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ACT SUMMARY

Bonds

- Eliminates certain requirements and other provisions that concerned the issuance of anticipatory bonds by a conservancy district's board of directors.
- Requires the board of directors of a conservancy district to adopt a note resolution whenever the board determines to borrow money and issue notes prior to and in anticipation of the issuance and sale of bonds.
- Establishes additional, more detailed requirements regarding the bonding resolution that continuing law requires the board of directors of a conservancy district to adopt under certain circumstances.
- Authorizes the board of directors of a conservancy district to issue anticipatory notes or bonds to fund or refund previously issued notes or bonds and requires moneys derived from the proceeds of the notes and bonds to be placed in an escrow fund until they are sufficient to pay the debt charges on the previously issued notes or bonds.
- Replaces detailed prior law that governed procedures for the sale of bonds by a conservancy district with the requirement that bonds be sold by competitive bid or at private sale.

- Makes other changes regarding bonds issued by a conservancy district.

Deposit of district moneys

- Eliminates detailed former law provisions that governed the deposit of a conservancy district's moneys and instead requires the district's moneys to be deposited in accordance with the state Uniform Depository Act.

Record keeping

- Makes numerous changes necessary to facilitate computerized, paperless record keeping by a conservancy district and changes other record keeping requirements.

Taxes and assessments

- Replaces references in the Conservancy District Law to a conservancy district's power to levy "taxes" with references to the power to levy "assessments."
- Eliminates a conservancy district's authority to levy taxes on all taxable property in the district to pay for construction and maintenance of recreational facilities, but retains a district's authority to levy special assessments for that purpose on public corporations with lands within the district.
- Establishes that an annual maintenance assessment collected by a conservancy district must not be less than \$2.
- Eliminates a conservancy district's authority to collect any annual maintenance assessments that are under \$10 biennially or triennially rather than annually.
- Reduces from eight to six years the interval at which a readjustment of an appraisal of benefits may be made for the purpose of making a more equitable basis for a conservancy district's levy of the annual maintenance assessment.
- Eliminates the requirement that the secretary of a conservancy district had to keep a delinquent assessment book for the district and forward it to the county auditor.

Notice requirements

- For purposes of provisions that require notice of certain information regarding a conservancy district's activities to be published, reduces the number of times that the notice must be published from once a week for three consecutive weeks in two newspapers to once in one newspaper.
- Makes changes regarding notice that must be published or mailed regarding the report of the board of appraisers of a conservancy district.

Other provisions

- Eliminates a provision that stated that if proposed alterations or additions to a conservancy district's official plan did not increase the cost more than 10%, no action other than a resolution of the board of directors of the conservancy district was necessary for the approval of the alterations or additions.
- States that nothing in the statute providing a remedy to a person injuriously affected by the officials or plan of a conservancy district can be construed as expressly imposing any liability on a conservancy district.
- Makes changes to provisions governing competitive bidding for contracts for work relating to the improvements for which a conservancy district was established.
- Eliminates the \$50-per-day limit on the amount of compensation that was permitted to be paid to a member of a board of directors or board of appraisers of a conservancy district.
- Eliminates the requirement that the board of directors of a conservancy district had to adopt and use a corporate seal.
- Make numerous technical changes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background concerning the Conservancy District Law..... 4
Bonds..... 5
 Issuance of bonds in anticipation of collection of an assessment
 and related anticipatory notes 5



Sale of bonds.....	9
Elimination of statement that bonds are negotiable paper.....	10
Deposit of district moneys.....	11
Moneys deposited to provide for the payment of bonds	11
Deposit of the district's money in general	11
Record keeping requirements	12
Updates necessary to facilitate computerized, paperless record keeping.....	12
Certification of record of registered bonds to Treasurer of State	13
Records concerning the annual assessment levy.....	13
Taxes and assessments	14
Replacement of term "tax" with term "assessment"	14
Elimination of authority to levy taxes on all taxable property to pay for construction and maintenance of recreational facilities.....	15
Annual maintenance assessment	16
Report concerning assessments collected.....	17
Elimination of "Delinquent Assessment Record"	17
Notice requirements	17
Definition of "publication"	17
Notice of board of appraisers report.....	18
Publication of landowners' names	19
Alteration or addition to conservancy district's official plan	20
Clarification regarding liability of conservancy district	20
Competitive bidding	20
Compensation of board of directors and board of appraisers of a conservancy district and of certain clerical staff.....	21
Elimination of requirement that a conservancy district adopt a corporate seal.....	21
Technical changes	21

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Background concerning the Conservancy District Law

Under continuing law, any area situated in one or more counties is permitted to be organized as a conservancy district for any of the following purposes: (1) preventing floods, (2) regulating stream channels by changing, widening, and deepening them, (3) reclaiming or filling wet and overflowed lands, (4) providing for irrigation when needed, (5) regulating the flow of streams and conserving their waters, (6) diverting or in whole or in part eliminating watercourses, (7) providing a water supply for domestic, industrial, and public use, (8) providing for the collection and disposal of sewage and other liquid wastes produced within the district, and (9) arresting erosion along the shoreline of Lake Erie. (Sec. 6101.04.)

A conservancy district is established through a petition process that is administered by the court of common pleas of one of the counties containing territory within the proposed district (sec. 6101.05, not in the act). After fulfillment of all of the statutorily required steps, approval by the court, and incorporation of the conservancy district, the court appoints a board of directors to govern the affairs of the district (secs. 6101.07, 6101.08, 6101.09 (not in the act), and 6101.10 (not in the act)). The board of directors must prepare an official plan outlining the improvements necessary to carry out the purposes for which the conservancy district was created (sec. 6101.13). The court also must appoint a board of appraisers to appraise the benefits and damages accruing to all lands under the district's official plan (sec. 6101.27, not in the act).

In order to accomplish the purposes of the conservancy district, the board of directors is provided with broad powers (sec. 6101.15 and Chapter 6101. in general). In addition to those broad powers, the board is authorized to levy assessments, impose rates for the sale of water, issue anticipatory notes and bonds, and issue revenue bonds for the district's purposes (secs. 6101.44 through 6101.64).

Bonds

Issuance of bonds in anticipation of collection of an assessment and related anticipatory notes

Authority to issue bonds. Continuing law allows the board of directors of a conservancy district, if in the board's judgment it seems best, to issue bonds in an amount not to exceed 90% of the total amount of the unpaid portion of an assessment, exclusive of interest, levied under the Conservancy District Law. Under former law, the bonds were to be issued in denominations of not less than \$100, were to bear interest from the date of issuance at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate prescribed in accordance with law, payable semiannually, and were to mature at annual or semiannual intervals within 30 years, commencing not later than five years, to be determined by the board. (Sec. 6101.50(A).) The act eliminates the requirements that bonds be issued in denominations of not less than \$100, that the interest rate not exceed the maximum rate prescribed in accordance with law, that the bonds be payable semiannually, and that the bonds mature at intervals commencing not later than five years from their issuance (secs. 6101.50(A) and 6101.84(C)). The act also eliminates former law that required both the principal and interest to be payable at the office of the Treasurer of State (secs. 6101.50(A) and 6101.84(D)).

Resolution of necessity and note resolution. Continuing law requires the board of directors of a conservancy district, whenever the board determines to

issue bonds in anticipation of the collection of the installments of an assessment, to adopt a resolution, known as the resolution of necessity, declaring the necessity of the bond issue, its purpose, and the amount. The act retains law authorizing the board, after adoption of the resolution of necessity, from time to time, prior to and in anticipation of the issuance and sale of those bonds, to borrow money and issue notes, but eliminates prior law that stated that the money borrowed or notes issued had to be in an aggregate amount not in excess of the amount of the bond issue, bearing interest at a rate not in excess of the maximum rate established in accordance with law, and payable semiannually or at maturity if less than six months.

The act requires the board, whenever the board determines to issue notes, to adopt a resolution known as the note resolution. The act requires the note resolution to do all of the following:

(1) State the principal amount or maximum principal amount of anticipatory notes to be issued and outstanding, not to exceed the amount of the bond issue;

(2) Provide for, or provide the method for, establishing or determining from time to time the rate or rates of interest or the maximum rate or rates of interest to be paid on the anticipatory notes;

(3) State the date or dates of the anticipatory notes;

(4) Establish provisions, if any, for redemption or prepayment of the anticipatory notes, in whole or in part, before maturity; and

(5) Provide the maturity date of the anticipatory notes, which must be not later than five years from the date of the first issue of the notes. (Sec. 6101.50(A).)

Miscellaneous anticipatory note provisions eliminated by the act. The act eliminates former law that stated that anticipatory notes were redeemable at any interest payment date. The act also eliminates prior law that allowed the notes to be sold at private sale, but prohibited them from being sold at less than par and accrued interest and stated that if the board of directors determined to sell the notes at public sale, the procedure had to be as provided for the sale of bonds. In addition, the act eliminates a requirement that each determination of the board to borrow money and issue notes be evidenced by a resolution of the board. (Sec. 6101.50(B).)

Bonding resolution. Continuing law requires the board of directors of a conservancy district, if the board determines not to issue anticipatory notes or if

the anticipatory notes are issued and are about to fall due, to adopt a resolution known as the bonding resolution. Under law retained by the act, the bonding resolution must declare the necessity of the bonds presently to be issued, their purpose, and their amount, in accordance with the prior resolution of necessity. However, the act replaces prior law that required the bond resolution to fix the date, rate of interest, and maturity of the bonds with more detailed provisions. Under the act, the bonding resolution must do all of the following:

(1) State or provide for the date of the bonds, and the dates and amounts or maximum amounts of maturities or principal payments on the bonds;

(2) State any provision for a mandatory sinking fund or mandatory sinking fund redemption or for redemption prior to maturity;

(3) Provide for the rate or rates of interest or maximum rate or rates of interest to be paid on the bonds or, if otherwise authorized, the method for establishing or determining from time to time the rate or rates of interest to be paid on the bonds; and

(4) State any provision for a designated officer of the district to determine any of the specific terms required to be stated in the bonding resolution, subject to any limitations stated in the bonding resolution. (Sec. 6101.50(C)(1).)

The act retains law that specifies that when anticipatory notes are not issued, the resolution of necessity may be incorporated in and made a part of the bonding resolution (sec. 6101.50(C)(2)).

Escrow fund and issuance of anticipatory notes or bonds to fund or refund previously issued notes or bonds. The act authorizes the board to issue anticipatory notes or bonds to fund or refund previously issued notes or bonds. The anticipatory notes or bonds must be issued pursuant to a note resolution or bonding resolution. Moneys derived from the proceeds of anticipatory notes and bonds and any moneys derived from other sources and required for the funding or refunding of the previously issued notes or bonds must be placed, under an escrow agreement or otherwise and to the extent required by the resolution, in an escrow fund. The escrow fund may be an account in the bond retirement fund if the previously issued notes or bonds are payable within 90 days of the issuance of the anticipatory notes or bonds. The moneys in the escrow fund must be pledged and used for the purpose of funding or refunding the previously issued notes or bonds. (Sec. 6101.50(E).)

The act specifies that pending their use as described above, the moneys in the escrow fund must be invested in direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed as to payment by, the United States that mature, or are subject to

redemption by and at the option of the holder, not later than the date or dates when the moneys in the escrow fund, together with interest or other investment income accrued on those moneys, are required for the payment of debt charges on the previously issued notes or bonds. Any moneys in the escrow fund that are not needed for the payment of debt charges on the previously issued notes or bonds must be transferred to the bond retirement fund. For these purposes, "direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed as to payment by, the United States" includes rights to receive payment or portions of payments on the principal of, or interest or other investment income on, those obligations and other obligations fully secured as to payment by those obligations and the interest or other investment income on those obligations. (Sec. 6101.50(F).)

The act specifies that when the moneys, including the interest or other investment income on the moneys, in the escrow fund are determined by an independent public accounting firm to be sufficient for the payment of the debt charges on the previously issued notes or bonds, the following conditions apply:

(1) The previously issued notes or bonds no longer are permitted to be considered outstanding;

(2) The previously issued notes or bonds no longer are permitted to be considered for purposes of determining any direct or indirect limitation on the indebtedness or net indebtedness of the district; and

(3) The levy of special assessments or other charges for the payment of debt charges on the previously issued notes or bonds under the Conservancy District Law, the Tax Levy Law, or other provisions of state law is not required. (Sec. 6101.50(G).)

Miscellaneous requirements. The act retains law requiring bonds and anticipatory notes to be signed by the president of the board and attested by the seal of the district and by the signature of the secretary of the district. However, the act eliminates former law that required the bonds to be registered by the Treasurer of State and that specified that interest coupons attached to the bonds bear the facsimile signatures of the president and secretary of the board. (Sec. 6101.50(D)(3).) The act also eliminates a provision that required all bonds and coupons not paid at maturity to bear interest at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate determined in accordance with procedures established under law from maturity until paid or until sufficient funds had been deposited at the place of payment. In addition, the act eliminates former law that required reasonable compensation to the Treasurer of State with the costs to the office of the Treasurer for registering and paying bonds and interest on them to be paid out of the other funds in the hands of the treasurer of the conservancy district and collected for the

purpose of meeting the expenses of administration. Similarly, the act eliminates prior law that required that portion of the funds paid to the Treasurer of State that represented the costs to his office to be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund. (Sec. 6101.50 (D)(3).)

Sale of bonds

Bond sale procedures eliminated by the act. The act eliminates and replaces prior law governing the procedures for selling bonds issued by a conservancy district. The bond sale procedures applied to both the sale of bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of the installments of an assessment and to the sale of revenue bonds. (Secs. 6101.50 and 6101.501.) This eliminated law required all bonds to be sold to the highest bidder, after being advertised once a week for three consecutive weeks and on the same day of the week, the first advertisement being published at least 21 full days before the date of sale, in a newspaper having general circulation in the county in which the office of the district was located. The eliminated law required the advertisement to state the amount of the bonds to be sold, how long they were to run, the rate of interest to be paid on them, the dates of payment of interest, the purpose of the issue, and the day, hour, and place where bids would be received. Such former law also allowed an advertisement to be published in recognized financial journals. Under the eliminated law, anyone desiring to do so could present a bid for the bonds based upon their bearing a different rate of interest than specified in the advertisement. The act also eliminates language that stated that where a fractional interest rate was bid, the fraction had to be 1/4 of 1% or a multiple thereof and uniform for all maturities. In addition, the act eliminates former law that required every bidder to file with his bid a bond or certified check in an amount specified in the advertisement, but not less than 1% of the amount of the bonds to be sold. (Sec. 6101.50(C)(2).)

Prior law that also is eliminated by the act allowed bonds of the district to be issued subject to call or redemption prior to maturity at not more than par. The act eliminates a related provision that specified that when the district had issued bonds subject to call or redemption prior to maturity, the board could refund the bonds at a lower rate of interest than was provided in them, provided that the bonds issued did not exceed in amount the bonds refunded and the maturity of the bonds so issued did not extend beyond the maturity of the bonds refunded. (Sec. 6101.50(C)(2).)

Under law eliminated by the act, bonds were prohibited from being sold for less than their face value with accrued interest. The eliminated law required the board of directors to accept the highest bid, or, if bids were received based on a different rate of interest than specified in the advertisement, the board was

required to accept the highest bid resulting in the lowest net interest cost to the district, presented by a responsible bidder. The net interest cost was the difference between the interest cost over the life of the bonds and the premium offered. The eliminated language stated that if a bid was accepted based upon a rate of interest other than that provided for in the bonding resolution of the board, the acceptance before taking effect had to be approved by a supplemental resolution of the board, and in such a case bonds could be issued bearing the rate of interest provided for in the accepted bid without further amendment of the bonding resolution. The act eliminates language that stated that when bonds had been once advertised and offered at a public sale, as provided by law, and they or any part of them remained unsold for want of bidders, those unsold could be sold at a private sale at not less than their par value and accrued interest on them bearing not to exceed the rate of interest provided in the bonding resolution of the board. (Sec. 6101.50(C)(2).)

The act's new bond sale procedures. In place of the above former law requirements governing the sale of bonds, the act authorizes anticipatory notes and bonds to be sold by competitive bid or at private sale in a manner determined or authorized by the board, but they are prohibited from being sold for less than 97% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest (private sale also is authorized under continuing law). (Sec. 6101.50(D)(1).) The act defines "bid" as the terms "bid" or "proposal" are used in the Uniform Public Securities Law (secs. 133.30(C), not in the act, and 6101.50(D)(1)). The act retains law requiring all moneys from the premiums and accrued interest to be paid into the bond retirement fund (sec. 6101.50(D)(2)).

Elimination of statement that bonds are negotiable paper

The act eliminates prior law that stated that bonds issued by a conservancy district under the Conservancy District Law had all the qualities of negotiable paper under the law merchant and that stated that when executed and sealed and registered in the office of the Treasurer of State in conformance with that law and when sold in the manner prescribed in that law, the bonds were not invalid for any irregularity or defect in the proceedings for their issuance and sale and were incontestable in the hands of bona fide purchasers or holders of the bonds for value. It retains law stating that when consideration for bonds is received by a district, the bonds are not so invalid and are so incontestable. (Sec. 6101.51.)

Deposit of district moneys

Moneys deposited to provide for the payment of bonds

The act eliminates prior law that required all moneys of a conservancy district that were deposited with the Treasurer of State to provide for the payment of bonds and interest to be deposited by the Treasurer of State in the name of the

district in a national or state bank subject to the same conditions provided by law for the deposit of moneys of the state. The act also eliminates former law that required all interest received on the deposit to be paid to the district. (Sec. 6101.51.)

Deposit of the district's money in general

The act eliminates detailed prior law provisions that governed deposit of district moneys and instead requires moneys derived from the sale of bonds and from all other sources to be deposited by the district's treasurer in accordance with the portion of the state Uniform Depository Act that governs public depositories. The eliminated law is described below. (Sec. 6101.51.)

Selection of depositories. The act eliminates law that required moneys derived from the sale of bonds and from all other sources to be deposited by the treasurer of the district with depositories designated by the board of directors. Under the eliminated law, at intervals of not greater than two years, the board was required to invite proposals from banks and trust companies for the deposit of district funds. So long as such banks and trust companies were permitted by law to pay interest, the board had to select as depositories the bank or banks or trust company or companies that at competitive bidding offered the highest rate or rates of interest, but if no proposal offering depository interest was received, the board could designate depositories for the funds of the district without payment of interest. Under the eliminated law, the selection of any depository was required to be evidenced by a resolution of the board, which had to set forth the terms governing the selection. (Sec. 6101.51.)

Hypothecation of securities. Law eliminated by the act required a conservancy district's deposited funds to be protected at all times by the hypothecation by the depository of securities of market value or par value, whichever was less, in an amount equal to 100% of the funds and also required additional securities to be hypothecated when necessary to maintain that percentage.¹ Under the eliminated language, the hypothecation of the securities by the depository did not require that the securities be placed in the possession of the treasurer of the district. (Sec. 6101.51.)

Designation of trustee. Law eliminated by the act authorized the depository, by written notice to the board of directors and to the treasurer of the conservancy district, to designate a qualified trustee and deposit the eligible securities with the trustee for safekeeping for the account of the treasurer and the

¹ Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition states that "hypothecate" means to pledge as security without delivery of title or possession.

depository, as their respective rights to and interests in the securities could appear and be asserted by written notice to or demand upon the trustee. In that case, the eliminated language required the treasurer to accept the written receipt of the trustee describing the securities, as and for a hypothecation of the described securities, and issue to the depository his written acknowledgment to that effect, keeping a copy of the acknowledgment in his office. Upon the acknowledgment, the securities described in the trustee's receipt were required to be deemed to have been hypothecated with the treasurer and to have been deposited with him. (Sec. 6101.51.)

Additional provisions. Under law eliminated by the act, the amount of the securities to be hypothecated was required to be reduced by an amount equal to the insurance of deposits provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under federal banking law. The eliminated language stated that the securities were obligations of, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States or obligations of the state or of the conservancy district or, subject to acceptance by the board of directors, obligations of any political subdivision lying wholly or partly within the boundaries of the district. The eliminated language allowed the amount of the hypothecated securities to be reduced, from time to time as the amount on deposit was reduced, but the total protection of deposits was required to be not less than the amount on deposit. The language eliminated by the act allowed the board to invest moneys of the district in United States savings bonds or other interest bearing obligations of the United States. (Sec. 6101.51.)

Record keeping requirements

Updates necessary to facilitate computerized, paperless record keeping

The act makes numerous changes to the Conservancy District Law in order to facilitate computerized, paperless record keeping. For example, the act eliminates various prior law provisions that required a conservancy district's records to be bound, kept in a book, arranged in a tabular form, prepared in duplicate, endorsed, or arranged in columns. Accordingly, with respect to record keeping requirements, the act replaces the terms "book" and "report" with the term "record." (Secs. 6101.02(B), 6101.11, 6101.31, 6101.33, 6101.48, 6101.49, 6101.52, 6101.55, 6101.57, 6101.58, 6101.59, 6101.60, and 6101.84(G)(2) and (H)(2).)

Certification of record of registered bonds to Treasurer of State

Under continuing law, whenever the owner of a coupon bond issued under the Conservancy District Law presents the bond to the treasurer of the issuing conservancy district and requests that the bond be registered, the treasurer must register the bond as to principal and interest in the name of the owner. Upon

registration, the principal and interest of the bond are payable to the registered owner. The act retains these requirements, but eliminates prior law that required the treasurer of a conservancy district, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days prior to each payment date for payment of principal or interest on registered bonds, to certify the record of registered bonds to the Treasurer of State. (Sec. 6101.52.)

Records concerning the annual assessment levy

Continuing law requires the board of directors of a conservancy district to determine, order, and levy an annual levy each year after the original assessment has been levied. The annual levy must include all assessments, or installments of assessments, together with interest, levied under the Conservancy District Law that become due in the ensuing year. Under continuing law largely retained by the act, the annual levy must be recorded in the conservancy assessment record, must be signed and certified by the president of the board and by the secretary of the conservancy district, and must be attested by the seal of the district (see below), not later than July 1 each year. The act changes this deadline from July 1 to September 1. (Sec. 6101.55.)

Continuing law requires the certificate of the annual levy to be substantially in a certain form. Under prior law, a table or schedule showing certain information in properly ruled columns was required to follow the prescribed form. The act retains the requirement that specified information be included, but eliminates the requirement that the information be contained in a table or schedule in properly ruled columns. Under continuing law, the information includes both of the following:

- (1) The descriptions of the property opposite the names of the owners; and
- (2) The total amount of the annual levy on each piece of property and on each public corporation for the account of all funds and the amount of each item making up the total.

Prior law also required the information to include all of the following:

- (1) The names of the owners of the property and the names of the public corporations assessed, which could be as they appeared in the decree of the court confirming the appraisals. In the case of a county, municipal corporation, or township, the names of the individual owners did not have to be given, but only the name of the county, municipal corporation, or township;
- (2) A blank column in which the county auditor had to record the several amounts as collected by him;

(3) A blank column in which the auditor had to record the date of payment of the different sums; and

(4) A blank column in which the auditor was required to report the names of the persons paying the several amounts. (Sec. 6101.55(A) through (F).)

Taxes and assessments

Replacement of term "tax" with term "assessment"

Under continuing law, conservancy districts may levy assessments on real property and on political subdivisions upon which benefits have been appraised in order to pay the costs of executing the district's plan. The assessment must be apportioned to and levied on each tract of land or other property and each political subdivision in the district in proportion to the benefits appraised, and not in excess. (Sec. 6101.48.) The Conservancy District Law makes reference in various provisions to this authority to levy assessments. Previously, numerous provisions in that law also referred to a district's authority to levy taxes or to levy "taxes and assessments." The act eliminates language stating that a conservancy district has the power to exercise the right of taxation, together with all references to "taxes," and instead refers only to "assessments."² (Secs. 6101.08, 6101.41, 6101.44, 6101.51, 6101.57, 6101.59, 6101.60, 6101.61, 6101.65, 6101.71, and 6101.73.) However, the act retains law requiring a political subdivision to levy a property tax at a uniform rate when it is necessary to provide sufficient funds to pay an annual assessment levied against the political subdivision by a conservancy district (sec. 6101.61).

Elimination of authority to levy taxes on all taxable property to pay for construction and maintenance of recreational facilities

Continuing law authorizes the board of directors of a conservancy district to construct, improve, operate, maintain, and protect parks, parkways, forest preserves, bathing beaches, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities. If the revenues derived or to be derived from the recreational properties, improvements,

² *It is unclear whether the elimination of the term "tax" is a substantive change or a mere clarification. Black's Law Dictionary makes a distinction between an assessment and a tax. An assessment usually is valid only where the property assessed receives some special benefit differing from the benefit that the general public enjoys whereas a tax usually is levied for the support of government and for all public needs. Since a conservancy district generally only has the authority to levy taxes or assessments on benefited properties, it is possible that elimination of the term "tax" and use of the term "assessment" is a mere clarification.*

and facilities are not sufficient, law retained in part by the act authorizes the board, with the approval of the judges who appointed the board members, to provide for the payment of obligations incurred in connection with the recreational facilities by either or both of the following: (1) the levy of taxes on all the taxable property of the district, or (2) the levy of special assessments on public corporations having lands within the district.³ The act eliminates the authority to levy taxes on all of the taxable property of the district. (Sec. 6101.25(A) and (B).)

Accordingly, the act eliminates language that stated that if the judges approved the authority to levy taxes on all taxable property to pay for obligations incurred in connection with recreational facilities, the board could levy in any year taxes of not to exceed one tenth of one mill on the taxable real and personal property of the district, and in anticipation of the collection of the taxes, the board could issue bonds and notes for the acquisition and construction of the properties and improvements. The act also eliminates language that required the bonds and notes to be issued in the manner provided for the issuance of other bonds and notes under the Conservancy District Law. (Sec. 6101.25.)

Annual maintenance assessment

To maintain, operate, and preserve the reservoirs, ditches, drains, dams, levies, canals, sewers, pumping stations, treatment and disposal works, or other properties or improvements acquired or made pursuant to the Conservancy District Law, and to strengthen, repair, and restore them when needed, and to defray the current expenses of a conservancy district, continuing law authorizes the board of directors of the conservancy district, upon the substantial completion of the improvements and on or before September 1 of each year thereafter, to levy a conservancy maintenance assessment on each tract or parcel of land and on each public corporation within the district. Under continuing law, the maintenance assessment must be apportioned on the basis of the total appraisal of benefits accruing for original and subsequent construction and must not exceed 1% of the total appraisal of benefits in any one year unless the judges who appointed the board of directors of the district by order authorize an assessment of a larger percentage. (Sec. 6101.53.) The act adds that the maintenance assessment must not be less than \$2 (secs. 6101.53 and 6101.54).

The act eliminates prior law that authorized the board of directors of a conservancy district to adopt a resolution that required that any annual

³ *Continuing law defines "public corporation" as counties, townships, municipal corporations, school districts, road districts, ditch districts, park districts, levee districts, and all other governmental agencies clothed with the power of levying general or special taxes (sec. 6101.01(C)).*

maintenance assessments that were for \$10 or less to be collected biennially or triennially rather than annually. The act likewise eliminates a requirement that the resolution had to specify the maximum dollar amount, not to exceed \$10 for each year for which the collection was being made, that could be accumulated and collected either biennially or triennially, whichever was indicated in the resolution. In addition, the act eliminates language that required the board annually to certify to the county auditor the amount of such assessments to be collected in that year, if any, and required the county auditor to proceed to collect those certified amounts in the same manner as provided for collection of all other maintenance assessments. (Sec. 6101.53.)

Under certain circumstances, continuing law authorizes a petition to be filed with the clerk of court stating that there has been a material change in the values of the property in a conservancy district or additional benefits are being derived from the works and the improvements of the district since the last previous appraisal of benefits and praying for a readjustment of the appraisal of benefits for the purpose of making a more equitable basis for the levy of the annual maintenance assessment. Former law prohibited a readjustment of benefits more often than once in eight years. The act reduces this time period by prohibiting a readjustment of benefits more often than once in six years. (Sec. 6101.54.)

Report concerning assessments collected

Continuing law requires each county treasurer charged with collection of assessments to make a report to the county auditor of the sums collected by the treasurer and requires the auditor to issue a warrant payable to the treasurer of the conservancy district for all sums of money in the hands of the county treasurer, according to the report. The auditor, as soon as the books for collection are closed by the county treasurer according to law, must make a report to the treasurer of the conservancy district of the sums collected, and of the assessments not collected, as returned to the auditor by the county treasurer. The act specifies that the report must be of the sums collected and the assessments not collected, as returned to the auditor by the county treasurer *by December 1 of each year*. (Sec. 6101.57.)

Elimination of "Delinquent Assessment Record"

The act eliminates former law that requires the secretary of the conservancy district to provide a certified delinquent assessment list, which was known as the "Delinquent Assessment Book of District, County," and to forward it in duplicate to the auditor of the county, who was required to add the penalty and interest fixed by law and transmit one copy to the county treasurer, who had to proceed immediately to collect the assessment and penalty and interest according to law (sec. 6101.57). The act likewise eliminates all references to the

"Delinquent Assessment Book," including prior law that stated that the book was prima-facie evidence in all courts of all matters contained in it. The act replaces that statement with a statement that the auditor's conservancy assessment record is prima-facie evidence in all courts of all matters contained in it. (Sec. 6101.60.)

Notice requirements

Definition of "publication"

The Conservancy District Law includes several provisions requiring notice of certain information to be given by publication. For example, upon completion of the conservancy district's plan, the board of directors of the conservancy district must give notice of the completion by publication (sec. 6101.13). The act reduces the number of times that information must be published in order to constitute adequate notice. (Secs. 6101.01(A), 6101.13, 6101.16, and 6101.30.)

Under former law, "publication" meant once a week for three consecutive weeks in each of two newspapers of different political affiliations, if there were such newspapers, and of general circulation in the counties in which the publication was to be made. The act instead specifies that "publication" or "published" means once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties where the publication is to be made. In addition, the act eliminates former law that specified that the publication did not have to be made on the same day of the week in each of the three weeks and that stated that not less than 14 days, excluding the day of the publication, had to intervene between the first publication and the last publication. The act also eliminates prior law that stated that publication was complete on the date of the last publication. (Sec. 6101.01(A).)

Notice of board of appraisers report

Continuing law requires the clerk of court, upon the filing of the report of the board of appraisers of a conservancy district, to give notice of the filing by publication. The act retains this requirement, but eliminates former law that required the notice specifically to designate the name of each known party whose tax mailing or other address could not be ascertained as disclosed by an affidavit described below and that specified that the name of any such party had to be designated only in the publication made in the county or counties in which lands, or interests in lands, owned by the party and affected by the report were located. (Sec. 6101.32.)

Law largely retained by the act requires the board of directors of the conservancy district, on or before the date of the clerk of court's first publication of the notice of the board of appraisers' report, to cause to be mailed by first class

mail to the public corporations and to the owners of property whose names and respective tax mailing or other known addresses are disclosed by the secretary's affidavit a notice that must be directed to the appropriate address, must advise the addressee of the date and place of filing of the report of the board of appraisers, and must state that the addressee has the right to file exceptions to the report on or before a specified date and to be heard in the county where the addressee's property is located at the time and place fixed by the court. The act instead requires the notice to be mailed before the date of the notice's publication, rather than the first publication (see above), and to be mailed to the applicable public corporations and to all other known persons having an interest of record in property that is to be taken or is damaged and whose tax mailing or other known address is disclosed by the affidavit. (Sec. 6101.32.)

The act eliminates language that required the board's mailed notice to contain, if the board of appraiser's report included an appraisal of benefits that affected the addressee, a statement that the benefits had been appraised and that assessments were permitted to be levied based upon, and not in excess of, the appraisal, and the dollar amount of the appraisal. The act also eliminates language that required the notice, if the board of appraiser's report included an appraisal of property of the addressee that was to be taken or damaged, to contain a statement that the property or the damage to it had been appraised and the dollar amount of the appraisal. The act instead unconditionally requires the notice to contain a statement that the property to be taken or the damage has been appraised and to give the dollar amount of that appraisal. In addition, the act eliminates language that required the notice to contain any volume designation and page number of the report at which any appraisal that affected the addressee appeared and a brief description of the property appraised. The act also eliminates language that required the board, in the case of property that was to be taken or damaged, to cause like notice to be mailed on the same date to all other known persons having an interest of record in the property whose tax mailing or other known address was disclosed by the affidavit described below. (Sec. 6101.32.)

Law generally unchanged by the act requires the secretary of the conservancy district or the secretary's deputy to prepare and file with the clerk of court on the date of the mailing of the notice of the board of appraisers report an affidavit attesting in substance that, as of that date, the affiant has determined that the names of all public corporations and the names of the owners of all property affected by the report, together with their respective tax mailing or other known addresses where ascertainable, are listed in the report with the exception of differing names or addresses specifically set forth in the affidavit. The act modifies this by requiring the affidavit to attest that the affiant has determined the names of all applicable public corporations and the names of the owners of property that is to be taken or that is damaged are listed in the report rather than

the names of all public corporations and the names of the owners of all property affected by the report of the board of appraisers. (Sec. 6101.32.)

Law retained in part by the act also requires the affidavit to attest that notices have been mailed as discussed below to each public corporation and to each owner of property having a tax mailing or other known address as shown by such affidavit and to all other persons having an interest of record in property that is to be taken or that is damaged and whose interest is known or can be ascertained from the record. The act eliminates the language regarding notices having been mailed to each owner of property having a tax mailing or other known address as shown by the report or affidavit. (Sec. 6101.32.)

Publication of landowners' names

Continuing law states that it is not necessary in any notice required to be published under the Conservancy District Law to specify the names of the owners of the lands or of the persons interested in the lands. Under prior law, this statement was applicable except as otherwise provided under continuing law governing the publication of notice of a board of appraisers report that is described above. The act eliminates the exception. (Sec. 6101.03(E).)

Alteration or addition to conservancy district's official plan

Continuing law authorizes the board of directors of a conservancy district, at any time after the conservancy appraisal record is filed, to alter or add to the official plan by amendment when necessary to fulfill the objectives for which the district was created. Under law largely retained by the act, if the alterations or additions, in the judgment of the judges who appoint the members of the district's board of directors, will not: (1) materially modify the general character of the work, (2) materially increase resulting damage for which the board is not able to make amicable settlement, or (3) increase the cost more than 10%, no action other than a resolution of the board is necessary for the approval of the alterations or additions. Otherwise, the board of appraisers of the district must appraise the property to be taken, benefited, or damaged by the proposed alterations or additions. The act eliminates item (3) as one of the factors that determines that no action other than a resolution of the board is necessary for the approval of the alterations or additions. (Sec. 6101.39.)

Clarification regarding liability of conservancy district

Continuing law provides a remedy, if no other method of relief is offered under the Conservancy District Law, for any person or public corporation, within or without any conservancy district, that considers itself injuriously affected in any manner by any act performed by any official or agent of the district or by the

execution, maintenance, or operation of the official plan for the district (sec. 6101.74). The act specifies that nothing in the provisions establishing the remedy can be construed as expressly imposing any liability upon a conservancy district (sec. 6101.74(B)).

Competitive bidding

Under former law, when it was determined to let by contract the work relating to the improvements for which a conservancy district was established, contracts in amounts to exceed \$15,000 were required to be advertised. The act retains this provision, but increases the threshold to amounts exceeding \$25,000. Under prior law, the advertisement was required to occur after notice calling for bids had been published once a week for three consecutive weeks, completed on the date of the last publication, in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the conservancy district where the work was to be done. The act retains publication requirements, but reduces the number of times the notice calling for bids must be published to once a week for two consecutive weeks, with the last publication to occur at least eight days prior to the date on which bids will be accepted, in a, rather than at least one, newspaper of general circulation within the conservancy district where the work is to be done. (Sec. 6101.16.)

Former law authorized the board of directors of a conservancy district to let the contract to the lowest or best bidder who satisfied certain requirements. The act instead authorizes the board to let the contract to the lowest responsive and most responsible bidder who meets those requirements. (Sec. 6101.16.)

Compensation of board of directors and board of appraisers of a conservancy district and of certain clerical staff

Law largely retained by the act requires each member of the board of directors of a conservancy district and each member of the board of appraisers of a conservancy district to receive a sum established by the court, but not to exceed \$50 a day, and necessary expenses for the time actually employed in performing official duties. The act eliminates the \$50-a-day limit. (Sec. 6101.67.)

Under prior law, before any duties devolved upon a county auditor or county treasurer under the Conservancy Districts Law, the board of directors of the conservancy district were required to consult them and agree on the salaries for the extra clerical force required in their respective offices to carry out the requirements of the law by reason of the establishment of the district. The board was required to provide for and pay the salaries to the clerks while engaged in the work of the district. The clerks were required to be selected and appointed by each of the county officers for their respective offices. In case of disagreement as to the compensation of the extra clerical force, the matter was required to be

referred to the court of common pleas of the applicable county for its determination. The act eliminates all of these provisions regarding the extra clerical force. (Sec. 6101.67.)

Elimination of requirement that a conservancy district adopt a corporate seal

Former law required the board of directors of a conservancy district to adopt a corporate seal and required certain documents related to the district to be attested with the seal. The act eliminates these requirements. (Secs. 6101.11, 6101.12, 6101.48, 6101.50(D)(3), 6101.501, 6101.55, and 6101.84(D),(G)(3), and (H)(5).)

Technical changes

The act makes numerous technical changes such as replacing references to "sections 6101.01 to 6101.84, inclusive, of the Revised Code" with references to the more accurate and concise "this chapter," replacing the outdated and no longer accurate term "special master commissioner" with the updated, accurate term "magistrate," making the act's language gender neutral, and eliminating outdated language that failed to apply after 1965 (sec. 5511.04 and Chapter 6101.).

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	03-22-00	p. 1705
Reported, H. Agriculture & Natural Resources	05-10-00	pp. 1938-1939
Passed House (96-0)	05-17-00	pp. 1986-1987
Reported, S. Energy, Natural Resources & Environment	05-24-00	p. 1815
Passed Senate (33-0)	05-24-00	pp. 1837-1838

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