

subject to this division; a property owner; the owner's spouse; a tenant of the owner, if that tenant would be eligible to file a complaint under division (A) of this section with respect to the property; an individual who is retained by such an owner or tenant and who holds a designation from a professional assessment organization, such as the institute for professionals in taxation, the national council of property taxation, or the international association of assessing officers; a public accountant who holds a permit under section 4701.10 of the Revised Code, a general or residential real estate appraiser licensed or certified under Chapter 4763. of the Revised Code, or a real estate broker licensed under Chapter 4735. of the Revised Code, who is retained by such an owner or tenant; or, if the owner or tenant is a firm, company, association, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or trust, an officer, a salaried employee, a partner, a member, or trustee of that owner or tenant, may file a counter-complaint in support of or objecting to the amount of alleged overvaluation, undervaluation, discriminatory valuation, illegal valuation, or incorrect determination stated in a previously filed original complaint or objecting to the current valuation.

A board of education may file a counter-complaint only if the original complaint states an amount of overvaluation, undervaluation, discriminatory valuation, illegal valuation, or incorrect determination of at least seventeen thousand five hundred dollars in taxable value. The board shall file the counter-complaint within thirty days after the original complaint is filed or after the last day such complaints may be filed, whichever is later, and any other person shall file the counter-complaint within thirty days after receiving the notice required under this division.

Upon the filing of a counter-complaint, the board of education, property owner, or tenant shall be made a party to the action.

(C) Each board of revision shall notify any complainant and counter-complainant, and also the property owner, if the property owner's address is known, and the complaint is filed by one other than the property owner, not less than ten days prior to the hearing, either by certified mail or, if the board has record of an internet identifier of record associated with the owner, by ordinary mail and by that internet identifier of record of the time and place the same will be heard. The board of revision shall hear and render its decision on an original complaint within one hundred eighty days after the last day such a complaint may be filed with the board under division (A)(1) of this section or, if a counter-complaint is filed, within one hundred eighty days after such filing. If the original complaint is filed by the legislative authority of a subdivision, the mayor of a municipal corporation with territory in the county, or a third party complainant, and if the board of revision has not rendered its decision on the complaint within one year after the date the complaint was filed, the board ~~is without jurisdiction to hear, and shall may~~ dismiss the complaint.

(D) The determination of any such original complaint or counter-complaint shall relate back to the date when the lien for taxes or recoupment charges for the current year attached or the date as of which liability for such year was determined. Liability for taxes and recoupment charges for such year and each succeeding year until the complaint is finally determined and for any penalty and interest for nonpayment thereof within the time required by law shall be based upon the

determination, valuation, or assessment as finally determined. Each complaint shall state the amount of overvaluation, undervaluation, discriminatory valuation, illegal valuation, or incorrect classification or determination upon which the complaint is based. The treasurer shall accept any amount tendered as taxes or recoupment charge upon property concerning which a complaint is then pending, computed upon the claimed valuation as set forth in the complaint. Unless dismissal is required under division (C) of this section, if an original complaint or counter-complaint filed for the current year is not determined by the board within the time prescribed for such determination, the complaint and any proceedings in relation thereto shall be continued by the board as a valid complaint for any ensuing year until that original complaint or counter-complaint is finally determined by the board or upon any appeal from a decision of the board. In such case, the original complaint and counter-complaint shall continue in effect without further filing by the original taxpayer, the original taxpayer's assignee, or any other person or entity authorized to file a complaint under this section.

(E) If a taxpayer files a complaint as to the classification, valuation, assessment, or any determination affecting the taxpayer's own property and tenders less than the full amount of taxes or recoupment charges as finally determined, an interest charge shall accrue as follows:

(1) If the amount finally determined is less than the amount billed but more than the amount tendered, the taxpayer shall pay interest at the rate per annum prescribed by section 5703.47 of the Revised Code, computed from the date that the taxes were due on the difference between the amount finally determined and the amount tendered. This interest charge shall be in lieu of any penalty or interest charge under section 323.121 of the Revised Code unless the taxpayer failed to file a complaint and tender an amount as taxes or recoupment charges within the time required by this section, in which case section 323.121 of the Revised Code applies.

(2) If the amount of taxes finally determined is equal to or greater than the amount billed and more than the amount tendered, the taxpayer shall pay interest at the rate prescribed by section 5703.47 of the Revised Code from the date the taxes were due on the difference between the amount finally determined and the amount tendered, such interest to be in lieu of any interest charge but in addition to any penalty prescribed by section 323.121 of the Revised Code.

(F) Upon request of a complainant, the tax commissioner shall determine the common level of assessment of real property in the county for the year stated in the request that is not valued under section 5713.31 of the Revised Code, which common level of assessment shall be expressed as a percentage of true value and the common level of assessment of lands valued under such section, which common level of assessment shall also be expressed as a percentage of the current agricultural use value of such lands. Such determination shall be made on the basis of the most recent available sales ratio studies of the commissioner and such other factual data as the commissioner deems pertinent.

(G) A complainant shall provide to the board of revision all information or evidence within the complainant's knowledge or possession that affects the real property that is the subject of the

complaint. A complainant who fails to provide such information or evidence is precluded from introducing it on appeal to the board of tax appeals or the court of common pleas, except that the board of tax appeals or court may admit and consider the evidence if the complainant shows good cause for the complainant's failure to provide the information or evidence to the board of revision.

(H) In case of the pendency of any proceeding in court based upon an alleged excessive, discriminatory, or illegal valuation or incorrect classification or determination, the taxpayer may tender to the treasurer an amount as taxes upon property computed upon the claimed valuation as set forth in the complaint to the court. The treasurer may accept the tender. If the tender is not accepted, no penalty shall be assessed because of the nonpayment of the full taxes assessed.

(I) A legislative authority may not enter into a private payment agreement with respect to any complaint filed or contemplated under this section or section 5715.13 of the Revised Code, and any such agreement is void and unenforceable. As used in this division, "private payment agreement" means any type of agreement in which a property owner, a tenant authorized to file a complaint under division (A) of this section, or any person acting on behalf of a property owner or such a tenant agrees to make one or more payments to a subdivision in exchange for the legislative authority of that subdivision doing any of the following:

- (1) Refraining from filing a complaint or counter-complaint under this section;
- (2) Dismissing a complaint or counter-complaint filed by the legislative authority under this section;
- (3) Resolving a claim under this section by settlement agreement.

A "private payment agreement" does not include any agreement to resolve a claim under this section pursuant to which an agreed-upon valuation for the property that is the subject of the claim is approved by the county auditor and reflected on the tax list, provided that agreement does not require any payments described in this division.

(J) For the purpose of division ~~(A)(6)(b)~~ (A)(6)(a) of this section, the filing threshold for tax year 2022 equals five hundred thousand dollars. For tax year 2023 and each tax year thereafter, the tax commissioner shall adjust the filing threshold used in that division by completing the following calculations in September of each year:

- ~~(a)~~ (1) Determine the percentage increase in the gross domestic product deflator determined by the bureau of economic analysis of the United States department of commerce from the first day of January of the preceding year to the last day of December of the preceding year;
- ~~(b)~~ (2) Multiply that percentage increase by the filing threshold for the current year;
- ~~(c)~~ (3) Add the resulting product to the filing threshold for the current year;
- ~~(d)~~ (4) Round the resulting sum to the nearest multiple of one thousand dollars.

The commissioner shall certify the amount resulting from the adjustment to each county auditor not later than the first day of October each year. The certified amount applies to complaints filed for the tax year in which the amount is certified. The commissioner shall not make the adjustment for any tax year in which the amount resulting from the adjustment would be less than

the filing threshold for the current tax year.

Sec. 5715.22. If upon consideration of any complaint against the valuation or assessment of real property filed under section 5715.19 of the Revised Code, or any appeal from the determination on such complaint, it is found that the amount of taxes, assessments, or recoupment charges paid for the year to which the complaint relates was in excess of the amount due, then, whether or not the payment of said taxes, assessments, or charges was made under protest or duress, the county auditor shall, within thirty days after the certification to ~~him~~ the auditor of the final action upon such complaint or appeal, credit the amount of such overpayment upon the amount of any taxes, assessments, or charges then due from the person having made such overpayment, and at the next or any succeeding settlement the amount of any such credit shall be deducted from the amounts of any taxes, assessments, or charges distributable to the county or any taxing unit therein ~~which has received the benefit of the taxes, assessments, or charges previously overpaid, in proportion to the benefits previously received~~ the same proportions that the amount of real and public utility property taxes levied by the county or each taxing unit in the county in the preceding tax year bears to the amount of such taxes levied by the county and all such units in the county in the preceding tax year. If after such credit has been made, there remains any balance of such overpayment, or if there are no taxes, assessments, or charges due from such person, upon application of the person overpaying such taxes the auditor shall forthwith draw a warrant on the county treasurer in favor of the person who has made such overpayment for the amount of such balance. The treasurer shall pay such warrant from the general revenue fund of the county. If there is insufficient money in said general revenue fund to make such payment, the treasurer shall pay such warrant out of any undivided tax funds thereafter received by ~~him~~ the treasurer for distribution to any county or any taxing unit therein ~~which has received the benefit of the taxes, assessments, or charges overpaid, in proportion to the benefits previously received~~ the same proportions that the amount of real and public utility property taxes levied by the county or each taxing unit in the preceding tax year bears to the amount of such taxes levied by the county and all such units in the preceding tax year, and the amount paid from the undivided tax funds shall be deducted from the money otherwise distributable to such county or other taxing unit of the county at the next or any succeeding settlement. At the next or any succeeding settlement after the refunding of such taxes, assessments, or charges, the treasurer shall reimburse the general revenue fund of the county for any payment made from such fund by deducting the amount of such payment from the money otherwise distributable to the county or other taxing unit in the county ~~which has received the benefit of the taxes, assessments, or charges overpaid, in proportion to the benefits previously received~~ the same proportions that the amount of real and public utility property taxes levied by the county or each taxing unit in the county in the preceding tax year bears to the amount of such taxes levied by the county and all such units in the preceding tax year.

Sec. 5721.19. (A) In its judgment of foreclosure rendered with respect to actions filed pursuant to section 5721.18 of the Revised Code, the court or the county board of revision with

jurisdiction pursuant to section 323.66 of the Revised Code shall enter a finding with respect to each parcel of the amount of the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest, and the costs incurred in the foreclosure proceeding instituted against it, that are due and unpaid. The court or the county board of revision shall order such premises to be transferred pursuant to division (I) of this section or may order each parcel to be sold, without appraisal, for not less than either of the following:

(1) The fair market value of the parcel, as determined by the county auditor, plus the costs incurred in the foreclosure proceeding;

(2) The total amount of the finding entered by the court or the county board of revision, including all taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest payable subsequent to the delivery to the county prosecuting attorney of the delinquent land tax certificate or master list of delinquent tracts and prior to the transfer of the deed of the parcel to the purchaser following confirmation of sale, plus the costs incurred in the foreclosure proceeding. For purposes of determining such amount, the county treasurer may estimate the amount of taxes, assessments, interest, penalties, and costs that will be payable at the time the deed of the property is transferred to the purchaser.

Notwithstanding the minimum sales price provisions of divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section to the contrary, a parcel sold pursuant to this section shall not be sold for less than the amount described in division (A)(2) of this section if the highest bidder is the owner of record of the parcel immediately prior to the judgment of foreclosure or a member of the following class of parties connected to that owner: a member of that owner's immediate family, a person with a power of attorney appointed by that owner who subsequently transfers the parcel to the owner, a sole proprietorship owned by that owner or a member of that owner's immediate family, or a partnership, trust, business trust, corporation, or association in which the owner or a member of the owner's immediate family owns or controls directly or indirectly more than fifty per cent. If a parcel sells for less than the amount described in division (A)(2) of this section, the officer conducting the sale shall require the buyer to complete an affidavit stating that the buyer is not the owner of record immediately prior to the judgment of foreclosure or a member of the specified class of parties connected to that owner, and the affidavit shall become part of the court records of the proceeding. If the county auditor discovers within three years after the date of the sale that a parcel was sold to that owner or a member of the specified class of parties connected to that owner for a price less than the amount so described, and if the parcel is still owned by that owner or a member of the specified class of parties connected to that owner, the auditor within thirty days after such discovery shall add the difference between that amount and the sale price to the amount of taxes that then stand charged against the parcel and is payable at the next succeeding date for payment of real property taxes. As used in this paragraph, "immediate family" means a spouse who resides in the same household and children.

(B) Each parcel affected by the court's finding and order of sale shall be separately sold, unless the court orders any of such parcels to be sold together.

Each parcel shall be advertised and sold by the officer to whom the order of sale is directed

in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property on execution. The advertisement for sale of each parcel shall be published once a week for three consecutive weeks and shall include the date on which a second sale will be conducted if no bid is accepted at the first sale. Any number of parcels may be included in one advertisement.

The notice of the advertisement shall be substantially in the form of the notice set forth in section 5721.191 of the Revised Code. In any county that has adopted a permanent parcel number system, the parcel may be described in the notice by parcel number only, instead of also with a complete legal description, if the prosecuting attorney determines that the publication of the complete legal description is not necessary to provide reasonable notice of the foreclosure sale to potential bidders. If the complete legal description is not published, the notice shall indicate where the complete legal description may be obtained.

(C)(1) Whenever the officer charged to conduct the sale offers any parcel for sale the officer first shall read aloud a complete legal description of the parcel, or in the alternative, may read aloud only a summary description, including the complete street address of the parcel, if any, and a parcel number if the county has adopted a permanent parcel number system and if the advertising notice prepared pursuant to this section includes a complete legal description or indicates where the complete legal description may be obtained. Whenever the officer charged to conduct the sale offers any parcel for sale and no bids are made equal to the lesser of the amounts described in divisions (A) (1) and (2) of this section, the officer shall adjourn the sale of the parcel to the second date that was specified in the advertisement of sale. The second date shall be not less than two weeks or more than six weeks from the day on which the parcel was first offered for sale. The second sale shall be held at the same place and commence at the same time as set forth in the advertisement of sale. The officer shall offer any parcel not sold at the first sale. Upon the conclusion of any sale, or if any parcel remains unsold after being offered at two sales, the officer conducting the sale shall report the results to the court.

(2)(a) If a parcel remains unsold after being offered at two sales, or one sale in the case of abandoned lands foreclosed under sections 323.65 to 323.79 of the Revised Code, or if a parcel sells at any sale but the amount of the price is less than the costs incurred in the proceeding instituted against the parcel under section 5721.18 of the Revised Code, then the clerk of the court shall certify to the county auditor the amount of those costs that remains unpaid. At the next semiannual apportionment of real property taxes that occurs following any such certification, the auditor shall reduce the real property taxes that the auditor otherwise would distribute to each taxing district. In making the reductions, the auditor shall subtract from the otherwise distributable real property taxes to a taxing district an amount that shall be determined by multiplying the certified costs by a fraction the numerator of which shall be the amount of the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest on the parcel owed to that taxing district at the time the parcel first was offered for sale pursuant to this section, and the denominator of which shall be the total of the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest on the parcel owed to all the taxing districts at that time. The auditor promptly

shall pay to the clerk of the court the amounts of the reductions.

(b) If reductions occur pursuant to division (C)(2)(a) of this section, and if at a subsequent time a parcel is sold at a foreclosure sale or a forfeiture sale pursuant to Chapter 5723. of the Revised Code, then, notwithstanding other provisions of the Revised Code, except section 5721.17 of the Revised Code, governing the distribution of the proceeds of a foreclosure or forfeiture sale, the proceeds first shall be distributed to reimburse the taxing districts subjected to reductions in their otherwise distributable real property taxes. The distributions shall be based on the same proportions used for purposes of division (C)(2)(a) of this section.

(3) The court, in its discretion, may order any parcel not sold pursuant to the original order of sale to be advertised and offered for sale at a subsequent foreclosure sale. For such purpose, the court may direct the parcel to be appraised and fix a minimum price for which it may be sold.

(D) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(1) of section 5721.17 of the Revised Code, upon the confirmation of a sale, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied as follows:

(1) The costs incurred in any proceeding filed against the parcel pursuant to section 5721.18 of the Revised Code shall be paid first.

(2) Following the payment required by division (D)(1) of this section, the part of the proceeds that is equal to five per cent of the taxes and assessments due shall be deposited in equal shares into each of the delinquent tax and assessment collection funds created pursuant to section 321.261 of the Revised Code. If a county land reutilization corporation is operating in the county, the board of county commissioners, by resolution, may provide that an additional amount, not to exceed five per cent of such taxes and assessments, shall be credited to the county land reutilization corporation fund created by section 321.263 of the Revised Code to pay for the corporation's expenses. If such a resolution is in effect, the percentage of such taxes and assessments so provided shall be credited to that fund.

(3) Following the payment required by division (D)(2) of this section, the amount found due for taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest shall be paid, including all taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest payable subsequent to the delivery to the county prosecuting attorney of the delinquent land tax certificate or master list of delinquent tracts and prior to the transfer of the deed of the parcel to the purchaser following confirmation of sale. If the proceeds available for distribution pursuant to division (D)(3) of this section are sufficient to pay the entire amount of those taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest, the portion of the proceeds representing taxes, interest, and penalties shall be paid to each claimant in proportion to the amount of taxes levied by the claimant in the preceding tax year, and the amount representing assessments and other charges shall be paid to each claimant in the order in which they became due. If the proceeds are not sufficient to pay that entire amount, the proportion of the proceeds representing taxes, penalties, and interest shall be paid to each claimant in the same proportion that the amount of taxes levied by the claimant against the parcel in the preceding tax year bears to the taxes levied by all such claimants against the parcel in the preceding tax year, and the proportion of the proceeds representing items of

assessments and other charges shall be credited to those items in the order in which they became due.

(E) If the proceeds from the sale of a parcel are insufficient to pay in full the amount of the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest which are due and unpaid; the costs incurred in the foreclosure proceeding instituted against it which are due and unpaid; and, if division (B)(1) of section 5721.17 of the Revised Code is applicable, any notes issued by a receiver pursuant to division (F) of section 3767.41 of the Revised Code and any receiver's lien as defined in division (C) (4) of section 5721.18 of the Revised Code, the court, pursuant to section 5721.192 of the Revised Code, may enter a deficiency judgment against the owner of record of the parcel for the unpaid amount. If that owner of record is a corporation, the court may enter the deficiency judgment against the stockholder holding a majority of that corporation's stock.

If after distribution of proceeds from the sale of the parcel under division (D) of this section the amount of proceeds to be applied to pay the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs is insufficient to pay them in full, and the court does not enter a deficiency judgment against the owner of record pursuant to this division, the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs shall be deemed satisfied.

(F)(1) Upon confirmation of a sale, a spouse of the party charged with the delinquent taxes or assessments shall thereby be barred of the right of dower in the property sold, though such spouse was not a party to the action. No statute of limitations shall apply to such action. When the land or lots stand charged on the tax duplicate as certified delinquent, it is not necessary to make the state a party to the foreclosure proceeding, but the state shall be deemed a party to such action through and be represented by the county treasurer.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (F)(3) and (G) of this section, unless such land or lots were previously redeemed pursuant to section 5721.25 of the Revised Code, upon the filing of the entry of confirmation of any sale or the expiration of the alternative redemption period as defined in section 323.65 of the Revised Code, if applicable, the title to such land or lots shall be incontestable in the purchaser and shall be free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, except a federal tax lien notice of which is properly filed in accordance with section 317.09 of the Revised Code prior to the date that a foreclosure proceeding is instituted pursuant to division (B) of section 5721.18 of the Revised Code and the easements and covenants of record running with the land or lots that were created prior to the time the taxes or assessments, for the nonpayment of which the land or lots are sold at foreclosure, became due and payable.

(3) When proceedings for foreclosure are instituted under division (C) of section 5721.18 of the Revised Code, unless the land or lots were previously redeemed pursuant to section 5721.25 of the Revised Code or before the expiration of the alternative redemption period, upon the filing of the entry of confirmation of sale or after the expiration of the alternative redemption period, as may apply to the case, the title to such land or lots shall be incontestable in the purchaser and shall be free of any receiver's lien as defined in division (C)(4) of section 5721.18 of the Revised Code and,

except as otherwise provided in division (G) of this section, the liens for land taxes, assessments, charges, interest, and penalties for which the lien was foreclosed and in satisfaction of which the property was sold. All other liens and encumbrances with respect to the land or lots shall survive the sale.

(4) The title shall not be invalid because of any irregularity, informality, or omission of any proceedings under this chapter, or in any processes of taxation, if such irregularity, informality, or omission does not abrogate the provision for notice to holders of title, lien, or mortgage to, or other interests in, such foreclosed lands or lots, as prescribed in this chapter.

(G) If a parcel is sold under this section for the amount described in division (A)(2) of this section, and the county treasurer's estimate exceeds the amount of taxes, assessments, interest, penalties, and costs actually payable when the deed is transferred to the purchaser, the officer who conducted the sale shall refund to the purchaser the difference between the estimate and the amount actually payable. If the amount of taxes, assessments, interest, penalties, and costs actually payable when the deed is transferred to the purchaser exceeds the county treasurer's estimate, the officer shall certify the amount of the excess to the treasurer, who shall enter that amount on the real and public utility property tax duplicate opposite the property; the amount of the excess shall be payable at the next succeeding date prescribed for payment of taxes in section 323.12 of the Revised Code.

(H) If a parcel is sold or transferred under this section or sections 323.28 and 323.65 to 323.79 of the Revised Code, the officer who conducted the sale or made the transfer of the property shall collect the recording fee and any associated costs to cover the recording from the purchaser or transferee at the time of the sale or transfer and, following confirmation of the sale or transfer, shall execute and record the deed conveying title to the parcel to the purchaser or transferee. For purposes of recording such deed, by placement of a bid or making a statement of interest by any party ultimately awarded the parcel, that purchaser or transferee thereby appoints the officer who makes the sale or is charged with executing and delivering the deed as agent for the purchaser or transferee for the sole purpose of accepting delivery of the deed. For such purposes, the confirmation of any such sale or order to transfer the parcel without appraisal or sale shall be deemed delivered upon the confirmation of such sale or transfer.

(I) Notwithstanding section 5722.03 of the Revised Code, if the complaint alleges that the property is delinquent vacant land as defined in section 5721.01 of the Revised Code, abandoned lands as defined in section 323.65 of the Revised Code, or lands described in division (F) of section 5722.01 of the Revised Code, and the value of the taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, and all other charges and costs of the action exceed the auditor's fair market value of the parcel, then the court or board of revision having jurisdiction over the matter on motion of the plaintiff, or on the court's or board's own motion, shall, upon any adjudication of foreclosure, order, without appraisal and without sale, the fee simple title of the property to be transferred to and vested in an electing subdivision as defined in division (A) of section 5722.01 of the Revised Code. For purposes of determining whether the taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, and all other charges and costs of the

action exceed the actual fair market value of the parcel, the auditor's most current valuation shall be rebuttably presumed to be, and constitute prima-facie evidence of, the fair market value of the parcel. In such case, the filing for journalization of a decree of foreclosure ordering that direct transfer without appraisal or sale shall constitute confirmation of the transfer and thereby terminate any further statutory or common law right of redemption.

(J)(1) The officer charged with transferring title to property sold under this section may not transfer the title to a purchaser unless and until the purchaser or the purchaser's authorized representative furnishes the officer with an affidavit stating all of the following, as applicable:

(a) If the purchaser is not a pass-through entity, that the affiant has made, or caused to be made, an inquiry with the county treasurer in each county in which the purchaser, or a pass-through entity in which the purchaser directly or indirectly owns or holds at least a ten per cent interest, owns property and has been informed by each treasurer that the purchaser or pass-through entity does not own property in the county against which delinquent taxes are assessed and that, to the best of the affiant's knowledge, neither the purchaser nor a pass-through entity in which the purchaser directly or indirectly owns or holds at least a ten per cent interest owns property in the state against which delinquent taxes are assessed.

The affiant may, as applicable, alternatively state either of the following:

(i) That the affiant was informed by one or more county treasurers that the purchaser, or a pass-through entity in which the purchaser directly or indirectly owns or holds at least a ten per cent interest, owns property in the applicable county or counties against which delinquent taxes are assessed, but that the amounts due have since been paid;

(ii) That the affiant was informed by one or more county treasurers that the purchaser, or a pass-through entity in which the purchaser directly or indirectly owns or holds at least a ten per cent interest, owns property in the applicable county or counties against which delinquent taxes are assessed, and that one of the following applies:

(I) The delinquency has been misassigned to the purchaser due to a name change, pending property transfer, or administrative or scrivener's error by the purchaser or county recorder. If error on the part of the county recorder is stated, an affidavit or other documentation from the county recorder supporting that statement shall be submitted with the affidavit.

(II) The property against which delinquent taxes are assessed is the subject of litigation or other proceedings that challenge the ownership and that may absolve the taxpayer of the delinquency.

(III) There are other circumstances the affiant believes demonstrate that the delinquency does not result from intentional action or inaction on the part of the purchaser. If such circumstances are stated, the affiant shall submit supporting documentation with the affidavit.

The officer shall review the affidavit and any submitted documentation, and may approve or deny the transfer based on the validity of the circumstances presented in the affidavit and documentation.

(b) If the purchaser is a pass-through entity, that the affiant has made, or caused to be made, an inquiry with the county treasurer in each county in which the purchaser, or a person who directly or indirectly owns or holds at least a ten per cent interest in the purchaser, owns property and has been informed by each treasurer that neither the purchaser nor a person that directly or indirectly owns or holds a ten per cent interest in the purchaser owns property in the county against which delinquent taxes are assessed and that, to the best of the affiant's knowledge, neither the purchaser nor a person that directly or indirectly owns or holds a ten per cent interest in the purchaser owns property in the state against which delinquent taxes are assessed.

The affiant may, as applicable, alternatively state either of the following:

(i) That the affiant was informed by one or more county treasurers that the purchaser, or person who directly or indirectly owns or holds at least a ten per cent interest in the purchaser, owns property in the county against which delinquent taxes are assessed, but that the amounts due have since been paid;

(ii) That the affiant was informed by one or more county treasurers that the purchaser, or a person who directly or indirectly owns or holds at least a ten per cent interest in the purchaser, owns property in the applicable county or counties against which delinquent taxes are assessed, and that one of the following applies:

(I) The delinquency has been misassigned to the purchaser due to a name change, pending property transfer, or administrative or scrivener's error by the purchaser or county recorder. If error on the part of the county recorder is stated, an affidavit or other documentation from the county recorder supporting that statement shall be submitted with the affidavit.

(II) The property against which delinquent taxes are assessed is the subject of litigation or other proceedings that challenge the ownership and that may absolve the taxpayer of the delinquency.

(III) There are other circumstances the affiant believes demonstrate that the delinquency does not result from intentional action or inaction on the part of the purchaser. If such circumstances are stated, the affiant shall submit supporting documentation with the affidavit.

The officer shall review the affidavit and any submitted documentation, and may approve or deny the transfer based on the validity of the circumstances presented in the affidavit and documentation.

(c) If the purchaser is an individual, the address of the purchaser's primary residence;

(d) If the purchaser is not an individual, the name and address of the purchaser's statutory agent.

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

(a) "Pass-through entity" has the same meaning as in section 5733.04 of the Revised Code.

(b) "Property against which delinquent taxes are assessed" does not include property with delinquent taxes that are, at the time the affidavit is executed, being paid in installments pursuant to a delinquent tax contract executed pursuant to section 323.31 of the Revised Code, provided the

contract has not become void under that section.

(K) Any person who knowingly makes a false statement in the affidavit furnished under division (J) of this section is guilty of falsification under division (A)(11) of section 2921.13 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5723.05. If the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs due on the forfeited lands have not been paid when the county auditor fixes the date for the sale of forfeited lands, the auditor shall give notice of them once a week for two consecutive weeks prior to the date fixed by the auditor for the sale, as provided in section 5721.03 of the Revised Code. The notice shall state that if the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs charged against the lands forfeited to the state for nonpayment of taxes are not paid into the county treasury, and the county treasurer's receipt produced for the payment before the time specified in the notice for the sale of the lands, which day shall be named in the notice, each forfeited tract on which the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs remain unpaid will be offered for sale beginning on the date set by the auditor, at the courthouse in a location within the county designated by the auditor, in order to satisfy the unpaid taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs, and that the sale will continue from day to day until each of the tracts is sold or offered for sale.

The notice also shall state that, if the forfeited land is sold for an amount that is less than the amount of the delinquent taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest against it, and, if division (B)(2) of section 5721.17 of the Revised Code is applicable, any notes issued by a receiver pursuant to division (F) of section 3767.41 of the Revised Code and any receiver's lien as defined in division (C)(4) of section 5721.18 of the Revised Code, the court, in a separate order, may enter a deficiency judgment against the last owner of record of the land before its forfeiture to the state, for the amount of the difference; and that, if that owner of record is a corporation, the court may enter the deficiency judgment against the stockholder holding a majority of that corporation's stock.

Sec. 5723.06. (A)(1) The county auditor shall, on the day set for the sale of forfeited lands provided in section 5723.04 of the Revised Code and at a location within the county designated by the auditor, ~~shall attend at the courthouse and offer for sale the whole of each tract of land as contained in the list provided for in such section 5723.04 of the Revised Code~~, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for an amount sufficient to pay the lesser of the amounts described in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5721.16 of the Revised Code.

The county auditor shall offer each tract separately, beginning with the first tract contained in the list.

(2) If no bid is received for any of the tracts in an amount sufficient to pay the required amount, and no notice is given under section 5722.04 of the Revised Code or division (B) of this section, the auditor may offer such tract for sale forthwith, and sell it for the best price obtainable. The county auditor shall continue through such list and may adjourn the sale from day to day until the county auditor has disposed of or offered for sale each tract of land specified in the notice. The county auditor may offer a tract of land two or more times at the same sale.

(3) Notwithstanding the minimum sales price provisions of divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section to the contrary, forfeited lands sold pursuant to this section shall not be sold in either of the following circumstances:

(a) To any person that is delinquent on real property taxes in this state;

(b) For less than the total amount of the taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, and costs that stand charged against the land if the highest bidder is the owner of record of the parcel immediately prior to the judgment of foreclosure or foreclosure and forfeiture, or a member of the following class of parties connected to that owner: a member of that owner's immediate family, a person with a power of attorney appointed by that owner who subsequently transfers the parcel to the owner, a sole proprietorship owned by that owner or a member of that owner's immediate family, or a partnership, trust, business trust, corporation, or association in which the owner or a member of the owner's immediate family owns or controls directly or indirectly more than fifty per cent.

If a parcel sells for less than the total amount of the taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, and costs that stand charged against it, the officer conducting the sale shall require the buyer to complete an affidavit prepared by the officer stating that the buyer is not the owner of record immediately prior to the judgment of foreclosure or foreclosure and forfeiture, or a member of the specified class of parties connected to that owner, and the affidavit shall become part of the court records of the proceeding. If the county auditor discovers within three years after the date of the sale that a parcel was sold to that owner or a member of the specified class of parties connected to that owner for a price less than the amount so described, and if the parcel is still owned by that owner or a member of the specified class of parties connected to that owner, the auditor within thirty days after such discovery shall add the difference between that amount and the sale price to the amount of taxes that then stand charged against the parcel and is payable at the next succeeding date for payment of real property taxes. As used in this paragraph, "immediate family" means a spouse who resides in the same household and children.

(B) The director of natural resources may give written notice to the auditor prior to the time of the sale of the director's intention to purchase forfeited land for the state. Such notice is a legal minimum bid at the time of the sale, and, if no bid is received in an amount sufficient to pay the lesser of the amounts described in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 5721.16 of the Revised Code, the land is deemed sold to the state for no consideration. The director of natural resources shall record the deed.

(C) The sale of forfeited land under this section conveys the title to the tract or parcel of land, divested of all liability for any taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs due at the time of sale that remain after applying the amount for which it was sold, except as otherwise provided in division (D) of this section.

(D) If the parcel is sold for the amount described in division (A)(2) of section 5721.16 of the Revised Code, and the county treasurer's estimate of that amount exceeds the amount of taxes, assessments, interest, penalties, and costs actually payable when the deed is transferred to the

purchaser, the county auditor shall refund to the purchaser the difference between the estimate and the amount actually payable. If the amount of taxes, assessments, interest, penalties, and costs actually payable when the deed is transferred to the purchaser exceeds the county treasurer's estimate, the county auditor shall certify the amount of the excess to the treasurer, who shall enter that amount on the real and public utility property tax duplicate opposite the property; the amount of the excess shall be payable at the next succeeding date prescribed for payment of taxes in section 323.12 of the Revised Code.

(E) A county auditor may not transfer title to a tract of land sold under this section to a purchaser unless and until the purchaser furnishes the auditor with an affidavit and, if applicable, supporting documentation as described in division (J) of section 5721.19 of the Revised Code. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement in that affidavit is guilty of falsification under division (A)(11) of section 2921.13 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5723.10. (A) The notice of sale prescribed in section 5723.05 of the Revised Code, shall be in substance as follows:

FORFEITED LAND SALES

The lands, lots, and parts of lots, in the county of _____, forfeited to the state for the nonpayment of taxes, together with the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs charged on them, agreeably to law, and the dates on which the lands, lots, and parts of lots will be offered for sale, are contained and described in the following list:

(Here insert list, together with the day on which each parcel or groups of parcels will be offered for sale for the first time.)

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that if the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs charged on the list are not paid into the county treasury, and the county treasurer's receipt produced for the payment, before the respective dates mentioned in this notice for the sale, each tract, lot, and part of lot, so forfeited, on which the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs remain unpaid, will be offered for sale on the respective dates and at the location mentioned in this notice for the sale, ~~at the courthouse in the county,~~ in order to satisfy such taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, interest, and costs, and that the sale will be adjourned from day to day until each tract, lot, and part of lot specified in the list has been disposed of, or offered for sale.

If the tract, lot, or part of lot, so forfeited, is sold for an amount that is less than the amount of the delinquent taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest against it, the court, in a separate order, may enter a deficiency judgment against the last owner of record of the tract, lot, or part of lot before its forfeiture to the state, for the amount of the difference; if that owner of record is a corporation, the court may enter the deficiency judgment against the stockholder holding a majority of the corporation's stock.

(B) If the title search that is required by division (B) of section 5721.14 or section 5721.18 of the Revised Code that relates to a parcel subject to an in rem action, or if the search that relates to a parcel subject to an in personam action under division (A) of section 5721.18 of the Revised Code,

indicated that a federal tax lien exists relative to the parcel, then the notice of sale as described in division (A) of this section additionally shall include the following statement in boldface type:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, THAT THE FOLLOWING FORFEITED TRACTS, LOTS, AND PARTS OF LOTS THAT ARE OFFERED FOR SALE PURSUANT TO THIS NOTICE ARE SUBJECT TO A FEDERAL TAX LIEN THAT MAY NOT BE EXTINGUISHED BY THE SALE OR ARE SUBJECT TO THE RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO REDEEM ANY TRACT, LOT, OR PART OF A LOT THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE FEDERAL TAX LIEN:

(INSERT HERE THE DESCRIPTION OF EACH RELEVANT TRACT, LOT, OR PART OF LOT).

County Auditor

(Date of Notice)

(C) If the forfeited lands were foreclosed upon as a result of proceedings for foreclosure instituted under division (C) of section 5721.18 of the Revised Code, then the form of the advertisement of sale as described in division (A) of this section with respect to those lands additionally shall include the following statement in boldface type:

"Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the following forfeited tracts, lots, and parts of lots that are offered for sale pursuant to this notice will be sold subject to all liens and encumbrances with respect to those tracts, lots, and parts of lots, other than the liens for land taxes, assessments, charges, penalties, and interest for which the lien was foreclosed and in satisfaction of which the property is sold:

(Insert here the description of each relevant tract, lot, or part of lot).

County Auditor

(Date of Notice)"

Sec. 5739.094. As used in this section, "eligible county" has the same meaning as in division (X) of section 5739.09 of the Revised Code.

When a tax levied pursuant to section 5739.09 of the Revised Code by an eligible county is not paid when due, the eligible county may certify the delinquency, together with any applicable penalties and interest, to the county auditor of the eligible county. The county auditor shall place the certified amount on the tax list against the property on which the hotel is established. The amount

placed on the tax list shall be a lien on the property and shall be collected in the same manner as property taxes, except that, notwithstanding section 323.15 of the Revised Code, a county treasurer shall accept a payment in such amount when separately tendered as payment for the full amount of such delinquent amounts. The lien shall be released immediately upon payment in full of the certified amount. Any amounts collected under this division shall be immediately disbursed to the eligible county and shall be used in the same manner as revenue from the tax that was the basis for the delinquency.

Sec. 5748.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "School district income tax" means an income tax adopted under one of the following:

(1) Former section 5748.03 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to its repeal by Amended Substitute House Bill No. 291 of the 115th general assembly;

(2) Section 5748.03 of the Revised Code as enacted in Substitute Senate Bill No. 28 of the 118th general assembly;

(3) Section 5748.08 of the Revised Code as enacted in Amended Substitute Senate Bill No. 17 of the 122nd general assembly;

(4) Section 5748.021 of the Revised Code;

(5) Section 5748.081 of the Revised Code;

(6) Section 5748.09 of the Revised Code.

(B) "Individual" means an individual subject to the tax levied by section 5747.02 of the Revised Code.

(C) "Estate" means an estate subject to the tax levied by section 5747.02 of the Revised Code.

(D) "Taxable year" means a taxable year as defined in division (M) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code.

(E) "Taxable income" means:

(1) In the case of an individual, one of the following, as specified in the resolution imposing the tax:

(a) Modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year, as defined in section 5747.01 of the Revised Code, less the exemptions provided by section ~~5747.02~~ 5747.025 of the Revised Code;

(b) Wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation to the extent included in modified adjusted gross income as defined in section 5747.01 of the Revised Code, and net earnings from self-employment, as defined in section 1402(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent included in modified adjusted gross income.

(2) In the case of an estate, taxable income for the taxable year as defined in division (S) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code.

(F) "Resident" of the school district means:

(1) An individual who is a resident of this state as defined in division (I) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code during all or a portion of the taxable year and who, during all or a portion of

such period of state residency, is domiciled in the school district or lives in and maintains a permanent place of abode in the school district;

(2) An estate of a decedent who, at the time of death, was domiciled in the school district.

(G) "School district income" means:

(1) With respect to an individual, the portion of the taxable income of an individual that is received by the individual during the portion of the taxable year that the individual is a resident of the school district and the school district income tax is in effect in that school district. An individual may have school district income with respect to more than one school district.

(2) With respect to an estate, the taxable income of the estate for the portion of the taxable year that the school district income tax is in effect in that school district.

(H) "Taxpayer" means an individual or estate having school district income upon which a school district income tax is imposed.

(I) "School district purposes" means any of the purposes for which a tax may be levied pursuant to division (A) of section 5705.21 of the Revised Code, including the combined purposes authorized by section 5705.217 of the Revised Code.

(J) "The county auditor's appraised value" and "~~estimated~~-effective rate" have the same meanings as in section 5705.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 5748.02. (A) The board of education of any school district, except a joint vocational school district, may declare, by resolution, the necessity of raising annually a specified amount of money for school district purposes. The resolution shall specify whether the income that is to be subject to the tax is taxable income of individuals and estates as defined in divisions (E)(1)(a) and (2) of section 5748.01 of the Revised Code or taxable income of individuals as defined in division (E)(1)(b) of that section. A copy of the resolution shall be certified to the tax commissioner no later than one hundred days prior to the date of the election at which the board intends to propose a levy under this section. Upon receipt of the copy of the resolution, the tax commissioner shall estimate both of the following:

(1) The property tax rate that would have to be imposed in the current year by the district to produce an equivalent amount of money;

(2) The income tax rate that would have had to have been in effect for the current year to produce an equivalent amount of money from a school district income tax.

Within ten days of receiving the copy of the board's resolution, the commissioner shall prepare these estimates and certify them to the board. Upon receipt of the certification, the board may adopt a resolution proposing an income tax under division (B) of this section at the estimated rate contained in the certification rounded to the nearest one-fourth of one per cent. The commissioner's certification applies only to the board's proposal to levy an income tax at the election for which the board requested the certification. If the board intends to submit a proposal to levy an income tax at any other election, it shall request another certification for that election in the manner prescribed in this division.

(B)(1) Upon the receipt of a certification from the tax commissioner under division (A) of this section, a majority of the members of a board of education may adopt a resolution proposing the levy of an annual tax for school district purposes on school district income. The proposed levy may be for a continuing period of time or for a specified number of years. The resolution shall set forth the purpose for which the tax is to be imposed, the rate of the tax, which shall be the rate set forth in the commissioner's certification rounded to the nearest one-fourth of one per cent, the number of years the tax will be levied or that it will be levied for a continuing period of time, the date on which the tax shall take effect, which shall be the first day of January of any year following the year in which the question is submitted, and the date of the election at which the proposal shall be submitted to the electors of the district, which shall be on the date of a primary, general, or special election the date of which is consistent with section 3501.01 of the Revised Code. The resolution shall specify whether the income that is to be subject to the tax is taxable income of individuals and estates as defined in divisions (E)(1)(a) and (2) of section 5748.01 of the Revised Code or taxable income of individuals as defined in division (E)(1)(b) of that section. The specification shall be the same as the specification in the resolution adopted and certified under division (A) of this section.

If the tax is to be levied for current expenses and permanent improvements, the resolution shall apportion the annual rate of the tax. The apportionment may be the same or different for each year the tax is levied, but the respective portions of the rate actually levied each year for current expenses and for permanent improvements shall be limited by the apportionment.

If the board of education currently imposes an income tax pursuant to this chapter that is due to expire and a question is submitted under this section for a proposed income tax to take effect upon the expiration of the existing tax, the board may specify in the resolution that the proposed tax renews the expiring tax. Two or more expiring income taxes may be renewed under this paragraph if the taxes are due to expire on the same date. If the tax rate being proposed is no higher than the total tax rate imposed by the expiring tax or taxes, the resolution may state that the proposed tax is not an additional income tax.

(2) A board of education adopting a resolution under division (B)(1) of this section proposing a school district income tax for a continuing period of time and limited to the purpose of current expenses may propose in that resolution to reduce the rate or rates of one or more of the school district's property taxes levied for a continuing period of time in excess of the ten-mill limitation for the purpose of current expenses. The reduction in the rate of a property tax may be any amount, not exceeding the rate at which the tax is authorized to be levied. The reduction in the rate of a tax shall first take effect for the tax year that includes the day on which the school district income tax first takes effect, and shall continue for each tax year that both the school district income tax and the property tax levy are in effect.

In addition to the matters required to be set forth in the resolution under division (B)(1) of this section, a resolution containing a proposal to reduce the rate of one or more property taxes shall state for each such tax the maximum rate at which it currently may be levied and the maximum rate

at which the tax could be levied after the proposed reduction, expressed in mills for each one dollar of taxable value, and that the tax is levied for a continuing period of time.

A board proposing to reduce the rate of one or more property taxes under division (B)(2) of this section shall comply with division (B) of section 5705.03 of the Revised Code. In addition to the amounts required in division (B)(2) of that section, the county auditor shall certify to the board the levy's ~~estimated~~ effective rate for both the last year before the levy's proposed reduction and the first year that the reduction applies, both expressed in dollars for each one hundred thousand dollars of the county auditor's appraised value. ~~Estimated effective rates shall be calculated using the tax list for the current year, and if this is not determined, the estimated amount submitted by the auditor to the county budget commission.~~

If a board of education proposes to reduce the rate of one or more property taxes under division (B)(2) of this section, the board, when it makes the certification required under division (A) of this section, shall designate the specific levy or levies to be reduced, the maximum rate at which each levy currently is authorized to be levied, and the rate by which each levy is proposed to be reduced. The tax commissioner, when making the certification to the board under division (A) of this section, also shall certify the reduction in the total effective tax rate for current expenses for each class of property that would have resulted if the proposed reduction in the rate or rates had been in effect the previous tax year. As used in this paragraph, "effective tax rate" has the same meaning as in section 323.08 of the Revised Code.

(C) A resolution adopted under division (B) of this section shall go into immediate effect upon its passage, and no publication of the resolution shall be necessary other than that provided for in the notice of election. Immediately after its adoption and at least ninety days prior to the election at which the question will appear on the ballot, a copy of the resolution and, if applicable, the county auditor's certifications under section 5705.03 of the Revised Code shall be certified to the board of elections of the proper county, which shall submit the proposal to the electors on the date specified in the resolution. The form of the ballot shall be as provided in section 5748.03 of the Revised Code. Publication of notice of the election shall be made in a newspaper of general circulation in the county once a week for two consecutive weeks, or as provided in section 7.16 of the Revised Code, prior to the election. If the board of elections operates and maintains a web site, the board of elections shall post notice of the election on its web site for thirty days prior to the election. The notice shall contain the time and place of the election and the question to be submitted to the electors. The question covered by the resolution shall be submitted as a separate proposition, but may be printed on the same ballot with any other proposition submitted at the same election, other than the election of officers.

(D) No board of education shall submit the question of a tax on school district income to the electors of the district more than twice in any calendar year. If a board submits the question twice in any calendar year, one of the elections on the question shall be held on the date of the general election.

(E)(1) No board of education may submit to the electors of the district the question of a tax on school district income on the taxable income of individuals as defined in division (E)(1)(b) of section 5748.01 of the Revised Code if that tax would be in addition to an existing tax on the taxable income of individuals and estates as defined in divisions (E)(1)(a) and (2) of that section.

(2) No board of education may submit to the electors of the district the question of a tax on school district income on the taxable income of individuals and estates as defined in divisions (E)(1)(a) and (2) of section 5748.01 of the Revised Code if that tax would be in addition to an existing tax on the taxable income of individuals as defined in division (E)(1)(b) of that section.

Sec. 5748.03. (A) The form of the ballot on a question submitted to the electors under section 5748.02 of the Revised Code shall be as follows:

"Shall an annual income tax of _____ (state the proposed rate of tax) on the school district income of individuals and of estates be imposed by _____ (state the name of the school district), for _____ (state the number of years the tax would be levied, or that it would be levied for a continuing period of time), beginning _____ (state the date the tax would first take effect), for the purpose of _____ (state the purpose of the tax)?

	FOR THE TAX	
	AGAINST THE TAX	"

(B)(1) If the question submitted to electors proposes a school district income tax only on the taxable income of individuals as defined in division (E)(1)(b) of section 5748.01 of the Revised Code, the form of the ballot shall be modified by stating that the tax is to be levied on the "earned income of individuals residing in the school district" in lieu of the "school district income of individuals and of estates."

(2) If the question submitted to electors proposes to renew one or more expiring income tax levies, the ballot shall be modified by adding the following language immediately after the name of the school district that would impose the tax: "to renew an income tax (or income taxes) expiring at the end of _____ (state the last year the existing income tax or taxes may be levied)."

(3) If the question includes a proposal under division (B)(2) of section 5748.02 of the Revised Code to reduce the rate of one or more school district property taxes, the ballot shall state that the purpose of the school district income tax is for current expenses, and the form of the ballot shall be modified by adding the following language immediately after the statement of the purpose of the proposed income tax: ", and shall the rate of an existing tax on property, currently levied for the purpose of current expenses at the rate of _____ mills, be REDUCED to _____ mills for each \$1 of taxable value, which amounts to a reduction from \$ _____ (~~estimated~~ effective rate) to

\$_____ (~~estimated~~-effective rate) for each \$100,000 of the county auditor's appraised value, that the county auditor estimates will collect \$_____ annually, the reduction continuing until any such time as the income tax is repealed." In lieu of "for the tax" and "against the tax," the phrases "for the issue" and "against the issue," respectively, shall be used. If a board of education proposes a reduction in the rates of more than one tax, the ballot language shall be modified accordingly to express the rates at which those taxes currently are levied and the rates to which the taxes will be reduced.

(C) The board of elections shall certify the results of the election to the board of education and to the tax commissioner. If a majority of the electors voting on the question vote in favor of it, the income tax, the applicable provisions of Chapter 5747. of the Revised Code, and the reduction in the rate or rates of existing property taxes if the question included such a reduction shall take effect on the date specified in the resolution. If the question approved by the voters includes a reduction in the rate of a school district property tax, the board of education shall not levy the tax at a rate greater than the rate to which the tax is reduced, unless the school district income tax is repealed in an election under section 5748.04 of the Revised Code.

(D) If the rate at which a property tax is levied and collected is reduced pursuant to a question approved under this section, the tax commissioner shall compute the percentage required to be computed for that tax under division (D) of section 319.301 of the Revised Code each year the rate is reduced as if the tax had been levied in the preceding year at the rate at which it has been reduced. If the rate of a property tax increases due to the repeal of the school district income tax pursuant to section 5748.04 of the Revised Code, the tax commissioner, for the first year for which the rate increases, shall compute the percentage as if the tax in the preceding year had been levied at the rate at which the tax was authorized to be levied prior to any rate reduction.

Sec. 5748.04. (A) The question of the repeal of a school district income tax levied for more than five years may be initiated not more than once in any five-year period by filing with the board of elections of the appropriate counties not later than ninety days before the general election in any year after the year in which it is approved by the electors a petition requesting that an election be held on the question. The petition shall be signed by qualified electors residing in the school district levying the income tax equal in number to ten per cent of those voting for governor at the most recent gubernatorial election.

The board of elections shall determine whether the petition is valid, and if it so determines, it shall do both of the following:

- (1) Submit the question to the electors of the district at the next general election;
- (2) If the rate of one or more property tax levies was reduced for the duration of the income tax levy pursuant to division (B)(2) of section 5748.02 of the Revised Code, request that the county auditor certify to the board, in the same manner as required for a tax levy under section 5705.03 of the Revised Code, an estimate of the levies' annual collections for the first year in which the levies are increased, rounded to the nearest ~~one thousand dollars~~dollar, and the levies' ~~estimated~~-effective

rates for the year before the proposed increase and the levies' ~~estimated~~ effective rates for the first year that the increase applies, both of which shall be expressed in dollars, rounded to the nearest dollar, for each one hundred thousand dollars of the county auditor's appraised value. ~~Estimated effective rates shall be calculated using the tax list for the current year, and if this is not determined, the estimated amount submitted by the auditor to the county budget commission.~~

The county auditor shall certify such information to the board of elections within ten days after receiving the board's request. If a school district is located in more than one county, the county auditor shall obtain from the county auditor of each other county in which the district is located the tax valuation applicable to the portion of the district in that county.

The election shall be conducted, canvassed, and certified in the same manner as regular elections for county offices in the county. Notice of the election shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the district once a week for two consecutive weeks, or as provided in section 7.16 of the Revised Code, prior to the election. If the board of elections operates and maintains a web site, the board of elections shall post notice of the election on its web site for thirty days prior to the election. The notice shall state the time and place of the election and the question to be submitted to the electors. The form of the ballot cast at the election shall be as follows:

"Shall the annual income tax of _____ per cent, currently levied on the school district income of individuals and estates by _____ (state the name of the school district) for the purpose of _____ (state purpose of the tax), be repealed?

	For repeal of the income tax	"
	Against repeal of the income tax	

(B)(1) If the tax is imposed on taxable income as defined in division (E)(1)(b) of section 5748.01 of the Revised Code, the form of the ballot shall be modified by stating that the tax currently is levied on the "earned income of individuals residing in the school district" in lieu of the "school district income of individuals and estates."

(2) If the rate of one or more property tax levies was reduced for the duration of the income tax levy pursuant to division (B)(2) of section 5748.02 of the Revised Code, the form of the ballot shall be modified by adding the following language immediately after "repealed": ", and shall the rate of an existing tax on property for the purpose of current expenses, which rate was reduced for the duration of the income tax, be INCREASED from _____ mills to _____ mills for each \$1 of taxable value which amounts to an increase from \$_____ (~~estimated~~ effective rate) to \$_____ (~~estimated~~ effective rate) for each \$100,000 of the county auditor's appraised value, that the county auditor estimates will collect \$_____ annually, beginning in _____ (state the first year for which the

rate of the property tax will increase)." In lieu of "for repeal of the income tax" and "against repeal of the income tax," the phrases "for the issue" and "against the issue," respectively, shall be substituted.

(3) If the rate of more than one property tax was reduced for the duration of the income tax, the ballot language shall be modified accordingly to express the rates at which those taxes currently are levied and the rates to which the taxes would be increased.

(C) The question covered by the petition shall be submitted as a separate proposition, but it may be printed on the same ballot with any other proposition submitted at the same election other than the election of officers. If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question vote in favor of it, the result shall be certified immediately after the canvass by the board of elections to the board of education of the school district and the tax commissioner, who shall thereupon, after the current year, cease to levy the tax, except that if notes have been issued pursuant to section 5748.05 of the Revised Code the tax commissioner shall continue to levy and collect under authority of the election authorizing the levy an annual amount, rounded upward to the nearest one-fourth of one per cent, as will be sufficient to pay the debt charges on the notes as they fall due.

(D) If a school district income tax repealed pursuant to this section was approved in conjunction with a reduction in the rate of one or more school district property taxes as provided in division (B)(2) of section 5748.02 of the Revised Code, then each such property tax may be levied after the current year at the rate at which it could be levied prior to the reduction, subject to any adjustments required by the county budget commission pursuant to Chapter 5705. of the Revised Code. Upon the repeal of a school district income tax under this section, the board of education may resume levying a property tax, the rate of which has been reduced pursuant to a question approved under section 5748.02 of the Revised Code, at the rate the board originally was authorized to levy the tax. A reduction in the rate of a property tax under section 5748.02 of the Revised Code is a reduction in the rate at which a board of education may levy that tax only for the period during which a school district income tax is levied prior to any repeal pursuant to this section. The resumption of the authority to levy the tax upon such a repeal does not constitute a tax levied in excess of the one per cent limitation prescribed by Section 2 of Article XII, Ohio Constitution, or in excess of the ten-mill limitation.

(E) This section does not apply to school district income tax levies that are levied for five or fewer years.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 133.18, 306.32, 306.322, 319.05, 319.54, 321.24, 321.26, 323.156, 323.28, 323.74, 505.37, 505.48, 505.481, 511.28, 513.18, 755.181, 1545.21, 3311.50, 3318.01, 3318.061, 3318.45, 3381.03, 4503.06, 4503.066, 4503.068, 4503.0611, 4582.024, 4582.26, 5705.01, 5705.03, 5705.195, 5705.21, 5705.212, 5705.213, 5705.215, 5705.25, 5705.251, 5705.261, 5713.083, 5715.19, 5715.22, 5721.19, 5723.05, 5723.06, 5723.10, 5748.01, 5748.02, 5748.03, and 5748.04 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

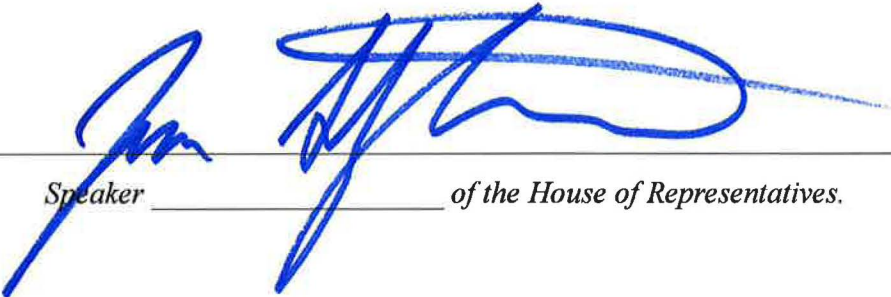
SECTION 3. (A) The amendment by this act of sections 133.18, 306.32, 306.322, 505.37, 505.48, 505.481, 511.28, 513.18, 755.181, 1545.21, 3311.50, 3318.01, 3318.061, 3318.45, 3381.03, 4582.024, 4582.26, 5705.01, 5705.03, 5705.195, 5705.21, 5705.212, 5705.213, 5705.215, 5705.25, 5705.251, 5705.261, 5748.01, 5748.02, 5748.03, and 5748.04 of the Revised Code applies to elections held on or after the one hundredth day after the effective date of this section.

(B) The amendment by this act of section 5715.19 of the Revised Code applies to any complaint filed under that section for any tax year ending on or after the effective date of this section.

SECTION 4. Section 306.322 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both H.B. 140 and H.B. 74 of the 134th General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the composite is the resulting version of the section in effect prior to the effective date of the section as presented in this act.

Sub. H. B. No. 496

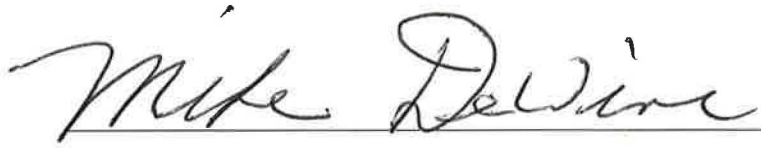
135th G.A.


Speaker _____ of the House of Representatives.


President _____ of the Senate.

Passed December 18, 2024

Approved JAN 8, 2025

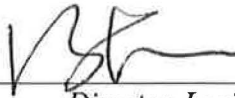

Governor.



Sub. H. B. No. 496

135th G.A.

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



Director, Legislative Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th
day of January, A. D. 2025.



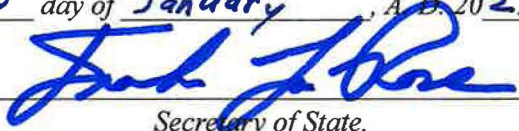
Secretary of State.

File No. 92

Effective Date 4/9/2025

AN ACT

To amend sections 133.18, 306.32, 306.322, 319.05, 319.54, 321.24, 321.26, 323.156, 323.28, 323.74, 505.37, 505.48, 505.481, 511.28, 513.18, 755.181, 1545.21, 3311.50, 3318.01, 3318.061, 3318.45, 3381.03, 4503.06, 4503.066, 4503.068, 4503.0611, 4582.024, 4582.26, 5705.01, 5705.03, 5705.195, 5705.21, 5705.212, 5705.213, 5705.215, 5705.25, 5705.251, 5705.261, 5713.083, 5715.19, 5715.22, 5721.19, 5723.05, 5723.06, 5723.10, 5748.01, 5748.02, 5748.03, and 5748.04 and to enact section 5739.094 of the Revised Code to revise the law governing property and lodging taxes and county auditors.

8th day of January, A. D. 2025

Secretary of State.

Introduced by

Representative Hoops

Cosponsors: Representatives Troy, Brennan, Mathews,
Callender, Claggett, Dean, Dell'Aquila, Dobos, Fowler
Arthur, Hall, Hillyer, Jones, Lorenz, Miller, A., Mohamed,
Pavliga, Ray, Robb Blasdel, Rogers, Schmidt, Seitz,
Somani, Williams
Senators Schaffer, Blessing, Brenner, Cirino, Craig,
DeMora, Reineke, Smith, Wilson

Passed by the House of Representatives,

June 26, 2024

Passed by the Senate,

December 18, 2024

*Concurred in
Senate amendments,
December 18, 2024.*

*Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at
Columbus, Ohio, on the*