



S.B. 289*

123rd General Assembly
(As Introduced)

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BILL SUMMARY

- Revises existing or enacts new standards for the approval of municipal annexations, procedures applicable to municipal annexations, and statutory schedules of payments to be made to townships for the loss of tax revenues as a result of municipal annexations; establishes shorter special annexation procedures that will be available under limited conditions; and makes other changes in the Municipal Annexation Law, including, but not limited to, those summarized below.
- Provides for three special annexation procedures when all property owners sign an annexation petition.
- Requires an annexing municipal corporation to adopt a statement specifying which services will be provided to the territory it annexes and the approximate date by which those services will be provided.
- Permits a board of township trustees to appropriate funds for any expense it considers necessary related to any potential or pending annexation.
- Permits participation of a board of township trustees in annexation proceedings.
- Permits a board of township trustees, the agent for the petitioners, an owner of real estate in the territory proposed for annexation, and the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed or their representatives to present evidence, examine witnesses,

* *This analysis was prepared before the introduction of the bill was reflected in the Senate Journal.*

and/or comment on all evidence, including affidavits presented to a board of county commissioners, at an annexation hearing.

- Authorizes a board of county commissioners to charge fees and issue subpoenas in regard to annexation proceedings.
- Requires a board of county commissioners to issue findings as to whether specified conditions have or have not been met with respect to a proposed annexation.
- Permits a board of county commissioners to use its discretion in making its findings as long as they are based upon "a preponderance of the substantial, reliable, and probative evidence on the whole record" of an annexation hearing.
- Establishes special shortened annexation procedures to be followed when a municipal corporation petitions to annex certain government-owned land.
- Changes the process for appealing the decision of a board of county commissioners granting or denying an annexation petition.
- Provides for annexation agreements between townships and municipal corporations, and specifies matters that those agreements may include.
- Changes payments for the loss of tax revenue made by a municipal corporation to a township from which territory is annexed following annexation, and provides that those payments only must be made if the municipal corporation excludes the annexed territory from the township.
- Enacts special provisions for the division of inside millage between an annexing municipal corporation and a township whose territory is annexed during the time when the annexed territory is not excluded from the township.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Background

Current law provides two methods for municipal annexation of adjacent or contiguous township territory: (1) on petition of a majority of the owners of real estate within the territory sought to be annexed and (2) on petition of an annexing municipal corporation. The bill changes the procedures associated with both of these methods and prescribes additional methods for annexation of township territory, called "special procedures."

Petition by owners of real estate

Current law--in general

Petition. Owners of real estate adjacent to a municipal corporation may petition the relevant board of county commissioners to have the adjacent unincorporated territory annexed to the municipal corporation. Their petition must be signed by a majority of the owners of real estate in the territory and include (1) a full description and accurate map or plat of the territory to be annexed, (2) a

statement indicating the number of owners of real estate in that territory, and (3) the name of the person acting as agent for the petitioners. (Sec. 709.02.)

Proceedings involving more than one county. Special provisions apply when a municipal corporation is situated in two or more counties, or the territory to be annexed is situated in a different county from that in which the municipal corporation or some part of it is situated. In these cases, the annexation proceedings take place in the county in which the territory to be annexed, or some part of it, is situated. If the territory to be annexed is partly in the county in which the municipal corporation is situated and partly in another county, the proceedings must take place in the county in which there is the largest number of qualified voters residing in the territory to be annexed. (Sec. 709.11.)

Removal of signatures. Any landowner who signs an annexation petition may remove the signature by filing a written notice of withdrawal with the clerk of the board of county commissioners within 20 days after a specified notice of the filing of the petition is delivered to the clerk of the landowner's township. After that time, a signature may be removed only at the hearing on the petition and only if a majority of the board of county commissioners finds that the signature was obtained by fraud, duress, undue influence, or misrepresentation (including misrepresentation relating to the provision of municipal services to the territory to be annexed). (Secs. 709.03 and 709.032.)

Changes proposed by the bill

Petition provisions. The bill permits owners of real estate *contiguous* to a municipal corporation to petition for annexation (sec. 709.02(A)). Ownership is determined as of the date the petition is filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners. The bill modifies existing law's related definition of "owner" to also *include* the state or any political subdivision, and to *exclude* the holding of railroad, utility, street, and highway rights-of-way in fee, by easement, or by dedication and acceptance. However, the state or any political subdivision *must not be considered* owners and must not be included in determining the number of the owners needed to sign a petition unless the Director of Administrative Services, for the state, or an authorized agent, for a political subdivision, signs the petition. Similarly, if the owner is a corporation, partnership, business trust, estate, trust, organization, association, group, institution, or society, the petition must be signed by a person authorized to sign for that entity. A person who owns more than one parcel of real estate, either individually or as a tenant in common or by survivorship tenancy, is counted as one owner. (Sec. 709.02(E).)

At least 15 days prior to the hearing on the landowners' petition, the *board of township trustees* of any township containing any territory proposed for annexation and *any owners of real estate* in the territory proposed for annexation



may request in writing that reasonable proof be presented of the authority of a person signing the petition on behalf of any person other than a natural being, the state, or any political subdivision. When a request is so filed with the board of county commissioners and with the agent of the landowners petitioning for annexation, the agent for the petitioners must present to the board of county commissioners at the hearing sufficient evidence by affidavit or testimony to establish that (1) the owner is a person other than a natural being, the state, or a political subdivision and (2) the owner authorized the person whose signature is on the petition to sign the petition on its behalf. If the board does not find the evidence sufficient to establish authorization of the signature, it must remove the signature from the petition. (New sec. 709.031(C); repeal of existing sec. 709.031 in Section 2.)

If, after an annexation petition is filed, *one or more other petitions* are filed with the board of county commissioners containing all or part of the territory contained in the first petition, the board is required to hear and decide the petitions in the order in which they were filed. The effect of granting a petition is to delete from a subsequently filed petition any territory contained in the granted petition. If two or more petitions are filed to annex part or all of the same territory and appeals are subsequently filed, the court must decide the appeal on the first-filed petition before considering the appeal in any subsequently filed petition. (Sec. 709.013.)

The bill authorizes a board of county commissioners to establish a *reasonable fee* or schedule of fees to cover its costs incurred in any annexation proceedings under the Municipal Annexation Law. The board also may require an initial deposit to be paid when any petition under the Municipal Annexation Law is filed or promptly thereafter. The clerk of the board is required to maintain an accurate and detailed accounting of all funds received and expended in the processing of those petitions. (Sec. 709.014(A).)

In lieu of a "full description" of the territory proposed for annexation as required under current law, the petition must contain "an accurate legal description of the perimeter" of the territory (sec. 709.02(C)(2)). In lieu of a statement of the number of owners in the territory proposed to be annexed, the bill requires the agent for the petitioners to file with the clerk of the board, at the time of filing the petition, a *list of all tracts, lots, or parcels* in the territory proposed for annexation, including the name and mailing address of the owner of each tract, lot, or parcel, and the permanent parcel number from the county auditor's permanent parcel numbering system for each tract, lot, or parcel. This list is not to be considered part of the petition, and any error on the list does not affect the validity of the petition. (Sec. 709.02(D).) The agent for the petitioners, who must be named in

the petition as under current law, may be an official, employee, or agent of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed (sec. 709.02(C)(3)).

As under current law, the petition must include an accurate map or plat of the territory proposed for annexation and must be signed by a majority of the owners of real estate in the territory proposed for annexation. For a petition signature to be valid, the person signing or the petition circulator must write the date the signature was made next to the owner's name. The signature must be obtained no more than 180 days before the petition is filed. Any owner who signs the petition may have the signature removed before the petition is filed, by delivering a signed statement to the agent for the petitioners expressing the owner's wish to have the signature removed. Upon receiving such a statement, the agent must delete the signature from the petition by striking it through. (Sec. 709.02(C)(1) and (2).)

The bill also allows removal of an owner's signature within 21 days after the date the agent for the petitioners mails a required notice of the hearing on the petition to the owner, rather than within 20 days after a notice of a petition's filing is delivered to the township clerk as under current law. Finally, the bill removes a requirement that the clerk of the board of county commissioners file the petition in the county auditor's office for public inspection. (Sec. 709.03(A) and (C).)

Proceedings involving more than one county. The bill replaces the current provisions governing situations where more than one county is involved with a requirement that, if the territory proposed for annexation is situated in more than one county, the annexation proceedings must take place in the county in which the majority of acreage of the territory proposed for annexation is situated (new sec. 709.11; repeal of existing sec. 709.11 in Section 2).

Township expenditure of funds. Under current law, a board of township trustees may enter into a contract with, and may appropriate township general revenue fund moneys for the services of, an attorney to represent the township at annexation hearings and appeals of annexation decisions. The bill expands this authority by permitting contracts with the following: an attorney to represent the township, expert witnesses, and other consultants as the board considers necessary for any pending or potential annexation action, including proceedings before a court or the board of county commissioners. In addition, the board may appropriate general revenue fund moneys for any other expenses it considers necessary that are related to any such actions. (Sec. 505.62.)

Hearings and actions on landowners' petitions

Current law

Notice. Once an annexation petition is filed with the board of county commissioners, the board's clerk must enter it upon the record of the board's proceedings, then file it in the county auditor's office for inspection by any interested person. The agent for the petitioners must send written notice of the filing of the petition to the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed and to the clerk of each township any portion of which is included within the territory proposed to be annexed. (Sec. 709.03.)

The board of county commissioners must hold a public hearing not less than 60 or more than 90 days after the petition is filed with the county auditor. It must send notice of the hearing's time and place to the agent for the petitioners, who must publish, for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, a notice containing the substance of the petition and the time and place of the hearing. The agent also must deliver a copy of the notice to the clerk of each township any portion of which is included within the territory proposed to be annexed, and to the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed. (Sec. 709.031(A).) Once the legislative authority receives the notice, it must adopt a statement indicating what services, if any, the municipal corporation will provide upon annexation to the territory proposed to be annexed (sec. 709.031(B)). Any person may appear at the hearing to support or contest the granting of the petition, or may submit affidavits for the board's consideration (sec. 709.032).

Board action. The petition may be amended by leave of the board of county commissioners, with the consent of the agent for the petitioners, and without any other notice, if the amendment does not add to the territory embraced in the petition. If an amendment is permitted that adds new territory, the board must appoint another time for the hearing, and notice must be given of that hearing as described above. (Sec. 709.032.)

The board must grant or deny the petition within 90 days after the hearing. The board must *allow the annexation* if it finds all of the following (sec. 709.033):

- (1) The petition contains all matter required by statute, as generally described above under "**Petition.**"
- (2) The required notice has been published.
- (3) The signers of the petition are owners of real estate located in the territory described in the petition, and, as of the time the petition was filed with the

board of county commissioners, the number of valid signatures on the petition constituted a majority of the owners of real estate in the territory proposed to be annexed.

(4) The municipal corporation to which the territory is proposed to be annexed has adopted a statement of services to be provided, upon annexation, to the territory proposed for annexation.

(5) The territory included in the petition is not unreasonably large, the map or plat of the territory is accurate, and the general good of the territory will be served if the petition is granted.

Of these conditions, only the one pertaining to whether the territory is unreasonably large gives the board much discretion. All but one of the other conditions call for objective factual determinations, and that one--"the general good of the territory . . . will be served"--has been construed to mean primarily the general good as perceived by the owners of the territory sought to be annexed. The reason for this is that the legislative intent, as interpreted by the courts, is to allow a property owner freedom to choose the governmental subdivision in which the owner desires the property to be located. *In re Lariccia* (1973), 40 Ohio App.2d 250, 253; aff'd 38 Ohio St.2d 99 (1974).

Acceptance by the municipal corporation. At its next regular session occurring more than 60 days after a board of county commissioners grants an annexation petition and delivers its orders in and the papers related to the annexation proceedings to the auditor or the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed, the legislative authority must be presented with the orders and related papers. It must accept or reject the proposed annexation within 120 days after being presented with these documents; failure to act within this period is deemed to be a rejection of the petition. (Secs. 709.033 and 709.04.) If the municipal corporation rejects the proposed annexation, no further proceedings may be had on that petition, but a new petition may subsequently be filed with the board of county commissioners (sec. 709.05).

Changes proposed by the bill

Notice. Since the bill no longer requires the annexation petition to be filed in the office of the county auditor, it requires that the date set for a hearing be within 60 to 90 days after the petition is filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners, rather than with the auditor. Within five days after the petition's filing, the board of county commissioners must set the date, time, and place of the hearing on the petition and notify the agent for the petitioners of this information. (Sec. 709.03(A).) The bill relatedly and alternatively authorizes the board, by resolution, to appoint the clerk of the board or the county administrator to set the

date, time, and place for any hearings on annexation proceedings and to provide associated notices (sec. 709.014(B)).

Instead of having notice of the petition and the date, time, and place where it will be heard published for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county similar to existing law, the bill requires publication at least once and at least seven days before the hearing date, in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which territory proposed for annexation is situated. Similar to existing law, this is a responsibility of the agent for the petitioners after being notified of the hearing date. Within ten days after the publication or at the hearing, whichever comes first, the agent must file with the board of county commissioners with which the petition was filed proof of the publication. (Sec. 709.03(B)(3).)

Under the bill, the agent for the petitioners also must provide the following additional notices:

(1) Within five days after being notified of the hearing date, the agent must deliver written notice to the *clerk of the legislative authority* of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed, to the *clerk of each township* any portion of which is included within the territory proposed for annexation, and to the *clerk of the board of county commissioners* of each county in which the territory proposed for annexation is located other than the county in which the petition is filed. This notice must (1) include the date and time the petition was filed, the county where it was filed, and the date, time, and place of the hearing, (2) be accompanied by a copy of the petition and any attachments or documents filed with the petition, and (3) either be given by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service on the appropriate governmental officer, with proof of service being by affidavit of the person who delivered the notice. Proof of service must be filed with the board of county commissioners hearing the petition within ten days after the completion of service. (Sec. 709.03(B)(1).)

(2) Within ten days after being notified of the hearing date, the agent must send a copy of the board's notice of the hearing by *regular mail* to *all owners of property* within the territory proposed to be annexed whose names previously were provided to the board by the agent, along with a map of the territory proposed to be annexed and a statement indicating where the full annexation petition can be reviewed. This notice also must include a statement that any owner who signed the petition may remove that signature by filing a written notice of withdrawal with the clerk of the board within 21 days after the date the agent mailed the notice; the agent must include a "certification of the date" of the notice's mailing for this purpose. Within ten days after mailing the notices, the agent must file with

the board of county commissioners a notarized affidavit that a notice was sent by regular mail to the property owners. (Sec. 709.03(B)(2).)

Permanent improvements to be provided by municipal corporation. The statement required of a municipal corporation upon receiving the notice mentioned in (1) above, instead of only indicating the services it will provide to the territory proposed to be annexed as under existing law, must indicate both what services the municipal corporation will provide and the approximate date by which they will be provided. The statement must be filed with the board of county commissioners at least 20 days before the date of the hearing on the annexation petition. (Sec. 709.03(D).)

Board action. Under the bill's hearing procedures, the board of county commissioners still must consider *affidavits* for or against the annexation petition as under current law, but the bill generally requires that the affidavits be filed with the board, and served upon the "necessary parties" to the annexation proceedings (see below) as provided in the Civil Rules, at least 15 days before the date of the hearing. The board is permitted to accept affidavits after the 15-day period, however, if an affidavit's purpose is to establish the authority of the affiant to sign the petition on behalf of the entity for which the person signed. Necessary parties or their representatives are entitled to comment on these affidavits. (Sec. 709.032(C).)

The bill still limits *amendment of the petition* "without further notice, etc." to situations in which the amendment will not add to the territory included in the original petition. Amendments must be made at least 15 days before the hearing; they require, similar to current law, the consent of the agent for the petitioners and the leave of the board. (New sec. 709.031(B).)

Currently, the board may refer the description and the map or plat of the territory to be annexed to the *county engineer* for a *report on their accuracy*; this reference can occur at any time prior to 30 days before the hearing date (sec. 709.031(C)). The bill instead requires the clerk of the board, within five days after the petition is filed, to refer to the engineer for a report on their accuracy, the legal description *of the perimeter*, and the map or plat, of the territory. The engineer then has until 25 days before the hearing to file a written report with the board based on the engineer's findings. The board also may rerefer any legal description of the perimeter, or map or plat, that has been revised to the engineer for a report on its accuracy. (For example, if the petition was amended and territory was removed, then the boundaries of the territory to be annexed must be adjusted to reflect that amendment.) The engineer's report on a revised legal description of the perimeter, or revised map or plat, must be filed with the board on or before the hearing date. None of the engineer's reports are conclusive upon the board, and

failure of the engineer to make any of these reports does not affect the jurisdiction or duty of the board to proceed with the annexation process. (New sec. 709.031(A) and (B).)

At the hearing, the "*necessary parties*"--the agent for the petitioners or the agent's representative, each township any portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation or its representative, and the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed or its representative--are entitled to present evidence, examine and cross-examine any witnesses, and comment on all evidence (sec. 709.032(A) and (C)).¹ The board of its own accord may, or at the request of any necessary party must, issue *subpoenas* for witnesses or for books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, or other documents or records relevant or material to the petition directed to the sheriff of each county where witnesses, documents, or records are found. The subpoenas are to be served and returned in the same manner as those allowed by the court of common pleas in criminal cases. The fees and mileage expenses incurred at the request of a party are to be paid in advance by the party, and the remainder of the expenses are to be paid out of fees charged by the board for the annexation proceedings. In case of disobedience or neglect of any subpoena served on any person, or the refusal of any witness to testify to any matter regarding which the witness may be lawfully interrogated, the court of common pleas of the county in which the disobedience, neglect, or refusal occurs, or any judge of that court, on application of the board, any member of the board, or a necessary party, may compel obedience by attachment proceedings for contempt as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued from the court or a refusal to testify in the court. (Sec. 709.032(B).)

The board is required to make a *record of the hearing*, by electronic means or by some other suitable method. If a request, accompanied by a deposit to pay the costs, is filed with the board not later than seven days before the hearing, the board must provide an official court reporter to record the hearing. The record of the hearing need not be transcribed unless a request, accompanied by an amount to cover the cost of transcribing the record, is filed with the board. (Sec. 709.032(B).)

The bill retains the authorization for an owner who signed the petition to seek the *board's removal of the signature* on grounds that it was obtained by fraud, duress, undue influence, or misrepresentation. But the bill specifically subjects any witness or owner who testifies on that proposed removal to cross-examination

¹ *Similar to existing law, any person (such as an owner of real estate in the territory proposed to be annexed) may appear at the hearing to support or contest the granting of the petition, or may submit affidavits for the board's consideration (sec. 709.032(C)).*

by the previously mentioned "necessary parties" to the annexation proceedings. (Sec. 709.032(D).)

After the hearing, the board, by resolution, must issue *findings* as to whether, based upon a preponderance of the substantial, reliable, and probative evidence, each of the *following conditions* has been met (sec. 709.033(A)):

(1) The petition meets all the statutory requirements for annexation petitions filed by landowners and was filed in the required manner.

(2) The persons who signed the petition are owners of real estate located in the territory proposed for annexation, and the number of valid signatures on the petition at the time the petition was filed constituted a majority of those real estate owners.

(3) The municipal corporation has complied with the requirements for a statement regarding what services it will provide, and an approximate date by which it will provide them, to the territory proposed for annexation.

(4) As under current law, the territory in the petition is not unreasonably large.

(5) On balance, the *general good of the territory* proposed to be *annexed* will be served, *and the benefits to the territory proposed to be annexed and the surrounding area will outweigh the detriments to the territory proposed to be annexed and the surrounding area*, if the petition is granted. As used in this context, "surrounding area" means the territory within the unincorporated area of any township *located one-half mile or less from any of the territory proposed to be annexed*.

(6) No street or highway will be divided or segmented by the boundary line between a township and the municipal corporation as to create a road maintenance problem, or, if a street or highway will be so divided or segmented, the municipal corporation has agreed, as a condition of the annexation, that it will assume the street's or highway's maintenance.

If the board finds, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that *all of the conditions described in (1) through (6) above have been met*, it must *grant* the annexation. If it determines that any one or more of the conditions described in (1) through (6) above have not been met, the board must deny the annexation. The board is required, within 30 days after the hearing, to enter upon its journal a resolution that states its findings and that so grants or denies the annexation. (Sec. 709.033(A) and (B).)

The bill requires the clerk of the board to send a certified copy of the board's resolution, once it is journalized, to the agent for the petitioners, the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed, the clerk of each township in which the territory proposed for annexation is located, and the clerk of the board of county commissioners of each county in which the territory proposed for annexation is located other than the county in which the petition is filed. The clerk must take no further action for 30 days after the date of journalization. (Sec. 709.033(B).)

If the petition is granted and if *no appeal* has been filed at the end of 30 days after the journalization of the board's resolution, the clerk must deliver a certified copy of the entire record of the annexation proceedings, including any available copy of the recording of the proceedings and exhibits presented at the hearing, to the auditor or the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation. The municipal corporation then must proceed as under current law. *If the petition is denied* and if no appeal is timely filed, the clerk must send a certified copy of the resolution to the agent for the petitioners and to the clerk of the municipal corporation. (Secs. 709.033(C) and 709.04.)

If an appeal is filed in a timely manner under section 709.07 of the Revised Code from the determination of the board granting or denying the petition, the clerk of the board must take further action only in accordance with that section (see "*Court appeals*," below) (sec. 709.033(D)).

Special procedures if all owners sign the petition

Overview

When a landowners' petition is filed that includes the signatures of *all* of the owners of real estate in the unincorporated territory proposed for annexation and that, in addition to meeting the requirements for a landowners' petition, includes a request that one of the *three special procedures* described in this portion of the analysis be applied in lieu of the regular statutory annexation procedures, then that special procedure applies (sec. 709.021(A) and (B)).

Annexation with the consent of all parties

The *first special procedure* available when a landowners' petition includes the signatures of all of the owners of real estate in the unincorporated territory proposed for annexation permits an abbreviated annexation process because *all parties*, including the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed, each township any portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation, and the agent for the petitioners, have consented to the annexation (secs. 709.021(D) and 709.022(A)). The annexation petition that includes a request for

this special procedure must be accompanied by a certified copy of an annexation agreement or of a cooperative economic development agreement that has been entered into by the municipal corporation and each township in which any portion of the territory proposed for annexation is located. Upon receipt of the petition and applicable agreement, the board of county commissioners, at its next regular session, is required to enter upon its journal a resolution granting the annexation, *without holding a hearing*. (Sec. 709.022(A).)

Landowners who sign a petition requesting annexation under this special procedure expressly waive their right to appeal any action taken by the board. *There is no appeal in law or equity from the board's decision*. (Sec. 709.022(B).) After the board grants the petition, the clerk of the board is required to deliver a certified copy of the entire record of the annexation proceedings to the auditor or the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed (sec. 709.022(C)).

Annexation of land that is not excluded from a township

The *second special procedure* available when a landowners' petition includes the signatures of all of the owners of real estate in the unincorporated territory proposed for annexation relates to the annexation by a municipal corporation of land that is not to be excluded from a township (sec. 709.023(A)).² Under this special procedure, once the petition is filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners, the clerk must enter the petition upon the board's journal at the next regular session of the board. This entry is the board's first official act on the petition. Within five days after the petition is filed, the agent for the petitioners must notify the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal

² *Under the Township Law, if the limits of a municipal corporation do not comprise the whole of the township in which it is situated, or, due to change, a municipal corporation includes territory in more than one township, the legislative authority of the municipal corporation is permitted to petition the board of county commissioners for either a change in township lines (to make them wholly or partially identical with the municipal corporation's limits) or to erect a new township out of the portion of a township included within the limits of the municipal corporation. If such a petition is made by a city, the board is required to change the township boundaries or erect a new township. If, however, the petition is made by a village, the board is permitted, although not required, to make the requested changes. (Sec. 503.07, not in, but referred to in, the bill.) If a municipal corporation does not petition the board, or if the request is made by a village and denied by the board, the land remains part of both the municipal corporation and the township.*

Subsequent references to the prohibited "exclusion" from a township of annexed territory mean exclusion in the manner described above.

corporation to which annexation is proposed, the clerk of each township any portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation, and the clerk of the board of county commissioners of each county in which the territory proposed for annexation is located, other than the county in which the petition is filed. The notice must be given by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by causing the notice to be personally served on the appropriate governmental officer, with proof of service being by affidavit of the person who delivered the notice. The notice must refer to the time and date when the petition was filed and the county in which it was filed, and must have attached a copy of the petition and its accompanying documents. Proof of service of the notice must be filed with the board of county commissioners with which the petition was filed. (Sec. 709.023(B).)

Within 50 days after the petition is filed, the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed and each township any portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation must adopt and file with the board of county commissioners an ordinance or resolution either consenting or objecting to the proposed annexation (sec. 709.023(C)). Ordinances or resolutions *objecting to the proposed annexation* must set forth (and are limited to) one or more of the following grounds for the objection (sec. 709.023(C) and (E)):

- The municipal corporation objects that it is unable to provide the services needed to the territory proposed for annexation.
- A township objects that the area sought to be annexed would be better served if it remained in the unincorporated territory of the township.
- The municipal corporation or a township objects, alleging that the petition does not meet the requirements of or was not filed in the manner required for petitions signed by all landowners.
- The municipal corporation or a township objects, alleging that persons who signed the petition are not owners of real estate located in the territory proposed to be annexed or do not constitute all of the owners of real estate in that territory.
- The municipal corporation or a township objects, alleging that a street or highway will be divided or segmented by the boundary line between a township and the municipal corporation and that situation will create a road maintenance problem, or that the municipal corporation has not agreed, as a condition of the annexation, to assume the maintenance of a street or highway so divided or segmented.

Failure of either the municipal corporation or a township to file an ordinance or resolution within the 50-day period is conclusively considered to constitute *consent* of that party to the annexation (sec. 709.023(C)).

If the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed, each township any portion of which is included within the territory proposed for annexation, and the agent for the petitioners *all consent to the annexation, no hearing* will be held. The board of county commissioners, at its next regular session, must enter upon its journal a resolution granting the annexation. There is no appeal in law or equity from the board's entry of this resolution. Once the resolution is entered upon the journal, the clerk of the board must deliver a certified copy of the entire record of the annexation proceedings to the auditor or the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed (secs. 709.023(D) and 709.033(C)(1)).

If either the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed or any township a portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation timely *objects to the annexation* in a permissible manner, the board of county commissioners is required to set a date for a hearing on those objections and to notify the agent for the petitioners of the date, time, and place of the hearing. The hearing must be not less than 75 days or more than 90 days after the petition is filed. The agent for the petitioners must notify the parties of the date, time, and place of the hearing. (Sec. 709.023(C), (E), and (F).)

At the hearing, the municipal corporation, any township a portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation, the agent for the petitioners, and any owner of real estate within the territory proposed to be annexed are entitled to appear in person or by attorney and, after being sworn, are permitted to support or contest the granting of the petition. The board is required to consider affidavits presented in support of or against the petition, but generally only if those affidavits are filed with the board, and served upon the parties to the annexation proceedings as provided in the Civil Rules, at least 15 days before the hearing. An affidavit received after the 15-day period must still be considered, however, if the purpose of the affidavit is only to establish the affiant's authority to sign the petition on behalf of the entity for which the person signed. Parties and their representatives are entitled to present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and comment on all evidence during the hearing. The only objections that may be raised at the hearing are those objections that may serve as grounds in an ordinance or resolution objecting to the annexation, as described above. Any objecting party must establish the truth of its objections by a preponderance of substantial, reliable, and probative evidence. (Sec. 709.023(F).)

The board of county commissioners is required to enter upon its journal, within 30 days after the hearing, a resolution granting or denying the proposed annexation. The resolution must include specific findings of fact relating to each objection. The board is required to deny the annexation if it finds, based upon a preponderance of the substantial, reliable, and probative evidence on the whole record, that a party that raised an objection has proven it to be true. Otherwise, the board is required to grant the annexation. If the board grants the annexation, the clerk of the board must deliver a certified copy of the entire record of the annexation proceedings to the auditor or the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed. (Secs. 709.023(G) and 709.033(C)(1).) Only an owner who signed the petition or a party is permitted to appeal the board's decision (see "*Court appeals*," below) (sec. 709.023(H)).

Unless otherwise provided in the annexation agreement or in a cooperative economic development agreement, territory annexed into a municipal corporation pursuant to this special procedure must not be excluded from the township, and remains subject to the township's real property taxes (sec. 709.023(I)).

Annexation for undertaking a significant economic development project

The *third special procedure* available when a landowners' petition includes the signatures of all of the owners of real estate in the unincorporated territory proposed for annexation relates to the annexation of land for the purpose of undertaking a significant economic development project. A "significant economic development project" is an economic development project that can be classified as industrial, distribution, high technology, research and development, or commercial, including incidental and supporting uses, but excluding retail classifications. In order to be classified as a "significant" economic development project, the project must result in (1) a total private real and personal property investment for the project in excess of \$10 million through new construction, reconstruction, installation of fixtures and equipment, or the addition of inventory and (2) the creation of additional annual payroll in excess of \$1 million. (Sec. 709.024(A).)

Under this special procedure, once the petition is filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners, the clerk must enter the petition upon the board's journal at the next regular session of the board. This entry is the board's first official act on the petition. Within five days after the petition is filed, the agent for the petitioners must notify the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed, the clerk of each township any portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation, and the clerk of the board of county commissioners of each county in which the territory proposed for annexation is located, other than the county in which the petition is

filed. The notice must be given by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by causing the notice to be personally served on the appropriate governmental officer, with proof of service being by affidavit of the person who delivered the notice. The notice must refer to the date and time when the petition was filed and the county in which it was filed, and must have attached a copy of the petition and its accompanying documents. Proof of service of the notice must be filed with the board of county commissioners with which the annexation petition was filed. (Sec. 709.024(B).)

Within 50 days after the petition is filed, the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed and each township any portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation must adopt and file with the board of county commissioners an ordinance or resolution either consenting or objecting to the proposed annexation. Failure of either the municipal corporation or a township to file such an ordinance or resolution within the 50-day period is conclusively considered to constitute *consent* of that party to the annexation. (Sec. 709.024(C)(1).) The municipal legislative authority, after receiving the notice, also must adopt, by ordinance or resolution, a statement indicating what services it will provide, and an approximate date by which it will provide them, to the territory proposed for annexation. The municipal legislative authority is required to file the statement with the board of county commissioners if a hearing will be held on the petition, at least 20 days prior to the hearing. (Sec. 709.024(C)(2).)

If the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed, each township any portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation, and the agent for the petitioners *all consent to the annexation, no hearing* will be held. The board of county commissioners, at its next regular session, must enter upon its journal a resolution granting the annexation. There is no appeal in law or equity from the board's entry of this resolution. Once the resolution is entered upon the journal, the clerk of the board must deliver a certified copy of the entire record of the annexation proceedings to the auditor or the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed (secs. 709.024(D) and 709.033(C)(1)).

If any of the parties *objects to the proposed annexation*, a hearing must be held on the petition. The board of county commissioners is required to set a date for a hearing and notify the agent for the petitioners of the date, time, and place of the hearing. The hearing must be not less than 75 days or more than 90 days after the petition is filed. The agent for the petitioners must notify the parties of the date, time, and place of the hearing. (Sec. 709.024(E).)

At the hearing, the municipal corporation, any township a portion of which is included in the territory proposed for annexation, the agent for the petitioners, and any owner of real estate within the territory proposed to be annexed are entitled to appear for the purpose of supporting or contesting the granting of the petition (sec. 709.024(E)). (See generally the discussion of that support or contesting under "*Annexation of land that is not excluded from a township,*" above.)

The board of county commissioners, within 30 days after the hearing, must enter upon its journal a resolution granting or denying the proposed annexation. The resolution must include specific findings of fact as to whether or not each of the *following conditions* has been met (sec. 709.024(F)):

- The petition meets all of the requirements of and was filed in the manner required for petitions signed by all landowners.
- The persons who signed the petition are owners of real estate located in the territory proposed to be annexed and constitute all of the owners of real estate in that territory.
- The territory proposed to be annexed is not unreasonably large.
- The general good of the territory proposed to be annexed will be served if the petition is granted.
- No street or highway will be divided or segmented by the boundary line between a township and the municipal corporation as to create a road maintenance problem, or the municipal corporation has agreed, as a condition of annexation, to assume the maintenance of any street or highway so divided or segmented.
- The municipal corporation has adopted the required ordinance or resolution indicating what services it will provide, and an approximate date by which it will provide them, to the territory proposed to be annexed.
- The petition is for the purpose of undertaking a significant economic development project.

The board of county commissioners must grant the annexation if it finds, based upon a preponderance of the substantial, reliable, and probative evidence on the whole record, that each of those conditions has been met. If the board grants the annexation, the clerk of the board must deliver a certified copy of the entire record of the annexation proceedings to the auditor or the clerk of the legislative

authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed. (Secs. 709.024(F) and 709.033(C)(1).)

Only an owner who signed the petition is permitted to appeal a decision of the board of county commissioners *denying* the proposed annexation (see "*Court appeals*," below), and only the board's specific findings of fact regarding whether the specified conditions have been met may be appealed. If the board *grants* the annexation petition, there is no appeal in law or equity. (Sec. 709.024(G).)

If an annexation is granted under this special procedure, the municipal corporation cannot exclude the territory to be annexed from the township until the significant economic development project results in (1) a total private real and personal property investment for the project in excess of \$10 million through new construction, reconstruction, installation of fixtures and equipment, or the addition of inventory and (2) the creation of additional annual payroll in excess of \$1 million. Once the territory is excluded from the township, the township must be compensated in a specified manner (see "*Municipal payments to compensate townships for certain lost tax revenues*," below). (Sec. 709.024(A) and (H).)

Petition by a municipal corporation

Current law

Current law provides that annexation of contiguous township territory on petition of a municipal corporation is to be accomplished according to the same procedures set forth for landowners' petitions, "so far as applicable" (sec. 709.16(A)).³ *Special procedures* are provided, however, for annexing *certain government-owned lands*. If the territory sought to be annexed is owned by the municipal corporation filing the petition and is located entirely within the same county as the municipal corporation, the board of county commissioners *must*, upon receiving the petition, pass a resolution approving the annexation and making appropriate fiscal adjustments (sec. 709.16(B)). If the territory sought to be annexed is owned by the county, the board of county commissioners *may*, but is not required, upon receiving the petition, pass a resolution approving the annexation and making appropriate fiscal adjustments (sec. 709.16(C)). No hearing is required under these procedures.

³ *Current law governing a municipal corporation's adoption of an ordinance authorizing a proposed annexation of township territory and subsequent preparation of an annexation petition is contained in sections 709.13, 709.14, and 709.15, all of which the bill amends for technical or conforming purposes.*

For *situations other than* the two described in the preceding paragraph, the annexation is subject to *approval at an election* in the unincorporated area of the township from which territory is sought to be annexed. If a majority of electors favor annexation, proceedings to complete the annexation must begin within 90 days. But electoral approval of an annexation is only advisory, and final approval rests with the board of county commissioners, following the procedures required for landowners' petitions. If a majority of the electors are against annexation, no further proceedings may be had for five years. (Sec. 709.17.)⁴

Changes proposed by the bill

In addition to being part of a landowners' petition in an annexation that includes municipally owned land, a municipal corporation may petition for annexation under the bill's special procedures described below (new section 709.16). A municipal corporation may petition the board of county commissioners to annex contiguous territory owned by (1) the municipal corporation, (2) a county, or (3) *the state*. Once the petition has been filed, the clerk of the board is required, at the board's next regular session, to enter the petition upon the board's journal. This entry is the first official act of the board upon the petition. (New sec. 709.16(A).) The board is required to act on a petition filed under the special procedures within 30 days after the petition is received (new sec. 709.16(E)). The following provisions apply to annexations under these special procedures, depending on whether the territory to be annexed is owned by the municipal corporation, a county, or the state:

(1) Similar to current law, if the territory is owned by the municipal corporation, the board must grant the annexation (new sec. 709.16(B)).

(2) Similar to current law, if the territory is owned by a county, the board has discretion whether to approve or disapprove the annexation (new sec. 709.16(C)).

(3) If the territory is owned by the state, the board must grant the annexation if and only if the Director of Administrative Services files with the board a written consent to the annexation (new sec. 709.16(D)).

⁴ *The bill outright repeals the sections of current law discussed in this portion of the analysis as well as a statute pertaining to jurisdiction when a municipal corporation or territory sought to be annexed is located, respectively, in two or more counties or another county (repeal of secs. 709.16, 709.17, and 709.18 in Section 2). But, the bill enacts "some" similar provisions in a new section 709.16, discussed below.*

An annexation, under these special procedures, is complete when the board of county commissioners enters a resolution granting the annexation upon its journal. There is no appeal in law or equity from the granting of an annexation under these special procedures. (Sec. 709.16(B), (C), (D), and (F).)

If a municipal corporation purchases real property below its appraised fair market value, then sells or agrees to sell that property back to the person who originally sold it to the municipal corporation, any annexation of that property completed under an above-described special procedure will be void. The property again must become part of the township from which it was annexed, if it still exists. If the township no longer exists, the board of county commissioners is required to attach the annexed territory to another township. (New sec. 709.16(G).)

Finally, township territory annexed under an above-described special procedure must not be excluded from the township from which it was annexed (new sec. 709.16(H)).

Annexation agreements

The bill permits the legislative authority of a municipal corporation, by ordinance or resolution, and the board of township trustees of one or more townships, by resolution, to enter into annexation agreements (sec. 709.192(A)). The *state* may become a party to an annexation agreement in order to promote economic development or to provide appropriate state functions and services to any part of the state, but only upon the approval of the Director of Development and with the written consent of the legislative authority of each of the governmental entities that is a party to the agreement (sec. 709.192(F)). A *board of county commissioners*, by resolution, or *any person*, upon request, also may become a party to an annexation agreement, but only upon the approval of the legislative authority of each of the governmental entities that is a party to the agreement and, if the state is a party to the agreement, of the Director of Development (sec. 709.192(G)).

An annexation agreement may be entered into for any period of time and may be amended at any time in the manner it was initially authorized (sec. 709.192(B)). Annexation agreements must not be in derogation of the "home rule" powers granted to municipal corporations by the Ohio Constitution or any municipal charter, and must not include an agreement for municipal corporations and townships to share proceeds of any tax levy, although those proceeds may be used to make payments authorized in an annexation agreement (sec. 709.192(D)).

Annexation agreements may provide for any of the following (sec. 709.192(C)):

- (1) The territory to be annexed;
- (2) Any periods of time during which no annexations will be made and any areas that will not be annexed;
- (3) Land use planning matters;
- (4) The provision of joint services and permanent improvements within incorporated or unincorporated areas;
- (5) The provision of services and improvements by a municipal corporation in the unincorporated areas;
- (6) The provision of services and improvements by a township within the territory of a municipal corporation;
- (7) The payment of service fees to a municipal corporation by a township;
- (8) The payment of service fees to a township by a municipal corporation;
- (9) The reallocation of minimum mandated levies established under the Tax Levy Law between a municipal corporation and a township *in areas annexed* after the bill's effective date;⁵
- (10) The issuance of notes and bonds and other debt obligations by a municipal corporation or township for public purposes authorized by or under an annexation agreement, and provision for the allocation of the payment of the principal of, interest on, and other charges and costs of issuing and servicing the repayment of the debt;
- (11) Agreements by a municipal corporation and township, with owners or developers of land to be annexed, or with both those landowners and developers, concerning the provision of public services, facilities, and permanent improvements;
- (12) The application of tax abatement statutes within the territory covered by the annexation agreement subsequent to its execution;

⁵ *The annexation agreement must be submitted with the municipal corporation's annual tax budget and the township's annual tax budget to the county auditor under the Tax Levy Law in order for the reallocation to apply. If the annexation agreement is so submitted, the county auditor must allocate, to the extent possible, the minimum levies within the ten-mill limitation for the current expense and debt service of the municipal corporation and township in accordance with that agreement (sec. 5705.31(D)).*

(13) The exclusion of newly annexed territory from the original township and the provision of services to that territory;

(14) Payments in lieu of taxes, if any, to be paid to a township by a municipal corporation, which payments may be in addition to or in lieu of other municipal corporation payments to the township required by law;

(15) Any other matter pertaining to the annexation or development of publicly or privately owned territory.

If any party to an annexation agreement believes the other party has failed to perform its part of any provision of that agreement, including the failure to make any payment of moneys due under the agreement, that party must give notice to the other party clearly stating what breach has occurred. The party receiving the notice has 90 days from its receipt to cure the breach. If the breach has not been cured within that 90-day period, the party that sent the notice may sue for recovery of the money due under the agreement, sue for specific enforcement of the agreement, or terminate the agreement upon giving notice of termination to all of the other parties. (Sec. 709.192(E).)

The bill requires that annexation agreements and the powers the bill grants regarding those agreements be liberally construed to allow parties to the agreements to carry out the agreements' provisions relevant to government improvements, facilities, and services, and to promote and support economic development and the creation and preservation of economic opportunities (sec. 709.192(H)).

Municipal payments to compensate townships for certain lost tax revenues

Current law

Current law prescribes three alternative schedules of municipal corporation payments to a township to compensate the township for the loss of certain tax revenues from territory being annexed from it. These schedules vary with the length of the "annexation period."⁶ Current law provides that, for each of the three schedules, the board of township trustees, upon written notification to the county

⁶ *Current law defines "annexation period" as a period of one, two, or three consecutive 12-month periods, whichever is less, during which one or more municipal corporations annex territory of a township that includes at least 15% but less than 100% of the total taxable value of the real, public utility, and tangible personal property subject to taxation in the township in the "base year." No annexation period is allowed to include a month that is part of another annexation period. "Base year" is defined as the calendar year immediately preceding an annexation period. (Sec. 709.19(A)(1) and (2).)*

auditor and the chief executive officer of each municipal corporation that annexes township territory during an annexation period, may decline to accept the required payments (sec. 709.19(I)). It also provides that if, after an annexation period for which payments are being made or are to be made to a township by one or more municipal corporations, the remainder of the unincorporated territory of the township is annexed to another municipal corporation or incorporates as a municipal corporation, these payments generally are required to be made to the municipal corporation to which the remainder of the township territory was annexed or to the municipal corporation incorporated from the remainder of the township territory (sec. 709.19(G)). Current law, however, permits a municipal corporation to decline to accept the required payments if the situation described in the preceding sentence occurs (sec. 709.19(I)).

Under the *first schedule*, if the annexation of territory of any township by one or more municipal corporations constitutes *an annexation period of 12 consecutive months*, each municipal corporation that annexed territory of that township during that annexation period generally is required to pay the township the amounts indicated below during each of the seven years following the annexation period (sec. 709.19(B)):

- (1) In each of the first three years, 100% of the "township taxes in the annexed territory";⁷
- (2) In the fourth year, 80% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (3) In the fifth year, 60% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (4) In the sixth year, 40% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (5) In the seventh year, 20% of the township taxes in the annexed territory.

Under the *second schedule*, if the annexation of territory of any township by one or more municipal corporations constitutes *an annexation period of 13 to 24 consecutive months*, each municipal corporation that annexed territory of that township during that annexation period generally is required to pay the township

⁷ *"Township taxes in the annexed territory" is defined as the taxes against the real, public utility, and tangible personal property subject to taxation in the base year in territory annexed from the township to a municipal corporation during an annexation period or, if a municipal corporation is annexing an international airport that it owns, the taxes against the real, public utility, and tangible personal property that would have been subject to taxation in the annexed territory in the year immediately preceding the year in which the payment is to be made, if no annexation had occurred (sec. 709.19(A)(4)).*

the amounts indicated below during each of the six years following the annexation period (sec. 709.19(C)):

- (1) In each of the first two years, 100% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (2) In the third year, 80% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (3) In the fourth year, 60% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (4) In the fifth year, 40% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (5) In the sixth year, 20% of the township taxes in the annexed territory.

Under the *third schedule*, if the annexation of territory of any township by one or more municipal corporations constitutes *an annexation period of 25 to 36 consecutive months*, each municipal corporation that annexed territory of that township during that annexation period generally is required to pay the township the amounts indicated below during each of the five years following the annexation period (sec. 709.19(D)):

- (1) In the first year, 100% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (2) In the second year, 80% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (3) In the third year, 60% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (4) In the fourth year, 40% of the township taxes in the annexed territory;
- (5) In the fifth year, 20% of the township taxes in the annexed territory.

Current law also provides that, if a municipal corporation annexes an international airport that it owns, the municipal corporation is required to pay the township 100% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township, if no annexation had occurred, for each of the 25 years following the annexation (sec. 709.19(E)).

A municipal corporation that proposes to annex unincorporated territory of a township need not make any payment required under any of the three schedules if its legislative authority enters into *an agreement* with the board of township trustees of the township in which the territory to be annexed is located, whereby the municipal corporation agrees to make an *annual payment* to the township to compensate for lost tax revenues. The agreement must set forth the amount of the annual payment and the number of payments to be made (sec. 709.19(I) and sec. 709.191, not in the bill).

Changes proposed by the bill

In general. The bill replaces the three schedules described above with two new schedules of payments to be generally made by an annexing municipal corporation to a township and makes other changes, as described below. A municipal corporation that has annexed territory generally is required to make payments to the township from which the territory was annexed upon and only upon *exclusion* of that territory from the township. If, however, the municipal corporation's legislative authority enters into an agreement under the Municipal Annexation Law with the township from which the territory was annexed that makes alternate provisions regarding payments by the municipal corporation, then those payment provisions, and not the provisions detailed below, must be applied. (Sec. 709.19(B).)

First new schedule. Except as provided below, a municipal corporation that annexed territory must make the following payments to the township from which the territory was annexed with respect to *commercial and industrial real, personal, and public utility property taxes* (hereafter, covered taxes), using the property valuation for the year that the payment is due (sec. 709.19(C)(1)):⁸

(1) In the first through third years, 100% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the covered taxes if no annexation had occurred;

(2) In the fourth and fifth years, 80% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the covered taxes if no annexation had occurred;

(3) In the sixth and seventh years, 67.5% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the covered taxes if no annexation had occurred;

(4) In the eighth year, 62.5% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the covered taxes if no annexation had occurred;

(5) In the ninth through 11th years, 57.5% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the covered taxes if no annexation had occurred;

⁸ Each "year" referred to in this portion of the analysis is a year following annexation and exclusion of the territory from the township under section 503.07 of the Revised Code.

(6) In the 12th through 15th years, 42.5% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the covered taxes if no annexation had occurred.

If, however, the municipal corporation has granted *an exemption of covered taxes* for the annexed territory, the municipal corporation must not make any payments to the township. Instead, the taxpayer receiving the exemption must pay to the township an amount *equal to the taxes that the taxpayer would have paid to the township if the exemption had not been granted*. The payment owed by that taxpayer to the municipal corporation must be reduced by the amount paid to the township. The taxpayer is permitted to make provision for another person to make, on the taxpayer's behalf, the payments owed to the township. The board of township trustees is permitted, but not required, to waive all or part of any payments due to the township by the taxpayer. Payments so made by a taxpayer to a township must be deposited into its general fund. (Sec. 709.19(C)(2).)

Second new schedule. A municipal corporation that annexed territory must make the following payments to the township from which the territory was annexed with respect to *residential and retail real property taxes*, using the property valuation for the year that the payment is due (sec. 709.19(D)):

(1) In the first through third years, 85% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the real property taxes if no annexation had occurred;

(2) In the fourth through seventh years, 52.5% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the real property taxes if no annexation had occurred;

(3) In the eighth through 11th years, 40% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the real property taxes if no annexation had occurred;

(4) In the 12th through the 15th years, 27.5% of the township taxes in the annexed territory that would have been due the township for the real property taxes if no annexation had occurred.

Miscellaneous. The bill does not affect the provisions in current law pertaining to a municipal corporation annexing an international airport that it owns or the payments that a municipal corporation must pay a township if it annexes such an airport (sec. 709.19(E) and (F)).

Court appeals

Current law

Grant of annexation. The exclusive remedy for challenging a decision of a board of county commissioners to grant an annexation is to file for an *injunction* under the Municipal Annexation Law.⁹ Under this appellate procedure, after the board approves an annexation petition and within 60 days after it delivers the annexation papers to the auditor or the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation involved, a "person interested" and any other person who appeared at the board's annexation hearing may petition the court of common pleas for an injunction to restrain the municipal auditor or clerk from presenting the annexation papers to the municipal corporation's legislative authority (sec. 709.07(A)).

The *petition of a "person interested"* (this term appears to have been interpreted by the Ohio Supreme Court to refer to owners of real estate in the territory to be annexed) must set forth both (1) how the proposed annexation adversely affects the legal rights or interests of the petitioner and (2) the nature of the error in the proceedings before the board, or how the board's findings or order is unreasonable or unlawful. A *petition of any other person* described above need only state the nature of the error in the proceedings before the board, or how the board's findings or order is unreasonable or unlawful (but see the following paragraph, explaining a petitioner's burden of proof at the injunction hearing). (Sec. 709.07(A).)

Annexation proceedings are stayed during the pendency of the appellate action, if the court orders them stayed. The court may not hear the petition for the injunction until at least 20 days after the petition is filed, and the named defendants in the action are the municipal auditor or clerk as well as the agent for the petitioners in the annexation proceedings. (Sec. 709.07(B) and (C).) The court must dismiss the petition for the injunction unless it finds by "clear and convincing evidence" both of the following (sec. 709.07(D)):

(1) The annexation would adversely affect the legal rights or interests of the petitioner for the injunction.

(2) There was error in the annexation proceedings before the board of county commissioners or in the board's findings, or the board's decision was unreasonable or unlawful.

⁹ In re Petition to Annex 320 Acres to the Village of S. Lebanon (1992), 64 Ohio St.3d 585.

While a person (such as a township trustee) who appeared in the board's annexation hearing but who is not a "person interested" does not have to set forth in the petition for the injunction how the proposed annexation adversely affects the person's legal rights or interests, to obtain an injunction the person must still establish this matter in court. A 1985 Ohio court of appeals case indicates, in dicta, that this matter is not established by a statement of a board of township trustees that its interest is to preserve the territorial integrity of the unincorporated area of the township, combined with a financial interest in the revenue produced in the territory. *In re Petition for Annexation of 7.5622 Acres* (1985), 29 Ohio App.3d 130, 133. Another case has found that township trustees could not meet this requirement, but could only benefit under the injunction proceeding in a tangential manner, where a party with an interest has an injunction granted on that party's own behalf. *Bd. of Trustees of Perry Twp. v. Cicchinelli* (1986), 35 Ohio App.3d 173, 178.

If the court finds that both conditions (1) and (2) listed above are present, it must enjoin the municipal auditor or clerk from presenting the annexation papers to the municipal corporation's legislative authority, but the injunction is not a bar to a subsequent application to the board of county commissioners to annex the same territory (sec. 709.07(E)). The clerk of the court must send a certified copy of the injunction to the municipal auditor or clerk, who must file it with the annexation papers (sec. 709.09, repealed by the bill).

If the court does not find both conditions present, it must dismiss the petition for the injunction and send a certified copy of the dismissal order to the municipal auditor or clerk. Proceedings on the annexation petition then continue as if there had never been a petition for the injunction. (Sec. 709.08, repealed by the bill.)

Denial of annexation. Under the Local Government Appellate Procedure Law (Chapter 2506.), persons whose rights are determined by a board of county commissioners have a right to appeal to the court of common pleas any board decision denying an annexation petition.¹⁰ In addition, a board of township trustees of a township that includes territory proposed for annexation which was represented at the board of county commissioners' annexation hearing has standing under the Local Government Appellate Procedure Law to appeal a denial of a petition.

¹⁰ *In re Annexation of 311.8434 Acres* (1992), 64 Ohio St.3d 581.

Changes proposed by the bill

Appeal of the board's decision. The bill eliminates the special procedure for an injunction provided under current law and instead permits appeals under the Local Government Appellate Procedure Law. An appeal from an order of the board of county commissioners granting or denying a landowners' petition may be filed by (1) the agent for the petitioners, (2) any owner of real estate in the territory proposed for annexation, (3) any township in which territory proposed for annexation is located, and (4) the municipal corporation to which the territory is proposed to be annexed. The agent for the petitioners, any such township, and any such municipal corporation are "necessary parties" to any such appeal. (New sec. 709.07(A).)

With one exception, described below, an appeal from a decision of a board of county commissioners granting or denying a landowners' petition is to be governed by and proceed under the Local Government Appellate Procedure Law. Filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the board operates as a *stay of execution* upon that clerk and all parties to the appeal, which stay cannot be lifted until the court having jurisdiction over the proceedings enters a final order affirming or reversing the decision of the board and the time limits for an appeal of that decision have passed without a notice of appeal being filed. (New sec. 709.07(A).)

Any party filing an appeal from the court of common pleas or court of appeals decision in an annexation matter must serve on the clerk of the board of county commissioners a time-stamped copy of the notice of appeal. Upon issuance of a final order of any court regarding an annexation appeal, the clerk of the court must forward a certified copy of the court's order to the clerk of the board of county commissioners that rendered the annexation decision that was appealed. (New sec. 709.07(B).)

If, after all appeals have been exhausted, the final determination of the court is that the annexation petition *should be granted*, the board of county commissioners must enter upon its journal a resolution granting the annexation, if such a resolution has not already been journalized, and the clerk of the board must deliver a certified copy of that journal entry and the entire record of the annexation proceedings to the auditor or the clerk of the legislative authority of the municipal corporation to which annexation is proposed. The auditor or clerk then must present the annexation papers and a copy of the court's order to the legislative authority, which must either accept or reject the annexation petition at its next regular meeting. (New sec. 709.07(C).)

If, after all appeals have been exhausted, the final determination of the court is that the annexation petition *should be denied*, the board of county

commissioners must enter upon its journal a resolution denying the annexation, if such a resolution has not already been journalized (new sec. 709.07(D)).

Effect of procedural errors

The bill clarifies a provision in current law regarding the effect of errors in annexation proceedings. The revised provision declares that no error, irregularity, or defect in proceedings under the Municipal Annexation Law renders them invalid *once (1) annexation has become final* (added by the bill) and (2)(a) the annexed territory has been recognized as a part of the annexing municipal corporation, (b) taxes levied upon it as such have been paid, and (c) it has been subjected to the authority of the municipal corporation's legislative authority. (Sec. 709.21.)

The bill also specifies that the procedural requirements set forth in the Municipal Annexation Law are *directory* in nature and that *substantial compliance* with the requirements is sufficient to grant a board of county commissioners jurisdiction to hear and render its decision on a petition filed under that law. A board must cure procedural defects and cannot deny a petition solely on the basis of those defects. (Sec. 709.015.)

Division of inside millage in annexed territory

The bill contains special provisions related to the allocation in the annual tax budget process of the minimum levies within the ten-mill limitation for the current expense and debt service of an annexing municipal corporation and a township whose territory is annexed. These special provisions apply only (1) *in the annexed territory*, (2) for those tax years in which annexed territory remains part of a township after annexation, and (3) for annexations that are granted on or after the bill's effective date.¹¹ (Sec. 5705.315.)

Under these circumstances, the minimum levy under the Tax Levy Law *as pertains to the annexed territory* is an amount that, when added to the minimum levies of the other overlapping subdivisions, equals ten mills or, if the amount would be *lower*, an amount equal to the minimum levy of the municipal corporation *or* township.¹² This formula is stated to be for the purpose of preserving the minimum levies of overlapping subdivisions so that the full amount

¹¹ *It is unclear whether these provisions apply when there is an annexation agreement that provides otherwise.*

¹² *Presumably, the intent is that the greater of the minimum levy of the municipal corporation or of the township would be chosen; this may need clarification.*

of taxes within the 10-mill limitation may be levied to the extent possible. (Sec. 5705.315.)

Once determined, the minimum levy amount pertaining to the annexed territory then must be divided between the municipal corporation and the township. The amount to go to each is to be determined either by an agreement between them or, if no agreement can be reached and the amount to go to each cannot be determined otherwise, by dividing the available millage determined for the annexed territory so that the municipal corporation and the township each receive one-half. (Sec. 5705.315.)

Prospectivity and conforming provisions

The bill's revisions to the Municipal Annexation Law and the bill's other related provisions apply only to annexation petitions filed on or after the bill's effective date. Previously filed annexation petitions must be processed under the current provisions of the Municipal Annexation Law. (Section 3.)

Finally, in addition to cross-reference and other technical changes within the Municipal Annexation Law to reflect substantive revisions made by the bill in that law, the bill technically amends a statute pertaining to *agricultural districts* to repeal or modify certain cross-references within the statute to the proposed Municipal Annexation Law (sec. 929.02(B) and (E)).

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	---	---

S00-I.123/jc