undertakings. "Insurance company" also

includes any health insuring corporation as defined in section 1751.01 of the Revised Code.

(M)(1) "Nonbank financial organization" means every person that is not a bank organization or a holding company of a bank organization and that engages in business primarily as a small dollar lender. "Nonbank financial organization" does not include an institution organized under the "Federal Farm Loan Act," 39 Stat. 360 (1916), or a successor of such an institution, an insurance company, a captive finance company, a credit union, an institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or a person that facilitates or services one or more securitizations for a bank organization, a holding company of a bank organization, a captive finance company, or any member of the person's affiliated group.

(2) A person is engaged in business primarily as a small dollar lender if the person has, for the taxable year, gross income from the activities described in division (O) of this section that exceeds the person's gross income from all other activities. As used in division (M) of this section, "gross income" has the same meaning as in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code, and income from transactions between the person and the other members of the affiliated group shall be eliminated, and any sales, exchanges, and other dispositions of commercial paper to persons outside the affiliated group produces gross income only to the extent the proceeds from such transactions exceed the affiliated group's basis in such commercial paper.

(N) "Reporting person" means one of the following:

(1) In the case of a financial institution described in division (H)(1) of this section, the top-tier holding company required to file an FR Y-9.

(2) In the case of a financial institution described in division (H)(2) or (3) of this section, the bank organization required to file the call report.

(3) In the case of a bank organization or nonbank financial organization that is not included in a group described in division (H)(1) or (2) of this section, the bank organization or nonbank financial organization.

(O) "Small dollar lender" means any person engaged primarily in the business of loaning money to individuals, provided that the loan amounts do not exceed five thousand dollars and the duration of the loans do not exceed twelve months. A "small dollar lender" does not include a bank organization, credit union, or captive finance company.

(P) "Tax year" means the calendar year for which the tax levied under section 5726.02 of the Revised Code is required to be paid.

(Q) "Taxable year" means the calendar year preceding the year in which

an annual report is required to be filed under section 5726.03 of the Revised Code.

(R) "Taxpayer" means a financial institution subject to the tax levied under section 5726.02 of the Revised Code.

(S) "Total equity capital" means the sum of the common stock at par value, perpetual preferred stock and related surplus, other surplus not related to perpetual preferred stock, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income, treasury stock, unearned employee stock ownership plan shares, and other equity components of a financial institution. "Total equity capital" shall not include any noncontrolling (minority) interests as reported on an FR Y-9 or call report, unless such interests are in a bank organization or a bank holding company.

(T) "Total Ohio equity capital" means the portion of the total equity capital of a financial institution apportioned to Ohio pursuant to section 5726.05 of the Revised Code.

(U) "Holding company" does not include a diversified savings and loan holding company, a grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company, any entity that was a grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company on January 1, 2012, or any entity that is not a bank organization or owned by a bank organization and that is owned directly or indirectly by an entity that was a grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding company on January 1, 2012.

(V) "Securitization" means transferring one or more assets to one or more persons and subsequently issuing securities backed by the right to receive payment from the asset or assets so transferred.

Sec. 5726.50. (A) A taxpayer may claim a refundable tax credit against the tax imposed under this chapter for each person included in the annual report of the taxpayer that is granted a credit by the tax credit authority under section 122.17 or former division (B)(2) or (3) of section 122.171 of the Revised Code as those divisions existed before the effective date of the amendment of this section by H.B. 64 of the 131st general assembly. Such a credit shall not be claimed for any tax year following the calendar year in which a relocation of employment positions occurs in violation of an agreement entered into under section 122.17 or 122.171 of the Revised Code. For the purpose of making tax payments under this chapter, taxes equal to the amount of the refundable credit shall be considered to be paid on the first day of the tax year.

(B) A taxpayer may claim a nonrefundable tax credit against the tax imposed under this chapter for each person included in the annual report of the taxpayer that is granted a nonrefundable credit by the tax credit authority

under division (B)~~(4)~~ of section 122.171 of the Revised Code. A taxpayer may claim against the tax imposed by this chapter any unused portion of the credits authorized under division (B) of section 5733.0610 of the Revised Code.

(C) The credits authorized in divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall be claimed in the order required under section 5726.98 of the Revised Code. If the amount of a credit authorized in division (A) of this section exceeds the tax otherwise due under section 5726.02 of the Revised Code after deducting all other credits preceding the credit in the order prescribed in section 5726.98 of the Revised Code, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

Sec. 5726.54. (A) Any term used in this section has the same meaning as in section 5725.33 of the Revised Code.

(B) A taxpayer may claim a nonrefundable credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for each person included in the annual report of the taxpayer that holds a qualified equity investment on a credit allowance date occurring in the calendar year immediately preceding the tax year for which the tax is due. The credit shall be computed in the same manner prescribed for the computation of credits allowed under section 5725.33 of the Revised Code.

By claiming a tax credit under this section, a taxpayer waives its rights under section 5726.20 of the Revised Code with respect to the time limitation for the assessment of taxes as it relates to credits claimed under this section that later become subject to recapture under division (D) of this section.

A taxpayer may claim against the tax imposed by this chapter any unused portion of the credits authorized under sections 5725.33 and 5733.58 of the Revised Code, but only to the extent of the remaining carry forward period authorized by those sections.

The credit shall be claimed in the order prescribed by section 5726.98 of the Revised Code. If the amount of the credit exceeds the amount of tax otherwise due after deducting all other credits preceding the credit in the order prescribed in section 5726.98 of the Revised Code, the excess may be carried forward for not more than four ensuing tax years.

(C) The total amount of qualified equity investments on the basis of which credits may be claimed under this section and sections 5725.33, 5729.16, and 5733.58 of the Revised Code is subject to the limitation of division (C) of section 5725.33 of the Revised Code.

(D) If any amount of a federal tax credit allowed for a qualified equity investment for which a credit was received under this section is recaptured

under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code, or if the director of development services determines that an investment for which a tax credit is claimed under this section is not a qualified equity investment or that the proceeds of an investment for which a tax credit is claimed under this section are used to make qualified low-income community investments other than in a qualified active low-income community business in this state, all or a portion of the credit received on account of that investment shall be paid by the taxpayer that received the credit to the tax commissioner. The amount to be recovered shall be determined by the director pursuant to rules adopted under section 5725.33 of the Revised Code. The director shall certify any amount due under this division to the tax commissioner, and the commissioner shall notify the taxpayer of the amount due. The amount due is payable not later than thirty days after the day the commissioner issues the notice. The amount due shall be considered to be tax due under section 5726.02 of the Revised Code, and may be collected by assessment without regard to the limitations imposed under section 5726.20 of the Revised Code for the assessment of taxes by the commissioner. All amounts collected under this division shall be credited as revenue from the tax levied under section 5726.02 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5727.031. (A) ~~For tax year 2009 and each tax year thereafter, a~~ A person that is engaged in some other primary business to which the supplying of electricity to others is incidental shall file a report under section 5727.08 of the Revised Code as an electric company but shall only report therein as taxable property the amounts required in divisions (B) and (C) of this section. All time limits and other procedural requirements of this chapter for the reporting and assessment of property of electric companies apply to persons required to file a report under this section. For the purposes of this section, "the supplying of electricity to others" shall not include donating all of the electricity a person generates to a political subdivision of the state.

(B) A person subject to this section shall report the true value of the boilers, machinery, equipment, and any personal transmission and distribution property and energy conversion equipment used to supply electricity to others, which shall be the sum of the following: JRK

(1) ~~The true value of the property that is production equipment as it would be determined for an electric company under section 5727.11 of the Revised Code multiplied by the per cent of the electricity generated in the preceding calendar year that was not used by the person who generated it;~~ JRK
plus JRK

(2) ~~The true value of the property that is not production equipment as it~~

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would be determined for an electric company under section 5727.11 of the Revised Code multiplied by the per cent of the electricity generated in the preceding calendar year that was not used by the person who generated it.

(C) The property reported under division (B) of this section shall be listed and assessed at an amount equal to ~~the sum of the products determined under divisions (C)(1) and (2) of this section.~~ JRK

~~(1) Multiply the portion of the true value determined under division (B)(1) of this section by the assessment rate in section 5727.111 of the Revised Code that is applicable to the production equipment of an electric company;~~ JRK

~~(2) Multiply the portion of the true value determined under division (B)(2) of this section multiplied by the assessment rate in section 5727.111 of the Revised Code that is applicable to the property of an electric company that is not production equipment.~~ JRK

Sec. 5727.06. (A) Except as otherwise provided by law, the following constitutes the taxable property of a public utility, interexchange telecommunications company, or public utility property lessor that shall be assessed by the tax commissioner:

(1) For tax years before tax year 2006:

(a) In the case of a railroad company, all real property and tangible personal property owned or operated by the railroad company in this state on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year; JRK

(b) In the case of a water transportation company, all tangible personal property, except watercraft, owned or operated by the water transportation company in this state on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year and all watercraft owned or operated by the water transportation company in this state during the preceding calendar year;

(c) In the case of all other public utilities and interexchange telecommunications companies, all tangible personal property that on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year was both located in this state and:

(i) Owned by the public utility or interexchange telecommunications company; or

(ii) Leased by the public utility or interexchange telecommunications company under a sale and leaseback transaction.

(2) For tax years 2006, 2007, and 2008:

(a) In the case of a railroad company, all real property used in railroad operations and tangible personal property owned or operated by the railroad company in this state on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year;

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(b) In the case of a water transportation company, all tangible personal property, except watercraft, owned or operated by the water transportation company in this state on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year and all watercraft owned or operated by the water transportation company in this state during the preceding calendar year;

(c) In the case of all other public utilities except telephone and telegraph companies, all tangible personal property that on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year was both located in this state and either owned by the public utility or leased by the public utility under a sale and leaseback transaction.

(3) For tax year 2009 and each tax year thereafter:

(a) In the case of a railroad company, all real property used in railroad operations and tangible personal property owned or operated by the railroad company in this state on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year;

(b) In the case of a water transportation company, all tangible personal property, except watercraft, owned or operated by the water transportation company in this state on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year and all watercraft owned or operated by the water transportation company in this state during the preceding calendar year;

(c) In the case of all other public utilities except telephone and, telegraph, electric, and energy companies, all tangible personal property that on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year was both located in this state and either owned by the public utility or leased by the public utility under a sale and leaseback transaction, ~~and that is not exempted from taxation under section 5727.75 of the Revised Code;~~

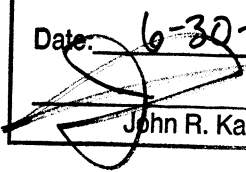
(d) In the case of a public utility property lessor, all personal property that on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year was both located in this state and leased, in other than a sale and leaseback transaction, to a public utility other than a railroad, telephone, telegraph, or water transportation company, and that is not exempted from taxation under section 5727.75 of the Revised Code. The assessment rate used under section 5727.111 of the Revised Code shall be based on the assessment rate that would apply if the public utility owned the property, ~~and that is not exempted from taxation under section 5727.75 of the Revised Code.~~

(4) For tax years 2005 and 2006, in the case of telephone, telegraph, or interexchange telecommunications companies, all tangible personal property that on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year was both located in this state and either owned by the telephone, telegraph, or interexchange telecommunications company or leased by the telephone,

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telegraph, or interexchange telecommunications company under a sale and leaseback transaction.

(5)(a) For tax year 2007 and thereafter, in the case of telephone, telegraph, or interexchange telecommunications companies, all tangible personal property shall be listed and assessed for taxation under Chapter 5711. of the Revised Code, but the tangible personal property shall be valued in accordance with this chapter using the composite annual allowances and other valuation procedures prescribed under section 5727.11 of the Revised Code by the tax commissioner for such property for tax year 2006, notwithstanding any section of Chapter 5711. of the Revised Code to the contrary.

(b) A telephone, telegraph, or interexchange telecommunications company subject to division (A)(5)(a) of this section shall file a combined return with the tax commissioner in accordance with section 5711.13 of the Revised Code even if the company has tangible personal property in only one county. Such a company also is subject to the issuance of a preliminary assessment certificate by the tax commissioner under section 5711.25 of the Revised Code. Such a company is not required to file a county supplemental return under section 5711.131 of the Revised Code.

(6) In the case of an electric company or energy company, ~~for tax year 2011 and each tax year thereafter~~, all transmission and distribution tangible personal property and energy conversion equipment that on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year was both located in this state and either owned by the company or leased by the company under a sale and leaseback transaction, and that is not exempted from taxation under section 5727.75 of the Revised Code.

(B) This division applies to tax years before tax year 2007.

In the case of an interexchange telecommunications company, all taxable property shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter and shall be valued by the commissioner in accordance with division (A) of section 5727.11 of the Revised Code. A person described by this division shall file the report required by section 5727.08 of the Revised Code. Persons described in this division shall not be considered taxpayers, as defined in division (B) of section 5711.01 of the Revised Code, and shall not be required to file a return and list their taxable property under any provision of Chapter 5711. of the Revised Code.

(C) The lien of the state for taxes levied each year on the real and personal property of public utilities and interexchange telecommunications companies and on the personal property of public utility property lessors shall attach thereto on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year.

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(D) Property that is required by division (A)(3)(b) of this section to be assessed by the tax commissioner under this chapter shall not be listed by the owner of the property under Chapter 5711. of the Revised Code.

(E) The ten-thousand-dollar exemption provided for in division (C)(3) of section 5709.01 of the Revised Code does not apply to any personal property that is valued under this chapter.

(F) The tax commissioner may adopt rules governing the listing of the taxable property of public utilities and interexchange telecommunications companies and the determination of true value.

Sec. 5727.09. (A) As used in this section, "qualified generation equipment" means the tangible personal property of an electric company or energy company that would be taxable property under section 5727.06 of the Revised Code as that section existed before the enactment of this section and that is not transmission and distribution property or energy conversion property. For the purpose of making the calculations required by this division, the value of qualified generation equipment shall be determined in accordance with section 5727.11 of the Revised Code as that section existed before the enactment of this section.

(B) On or before October 1, 2016, and the first day of October of each year thereafter, the tax commissioner shall determine all of the following amounts:

(1) For each taxing unit, the amount of taxes that would be charged and payable for the tax year on qualified generation equipment apportioned to the taxing unit under section 5727.15 of the Revised Code if such equipment were taxable property and the assessment rate applicable to such property were twenty-four per cent;

(2) The sum of the amounts determined under division (B)(1) of this section for all taxing units;

(3) The percentage that, if multiplied by the true value of all taxable property of every electric company and energy company for the tax year, would produce the amount determined under division (B)(2) of this section.

Sec. 5727.11. (A) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the true value of all taxable property, except property of a railroad company, required by section 5727.06 of the Revised Code to be assessed by the tax commissioner shall be determined by a method of valuation using cost as capitalized on the public utility's books and records less composite annual allowances as prescribed by the commissioner. If the commissioner finds that application of this method will not result in the determination of true value of the public utility's taxable property, the commissioner may use another method of valuation.

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(B)(1) Except as provided in division (B)(2) of this section, the true value of current gas stored underground is the cost of that gas shown on the books and records of the public utility on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year.

(2) For tax year 2001 and thereafter, the true value of current gas stored underground is the quotient obtained by dividing (a) the average value of the current gas stored underground, which shall be determined by adding the value of the gas on hand at the end of each calendar month in the calendar year preceding the tax year, or, if applicable, the last day of business of each month for a partial month, divided by (b) the total number of months the natural gas company was in business during the calendar year prior to the beginning of the tax year. ~~with~~ With the approval of the tax commissioner, a natural gas company may use a date other than the end of a calendar month to value its current gas stored underground.

(C) The true value of noncurrent gas stored underground is thirty-five per cent of the cost of that gas shown on the books and records of the public utility on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year.

(D)(1) Except as provided in division (D)(2) of this section, the true value of ~~the production equipment of an electric company and the true value of~~ all taxable property of a rural electric company is the equipment's or property's cost as capitalized on the company's books and records less fifty per cent of that cost as an allowance for depreciation and obsolescence.

(2) The true value of the ~~production equipment or~~ energy conversion equipment of an electric company, rural electric company, or energy company, and the true value of the production equipment of a rural electric company, purchased, transferred, or placed into service after October 5, 1999, is the purchase price of the equipment as capitalized on the company's books and records less composite annual allowances as prescribed by the tax commissioner.

(E) The true value of taxable property, except property of a railroad company, required by section 5727.06 of the Revised Code to be assessed by the tax commissioner shall not include the allowance for funds used during construction or interest during construction that has been capitalized on the public utility's books and records as part of the total cost of the taxable property. This division shall not apply to the taxable property of an electric company or a rural electric company, excluding transmission and distribution property, first placed into service after December 31, 2000, or to the taxable property a person purchases, which includes transfers, if that property was used in business by the seller prior to the purchase.

(F) The true value of watercraft owned or operated by a water

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transportation company shall be determined by multiplying the true value of the watercraft as determined under division (A) of this section by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of revenue-earning miles traveled by the watercraft in the waters of this state and the denominator of which is the number of revenue-earning miles traveled by the watercraft in all waters.

(G) The cost of property subject to a sale and leaseback transaction is the cost of the property as capitalized on the books and records of the public utility owning the property immediately prior to the sale and leaseback transaction.

(H) The cost as capitalized on the books and records of a public utility includes amounts capitalized that represent regulatory assets, if such amounts previously were included on the company's books and records as capitalized costs of taxable personal property.

(I) Any change in the composite annual allowances as prescribed by the commissioner on a prospective basis shall not be admissible in any judicial or administrative action or proceeding as evidence of value with regard to prior years' taxes. Information about the business, property, or transactions of any taxpayer obtained by the commissioner for the purpose of adopting or modifying the composite annual allowances shall not be subject to discovery or disclosure.

Sec. 5727.111. The taxable property of each public utility, except a railroad company, and of each interexchange telecommunications company shall be assessed at the following percentages of true value:

(A) In the case of a rural electric company, fifty per cent in the case of its taxable transmission and distribution property and its energy conversion equipment, and twenty-five per cent for all its other taxable property;

(B) In the case of a telephone or telegraph company, twenty-five per cent for taxable property first subject to taxation in this state for tax year 1995 or thereafter for tax years before tax year 2007, and pursuant to division (H) of section 5711.22 of the Revised Code for tax year 2007 and thereafter, and the following for all other taxable property:

(1) For tax years prior to 2005, eighty-eight per cent;

(2) For tax year 2005, sixty-seven per cent;

(3) For tax year 2006, forty-six per cent;

(4) For tax year 2007 and thereafter, pursuant to division (H) of section 5711.22 of the Revised Code.

(C) Twenty-five per cent in the case of a natural gas company.

(D) Eighty-eight per cent in the case of a pipe-line, ~~water works,~~ or heating company;

(E)(1) For tax year 2005, eighty-eight per cent in the case of the taxable

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transmission and distribution property of an electric company, and twenty-five per cent for all its other taxable property;

(2) For tax year years 2006 and each tax year thereafter through 2015 in the case of an electric company, eighty-five per cent in the case of its taxable transmission and distribution property and its energy conversion equipment, and twenty-four per cent for all its other taxable property; JRK

(3) For tax year 2016 and each tax year thereafter, in the case of an electric company, eighty-five per cent plus the percentage determined for the tax year under division (B)(3) of section 5727.09 of the Revised Code. JRK

(F)(1) Twenty-five per cent in the case of an interexchange telecommunications company for tax years before tax year 2007;

(2) Pursuant to division (H) of section 5711.22 of the Revised Code for tax year 2007 and thereafter.

(G) Twenty-five per cent in the case of a water transportation company;

(H)(1) For tax year years 2011 and each tax year thereafter through 2015 in the case of an energy company, twenty-four per cent in the case of its taxable production equipment, and eighty-five per cent for all its other taxable property; JRK

(2) For tax year 2016 and each tax year thereafter, in the case of an energy company, eighty-five per cent plus the percentage determined for the tax year under division (B)(3) of section 5727.09 of the Revised Code. JRK

(I) In the case of a water-works company, twenty-five per cent for taxable property first subject to taxation in this state for tax year 2015 or thereafter, and eighty-eight per cent for all its other taxable property. JRK

Sec. 5727.15. When all the taxable property of a public utility is located in one taxing district, the tax commissioner shall apportion the total taxable value thereof to that taxing district.

When taxable property of a public utility is located in more than one taxing district, the commissioner shall apportion the total taxable value thereof among the taxing districts as follows: JRK

(A)(1) In the case of a telegraph, interexchange telecommunications, or telephone company that owns miles of wire in this state, the value apportioned to each taxing district shall be the same percentage of the total value apportioned to all taxing districts as the miles of wire owned by the company within the taxing district are to the total miles of wire owned by the company within this state;

(2) In the case of a telegraph, interexchange telecommunications, or telephone company that does not own miles of wire in this state, the value apportioned to each taxing district shall be the same percentage of the total value apportioned to all taxing districts as the cost of the taxable property

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physically located in the taxing district is of the total cost of all taxable property physically located in this state.

(B) In the case of a railroad company:

(1) The taxable value of real and personal property not used in railroad operations shall be apportioned according to its situs;

(2) The taxable value of personal property used in railroad operations shall be apportioned to each taxing district in proportion to the miles of track and trackage rights, weighted to reflect the relative use of such personal property in each taxing district;

(3) The taxable value of real property used in railroad operations shall be apportioned to each taxing district in proportion to its relative value in each taxing district.

~~(C)(1) Prior to tax year 2001, in the case of an electric company:~~

~~(a) Seventy per cent of the taxable value of all production equipment and of all station equipment that is not production equipment shall be apportioned to the taxing district in which such property is physically located; and~~

~~(b) The remaining value of such property, together with the value of all other taxable personal property, shall be apportioned to each taxing district in the per cent that the cost of all transmission and distribution property physically located in the taxing district is of the total cost of all transmission and distribution property physically located in this state.~~

~~(c) If an electric company's taxable value for the current year includes the value of any production equipment at a plant at which the initial cost of the plant's production equipment exceeded one billion dollars, then prior to making the apportionments required for that company by division (C)(1)(a) and (b) of this section, the tax commissioner shall do the following:~~

~~(i) Subtract four hundred twenty million dollars from the total taxable value of the production equipment at that plant for the current tax year.~~

~~(ii) Multiply the difference thus obtained by a fraction, the numerator of which is the portion of the taxable value of that plant's production equipment included in the company's total value for the current tax year, and the denominator of which is the total taxable value of such equipment included in the total taxable value of all electric companies for such year;~~

~~(iii) Apportion the product thus obtained to taxing districts in the manner prescribed in division (C)(1)(b) of this section.~~

~~(iv) Deduct the amounts so apportioned from the taxable value of the company's production equipment at the plant, prior to making the apportionments required by divisions (C)(1)(a) and (b) of this section.~~

For purposes of division (C)(1)(c) of this section, "initial cost" applies

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~~only to production equipment of plants placed in commercial operation on or after January 1, 1987, and means the cost of all production equipment at a plant for the first year the plant's equipment was subject to taxation.~~

~~(2) For tax year 2001 and thereafter, in In the case of an electric company:~~

~~(a) The taxable value of all production equipment shall be apportioned to the taxing district in which such property is physically located; and~~

~~(b) The or an energy company, the value of taxable ~~personal~~ property, including energy conversion equipment ~~but excluding production equipment~~, shall be apportioned to each taxing district in the proportion that the cost of such ~~other~~ taxable ~~personal~~ property physically located in each taxing district is of the total cost of such ~~other~~ taxable ~~personal~~ property physically located in this state.~~

~~(D) For tax year 2011 and thereafter, in the case of the taxable property of an energy company:~~

~~(1) The taxable value of all production equipment shall be apportioned to the taxing district in which such property is physically located.~~

~~(2) The taxable value of all other taxable property, including energy conversion equipment, shall be apportioned to each taxing district in the proportion that the cost of such other taxable property physically located in each taxing district is of the total cost of such other taxable property physically located in this state.~~

~~(E) In the case of all other public utilities, the taxable value of the property to be apportioned shall be apportioned to each taxing district in proportion to the entire cost of such property within this state.~~

Sec. 5727.75. (A) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Qualified energy project" means an energy project certified by the director of development services pursuant to this section.

(2) "Energy project" means a project to provide electric power through the construction, installation, and use of an energy facility.

(3) "Alternative energy zone" means a county declared as such by the board of county commissioners under division (E)(1)(b) or (c) of this section.

(4) "Full-time equivalent employee" means the total number of employee-hours for which compensation was paid to individuals employed at a qualified energy project for services performed at the project during the calendar year divided by two thousand eighty hours.

(5) "Solar energy project" means an energy project composed of an energy facility using solar panels to generate electricity.

(B)(1) Tangible personal property of a qualified energy project using

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renewable energy resources is exempt from taxation for tax years 2011 through ~~2016~~ 2021 if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) On or before December 31, ~~2015~~ 2020, the owner or a lessee pursuant to a sale and leaseback transaction of the project submits an application to the power siting board for a certificate under section 4906.20 of the Revised Code, or if that section does not apply, submits an application for any approval, consent, permit, or certificate or satisfies any condition required by a public agency or political subdivision of this state for the construction or initial operation of an energy project.

(b) Construction or installation of the energy facility begins on or after January 1, 2009, and before January 1, ~~2016~~ 2021. For the purposes of this division, construction begins on the earlier of the date of application for a certificate or other approval or permit described in division (B)(1)(a) of this section, or the date the contract for the construction or installation of the energy facility is entered into.

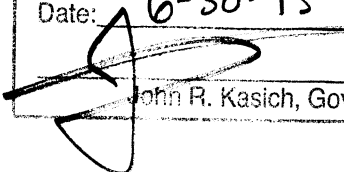
(c) For a qualified energy project with a nameplate capacity of five megawatts or greater, a board of county commissioners of a county in which property of the project is located has adopted a resolution under division (E)(1)(b) or (c) of this section to approve the application submitted under division (E) of this section to exempt the property located in that county from taxation. A board's adoption of a resolution rejecting an application or its failure to adopt a resolution approving the application does not affect the tax-exempt status of the qualified energy project's property that is located in another county.

(2) If tangible personal property of a qualified energy project using renewable energy resources was exempt from taxation under this section beginning in any of tax years 2011, ~~2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, or 2016~~ through 2021, and the certification under division (E)(2) of this section has not been revoked, the tangible personal property of the qualified energy project is exempt from taxation for tax year ~~2017~~ 2022 and all ensuing tax years if the property was placed into service before January 1, ~~2017~~ 2022, as certified in the construction progress report required under division (F)(2) of this section. Tangible personal property that has not been placed into service before that date is taxable property subject to taxation to the extent provided by section 5727.06 of the Revised Code. An energy project for which certification has been revoked is ineligible for further exemption under this section. Revocation does not affect the tax-exempt status of the project's tangible personal property for the tax year in which revocation occurs or any prior tax year.

(C) Tangible personal property of a qualified energy project using clean

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coal technology, advanced nuclear technology, or cogeneration technology is exempt from taxation for the first tax year that the property would be listed for taxation and all subsequent years if all of the following circumstances are met:

(1) The property was placed into service before January 1, 2021. Tangible personal property that has not been placed into service before that date is taxable property subject to taxation to the extent provided by section 5727.06 of the Revised Code. JRK

(2) For such a qualified energy project with a nameplate capacity of five megawatts or greater, a board of county commissioners of a county in which property of the qualified energy project is located has adopted a resolution under division (E)(1)(b) or (c) of this section to approve the application submitted under division (E) of this section to exempt the property located in that county from taxation. A board's adoption of a resolution rejecting the application or its failure to adopt a resolution approving the application does not affect the tax-exempt status of the qualified energy project's property that is located in another county.

(3) The certification for the qualified energy project issued under division (E)(2) of this section has not been revoked. An energy project for which certification has been revoked is ineligible for exemption under this section. Revocation does not affect the tax-exempt status of the project's tangible personal property for the tax year in which revocation occurs or any prior tax year.

(D) Except as otherwise provided in this section, real property of a qualified energy project is exempt from taxation for any tax year for which the tangible personal property of the qualified energy project is exempted under this section.

(E)(1)(a) A person may apply to the director of development services for certification of an energy project as a qualified energy project on or before the following dates:

(i) December 31, ~~2015~~ 2020, for an energy project using renewable energy resources;

(ii) December 31, 2017, for an energy project using clean coal technology, advanced nuclear technology, or cogeneration technology.

(b) The director shall forward a copy of each application for certification of an energy project with a nameplate capacity of five megawatts or greater to the board of county commissioners of each county in which the project is located and to each taxing unit with territory located in each of the affected counties. Any board that receives from the director a copy of an application submitted under this division shall adopt a resolution

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approving or rejecting the application unless it has adopted a resolution under division (E)(1)(c) of this section. A resolution adopted under division (E)(1)(b) or (c) of this section may require an annual service payment to be made in addition to the service payment required under division (G) of this section. The sum of the service payment required in the resolution and the service payment required under division (G) of this section shall not exceed nine thousand dollars per megawatt of nameplate capacity located in the county. The resolution shall specify the time and manner in which the payments required by the resolution shall be paid to the county treasurer. The county treasurer shall deposit the payment to the credit of the county's general fund to be used for any purpose for which money credited to that fund may be used.

The board shall send copies of the resolution by certified mail to the owner of the facility and the director within thirty days after receipt of the application, or a longer period of time if authorized by the director.

(c) A board of county commissioners may adopt a resolution declaring the county to be an alternative energy zone and declaring all applications submitted to the director of development services under this division after the adoption of the resolution, and prior to its repeal, to be approved by the board.

All tangible personal property and real property of an energy project with a nameplate capacity of five megawatts or greater is taxable if it is located in a county in which the board of county commissioners adopted a resolution rejecting the application submitted under this division or failed to adopt a resolution approving the application under division (E)(1)(b) or (c) of this section.

(2) The director shall certify an energy project if all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The application was timely submitted.

(b) For an energy project with a nameplate capacity of five megawatts or greater, a board of county commissioners of at least one county in which the project is located has adopted a resolution approving the application under division (E)(1)(b) or (c) of this section.

(c) No portion of the project's facility was used to supply electricity before December 31, 2009.

(3) The director shall deny a certification application if the director determines the person has failed to comply with any requirement under this section. The director may revoke a certification if the director determines the person, or subsequent owner or lessee pursuant to a sale and leaseback transaction of the qualified energy project, has failed to comply with any

requirement under this section. Upon certification or revocation, the director shall notify the person, owner, or lessee, the tax commissioner, and the county auditor of a county in which the project is located of the certification or revocation. Notice shall be provided in a manner convenient to the director.

(F) The owner or a lessee pursuant to a sale and leaseback transaction of a qualified energy project shall do each of the following:

(1) Comply with all applicable regulations;

(2) File with the director of development services a certified construction progress report before the first day of March of each year during the energy facility's construction or installation indicating the percentage of the project completed, and the project's nameplate capacity, as of the preceding thirty-first day of December. Unless otherwise instructed by the director of development services, the owner or lessee of an energy project shall file a report with the director on or before the first day of March each year after completion of the energy facility's construction or installation indicating the project's nameplate capacity as of the preceding thirty-first day of December. Not later than sixty days after June 17, 2010, the owner or lessee of an energy project, the construction of which was completed before June 17, 2010, shall file a certificate indicating the project's nameplate capacity.

(3) File with the director of development services, in a manner prescribed by the director, a report of the total number of full-time equivalent employees, and the total number of full-time equivalent employees domiciled in Ohio, who are employed in the construction or installation of the energy facility;

(4) For energy projects with a nameplate capacity of five megawatts or greater, repair all roads, bridges, and culverts affected by construction as reasonably required to restore them to their preconstruction condition, as determined by the county engineer in consultation with the local jurisdiction responsible for the roads, bridges, and culverts. In the event that the county engineer deems any road, bridge, or culvert to be inadequate to support the construction or decommissioning of the energy facility, the road, bridge, or culvert shall be rebuilt or reinforced to the specifications established by the county engineer prior to the construction or decommissioning of the facility. The owner or lessee of the facility shall post a bond in an amount established by the county engineer and to be held by the board of county commissioners to ensure funding for repairs of roads, bridges, and culverts affected during the construction. The bond shall be released by the board not later than one year after the date the repairs are completed. The energy

facility owner or lessee pursuant to a sale and leaseback transaction shall post a bond, as may be required by the Ohio power siting board in the certificate authorizing commencement of construction issued pursuant to section 4906.10 of the Revised Code, to ensure funding for repairs to roads, bridges, and culverts resulting from decommissioning of the facility. The energy facility owner or lessee and the county engineer may enter into an agreement regarding specific transportation plans, reinforcements, modifications, use and repair of roads, financial security to be provided, and any other relevant issue.

(5) Provide or facilitate training for fire and emergency responders for response to emergency situations related to the energy project and, for energy projects with a nameplate capacity of five megawatts or greater, at the person's expense, equip the fire and emergency responders with proper equipment as reasonably required to enable them to respond to such emergency situations;

(6) Maintain a ratio of Ohio-domiciled full-time equivalent employees employed in the construction or installation of the energy project to total full-time equivalent employees employed in the construction or installation of the energy project of not less than eighty per cent in the case of a solar energy project, and not less than fifty per cent in the case of any other energy project. In the case of an energy project for which certification from the power siting board is required under section 4906.20 of the Revised Code, the number of full-time equivalent employees employed in the construction or installation of the energy project equals the number actually employed or the number projected to be employed in the certificate application, if such projection is required under regulations adopted pursuant to section 4906.03 of the Revised Code, whichever is greater. For all other energy projects, the number of full-time equivalent employees employed in the construction or installation of the energy project equals the number actually employed or the number projected to be employed by the director of development services, whichever is greater. To estimate the number of employees to be employed in the construction or installation of an energy project, the director shall use a generally accepted job-estimating model in use for renewable energy projects, including but not limited to the job and economic development impact model. The director may adjust an estimate produced by a model to account for variables not accounted for by the model.

(7) For energy projects with a nameplate capacity in excess of two megawatts, establish a relationship with a member of the university system of Ohio as defined in section 3345.011 of the Revised Code or with a person

offering an apprenticeship program registered with the employment and training administration within the United States department of labor or with the apprenticeship council created by section 4139.02 of the Revised Code, to educate and train individuals for careers in the wind or solar energy industry. The relationship may include endowments, cooperative programs, internships, apprenticeships, research and development projects, and curriculum development.

(8) Offer to sell power or renewable energy credits from the energy project to electric distribution utilities or electric service companies subject to renewable energy resource requirements under section 4928.64 of the Revised Code that have issued requests for proposal for such power or renewable energy credits. If no electric distribution utility or electric service company issues a request for proposal on or before December 31, 2010, or accepts an offer for power or renewable energy credits within forty-five days after the offer is submitted, power or renewable energy credits from the energy project may be sold to other persons. Division (F)(8) of this section does not apply if:

(a) The owner or lessee is a rural electric company or a municipal power agency as defined in section 3734.058 of the Revised Code.

(b) The owner or lessee is a person that, before completion of the energy project, contracted for the sale of power or renewable energy credits with a rural electric company or a municipal power agency.

(c) The owner or lessee contracts for the sale of power or renewable energy credits from the energy project before June 17, 2010.

(9) Make annual service payments as required by division (G) of this section and as may be required in a resolution adopted by a board of county commissioners under division (E) of this section.

(G) The owner or a lessee pursuant to a sale and leaseback transaction of a qualified energy project shall make annual service payments in lieu of taxes to the county treasurer on or before the final dates for payments of taxes on public utility personal property on the real and public utility personal property tax list for each tax year for which property of the energy project is exempt from taxation under this section. The county treasurer shall allocate the payment on the basis of the project's physical location. Upon receipt of a payment, or if timely payment has not been received, the county treasurer shall certify such receipt or non-receipt to the director of development services and tax commissioner in a form determined by the director and commissioner, respectively. Each payment shall be in the following amount:

(1) In the case of a solar energy project, seven thousand dollars per

megawatt of nameplate capacity located in the county as of December 31, 2010, for tax year 2011, as of December 31, 2011, for tax year 2012, as of December 31, 2012, for tax year 2013, as of December 31, 2013, for tax year 2014, as of December 31, 2014, for tax year 2015, as of December 31, 2015, for tax year 2016, and as of December 31, 2016, for tax year 2017 and each tax year thereafter;

(2) In the case of any other energy project using renewable energy resources, the following:

(a) If the project maintains during the construction or installation of the energy facility a ratio of Ohio-domiciled full-time equivalent employees to total full-time equivalent employees of not less than seventy-five per cent, six thousand dollars per megawatt of nameplate capacity located in the county as of the thirty-first day of December of the preceding tax year;

(b) If the project maintains during the construction or installation of the energy facility a ratio of Ohio-domiciled full-time equivalent employees to total full-time equivalent employees of less than seventy-five per cent but not less than sixty per cent, seven thousand dollars per megawatt of nameplate capacity located in the county as of the thirty-first day of December of the preceding tax year;

(c) If the project maintains during the construction or installation of the energy facility a ratio of Ohio-domiciled full-time equivalent employees to total full-time equivalent employees of less than sixty per cent but not less than fifty per cent, eight thousand dollars per megawatt of nameplate capacity located in the county as of the thirty-first day of December of the preceding tax year.

(3) In the case of an energy project using clean coal technology, advanced nuclear technology, or cogeneration technology, the following:

(a) If the project maintains during the construction or installation of the energy facility a ratio of Ohio-domiciled full-time equivalent employees to total full-time equivalent employees of not less than seventy-five per cent, six thousand dollars per megawatt of nameplate capacity located in the county as of the thirty-first day of December of the preceding tax year;

(b) If the project maintains during the construction or installation of the energy facility a ratio of Ohio-domiciled full-time equivalent employees to total full-time equivalent employees of less than seventy-five per cent but not less than sixty per cent, seven thousand dollars per megawatt of nameplate capacity located in the county as of the thirty-first day of December of the preceding tax year;

(c) If the project maintains during the construction or installation of the energy facility a ratio of Ohio-domiciled full-time equivalent employees to

total full-time equivalent employees of less than sixty per cent but not less than fifty per cent, eight thousand dollars per megawatt of nameplate capacity located in the county as of the thirty-first day of December of the preceding tax year.

(H) The director of development services in consultation with the tax commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to implement and enforce this section.

Sec. 5727.80. As used in sections 5727.80 to 5727.95 of the Revised Code:

(A) "Electric distribution company" means either of the following:

(1) A person who distributes electricity through a meter of an end user in this state or to an unmetered location in this state;

(2) The end user of electricity in this state, if the end user obtains electricity that is not distributed or transmitted to the end user by an electric distribution company that is required to remit the tax imposed by section 5727.81 of the Revised Code. ~~"Electric~~

"Electric distribution company" does not include the an end user of electricity in this state who self-generates electricity that is used directly by that end user on the same site that the electricity is generated or a person that donates all of the electricity the person generates to a political subdivision of the state. Division (A)(2) of this section shall not apply to a political subdivision in this state that is the end user of electricity that is donated to the political subdivision.

(B) "Kilowatt hour" means one thousand watt hours of electricity.

(C) For an electric distribution company, "meter of an end user in this state" means the last meter used to measure the kilowatt hours distributed by an electric distribution company to a location in this state, or the last meter located outside of this state that is used to measure the kilowatt hours consumed at a location in this state.

(D) "Person" has the same meaning as in section 5701.01 of the Revised Code, but also includes a political subdivision of the state.

(E) "Municipal electric utility" means a municipal corporation that owns or operates a system for the distribution of electricity.

(F) "Qualified end user" means an end user of electricity that uses more than three million kilowatt hours of electricity at one manufacturing location in this state for a calendar day for use in a qualifying manufacturing process.

(G) "Qualified regeneration" means a process to convert electricity to a form of stored energy by means such as using electricity to compress air for storage or to pump water to an elevated storage reservoir, if such stored energy is subsequently used to generate electricity for sale to others

primarily during periods when there is peak demand for electricity.

(H) "Qualified regeneration meter" means the last meter used to measure electricity used in a qualified regeneration process.

(I) "Qualifying manufacturing process" means the performance of an electrochemical reaction in which electrons from direct current electricity remain a part of the product being manufactured.

(J) "Self-assessing purchaser" means a purchaser that meets all the requirements of, and pays the excise tax in accordance with, division (C) of section 5727.81 of the Revised Code.

(K) "Natural gas distribution company" means a natural gas company or a combined company, as defined in section 5727.01 of the Revised Code, that is subject to the excise tax imposed by section 5727.24 of the Revised Code and that distributes natural gas through a meter of an end user in this state or to an unmetered location in this state.

(L) "MCF" means one thousand cubic feet.

(M) For a natural gas distribution company, "meter of an end user in this state" means the last meter used to measure the MCF of natural gas distributed by a natural gas distribution company to a location in this state, or the last meter located outside of this state that is used to measure the natural gas consumed at a location in this state.

(N) "Flex customer" means an industrial or a commercial facility that has consumed more than one billion cubic feet of natural gas a year at a single location during any of the previous five years, or an industrial or a commercial end user of natural gas that purchases natural gas distribution services from a natural gas distribution company at discounted rates or charges established in any of the following:

(1) A special arrangement subject to review and regulation by the public utilities commission under section 4905.31 of the Revised Code;

(2) A special arrangement with a natural gas distribution company pursuant to a municipal ordinance;

(3) A variable rate schedule that permits rates to vary between defined amounts, provided that the schedule is on file with the public utilities commission.

An end user that meets this definition on January 1, 2000, or thereafter is a "flex customer" for purposes of determining the rate of taxation under division (D) of section 5727.811 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5727.81. (A) For the purpose of raising revenue ~~for public education and to fund the needs of this state and its local government operations~~ governments, an excise tax is hereby levied and imposed on an electric distribution company for all electricity distributed by such company

at the following rates per kilowatt hour of electricity distributed in a thirty-day period by the company through a meter of an end user in this state:

KILOWATT HOURS DISTRIBUTED TO AN END USER	RATE PER KILOWATT HOUR
For the first 2,000	\$.00465
For the next 2,001 to 15,000	\$.00419
For 15,001 and above	\$.00363

If no meter is used to measure the kilowatt hours of electricity distributed by the company, the rates shall apply to the estimated kilowatt hours of electricity distributed to an unmetered location in this state.

The electric distribution company shall base the monthly tax on the kilowatt hours of electricity distributed to an end user through the meter of the end user that is not measured for a thirty-day period by dividing the days in the measurement period into the total kilowatt hours measured during the measurement period to obtain a daily average usage. The tax shall be determined by obtaining the sum of divisions (A)(1), (2), and (3) of this section and multiplying that amount by the number of days in the measurement period:

- (1) Multiplying \$.00465 per kilowatt hour for the first sixty-seven kilowatt hours distributed using a daily average;
- (2) Multiplying \$.00419 for the next sixty-eight to five hundred kilowatt hours distributed using a daily average;
- (3) Multiplying \$.00363 for the remaining kilowatt hours distributed using a daily average.

Except as provided in division (C) of this section, the electric distribution company shall pay the tax to the tax commissioner in accordance with section 5727.82 of the Revised Code, unless required to remit each tax payment by electronic funds transfer to the treasurer of state in accordance with section 5727.83 of the Revised Code.

Only the distribution of electricity through a meter of an end user in this state shall be used by the electric distribution company to compute the amount or estimated amount of tax due. In the event a meter is not actually read for a measurement period, the estimated kilowatt hours distributed by an electric distribution company to bill for its distribution charges shall be used.

(B) Except as provided in division (C) of this section, each electric distribution company shall pay the tax imposed by this section in all of the following circumstances:

- (1) The electricity is distributed by the company through a meter of an

end user in this state;

(2) The company is distributing electricity through a meter located in another state, but the electricity is consumed in this state in the manner prescribed by the tax commissioner;

(3) The company is distributing electricity in this state without the use of a meter, but the electricity is consumed in this state as estimated and in the manner prescribed by the tax commissioner.

(C)(1) As used in division (C) of this section:

(a) "Total price of electricity" means the aggregate value in money of anything paid or transferred, or promised to be paid or transferred, to obtain electricity or electric service, including but not limited to the value paid or promised to be paid for the transmission or distribution of electricity and for transition costs as described in Chapter 4928. of the Revised Code.

(b) "Package" means the provision or the acquisition, at a combined price, of electricity with other services or products, or any combination thereof, such as natural gas or other fuels; energy management products, software, and services; machinery and equipment acquisition; and financing agreements.

(c) "Single location" means a facility located on contiguous property separated only by a roadway, railway, or waterway.

(2) Division (C) of this section applies to any commercial or industrial purchaser's receipt of electricity through a meter of an end user in this state or through more than one meter at a single location in this state in a quantity that exceeds forty-five million kilowatt hours of electricity over the course of the preceding calendar year, or any commercial or industrial purchaser that will consume more than forty-five million kilowatt hours of electricity over the course of the succeeding twelve months as estimated by the tax commissioner. The tax commissioner shall make such an estimate upon the written request by an applicant for registration as a self-assessing purchaser under this division. For the meter reading period including July 1, 2008, through the meter reading period including December 31, 2010, such a purchaser may elect to self-assess the excise tax imposed by this section at the rate of \$.00075 per kilowatt hour on the first five hundred four million kilowatt hours distributed to that meter or location during the registration year, and a percentage of the total price of all electricity distributed to that meter or location equal to three and one-half per cent. For the meter reading period including January 1, 2011, and thereafter, such a purchaser may elect to self-assess the excise tax imposed by this section at the rate of \$.00257 per kilowatt hour for the first five hundred million kilowatt hours, and \$.001832 per kilowatt hour for each kilowatt hour in excess of five hundred

million kilowatt hours, distributed to that meter or location during the registration year.

A qualified end user that receives electricity through a meter of an end user in this state or through more than one meter at a single location in this state and that consumes, over the course of the previous calendar year, more than forty-five million kilowatt hours in other than its qualifying manufacturing process, may elect to self-assess the tax as allowed by this division with respect to the electricity used in other than its qualifying manufacturing process.

Payment of the tax shall be made directly to the tax commissioner in accordance with divisions (A)(4) and (5) of section 5727.82 of the Revised Code, or the treasurer of state in accordance with section 5727.83 of the Revised Code. If the electric distribution company serving the self-assessing purchaser is a municipal electric utility and the purchaser is within the municipal corporation's corporate limits, payment shall be made to such municipal corporation's general fund and reports shall be filed in accordance with divisions (A)(4) and (5) of section 5727.82 of the Revised Code, except that "municipal corporation" shall be substituted for "treasurer of state" and "tax commissioner." A self-assessing purchaser that pays the excise tax as provided in this division shall not be required to pay the tax to the electric distribution company from which its electricity is distributed. If a self-assessing purchaser's receipt of electricity is not subject to the tax as measured under this division, the tax on the receipt of such electricity shall be measured and paid as provided in division (A) of this section.

(3) In the case of the acquisition of a package, unless the elements of the package are separately stated isolating the total price of electricity from the price of the remaining elements of the package, the tax imposed under this section applies to the entire price of the package. If the elements of the package are separately stated, the tax imposed under this section applies to the total price of the electricity.

(4) Any electric supplier that sells electricity as part of a package shall separately state to the purchaser the total price of the electricity and, upon request by the tax commissioner, the total price of each of the other elements of the package.

(5) The tax commissioner may adopt rules relating to the computation of the total price of electricity with respect to self-assessing purchasers, which may include rules to establish the total price of electricity purchased as part of a package.

(6) An annual application for registration as a self-assessing purchaser shall be made for each qualifying meter or location on a form prescribed by

the tax commissioner. The registration year begins on the first day of May and ends on the following thirtieth day of April. Persons may apply after the first day of May for the remainder of the registration year. In the case of an applicant applying on the basis of an estimated consumption of forty-five million kilowatt hours over the course of the succeeding twelve months, the applicant shall provide such information as the tax commissioner considers to be necessary to estimate such consumption. At the time of making the application and by the first day of May of each year, a self-assessing purchaser shall pay a fee of five hundred dollars to the tax commissioner, or to the treasurer of state as provided in section 5727.83 of the Revised Code, for each qualifying meter or location. The tax commissioner shall immediately pay to the treasurer of state all amounts that the tax commissioner receives under this section. The treasurer of state shall deposit such amounts into the kilowatt hour excise tax administration fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury. Money in the fund shall be used to defray the tax commissioner's cost in administering the tax owed under section 5727.81 of the Revised Code by self-assessing purchasers. After the application is approved by the tax commissioner, the registration shall remain in effect for the current registration year, or until canceled by the registrant upon written notification to the commissioner of the election to pay the tax in accordance with division (A) of this section, or until canceled by the tax commissioner for not paying the tax or fee under division (C) of this section or for not meeting the qualifications in division (C)(2) of this section. The tax commissioner shall give written notice to the electric distribution company from which electricity is delivered to a self-assessing purchaser of the purchaser's self-assessing status, and the electric distribution company is relieved of the obligation to pay the tax imposed by division (A) of this section for electricity distributed to that self-assessing purchaser until it is notified by the tax commissioner that the self-assessing purchaser's registration is canceled. Within fifteen days of notification of the canceled registration, the electric distribution company shall be responsible for payment of the tax imposed by division (A) of this section on electricity distributed to a purchaser that is no longer registered as a self-assessing purchaser. A self-assessing purchaser with a canceled registration must file a report and remit the tax imposed by division (A) of this section on all electricity it receives for any measurement period prior to the tax being reported and paid by the electric distribution company. A self-assessing purchaser whose registration is canceled by the tax commissioner is not eligible to register as a self-assessing purchaser for two years after the registration is canceled.

(7) If the tax commissioner cancels the self-assessing registration of a purchaser registered on the basis of its estimated consumption because the purchaser does not consume at least forty-five million kilowatt hours of electricity over the course of the twelve-month period for which the estimate was made, the tax commissioner shall assess and collect from the purchaser the difference between (a) the amount of tax that would have been payable under division (A) of this section on the electricity distributed to the purchaser during that period and (b) the amount of tax paid by the purchaser on such electricity pursuant to division (C)(2) of this section. The assessment shall be paid within sixty days after the tax commissioner issues it, regardless of whether the purchaser files a petition for reassessment under section 5727.89 of the Revised Code covering that period. If the purchaser does not pay the assessment within the time prescribed, the amount assessed is subject to the additional charge and the interest prescribed by divisions (B) and (C) of section 5727.82 of the Revised Code, and is subject to assessment under section 5727.89 of the Revised Code. If the purchaser is a qualified end user, division (C)(7) of this section applies only to electricity it consumes in other than its qualifying manufacturing process.

(D) The tax imposed by this section does not apply to the distribution of any kilowatt hours of electricity to the federal government, to an end user located at a federal facility that uses electricity for the enrichment of uranium, to a qualified regeneration meter, or to an end user for any day the end user is a qualified end user. The exemption under this division for a qualified end user only applies to the manufacturing location where the qualified end user uses more than three million kilowatt hours per day in a qualifying manufacturing process.

(E) All revenue arising from the tax imposed by this section shall be credited to the general revenue fund except as provided by division (C) of this section and section 5727.82 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5727.811. (A) For the purpose of raising revenue ~~for public education and to fund the needs of this state and its local government operations~~ governments, an excise tax is hereby levied on every natural gas distribution company for all natural gas volumes billed by, or on behalf of, the company beginning with the measurement period that includes July 1, 2001. Except as provided in divisions (C) or (D) of this section, the tax shall be levied at the following rates per MCF of natural gas distributed by the company through a meter of an end user in this state:

MCF DISTRIBUTED TO AN END USER	RATE PER MCF
For the first 100 MCF per month	\$.1593

For the next 101 to 2000 MCF per month \$.0877

For 2001 and above MCF per month \$.0411

If no meter is used to measure the MCF of natural gas distributed by the company, the rates shall apply to the estimated MCF of natural gas distributed to an unmetered location in this state.

(B) A natural gas distribution company shall base the tax on the MCF of natural gas distributed to an end user through the meter of the end user in this state that is estimated to be consumed by the end user as reflected on the end user's customer statement from the natural gas distribution company. Until January 1, 2003, the natural gas distribution company shall pay the tax levied by this section to the treasurer of state in accordance with section 5727.82 of the Revised Code. Beginning January 1, 2003, the natural gas distribution company shall pay the tax levied by this section to the tax commissioner in accordance with section 5727.82 of the Revised Code unless required to remit payment to the treasurer of state in accordance with section 5727.83 of the Revised Code.

(C) A natural gas distribution company with seventy thousand customers or less may elect to apply the rates specified in division (A) of this section to the aggregate of the natural gas distributed by the company through the meter of all its customers in this state, and upon such election, this method shall be used to determine the amount of tax to be paid by such company.

(D) A natural gas distribution company shall pay the tax imposed by this section at the rate of \$.02 per MCF of natural gas distributed by the company through the meter of a flex customer. The natural gas distribution company correspondingly shall reduce the per MCF rate that it charges the flex customer for natural gas distribution services by \$.02 per MCF of natural gas distributed to the flex customer.

(E) Except as provided in division (F) of this section, each natural gas distribution company shall pay the tax imposed by this section in all of the following circumstances:

(1) The natural gas is distributed by the company through a meter of an end user in this state;

(2) The natural gas distribution company is distributing natural gas through a meter located in another state, but the natural gas is consumed in this state in the manner prescribed by the tax commissioner;

(3) The natural gas distribution company is distributing natural gas in this state without the use of a meter, but the natural gas is consumed in this state as estimated and in the manner prescribed by the tax commissioner.

(F) The tax levied by this section does not apply to the distribution of

natural gas to the federal government, or natural gas produced by an end user in this state that is consumed by that end user or its affiliates and is not distributed through the facilities of a natural gas company.

(G) All revenue arising from the tax imposed by this section shall be credited to the general revenue fund.

Sec. 5727.84. (A) No determinations, computations, certifications, or payments shall be made under this section after June 30, 2015.

(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 former sections 3317.029, 3317.052, and 3317.053 of the Revised Code and 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 3317.0216, 3317.0217, 3317.04, and 3317.05 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 former 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, 3306.192, 3317.052, and 3317.053 of the Revised Code and the following provisions, as they existed for the applicable fiscal year: division (G) of section 3317.024; section 3317.05 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 former 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 former 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;

(d) For fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter, the sum of amounts computed for and paid to the district under section 3317.022 of the Revised Code; 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, divisions (B), (H), (J), and (K) of section 3317.023, and sections 3313.978, 3313.981, 3317.0212, 3317.0213, 3317.0214, and 3326.33 of the Revised Code. However, for fiscal years 2014 and 2015, the amount computed for the district under the section of this act entitled "TRANSITIONAL AID FOR CITY, LOCAL, AND EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICTS" also shall be included.

(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."

(d) For fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount computed for the district under section 3317.16 of the Revised Code; except that, for fiscal years 2014 and 2015, the amount computed for the district under the section of this act entitled "TRANSITIONAL AID FOR JOINT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS" shall be included.

(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" means the amount computed for a school district pursuant to section 3317.015 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 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" and "total library resources" have the same 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 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 charged and payable shall be reduced 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 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 charged and payable shall be reduced 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 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 charged and payable shall be reduced 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 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 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 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 (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	School District	Local
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	Fund	Property Tax Replacement Fund	Government Property Tax Replacement Fund
2001-2011	63.0%	25.4%	11.6%
2012 and thereafter <u>2012-2015</u>	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~~ for fiscal years before fiscal year 2012:

~~(a)(1)~~ 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)(2)~~ 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. 5727.85. ~~(A) No determinations, computations, certifications, or payments shall be made under this section after June 30, 2015.~~

(A) By the thirty-first day of July of each year, beginning in 2002 and ending in 2010, the department of education shall determine the following for each school district and each joint vocational school district:

(1) The state education aid offset, which, except as provided in division (A)(1)(c) of this section, is the difference obtained by subtracting the amount described in division (A)(1)(b) of this section from the amount described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section:

(a) The state education aid computed for the school district or joint vocational school district for the current fiscal year as of the thirty-first day of July;

(b) The state education aid that would be computed for the school district or joint vocational school district for the current fiscal year as of the thirty-first day of July if the recognized valuation included the tax value loss for the school district or joint vocational school district;

(c) The state education aid offset for fiscal year 2010 and fiscal year 2011 equals the greater of the state education aid offset calculated for that fiscal year under divisions (A)(1)(a) and (b) of this section or the state education aid offset calculated for fiscal year 2009.

(2) For fiscal years 2008 through 2011, the greater of zero or the difference obtained by subtracting the state education aid offset determined under division (A)(1) of this section from the fixed-rate levy loss certified under division (J) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code for all taxing districts in each school district and joint vocational school district.

By the fifth day of August of each such year, the department of

education shall certify the amount so determined under division (A)(1) of this section to the director of budget and management.

(B) Not later than the thirty-first day of October of the years 2006 through 2010, the department of education shall determine all of the following for each school district:

(1) The amount obtained by subtracting the district's state education aid computed for fiscal year 2002 from the district's state education aid computed for the current fiscal year as of the fifteenth day of July, by including in the definition of recognized valuation the machinery and equipment, inventory, furniture and fixtures, and telephone property tax value losses, as defined in section 5751.20 of the Revised Code, for the school district or joint vocational school district for the preceding tax year;

(2) The inflation-adjusted property tax loss. The inflation-adjusted property tax loss equals the fixed-rate levy loss, excluding the tax loss from levies within the ten-mill limitation to pay debt charges, determined under division ~~(G)~~(D) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code for all taxing districts in each school district, plus the product obtained by multiplying that loss by the cumulative percentage increase in the consumer price index from January 1, 2002, to the thirtieth day of June of the current year.

(3) The difference obtained by subtracting the amount computed under division (B)(1) from the amount of the inflation-adjusted property tax loss. If this difference is zero or a negative number, no further payments shall be made under division (C) of this section to the school district from the school district property tax replacement fund.

(C) Beginning in 2002 for school districts and beginning in August 2011 for joint vocational school districts, the department of education shall pay from the school district property tax replacement fund to each school district all of the following:

(1) In February 2002, one-half of the fixed-rate levy loss certified under division ~~(H)~~(G) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code between the twenty-first and twenty-eighth days of February.

(2) From August 2002 through February 2011, one-half of the amount calculated for that fiscal year under division (A)(2) of this section between the twenty-first and twenty-eighth days of August and of February, provided the difference computed under division (B)(3) of this section is not less than or equal to zero.

(3) For fiscal years 2012 and thereafter, the sum of the amounts in divisions (C)(3)(a) or (b) and (c) of this section shall be paid on or before the thirty-first day of August and the twenty-eighth day of February:

(a) If the ratio of 2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation to total

resources is equal to or less than the threshold per cent, zero;

(b) If the ratio of 2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation to total resources is greater than the threshold per cent, fifty per cent of the difference of 2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation minus the product of total resources multiplied by the threshold per cent;

(c) Fifty per cent of the product of 2011 non-current expense S.B. 3 allocation multiplied by seventy-five per cent for fiscal year 2012 and fifty per cent for fiscal years 2013 and thereafter.

The department of education shall report to each school district the apportionment of the payments among the school district's funds based on the certifications under division (J) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code.

(D) For taxes levied within the ten-mill limitation 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 fiscal year 2006 through fiscal year 2016.

(E) Not later than January 1, 2002, for all taxing districts in each joint vocational school district, the tax commissioner shall certify to the department of education the fixed-rate levy loss determined under division (G) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code. From February 2002 through February 2011, the department shall pay from the school district property tax replacement fund to the joint vocational school district one-half of the amount calculated for that fiscal year under division (A)(2) of this section between the twenty-first and twenty-eighth days of August and of February.

(F)(1) Not later than January 1, 2002, for each fixed-sum levy levied by each school district or joint vocational school district and for each year for which a determination is made under division (H) of section 5727.84 of the Revised Code that a fixed-sum levy loss is to be reimbursed, the tax commissioner shall certify to the department of education the fixed-sum levy loss determined under that division. The certification shall cover a time period sufficient to include all fixed-sum levies for which the tax commissioner made such a determination. The department shall pay from the school district property tax replacement fund to the school district or joint vocational school district one-half of the fixed-sum levy loss so certified for each year between the twenty-first and twenty-eighth days of August and of February.

(2) Beginning in 2003, by the thirty-first day of January of each year, the tax commissioner shall review the certification originally made under division (F)(1) of this section. If the commissioner determines that a debt

levy that had been scheduled to be reimbursed in the current year has expired, a revised certification for that and all subsequent years shall be made to the department of education.

(G) If the balance of the half-mill equalization fund created under section 3318.18 of the Revised Code is insufficient to make the full amount of payments required under division (D) of that section, the department of education, at the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year, shall certify to the director of budget and management the amount of the deficiency, and the director shall transfer an amount equal to the deficiency from the school district property tax replacement fund to the half-mill equalization fund.

(H) Beginning in August 2002, and ending in May 2011, the director of budget and management shall transfer from the school district property tax replacement fund to the general revenue fund each of the following:

(1) Between the twenty-eighth day of August and the fifth day of September, the lesser of one-half of the amount certified for that fiscal year under division (A)(2) of this section or the balance in the school district property tax replacement fund;

(2) Between the first and fifth days of May, the lesser of one-half of the amount certified for that fiscal year under division (A)(2) of this section or the balance in the school district property tax replacement fund.

(I) On the first day of June each year, the director of budget and management shall transfer any balance remaining in the school district property tax replacement fund after the payments have been made under divisions (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), and (H) of this section to the half-mill equalization fund created under section 3318.18 of the Revised Code to the extent required to make any payments in the current fiscal year under that section, and shall transfer the remaining balance to the general revenue fund.

(J) After fiscal year 2002, if the total amount in the school district property tax replacement fund is insufficient to make all payments under divisions (C), (D), (E), (F), and (G) of this section at the time the payments are to be made, the director of budget and management shall transfer from the general revenue fund to the school district property tax replacement fund the difference between the total amount to be paid and the total amount in the school district 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 No. 95 of the 125th general assembly.

(K) If all of the territory of a school district or joint vocational school district is merged with an existing district, or if a part of the territory of a school district or joint vocational school district is transferred to an existing

or new district, the department of education, in consultation with the tax commissioner, shall adjust the payments made under this section as follows:

(1) For the merger of all of the territory of two or more districts, the total resources, 2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation, total 2011 S.B. 3 allocation, 2011 non-current expense S.B. 3 allocation, and fixed-sum levy loss of the successor district shall be equal to the sum of the total resources, 2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation, total 2011 S.B. 3 allocation, 2011 non-current expense S.B. 3 allocation, and fixed-sum levy loss for each of the districts involved in the merger.

(2) For the transfer of a part of one district's territory to an existing district, the amount of the total resources, 2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation, total 2011 S.B. 3 allocation, and 2011 non-current expense S.B. 3 allocation that is transferred to the recipient district shall be an amount equal to the transferring district's total resources, 2011 current expense S.B. 3 allocation, total 2011 S.B. 3 allocation, and 2011 non-current expense S.B. 3 allocation times a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of pupils being transferred to the recipient district, measured, in the case of a school district, by formula ADM as that term is defined in section 3317.02 of the Revised Code or, in the case of a joint vocational school district, by formula ADM as defined for a joint vocational school district in that section, and the denominator of which is the average daily membership or formula ADM of the transferor district. Fixed-sum levy losses for both districts shall be determined under division (K)(4) of this section.

(3) For the transfer of a part of the territory of one or more districts to create a new district:

(a) If the new district is created on or after January 1, 2000, but before January 1, 2005, the new district shall be paid its current fixed-rate levy loss through August 2009. In February 2010, August 2010, and February 2011, the new district shall be paid fifty per cent of the lesser of: (i) the amount calculated under division (C)(2) of this section or (ii) an amount equal to seventy per cent of the new district's fixed-rate levy loss.

Beginning in fiscal year 2012, the new district shall be paid as provided in division (C) of this section.

Fixed-sum levy losses for the districts shall be determined under division (K)(4) of this section.

(b) If the new district is created on or after January 1, 2005, the new district shall be deemed not to have any fixed-rate levy loss or, except as provided in division (K)(4) of this section, fixed-sum levy loss. The district or districts from which the territory was transferred shall have no reduction in their fixed-rate levy loss, or, except as provided in division (K)(4) of this

section, their fixed-sum levy loss.

(4) If a recipient district under division (K)(2) of this section or a new district under division (K)(3)(a) or (b) of this section takes on debt from one or more of the districts from which territory was transferred, and any of the districts transferring the territory had fixed-sum levy losses, the department of education, in consultation with the tax commissioner, shall make an equitable division of the fixed-sum levy losses.

Sec. 5727.86. ~~(A) No determinations, computations, certifications, or payments shall be made under this section after June 30, 2015.~~

~~(A)~~ 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, 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.

(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 charged and

payable for debt purposes in tax year 2010. If the levy is not 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 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. 5729.16. (A) Terms used in this section have the same meaning as in section 5725.33 of the Revised Code.

(B) There is hereby allowed a nonrefundable credit against the tax imposed by section 5729.03 or 5729.06 of the Revised Code for a foreign insurance company holding a qualified equity investment on the credit allowance date occurring in the calendar year for which the tax is due. The credit shall be computed in the same manner prescribed for the computation of credits allowed under section 5725.33 of the Revised Code.

The credit shall be claimed in the order prescribed by section 5729.98 of the Revised Code. If the amount of the credit exceeds the amount of tax otherwise due after deducting all other credits in that order, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax due for not more than four ensuing years.

By claiming a tax credit under this section, an insurance company waives its rights under section 5729.102 of the Revised Code with respect to the time limitation for the assessment of taxes as it relates to credits claimed that later become subject to recapture under division (D) of this section.

(C) The total amount of qualified equity investments on the basis of which credits may be claimed under this section, section 5725.33, and section 5733.58 of the Revised Code is subject to the limitation of division (C) of section 5725.33 of the Revised Code.

(D) If any amount of a federal tax credit allowed for a qualified equity investment for which a credit was received under this section is recaptured under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code, or if the director of development services determines that an investment for which a tax credit is

claimed under this section is not a qualified equity investment or that the proceeds of an investment for which a tax credit is claimed under this section are used to make qualified low-income community investments other than in a qualified active low-income community business in this state, all or a portion of the credit received on account of that investment shall be paid by the insurance company that received the credit to the superintendent of insurance. The amount to be recovered shall be determined by the director of development services pursuant to rules adopted under section 5725.33 of the Revised Code. The director shall certify any amount due under this division to the superintendent of insurance, and the superintendent shall notify the treasurer of state of the amount due. Upon notification, the treasurer shall invoice the insurance company for the amount due. The amount due is payable not later than thirty days after the date the treasurer invoices the insurance company. The amount due shall be considered to be tax due under section 5729.03 or 5729.06 of the Revised Code, as applicable, and may be collected by assessment without regard to the time limitations imposed under section 5729.102 of the Revised Code for the assessment of taxes by the superintendent. All amounts collected under this division shall be credited as revenue from the tax levied under section 5729.03 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5729.98. (A) To provide a uniform procedure for calculating the amount of tax due under this chapter, a taxpayer shall claim any credits and offsets against tax liability to which it is entitled in the following order:

(1) The credit for an insurance company or insurance company group under section 5729.031 of the Revised Code;

(2) The credit for eligible employee training costs under section 5729.07 of the Revised Code;

(3) The credit for purchases of qualified low-income community investments under section 5729.16 of the Revised Code;

(4) The nonrefundable job retention credit under division (B)~~(4)~~ of section 122.171 of the Revised Code;

(5) The offset of assessments by the Ohio life and health insurance guaranty association against tax liability permitted by section 3956.20 of the Revised Code;

(6) The refundable credit for rehabilitating a historic building under section 5729.17 of the Revised Code.

(7) The refundable credit for Ohio job retention under former division (B)(2) or (3) of section 122.171 of the Revised Code as those divisions existed before the effective date of the amendment of this section by H.B. 64 of the 131st general assembly;

(8) The refundable credit for Ohio job creation under section 5729.032 of the Revised Code;

(9) The refundable credit under section 5729.08 of the Revised Code for losses on loans made under the Ohio venture capital program under sections 150.01 to 150.10 of the Revised Code.

(B) For any credit except the refundable credits enumerated in this section, the amount of the credit for a taxable year shall not exceed the tax due after allowing for any other credit that precedes it in the order required under this section. Any excess amount of a particular credit may be carried forward if authorized under the section creating that credit. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to allow a taxpayer to claim, directly or indirectly, a credit more than once for a taxable year.

Sec. 5733.0610. (A) A refundable corporation franchise tax credit granted by the tax credit authority under section 122.17 or former division (B)(2) or (3) of section 122.171 of the Revised Code, as those divisions existed before the effective date of the amendment of this section by H.B. 64 of the 131st general assembly, may be claimed under this chapter in the order required under section 5733.98 of the Revised Code. For purposes of making tax payments under this chapter, taxes equal to the amount of the refundable credit shall be considered to be paid to this state on the first day of the tax year. The refundable credit shall not be claimed for any tax years following the calendar year in which a relocation of employment positions occurs in violation of an agreement entered into under section 122.17 or 122.171 of the Revised Code.

(B) A nonrefundable corporation franchise tax credit granted by the tax credit authority under division (B)(~~4~~) of section 122.171 of the Revised Code may be claimed under this chapter in the order required under section 5733.98 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5733.58. (A) Terms used in this section have the same meaning as in section 5725.33 of the Revised Code.

(B) There is hereby allowed a nonrefundable credit against the tax imposed by section 5733.06 of the Revised Code for a financial institution holding a qualified equity investment on the credit allowance date occurring in the calendar year immediately preceding the tax year for which the tax is due. The credit shall be computed in the same manner prescribed for the computation of credits allowed under section 5725.33 of the Revised Code.

By claiming a tax credit under this section, a financial institution waives its rights under section 5733.11 of the Revised Code with respect to the time limitation for the assessment of taxes as it relates to credits claimed that later become subject to recapture under division (D) of this section.

The credit shall be claimed in the order prescribed by section 5733.98 of the Revised Code. If the amount of the credit exceeds the amount of tax otherwise due after deducting all other credits in that order, the excess may be carried forward and applied to the tax due for not more than four ensuing tax years.

(C) The total amount of qualified equity investments on the basis of which credits may be claimed under this section and sections 5725.33 and 5729.16 of the Revised Code is subject to the limitation of division (C) of section 5725.33 of the Revised Code.

(D) If any amount of a federal tax credit allowed for a qualified equity investment for which a credit was received under this section is recaptured under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code, or if the director of development services determines that an investment for which a tax credit is claimed under this section is not a qualified equity investment or that the proceeds of an investment for which a tax credit is claimed under this section are used to make qualified low-income community investments other than in a qualified active low-income community business in this state, all or a portion of the credit received on account of that investment shall be paid by the financial institution that received the credit to the tax commissioner. The amount to be recovered shall be determined by the director of development services pursuant to rules adopted under section 5725.33 of the Revised Code. The director shall certify any amount due under this division to the tax commissioner, and the commissioner shall notify the financial institution of the amount due. The amount due is payable not later than thirty days after the day the commissioner issues the notice. The amount due shall be considered to be tax due under section 5733.06 of the Revised Code, and may be collected by assessment without regard to the limitations imposed under section 5733.11 of the Revised Code for the assessment of taxes by the commissioner. All amounts collected under this division shall be credited as revenue from the tax levied under section 5733.06 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5736.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Calendar quarter" and "person" have the same meanings as in section 5751.01 of the Revised Code.

(B) "Distribution system" means a bulk transfer or terminal system for the distribution of motor fuel consisting of refineries, pipelines, marine vessels, and terminals. For the purposes of this section, motor fuel that is in a refinery, pipeline, terminal, or marine vessel or that is en route to a refinery, pipeline, or terminal via any method of transportation is in a "distribution system." Motor fuel is "outside of a distribution system" if the

fuel is in a fuel storage facility, including, but not limited to, a bulk plant that is not part of a refinery or terminal, is in the fuel supply tank of an engine or motor vehicle, or is being transported by a marine vessel, tank car, rail car, trailer, truck, or other suitable equipment to a fuel storage facility that is not in a distribution system.

(C) "Dyed diesel fuel," "import," "motor fuel," "public highways," "gasoline," "diesel 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. "Gallons" means gross gallons as defined in section 5735.01 of the Revised Code.

(D) "First sale of motor fuel within this state" means the initial sale of motor fuel to a point outside a distribution system, wherever the sale occurs, without regard to where title transfers or other conditions of sale, when sold for delivery to a location in this state as that location is shown on the bill of lading or other similar document issued by the terminal, refinery, or supplier. "First sale of motor fuel within this state" excludes the following:

(1) Motor fuel exchanges;

(2) The sale of motor fuel on which the petroleum activity tax imposed by this chapter was paid in a prior quarterly tax payment period and on which the supplier may claim a bad debt. As used in this division, "bad debt" has the same meaning as in section 5751.01 of the Revised Code.

(E)(1) "Calculated gross receipts" means the sum of the following:

~~(+)(a)~~ With respect to sales of gasoline, the product obtained by multiplying ~~(a)(i)~~ the total number of gallons of gasoline first sold within this state by a supplier during the tax period by ~~(b)(ii)~~ the average wholesale price of a gallon of unleaded regular gasoline for the calendar quarter that begins six months before the upcoming calendar quarter, as published by the tax commissioner under division (C) of section 5736.02 of the Revised Code;

~~(2)(b)~~ With respect to sales of propane, the product obtained by multiplying (i) the total number of gallons of propane first sold within this state by a supplier during the tax period by (ii) the average wholesale price of a gallon of propane for the calendar quarter that begins six months before the upcoming calendar quarter, as published by the tax commissioner under division (C) of section 5736.02 of the Revised Code;

~~(c)~~ With respect to sales of motor fuel that is not gasoline or propane, the product obtained by multiplying ~~(a)(i)~~ the total number of gallons of motor fuel first sold within this state by a supplier during the tax period by ~~(b)(ii)~~ the average wholesale price of a gallon of diesel fuel for the calendar quarter that begins six months before the upcoming calendar quarter, as

published by the tax commissioner under division (C) of section 5736.02 of the Revised Code.

(2) A supplier that has acquired blend stocks or additives with respect to which the tax imposed by this chapter has previously been paid may exclude the product of the following amounts from the calculation of the supplier's "calculated gross receipts" under division (E) of this section, provided that the supplier uses the blend stocks or additives for blending with motor fuel:

(a) The number of gallons of the blend stocks or additives;

(b) The average wholesale price of a gallon of such blend stocks or additives for the calendar quarter in which the tax was paid on the blend stocks or additives.

The supplier may rely upon an invoice issued by the seller of the blend stocks or additives as evidence that the tax imposed by this section has been remitted with respect to the blend stocks or additives, provided that the invoice lists the tax as a separate charge, the seller is included on the list maintained by the tax commissioner under section 5736.041 of the Revised Code, and the supplier maintains the invoice in accordance with section 5736.12 of the Revised Code.

(F) "Motor fuel used to propel vehicles on public highways and waterways" includes motor fuel used for the operation of licensed motor vehicles employed in the maintenance, construction, or repair of public highways. "Motor fuel used to propel vehicles on public highways and waterways" does not include dyed diesel fuel.

(G) "Rack" means a mechanism capable of delivering motor fuel from a refinery, terminal, or marine vessel into a railroad tank car, transport truck, tank wagon, fuel supply tank, marine vessel, or other means of transport outside of a distribution system.

(H) "Refinery" means a facility used to produce motor fuel and from which motor fuel may be removed by pipeline, by vessel, or at a rack.

(I) "Supplier" means any of the following:

(1) A person that sells, exchanges, transfers, or otherwise distributes motor fuel from a terminal or refinery rack to a point outside of a distribution system, if the person distributes such motor fuel at a location in this state;

(2) A person that imports or causes the importation of motor fuel for sale, exchange, transfer, or other distribution by the person to a point outside of a distribution system in this state;

(3) A person that knowingly purchases motor fuel from an unlicensed supplier.

(J) "Tax period" means the calendar quarter on the basis of which a

taxpayer is required to pay the tax imposed under this chapter.

(K) "Taxpayer" means a person subject to the tax imposed by this chapter.

(L) "Waterways" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water courses, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, which are situated wholly or partially within this state or within its jurisdiction, except private impounded bodies of water.

(M) "Motor fuel exchange" means an exchange of motor fuel between two or more suppliers, licensed motor fuel dealers, or licensed permissive motor fuel dealers if delivery occurs at a refinery, terminal, pipeline, or marine vessel and if the parties agree that neither party requires monetary compensation from the other party for the exchanged fuel other than compensation for differences in product location, grade, or handling.

Sec. 5736.02. (A) (1) Beginning with the tax period that commences July 1, 2014, and continuing for every tax period thereafter, there is hereby levied an excise tax on each supplier measured by the supplier's calculated gross receipts derived from the first sale of motor fuel within this state. The tax due shall be computed by multiplying sixty-five one hundredths of one per cent by the supplier's calculated gross receipts by one of the following tax rates:

(a) If the calculated gross receipts are received from the sale of dyed diesel fuel and the end consumer of the dyed diesel fuel is a railroad company as described in division (D)(9) of section 5727.01 of the Revised Code, the rate established in division (A) of section 5751.03 of the Revised Code;

(b) For all other calculated gross receipts, six and five-tenths mills.

(2) All revenue from the tax shall be distributed as follows:

(+)(a) All revenue from the tax as measured by calculated gross receipts derived from the sale of motor fuel used for propelling vehicles on public highways and waterways shall be used for the purposes of maintaining the state highway system, funding the enforcement of traffic laws, and covering the costs of hospitalization of indigent persons injured in motor vehicle accidents on the public highways.

(2)(b) All revenue not distributed as required by division (A) (+)(2)(a) of this section shall be used for the purpose of funding the needs of this state and its local governments.

(B) The tax imposed by this section is in addition to any other taxes or fees imposed under the Revised Code.

(C) The tax commissioner shall determine and publish, on the web site of the department of taxation, the statewide average wholesale prices of a

The above boxed and initialed text was disapproved.

Date:

6-30-15

John R. Kasich, Governor

gallon of unleaded regular gasoline, of a gallon of propane, and of a gallon of diesel fuel for each calendar quarter. The commissioner's determination is presumed to be correct unless clearly erroneous. The figure shall be published at least fifteen days before the beginning of the calendar quarter. The commissioner shall base the average price on pricing information available from the United States energy information administration or, if such information is not available from that agency, from another publicly available source selected by the commissioner. The commissioner shall first make reasonable efforts to obtain data specific to this state before using national data to determine the average wholesale price. The price shall not include any federal or state excise taxes on the gasoline or diesel fuel, or the tax imposed by this chapter. The price shall be rounded up to the nearest one-tenth of one cent.

(D) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a person from separately or proportionately billing or invoicing the tax imposed by this section to a purchaser of motor fuel.

(E) The tax imposed by this section applies only to suppliers having a substantial nexus with this state, as that term is defined in section 5751.01 of the Revised Code. A supplier that does not have substantial nexus with the state may voluntarily obtain a license from the commissioner under section 5736.06 of the Revised Code. A supplier that voluntarily obtains a license from the commissioner is entitled to the same benefits and is subject to the same duties and requirements as are suppliers required to be licensed with the commissioner.

Sec. 5736.50. (A) A taxpayer granted a credit by the tax credit authority under section 122.17 or former division (B)(2) or (3) of section 122.171 of the Revised Code, as those divisions existed before the effective date of the amendment of this section by H.B. 64 of the 131st general assembly, may claim a refundable credit against the tax imposed under this chapter. For the purpose of making tax payments under this chapter, taxes equal to the amount of the refundable credit shall be considered to be paid on the first day of the tax period.

(B) ~~A taxpayer granted a nonrefundable credit granted by the tax credit authority under division (B)(4) of section 122.171 of the Revised Code may claim a nonrefundable tax credit~~ be claimed against the tax imposed under this chapter.

(C) Credits authorized in division (A) or (B) of this section shall not be claimed for any tax period beginning after the date on which a relocation of employment positions occurs in violation of an agreement entered into under section 122.17 or 122.171 of the Revised Code.

(D) A taxpayer may claim any unused portion of the credit authorized under division (B) of section 5751.50 of the Revised Code against the tax imposed under this chapter. No credit shall be allowed under this division if the credit was available against the tax imposed under section 5751.02 of the Revised Code except to the extent the credit was not applied against that tax.

(E) The amount of a credit claimed under division (B) or (D) of this section shall not exceed the tax otherwise due for the tax period. If the credit allowed under division (B) or (D) of this section exceeds the tax otherwise due, the excess may be carried forward to the extent authorized by section 122.171 of the Revised Code.

If a taxpayer is authorized to claim credits under division (A) and either or both of divisions (B) and (D) of this section for the same tax period, the taxpayer shall claim the credit allowed under division (B) or (D) before the credit allowed under division (A) of this section.

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 the "Social Security Act," section 1903(w), 42 U.S.C. 1396b(w), and regulations adopted thereunder, the medicaid director 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.

(12) All transactions by which a specified digital product is provided for permanent use or less than permanent use, regardless of whether continued payment is required.

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.

(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 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 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. As used in this division, "cleaning" does not include sanitation services necessary for an establishment described in 21 U.S.C. 608 to comply with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that section.

(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.

(QQQ) "Specified digital product" means an electronically transferred digital audiovisual work, digital audio work, or digital book.

As used in division (QQQ) of this section:

(1) "Digital audiovisual work" means a series of related images that, when shown in succession, impart an impression of motion, together with accompanying sounds, if any.

(2) "Digital audio work" means a work that results from the fixation of a series of musical, spoken, or other sounds, including digitized sound files that are downloaded onto a device and that may be used to alert the customer with respect to a communication.

(3) "Digital book" means a work that is generally recognized in the

ordinary and usual sense as a book.

(4) "Electronically transferred" means obtained by the purchaser by means other than tangible storage media.

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 three-fourths 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 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 or laws of the United States or the Constitution of this state;

(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; building and construction materials for incorporation into a transportation facility pursuant to a public-private agreement entered into under sections 5501.70 to 5501.83 of the Revised Code; 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;

(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; and 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;

(c) Sales of equipment such as telephones, computers, facsimile machines, and similar tangible personal property primarily used to accept orders for direct marketing retail sales.

(d) 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;

(p) To provide the thing transferred to the owner or lessee of a motor vehicle that is being repaired or serviced, if the thing transferred is a rented motor vehicle and the purchaser is reimbursed for the cost of the rented motor vehicle by a manufacturer, warrantor, or provider of a maintenance, service, or other similar contract or agreement, with respect to the motor vehicle that is being repaired or serviced.

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 JobsOhio in accordance with section 4313.02 of the Revised Code.

(52)(a) Sales to a qualifying corporation.

(b) As used in division (B)(52) of this section:

(i) "Qualifying corporation" means a nonprofit corporation organized in this state that leases from an eligible county land, buildings, structures, fixtures, and improvements to the land that are part of or used in a public recreational facility used by a major league professional athletic team or a class A to class AAA minor league affiliate of a major league professional athletic team for a significant portion of the team's home schedule, provided the following apply:

(I) The facility is leased from the eligible county pursuant to a lease that requires substantially all of the revenue from the operation of the business or activity conducted by the nonprofit corporation at the facility in excess of operating costs, capital expenditures, and reserves to be paid to the eligible county at least once per calendar year.

(II) Upon dissolution and liquidation of the nonprofit corporation, all of its net assets are distributable to the board of commissioners of the eligible county from which the corporation leases the facility.

(ii) "Eligible county" has the same meaning as in section 307.695 of the Revised Code.

(53) Sales to or by a cable service provider, video service provider, or radio or television broadcast station regulated by the federal government of cable service or programming, video service or programming, audio service or programming, or electronically transferred digital audiovisual or audio work. As used in division (B)(53) of this section, "cable service" and "cable service provider" have the same meanings as in section 1332.01 of the Revised Code, and "video service," "video service provider," and "video programming" have the same meanings as in section 1332.21 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. 5739.026. (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;

(11) To provide revenue for the operation of a lake facilities authority and the remediation of an impacted watershed by a lake facilities authority, as provided in Chapter 353. of the Revised Code.

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 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. 5739.029. (A) Notwithstanding sections 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, 5739.026, 5741.02, 5741.021, 5741.022, and 5741.023 of the Revised Code, and except as otherwise provided in division (B) of this section, the tax due under this chapter on the sale of a motor vehicle required to be titled under Chapter 4505. of the Revised Code by a motor vehicle dealer to a consumer that is a nonresident of this state shall be the lesser of the amount of tax that would be due under this chapter and Chapter 5741. of the Revised Code if the total combined rate were six per cent, or the amount of tax that would be due to the state in which the consumer titles or registers the motor vehicle or to which the consumer removes the vehicle for use.

(B) No tax is due under this section, any other section of this chapter, or Chapter 5741. of the Revised Code under any of the following circumstances:

(1)(a) The consumer intends to immediately remove the motor vehicle from this state for use outside this state;

(b) Upon removal of the motor vehicle from this state, the consumer intends to title or register the vehicle in another state if such titling or registration is required;

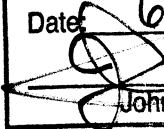
(c) The consumer executes an affidavit as required under division (C) of this section affirming the consumer's intentions under divisions (B)(1)(a) and (b) of this section; and

(d) The state in which the consumer titles or registers the motor vehicle or to which the consumer removes the vehicle for use provides an exemption under circumstances substantially similar to those described in division (B)(1) of this section.

(2) The state in which the consumer titles or registers the motor vehicle or to which the consumer removes the vehicle for use does not provide a

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disapproved.

Date: 6-30-15


John R. Kasich, Governor

credit against its sales or use tax or similar excise tax for sales or use tax paid to this state.

(3) The state in which the consumer titles or registers the motor vehicle or to which the consumer removes the vehicle for use does not impose a sales or use tax or similar excise tax on the ownership or use of motor vehicles.

(C) Any nonresident consumer that purchases a motor vehicle from a motor vehicle dealer in this state under the circumstances described in divisions (B)(1)(a) and (b) of this section shall execute an affidavit affirming the intentions described in those divisions. The affidavit shall be executed in triplicate and in the form specified by the tax commissioner. The affidavit shall be given to the motor vehicle dealer.

A motor vehicle dealer that accepts in good faith an affidavit presented under this division by a nonresident consumer may rely upon the representations made in the affidavit.

(D) A motor vehicle dealer making a sale subject to the tax under division (A) of this section shall collect the tax due unless the sale is subject to the exception under division (B) of this section or unless the sale is not otherwise subject to taxes levied under sections 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, 5739.026, 5741.02, 5741.021, 5741.022, and 5741.023 of the Revised Code. In the case of a sale under the circumstances described in division (B)(1) of this section, the dealer shall retain one copy of the affidavit and file the original and the other copy with the clerk of the court of common pleas. If tax is due under division (A) of this section, the dealer shall remit the tax collected to the clerk at the time the dealer obtains the ~~Ohio certificate of title in the name of the consumer~~ as required under section 4505.06 of the Revised Code. The clerk shall forward the original affidavit to the tax commissioner in the manner prescribed by the commissioner.

Unless a sale is excepted from taxation under division (B) of this section or the dealer makes an election under division (B)(5) of section 4505.06 of the Revised Code, upon receipt of an application for certificate of title a clerk of the court of common pleas shall collect the sales tax due under division (A) of this section. ~~The clerk shall~~ and remit the tax collected to the tax commissioner in the manner prescribed by the commissioner.

(E) If a motor vehicle is purchased by a corporation described in division (B)(6) of section 5739.01 of the Revised Code, the state of residence of the consumer for the purposes of this section is the state of residence of the corporation's principal shareholder.

(F) Any provision of this chapter or of Chapter 5741. of the Revised

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Date:

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Code that is not inconsistent with this section applies to sales described in division (A) of this section.

(G) As used in this section:

(1) For the purposes of this section only, the sale or purchase of a motor vehicle does not include a lease or rental of a motor vehicle subject to division (A)(2) or (3) of section 5739.02 or division (A)(2) or (3) of section 5741.02 of the Revised Code;

(2) "State," except in reference to "this state," means any state, district, commonwealth, or territory of the United States and any province of Canada.

Sec. 5739.09. (A)(1) A board of county commissioners may, by resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the board, levy an excise tax not to exceed three per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests. The board shall establish all regulations necessary to provide for the administration and allocation of the tax. The regulations may prescribe the time for payment of the tax, and may provide for the imposition of a penalty or interest, or both, for late payments, provided that the penalty does not exceed ten per cent of the amount of tax due, and the rate at which interest accrues does not exceed the rate per annum prescribed pursuant to section 5703.47 of the Revised Code. Except as provided in divisions (A)(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), ~~and (7), (8), (9), and (10)~~ of this section, the regulations shall provide, after deducting the real and actual costs of administering the tax, for the return to each municipal corporation or township that does not levy an excise tax on the transactions, a uniform percentage of the tax collected in the municipal corporation or in the unincorporated portion of the township from each transaction, not to exceed thirty-three and one-third per cent. The remainder of the revenue arising from the tax shall be deposited in a separate fund and shall be spent solely to make contributions to the convention and visitors' bureau operating within the county, including a pledge and contribution of any portion of the remainder pursuant to an agreement authorized by section 307.678 or 307.695 of the Revised Code, provided that if the board of county commissioners of an eligible county as defined in section 307.678 or 307.695 of the Revised Code adopts a resolution amending a resolution levying a tax under this division to provide that revenue from the tax shall be used by the board as described in either division (D) of section 307.678 or division (H) of section 307.695 of the Revised Code, the remainder of the revenue shall be used as described in the resolution making that amendment. Except as provided in division (A)(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), ~~or (7), (8), (9), or (10)~~ or (H) of this section, on and after May 10, 1994, a board of county

The above boxed and initialed text was disapproved.

Date: 6-30-15

John R. Kasich, Governor

commissioners may not levy an excise tax pursuant to this division in any municipal corporation or township located wholly or partly within the county that has in effect an ordinance or resolution levying an excise tax pursuant to division (B) of this section. The board of a county that has levied a tax under division (C) of this section may, by resolution adopted within ninety days after July 15, 1985, by a majority of the members of the board, amend the resolution levying a tax under this division to provide for a portion of that tax to be pledged and contributed in accordance with an agreement entered into under section 307.695 of the Revised Code. A tax, any revenue from which is pledged pursuant to such an agreement, shall remain in effect at the rate at which it is imposed for the duration of the period for which the revenue from the tax has been so pledged.

The board of county commissioners of an eligible county as defined in section 307.695 of the Revised Code may, by resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the board, amend a resolution levying a tax under this division to provide that the revenue from the tax shall be used by the board as described in division (H) of section 307.695 of the Revised Code, in which case the tax shall remain in effect at the rate at which it was imposed for the duration of any agreement entered into by the board under section 307.695 of the Revised Code, the duration during which any securities issued by the board under that section are outstanding, or the duration of the period during which the board owns a project as defined in section 307.695 of the Revised Code, whichever duration is longest.

The board of county commissioners of an eligible county as defined in section 307.678 of the Revised Code may, by resolution, amend a resolution levying a tax under this division to provide that revenue from the tax, not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars each year, may be used as described in division (D) of section 307.678 of the Revised Code.

The board of county commissioners of a county described in division (A)(9) of this section may, by resolution, amend a resolution levying a tax under this division to provide that all or a portion of the revenue from the tax may be used for the purposes described in section 307.679 of the Revised Code.

(2) A board of county commissioners that levies an excise tax under division (A)(1) of this section on June 30, 1997, at a rate of three per cent, and that has pledged revenue from the tax to an agreement entered into under section 307.695 of the Revised Code or, in the case of the board of county commissioners of an eligible county as defined in section 307.695 of the Revised Code, has amended a resolution levying a tax under division (C) of this section to provide that proceeds from the tax shall be used by the

board as described in division (H) of section 307.695 of the Revised Code, may, at any time by a resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the board, amend the resolution levying a tax under division (A)(1) of this section to provide for an increase in the rate of that tax up to seven per cent on each transaction; to provide that revenue from the increase in the rate shall be used as described in division (H) of section 307.695 of the Revised Code or be spent solely to make contributions to the convention and visitors' bureau operating within the county to be used specifically for promotion, advertising, and marketing of the region in which the county is located; and to provide that the rate in excess of the three per cent levied under division (A)(1) of this section shall remain in effect at the rate at which it is imposed for the duration of the period during which any agreement is in effect that was entered into under section 307.695 of the Revised Code by the board of county commissioners levying a tax under division (A)(1) of this section, the duration of the period during which any securities issued by the board under division (I) of section 307.695 of the Revised Code are outstanding, or the duration of the period during which the board owns a project as defined in section 307.695 of the Revised Code, whichever duration is longest. The amendment also shall provide that no portion of that revenue need be returned to townships or municipal corporations as would otherwise be required under division (A)(1) of this section.

(3) A board of county commissioners that levies a tax under division (A)(1) of this section on March 18, 1999, at a rate of three per cent may, by resolution adopted not later than forty-five days after March 18, 1999, amend the resolution levying the tax to provide for all of the following:

(a) That the rate of the tax shall be increased by not more than an additional four per cent on each transaction;

(b) That all of the revenue from the increase in the rate shall be pledged and contributed to a convention facilities authority established by the board of county commissioners under Chapter 351. of the Revised Code on or before November 15, 1998, and used to pay costs of constructing, maintaining, operating, and promoting a facility in the county, including paying bonds, or notes issued in anticipation of bonds, as provided by that chapter;

(c) That no portion of the revenue arising from the increase in rate need be returned to municipal corporations or townships as otherwise required under division (A)(1) of this section;

(d) That the increase in rate shall not be subject to diminution by initiative or referendum or by law while any bonds, or notes in anticipation of bonds, issued by the authority under Chapter 351. of the Revised Code to

which the revenue is pledged, remain outstanding in accordance with their terms, unless provision is made by law or by the board of county commissioners for an adequate substitute therefor that is satisfactory to the trustee if a trust agreement secures the bonds.

Division (A)(3) of this section does not apply to the board of county commissioners of any county in which a convention center or facility exists or is being constructed on November 15, 1998, or of any county in which a convention facilities authority levies a tax pursuant to section 351.021 of the Revised Code on that date.

As used in division (A)(3) of this section, "cost" and "facility" have the same meanings as in section 351.01 of the Revised Code, and "convention center" has the same meaning as in section 307.695 of the Revised Code.

(4)(a) A board of county commissioners that levies a tax under division (A)(1) of this section on June 30, 2002, at a rate of three per cent may, by resolution adopted not later than September 30, 2002, amend the resolution levying the tax to provide for all of the following:

(i) That the rate of the tax shall be increased by not more than an additional three and one-half per cent on each transaction;

(ii) That all of the revenue from the increase in rate shall be pledged and contributed to a convention facilities authority established by the board of county commissioners under Chapter 351. of the Revised Code on or before May 15, 2002, and be used to pay costs of constructing, expanding, maintaining, operating, or promoting a convention center in the county, including paying bonds, or notes issued in anticipation of bonds, as provided by that chapter;

(iii) That no portion of the revenue arising from the increase in rate need be returned to municipal corporations or townships as otherwise required under division (A)(1) of this section;

(iv) That the increase in rate shall not be subject to diminution by initiative or referendum or by law while any bonds, or notes in anticipation of bonds, issued by the authority under Chapter 351. of the Revised Code to which the revenue is pledged, remain outstanding in accordance with their terms, unless provision is made by law or by the board of county commissioners for an adequate substitute therefor that is satisfactory to the trustee if a trust agreement secures the bonds.

(b) Any board of county commissioners that, pursuant to division (A)(4)(a) of this section, has amended a resolution levying the tax authorized by division (A)(1) of this section may further amend the resolution to provide that the revenue referred to in division (A)(4)(a)(ii) of this section shall be pledged and contributed both to a convention facilities

authority to pay the costs of constructing, expanding, maintaining, or operating one or more convention centers in the county, including paying bonds, or notes issued in anticipation of bonds, as provided in Chapter 351. of the Revised Code, and to a convention and visitors' bureau to pay the costs of promoting one or more convention centers in the county.

As used in division (A)(4) of this section, "cost" has the same meaning as in section 351.01 of the Revised Code, and "convention center" has the same meaning as in section 307.695 of the Revised Code.

(5)(a) As used in division (A)(5) of this section:

(i) "Port authority" means a port authority created under Chapter 4582. of the Revised Code.

(ii) "Port authority military-use facility" means port authority facilities on which or adjacent to which is located an installation of the armed forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof, or the national guard and at least part of which is made available for use, for consideration, by the armed forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof, or the national guard.

(b) For the purpose of contributing revenue to pay operating expenses of a port authority that operates a port authority military-use facility, the board of county commissioners of a county that created, participated in the creation of, or has joined such a port authority may do one or both of the following:

(i) Amend a resolution previously adopted under division (A)(1) of this section to designate some or all of the revenue from the tax levied under the resolution to be used for that purpose, notwithstanding that division;

(ii) Amend a resolution previously adopted under division (A)(1) of this section to increase the rate of the tax by not more than an additional two per cent and use the revenue from the increase exclusively for that purpose.

(c) If a board of county commissioners amends a resolution to increase the rate of a tax as authorized in division (A)(5)(b)(ii) of this section, the board also may amend the resolution to specify that the increase in rate of the tax does not apply to "hotels," as otherwise defined in section 5739.01 of the Revised Code, having fewer rooms used for the accommodation of guests than a number of rooms specified by the board.

(6) A board of county commissioners of a county organized under a county charter adopted pursuant to Article X, Section 3, Ohio Constitution, and that levies an excise tax under division (A)(1) of this section at a rate of three per cent and levies an additional excise tax under division (E) of this section at a rate of one and one-half per cent may, by resolution adopted not later than January 1, 2008, by a majority of the members of the board,

amend the resolution levying a tax under division (A)(1) of this section to provide for an increase in the rate of that tax by not more than an additional one per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests. Notwithstanding divisions (A)(1) and (E) of this section, the resolution shall provide that all of the revenue from the increase in rate, after deducting the real and actual costs of administering the tax, shall be used to pay the costs of improving, expanding, equipping, financing, or operating a convention center by a convention and visitors' bureau in the county. The increase in rate shall remain in effect for the period specified in the resolution, not to exceed ten years. The increase in rate shall be subject to the regulations adopted under division (A)(1) of this section, except that the resolution may provide that no portion of the revenue from the increase in the rate shall be returned to townships or municipal corporations as would otherwise be required under that division.

(7) Division (A)(7) of this section applies only to a county with a population greater than sixty-five thousand and less than seventy thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census and in which, on December 31, 2006, an excise tax is levied under division (A)(1) of this section at a rate not less than and not greater than three per cent, and in which the most recent increase in the rate of that tax was enacted or took effect in November 1984.

The board of county commissioners of a county to which this division applies, by resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the board, may increase the rate of the tax by not more than one per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests. The increase in rate shall be for the purpose of paying expenses deemed necessary by the convention and visitors' bureau operating in the county to promote travel and tourism. The increase in rate shall remain in effect for the period specified in the resolution, not to exceed twenty years, provided that the increase in rate may not continue beyond the time when the purpose for which the increase is levied ceases to exist. If revenue from the increase in rate is pledged to the payment of debt charges on securities, the increase in rate is not subject to diminution by initiative or referendum or by law for so long as the securities are outstanding, unless provision is made by law or by the board of county commissioners for an adequate substitute for that revenue that is satisfactory to the trustee if a trust agreement secures payment of the debt charges. The increase in rate shall be subject to the regulations adopted under division (A)(1) of this section, except that the resolution may provide that no portion of the revenue from the increase in the rate shall be returned to townships or municipal

corporations as would otherwise be required under division (A)(1) of this section. A resolution adopted under division (A)(7) of this section is subject to referendum under sections 305.31 to 305.99 of the Revised Code.

(8)(a) Division (A)(8) of this section applies only to a county satisfying all of the following:

(i) The population of the county is greater than one hundred seventy-five thousand and less than two hundred twenty-five thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census.

(ii) An amusement park with an average yearly attendance in excess of two million guests is located in the county.

(iii) On December 31, 2014, an excise tax was levied in the county under division (A)(1) of this section at a rate of three per cent.

(b) The board of county commissioners of a county to which this division applies, by resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the board, may increase the rate of the tax by not more than one per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests. The increase in rate shall be for the purpose of paying the costs of constructing and maintaining county-owned facilities designed to host sporting events and paying expenses deemed necessary by the convention and visitors' bureau operating in the county to promote travel and tourism with reference to the sports facilities. The increase in rate shall remain in effect for the period specified in the resolution. If revenue from the increase in rate is pledged to the payment of debt charges on securities, the increase in rate is not subject to diminution by initiative or referendum or by law for so long as the securities are outstanding, unless provision is made by law or by the board of county commissioners for an adequate substitute for that revenue that is satisfactory to the trustee if a trust agreement secures payment of the debt charges. The increase in rate shall be subject to the regulations adopted under division (A)(1) of this section, except that the resolution may provide that no portion of the revenue from the increase in the rate shall be returned to townships or municipal corporations as would otherwise be required under division (A)(1) of this section.

(9) The board of county commissioners of a county with a population greater than seventy-five thousand and less than seventy-eight thousand, by resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the board not later than October 15, 2015, may increase the rate of the tax by not more than one per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests. The increase in rate shall be for the purposes described in section 307.679 of the Revised Code or for the promotion of travel and tourism in the county, including travel and tourism to sports facilities. The

increase in rate shall remain in effect for the period specified in the resolution and as necessary to fulfill the county's obligations under a cooperative agreement entered into under section 307.679 of the Revised Code. If the resolution is adopted by the board before the effective date of the enactment of this division but after that enactment becomes law, the increase in rate shall become effective beginning on the effective date of the enactment of this division. If revenue from the increase in rate is pledged to the payment of debt charges on securities, or to substitute for other revenues pledged to the payment of such debt, the increase in rate is not subject to diminution by initiative or referendum or by law for so long as the securities are outstanding, unless provision is made by law or by the board of county commissioners for an adequate substitute for that revenue that is satisfactory to the trustee if a trust agreement secures payment of the debt charges. The increase in rate shall be subject to the regulations adopted under division (A)(1) of this section, except that no portion of the revenue from the increase in the rate shall be returned to townships or municipal corporations as would otherwise be required under division (A)(1) of this section.

(10) Division (A)(10) of this section applies only to counties satisfying either of the following:

(a) A county that, on July 1, 2015, does not levy an excise tax under division (A)(1) of this section and that has a population of at least thirty-nine thousand but not more than forty thousand according to the 2010 federal decennial census;

(b) A county that, on July 1, 2015, levies an excise tax under division (A)(1) of this section at a rate of three per cent and that has a population of at least seventy-one thousand but not more than seventy-five thousand according to 2010 federal decennial census.

The board of county commissioners of a county to which division (A)(10) of this section applies, by resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the board, may levy an excise tax at a rate not to exceed three per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, equipping, or repairing permanent improvements, as defined in section 133.01 of the Revised Code. If the board does not levy a tax under division (A)(1) of this section, the board shall establish regulations necessary to provide for the administration of the tax, which may prescribe the time for payment of the tax and the imposition of penalty or interest subject to the limitations on penalty and interest provided in division (A)(1) of this section. No portion of the revenue shall be returned to townships or municipal corporations in the county unless otherwise provided by resolution of the board. The tax shall

apply throughout the territory of the county, including in any township or municipal corporation levying an excise tax under division (B) of this section or division (A) of section 5739.08 of the Revised Code. The levy of the tax is subject to referendum as provided under section 305.31 of the Revised Code.

The tax shall remain in effect for the period specified in the resolution. If revenue from the increase in rate is pledged to the payment of debt charges on securities, the increase in rate is not subject to diminution by initiative or referendum or by law for so long as the securities are outstanding unless provision is made by law or by the board for an adequate substitute for that revenue that is satisfactory to the trustee if a trust agreement secures payment of the debt charges.

(B)(1) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation or the board of trustees of a township that is not wholly or partly located in a county that has in effect a resolution levying an excise tax pursuant to division (A)(1) of this section may, by ordinance or resolution, levy an excise tax not to exceed three per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests. The legislative authority of the municipal corporation or the board of trustees of the township shall deposit at least fifty per cent of the revenue from the tax levied pursuant to this division into a separate fund, which shall be spent solely to make contributions to convention and visitors' bureaus operating within the county in which the municipal corporation or township is wholly or partly located, and the balance of that revenue shall be deposited in the general fund. The municipal corporation or township shall establish all regulations necessary to provide for the administration and allocation of the tax. The regulations may prescribe the time for payment of the tax, and may provide for the imposition of a penalty or interest, or both, for late payments, provided that the penalty does not exceed ten per cent of the amount of tax due, and the rate at which interest accrues does not exceed the rate per annum prescribed pursuant to section 5703.47 of the Revised Code. The levy of a tax under this division is in addition to any tax imposed on the same transaction by a municipal corporation or a township as authorized by division (A) of section 5739.08 of the Revised Code.

(2)(a) The legislative authority of the most populous municipal corporation located wholly or partly in a county in which the board of county commissioners has levied a tax under division (A)(4) of this section may amend, on or before September 30, 2002, that municipal corporation's ordinance or resolution that levies an excise tax on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests, to provide for

all of the following:

(i) That the rate of the tax shall be increased by not more than an additional one per cent on each transaction;

(ii) That all of the revenue from the increase in rate shall be pledged and contributed to a convention facilities authority established by the board of county commissioners under Chapter 351. of the Revised Code on or before May 15, 2002, and be used to pay costs of constructing, expanding, maintaining, operating, or promoting a convention center in the county, including paying bonds, or notes issued in anticipation of bonds, as provided by that chapter;

(iii) That the increase in rate shall not be subject to diminution by initiative or referendum or by law while any bonds, or notes in anticipation of bonds, issued by the authority under Chapter 351. of the Revised Code to which the revenue is pledged, remain outstanding in accordance with their terms, unless provision is made by law, by the board of county commissioners, or by the legislative authority, for an adequate substitute therefor that is satisfactory to the trustee if a trust agreement secures the bonds.

(b) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation that, pursuant to division (B)(2)(a) of this section, has amended its ordinance or resolution to increase the rate of the tax authorized by division (B)(1) of this section may further amend the ordinance or resolution to provide that the revenue referred to in division (B)(2)(a)(ii) of this section shall be pledged and contributed both to a convention facilities authority to pay the costs of constructing, expanding, maintaining, or operating one or more convention centers in the county, including paying bonds, or notes issued in anticipation of bonds, as provided in Chapter 351. of the Revised Code, and to a convention and visitors' bureau to pay the costs of promoting one or more convention centers in the county.

As used in division (B)(2) of this section, "cost" has the same meaning as in section 351.01 of the Revised Code, and "convention center" has the same meaning as in section 307.695 of the Revised Code.

(C) For the purposes described in section 307.695 of the Revised Code and to cover the costs of administering the tax, a board of county commissioners of a county where a tax imposed under division (A)(1) of this section is in effect may, by resolution adopted within ninety days after July 15, 1985, by a majority of the members of the board, levy an additional excise tax not to exceed three per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests. The tax authorized by this division shall be in addition to any tax that is levied pursuant to division (A)

of this section, but it shall not apply to transactions subject to a tax levied by a municipal corporation or township pursuant to the authorization granted by division (A) of section 5739.08 of the Revised Code. The board shall establish all regulations necessary to provide for the administration and allocation of the tax. The regulations may prescribe the time for payment of the tax, and may provide for the imposition of a penalty or interest, or both, for late payments, provided that the penalty does not exceed ten per cent of the amount of tax due, and the rate at which interest accrues does not exceed the rate per annum prescribed pursuant to section 5703.47 of the Revised Code. All revenues arising from the tax shall be expended in accordance with section 307.695 of the Revised Code. The board of county commissioners of an eligible county as defined in section 307.695 of the Revised Code may, by resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the board, amend the resolution levying a tax under this division to provide that the revenue from the tax shall be used by the board as described in division (H) of section 307.695 of the Revised Code. A tax imposed under this division shall remain in effect at the rate at which it is imposed for the duration of the period during which any agreement entered into by the board under section 307.695 of the Revised Code is in effect, the duration of the period during which any securities issued by the board under division (I) of section 307.695 of the Revised Code are outstanding, or the duration of the period during which the board owns a project as defined in section 307.695 of the Revised Code, whichever duration is longest.

(D) For the purpose of providing contributions under division (B)(1) of section 307.671 of the Revised Code to enable the acquisition, construction, and equipping of a port authority educational and cultural facility in the county and, to the extent provided for in the cooperative agreement authorized by that section, for the purpose of paying debt service charges on bonds, or notes in anticipation of bonds, described in division (B)(1)(b) of that section, a board of county commissioners, by resolution adopted within ninety days after December 22, 1992, by a majority of the members of the board, may levy an additional excise tax not to exceed one and one-half per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests. The excise tax authorized by this division shall be in addition to any tax that is levied pursuant to divisions (A), (B), and (C) of this section, to any excise tax levied pursuant to section 5739.08 of the Revised Code, and to any excise tax levied pursuant to section 351.021 of the Revised Code. The board of county commissioners shall establish all regulations necessary to provide for the administration and allocation of the tax that are not inconsistent with this section or section 307.671 of the

Revised Code. The regulations may prescribe the time for payment of the tax, and may provide for the imposition of a penalty or interest, or both, for late payments, provided that the penalty does not exceed ten per cent of the amount of tax due, and the rate at which interest accrues does not exceed the rate per annum prescribed pursuant to section 5703.47 of the Revised Code. All revenues arising from the tax shall be expended in accordance with section 307.671 of the Revised Code and division (D) of this section. The levy of a tax imposed under this division may not commence prior to the first day of the month next following the execution of the cooperative agreement authorized by section 307.671 of the Revised Code by all parties to that agreement. The tax shall remain in effect at the rate at which it is imposed for the period of time described in division (C) of section 307.671 of the Revised Code for which the revenue from the tax has been pledged by the county to the corporation pursuant to that section, but, to any extent provided for in the cooperative agreement, for no lesser period than the period of time required for payment of the debt service charges on bonds, or notes in anticipation of bonds, described in division (B)(1)(b) of that section.

(E) For the purpose of paying the costs of acquiring, constructing, equipping, and improving a municipal educational and cultural facility, including debt service charges on bonds provided for in division (B) of section 307.672 of the Revised Code, and for any additional purposes determined by the county in the resolution levying the tax or amendments to the resolution, including subsequent amendments providing for paying costs of acquiring, constructing, renovating, rehabilitating, equipping, and improving a port authority educational and cultural performing arts facility, as defined in section 307.674 of the Revised Code, and including debt service charges on bonds provided for in division (B) of section 307.674 of the Revised Code, the legislative authority of a county, by resolution adopted within ninety days after June 30, 1993, by a majority of the members of the legislative authority, may levy an additional excise tax not to exceed one and one-half per cent on transactions by which lodging by a hotel is or is to be furnished to transient guests. The excise tax authorized by this division shall be in addition to any tax that is levied pursuant to divisions (A), (B), (C), and (D) of this section, to any excise tax levied pursuant to section 5739.08 of the Revised Code, and to any excise tax levied pursuant to section 351.021 of the Revised Code. The legislative authority of the county shall establish all regulations necessary to provide for the administration and allocation of the tax. The regulations may prescribe the time for payment of the tax, and may provide for the imposition of a penalty or interest, or both, for late payments, provided that