Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

Personal Income Tax

TAXCD24 Revisions to the small business income tax deduction

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
R.C. *5747.01, 5733.40, Section 803.110*	R.C. *5747.01, 5733.40, Section 803.110*	R.C. *5747.01, 5747.02, Sections 757.120 and 803.70*
(1) Revises the small business income tax deduction to allow individuals to deduct 100% of business income derived from businesses with gross receipts not exceeding $2 million for the taxable year, with no cap on the deduction.	(1) Replaces the Executive provision with an increase in the business income tax deduction to 75% of business income up to $250,000 (up to $125,000 for taxpayers filing separately) for taxable years beginning in 2015 and thereafter. (Under current law, the business income tax deduction equals 50% of business income for such years. A temporary, one-year increase in the percentage to 75% was authorized by H.B. 483 of the 130th General Assembly for taxable years beginning in 2014.)	(1) Same as the House, but increases the business income tax deduction to 100% of the first $250,000 of an income taxpayer's business income ($125,000 for spouses filing separate returns) and imposes a flat 3% tax on all business income in excess of these amounts.
(2) Allows individuals to deduct 50% of business income derived from businesses with gross receipts exceeding $2 million for the taxable year. Limits the aggregate deduction for business income from businesses with gross receipts exceeding $2 million to no more than $125,000 (or $62,500 for spouses filing separate returns).	(2) No provision.	(2) No provision.
(3) Makes two adjustments to the amount of pass-through entity "withholding" tax that must be paid by some pass-through entities as follows:	(3) No provision.	(3) No provision.
(a) Allows an entity to exclude from its adjusted qualifying amount any compensation or guaranteed payment paid to an owner holding at least a 20% share to the extent the compensation or payment is otherwise taxable by Ohio regardless of the owner being a related member with respect to the entity. (Currently, such compensation or payment is considered part of the owner's distributive share of income	(a) No provision.	(a) No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
from the entity and therefore taxable to the entity as part of the adjusted qualifying amount.)		
(b) Allows an entity to exclude from the withholding tax base any amount paid as an expense to a related person or entity ("related member") if the related member is subject to Ohio income tax on the basis of that amount.(This proposal would preclude an entity owner from reclassifying compensation or guaranteed payments received from the entity as a redistributive share of the entity's income, which may be, or include, business income. Currently, the only expenses paid to related members that may be excluded from the entity withholding tax base are compensation and guaranteed payments paid to owners who hold at least a 20% share of the entity.)	(b) No provision.	(b) No provision.
Fiscal effect: These changes are estimated by the executive to reduce personal income tax, on an all-funds basis, by $337.8 million in FY 2016 and by $358.2 million in FY 2017. Under current law, the GRF would have received these amounts, with 96.68% being retained and the rest being transferred in equal shares to the Local Government Fund (LGF) and the Public Library Fund (PLF). The GRF revenue loss would be $326.6 million in FY 2016 and $346.3 million in FY 2017. The LGF and PLF would each experience revenue losses of $5.6 million in FY 2016 and $5.9 million in FY 2017.	**Fiscal effect: Reduces personal income tax revenue by an estimated $165 million in FY 2016 and $171 million in FY 2017 on an all funds basis. Transfers to each of the LGF and PLF would be reduced by $2.7 million and $2.8 million, respectively, in those years. The amount retained by the GRF would be reduced by $159.5 million in FY 2016 and by $165.3 million in FY 2017. These estimates assume that taxpayers do not respond to the policy change by paying themselves less in salary and wages and taking more income in the form of business income.**	**Fiscal effect: Reduces personal income tax revenue by an estimated $468 million in FY 2016 and $490 million in FY 2017. Transfers to each of the LGF and PLF would be reduced by about $8 million in each fiscal year. Amounts retained by the GRF would be reduced by $452 million in FY 2016 and by $474 million in FY 2017. These estimates assume that taxpayers do not respond to the policy change by paying themselves less in salary and wages and taking more income in the form of business income.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD25 Means test Social Security income tax deduction		
R.C. *5747.01, Section 803.120*	R.C. *5747.01, Section 803.120*	
Restricts the state income tax deduction for Social Security and Tier One railroad retirement benefits to taxpayers whose federal adjusted gross income (FAGI) is less than or equal to $100,000 rather than allowing all taxpayers to deduct such benefits as under current law. (Deductible Social Security benefits include old-age, survivor, and disability insurance benefits. Tier One railroad retirement benefits are the equivalent of Social Security benefits for railroad employees.)	Same as the Executive.	No provision.
Fiscal effect: Increases personal income tax revenue by an estimated $112.9 million on an all-funds basis in FY 2016 and $115.5 million in FY 2017, based on tax year (TY) 2012 data (the latest published). Increases distributions to the Local Government Fund (LGF, Fund 7069) and the Public Library Fund (PLF, Fund 7065) by an estimated $1.9 million each in both years. The increase in revenue to the GRF net of the LGF and PLF distributions is $109.1 million in FY 2016 and $111.6 million in FY 2017.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	
TAXCD62 Income tax deduction related to Hope for a Smile Program		
	R.C. *5747.01, 3701.139*	
No provision.	Creates a state income tax deduction, to be used by a dentist or dental hygienist, equal to the fair market value of the services provided for free under the Program.	No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	Fiscal effect: Potential revenue loss to the GRF, with the magnitude of the loss depending on amount of free care provided. GRF revenue losses also result in reductions in revenue to the Local Government Fund and the Public Library Fund.	

TAXCD65 NOAA and PHS Commissioned Corps active duty pay deduction

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5747.01*
No provision.	No provision.	Extends the deduction for active duty military personnel pay to persons serving in the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service (PHS).
		Fiscal effect: Revenue loss depends on the number of Ohio taxpayers serving in NOAA and PHS.

TAXCD22 Income tax rate reduction

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
R.C. *5747.02*	R.C. *5747.02*	R.C. *5747.02*
Reduces income tax rates for all brackets by 15% for the 2015 taxable year, and by 23% from 2014 rates for the 2016 taxable year and thereafter.	Replaces the Executive provision with an income tax rate reduction for all income tax brackets by 6.3% for taxable years beginning in 2015 or thereafter.	Same as the House.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Fiscal effect: Annual fiscal effects would depend on the timing and magnitude of withholding changes. Assuming withholding rates are reduced 15% for FY 2016 and 23% for FY 2017 and thereafter, personal income tax revenue on an all-funds basis would be reduced an estimated \$1.98 billion in FY 2016 and \$2.72 billion in FY 2017. Transfers to each of the Local Government Fund (LGF, Fund 7069) and the Public Library Fund (PLF, Fund 7065) would be reduced by an estimated \$33 million and \$45 million, respectively, in these two years. GRF revenue net of LGF and PLF distributions would be reduced \$1.92 billion and \$2.63 billion in FY 2016 and FY 2017.	**Fiscal effect: The proposed rate reduction decreases the personal income tax liability by an estimated \$617.8 million for TY 2015 and \$645.8 million for TY 2016 on an all-funds basis. The GRF, LGF and PLF shares of the revenue decreases during the next biennium are 96.64%, 1.66% and 1.70%, respectively. (The distribution of GRF revenue to the PLF is to increase to 1.70% temporarily, up from 1.66% in current law, under another provision of the bill, see TAXCD 43). Depending on the timing and magnitude of withholding rate changes, additional revenue loss in millions of dollars related to withholding changes could occur in either FY2016 or FY 2017.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

TAXCD19 Income tax personal exemption amount increase

R.C. *5747.025*

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Increases the personal exemption amounts (applicable to the taxpayer, spouse, and dependent) available to income taxpayers with an Ohio adjusted gross income (OAGI) of \$80,000 or less, beginning with the 2015 taxable year. Increases the amount from \$2,200 to \$4,000 for those taxpayers with an OAGI of \$40,000 or less. Increases the amount from \$1,950 to \$2,850 for those taxpayers with an OAGI between \$40,000 and \$80,000. **Fiscal effect: According to executive estimates, increasing the personal exemption amounts will reduce personal income tax receipts by \$184 million in FY 2016 and by \$188 million in FY 2017. The GRF will bear 96.68% of this revenue loss; the remaining revenue losses will be split equally between the LGF and PLF.**	No provision.	No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD23 Means test for retirement income tax and senior citizen credits		
R.C. *5747.055, 5747.05, 5747.08, 5747.71, and 5747.98; Section 803.70*	R.C. *5747.055, 5747.05, 5747.08, 5747.71, and 5747.98; Section 803.70*	R.C. *5747.055, 5747.05, 5747.08, 5747.71, and 5747.98; Section 803.70*
Applies a means test to the retirement income credit, the lump-sum retirement credit, the lump-sum distribution credit, and the senior citizen credit. For taxable years beginning in 2015 and thereafter, only taxpayers with Ohio taxable income of less than $100,000 would be eligible for the credits.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive, except clarifies that the lump-sum retirement credit and the lump-sum distribution credit may be claimed in lieu of, and not in addition to, the retirement income credit and the senior citizen credit, respectively.
Fiscal effect: Increases personal income tax revenue by up to an estimated $24.9 million in FY 2016 and $25.5 million in FY 2017. Distributions to each of the Local Government Fund (LGF, Fund 7069) and the Public Library Fund (PLF, Fund 7065) would increase an estimated $0.4 million in each year. Revenue retained by the GRF, net of distributions to the LGF and PLF, would increase an estimated $24.1 million in FY 2016 and $24.6 million in FY 2017. Revenue gains would grow in future years as numbers of retirees increase. Retirement income credits were 79% of the total of these four types of credits in tax year 2012 (latest published), and senior citizen credits were 16%.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive. The clarification appears to codify current practice.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD50 Political contribution credit repeal		
	R.C. *5747.29, (Repealed), 5747.98*	
No provision.	Repeals the income tax credit for monetary contributions to campaign committees of candidates for statewide elected offices and seats in the General Assembly or the state board of education. Applies the repeal to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015. **Fiscal effect: According to data from the Tax Expenditure Report, this repeal will increase GRF revenues by $3.8 million in FY 2016 and $4.2 million in FY 2017.**	No provision.
TAXCD90 Wishes for Sick Children income tax refund check-off		
		R.C. *5747.113, 3701.602*
No provision.	No provision.	Creates an income tax refund contribution check-off to fund a program administered by a nonprofit corporation that grants the wishes of individuals who are under the age of 18, are residents of the state, and have been diagnosed with a life-threatening medical condition. Directs the Department of Health to distribute all contributions to the eligible nonprofit corporation to administer the program **Fiscal effect: Potential gain in revenue to the Wishes for Sick Children Income Tax Contribution Fund, established by the bill. The revenue gain would likely be in the hundreds of thousands annually, based on experience with other income tax checkoffs.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD66 Income tax rate reduction based on vetoed provisions		
		Section: *757.100*
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Tax Commissioner, in consultation with the Director of Budget and Management, (1) to determine the total amount of appropriations and expenditures in the bill that are vetoed by the Governor and that would have required an expenditure from the GRF of at least $5 million in FY 2016 and $6 million in FY 2017 and (2) to reduce income tax rates based upon the expenditures that will not have to be made because of the vetoed provisions. Makes the income tax rate reduction permanent and applies it beginning with the 2015 taxable year. States that nothing in the provision affects the right of the General Assembly to override a veto of the Governor.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

Sales and Use Taxes

TAXCD56 Tourism development districts

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	R.C. *133.083, R.C. 122.175, 133.01, 133.04, 133.05, 133.34, 4505.06, 5735.40, 5739.01, 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023 through 5739.027, 5739.029, 5739.03, 5739.031, 5739.033, 5739.034, 5739.04 through 5739.051, 5739.061, 5739.10, 5739.12, 5739.13, 5739.16, 5739.17, 5739.21 through 5739.212, 5739.34, 5739.36, 5739.50 through 5739.54, 5739.99, 5740.01, 5740.09, 5741.01 5741.02 through 5741.031, 5741.04, 5741.05, 5741.06, 5741.08, 5741.11, 5741.12, 5741.15, 5741.16, 5741.19, 5741.21, and 5741.23*	R.C. *133.083, 122.175, 133.01, 133.04, 133.05, 133.34, 503.56, 503.57, 715.014, 4505.06, 5739.01, 5739.02, 5739.029, 5739.101, 5739.102, 5739.103, 5739.106, 5741.01, 5741.03, 5741.12*
(1) No provision.	(1) Authorizes municipal corporations and townships in a county with a population between 375,000 and 400,000 that levies no more than a 0.5% county sales tax to designate a special district of not more than 200 contiguous acres as a tourism development district (TDD). (Currently only Stark County meets the criteria.) Permits the levy, within the TDD, of a sales and use tax of up to 1.5%, a development fee, or an admissions tax of up to 2% for a TDD established by a municipality or up to 5% for a TDD established by a township, to fund tourism promotion and development in that district.	(1) Same as the House, except removes the ability of a subdivision to levy a sales and use tax in the district, and authorizes a subdivision to levy up to a 2% tax on gross receipts from sales made in the district. Confines the boundaries of a township tourism development district to the unincorporated area of the township.
(2) No provision.	(2) Requires a Board of County Commissioners to approve a municipal corporation's or township's proposal to levy a sales and use tax in a TDD before those taxes may be levied.	(2) No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
(3) No provision.	(3) Exempts motor vehicle sales from a use tax levied by a municipal corporation or township in a district.	(3) No provision.
(4) No provision.	(4) Authorizes municipal corporations and townships to issue bonds backed by tourism development district revenue to fund tourism promotion and development in the district.	(4) Same as the House.
(5) No provision.	(5) Authorizes diversion of increased county or transit authority sales tax attributed to such a district to the municipal corporation or township that designates the district but does not levy sales tax therein if the county or transit authority approve of the diversion, and authorizes municipal corporations and townships to issue bonds backed by such revenue. The diverted revenue and bonds backed by that revenue must be used for tourism promotion and development in the district.	(5) No provision.
(6) No provision.	(6) Prohibits the creation or enlargement of a district after 2018.	(6) Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: May result in additional revenue to municipal corporations and townships from taxes or fees, and in additional expenditures for tourism promotion and development.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

TAXCD78 Change to remittance of sales tax by motor vehicle dealers

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *4505.06, 5739.029, 5739.13, and 5741.12*
No provision.	No provision.	Allows new and used motor vehicle dealers licensed in Ohio to remit the sales and use tax collected on vehicle sales directly to the state on the dealer's monthly sales or use tax return. (Under current law, such dealers are required to remit the tax to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas along with the application for a certificate of title for the vehicle. Under the amendment, dealers that do not remit the tax with their returns would still be required to remit the tax due to the Clerk.)
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Tax Commissioner to remit the Clerk's poundage fee to the appropriate county Certificate of Title Administration Fund upon collecting the tax. (Under continuing law, the poundage fee equals 1.01% of the tax collected and is to be used to defray the expenses of processing titles for automobiles and other titled vehicles and, in the case of a surplus, to fund the county general fund).
		Fiscal effect: None, but potentially changes the timing of remittance of auto sales and use taxes.

TAXCD9 Sales tax rate increase, base expansion, and other sales tax changes

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
R.C. *5739.01, 5739.011, 5739.02, 5739.03, 5739.10, 5739.12, 5741.02; sections 803.30 and 812.60*		
(1) Increases the rate of the state sales and use tax from 5.75% to 6.25% beginning October 1, 2015.	(1) No provision.	(1) No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
(2) Subjects the following services to sales and use taxation beginning October 1, 2015: (1) cable television services; (2) transfer of bad debt; (3) travel services; (4) research and public opinion polling services; (5) public relations services; (6) lobbying services; (7) management consulting services; (8) parking services; (9) debt collection services; and (10) repossession services.	(2) No provision.	(2) No provision.
(3) Repeals the exemption for the sale of services by the state, political subdivisions, and other government entities.	(3) No provision.	(3) No provision.
(4) Reduces the trade-in credit for purchases of a watercraft or new motor vehicle from a licensed dealer to 50% of the trade-in value. (Under current law, the taxable "price" of a watercraft or new motor vehicle for sales and use tax purposes is reduced by the value of any motor vehicle or watercraft accepted by the dealer as part of the transaction).	(4) No provision.	(4) No provision.
(5) Clarifies that the impoundment of motor vehicles by the state or a political subdivision is not subject to sales and use taxation.	(5) No provision.	(5) No provision.
(6) Limits the vendor discount for timely filing of sales or use tax returns to $1,000 per month. (Under current law, the discount equals 0.75% of the amount due on the return)	(6) No provision.	(6) No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Fiscal effect: The executive estimates the tax rate increase, the expansion of the sales tax base to include specified services, capping the vendor discount at $1,000 per month, and the 50% reduction in the trade-in value of motor vehicles and watercraft would yield additional all funds receipts of $1,136.6 million in FY 2016 and $1,485.4 million in FY 2017. More specifically, the tax increase and base expansion would increase sales tax revenue by $1,041.7 million and $1,354.2 million, the reduction in the value of trade-in would increase revenue by $73.8 million and $101.6 million, and the limitation on the vendor discount would add $21.1 million and $29.6 million. Under current law, the GRF share of the total would be $1,098.9 million in FY 2016 and $1,436.1 million in FY 2017, with the difference between the all-funds figures and the GRF figures being split equally between the Local Government Fund and the Public Library Fund. The base expansion, the reduction in the value of trade-ins, and the limitation on the vendor discount may increase revenue from county permissive and transit authorities sales and use taxes by $120.2 million in FY 2016 and $167.1 million in FY 2017.		

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

TAXCD79 Sales and use tax on hotel intermediary services

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5739.01, 5741.01*
No provision.	No provision.	Beginning October 1, 2015, subjects the sale of hotel intermediary services to sales and use tax. Classifies persons providing hotel intermediary services for lodging at a hotel located in Ohio as having substantial nexus with Ohio, requiring those persons to register with the Tax Commissioner to collect and remit use tax on those sales. (A person would be deemed to be providing hotel intermediary services if the person, other than a hotel itself, arranges for the sale or use of lodging at hotels, e.g., Internet travel booking services and travel agents). **Fiscal effect: Increases by an uncertain magnitude revenue from the state sales and use taxes, permissive county and transit authorities' sales taxes, and local county and municipal lodging taxes.**

TAXCD92 Sales and use tax exemption for meat sanitation services

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5739.01, 803.330*
No provision.	No provision.	Exempts from sales and use tax the provision of sanitation services to a meat slaughtering or processing operation necessary for the operation to comply with federal meat safety regulations beginning October 1, 2015. **Fiscal effect: Revenue loss of uncertain magnitude to the GRF. The GRF revenue loss would reduce transfers to the LGF and PLF.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD67 Sales and use tax exemption for certain forklifts		
		R.C. *5739.02*
No provision.	No provision.	Exempts from sales and use tax the purchase of forklifts used primarily to move completed manufactured products from the products' manufacturing facility to the point at which those products will be shipped from that facility.
No provision.	No provision.	Applies to forklifts purchased by logistics businesses primarily engaged in transporting products outside the state with the business' own vehicles.
		Fiscal effect: Reduces revenue from the state sales and use tax by less than $1 million per year. Revenue from the sales and use tax is distributed to the GRF, the LGF, and the PLF.
TAXCD76 Sales tax exemption for rental vehicles provided by warrantor		
		R.C. *5739.02, Section 757.110*
No provision.	No provision.	Exempts from sales and use tax any transaction by which a rental vehicle is provided to someone whose motor vehicle is undergoing repair or maintenance, if the cost for the rental vehicle is reimbursed by the manufacturer, warrantor, or other provider of a maintenance or service contract or agreement, with respect to the vehicle being repaired or maintained.
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Tax Commissioner to abate all unpaid sales and use taxes and corresponding penalties and interest stemming from the provision of rental vehicles before the effective date of the amendment. Prohibits the Commissioner from making an assessment for such unpaid

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		taxes, penalties, and interest. Limits eligibility for the abatement and the prohibition on assessment to only those persons who, as of September 1, 2015, have no other outstanding Ohio sales or use tax liabilities. **Fiscal effect: Revenue loss of uncertain magnitude to the GRF. The GRF revenue loss would reduce transfers to the LGF and PLF.**

TAXCD64 Out-of-state seller liability for use tax

R.C. *5741.01, 5741.17*

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
No provision.	No provision.	Prescribes new criteria for determining whether sellers have "substantial nexus" with Ohio, and are therefore required to register with the Tax Commissioner, and collect and remit use tax for out-of-state purchases by Ohio consumers.
No provision.	No provision.	Expresses the nexus criteria as presumptions that can be rebutted by sellers. Permits a seller presumed to have substantial nexus with Ohio to rebut that presumption by demonstrating that the activities conducted by a person on the seller's behalf are not significantly associated with the seller's ability to establish or maintain an Ohio market for the seller's sales.
No provision.	No provision.	Requires a person or that person's affiliates, before the person sells or leases tangible personal property or services to a state agency, to register with the Tax Commissioner and collect and remit use tax.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		Fiscal effect: Increases state revenue from the sales and use tax by several millions of dollars per year. Revenue from the sales and use tax is distributed to the GRF, the LGF, and the PLF. Also increases revenue from permissive county and transit authorities' sales and use taxes.

TAXCD71 Use tax collections by remote sellers and Income Tax Reduction Fund transfers

R.C. *5741.01, 5741.03, Section 812.20*

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
(1) No provision.	(1) No provision.	(1) Defers the first date that the Director of Budget and Management is required to transfer new remote seller use tax collections to the Income Tax Reduction Fund (ITRF) from July 1, 2015, to the 31st day of January or July following the effective date of any federal law that authorizes states to require sellers that lack substantial nexus to the state to collect and remit use tax.
(2) No provision.	(2) No provision.	(2) Creates a presumption that sellers registering with the Tax Commissioner after the effective date of such federal legislation are "remote sellers" for the purposes of computing new use tax collections. Permits the seller or Tax Commissioner to rebut that presumption by presenting evidence that the seller has substantial nexus to the state.
(3) No provision.	(3) No provision.	(3) Postpones the biannual deadline for ITRF transfers in each year thereafter from the first day of January and July to the last day of January and July.
(4) No provision.	(4) No provision.	(4) Modifies the computation of new remote seller use tax collections for the purpose of making the required transfers to the ITRF. Changes the baseline amount for computing "new" use tax collections from the total amount that was voluntarily remitted in FY 2013 by sellers that did not have

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		substantial nexus with the state to a new baseline predicated on the enactment of future federal legislation. **Fiscal effect: New use tax collections from remote sellers that would otherwise be deposited in the ITRF will go to the GRF until future federal legislation is enacted.**

Commercial Activity Tax

TAXCD69 CAT exclusion for certain beauty and health product supply chain receipts

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5751.01*
No provision.	No provision.	Excludes, for purposes of calculating the base of the commercial activity tax (CAT), certain taxable gross receipts of a manufacturer, supplier, or distributor of beauty, health, personal care, or aromatic products, provided the vendor is part of an integrated supply chain and has a business location in Ohio, provided the receipts are from sales of such products to another such vendor or a retailer in that supply chain, provided both vendors are on the same parcel or collection of parcels, and those parcels are located in a county with a population between 150,000 and 200,000 according to the most recent federal decennial. (Clermont, Delaware, Greene, Licking, Medina, and Portage County qualify according to the 2010 census).
No provision.	No provision.	States that the amendment applies retrospectively to July 1, 2005 (the date the CAT was first levied) and is to be construed as "clarifying" the law, subject to existing statutes of limitations that generally impose a four-year limit on claiming CAT refunds or issuing CAT assessments.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		Fiscal effect: Reduces revenue from the CAT by an uncertain amount, probably several millions of dollars per year. CAT revenue is deposited into the GRF, the School District Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7047) and the Local Government Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7081). (The executive budget proposes to change the allocation of CAT revenue to the three funds, see TAXCD 4).

TAXCD99 CAT deduction for petroleum tax on railroad fuel

R.C. *5751.01*

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
No provision.	No provision.	Authorizes a reduction in the commercial activity tax (CAT) for railways' purchases of dyed diesel fuel. Stipulates that the reduction only applies if a railway purchases the dyed diesel fuel directly from a fuel supplier subject to the petroleum activity tax (PAT). **Fiscal effect: Reduces CAT receipts. The reduction compensates for the difference between the PAT payable on account of such fuel and the CAT that would have been owed on account of the fuel if the CAT applied to receipts from selling the fuel.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD4 CAT revenue allocation changes		
R.C. *5751.02, 5751.20*	R.C. *5751.02, 5751.20*	R.C. *5751.02, 5751.20, Section 812.20*
Increases the share of commercial activity tax (CAT) revenue credited to the GRF from 50% to 75%, reduces from 35% to 20% the share credited to the School District Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7047), and decreases from 15% to 5% the share credited to the Local Government Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7081), beginning July 1, 2015.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive, except clarifies that this provision becomes effective on July 1, 2015.
Fiscal effect: None. While the proposed allocation change increases the amount of CAT receipts directly credited to the GRF it reduces "excess" CAT receipts that are transferred back to the GRF. Under current law, CAT receipts deposited into Fund 7081 and Fund 7047 are used to make reimbursement payments to school districts and other local taxing units, respectively, for the phase-out of property taxes on general business tangible personal property. Any "excess" receipts that are not needed for making such payments are transferred back to the GRF. The executive budget resumes the phase-out of these reimbursement payments (see comparison document entries TAXCD14 and TAXCD15).	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD6 Decrease in CAT minimum tax for certain taxpayers		
R.C. *5751.03, Section 803.90*		
Decreases to $150 from the current $800 the commercial activity tax (CAT) due on the first $1 million in taxable gross receipts for taxpayers that have between $1 million and $2 million in annual taxable gross receipts. Subjects the remaining gross receipts above $1 million to the proposed tax rate of 0.32%.	No provision.	No provision.
Begins to apply to tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.	No provision.	No provision.
Fiscal effect: Reduces all-fund CAT revenue by about $14.1 million each in FY 2016 and FY 2017. Under the proposed distribution of CAT revenue in the executive budget, the GRF would receive 75% of CAT receipts, the School District Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7047) would receive 20% and the Local Government Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7081) would receive 5%. Thus, the yearly revenue loss to the GRF would be $10.6 million. Yearly revenue to Fund 7047 and Fund 7081 would decrease $2.8 million and $0.7 million, respectively.		
TAXCD7 CAT rate increase		
R.C. *5751.03, Section 803.90*		
Increases the commercial activity tax rate due on a taxpayer's taxable gross receipts in excess of $1 million from 0.26% to 0.32%.	No provision.	No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Fiscal effect: Increases all-funds CAT revenue by $294.6 million in FY 2016 and $406.9 million in FY 2017. Under the proposed distribution of CAT revenue in the executive budget, the GRF will receive 75% of CAT receipts, the School District Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7047) will receive 20% and the Local Government Tangible Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7081) will receive 5%. Therefore, distributions to the GRF from the rate increase are estimated at $221.0 million in FY 2016 and $305.2 million in FY 2017. Distributions to Fund 7047 would be $58.9 million and $81.4 million; and distributions to Fund 7081 would be $14.7 million and $20.3 million.		

Cigarette Taxes

TAXCD12 Changes to cigarette minimum prices

R.C. *1333.99, 5743.01, 5743.05, 5743.15, 5743.20, 5743.36, 5743.361, 5743.362, 5743.363, 5743.364, 5743.365, and 1333.11 through 1333.211 (Repealed); Section 812.20*

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Changes the calculation of retail and wholesale cigarette minimum prices, effective July 1, 2015, which results in a new minimum retail price that generally is 108% of the minimum wholesale price (with some adjustments if county taxes apply to the cigarettes). (Under current law, minimum prices generally equal the invoice cost of the cigarettes to the wholesaler or retailer plus a "cost of doing business" mark-up - 3.5% for wholesalers and 8% for retailers, over invoice, is the default mark-up in the absence of proof of higher cost; the mark-ups do not explicitly include state and county excise taxes).	No provision.	No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Requires manufacturers to certify the list price of each cigarette brand they will sell in the state, and requires the Department of Taxation to post the price of each brand on its web site.	No provision.	No provision.
Eliminates the 1.8% tax stamping discount provided to wholesale dealers as consideration for affixing tax stamps to cigarette packages.	No provision.	No provision.
Moves language regarding the enforcement of cigarette minimum pricing from R.C. Chapter 1333. (UCC trade practices) to Revised Code Chapter 5743. (Cigarette and other tobacco taxes).	No provision.	No provision.
Fiscal effect: Increases revenue from the cigarette tax by $19.7 million in FY 2016 and $19.3 million in FY 2017. Cigarette tax revenue is deposited in the GRF.		

TAXCD95 Cigarette and other tobacco tax enforcement

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5703.85, Section 397.10*
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Tax Commissioner to prepare a quarterly report that details (1) the number of tobacco tax-related inspections and investigations conducted during the preceding three months, (2) the number of tobacco tax-related violations found during those months, (3) the number of prosecutions brought during those months in relation to tobacco tax-related violations, and (4) the number of agents designated to enforce tobacco-tax related violations in those months. Requires the Commissioner to submit the report to the chairpersons of the House and Senate standing committees that are normally responsible for tax legislation.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
No provision.	No provision.	Earmarks $250,000 of the Department of Taxation's budget, GRF appropriation item 110321, Operating Expenses, in each fiscal year for cigarette and other tobacco tax enforcement. **Fiscal effect: May increase revenue from cigarette and other tobacco products taxes. May increase expenditures by a minimal amount for preparation of the required report.**

TAXCD17 Increase cigarette excise tax rate

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
R.C. *5743.02, 5743.32, Sections 757.30, 803.50*		R.C. *5743.02, 5743.32*
Increases the rate of the cigarette excise tax from the current $0.0625 per cigarette ($1.25 per pack) to $0.1125 per cigarette ($2.25 per pack) beginning July 1, 2015. Applies the rate increase to cigarettes and tax stamps in dealers' inventories on July 1, 2015. **Fiscal effect: The executive estimates the higher rate will increase cigarette tax receipts by $415.0 million in FY 2016 and $337.1 million in FY 2017. Cigarette tax receipts are deposited in the GRF.**	No provision.	Replaces the executive provision with a tax increase to $0.0825 per cigarette ($1.65 per pack, up from $1.25 per pack in current law) beginning July 1, 2015. **Fiscal effect: Increases cigarette tax receipts by $226.3 million in FY 2016 and $184.7 million in FY 2017. Cigarette tax receipts are deposited in the GRF.**

TAXCD77 Cigarette tax stamps purchased on credit

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5743.05*
No provision.	No provision.	Lengthens the period of time during which wholesale dealers may buy cigarette excise stamps on credit from July 1-May 1 to July 1-June 23 of each fiscal year. Extends the due date for paying for stamps purchased on credit to June 23. **Fiscal effect: None.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD18 Increase tobacco products tax rate		
R.C. *5743.51, 5743.01, 5743.62, 5743.63, Section 803.60*		R.C. *5743.51, 5743.01, 5743.62, 5743.63*
Increases the rate for the excise tax levied on tobacco products other than cigarettes to 60% of such products' wholesale price from the existing rate of 17%, or in the case of little cigars, 37%. Specifies the rate increase will begin July 1, 2015.	No provision.	Replaces the executive provision with rate increases to 22.5% for most OTP (up from 17% in current law), but maintains the tax rate on "little cigars" at 37%.
No provision.	No provision.	Defines a "premium cigar" as a roll of tobacco with (1) a binder and wrapper consisting entirely of leaf tobacco, (2) no tip or filter or mouthpiece that is not made of tobacco, and (3) a weight of at least six pounds per 1,000 rolls. Places a ceiling on the amount of excise tax on premium cigars of 50 cents per cigar, effective July 1, 2015. Requires the Tax Commissioner to annually increase the 50 cent rate at the same rate as an increase in the Consumer Price Index.
Fiscal effect: The executive estimates the higher rate will increase other tobacco (OTP) excise tax receipts by $83.5 million in FY 2016 and $86.6 million in FY 2017. Revenue from OTP is deposited in the GRF.		**Fiscal effect: The rate increase to 22.5% increases OTP excise tax receipts by $7 million in FY 2016 and $11 million in FY 2017. The cap on taxes for premium cigars reduces, by an uncertain amount, OTP revenue from the sales of that product.**
TAXCD8 Elimination of the OTP discount for timely filing of returns		
R.C. *5743.52, 5743.62; Section 803.40*		
Eliminates the existing 2.5% discount to taxpayers for timely filing their other tobacco products tax returns.	No provision.	No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Fiscal effect: The executive estimates this provision increases OTP revenue by $3.5 million in FY 2016 and $3.7 million in FY 2017. OTP revenue is deposited into the GRF.		
TAXCD11 Taxation of vapor products		
R.C. *5744.02, 715.013, 5703.052, 5743.45, 5744.01, 5744.03 through 5744.15, 5747.97, 5747.99, and 5751.01*		
Levies a tax, starting January 1, 2016, on vapor products containing, made from, or derived from nicotine at a rate equivalent to the tax on cigarettes. Specifies that the tax is measured in milliliters or grams if the products are sold in solid form.	No provision.	No provision.
Fiscal effect: The executive estimates the tax on vapor products would increase revenue from other tobacco products tax by $6.4 million in FY 2016 and $15.9 million in FY 2017. Revenue from OTP is deposited in the GRF.		

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

Financial Instituion and Corporation Franchise Taxes

TAXCD68 Financial institutions tax exemption for PCAs and ACAs

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5726.01, Section 757.140*
No provision.	No provision.	Subjects production credit associations ("PCAs") and agricultural credit associations ("ACAs") to the commercial activity tax, instead of the financial institutions tax (FIT). (Under current law, PCAs are explicitly subject to the FIT, while ACAs are neither explicitly subject to, nor exempt from, the FIT). Applies the changes to tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2014, and states that the amendment is intended to "be remedial in nature" and to "clarify" existing law. **Fiscal effect: Reduces revenue from the financial institution tax by less than $1 million per year. Revenue from the tax is distributed to the GRF.**

Kilowatt-hour and Natural Gas Consumption Taxes

TAXCD59 Tax liability of company that donates electricity to political subdivisions

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	R.C. *5727.031, 5727.80*	R.C. *5727.031, 5727.80, and 757.90*
No provision.	Clarifies that a company that generates electricity but donates all of that electricity to a political subdivision is not subject to the kilowatt-hour tax or public utility tangible personal property tax. (Under continuing law, most property used to supply electricity to other persons is taxable by local taxing units, and most companies that distribute electricity to end users in Ohio are subject to the kilowatt-hour tax).	Same as the House, but specifies that a political subdivision that receives donated electricity may not be considered an "end user" subject to the kilowatt-hour tax. (Under continuing law, the end user of electricity must pay the kilowatt-hour tax on that electricity if the company that supplies the electricity is not required to pay the tax. This provision ensures that neither the electricity supplier nor the political subdivision will pay the tax on donated electricity.)

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	Fiscal effect: None.	**Fiscal effect: None.**
TAXCD3 Kilowatt-hour excise tax: all revenue to GRF		
R.C. *5727.81, 5727.811, and 5727.84*	R.C. *5727.81, 5727.811, and 5727.84*	R.C. *5727.81, 5727.811, and 5727.84*
Requires that 100% of revenue from the kilowatt-hour excise tax be deposited into the GRF beginning July 1, 2015, instead of 88% to the GRF, 9% to the School District Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7053) and 3% to the Local Government Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7054) as under current law.	Same as the Executive, but clarifies that kilowatt-hour tax revenue that currently is payable to a municipal electric utility on the basis of electricity distributed to end users in the municipal corporation continues to be payable to the municipal corporation.	Same as the House, but clarifies that the provision will become effective on July 1, 2015.
Fiscal effect: None. Under current law, kilowatt-hour excise tax receipts deposited into Fund 7053 and Fund 7054 are used to make reimbursement payments to school districts and other local taxing units, respectively, to partially reimburse them for previously legislated reductions in property tax assessments on tangible personal property of electric and natural gas utilities as part of the deregulation of some aspects of such utilities. Any "excess" receipts that are not needed for making such payments are transferred back to the GRF. The executive budget resumes the phase-out of these reimbursement payments (see comparison document entries TAXCD14 and TAXCD15). Reimbursement payments that are needed for FY 2016 and thereafter will be funded by CAT receipts deposited into Funds 7081 and 7047.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

Property Taxes and Transfer Fees

TAXCD96 Repeal of tax on electric company generation property

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *321.24, 4909.161, 5705.34, 5709.92, 5709.93, 5727.031, 5727.06, 5727.11, 5727.111, 5727.15, and 5727.75, 5727.94 and 5727.09; Section 375.10*
(1) No provision.	(1) No provision.	(1) Exempts electric company generation, and "other" tangible personal property that is not transmission and distribution ("T&D") property or energy conversion equipment, from property taxation. (Under current law, the assessment rate for such property is 24%.)
(2) No provision.	(2) No provision.	(2) Requires the Tax Commissioner to annually calculate an increased assessment rate for electric company T&D property and energy conversion equipment. (The current assessment rate is 85%.) Requires the Commissioner to increase that rate annually by the percentage necessary to raise the amount of revenue that would have been collected with respect to the newly-exempted generation and "other" property that tax year.
(3) No provision.	(3) No provision.	(3) Uses the revenue from the increased assessment rate to reimburse local governments for the revenue they will lose due to the repeal of the tax on generation and "other" property. Specifies that the reimbursement for school districts is net of the additional state education aid allocated to the district because of the decrease in the district's taxable property value (the state education aid offset). (Under continuing law, taxes on public utility tangible personal property are collected at the county level.) Specifies the reimbursement mechanism, which requires counties to collect the additional tax revenue resulting from

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		the assessment rate increase on T&D property and forward that additional revenue to the state. Requires the Tax Commissioner to distribute that revenue to the appropriate local governments as reimbursement for the exemption of generation and other non-T&D, non-energy-conversion property.
(4) No provision.	(4) No provision.	(4) Permits electric companies to recover from customers, through a reconcilable rider outside of a rate case, the increased tax on T&D property and energy conversion equipment resulting from the provisions in this bill.
(5) No provision.	(5) No provision.	(5) Establishes RDF appropriation item 110644, Production Equipment Property Tax Replacement (Fund 7102), and appropriates $95,000,000 in each of FY 2016 and FY 2017 for the purpose of reimbursing local governments for the revenue they will lose due to the repeal of the tax on generation and "other" property. Requires the Director of Budget and Management to transfer any balance remaining in Fund 7102, after the reimbursements have been made to local governments, to the GRF. Requires the Director to transfer money from GRF if the total amount in Fund 7102 is insufficient to make such reimbursements.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		Fiscal effect: Local governments would be held harmless for the loss in property tax revenue. Reimbursements will be made from the Production Equipment Property Tax Replacement Fund (Fund 7102). This provision may increase the Department of Taxation's administrative costs associated with determining the increased assessment rate, and with collecting and distributing funds generated by the increased assessment rate. LSC staff are uncertain about the magnitude of any such increase in costs. The provision that allows electric companies to recover more property tax costs, through a reconcilable rider outside of a rate case, would increase electric rates for Ohio electric utility ratepayers, including the state, local governments, and school districts. Any such increase to the state, local governments, or school districts would depend on the amount of electricity consumed.

TAXCD89 Property tax bill mailings and penalty waivers

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *323.13, 5717.39*
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the county treasurer to maintain a record of the person or agent to whom each property tax bill is mailed. Waives any penalty due with respect to unpaid property taxes resulting when a mortgage lender fails to notify the county auditor of a satisfied mortgage.
		Fiscal effect: Loss of revenue to some school districts and other political subdivisions, likely minimal.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD45 Maximum term of property tax levies for cemeteries		
	R.C. *5705.19*	R.C. *5705.19*
No provision.	Lengthens the maximum term, to any specified number of years, for which a subdivision may levy a property tax for the purpose of operating a cemetery. (Under current law, the maximum period for which such a tax may be levied is five years.)	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: Permissive.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**
TAXCD57 Property tax exemption for fraternal organizations		
	R.C. *5709.17, Section 757.80*	R.C. *5709.17, Section 757.190*
No provision.	Extends the property tax exemption for real estate held or occupied by a fraternal organization to property that is not used primarily for meetings and administration of the fraternal organization but is used for other nonprofit purposes. (Under continuing law, property is disqualified for the exemption for a tax year if it is held to produce net rental income in excess of $36,000 in the tax year).	Same as the House, except extends the property tax exemption for real estate held or occupied by a fraternal organization to property that is used to provide, on a not-for-profit basis, educational or health services. (Under current law, the property of a fraternal organization qualifies for exemption only when used primarily for meetings and the administration of the organization.)
	Fiscal effect: May increase the real property tax revenue loss to school districts and other units of local government.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD47 Extension of township tax increment financing (TIF) exemptions		
	R.C. *5709.73*	R.C. *5709.73*
No provision.	Authorizes the board of trustees of a township with a population of 15,000 or more to amend a TIF resolution adopted before December 31, 1994, to extend the exemption of the parcel or parcels included in the TIF for up to an additional 15 years. (The amendment may not increase the percentage of improvements exempted from taxation.) Requires the township to notify the affected school districts and counties before adopting the amendment.	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: May result in payment of service payments in lieu of property taxes on parcels for which the exemption is extended. This exemption may result in loss of revenues for subdivisions not required to be reimbursed for such foregone taxes.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**
TAXCD15 Tangible personal property tax replacement payments - schools		
R.C. *5709.92, 5727.84, 5727.85, 5751.20, and 5751.21*	R.C. *5709.92, 5727.84, 5727.85, 5751.20, and 5751.21*	R.C. *5709.92, 5727.84, 5727.85, 5751.20, and 5751.21*
Beginning in FY2016, resumes the phase-out of the state's payments to school districts that partly reimburse districts for the loss of general business and public utility tangible personal property (TPP) tax revenue based on a district's combined general business and utility property tax replacement payments in FY 2015.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Prescribes different phase-out schedules for different classes of tax levies as follows:	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
(1) Current expense levies: Specifies that replacement payments for such levies be phased out according to the ratio of a district's FY 2015 payment amount to its total operating revenue from state and local sources ("total sources") and according to a district's tax capacity, a measure that considers both a district's property wealth and income wealth. Groups school districts into five quintiles by tax capacity. For a 5th quintile (highest capacity) district, specifies that the replacement payment will only be made in FY 2016 if the district's FY 2015 payment represents more than 2% of its total resources; increases the percentage threshold to 4% in FY 2017 and by 2 percentage points each year thereafter. Prescribes the initial percentage and annual increment for a 4th quintile district at 1.75%, a 3rd quintile district at 1.5%, a 2nd quintile district at 1.25%, and a 1st quintile (lowest capacity) district at 1%. For all joint vocational school districts (JVSDs), specifies that the initial percentage and annual increment be 2%. (Under current law, school districts and JVSDs receive annual payments equal to the amount by which a district's FY 2011 payment exceeds 4% of its total resources or the amount the district received in FY 2013.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
(2) Non-current-expense, nondebt levies: Specifies that replacement payments be made in FY 2016 at the level of 50% of a district's FY 2015 payment. Eliminates replacement payments for these levies beginning in FY 2017. (Current law provides for annual payments equal to 50% of the payment the district received in FY 2011.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
(3) Emergency and other fixed-sum levies: Phases out replacement payments for such levies in one-fifth increments over five years beginning in 2017 for utility TPP payments and in 2018 for business TPP payments. (Current law ends such payments in 2017 for utility TPP and in 2018 for	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
business TPP).		
(4) Debt levies: (Retains current law for debt levy reimbursement payments. Replacement payments for voter-approved fixed-sum debt levies will be made at the 2014 payment levels until the levy is no longer imposed. Payments for "inside-mill" debt levies that qualify for reimbursement in FY 2015 will be reimbursed through FY 2016 for utility TPP and through FY 2018 for business TPP.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
No provision.	Exempts a school district from the bill's proposed resumption of the phase-out of property tax replacement payments if a nuclear power plant is located in the district's territory and the most recent year's replacement payments for fixed-rate levies equal 10% or more of the district's total resources. Instead, such a school district would continue to receive an annual payment equal to the payment it received in 2014, provided it continues to levy the tax for which the reimbursement is being paid. The amendment does not affect reimbursement for school district debt levies.	Same as the House.
Fiscal effect: Reduces TPP reimbursement payments for school districts and JVSDs. The executive budget appropriates from the Property Tax Replacement Phase Out - Education (Fund 7047) $360.9 million for FY 2016 and $249.8 million in FY 2017 for TPP reimbursement payments for school districts and JVSDs. In FY 2015, TPP reimbursements to school districts and JVSDs total $510 million.	**Fiscal effect: Reimbursements will be somewhat higher. The bill increases RDF Fund 7047 appropriation item 200902, Property Tax Replacement Phase Out-Education by $900,000 in FY 2016 and $1,800,000 in FY 2017 (compared to the introduced version of the bill).**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

TAXCD14 Property tax replacement payments to local taxing units

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
R.C. *5709.93, 5727.84, 5727.86, 5751.20, 5751.22, Section 757.10*	R.C. *5709.93, 5727.84, 5727.86, 5751.20, 5751.22, Section 757.10*	R.C. *5709.93, 5727.84, 5727.86, 5751.20, 5751.22, Section 757.10*
Beginning in FY 2016, resumes the phase-out of business and utility tangible personal property (TPP) reimbursement payments for local taxing units other than school districts and joint vocational school districts based on each unit's combined business and utility TPP reimbursement payments received in FY 2015.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Specifies that replacement payments for current expense levies be phased out according to the ratio of a taxing unit's FY 2015 payment amount to its total operating revenue from state and local sources ("total sources"). Specifies that the replacement payment will only be made in FY 2016 if the unit's FY 2015 payment represents more than 2% of its total resources; increases the percentage threshold to 4% in FY 2017 and by 2 percentage points each year thereafter. (Under current law, local taxing units receive annual payments equal to the amounts by which their CY 2010 payments exceed 6% of their total resources or the reimbursement amounts for TY 2013.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
(Retains current law for debt levy reimbursement payments. Payments for "inside-mill" debt levies that qualify for reimbursement in CY 2015 will be reimbursed through CY 2016 for utility TPP and through CY 2017 for business TPP.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Requires each county auditor, by July 31, 2015, to certify to the Tax Commissioner the amount of money distributed from the County Public Library Fund in 2014 to each public library system that received a TPP reimbursement in 2014, for purposes of computing a library system's total resources	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
used in TPP reimbursement determinations.		
No provision.	Exempts a township, public library, or other taxing unit, other than a county or municipal corporation, from the bill's proposed resumption of the phase-out of property tax replacement payments if a nuclear power plant is located in the taxing unit's territory and the most recent year's replacement payments for fixed-rate levies equal 10% or more of the unit's total resources. Instead, such a taxing unit would continue to receive an annual payment equal to the payment it received in 2014, provided it continues to levy the tax for which the reimbursement is being paid.	Same as the House.
No provision.	No provision.	Creates a special payment under the tangible personal property tax reimbursement scheme for municipal corporations where a user of a substantial amount of wind-generated electricity (7,000,000 kwh/year) is located. Specifies that the payment equals the amount of kilowatt-hour excise tax paid on the basis of wind-generated electricity received by the user. Specifies that the municipal corporation must use the payments to provide grants, tax reductions, or other financial assistance to the user of the wind-generated electricity. Requires the Tax Commissioner to compute such payments beginning in FY 2016. Allows the Commissioner to require an electric distribution company or the end user, who is a self-assessing purchaser, to report the number of qualifying kilowatt hours distributed through the meter of the qualifying end user to the Commissioner.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Fiscal effect: Reduces the reimbursements to counties, townships, municipal corporations, other local taxing units, and public libraries. The executive budget appropriates from the Property Tax Replacement Phase Out - Local Government (Fund 7081) $65.9 million in FY 2016 and $40.2 million in FY 2017 for reimbursement payments for local government. In FY 2015 TPP reimbursement payments for local government total $127.6 million.	**Fiscal effect: Reimbursements will be somewhat higher. The bill increases RDF Fund 7081 appropriation item 110907, Property Tax Replacement Phase Out-Local Government, by $128,000 in FY 2016 and $256,000 in FY 2017 (compared to the introduced version of the bill).**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House, but reimbursements would be somewhat higher.**

TAXCD72 Real property valuation of golf courses

R.C. *5713.031, 5701.03; Section 803.140*

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
No provision.	No provision.	Prescribes a method, for tax purposes, of estimating the true value of a golf course that has not been the subject of a recent arm's length sale as follows: (1) uses the income, or discounted net cash flow capitalization, approach as described in the uniform rules and methods of valuing and assessing real property for a golf course operated primarily on a for-profit, daily-fee basis; (2) uses the market data, or comparable sales, approach in combination with the replacement cost approach for all other golf courses. (For a golf course that was subject to a recent arm's length sale, maintains the current law approach, under which any or all three of the income, market data, and replacement cost approaches may be applied to estimate fair market value for property tax purposes. For golf courses valued by the income approach, the capitalization rate would reflect all anticipated operating risks, including weather and competition from tax-exempt courses; the contribution to net income of tangible and intangible property would be deducted).

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
No provision.	No provision.	Designates as "business fixtures" - and, therefore, tangible personal property instead of real property - the following: cart paths, irrigation systems, and structures that consist of soil and natural materials requiring regular maintenance that are depreciable under the Internal Revenue Code. **Fiscal effect: Would likely result in loss of property tax revenue to school districts and other units of local government.**

TAXCD55 Tax valuation for farmland storing dredged material

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	R.C. *5713.30*	R.C. *5713.30*
No provision.	Allows unproductive farmland to continue to be valued for property tax purposes according to its current agricultural use value (CAUV) for up to five years if the land is being used to store or deposit materials dredged from Ohio's waters pursuant to a contract between the landowner and the Department of Natural Resources or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Applies the valuation method to tax years 2015 and thereafter. **Fiscal effect: Uncertain.**	Same as the House. **Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

TAXCD73 Uniform rules for appraisal of real estate

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5715.01*
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the rules for real estate appraisal, established by the Tax Commissioner under continuing law, to include definitions necessary to clarify appraisal methods. Specifies that, where the Commissioner has not explicitly designated a rule, "The Appraisal of Real Estate, 14th Edition" and "The Dictionary of Real Estate Appraisal, 5th Edition" published by the Appraisal Institute, are controlling. Requires that rules established by the Commissioner be applied uniformly to all parcels.
		Fiscal effect: Indeterminate.

TAXCD101 Qualified energy project tax exemption

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5727.75*
No provision.	No provision.	Extends by five years the deadlines by which the owner or lessee of a qualified energy project must submit a property tax exemption application, submit a construction commencement application, begin construction, and place into service an energy facility using renewable energy resources (wind, solar, biomass, etc.) to qualify for an ongoing real and tangible personal property tax exemption.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		Fiscal effect: Extending the deadline allows qualified energy projects placed into service between 2017 and 2021 to remit a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) for an amount equivalent to approximately 20% of the tax liability. The revenue loss is permissive for counties, whereas school districts, municipalities, and townships must abide by their respective county's approval of the PILOT.
TAXCD52 Water-works tangible personal property tax assessment		
	R.C. *5727.111*	R.C. *5727.111*
No provision.	Requires that all new water-works company tangible personal property first subject to taxation in tax year 2015 or thereafter be assessed at 25% rather than 88% of its capitalized cost less depreciation allowances.	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: The provision lowers potential tax receipts collected by local taxing authorities beginning in FY 2016. The magnitude of the loss depends on the value of water-works property placed into service in calendar year 2014 and thereafter.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD21 Appeal of TPP reimbursement computation		
Section: *757.20*	Section: *757.20*	Section: *757.20*
Authorizes school districts and other local taxing units affected by the bill's TPP reimbursement changes to contest how the Tax Commissioner has classified a levy or calculated its total resources for the purpose of computing the reimbursement payments. Specifies that the Tax Commissioner's decision on appeal is final and that no adjustments be made after June 30, 2016.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Fiscal effect: Potential increase in administrative cost for the Department of Taxation.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**
TAXCD98 Property tax abatement for submerged land leases held by a municipal corporation		
		Section: *757.180*
No provision.	No provision.	Establishes a temporary procedure by which a municipal corporation may apply for a property tax exemption and the abatement of unpaid property taxes, penalties, and interest charged and payable in 2000 and thereafter for a submerged land lease held by the municipal corporation pursuant to an assignment of the lease from a previous lessee. Stipulates that the unpaid charges must exceed the assessed value of the property for 2014. Prohibits taxes, penalties, or interest from being abated for any tax year in which the property was used in the operation of a business.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		Fiscal effect: Granting the exemption will reduce the amount of taxes charged by the local authorities, but actual collections may not decrease depending on collections received from the applicable municipal corporation. Under continuing law, municipally owned property is tax-exempt if it is used "exclusively for a public purpose," but such property may not be exempted if more than three years' worth of taxes remains unpaid.

<u>Other Taxation Provisions</u>

TAXCD88 Clarify tax rules subject to periodic review

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *119.04*
No provision.	No provision.	Clarifies that rules adopted by the Department of Taxation are subject to periodic, five-year review by removing a sentence that made tax rules exempt from that review.
		Fiscal effect: None.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

TAXCD26 **Changes to issuances of job creation tax credits and job retention tax credits**

R.C. *122.17, 122.171, 5725.98, 5726.50, 5729.98, 5733.0610, 5736.50, 5747.058, and 5751.50*	R.C. *122.17, 122.171, 5725.98, 5726.50, 5729.98, 5733.0610, 5736.50, 5747.058, and 5751.50*	R.C. *122.17, 122.171, 5725.98, 5726.50, 5729.98, 5733.0610, 5736.50, 5747.058, and 5751.50*
Revises the computation of Job Creation Tax Credits (JCTCs) so that the amount of the credit equals an agreed-upon percentage of the taxpayer's Ohio employee payroll (taxable income paid to Ohio residents) minus baseline payroll (taxable income paid to Ohio residents during the 12 months preceding the agreement). For Job Retention Tax Credits (JRTCs), the amount of the credit would equal an agreed-upon percentage of the taxpayer's Ohio employee payroll. (Under current law, both credits are calculated as a percentage of the taxpayer's Ohio income tax withholdings, which could include nonresidents working in Ohio.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive, except the employee payroll is based on the amount of compensation paid and used in computing the employer's withholding requirements, and employee payroll also include retirement and other benefits and compensation paid to nonresidents employees not exempt from Ohio income tax under a reciprocity agreement with another state.
Removes the 75% cap currently placed on the JRTC percentage, such that the credit is multiplied by the taxpayer's Ohio employee payroll to determine the amount of the credit.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Authorizes the Tax Credit Authority to require the taxpayer to refund all or a portion of a JCTC or JRTC if the taxpayer fails to substantially meet the job creation, payroll, or investment requirements included in the tax credit agreement or files for bankruptcy.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive, but applies the requirements for refunds of JCTC or JRTC to agreements approved after 2014.
Reduces from 60 to 30 days the amount of time a taxpayer has to submit a copy of a JCTC or JRTC certificate after a request of the Tax Commissioner or the Superintendent of Insurance.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Authorizes the Tax Credit Authority, upon mutual agreement of the taxpayer and DSA, to revise JCTC agreements originally approved in 2014 or 2015 to conform with the bill's revisions to the credit. (Otherwise, the bill's revisions to the Revised Code apply to JCTC and JRTC agreements entered into after the bill's 90-day effective date.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
No provision.	Requires the Tax Credit Authority, upon the request of a taxpayer subject to an existing JCTC or JRTC agreement, to amend the agreement to account for decreases in state income tax rates. The tax credit percentage and any threshold excess income tax revenue (in the case of a JCTC) or income tax revenue (in the case of a JRTC) would be increased by the same percentage that state income tax rates decreased since the agreement's effective date or June 30, 2013, whichever is later.	Same as the House, but also includes adjustments for tax rate increases.
No provision.	Clarifies that taxpayers that entered into a JCTC or JRTC agreement before October 16, 2009, are eligible to request that the agreement be modified to account for decreases in the state income tax rate since tax year 2013.	Same as the House.
Fiscal effect: Potentially reduces revenue from the insurance taxes, the financial institutions tax, the commercial activity tax, the personal income tax, and the petroleum activity tax.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD38 Beer excise tax subsidy for sporting event host		
	R.C. *122.121, 4301.46*	
No provision.	Earmarks 2% of beer excise tax revenue, up to $1 million annually, for grants to be made under an existing program authorizing grants for local organizing committees or local governments for a sporting event site selection group. (Currently, all beer excise tax revenue is credited to the GRF). **Fiscal effect: Up to $1 million loss to the GRF.**	No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD13 Elimination of recommendations for JRTC and data center sales tax exemption applications		
R.C. *122.171, 122.175*	R.C. *122.171, 122.175*	R.C. *122.171, 122.175*
Eliminates the requirement that the Director of Budget and Management, the Tax Commissioner, and, in the case of an insurance company, the Superintendent of Insurance make recommendations with respect to applications for job retention tax credits (JRTCs) and data center sales tax exemptions. Also eliminates the requirement that these officials' review of the applications take account of the affected political subdivisions. (Under continuing law, the Director of Budget and Management, the Tax Commissioner, and, in the case of an insurance company, the Superintendent of Insurance are required to review such applications and determine the economic impact of the proposed project on the state. These determinations are submitted to the Tax Credit Authority to assist in its determination of whether to grant the credit or exemption. The bill does not change the duties of the Director of Development Services with respect to JRTC and data center sales tax exemption applications. The Director would still be required to determine the economic impact of the proposed project on both the state and the affected political subdivisions. The Director also would continue to submit recommendations on the applications.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Fiscal effect: None.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD80 Tax credit transparency		
		R.C. *122.942*
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Director of Development Services to make available to the public an estimate of total revenue foregone as a result of tax incentives approved by the Tax Credit Authority within 30 days after the Authority approves the incentive. Authorizes the Director to adopt rules for purposes of implementing the issuance of such estimates.
		Fiscal effect: None.
TAXCD16 Transfers to the Next Generation 9-1-1 Fund		
R.C. *128.54, 128.55, 128.57*	R.C. *128.54, 128.55, 128.57*	R.C. *128.54, 128.55, 128.57*
(1) Repeals the requirement that the Statewide Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network Steering Committee annually transfer amounts remaining in the administrative funds to the Next Generation 9-1-1 Fund. Requires the Tax Commissioner to transfer any excess amount remaining in the Wireless 9-1-1 Administrative Fund to the Next Generation 9-1-1 Fund.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
(2) Requires the Tax Commissioner to transfer funds remaining in the Wireless 9-1-1 Government Assistance Fund to the Next Generation 9-1-1 Fund at the direction of the steering committee rather than after monthly disbursements are made to counties.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Fiscal effect: Minimal decrease to the Next Generation 9-1-1 Fund (Revenue Distribution Fund 7093) depending on the excess remaining, if any, in the Wireless 9-1-1 Program Fund, which would no longer be obligated to transfer its excess balance to Fund 7093.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**

TAXCD94 Lodging taxes on transactions conducted through hotel intermediaries

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *305.021, 353.06, 5739.08, and 5739.09; Section 803.330*
No provision.	No provision.	Requires that hotel lodging taxes levied by political subdivisions, convention facilities authorities, and lake facilities authorities apply to transactions conducted through a provider of hotel intermediary services (defined under the pending bill as, "acting as a person, other than a hotel, that brokers, coordinates, or otherwise arranges for the purchase, sale, use, or possession of lodging at hotels to or by transient guests"). Requires that such hotel lodging taxes apply to the total price paid by the consumer for lodging as advertised by the provider of hotel intermediary services.
		Fiscal effect: May increase lodging tax revenues to political subdivisions, convention facilities authorities, and lake facilities authorities.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD81 Lodging tax and financing for sports park		
		R.C. *307.679, 133.07, 5739.09*
No provision.	No provision.	Authorizes a county with a population in the 2010 Census between 75,000 and 78,000 persons to increase its general hotel tax rate by 1% for the purpose of paying the costs of constructing and maintaining a sports park and promoting tourism in the county. Authorizes that county to enter into a cooperative agreement with port authorities, nonprofit corporations, and operating companies governing the construction, financing, and operation of a sports park.
		Fiscal effect: Will allow the qualifying county to increase its lodging to tax by 1% for the stated purpose. Affects only Erie County. The tax may raise $1.2 million per year, based on 2012 data.
TAXCD41 Alternative municipal income tax base adjustments		
	R.C. *718.01*	R.C. *718.01*
No provision.	Allows a municipal corporation that has adopted Ohio adjusted gross income as its tax base to make adjustments to that tax base with respect to resident individuals. (Under continuing law, a municipality that adopted Ohio adjusted gross income as the municipality's tax base before January 1, 2012, may continue to use that tax base instead of the tax base prescribed in Chapter 718. of the Revised Code. However, under current law, the tax base that may be used is that which was in effect on December 31, 2013 and no further adjustments may be made).	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: None.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD70 Municipal income taxation of publicly traded partnerships		
		R.C. *718.01*
No provision.	No provision.	Allows a publicly traded partnership (defined as any partnership, an interest in which is publicly traded on an established securities market) to elect to be taxed as if the partnership were a C corporation for municipal income tax purposes. (Beginning in 2016, all municipal corporations must tax C corporations at the entity level, while all pass-through entities must be taxed at the owner level).
		Fiscal effect: Potential municipal tax gain or loss.
TAXCD74 Municipal corporation income taxation of net operating losses		
		R.C. *718.01*
No provision.	No provision.	Clarifies a municipal income tax law, effective January 1, 2016, that temporarily reduces the amount of net operating loss (NOL) that a business may deduct and carry-forward to 50% of the amount otherwise allowed. (The temporary limit applies to NOLs incurred after 2016 and claimed on tax returns filed for taxable years 2018 through 2022; this provision clarifies that, if an amount is not fully utilized due to this temporary limit and is carried forward to the 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022 taxable year, the 50% limit continues to apply to that carried-forward amount).
		Fiscal effect: None.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD75 Municipal income taxation of foreign income		
		R.C. *718.01*
No provision.	No provision.	Allows a municipal corporation to tax an individual's foreign income if (1) the income is employee compensation that either (a) is included in the taxpayer's federal gross income or (b) would have been included in federal gross income if the taxpayer did not elect to exclude the income under section 911 of the Internal Revenue Code, (2) the amount was not subject to federal or municipal income tax withholding in any previous year, and (3) the amount will not be subject to federal income tax withholding in any future year. (Current municipal income tax law makes no specific reference to foreign earned income, and I.R.C. 911 authorizes U.S. citizens and residents living abroad for an extended period to elect to exclude foreign-earned income from their U.S. gross income for federal tax purposes under certain conditions.)
		Fiscal effect: Potential revenue gain for municipalities that use federal adjusted gross income in their municipal tax ordinance.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

TAXCD83 Municipal income tax sharing with school districts

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *718.04*
No provision.	No provision.	Allows a municipal corporation that shares at least 70% of its territory with a school district to enter into an agreement to share municipal income tax revenue with the school district, provided that a portion of the remaining 30% of school district territory lay within another municipal corporation with a population of 400,000 or more.
		Fiscal effect: Unlike state or municipal income taxes, school district income taxes (SDIT) may be levied only on the income of residents of the school district. Authorizing a municipal income tax and sharing the proceeds with the school district would potentially yield a greater amount of revenue available to a school district than a SDIT with a comparable rate because the municipal tax base includes nonresidents. The only municipality in Ohio with a population over 400,000 is Columbus; therefore, this provision is only applicable to those municipal corporations adjacent to Columbus.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD46 Due date for municipal income tax returns		
	R.C. *718.05*	R.C. *718.05*
No provision.	Changes the annual return filing deadline for municipal income taxpayers that are not individuals to the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the end of the taxpayer's taxable year. (Under current law, all municipal income tax returns for all taxpayers - individuals and entities - are required to be filed on or before the date prescribed for filing individual state income tax returns).	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: None.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**
TAXCD51 Six-month extension for municipal income tax returns		
	R.C. *718.05*	R.C. *718.05*
No provision.	Beginning January 1, 2016, requires municipal tax administrators to grant taxpayers a six-month filing extension for a municipal income tax return even if the taxpayer did not request a corresponding federal extension.	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: None.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD53 Documents submitted with municipal income tax returns		
	R.C. *718.05*	R.C. *718.05*
No provision.	Allows the municipal tax administrator of a municipal corporation that adopted Ohio adjusted gross income as the municipality's tax base before January 1, 2012, to require an individual taxpayer to submit their Ohio individual tax return form (IT-1040) along with the individual's municipal income tax return. (Under current law to take effect in 2016, an administrator may require an individual to submit only the individual's federal 1040 return and W-2 statements and, if the individual files an amended return or refund request, the documentation needed to support the refund request or adjustments.)	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: None.	**Fiscal effect: None.**
TAXCD86 Former municipal income taxpayer affidavit		
		R.C. *718.05*
No provision.	No provision.	Allows a municipal income taxpayer to submit an affidavit to a tax administrator certifying that the person is no longer a taxpayer in the municipal corporation. Provides that upon submitting the affidavit, the former taxpayer is no longer required to file a tax return for that municipal corporation for future taxable years, unless the tax administrator possesses information that conflicts with the affidavit or the person's circumstances change.
		Fiscal effect: None.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD48 Publication of municipal taxpayers' rights and responsibilities		
	R.C. *718.07*	R.C. *718.07*
No provision.	Requires municipal corporations to publish a summary of taxpayers' rights and responsibilities online.	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: None.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**
TAXCD36 Damage suits under the municipal income tax		
	R.C. *718.37*	
No provision.	Specifies that taxpayers seeking damage awards on the basis of actions or omissions regarding municipal income taxes may sue the municipal corporation, but not the tax administrator. (Current law authorizes a municipal income tax taxpayer aggrieved by an action or omission of a municipal tax administrator, an administrator's employee, or a municipal employee to bring an action against the tax administrator or municipal corporation to recover compensatory damages and costs. A tax administrator can include any individual or entity retained by a municipal corporation to administer its income tax, including the Regional Income Tax Agency and the Central Collection Agency.)	No provision.
	Fiscal effect: None.	

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD39 Lodging tax for county agricultural societies		
	R.C. *1711.15, 1711.16, and 5739.09*	R.C. *1711.15, 1711.16, and 5739.09*
No provision.	Authorizes a county with a county or independent agricultural society hosting an annual harness horse race with at least 40,000 per-day attendees to levy, subject to the approval of county voters, a lodging tax of up to 3% for up to 5 years to pay for permanent improvements at sites where an agricultural society conducts fairs or exhibits.	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: May increase the lodging tax by up to 3%. Only Delaware County appears to qualify. May raise about $0.2 million per year, based on 2012 data.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**
TAXCD49 Commissions of executors and administrators		
	R.C. *2113.35*	R.C. *2113.35*
No provision.	Allows executors and administrators the same commissions as existed before the repeal of the estate tax.	Same as the House, but clarifies that the executor's or administrator's fee for property not subject to administration and the value of that property are determined as of the date of the decedent's death.
	Fiscal effect: None.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD37 Stark County regional arts and culture district		
	R.C. *3381.041, 3381.01, 4301.01, 4301.102, 4301.422, 4301.423, 4301.425, 4301.49, 4301.50, 4303.071, 4303.232, 4305.131, 4307.04, 4307.05, and 5743.021; Section 815.10*	
No provision.	Authorizes the Board of County Commissioners of a county with a population of not less than 375,000 and not greater than 390,000 to create a regional arts and culture district to promote arts, culture, and excellence within the community with an emphasis on outreach to children. Authorizes such a county, upon voter approval, to levy a cigarette tax and an alcoholic beverage tax in support of the regional arts and culture district. (The rules governing such a cigarette tax or alcoholic beverage tax would be identical to those that apply to Cuyahoga County for taxes levied in support of its regional arts and culture district and sports facilities.) **Fiscal effect: May result in increased cigarette and alcoholic beverage tax revenues in Stark County, and increased expenditures for the regional arts and culture district.**	No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD2 Eliminate alcoholic beverage tax credit and discount		
R.C. *4301.42, 4303.33 and Section 803.20*		
Eliminates the advance tax payment credit for timely payment of the beer excise tax and the alcoholic beverage tax by certain permit holders effective July 1, 2015. Eliminates the 3% alcoholic beverage tax discount for taxpayers that timely file the required monthly report effective July 1, 2015. (Under continuing law, the report shows the amount of alcohol sold by the permit holder in the state in the previous month).	No provision.	No provision.
Fiscal effect: Increases GRF tax revenue by an estimated $1.4 million each in FY 2016 and FY 2017. Revenue from the alcoholic beverage tax is deposited in the GRF.		
TAXCD82 Lodging tax for Lake Erie shoreline improvements		
		R.C. *4582.56, 305.31, 5739.09*
No provision.	No provision.	Authorizes a county on the Lake Erie shore to levy a lodging tax of up to 2% to fund shoreline improvements to be carried out by a port authority under an agreement between the county and port authority. Specifies that the county's levy of the lodging tax would be subject to referendum. Restricts eligibility to a county that has Lake Erie shoreline equal in length to at least 50% of the length of the county's border with other Ohio counties.
No provision.	No provision.	Authorizes the port authority to issue bonds supported by the lodging tax revenue pledged by the county. Specifies that bond proceeds could be used for any kind of project that may be undertaken by a port authority under continuing law,

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		except that the project must be located within one mile of Lake Erie and must receive the approval of the board of county commissioners. Limits the maximum maturity of the bonds to 30 years.
		Fiscal effect: The lodging tax rate in some or all qualifying counties will likely rise by up to 2 percentage points to fund the specified improvements.
TAXCD42 Tax identity verification: limit verifying information		
	R.C. *5703.057, 5703.36, 5703.361; Section 757.40*	R.C. *5703.057, 5703.36, 5703.361; Section 757.40*
No provision.	Limits the information the Tax Commissioner may require a person to verify to confirm the person's identity to information compiled or created by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles less than 15 years before the verification is required and other information compiled or created less than 10 years before the verification is required.	Same as the House, except further limits the information the Tax Commissioner may require a person to verify to confirm the person's identity to information compiled or created less than five years before the verification is required.
No provision.	Requires the Tax Commissioner to evaluate measures employed by the Commissioner to reduce personal income tax fraud through identity verification and report that evaluation, as well as recommended improvements, to the General Assembly by the end of August 2016.	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: None.	**Fiscal effect: None.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD10 Tax Expenditure Review Committee		
R.C. *5703.94, 5703.48*		R.C. *5703.95, 5703.951-5703.954, Sections 757.163 and 757.165*
Creates a temporary nine-member committee to review most existing "tax expenditures" over a four-year cycle and make recommendations whether to continue or modify those expenditures or let the expenditures expire. Establishes a schedule so that most existing expenditures are reviewed over four years.	No provision.	Replaces the Executive provision with a provision that creates a permanent joint legislative seven-member committee to biennially review existing and newly enacted "tax expenditures." Requires the committee to make recommendations as to the effectiveness of each tax expenditure and whether it should be discontinued. Provides for the appraisal of existing tax expenditures by the end of 2017.
Requires any bill enacting or modifying a tax expenditure to include a statement of the policy objectives of the expenditure.	No provision.	Replaces the Executive provision with a provision that requires the act creating a new tax expenditure to include information, such as the expenditure's purpose and the class of taxpayers it will benefit.
Limits the definition of "tax expenditure" to a provision that reduces revenue to the General Revenue Fund.	No provision.	No provision.
Requires state agencies to provide information to the committee.	No provision.	Same as the Executive, but also requires the Legislative Service Commission (LSC) to annually submit a report concerning tax expenditures to the committee and provide drafting and clerical support.
Fiscal effect: None.		**Fiscal effect: Members of the Committee are to serve without compensation, but may receive reimbursement for expenses. Increase in LSC staff workload.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD58 Payment date for domestic insurance premium tax		
	R.C. *5725.22*	R.C. *5725.22*
No provision.	Requires the State Treasurer to issue a final tax bill to each domestic insurance company on or before May 15 of each year. Allows the Treasurer to issue the tax bill after May 15 and to grant the taxpayer an extension for paying the amount due, in case of emergency. (Current law requires the Treasurer to issue the tax bill within 20 days after receiving the final assessment of taxes from the Department of Insurance and also requires the Department of Insurance to certify the tax liability of each insurance company to the Treasurer on or before the first Monday of May.)	Same as the House.
No provision.	Requires domestic insurance companies to pay insurance premium tax liability on or before June 15 of each year, or by the next business day if June 15 is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. (Under current law, payment is due within 30 days of the date the Treasurer mails the tax bill.)	Same as the House.
No provision.	Adjusts the penalties associated with late payment of the domestic insurance premiums tax. Specifies that the penalty equals $500 for each month the taxpayer fails to pay all taxes and interest due. Allows the Treasurer to assess an additional penalty not exceeding 10% of the taxes and interest due, if the taxpayer fails to demonstrate a good faith effort to pay the taxes and interest on time. (Under current law, the penalty for late payment is 5% of the taxes and interest due if the payment is made within ten days of the due date and escalates to 10% of the taxes and interest due if the payment is more than ten days late).	Same as the House.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	Fiscal effect: Potential revenue gain or loss to the GRF, potentially in the millions, due to penalties related to insurance tax. The insurance tax timing changes would have no revenue effect.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

TAXCD93 Modifications to the New Markets Tax Credit

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		R.C. *5725.33, 5726.54, 5729.16, and 5733.58*
No provision.	No provision.	Authorizes the Ohio New Markets Tax Credit to be claimed against the retaliatory tax levied on foreign insurance companies based in other states or nations that charge a higher foreign insurance company premiums tax rate than Ohio.
No provision.	No provision.	Bases the calculation of an Ohio New Markets Tax Credit on the full amount paid for a qualified equity investment approved as eligible for the credit by the Director of Development Services, but generally requires those investments to be made in low-income businesses in Ohio.
No provision.	No provision.	Authorizes an Ohio New Markets Tax Credit awarded to a pass-through entity to be allocated to the owners or that entity.
		Fiscal effect: Increases potential credit claims against the domestic and foreign insurance taxes, and the financial institutions tax. (However, the provision does not modify the state annual cap of up to $10 million per fiscal year)

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD87 Petroleum activity tax: propane		
		R.C. *5736.01, 5736.02, and Section 757.150 and 803.350*
No provision.	No provision.	Changes the base upon which the petroleum activity tax (PAT; formerly known as motor fuel receipts tax) is imposed in the case of liquid petroleum gas (a.k.a., propane or LPG) by using the average market price of propane, instead of diesel, to calculate a taxpayer's gross receipts. The change takes effect on July 1, 2015. (Beginning July 2014, the PAT replaced the commercial activity tax as it applied to receipts from the sale or exchange of motor fuel used to propel vehicles on public roads).
No provision.	No provision.	Provides the Department of Taxation additional time to publish the first average market price of propane for the purpose of calculating the PAT on such fuel by July 31, 2015. (Under current law, the Department is required to publish average market prices 15 days before the first day of the tax period, so without the provision, the Department would be required to publish the first average market price for propane on June 15, 2015.)
		Fiscal effect: Potential decrease in PAT collections, affecting several state funds, primarily the Petroleum Activity Tax Public Highways Fund (Fund 5NZ0), the Highway Operating Fund (Fund 7002) and the GRF.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD91 Petroleum activity tax on receipts from sales of certain diesel fuel		
		R.C. *5736.02, Section 757.160*
No provision.	No provision.	Reduces the petroleum activity tax (PAT) rate applicable to gross receipts received from the sale of dyed diesel fuel when the end user of the fuel is a railroad company, from the current PAT rate of .65% to .26% (which is equal to the commercial activity tax rate).
		Fiscal effect: Revenue loss depends on the value of dyed diesel fuel purchased by railroad companies. Beginning July 1, 2014, the PAT replaced the CAT as it applied to receipts from the sale or exchange of motor fuel. The PAT rate is set to apply to only one transaction in the motor fuel distribution chain, whereas the CAT may apply to multiple transactions occurring within the state.
TAXCD61 Petroleum activity tax: supplier's sale of blend stocks		
	R.C. *5736.51*	R.C. *5736.51*
No provision.	Authorizes a taxpayer, beginning July 1, 2015, to claim a nonrefundable credit against the petroleum activity tax (PAT) on the basis of PAT remitted by another supplier that sells "blend stocks" to the taxpayer. (Blend stocks means additives that are sold for blending with motor fuel)	Replaces the House provision with a provision that allows a motor fuel supplier to exclude from the supplier's "calculated gross receipts" any receipts from the sale of blend stocks or additives used for blending with motor fuel, if the supplier's petroleum activity tax (PAT) liability has already been paid with respect to the blend stocks or additives.
No provision.	Applies the credit only to blend stocks incorporated by the taxpayer into blended fuel and requires the sale of the blended fuel be subject to the PAT in order to receive the credit. (Blended motor fuel means motor fuel incorporating	No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	one or more blend stocks)	
	Fiscal effect: Potential revenue loss of uncertain magnitude to several state funds, primarily the Petroleum Activity Tax Public Highways Fund (Fund 5NZ0), the Highway Operating Fund (Fund 7002) and the GRF.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**
TAXCD54 County lodging tax for sports facilities		
	R.C. *5739.09*	R.C. *5739.09, 305.31*
No provision.	Authorizes a county with a population between 175,000 and 225,000, that has an amusement park with an average annual attendance over two million, and that levied a 3% lodging tax on December 31, 2014, to levy an additional 1% lodging tax for the purpose of constructing and maintaining county-owned sports facilities and financing efforts by the convention and visitors bureau to promote travel and tourism with respect to the sports facilities. (Under continuing law, lodging tax rates are generally capped at 6% with up to 3% levied by the county and up to an additional 3% levied by the municipalities and townships located within the county.)	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: Only Warren County appears to qualify currently. May result in additional lodging tax revenues and additional expenditures on sports facilities in the county.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

TAXCD97 County lodging tax for permanent improvements

		R.C. *5739.09, 133.07, and 305.31*
No provision.	No provision.	Authorizes a county with a 2010 population of between 39,000 and 40,000 that does not currently levy a lodging tax and a county with a 2010 population between 71,000 and 75,000 that currently levies a 3% lodging tax for a convention and visitors bureau to levy a lodging tax of up to 3% for the purpose of financing permanent improvements. Provides that the tax would apply throughout the county, including in any township, city, or village that levies its own lodging tax. Provides that the levy of the tax would be subject to a referendum if 10% of the county's electors sign and file petitions within 30 days after the county commissioners adopt the tax measure. (Currently, most counties do not have authority to levy lodging taxes for permanent improvements; several counties have special authority to levy lodging taxes for specific kinds of improvements such as convention centers and sports facilities.) **Fiscal effect: Will likely increase lodging tax revenues in Defiance and Hancock Counties, which had 2010 populations of between 39,000 and 40,000, and 71,000 and 75,000, respectively. Lodging taxes in 2012 at a rate of 3% in Hancock County and in Findlay, located in that county, raised revenue totaling about $1.0 million.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD40 Sales Tax: Eliminate compensation for cash register adjustments		
	R.C. *5739.212, (Repealed)*	R.C. *5739.212, (Repealed)*
No provision.	Eliminates a requirement that counties and transit authorities compensate vendors for the expense of adjusting cash registers when a local government sales and use tax rate is increased or a new tax is imposed, beginning with taxes increased or imposed on or after July 1, 2015. (Currently, such compensation is up to $50 per cash register or up to $100 if only one register is in the place of business.)	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: Minimal gain to counties and transit authorities.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**
TAXCD20 Hydrocarbon severance taxes		
R.C. *5749.02, 190.01 - 190.04, 321.50, 1509.01, 1509.02, 1509.11, 1509.34, 5703.052, 5703.19, 5749.01 - 5749.04, 5749.06 - 5749.08, 5749.10, 5749.12 - 5749.15, 5749.17, Sections 512.80, 812.20, Repealed: 1509.50*		
Distinguishes "horizontal" wells from all other wells for the purpose of levying special tax rates on severances of oil, gas, natural gas liquids, and condensate from horizontal wells beginning on July 1, 2015. Repeals a cost recovery assessment imposed on all wells from which oil and gas is severed. Credits revenue from the horizontal well severance tax to the Severance Tax Receipts Fund, and requires the OBM Director to make quarterly transfers to distribute the proceeds to various funds, including the GRF.	No provision.	No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
(1) Adjusts the severance tax rate applicable to nonhorizontal wells to equal the combined rate of the current law's cost recovery assessment and the current law's severance tax rate on oil and gas. Exempts from continuing law's volume-based severance tax any gas severed from an exempt domestic well or a nonhorizontal well producing less than a particular volume of gas in a calendar year, but imposes a $60 annual fee on the owner of each such well, payable to the Oil and Gas Well Fund.	(1) No provision.	(1) No provision.
(2) Levies a new 6.5% severance tax on oil, unprocessed gas, and condensate separated from oil or gas, severed from a horizontal well based on the volume of the resource severed or collected and multiplied by the resource's applicable spot price.	(2) No provision.	(2) No provision.
(3) Levies a new 4.5% severance tax on processed gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) separated from oil or gas, severed from a horizontal well based on the volume of the resource collected or processed multiplied by the resource's applicable spot price.	(3) No provision.	(3) No provision.
(4) Requires the Director of Budget and Management to credit to the Oil and Gas Well Fund and Geological Mapping Fund revenue from the new horizontal well severance tax in accordance with a monthly schedule of disbursements that considers the resources of the oil and gas regulatory resources of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).	(4) No provision.	(4) No provision.
(5) Credits 80% of the remaining revenue (after the transfers to DNR) to the GRF and credits the other 20% to provide funding for local governments.	(5) No provision.	(5) No provision.
(6) Distributes one-half of the revenue earmarked for local governments to counties in which drilled wells are located, and requires the county budget commission to determine the	(6) No provision.	(6) No provision.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
amounts allocated to subdivisions in each county. Distributes the other one-half of the local government revenue equally between two custodial funds administered by the new Ohio Shale Products Regional Commission to provide grants for local governments in areas with active shale well development. Prohibits money in one of the custodial funds, the Severance Tax Endowment Fund, from being used until after July 1, 2025.		
(7) Requires the Governor's Office of Appalachian Ohio to provide staff and administrative assistance to the Ohio Shale Products Regional Commission upon request.	(7) No provision.	(7) No provision.
Fiscal effect: According to executive estimates, the new severance tax will increase GRF receipts by $76.5 million in FY 2016 and $183.4 million in FY 2017. Revenues available to local governments via the newly established County Severance Tax Fund will be $9.6 million in FY 2016 and $22.9 million in FY 2017. As for the two newly created custodial funds, the Severance Tax Infrastructure Fund and the Severance Tax Endowment Fund, each will receive $4.8 million in FY 2016 and $11.5 million in FY 2017. Revenues for two Department of Natural Resources funds, the Geological Mapping Fund (SSR Fund 5110) and the Oil and Gas Well Fund (SSR Fund 5180) will increase in the coming biennium as compared to their existing levels.		

Executive		As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD43	Increase funding to Public Library Fund		
		Section: *375.10*	Section: *375.10*
No provision.		Increases the percent of GRF tax revenues transferred to the Public Library Fund (PLF, Fund 7065) to 1.70% in FY 2016 and FY 2017, from 1.66% under permanent law.	Same as the House.
		Fiscal effect: Increases transfers from the GRF to the PLF by about $10 million in each of the next two fiscal years.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**
TAXCD1	Income tax distributions to counties		
Section: *503.90*		Section: *503.90*	Section: *503.90*
Appropriates GRF funds to make any payment required by Section 9 of Article 12 of the Ohio Constitution that not less than 50% of the income, estate, and inheritance taxes collected by the state must be returned to the county, school district, city, village, or township in which such taxes originate. (Ohio's estate tax was repealed for estates of individuals dying on or after January 1, 2013.)		Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD84 Tax Amnesty Program		
		Sections: *757.130, 397.10, and 512.90*
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Tax Commissioner to administer a temporary tax amnesty program from January 1, 2016, to February 15, 2016, with respect to delinquent state taxes, tangible personal property taxes, county and transit authority sales taxes, and school district income taxes. Specifies that the program applies only to taxes that were due and payable as of May 1, 2015, which were unreported or underreported, and which remain unpaid on the date on which the program commences. Specifies that the program does not apply to any tax for which a notice of assessment or audit has been issued, for which a bill has been issued, or for which an audit has been conducted or is pending. Requires the Commissioner to waive or abate all applicable penalties and the other one-half of any interest that accrued on the taxes, if during the program a person pays the full amount of delinquent taxes owed by the person and one-half of any interest that has accrued on the taxes.
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the Director of Budget and Management to transfer $2.5 million from the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) to the Tax Amnesty Promotion and Administration Fund, created by the bill, within 30 days of the effective date of Section 512.90 of the bill. Requires the Director to repay the BSF when sufficient revenue from the amnesty program is received. Allocates the next $10 million in receipts to the GRF, and allocates any remaining receipts to the BSF.
No provision.	No provision.	Specifies that Fund 5BW0 item 110630, Tax Amnesty Promotion and Administration be used for expenses of promoting and administering the tax amnesty program.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		Requires the Department of Taxation and Attorney General's Office to work in close collaboration on promotion activities.
		Fiscal effect: The bill provides an appropriation of $2,500,000 in FY 2016 to fund the administration and promotion of the tax amnesty program. The amnesty may increase revenue to the GRF and to the BSF.

TAXCD60 Historic rehabilitation tax credits for C corporations

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	Section: *757.70*	Section: *757.170*
No provision.	Extends, to July 1, 2017, a provision authorizing owners of an historic rehabilitation tax credit certificate to claim the credit against the commercial activity tax (CAT) if the owner cannot claim the credit against another tax. (H.B. 483 of the 130th General Assembly authorized such credit claims against the CAT only for tax periods ending before July 1, 2015).	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: GRF revenue loss, potentially in the millions.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Appropriation Language

TAXCD27 Municipal income tax

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*
Specifies that FID Fund 7095 appropriation item 110995, Municipal Income Tax, be used to make payments to municipal corporations under R.C. 5745.05 and appropriates additional needed amounts.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD28 Tax refunds		
Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*
Specifies that FID Fund 4250 appropriation item 110635, Tax Refunds, be used to pay refunds under R.C. 5703.052 and appropriates additional needed amounts.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
TAXCD29 Vendor's license payments		
Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*
Specifies that FID Fund 5CZ0 appropriation item 110631, Vendor's License Application, be used to make payments to county auditors under R.C. 5739.17 and appropriates additional needed amounts.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
TAXCD30 International registration plan administration		
Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*
Specifies that DPF Fund 4C60 appropriation item 110616, International Registration Plan Administration, be used under R.C. 5703.12 for audits of persons with vehicles registered under the International Registration Plan.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
TAXCD31 Travel expenses for the Streamlined Sales Tax Project		
Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*
Allows a portion of DPF Fund 4350 appropriation item 110607, Local Tax Administration, to be used for travel expenses incurred by members of Ohio's delegation to the Streamlined Sales Tax Project in accordance with applicable state laws and guidelines.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
TAXCD32 Tobacco settlement enforcement		
Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*
Specifies that GRF appropriation item 110404, Tobacco Settlement Enforcement, be used to pay costs incurred in the enforcement of divisions (F) and (G) of R.C. 5743.03.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
TAXCD33 STARS Development and Implementation Fund		
Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*	Section: *397.10*
Specifies that DPF Fund 5MN0 appropriation item 110638, STARS Development and Implementation, be used to pay costs incurred in the development and implementation of the department's State Tax Accounting and Revenue System.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Requires the Director of Budget and Management to develop a schedule to transfer up to $6.0 million cash over the biennium from various funds into the STARS Development and Implementation Fund (Fund 5MN0).	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
AGRCD1 Wine tax revenue credited to the Ohio Grapes Industries Fund		
R.C. *4301.43*	R.C. *4301.43*	R.C. *4301.43*
Extends through June 30, 2017, the two cents per gallon wine tax revenue that is credited to the Ohio Grape Industries Fund (Fund 4960).	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Fiscal effect: Maintains the current amount of wine tax revenue credited to DPF Fund 4960 through the FY 2016-FY 2017 biennium to support marketing and production in the grape industry. Fund 4960 received nearly $1.1 million from this portion of wine tax proceeds in FY 2014 and is estimated to receive about the same amount in FY 2015. Receipts from the wine tax are otherwise credited to the GRF.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

AGOCD14 Continuing professional training for law enforcement

		Section: *221.10*
(1) No provision.	(1) No provision.	(1) Alters the distribution of money in the Local Government Fund, specifying that $5,000,000 in FY 2016 and $10,000,000 in FY 2017 be distributed through county undivided local government funds to the Law Enforcement Assistance Fund (Fund 5L50), instead of directly from the Department of Taxation to municipal corporations.
(2) No provision.	(2) No provision.	(2) Requires the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission to direct every appointing authority to require each of its appointed peace officers and troopers to complete a total of 11 hours of continuing professional training in calendar year (CY) 2016, and a total of 20 hours of continuing professional training in calendar year (CY) 2017.
(3) No provision.	(3 No provision.	(3) Requires the state, in FY 2017, reimburse each public appointing authority for 100% of the cost of continuing professional training for all 11 hours of training required in CY 2017.
(4) No provision.	(4) No provision.	(4) Requires the state, in FY 2017, reimburse each public appointing authority, for 100% of the cost of continuing professional training for 11 of the required 20 hours. For the remaining 9 hours of required training in FY 2017, the State will reimburse each public appointing authority, for the first 50 full-time officers or troopers trained, for 100% of the cost of continuing professional training .
(5) No provision.	(5) No provision.	(5) Requires the state, in FY 2017, reimburse each public appointing authority, for any full-time officers or troopers trained after the first 50 full-time officers or troopers are trained, for 80% of the cost of continuing professional

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		training for the remaining 9 of the 20 hours of training required in CY 2017. **Fiscal effect: The Law Enforcement Assistance Fund (Fund 5L50) will receive an additional $5 million in FY 2016 and $10 million in FY 2017 from the Local Government Fund for the purpose of reimbursing public appointing authorities for the cost of required continuing professional training for law enforcement (peace officers and troopers).**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

DEVCD48 **Historic Rehabilitation Grant Program**

		Section: *701.110*
No provision.	No provision.	Requires DSA to conduct a study of ways to convert the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program to a grant program and prepare a report of its findings and recommendations to submit to the President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives by December 31, 2015.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

Community Schools

EDUCD80 Community school tax levies

R.C. *5705.21, 5705.212*	R.C. *5705.21, 5705.212*	R.C. *5705.21, 5705.212*
Expands the authority of school districts to levy property taxes for community schools to include any school district that contains a community school sponsored by an "exemplary" sponsor. (Under current law, only the Cleveland Metropolitan School District and the Columbus City School District have the authority to propose such a levy.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Authorizes school districts other than the Cleveland Metropolitan School District to levy a property tax solely for and on behalf of one or more community schools located in the district that is sponsored by an "exemplary" sponsor. (Current law does not cap the percentage of levy revenue that may be allocated to community schools, but could imply that at least a portion must be levied for the school district's own expenses.)	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Regarding the division of revenue from a tax levy among qualifying community schools, requires the following:	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
(1) If revenue from a tax levy is to be divided among the school district levying the tax and qualifying community schools, requires that the revenue be divided in accordance with a ratio established in the resolution levying the tax;	(1) Same as the Executive.	(1) Same as the Executive.
(2) If more than one community school qualifies for levy revenue, requires that the revenue be divided among the qualifying community schools on a per-pupil basis, with only pupils residing in the school district levying the tax counted.	(2) Same as the Executive.	(2) Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Retains the authority of the Cleveland Metropolitan School District to levy a property tax to be shared with certain community schools, but removes the criteria that was enacted specifically to enable the Columbus City School District to levy such a tax.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Fiscal effect: May result in community schools receiving local levy revenue, if such levies are approved by voters.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
FCCCD25	Acquisition of classroom facilities by a career-technical education compact for STEM education programs	
		R.C. *3318.71, 5705.214, and 5705.2112*
No provision.	No provision.	Requires SFC to establish guidelines for assisting a "qualifying partnership" (a group of school districts that are part of a career-technical education compact and have entered into an agreement for the establishment and operation of a STEM program) in the acquisition of classroom facilities.
No provision.	No provision.	Limits the assistance to partnerships with territory located in two adjacent counties having populations between 40,000 and 50,000, at least one of which borders another state.
No provision.	No provision.	Requires SFC, subject to Controlling Board approval, to provide funding upon receipt of a written proposal by a qualifying partnership.
No provision.	No provision.	Requires the proposal to indicate both the total amount of funding requested from SFC and the amount of other funding pledged for the project, the latter of which cannot be less than the total amount of funding requested from SFC.
No provision.	No provision.	Requires SFC, upon approval of a proposal, to enter into an agreement with the qualifying partnership and to encumber the approved funding from the amounts appropriated to SFC for classroom facilities assistance projects.
No provision.	No provision.	Requires that the agreement include a stipulation of the ownership of the facilities in the event the qualifying partnership ceases to exist.
No provision.	No provision.	Permits a qualifying partnership to levy taxes, with voter approval, to use for all or part of the funding pledged for the project and requires that, if a qualifying partnership chooses

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
		to levy taxes, it select one of its member districts to be the fiscal agent. Requires the tax be approved by a majority of voters throughout the combined territories of member districts, not by a majority in each district. Specifies that the tax may be levied for up to 10 years, and bonds may be issued by the partnership to finance facilities. **Fiscal effect: SFC will experience an increase in administrative costs to develop guidelines and make payments. If any partnerships are awarded funding, state expenditures will increase.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
DOHCD28 Hope For A Smile Program		
	R.C. *3701.139, Section 289.20*	
No provision.	Establishes the Hope for a Smile Program as a collaboration between the Department of Health, the Ohio Dental Association, and the Ohio Dental Hygienists Association, Inc., and dental and dental hygiene academic programs in Ohio.	No provision.
No provision.	Specifies that the Program's primary objective is to improve the oral health of school age children.	No provision.
No provision.	Specifies how the Program is to be operated and funded.	No provision.
No provision.	Requires funding in GRF appropriation item 440518, Hope For A Smile, be used to provide for the start-up costs of one bus for the Hope For A Smile Program.	No provision.
	Fiscal effect: ODH may experience an increase in costs related to the operation of the program. The bill appropriates $700,000 for FY 2016 to item 440518.	

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
INSCD10 Multiple employer welfare arrangements		
	R.C. *1739.02, 1739.03, 1739.05, 1739.07, 1739.12, 1739.13, 1739.141, 1739.20, 1739.21, and 3903.81*	R.C. *1739.02, 1739.03, 1739.05, 1739.07, 1739.12, 1739.13, 1739.141, 1739.20, 1739.21, and 3903.81*
No provision.	Expands entities eligible to form a multiple employer welfare arrangement (MEWA) to include a chamber of commerce, a tax-exempt voluntary employee beneficiary association or business league, or any other association specified in rule by the Superintendent of Insurance.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Extends from one year to five years the time frame a group must have been organized and maintained before registering as a MEWA.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Increases the required minimum surplus for MEWAs from $150,000 to $500,000. Specifies that a MEWA is subject to the continuing law risk-based capital requirements for life or health insurers.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Permits a MEWA to send notice of involuntary termination to a member by any manner permitted in the agreement, instead of only by certified mail.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Prohibits a MEWA's stop-loss insurance policy from engaging in specified actions with respect to covered individuals.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Prohibits a MEWA from enrolling a member in the MEWA's group self-insurance program until the MEWA has notified the member of the possibility of additional liability if the MEWA has insufficient funds.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Requires MEWAs to annually file with the Superintendent an actuarial certification.	Same as the House.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
No provision.	Specifies that the requirements for MEWAs that have a valid certificate of authority on the effective date of these provisions enter into force two years from that date.	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: May increase the Department of Insurance's administrative costs related to requirements associated with MEWAs. Any increase in such costs would be paid from the Department of Insurance Operating Fund (Fund 5540). Potential loss of revenue to GRF under insurance premium taxes (domestic and foreign); MEWAs are exempt from the taxes. Amount of revenue loss would depend on number of employers shifting from taxable premium-based provision of health benefits to MEWA-based provision, and is uncertain.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
LSCCD7 Ohio 2020 Tax Policy Study Commission		
	Section: *757.50*	Section: *757.50*
No provision.	Establishes a commission to review Ohio's tax structure and policies and make recommendations to the General Assembly on how to maximize Ohio's competiveness by the year 2020.	Same as the House, but also requires the Commission to make recommendations on how to transition Ohio's personal income tax to a 3.5% or 3.75% flat tax by tax year 2018 and how to reform Ohio's severance tax.
No provision.	Specifies the commission include six-members, three from the House of Representatives and three from the Senate.	Same as the House, but adds the Director of Budget and Management as a member.
No provision.	Requires the Speaker of the House of Representatives to designate the Chairperson of the House Ways and Means Committee to serve as Chairperson of the Commission.	Specifies that the chairs of the Ways and Means Committees of the two houses are to co-chair the Commission.
No provision.	Requires LSC to provide necessary services to the Commission.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Requires the Commission to use dynamic analytical tools to aid in its review.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Requires the Commission, no later than October 1, 2017, to publish its findings and recommendations and to submit a report to the General Assembly. Specifies that the Commission ceases to exist upon submission of the report.	Same as the House, but requires a report on the severance tax by October 1, 2015, and specifies the commission ceases to exist after both reports are completed.
	Fiscal effect: Potential increase in expenditures depending on the analytical tools selected by the Commission.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
RDFCD5 Additional funding to townships and small villages		
		Section: *375.10*
No provision.	No provision.	Alters the distribution of money in the Local Government Fund, specifying that $10 million in each of FY 2016 and FY 2017 be distributed through county undivided local government funds to townships, and $2 million each year be distributed to small villages, instead of directly from the Department of Taxation to municipal corporations. (For this purpose, "small village" is defined to be those with populations under 1,000).
No provision.	No provision.	Specifies that half of each amount is to be distributed equally among all townships and small villages in the state and half is to be distributed based on road miles in each township and small village.
		Fiscal effect: Increases LGF transfers to townships by a total of $10 million in each fiscal year. Decreases transfers to all municipal corporations by a total of $12 million in each fiscal year, but increases transfers to small villages by $2 million, resulting in a net loss to cities and larger villages totaling more than $11 million and a net gain to small villages of over $1 million.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
DOTCD23 Monthly transfers to Gasoline Excise Tax Fund		
Section: *512.20*	Section: *512.20*	Section: *512.20*
Requires the Director of Budget and Management to transfer cash in equal monthly increments totaling $165,664,404 in each year of the FY 2016-FY 2017 biennium from the Highway Operating Fund (Fund 7002) to the Gasoline Excise Tax Fund (Fund 7060) and specifies how these amounts are to be distributed to municipalities, counties, and townships.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.
Fiscal effect: Provides transfers of motor fuel tax revenues to local governments for road and bridge projects in the following percentages pursuant to a statutory formula: 42.86% to municipalities, 37.14% to counties, and 20.0% to townships.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**
DOTCD27 Motor fuel evaporation tax credit		
Section: *757.20*	Section: *757.20*	Section: *757.20*
Continues a temporary reduction in MFT credits in effect for the FY 2014-FY 2015 biennium for the FY 2016-FY 2017 biennium. Fixes the temporary motor fuel tax evaporation allowance for motor fuel distributors at 1% (less 0.5% of the gallonage sold to retail dealers) and at 0.5% for retail dealers.	Same as the Executive.	Same as the Executive.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
Fiscal effect: Increases the amount the state retains in motor fuel tax over what would be collected under permanent law, which provides for higher allowances for distributors and retailers. Based on FY 2014 MFT data, under the statutory discount, the total credits would have amounted to approximately $51.0 million. Under this continuing provision, in FY 2014 the credits amounted to $17.8 million. Thus, the state retained approximately $33.2 million in additional MFT revenue.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**	**Fiscal effect: Same as the Executive.**

DOTCD48 Draft legislation on aviation fuel tax

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	Section: *757.60*	
No provision.	Requires ODOT, in collaboration with the aviation industry and other interested parties, to prepare draft legislation that would require all revenue from the sales and use tax on sales of aviation fuel to be used exclusively for capital improvements at airports and other economic development purposes relating to airports. Requires ODOT to submit the draft legislation to the Ohio Aerospace and Aviation Technology Committee by the end of FY 2016.	No provision.

Executive		As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
LOCCD8	County land reutilization corporations		
		R.C. *1724.04*	R.C. *1724.04*
No provision.		Removes the population threshold (currently more than 60,000) necessary for a county to adopt and implement the procedures for the effective reutilization of nonproductive land through a county land reutilization corporation (CLRC).	Same as the House.
		Fiscal effect: Allows all counties to implement CLRCs, which may reduce property maintenance costs to counties in some cases.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**
LOCCD17	Enterprise zone agreement extension		
		R.C. *5709.62, 5709.63, 5709.632*	R.C. *5709.62, 5709.63, 5709.632*
No provision.		Extends the time during which local governments may enter into enterprise zone agreements by two years until October 15, 2017, instead of October 15, 2015 as under current law.	Same as the House.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate

LOCCD12 Traffic camera fine receipts and Local Government Fund payment adjustments

	R.C. *5747.51, 4511.0915, 5747.50, 5747.502, 5747.53*	R.C. *5747.51, 4511.0915, 5747.50, 5747.502, 5747.53*
No provision.	Requires any local authority that has operated a traffic camera between March 23, 2015, and June 30, 2015, to file either of the following with the Auditor of State on or before July 31, 2015: (1) If the local authority has complied with the traffic camera law, a statement of compliance with the traffic camera law; (2) If the local authority has not complied with the traffic camera law, a report including the civil fines the local authority has billed to drivers for any violation of any municipal ordinance that is based upon evidence recorded by a traffic camera.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Requires any local authority that has operated a traffic camera to submit either a report or statement of compliance, as discussed above, to the Auditor of State every three months, beginning July 1, 2015. Requires the report or statement of compliance to be filed within 30 days after the end of the three-month period.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Requires the Auditor of State to immediately forward these reports or statements of compliance to the Tax Commissioner for purposes of calculating Local Government Fund (LGF) distributions. Requires the Auditor of State to notify the Tax Commissioner when political subdivisions have failed to make the required filings and when political subdivisions that were the subject of such a notification make the required filings.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Reduces Local Government Fund (LGF) payments to subdivisions required to file a report of fine receipts in an amount equal to the gross amount of traffic camera fine	Same as the House.

Executive	As Passed by the House	As Passed by the Senate
	receipts reported by the subdivision.	
No provision.	Eliminates LGF payments to a subdivision that is required to but does not submit such a report or statement until the subdivision files the required reports or statements. Requires the LGF payments to resume according to current law once a political subdivision complies with the filing requirements under the provision.	Same as the House.
No provision.	Redistributes LGF payments withheld from a noncomplying subdivision on a pro rata basis to other political subdivisions within that subdivision's county.	Same as the House.
	Fiscal effect: Potential loss of LGF distributions for certain political subdivisions.	**Fiscal effect: Same as the House.**