

## SALES & USE TAX

The sales and use tax is the second largest revenue producer for the state, exceeding \$7.67 billion in Fiscal Year 2006. Of this amount, 3.4 percent or \$263.6 million was distributed to the Local Government Fund, 0.5 percent or \$37.7 million to the Local Government Revenue Assistance Fund, and 96.1 percent or \$7.4 billion was distributed to the General Revenue Fund.

Amended Substitute House Bill 66, the FY 2006-2007 biennium budget bill, enacted a number of changes in the sales and use tax statutes. The state tax rate, which had been temporarily raised by Am. Sub. H.B. 95 of the 125<sup>th</sup> General Assembly to 6.0 percent for the period ending June 30, 2005, was set permanently at 5.5 percent effective July 1, 2005. H.B. 66 also continued the temporary increase in the vendor discount from three-fourths of 1.0 percent to nine-tenths of 1.0 percent through June 30, 2007.

The Ohio sales and use tax initially took effect in January 1935. The sales tax rate was 3.0 percent until 1967, when a 4.0 percent rate was adopted. A temporary 5.0 percent sales tax imposed from January through June 1981 became permanent in November 1981. The sales and use tax was originally restricted to the sale or rental of tangible personal property, but was later extended to a number of services (see **Tax Base**).

In 1967, the General Assembly authorized counties to levy a permissive sales and use tax of 0.5 percent, in addition to the state sales and use tax, for the purpose of providing additional county general revenue. The tax is levied pursuant to a resolution of the county commissioners and is subject to repeal by a majority vote of the county electorate. In January 1982, counties were given the option of levying a full 1.0 percent permissive tax.

In 1986, the General Assembly further authorized counties to levy an additional 0.5 percent sales tax subject to voter approval for one or more of the following purposes:

- (a) payment of bonds issued for a convention facility;
- (b) revenue for a transit authority;
- (c) additional county general revenue;
- (d) revenue for permanent improvements; and
- (e) implementation and operation of a 9-1-1 system.

If the additional levy is solely for general revenue, the county commissioners may levy it pursuant to a resolution, but it is subject to repeal by a majority vote of the county electorate.

In July 1987, counties were granted authority to levy the permissive sales and use tax in quarter-percent increments. Then, in 1993, the General Assembly authorized counties to levy the sales tax to provide revenue for the operation and maintenance of a detention facility. Legislation in 1995 authorized the use of the additional county sales tax for construction or renovation of a sports facility, and in 2001 for acquisition of agricultural easements.

On July 1, 2006, 88 counties in Ohio levied a county permissive sales and use tax. In calendar year 2005, the state collected over \$1,221.7 million for county governments.

In 1974, the General Assembly authorized transit authorities to levy a permissive sales and use tax to be collected in addition to the state sales and use tax and county permissive sales and use tax for the purposes of providing revenues for public mass transit systems. The tax is levied pursuant to a resolution of the transit authority and subsequent approval by a majority of the voters at a special or general election. The tax can be levied at a rate of up to 1.5 percent in quarter-percent increments. As of June 30, 2006, the Greater Cleveland, Central Ohio, LakeTran, Greater Dayton, Stark Area, Summit County Metro, and Portage Area regional transit authorities levied a permissive sales and use tax. In calendar year 2005, the state collected more than \$284.8 million for the transit authorities.

The state collects the combined state and local tax and returns the local share directly to the counties and transit authorities. The same exemptions and exceptions, credits, and payment dates apply to the permissive taxes as to the state tax.

In 2002, the 124<sup>th</sup> General Assembly passed S.B. 143, which adopted the Simplified Sales and Use Tax Act. This bill allows Ohio to participate with other states in the SSTP. The SSTP is a multi-state effort to make the states' sales and use tax laws more uniform and to provide simplified registration, reporting, and remittance requirements.

The Ohio sales and use tax underwent major changes at the beginning of FY 2004 with the enactment of the state's two-year budget for FY 2004-2005, Am. Sub. H.B. 95. The 125<sup>th</sup> General Assembly passed H.B. 95 on June 26, 2003. This bill temporarily increased the statewide sales and use tax rate to 6.0 percent from 5.0 percent as of July 1, 2003, to remain in effect until June 30, 2005. Another key provision expanded the tax base, effective August 1, 2003, to include a number of additional services. The bill also adopted many of the provisions necessary to bring Ohio into compliance with the multi-state Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

### TAXPAYER (OHIO REVISED CODE 5739.01, 5739.03, 5739.031, 5739.17, 5741.01):

Any person, retailer, business, organization, etc. making retail sales or making taxable purchases on which the tax has not been paid is required to file a return and remit the tax due.

### TAX BASE (R.C. 5739.01, 5741.01):

The state, county, and transit authority sales and use taxes apply to all retail sales of tangible personal property that are not specifically exempt. Retail sales also include the rental of tangible personal property, the rental of hotel rooms by transient guests, and the sales of the following specified services:

- (a) repair of tangible personal property;
- (b) installation of tangible personal property;
- (c) washing, cleaning, waxing, polishing, and painting of a motor vehicle;
- (d) laundry and dry cleaning services;
- (e) automatic data processing, computer services, and electronic information services used in business;

- (f) telecommunications services;
- (g) lawn care and landscaping;
- (h) private investigation and security;
- (i) building maintenance and janitorial services;
- (j) employment services and employment placement services;
- (k) exterminating services;
- (l) physical fitness facility services;
- (m) recreation and sports club services;
- (n) mobile telecommunications services;
- (o) satellite broadcasting services;
- (p) personal care services;
- (q) transportation of persons by motor vehicle or aircraft entirely within this state;
- (r) motor vehicle towing services; and
- (s) snow removal services.

Retail sales also include all transactions by which a warranty, maintenance, or service contract is, or is to be, provided and all transactions by which tangible personal property is, or is to be, stored.

The county and transit authority use taxes apply to purchases made outside of the state and to purchases made from vendors located in an area which does not have the permissive sales and use tax, or levies it at a lower rate, when the property or service is used in an area that levies a permissive sales and use tax.

**RATES (R.C. 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, 5739.025, 5739.026, 5739.033, 5741.02, 5741.021, 5741.022, 5741.023):**

The state sales and use tax rate was temporarily increased to 6.0 percent during FY 2003 and 2004. On July 1, 2005, the rate was changed permanently to 5.5 percent. Counties and transit authorities are authorized to levy additional per-

#### DESCRIPTION OF TAXPAYERS (R.C. 5739.17):

<b>Taxpayer</b>	<b>Cost of License</b>	<b>Description</b>
Vendor	\$25	Each person or business establishment located in Ohio making retail sales.
Service vendor	\$25	Person or business that provides automatic data processing, computer services, and electronic information services; telecommunications services; mobile telecommunications services; lawn care and landscaping services; private investigation and security services; building maintenance and janitorial services; employment and employment placement services; exterminating services; satellite broadcasting services; and snow removal services. The license is valid statewide.
Transient vendor	\$25	Retailer who makes sales in any county in which they have no fixed place of business. The license is valid statewide.
Delivery vendor	\$25	Retailer who maintains no store, showroom, or similar place of business where merchandise is offered for sale, or who has no location where merchandise displayed in catalogs may be selected or picked up by customers.
Seller	No fee	Retailer located outside of Ohio who makes retail sales of property or services for storage, use, or consumption in Ohio.
Direct pay permit holder	No fee	Consumers authorized by the Tax Commissioner to remit tax directly to the state instead of to the vendor. This authority can only be issued upon application if the commissioner determines that granting the authority would improve compliance and increase the efficiency of the administration of the tax.
Clerks of court	No fee	Dealers remit taxes collected on sales of motor vehicles, watercraft, and outboard motors to county clerks of court when a title is issued. Clerks of court also collect the tax on casual sales of motor vehicles, and sales of watercraft and outboard motors required to be titled. Clerks of court remit these receipts to the state.
Division of Liquor Control	No fee	Collects and remits sales tax paid on state-controlled spiritous liquor sold in state-contracted liquor agencies.
Consumers use tax account	No fee	Purchasers who have not paid the tax to a vendor or seller (in most cases for out-of-state transactions) make payments directly to the state.

missive sales and use taxes at rates of 0.25 percent to 1.5 percent in quarter-percent increments.

The following are the number of jurisdictions (counties) at each tax rate as of July 1, 2006.

Total Rate	Number of Jurisdictions
7.5%	1
7.0	38
6.75	13
6.5	28
6.25	5
6.0	3

(A combined sales tax schedule that includes local levies is specified in R.C. 5739.025.)

The applicable sales tax rate for most taxable sales during FY 2006 was the rate applicable at the location of the vendor from which the sale was made. Vendors that wished could opt to irrevocably change their sourcing to the destination basis called for in the SSTP. Generally, the applicable use tax rate for all taxable sales is based on the location of the purchaser.

During FY 2006, the applicable sales or use tax rate for automatic data processing, computer services, electronic information services, telecommunications services, private investigation and security services, lawn care and landscaping services, building maintenance and janitorial services, employment services, employment placement services, exterminating services, satellite broadcasting services, and snow removal services was the location where the service is purchased and performed or received.

However, some of the provisions in the above paragraphs are scheduled to change when the sourcing rules of the SSTP are adopted for all sales. These rules adopt a destination-based approach for determining which jurisdiction's tax a vendor or seller is to collect. Over-the-counter sales will be sourced to the location where the consumer takes possession of the item sold. If the product is delivered to the consumer, the sale is sourced to the delivery location. If neither of the above situations apply, the sale is sourced to the location of an address the vendor or seller has for the consumer that is available from the vendor or seller's records or that is obtained during the transaction.

Special sourcing rules are also put in place for certain sales of digital goods or software delivered electronically that are concurrently available for use by the consumer in multiple locations, for certain types of direct mail, for telecommunications services, and for leases.

Pursuant to the terms of S.B. 26, vendors with more than \$30 million in taxable delivery sales in the previous year were scheduled to switch to destination sourcing, as required by the SSTP, by May 1, 2006. Vendors with more than \$5 million in taxable delivery sales in the previous year were scheduled to switch

to destination sourcing by May 1, 2007. All vendors must make the switch by January 1, 2008.

The terms of S.B. 26 were amended effective September 28, 2006 by House Bill 294. Vendors with total delivery sales in calendar year 2005 that are less than \$30 million may continue to situs their sales under section 5739.035 of the Revised Code from May 1, 2006, through April 30, 2007, except that, if the Tax Commissioner does not enter a determination in the commissioner's journal on or before February 1, 2007 that certified service provider services are being provided by the Governing Board of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement for all delivery sales, those dates shall be May 1, 2006, through December 31, 2007. If the commissioner determines that such services are being provided, then a vendor with total delivery sales in calendar year 2006 that are less than \$5.0 million may continue to situs its sales under section 5739.035 of the Revised Code from May 1, 2007, through December 31, 2007 (**note:** the commissioner determined on February 1, 2007, to not issue the journal entry; however, all vendors are still required to make the switch to destination sourcing by January 1, 2008).

### EXEMPTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS (R.C. 5709.25, 5709.50, 5739.01, 5739.011, 5739.02, 5741.02, 6111.31, 6121.16, 6123.041):

1. Copyrighted motion picture films unless solely used for advertising;
2. Service transactions in which tangible personal property is an inconsequential element for which no separate charge is made except for the services that are specifically taxable (see **Tax Base**);
3. The value of motor vehicles traded in on new motor vehicles sold by licensed new motor vehicle dealers;
4. Tangible personal property or the benefit of a taxable service to be resold in the form received;
5. The refundable deposit paid on returnable beverage containers, cartons, and cases; and
6. Tangible personal property used or consumed in commercial fishing.
7. Direct use exemptions:
  - (a) material incorporated as a component part of tangible personal property produced for sale by manufacturing, assembling, processing, or refining;
  - (b) material used or consumed directly in the production of tangible personal property by mining, farming, agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, or used in the production of and exploration for crude oil and natural gas;
  - (c) tangible personal property used directly in rendering a public utility service;
  - (d) tangible personal property used or consumed in the preparation for sale of printed and other reproduced material and magazines distributed as controlled circulation publications; and
  - (e) certain property used in making retail sales including: advertising material or catalogs used or consumed in making retail sales that price and describe property; preliminary materials sold to direct marketing vendors that will be used in printing advertising material; printed matter that offers free merchandise or chances to win sweepstakes prizes and includes advertising material; equipment primarily used to accept orders

- for direct marketing retail sales; and certain automatic food vending machines.
8. Tangible personal property used primarily in a manufacturing operation to produce a product for sale. The primary use exemption includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following items:
    - (a) production machinery and equipment that act upon the product;
    - (b) handling and transportation equipment (except licensed motor vehicles) used in moving property in or between plants during the production process;
    - (c) property used in producing property that is used or consumed in the production of a final product (use on use);
    - (d) coke, gas, water, steam, and similar substances used in the manufacturing operation;
    - (e) catalysts, solvents, water, acids, oil, and similar consumables that interact with the product and are an integral part of the manufacturing operation; and
    - (f) property that is used to control, physically support, or is otherwise necessary for functioning of machinery and equipment and continuation of the manufacturing operation;
    - (g) "Machinery and equipment, detergents, supplies, solvents, and any other tangible personal property located at a manufacturing facility that are used in the process of removing soil, dirt, or other contaminants from, or otherwise preparing in a suitable condition for use, towels, linens, articles of clothing, floor mats, mop heads, or other similar items, to be supplied to a consumer as part of laundry and dry cleaning services, only when the towels, linens, articles of clothing, floor mats, mop heads, or other similar items belong to the provider of the services."
  9. Sales to U.S. government agencies;
  10. Sales to the state or any of its political subdivisions;
  11. Food for human consumption off the premises where sold;
  12. Food sold to students in a dormitory, cafeteria, fraternity, or sorority;
  13. Newspapers;
  14. Magazine subscriptions or magazines distributed as controlled circulation publications;
  15. Motor vehicle fuel subject to the state motor fuel excise tax;
  16. Gas, water, and steam delivered through pipes or conduits by a utility company and electricity delivered through wires;
  17. Communications services provided by telegraph companies;
  18. Casual sales except for motor vehicles, titled watercraft and outboard motors, snowmobiles, and all-purpose-vehicles;
  19. Sales by churches and nonprofit organizations (excluding motor vehicles) provided that the number of sales does not exceed six days each year;
  20. Transportation of persons or property, except the transportation of persons specifically taxed as a service;
  21. Sales to churches, nonprofit organizations included under Internal Revenue Code (I.R.C.) 501 (c) (3), nonprofit scientific research organizations, and to other nonprofit charitable organizations;
  22. Sales to nonprofit hospitals and to those privately-held homes for the aged and hospital facilities that are financed with public hospital bonds;
  23. Building and construction material sold to contractors for incorporation into real property constructed for federal, state, or local governments; for religious and certain other nonprofit charitable institutions; for horticulture and livestock structures; and for other specified organizations and industries;
  24. Ships and rail rolling stock used in interstate or foreign commerce and material used for repair, alteration, or propelling such vessels;
  25. Material, machinery, equipment, and other items used in packaging property to be sold at retail;
  26. All drugs for a human being being dispensed pursuant to a prescription (this provision was changed by H.B. 66, effective July 1, 2005, to allow exemption only for drugs for a human being that may only be dispensed pursuant to a prescription), urine and blood testing materials used by diabetics or persons with hypoglycemia; medical oxygen and medical oxygen equipment for personal use; hospital beds for personal use; and epoetin alfa for persons with a medical disease;
  27. Prosthetic devices, durable medical equipment for home use, or mobility enhancing equipment sold pursuant to a prescription for use by a human being;
  28. Emergency and fire protection vehicles used exclusively by nonprofit organizations in providing emergency and fire protection services for political subdivisions;
  29. Sales to nonprofit community centers and to producers offering presentations in music, dramatics, the arts, and related fields to foster public interest and education;
  30. Motor vehicles sold in Ohio to nonresidents for titling and use in another state;
  31. Property used in the preparation of eggs for sale;
  32. Sales of property for use in agricultural production;
  33. Property manufactured in Ohio and immediately shipped outside the state for use in retail business, if sold by the manufacturer to the retailer and shipped in vehicles owned by the retailer;
  34. Sales to non-commercial, educational broadcasting stations;
  35. Sales of animals by nonprofit animal shelters and county humane societies;
  36. Items used in preserving, preparing, or serving food, or material used in maintaining or cleaning these items in a commercial food service operation;
  37. Tangible personal property used in air, noise, or water pollution control facilities or in energy conversion, solid waste energy conversion, or thermal efficiency improvement facilities, by holders of exempt facility certificates issued by the Tax Commissioner;
  38. Bulk water for residential use;
  39. Sales of equipment used in qualified research and development;
  40. Sales and installation of agricultural land tile and the sale and installation of portable grain bins to farmers;
  41. Fees paid for the inspection of emission control equipment on motor vehicles;
  42. Sales, leases, repairs, and maintenance of motor vehicles used primarily in providing highway transportation for hire;
  43. Sales to state headquarters of veterans' organizations chartered by Congress or recognized by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs;
  44. Normally taxable food items sold to persons using food stamps;
  45. Sales of tangible personal property and services used directly in providing a telecommunications service, mobile telecommunications service, or satellite broadcasting service;

46. Investment metal bullion and investment coins (**note:** this was repealed July 1, 2005 by H.B. 66);
  47. Trade-ins on purchases of new or used watercraft or outboard motors sold by licensed boat dealers;
  48. Property and labor used to fulfill a warranty or service contract;
  49. Property used to store and handle purchased sales inventory in a warehouse or similar facility, when the inventory is primarily distributed outside Ohio to retail stores of the person who owns or controls the warehouse, to retail stores of an affiliated group of which the owner of the warehouse is a member, or by means of direct marketing;
  50. Sales of computer equipment used for educational purposes made to qualifying certified teachers;
  51. Sales of certain tangible personal property made to qualified motor racing teams;
  52. Twenty-five percent sales tax refund for qualified computer purchases for providers of electronic information services;
  53. Sales of used manufactured and mobile homes;
  54. Sales of coin-operated car washes;
  55. The provision of self-service laundry or dry cleaning facilities;
  56. Intrastate transportation of persons by transit bus or ambulance or by a person that holds a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity under 49 United States Code 41102;
  57. Sales of telecommunications services used directly and primarily to perform the functions of a call center;
  58. Sales of personal property and services used directly and primarily in providing taxable intrastate transportation of persons;
  59. Repair and replacement parts and repair and maintenance services for aircraft used primarily in a fractional aircraft ownership program;
  60. Tax in excess of \$800 on any aircraft sold as a fractional share aircraft; and
  61. Items held by a person, but not for that person's own use, and donated to a charitable organization, or to the state or its political subdivisions for exclusively public purposes (use tax only).
3. *Pre-determined agreements* (R.C. 5739.05 and Rule 5703-9-08). Vendors, such as coin-operated vending machine operators, whose business is of a nature that the collection of the tax from consumers would impose an unreasonable burden, may be authorized by the Tax Commissioner to pay the tax at a pre-determined rate based on an analysis of sales and prices.
  4. *Construction contractors* (R.C. 5739.01). Construction contractors are considered to be the consumers of property incorporated into the construction of or improvement to real property and, thus, are responsible for paying the tax on such property.
  5. *Resort area tax* (R.C. 5739.101 – 5739.105). Qualified municipal corporations or townships are authorized to levy a tax at the rate of 0.5 percent, 1.0 percent, or 1.5 percent on gross receipts from general sales made in or intrastate transportation primarily provided to and from the resort area. Receipts from this tax are for the general revenue of the township or municipality. The tax is administered by the Department of Taxation.
  6. *Lodging tax* (R.C. 5739.09). In addition to the state sales tax, municipal corporations, townships, and counties may levy an excise tax on hotel and motel room rentals at a rate not exceeding 3.0 percent. Total combined local levies cannot exceed 6.0 percent. In certain cases, a portion of the receipts are earmarked for convention centers and visitors bureaus. County convention facility authorities were permitted between June 29, 1988 and December 31, 1988 to enact an additional 4.0 percent lodging tax for convention facility or sports center construction. This tax is in addition to the combined maximum 6.0 percent rate for county, township, or municipal lodging taxes, thereby allowing a combined local rate of 10 percent.
  7. *Payment by EFT* (R.C. 5739.032, 5739.122, 5741.121). Payment of tax returns is required to be made by EFT in cases where a taxpayer's annual liability exceeds \$75,000 per calendar year. Taxpayers required to use this payment method will be so notified. Taxpayers with lesser liabilities may request the authorization to remit tax payments via EFT from the Treasurer of State.
  8. *Accelerated tax payment* (R.C. 5739.032, 5739.122, 5741.121). Vendors required to remit tax by EFT are required to make advance payments of each month's tax on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> that month.



1. *Cumulative filing* (R.C. 5739.12, Rule 5703-9-09). The Tax Commissioner may require a vendor that operates from multiple locations or has multiple vendors' licenses to report all liabilities on one consolidated return. Vendors who have two or more places of business in Ohio may, upon approval by the Tax Commissioner, file a single monthly consolidated return reporting on one form the information that normally is required to be reported from each location.
2. *Pre-arranged agreements* (R.C. 5739.05). Vendors, such as fast food outlets, whose business is of a nature that keeping records of which sales are taxable and which are exempt would impose an unreasonable burden, may be authorized by the Tax Commissioner to pay an amount based on a test check conducted to determine the proportion of taxable sales to total sales.

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### DISCOUNT (R.C. 5739.12, 5741.12):

Payment on or before the date a return is required to be filed entitles the vendor to a discount of 0.9 percent of the amount due for returns required to be filed after July 1, 2003 and before June 30, 2007. (Example: \$5,000 tax due - \$45 discount = \$4,955 next tax due.) For returns filed after June 30, 2007, the discount reverts to 0.75 percent.

### DISPOSITION OF REVENUE:

#### 1. **State Sales and Use Tax** (R.C. 5739.21, 5741.03):

By statute, the Local Government Fund receives 4.2 percent, the Local Government Revenue Assistance Fund 0.6 percent, and the General Revenue Fund 95.2 percent of sales and use tax collections. However, legislative changes in recent years have temporarily restructured this distribution. In FY 2006 the Local Government Fund received 3.4 percent, the Local Government Revenue Assistance Fund received 0.5 percent, and the General Revenue Fund received

96.1 percent. This temporary distribution was structured by H.B. 95, 125<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, the FY 2004-2005 biennium budget bill, which continued a freeze on local government funds that began in 2002 and froze payments at FY 2001 levels. For each month of FY 2005, the Local Government Fund and Local Government Revenue Assistance Fund received the same amount they received for the corresponding month of the July 2003 - June 2004 period. An uncodified provision of H.B. 66, the FY 2006-2007 biennium budget bill, froze FY 2006 and FY 2007 local government fund distributions at FY 2005 levels.

**2. County Permissive Sales and Use Tax (R.C. 5739.21, 5743.03):**

- (a) One percent credited to the Local Sales Tax Administrative Fund for the use of the Tax Commissioner in defraying costs of administration;
- (b) Remainder to the county general fund.

**3. County Additional Permissive Sales and Use Tax (R.C. 5739.21, 5741.03):**

- (a) One percent credited to the Local Sales Tax Administrative Fund for the use of the Tax Commissioner in defraying costs of administration;
- (b) Remainder to the special purpose fund for which the additional tax is levied.

**4. Transit Authority Sales and Use Tax (R.C. 306.31, 5739.21, 5741.03):**

- (a) One percent credited to the Local Sales Tax Administrative Fund for the use of the Tax Commissioner in defraying the costs of administration;
- (b) Remainder to the general revenue of the transit authority for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, operating, maintaining, replacing, improving, and extending transit facilities.

**5. Resort Area Tax (R.C. 5739.102):**

- (a) One percent credited to the state General Revenue Fund for the cost of administering the tax;
- (b) Remainder to the appropriate taxing entity.

**ADMINISTRATION:**

The Tax Commissioner administers the sales and use tax for the state, for counties, and for transit authorities.

**FILING AND PAYMENT DATES**  
(R.C. 5739.031, 5739.12, 5739.17, 5741.12, RULE 5703-9-10):

Type of Return	Taxpayer	Payment Date
Weekly	Clerks of court	Payment on Monday for taxes collected during the preceding week on motor vehicles, and on watercraft and outboard motors titled.
Semi-monthly	Division of Liquor Control	By the 15 <sup>th</sup> day of the month for the tax collected during the last 15 days of the previous month, and by the last day of the month for the tax collected during the first 15 days of the month, on spiritous liquor sold in state-contracted liquor agency stores.
Monthly	Vendors, sellers, service vendors, transient vendors, delivery vendors, direct pay permit holders, consumers use tax accounts	By the 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of the month following the close of the reporting period.
Quarterly	Direct pay permit holders, consumers use tax accounts	By the 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of January, April, July, and October for their tax liability during the preceding three months; this method of payment may be authorized for accounts with less than \$5,000 in quarterly tax liability.
Semi-annual	Vendors, sellers, service vendors, transient vendors, delivery vendors	By the 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of the month following the close of each semi-annual period (pre-determined by filing schedule) for the tax collected during the preceding six-month period; this method of payment may be authorized for vendors and sellers whose tax liability is less than \$1,200 per six-month period.
Special payment requirements	All taxpayers	Payment must be received by the 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of the month following the close of the reporting period. Taxpayers whose annual liability in a prior year exceeded \$75,000 are required to pay by EFT. These same taxpayers are required to make accelerated payments during each month.

## OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 306, 307, 351, 5709, 5739, 5741, and 6111.



**Sub. H.B. 294, 126<sup>th</sup> General Assembly (effective September 28, 2006).**

Requires a certification by the Tax Commissioner on or before February 1, 2007, that the Governing Board of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement is providing certified service provider services for all delivery sales. If the certification is not made, vendors with delivery sales of less than \$30 million but more than \$5.0 million are not required to convert to destination sourcing until January 1, 2008 (**note:** the Tax Commissioner did not make the certification).

**Am. Sub. S.B. 269, 126<sup>th</sup> General Assembly (effective September 21, 2006). R.C. 5741.02 (C) (10):**

Exempts from use tax items held by a person, but not for the person's own use, and donated to a charitable organization or to this state or a political subdivision of this state exclusively for public purposes.

**Am. Sub. H.B. 530, 126<sup>th</sup> General Assembly (effective June 30, 2006). R.C. 5739.011 (A) (1) and (B) (12):**

Exempts machinery and equipment, detergents, supplies, solvents, and any other tangible personal property located at a manufacturing facility and used in the process of removing soil, dirt, or other contaminants from, or preparing in suitable condition for use, towels, linens, articles of clothing, floor mats, mop heads, or other similar items, to be supplied to a consumer as part of laundry or dry cleaning services when the towels, linens, articles of clothing, floor mats, mop heads, or other similar items belong to the provider of the services.

**R.C. 333.01 through 333.07, 5739.211 and 5741.031:**

Allows a county to enter into an agreement prior to December 1, 2006, with a person that proposes to operate an "impact facility" in the county, for the county to make payments of up to 75 percent of the sales tax collected at the facility to the operator of the facility for up to ten years or until the person's "qualifying investment" in the facility is realized.

**Am. Sub. H.B. 66, 126<sup>th</sup> General Assembly (effective July 1, 2005 unless otherwise noted). R.C. 5739.02, 5739.025, 5739.10 and 5741.02:**

The state sales and use tax rate became 5.5 percent.

**R.C. 5739.12:**

Vendor discount of nine-tenths of 1.0 percent set to expire June 30, 2005 extended until June 30, 2007, when the discount will drop to 0.75 percent.

**R.C. 5739.02 (B) (35):**

The exemption from sales tax for the purchase of investment metal bullion and investment coins was removed. These transactions are now subject to sales/use tax unless the purchaser is a dealer of such property in which case the dealer may claim the resale exception.

**R.C. 5739.033:**

Modified the sourcing requirements for "multiple points of use" sales, sales of direct mail, and leases or rentals of property requiring periodic payments.

**R.C. 5739.03 and 5741.02:**

Allowed sellers additional time, up to 90 days, to obtain fully completed certificates of exemption from their customers on exempt sales. Also amended to now allow sellers to provide a fully completed certificate of exemption, if the certificate has been received in good faith, to show that a sale is exempt within 120 days of the Tax Commissioner issuing a written notice of intent to levy and assess.

**R.C. 5741.16:**

Extended the statute of limitations in certain circumstances on consumers who provide a fully completed certificate of exemption.

**R.C. 5739.02 (B) (18):**

Made sales of over-the-counter medications not exempt even if such are prescribed by a physician. Purchases of medical oxygen and medical oxygen equipment are only exempt from sales and use tax if purchased by a hospital, nursing home, or other medical facility.

**R.C. 5739.01 (H), certain portions not effective until January 1, 2006:**

Statute amended to adopt SSTP agreement's definition of "price."

**R.C. 5739.012, effective January 1, 2006:**

Statute amended to adopt SSTP agreement's tax treatment of bundled transactions.

**R.C. 5739.01 (B) (3) (f) and 5739.01 (AA):**

Amended the statute to conform with SSTP agreement by including within taxable telecommunications service prepaid calling service, prepaid wireless calling service, and ancillary service. The definitions of these services were also changed to conform to the SSTP agreement. The overall taxability of such services was not changed from previous law.

**R.C. 5739.034, 5739.035, and 5739.17:**

Various definitions amended to conform to the SSTP agreement.

**Sub. S.B. 218, 125<sup>th</sup> General Assembly (effective April 29, 2005 unless otherwise noted). R.C. 5739.035, effective January 28, 2005:**

Defined where a vendor is to source a sale when the vendor determines the tax liability to be collected from customers under destination-based sourcing.

**R.C. 5739.123:**

Allowed vendors compensation to assist them in complying with destination-based sourcing requirements.

**R.C. 5739.17:**

Amended to allow the Tax Commissioner to establish or participate in a registration system whereby any vendor may obtain a vendor's license by submitting to the commissioner a vendor's license application and a fee of \$25.

**R.C. 5739.24:**

Allowed compensation for counties impacted by vendors changing to destination-based sourcing.

**R.C. 5740.08:**

Made certain changes with regard to compliance with the SSTP agreement to help protect the confidentiality of consumer information.

**R.C. 5740.09:**

Provided procedures for a seller's liability for over-collection of sales or use tax.

**H.B. 13, 125<sup>th</sup> General Assembly (effective March 30, 2005).****R.C. 5739.026:**

Allowed a board of county commissioners to levy a sales and use tax for the purpose of providing emergency medical services.

**S.B. 26, 126<sup>th</sup> General Assembly (effective June 2, 2005).****R.C. 5739.01 (HHH) and (III):**

"Durable medical equipment" and "mobility enhancing equipment" were specifically indicated as mutually exclusive.

**R.C. 5739.033:**

Delayed the date when vendors must collect sales tax based on destination-based sourcing. The date by which a vendor must change to destination-based sourcing was scheduled to be determined on a sliding scale over a period from May 1, 2006 to January 1, 2008 depending on the amount of a vendor's delivery sales.

**R.C. 5739.033:**

Provided a definition of a "delivery sale."

**R.C. 5739.123:**

Made certain modifications with regard to compensation for assisting vendors in changing to destination-based sourcing.

The Court found that a general contractor owes use tax on its purchases of third-party janitorial services used in the course of restoring damaged buildings. The taxpayer was a general contractor that restores and rebuilds properties after floods, fires, or other disasters. It employs sub-contractors to remove soot, smoke, mold, and water before bringing in its own employees to perform the actual restoration of drywall, floor coverings, and etc. to put the properties back to their original condition. The taxpayer argued that it should not be required to pay tax on such purchases based on the resale exception found in R.C. 5739.01 (E). The Court found that the taxpayer was the consumer (rather than a retailer) of the building maintenance and janitorial services it purchases from the sub-contractors because it did not convey the services provided by the sub-contractors to its customers in the same form unchanged. Rather, Cousino consumed these services in performing its own building restoration services. The Court reversed the determination of the Board of Tax Appeals that the taxpayer was entitled to exemption on the purchase of the sub-contractor services for contracts with government buildings such as schools. The Board found the services were incorporated into realty as part of an exempt construction contract under R.C. 5739.02 (B) (13). The Court found the taxpayer had not properly raised that objection in its notice of appeal to the Board and so the Board did not have jurisdiction to address it.

***Castle Aviation, Inc. v. Wilkins*, 109 Ohio St.3d 290, 2006-Ohio-2420.**

The Court found that a taxpayer that operated an air taxi service could not claim its purchases were exempt from use tax as being used directly in the rendition of a public utility service under R.C. 5739.01 (E) (2) [now 5739.02 (B) (42) (a)]. While the taxpayer was an "air carrier" subject to certain safety regulation by the Federal Aviation Administration, it was exempt from federal economic regulation. The Court said this type of regulation applied to many businesses and did not constitute "special regulation and control" that governed the taxpayer's business relations with its customers. Therefore, its service did not qualify as a "public utility service." The taxpayer also raised an equal protection claim under the U.S. and Ohio Constitutions, but the Court dismissed this claim to be impermissibly vague and not adequately specifying a claimed error.

**RECENT INFORMATION RELEASES:**

**ST 1993-08** – "Employment Service," September 1993; revised October 1993; December 2000; and May 2006 – the May 2006 revision supersedes all previous versions of information release ST 1993-08 addressing the specifically enumerated taxable service of "employment service."

**ST 2005-01** – "Vendor Compensation," revised July 2005.

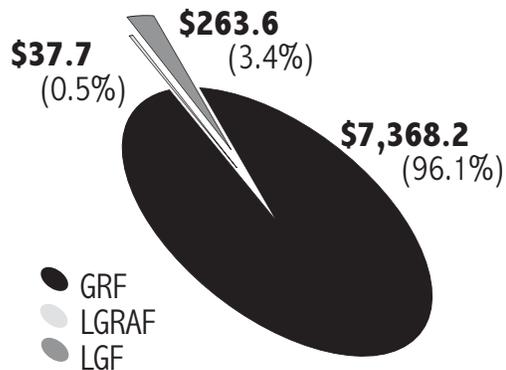
*Recent Significant Court Decisions*

***Cousino Constr. Co. v. Wilkins*, 108 Ohio St.3d 90, 2006-Ohio-162.**

## Distribution of Revenue from Sales & Use Tax

**Fiscal Year 2006**

(figures in millions)



**Total \$7,673.0 million\***

\* Includes Attorney General collections which amount to \$3.5 million.



TABLE 1

**SALES & USE TAX - COLLECTIONS BY TYPE OF PAYMENTS**  
**(INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL/TRANSIT AUTHORITY PERMISSIVE TAX)**  
**FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Type of Sale	Amount
Vendor's Sales	\$6,575,736,619
Motor Vehicle and Watercraft (from Clerks of Court)	1,197,500,597
Seller's Use	931,927,547
Consumers' Use	312,902,925
Direct Payment	232,246,074
Liquor Sales by Division of Liquor Control	27,117,757
Attorney General Sales and Use Tax Collections	<u>26,819,681</u>
<b>Total State and Local Collections</b>	<b>\$9,304,251,200</b>
Less Local Sales and Use Tax Collections	<u>1,595,858,422</u>
<b>Total State Collections</b>	<b>\$7,708,392,778</b>

Figures represent gross collections and therefore include collections from assessments and penalties. Refunds have not subtracted out. Figures are prior to any distribution to any state fund or to county and permissive transit authorities.

Local sales and use tax collections include deposits into the Local Sales Tax Administration Fund, amounting to \$16,211,689. The local sales and use tax figure reflects collections during the July 2005-June 2006 period (rather than distributions made during the July 2005-June 2006 period).

Source: Ohio Department of Taxation records and Office of Budget and Management's monthly accounting reports.

TABLE 2

**SALES & USE TAX - NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, BY TYPE AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE**  
**(AS OF JULY 1, 2006)**

Accounts	Payment Schedule			
	Semi-Annual	Monthly	Quarterly	Total
Vendors (includes 39,469 master* accounts issued by counties)	103,961	79,726		183,687
Master* (accounts issued by the state)	174	3,506		3,680
Transient	31,833	4,029		35,862
Service	11,667	9,740		21,407
Delivery	7,121	1,492		8,613
Consumers	7	1,892	12,335	14,234
Direct-Pay	0	381	223	604
Out of State	6,530	7,716		14,246
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>161,293</b>	<b>108,482</b>	<b>12,558</b>	<b>282,333</b>

\* A master account is an account held by a vendor that has multiple locations (and thus multiple vendor's licenses) in one or more counties. Currently, it would not include delivery or service licenses or out-of-state seller accounts.

## SALES &amp; USE TAX

TABLE 3  
 COUNTY AND TRANSIT AUTHORITY PERMISSIVE SALES TAX COLLECTIONS  
 CALENDAR YEARS 2001 - 2005

County	Tax Rate 12/31/05	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Initial Enactment	Effective Date of Current Rate
ADAMS	1.50	\$2,508,419	\$2,735,086	\$2,888,832	\$2,797,066	\$3,048,760	June 1, 1991	Jan. 1, 2001
ALLEN	1.00	12,609,819	13,133,787	13,229,392	14,105,944	14,436,614	May 1, 1970	June 1, 1987
ASHLAND	1.25	5,177,525	5,220,317	5,155,880	5,425,965	6,148,759	Mar. 1, 1971	Jan. 1, 1998
ASHTABULA	1.00	7,741,939	7,986,904	7,977,386	8,428,479	8,777,806	Apr. 1, 1977	July 1, 1985
ATHENS	1.25	5,015,813	5,233,606	5,403,916	5,651,235	5,808,440	Feb. 1, 1982	Jan. 1, 1994
AUGLAIZE	1.50	5,577,880	5,503,873	5,829,385	6,183,157	6,525,568	Nov. 1, 1973	June 1, 1996
BELMONT	1.50	11,005,566	11,324,956	11,551,272	11,870,099	12,067,904	May 1, 1985	Jan. 1, 1995
BROWN	1.25	2,933,412	2,909,963	3,038,463	3,180,477	3,284,391	Aug. 1, 1979	Jan. 1, 1996
BUTLER	1.00	16,327,018	16,623,304	17,112,675	18,414,134	22,607,419	June 1, 1985	Oct. 1, 2005
CARROLL	1.00	1,547,391	1,581,707	1,585,981	1,625,241	1,724,715	Sep. 1, 1985	June 1, 1996
CHAMPAIGN	1.50	2,568,349	2,586,881	3,100,915	4,013,697	4,357,255	Jan. 1, 1986	July 1, 2003
CLARK	1.50	12,430,551	17,344,078	12,243,342	12,563,786	16,494,817	Nov. 1, 1972	April 1, 2005
CLERMONT	1.00	18,959,109	19,513,566	20,068,148	20,961,722	20,614,510	Aug. 1, 1979	Oct. 1, 1983
CLINTON	1.50	3,758,093	3,941,549	4,138,079	4,774,107	5,293,755	May 1, 1972	Oct. 1, 2005
COLUMBIANA	1.00	6,487,295	8,365,728	11,531,316	11,850,766	11,293,699	Aug. 1, 1985	Sep. 1, 2005
COSHOCTON	1.00	2,485,860	2,558,793	2,615,900	2,619,792	2,754,626	June 1, 1971	Mar. 1, 1985
CRAWFORD	1.50	4,492,005	4,647,342	4,857,314	5,023,409	5,068,269	May 1, 1978	July 1, 1994
CUYAHOGA	1.00	157,747,011	156,713,498	158,633,995	167,870,952	167,156,017	Sep. 1, 1969	Oct. 1, 1987
DARKE	1.50	4,485,850	4,281,463	4,415,874	4,489,900	4,903,446	July 1, 1975	Oct. 1, 2005
DEFIANCE	1.00	4,331,193	4,658,543	4,254,886	4,482,197	4,433,635	Feb. 1, 1987	Feb. 1, 1987
DELAWARE	1.25	20,406,106	26,069,586	29,110,737	31,861,129	32,540,265	Jan. 1, 1972	Oct. 1, 1996
ERIE	1.00	10,457,954	10,801,348	11,452,269	11,607,891	12,091,821	Mar. 1, 1977	May 1, 1993
FAIRFIELD	0.75	9,328,600	9,988,803	9,978,566	10,339,538	10,863,626	Sep. 1, 1981	Aug. 1, 1995
FAYETTE	1.00	4,009,709	4,194,940	3,948,848	3,986,368	4,103,489	Mar. 1, 1983	July 1, 1988
FRANKLIN	1.00	81,139,049	79,621,688	81,681,821	85,587,547	97,652,189	Sep. 1, 1985	Oct. 1, 2005
FULTON	1.00	3,713,217	3,900,824	3,959,266	3,994,295	4,056,451	May 1, 1972	Feb. 1, 1987
GALLIA	1.25	3,300,565	3,480,707	3,596,869	3,681,635	3,707,314	Dec. 1, 1981	Feb. 1, 1995
GEAUGA	1.00	4,187,169	4,383,695	4,809,116	9,132,782	10,623,796	Aug. 1, 1987	Feb. 1, 2004
GREENE	1.00	17,721,787	18,228,212	18,393,495	19,571,707	19,258,566	Mar. 1, 1971	Feb. 1, 1987
GUERNSEY	1.50	4,849,472	5,303,637	5,223,689	5,495,869	5,607,908	Feb. 1, 1971	Aug. 1, 1993
HAMILTON	1.00	118,656,334	119,722,909	122,212,469	127,712,184	126,800,138	June 1, 1970	June 1, 1996
HANCOCK	0.50	4,923,237	4,865,680	6,074,558	7,847,608	7,049,929	Feb. 1, 1979	July 1, 2005
HARDIN	1.50	1,961,237	2,016,990	1,913,787	1,993,026	3,131,942	Oct. 1, 1985	Jan. 1, 2005
HARRISON	1.50	1,059,708	1,109,957	1,174,339	1,267,537	1,360,630	Dec. 1, 1985	June 1, 1994
HENRY	1.50	2,033,158	2,262,060	2,283,066	2,421,135	2,492,774	Mar. 1, 1972	Oct. 1, 2005
HIGHLAND	1.50	2,813,126	2,908,287	3,040,302	3,206,611	4,015,905	May 1, 1979	July 1, 2005
HOCKING	1.25	2,079,129	2,519,146	2,819,259	2,724,117	2,645,245	Apr. 1, 1979	Jan. 1, 1998
HOLMES	1.00	3,615,131	3,894,484	4,171,202	4,270,098	4,442,924	July 1, 1977	Jan. 1, 1998
HURON	1.50	6,781,287	6,977,054	7,213,260	7,234,249	7,709,108	Feb. 1, 1978	Jan. 1, 1996
JACKSON	1.50	3,860,057	3,915,326	4,055,626	4,383,073	4,448,993	Apr. 1, 1982	Jan. 1, 1998
JEFFERSON	1.50	8,070,683	8,566,108	8,837,082	9,336,204	9,431,938	June 1, 1973	Nov. 1, 1994
KNOX	1.00	4,084,907	4,261,652	4,360,941	4,808,364	5,236,888	May 1, 1971	Feb. 1, 1994
LAKE	0.50	14,359,797	14,466,920	14,882,380	15,277,887	15,109,090	July 1, 1969	Aug. 1, 1988
LAWRENCE	1.50	5,977,278	6,372,556	5,751,625	6,332,245	6,244,193	June 1, 1986	June 1, 1998
LICKING	1.00	14,686,190	14,873,722	15,400,816	16,339,191	16,784,668	Feb. 1, 1971	Feb. 1, 1984
LOGAN	1.50	6,737,920	6,832,540	7,053,319	7,238,342	7,419,757	Jan. 1, 1974	July 1, 1997
LORAIN	0.75	19,346,425	20,506,375	20,611,361	21,904,257	22,040,916	July 1, 1985	July 1, 1995
LUCAS	1.25	67,081,391	68,211,381	67,006,778	69,957,182	70,590,574	Feb. 1, 1971	Jan. 1, 1993
MADISON	1.25	3,508,994	3,668,161	3,891,232	4,650,969	3,994,396	Mar. 1, 1983	July 1, 1999
MAHONING	1.00	25,388,374	25,819,561	26,657,490	27,537,042	17,624,685	Apr. 1, 1980	Oct. 1, 2005
MARION	1.00	6,018,733	6,187,872	6,235,262	6,365,990	6,385,213	Sep. 1, 1985	Apr. 1, 1992
MEDINA	0.50	7,701,566	8,137,853	8,465,661	8,882,248	9,247,658	Apr. 1, 1971	Apr. 1, 1971
MEIGS	1.00	1,150,382	1,119,751	1,101,934	1,071,185	1,090,965	Feb. 1, 1987	Feb. 1, 1987
MERCER	1.00	3,078,404	3,151,037	3,301,439	3,541,059	3,556,298	Nov. 1, 1971	July 1, 1987
MIAMI	1.00	9,145,706	9,613,548	9,648,601	10,449,156	10,398,535	Dec. 1, 1969	Nov. 1, 1999
MONROE	1.50	1,295,895	1,150,584	970,935	1,157,694	1,205,190	Oct. 1, 1986	Nov. 1, 1994
MONTGOMERY	1.00	63,935,967	62,952,069	64,564,376	65,568,624	65,853,110	Jan. 1, 1971	July 1, 1989
MORGAN	1.50	974,991	988,948	967,301	1,042,641	1,057,294	Feb. 1, 1972	Apr. 1, 1990

(Cont'd.)

## SALES &amp; USE TAX

TABLE 3 (CONT'D.)

COUNTY AND TRANSIT AUTHORITY PERMISSIVE SALES TAX COLLECTIONS  
CALENDAR YEARS 2001 - 2005

County	Tax Rate 12/31/05	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Initial Enactment	Effective Date of Current Rate
MORROW	1.50	\$2,336,313	\$2,320,573	\$2,424,705	\$2,487,996	\$2,693,181	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1995
MUSKINGUM	1.50	13,217,016	13,620,339	13,816,527	13,935,522	14,152,783	May 1, 1971	Apr. 1, 1993
NOBLE	1.50	875,360	881,894	919,946	909,810	1,008,093	Jan. 1, 1971	Feb. 1, 1995
OTTAWA	1.00	4,299,825	4,522,532	4,674,287	4,789,192	4,834,964	Oct. 1, 1973	Jan. 1, 1998
PAULDING	1.50	1,535,789	1,500,731	1,522,795	1,611,341	1,599,105	Apr. 1, 1984	Nov. 1, 1991
PERRY	1.00	1,467,299	1,573,349	1,580,310	1,677,500	1,763,038	Mar. 1, 1971	May 1, 1982
PICKAWAY	1.50	3,455,616	5,229,953	5,399,205	5,538,138	5,567,490	Oct. 1, 1983	Dec. 1, 2001
PIKE	1.00	1,891,196	2,041,571	2,041,142	2,094,889	2,275,828	May 1, 1988	May 1, 1988
PORTAGE	1.00	12,364,275	12,629,466	13,187,643	13,550,567	13,751,342	Apr. 1, 1971	Dec. 1, 1999
PREBLE	1.50	3,932,793	3,788,124	4,002,410	4,150,454	4,436,626	Nov. 1, 1979	May 1, 1994
PUTNAM	1.25	2,697,284	2,896,552	2,982,285	2,972,475	3,211,813	Jan. 1, 1974	June 1, 2001
RICHLAND	1.25	17,825,117	18,196,319	21,207,635	19,975,252	17,304,647	June 1, 1979	Apr. 1, 2005
ROSS	1.50	10,023,413	10,250,454	10,235,264	10,866,703	10,668,371	Jan. 1, 1980	Oct. 1, 1993
SANDUSKY	1.00	5,784,111	5,757,414	5,913,822	5,925,675	5,876,824	Aug. 1, 1979	Aug. 1, 1995
SCIOTO	1.50	7,113,715	8,233,430	8,250,582	8,394,244	8,449,421	May 1, 1979	May 1, 2001
SENECA	1.50	4,221,049	4,405,538	5,189,772	6,449,435	6,652,424	Oct. 1, 1983	Aug. 1, 2003
SHELBY	1.50	6,452,038	6,875,897	7,426,472	7,302,106	7,737,780	Mar. 1, 1971	Jan. 1, 1998
STARK	0.25	69,556	278,927	4,363,537	11,337,535	11,233,477	Jan. 1, 1987	July 1, 2003
SUMMIT	0.50	32,216,548	33,081,046	33,994,904	35,261,093	35,524,910	Mar. 1, 1973	Nov. 1, 1995
TRUMBULL	0.50	10,112,719	10,856,884	17,563,200	14,609,638	14,733,480	June 1, 1985	July 1, 2005
TUSCARAWAS	1.00	8,516,440	8,690,202	8,692,703	9,156,759	9,072,030	Apr. 1, 1971	July 1, 1998
UNION	1.00	7,281,115	5,724,615	8,358,356	6,799,470	7,070,147	Apr. 1, 1989	Apr. 1, 1989
VAN WERT	1.50	3,179,041	3,163,301	3,364,282	3,439,543	3,548,502	Mar. 1, 1972	Mar. 1, 1991
VINTON	1.50	711,818	742,621	729,160	715,575	763,791	May 1, 1985	Mar. 1, 1992
WARREN	1.00	20,075,961	20,487,452	21,535,675	23,002,502	24,605,083	Jan. 1, 1972	Jan. 1, 1992
WASHINGTON	1.50	8,202,263	8,542,670	8,601,829	8,979,532	8,956,175	Oct. 1, 1983	Jan. 1, 1990
WAYNE	0.75	7,424,116	7,633,464	7,812,025	8,115,778	8,342,911	Mar. 1, 1971	Jan. 1, 1992
WILLIAMS	1.50	2,924,291	3,023,943	3,266,628	4,535,311	4,529,832	Dec. 1, 1977	Oct. 1, 2003
WOOD	1.00	12,465,150	13,063,171	13,619,983	14,195,793	14,802,876	June 1, 1971	Nov. 1, 1987
WYANDOT	1.00	1,639,128	1,623,637	1,813,228	1,865,055	1,932,519	Feb. 1, 1985	Oct. 1, 2005
<b>County Total</b>		<b>\$1,071,940,085</b>	<b>\$1,101,546,982</b>	<b>\$1,140,944,340</b>	<b>\$1,200,755,686</b>	<b>\$1,221,774,249</b>		
Cleveland RTA (Cuyahoga Co.)	1.00	\$157,823,888	\$156,735,486	\$158,653,957	\$167,894,949	\$167,165,307	Oct. 1, 1975	Oct. 1, 1975
Central Ohio TA (Franklin Co.)	0.25	41,601,224	41,334,523	43,205,469	44,940,803	44,741,979	Sep. 1, 1980	Feb. 1, 1990
LakeTran TA (Lake Co.)	0.25	7,175,596	7,202,698	7,440,529	7,637,135	7,552,509	Aug. 1, 1988	Aug. 1, 1988
Greater Dayton RTA (Montgomery Co.)	0.50	31,968,728	31,433,081	32,290,326	32,783,222	32,923,985	July 1, 1980	July 1, 1980
Portage Area RTA (Portage Co.)	0.25		2,564,174	3,281,207	3,390,061	3,412,879	Feb. 1, 2002	Feb. 1, 2002
Stark Area RTA (Stark Co.)	0.25	10,175,541	10,607,899	10,689,964	11,371,235	11,287,333	July 1, 1997	July 1, 1997
Metro TA (Summit Co.)	0.25	16,078,157	16,484,481	16,995,514	17,605,364	17,749,845	Feb. 1, 1991	Feb. 1, 1991
<b>Transit Authority Total</b>		<b>\$264,823,134</b>	<b>\$266,362,341</b>	<b>\$272,556,965</b>	<b>\$285,622,770</b>	<b>\$284,833,837</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,336,763,219</b>	<b>\$1,367,909,324</b>	<b>\$1,413,501,305</b>	<b>\$1,486,378,456</b>	<b>\$1,506,608,086</b>		

Note: Some counties and transit authorities have repealed and then re-enacted the tax, or have changed the tax rate since the first enactment.

Source: Department of Taxation, Revenue Accounting Division.