



- A History of the Local Government Fund
and the Local Government Revenue
Assistance Fund -

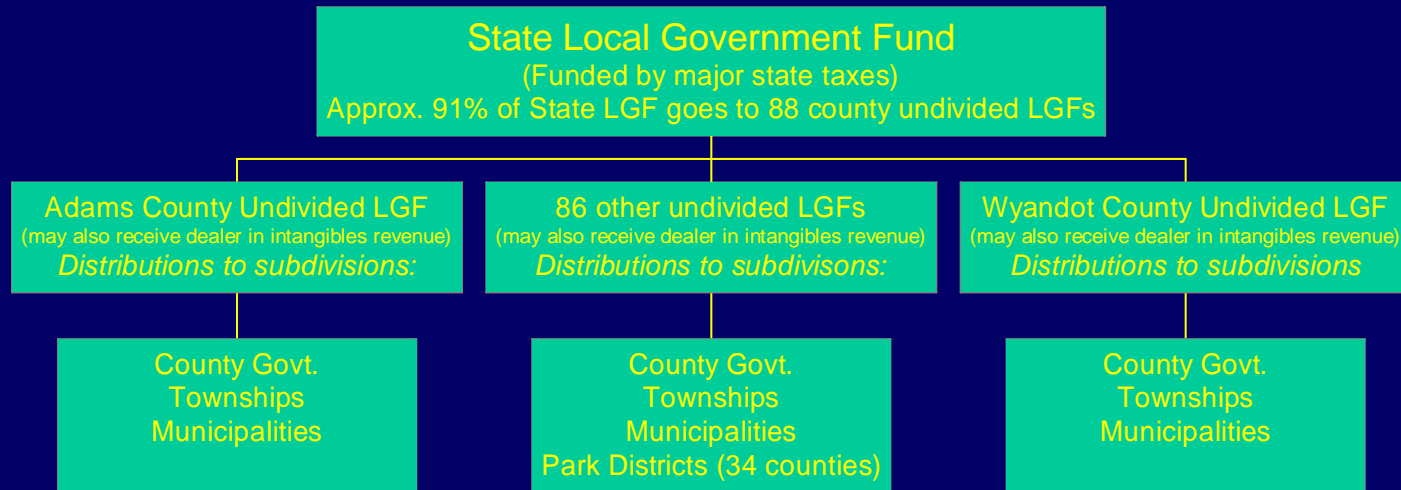
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Presented to the Local Government and Library Revenue
Distribution Task Force
January 31, 2006

Presentation Organization

- Introductory discussion of general purpose “revenue sharing” and basic description of the LGF and LGRAF
- Origins of the LGF and changes made through the 1980’s
- Discussion of the LGRAF
- LGF and LGRAF developments since the early 1990’s
- Final comments and observations

Structure of the LGF, Part One:

Monthly distributions to 88 county undivided local government funds



Structure of the LGF, Part Two: Monthly distributions to municipalities with an income tax



Summary of LGF/LGRAF Estimation & Distribution Process

- By July 15, Tax Commissioner certifies to each county auditor the estimated amount to be distributed to the county undivided LGF and the county undivided LGRAF during the following calendar year
- In August, the county budget commission computes each subdivision's share of the county undivided LGF and LGRAF for the next calendar year; within 10 days, county auditor reports those amounts to the subdivisions
- Each month the Tax Commissioner distributes the prior month's LGF (and dealer in intangibles taxes) deposits and LGRAF deposits to each county undivided LGF and LGRAF, respectively, using each county's percentage share computed in the preceding July; a portion of the LGF is also distributed monthly to municipalities with an income tax; distributions are made by the 10th of each month
- County treasurer distributes the amount received in the undivided LGF and undivided LGRAF to the various subdivisions based on subdivision percentage shares authorized by the county budget commission

General Purpose Revenue Sharing

- The LGF and LGRAF, along with the Library and Local Government Support Fund (LLGSF), comprise the state’s “general purpose revenue sharing” programs for local governments
- Ohio has other revenue sharing programs – e.g., sharing of motor fuel tax and of estate tax revenues – but they do not constitute “general purpose” revenue sharing
- The LGF, LGRAF and LLGSF have two key characteristics not simultaneously present with other revenue sharing programs:
 - The money is not for specific purposes (for the general fund)
 - The money goes to local governments based on criteria other than the origin of the tax revenues

General Purpose Revenue Sharing (con'd)

- The federal government had a general revenue sharing program which originated during the Nixon Administration
- A portion of federal revenues was shared with states and local governments
- Revenue sharing was a product of that administration's "New Federalism", providing revenues to states and local governments with few programmatic requirements (in contrast to the many categorical grant programs developed during the 1960's)
- Federal revenue sharing with local governments existed from 1972 to 1986 (although revenue sharing with states ended after 1981), terminated as a result of deficit reduction.

Origins of General Revenue Sharing in Ohio

- Ohio's general purpose revenue sharing program originated well before the federal program
- The Local Government Fund was created when the state sales tax was enacted in December 1934
- Revenue from the new 3% state sales tax was to be used for a county poor relief excise fund and for a state public school fund, with any remaining revenue to be used for the new "Local Government Fund"
- In the first year of the LGF (1935), \$10.7 million was sent to local governments, out of \$45.1 million in total state sales tax revenue

Origins of General Revenue Sharing in Ohio (con'd)

- Basic structure of the original LGF has been maintained to this day: state revenue earmarked for LGF (replaced by an appropriation beginning in 1939); LGF monies distributed to 88 undivided LGFs; and funds subsequently distributed by county budget commission to eligible subdivisions
- Between 1935 and 1938 the portion of the state sales tax directed to the LGF varied, with the percentage during that period varying between 24% and 32%
- Beginning in 1939, the earmarking concept was replaced by annual appropriations (i.e., a flat \$12 million annual appropriation through 1944, with increases during the 1945-1947 period)

Origins of General Revenue Sharing in Ohio (con'd)

- Originally, the State LGF was distributed to 88 county undivided LGFs based on each county's proportionate share of municipal valuation (real, tangible personal and utility property); the average valuation over the preceding five years was used
- Distribution effect: The higher a county's municipal valuation, the higher its LGF distribution
- Starting in 1945 (when the LGF was increased from \$12 to \$16 million), 75% of the LGF was distributed based on each county's share of municipal valuation and 25% was distributed based on each county's share of population
- The valuation-population distribution criteria, as well as the relative 75% -25% weights, exist to this day

Origins of General Revenue Sharing in Ohio (con'd)

- Subdivisions receiving county undivided LGF monies: counties, municipal corporations, park districts, and townships
- From the beginning, state law has required monies from each county undivided LGF to be apportioned to the county's subdivisions based on the relative "need" of each subdivision
- According to the original statute, the county budget commission convenes to consider facts and information presented by the county auditor and then determine the amount needed by the subdivision for its current operating expenses (to the extent those expenses exceed revenues available from all other sources)

Origins of General Revenue Sharing in Ohio (con'd)

- The concept of subdivision “need” developed over time into a contentious and complex exercise resulting in considerable litigation, new case law, and occasional statutory revisions
- This presentation shall not dwell extensively on how funds are apportioned to subdivisions, in part due to the state’s traditionally limited role in this process and also due to the need to focus primarily on the state’s funding for and allocation to the 88 county undivided funds
- However, a basic description of the subdivision apportionment process will be provided later in the presentation

Post-War LGF Developments

- In 1947, the five-year measurement for municipal valuation was replaced by a single-year measurement (using the second year next preceding the year of distribution); this arrangement exists to this day
- Significant LGF changes occurred in the 1940's, at a time of post-WWII local government fiscal crises (revenue streams inadequate to meet rapidly rising costs)
- Major LGF funding increases during 1945-1947 period
- Department of Taxation issued a 1947 study of the Ohio state and local government revenue system
- In response to one study recommendation, the General Assembly converted three state-collected intangibles taxes from being a state revenue source to being a local government revenue source

Post-War LGF Developments (con'd)

- The three converted intangibles taxes were: 2-mill tax paid by financial institutions on their deposits; 2-mill tax on the shares and capital of financial institutions; and 5-mill tax on the shares and capital of dealers in intangibles
- County undivided LGFs received monies from both these state-collected intangibles taxes and the state LGF
- The three intangibles taxes together generated \$15 million for local governments in 1948
- These revenues were distributed to the counties of origin (physical location of deposits, etc.)
- The LGF allocation was reduced to \$12.0 million in 1948 (from \$27.3 million in 1947); combined 1948 intangibles and LGF revenues nearly the same as 1947 LGF revenues

Post-War LGF Developments (con'd)

- Cutting the LGF, while simultaneously adding new origin-based intangibles taxes, undoubtedly had distributional impacts (increases and decreases) across the counties
- By the mid-1950's, the intangibles tax comprised a majority of the combined LGF and intangibles tax distributions
- There was growth in intangibles taxes while the appropriated LGF grew little in the 1950's and 1960's (no LGF growth between 1958 and 1969)
- The intangibles tax share peaked in 1969, when it comprised 68% of the total (\$51 million intangibles tax vs. \$24 million LGF)
- There were few other LGF changes during the 1950's and 1960's worth noting

Apportionment of County Undivided LGF to Subdivisions

- With the enactment of SB 114 in 1969, most of the existing law pertaining to subdivision apportionment was put into place
- SB 114 dealt with a variety of problems related to how subdivision “needs” are computed
- In current RC 5747.51 and .52, a process is prescribed for how budget commissions are to use subdivision tax budget information to derive each subdivision’s relative “need”, subsequently translated into a percentage share of the county’s total undivided LGF
- This process is generally termed the “statutory” method of apportionment
- The most important long-term change in SB 114 was the enactment of an “alternative” method of apportionment

Apportionment of County Undivided LGF to Subdivisions (con'd)

- The “statutory” method of subdivision apportionment resulted in considerable contention and litigation
- In contrast, the “alternative” approach allows a county to derive a specific distribution formula for that particular county, thus avoiding many of the problems associated with the “statutory” formula (such as tax budgets developed to exaggerate needs)
- 80 of the 88 counties have adopted an “alternative” formula
- In order to adopt or change an “alternative” formula, the county budget commission develops the new or changed formula and following parties must assent to that formula: board of county commissioners; the most populous city in the county; and a majority of the townships and municipalities located in the county

Apportionment of County Undivided LGF to Subdivisions (con'd)

- Despite the wide discretion allowed in crafting an “alternative” apportionment formula, there are several substantive restrictions contained in the statute
- The county as a subdivision may receive no more than an established percentage of the total undivided fund, based on the percentage of the county’s population located within a municipal corporation: (1) Municipal population is less than 41% -- maximum county share is 60%; (2) 41%-80% municipal population -- 50% maximum county share; (3) 81% or larger municipal population – 30% maximum county share
- If a county’s population is under 100,000 no less than 10% of the undivided LGF is to be distributed to townships

LGF Developments in the 1970's

- Major changes to the LGF took place in 1972, in the wake of the recently enacted state income tax
- In calendar year 1972, \$48 million of state income tax money was earmarked for the LGF, a 17% increase over 1971
- At the same time, 1/12th of the LGF was now dedicated to municipalities imposing an income tax, in recognition that the state's imposition of an income tax would make it more difficult for municipalities to obtain voter approval for rates exceeding 1%

LGF Developments in the 1970's (con'd)

- In calendar year 1973, the fixed-dollar LGF allocations were replaced by a bona fide revenue sharing concept
- 3.5% of the state income tax, sales tax and corporate franchise tax were now dedicated to the LGF
- Local governments benefited from near-record growth in combined intangibles tax and LGF distributions during the 1970's
- However, much of this growth was mitigated by high inflation (particularly during the late 1970's)
- Minimum annual county undivided LGF distribution revised in 1973, becoming \$150,000; in 1975, 37 counties were at the \$150,000 minimum

LGF Developments in the 1980's

- The severe economic recession of the early 1980's resulted in a state fiscal crisis
- Major tax and revenue changes occurred, and there were substantial revisions to the LGF and intangibles taxes
- HB 694 (FY 1982-83 budget bill) eliminated the tax on financial institution shares and capital beginning in CY 1982; such companies were made subject to corporate franchise tax
- The bill also phased out the 2-mill tax on financial institution deposits: 1.375 mills in CY 1982 and CY 1983, and no deposits tax thereafter
- Without a revenue replacement, these changes would dramatically reduce distributions to local governments

LGF Developments in the 1980's (con'd)

- The portion of the corporate franchise tax earmarked for the LGF was increased in order to make up for the reduced intangibles tax distributions
- In CY 1982, 3.5% of franchise tax was earmarked for State LGF and 7.75% of the franchise tax was distributed to counties based on their share of 1981 intangibles tax revenues
- Minimum LGF distribution increased to \$225,000
- State sales tax rate increased by 1% (to 5%), with a requirement that none of the increased sales tax revenue in FY 1982 and 1983 would go to the LGF; percentage contribution to LGF from the sales tax was reduced accordingly

LGF Developments in the 1980's (con'd)

- Similarly, a temporary income tax increase was enacted in 1982 (SB 530, 114th GA) with a provision that none of the increased revenue was to go to the LGF; this provision was eliminated when the income tax increase was made permanent in 1983 (HB 100, 115th GA)
- Additional major changes were enacted during the FY 1984-1985 budget cycle
- HB 291 (FY 1984-85 budget bill) repealed the special contribution schedule for the franchise tax; instead, 14.5% of the franchise tax was dedicated to the LGF with no special allocations to counties based on historical intangibles tax distributions
- This new formula caused major distributional shifts among the counties

LGF Developments in the 1980's (con'd)

- When it became apparent that an estimated 50 counties would lose money in 1984 compared to 1983 and 38 counties would gain money, another bill was passed (SB 293, eff. December 1, 1983) to resolve that situation
- The SB 293 changes to the distribution formula are essentially reflected in the statute as it exists today (see next two pages); only difference is that county undivided LGFs now receive 90% (less \$6 million) of the LGF, while prior law provided 11/12ths (less \$6 million)
- SB 293 increased the fund by changing the corporate franchise tax share from 14.5% to 15.4%
- Dealer in intangibles tax is the only part of the intangibles tax still remaining; 5 mills of the tax is distributed to county LGFs based on location of dealers' gross receipts

Current LGF Distribution Formula to the 88 County Undivided LGF's

- Tax Commissioner computes amounts under two formulas
- Formula One: Each county receives its 1983 deposits tax at a 2-mill rate; 90% of remaining fund (less \$6 million) distributed using population (25%) and municipal valuation (75%), with minimum distribution of \$225,000
- Formula Two: 90% of the total LGF (less \$6 million) is distributed to each county based on population (25%) and municipal valuation (75%); \$225,000 min. distribution
- The higher allocation is identified and assigned to each county, and those amounts added to reach a statewide total
- Each county's percentage share of the statewide assigned amounts is computed; this figure constitutes the county's % share of the actual LGF deposits for the calendar year
- Each county guaranteed to receive its 1983 distribution

Hypothetical Calendar Year 2005 LGF Distribution to Fayette County Pursuant to the LGF Statute

Assumes that "freeze"-based LGF funding levels are used instead of the funding levels resulting from the statutory "percentage of revenue" method. Thus, total distributions from the state LGF to the 88 county undivided local government funds are assumed to equal the \$604 million that were actually dispersed in CY 2005 pursuant to the "freeze".

1. Compute "Formula One" and "Formula Two" distributions.

"Formula One" distribution: RC 5747.501(A)(1)

	(a) State Total	(b) Fayette Share of Total	(a) x (b) Fayette Amount	Frequency with which the shares are updated
Amount distributed according to population	\$114,523,131	0.250%	\$286,814	Updated every 10 years
Amount distributed according to municipal valuation	343,569,394	0.176%	604,386	Updated annually
Adjustment to ensure that each county receives a distribution of at least \$225,000 from the two above combined formulas (a total of \$52,406 is given to Noble and Vinton counties and proportionally taken from all other counties in order to meet this requir	0	n/a	(80)	n/a
Amount distributed based on 145.45% of county's 1983 deposits tax receipts	145,971,478	0.208%	303,617	Not updated
TOTAL	\$604,064,003		\$1,194,737	

"Formula Two" distribution: RC 5747.501(A)(2)

	(a) State Total	(b) Fayette Share of Total	(a) x (b) Fayette Amount	Frequency with which the shares are updated
Amount distributed according to population	\$147,411,360	0.250%	\$369,180	Updated every 10 years
Amount distributed according to municipal valuation	442,234,079	0.176%	777,951	Updated annually
Adjustment to ensure that each county receives a distribution of at least \$225,000 from the two above combined formulas (no adjustment needed - all counties meet the \$225,000 minimum)	0	n/a	0	n/a
TOTAL	\$589,645,439		\$1,147,130	

Note: The adjusted 1983 deposits tax is not a part of "formula two".

2. Determine Fayette County's "assigned amount" and percentage share of total state LGF distribution. The assigned amount is the greater of the "formula one" or "formula two" distributions computed for each county. [RC 5747.501(B), (C)]

Total "assigned amounts" for all counties	\$619,329,508 (a)
Fayette County's "assigned amount"	\$1,194,737 (b)
Fayette County's share of assigned amounts	0.193% (b)/(a)

This would have been Fayette County's share of statewide LGF distributions during CY 2005 if the statutory formula had not been replaced by the "freeze".

3. Derive Fayette County's estimated LGF distribution: RC 5747.51(A)

Total estimated LGF distribution to all counties	\$604,064,003 (a)
Fayette County's share of total LGF	0.193% (b)
Fayette County's estimated LGF distribution	\$1,165,288 (a) x (b)

Total distribution to county undivided LGFs from state LGF:
 Total LGF deposits (from the various contributing taxes)
 Less: 145.45% of 1983 deposits taxes (\$146 million)
 Resulting difference is multiplied by 90%
 Plus: 145.45% of 1983 deposits taxes (\$146 million)
 Less: \$6 million
 Equals: Total distribution to county undivided LGFs from the LGF
 (Note: Remainder of the state LGF is distributed directly to municipalities with an income tax)

Creation of LGRAF, and other changes of the late 1980's

- In response to a legislative study of the LGF in the late 1980's, legislation was enacted in 1987 (HB 171, FY 1988-89 budget bill) that added a new fund – the Local Government Revenue Assistance Fund - whose criteria for distribution had not yet been determined
- HB 171 also increased the percentage earmarked for the LGF, increasing from 3.5% to 4.5% in February 1988 and then increasing to 4.6% in July 1989
- Under HB 171, both the LGRAF and LGF would receive monies from two additional state revenue sources: the use tax and the public utility excise tax
- Funding for the LGRAF began in July 1989, originally comprised of 0.3% of the same major tax sources that fund the LGF; this share was scheduled to increase to 0.6% in FY 1991, 0.65% in FY 1992, and 0.70% in FY 1993

Creation of LGRAF, and other changes of the late 1980's (con'd)

- HB 111 (the FY 1990-91 budget bill) stipulated that the LGRAF would be distributed based on each county's share of total state population, using annually updated population figures (Census Bureau estimates for most years, and actual decennial Census population figures every 10th year)
- The LGRAF was patterned off the LGF in terms of distribution procedure and timing, and revenue sharing structure
- Monies are distributed monthly from the State LGRAF to 88 county undivided LGRAFs
- Based on the subdivisions' proportionate shares authorized by the county budget commission, the undivided LGRAF is distributed to the subdivisions by the 20th of the month

Developments during the 1990s and beyond

- Ohio experienced a recession in 1990-91 that required a variety of fiscal measures to balance the budget
- As a state revenue saving device, HB 298 (the FY 1992-93 budget bill) and HB 904 (budget balancing bill) temporarily suspended the LGF and LGRAFF funding percentages from January 1992 through July 1993, constituting a “freeze” on distributions
- Under the “freeze”, additional revenues that normally would have been deposited into the local funds are instead deposited into the state GRF (revenue growth in the contributing tax sources must occur in order for the GRF to realize this benefit)

Developments during the 1990s and beyond (con'd)

- For CY 1992, the total amount distributed from the LGF and LGRAF equaled the amounts distributed during 1991; during the January-July 1993 period, the total amount distributed equaled the January-July 1992 distributions
- Although the “freeze” was lifted beginning in FY 1994, the respective LGF and LGRAF funding percentages were reduced to 4.2% (from 4.6%) and 0.6% (from 0.65%)
- Since revenues were swiftly recovering, the reduced funding percentages resulted in moderate growth for the two funds while preventing a windfall and providing long-term savings for the state

Developments during the 1990s and beyond (con'd)

- SB 3, the electric deregulation bill, enacted a kilowatt hour tax on electric utilities to begin in June 2001
- Electric utilities were also made subject to the corporate franchise tax but no longer made subject to the utility excise tax
- A portion of revenues from the kilowatt hour tax was earmarked for the LGF (2.464%) and the LGRAF (0.378%)
- The LGF and LGRAF contribution levels were the equivalent of 4.2% and 0.6%, respectively, of the kilowatt hour tax collections remaining after the amounts are credited to the local government and school district property tax replacement funds

Developments during the 1990s and beyond (con'd)

- HB 94 (FY 2002-03 budget) enacted a “freeze” in which each county undivided LGF (as well as each municipality receiving a direct LGF distribution) and each county undivided LGRAF would receive the same amount that it received in FY 2001 (July 2000-June 2001)
- Revenue performance was so poor for most of the FY 2002-03 biennium that the freeze essentially did not save the state GRF any revenue (in fact, a semi-annual reconciliation adjustment prevented a revenue loss); the only appreciable savings in the biennium came from a \$30 million reduction in 2003 enacted by HB 40
- The freeze was extended into FY 2004-05 by HB 95

Developments during the 1990s and beyond (con'd)

- During FY 2004 and 2005, each recipient received the same amount it received in FY 2003
- The state saved \$127 million during FY 2004 and \$241 million in FY 2005 as a result of the freeze on all three funds (savings attributable to LGF and LGRAF were \$100 million in FY 2004 and \$162 million in FY 2005)
- Note that the dealer in intangibles tax distributions were not affected by the freeze
- The current biennial budget (HB 66) originally contained LGF and LGRAF cuts but ultimately extended the freeze for another two fiscal years
- According to ODT estimates, the state will save \$228 million in FY 2006 and \$252 million in FY 2007 (LGF and LGRAF savings= \$145 million in FY 2006 and \$161 million in FY 2007)

Final Comments and Observations

- See page 36 for a history of the LGF-intangibles tax allocations and the LGRAAF allocations
- Throughout much of its history (1948-1972), the LGF was appropriated and not based on a percentage of tax revenues
- During the years when the LGF was an appropriated item, there was a complementary and modestly growing revenue source for CULGFs – the intangibles tax (now repealed except for the dealer in intangibles portion)
- Since the 1980's, the LGF and intangibles tax have ranged between 3% and 4% of the GRF
- There has been significant real (inflation-adjusted) growth in the LGF over the years, as shown on page 37

Final Comments and Observations (con'd)

- If/when the freeze is discontinued, attention will need to be paid to the distribution formula to prevent wide distributional swings (positive and negative) on recipients
- Since 2001, the formula has not been in effect, thereby insulating counties from the effects of valuation changes
- The intangibles tax was repealed over 20 years ago but is still a part of the LGF formula
- As a county's urban property wealth rises relative to other counties, its share of the LGF increases
- On a per capita basis, the LGF distributions to 88 county undivided LGFs ranges between \$18 and \$84; thus, the top county's distribution is nearly five times as high as the lowest county
- Because it is so complicated, the LGF formula is generally not understood and thus is not transparent

Local Government Fund and Intangibles Tax Allocations, Calendar Years 1935-2005

(Figures are in millions of \$)

Calendar Year ¹	Local Government Fund	Intangibles Tax	Total	Yr-to-yr percentage change	Calendar Year ¹	Local Government Fund	Intangibles Tax	Total	Yr-to-yr percentage change
1935	\$10.7	\$0.0	\$10.7	--	1971	\$36.0	\$56.8	\$92.8	4.4%
1936	17.9	0.0	17.9	67.3%	1972	42.0	61.6	103.6	11.5%
1937	15.1	0.0	15.1	-15.6%	1973	53.3	68.1	121.4	17.2%
1938	10.9	0.0	10.9	-27.6%	1974	55.2	75.8	131.0	7.9%
1939	12.0	0.0	12.0	9.6%	1975	59.9	82.7	142.6	8.9%
1940	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0%	1976	63.8	88.9	152.7	7.1%
1941	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0%	1977	74.1	97.8	171.9	12.6%
1942	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0%	1978	87.3	108.2	195.5	13.7%
1943	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0%	1979	96.4	119.5	215.9	10.4%
1944	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0%	1980	102.8	129.4	232.1	7.5%
1945	16.0	0.0	16.0	33.3%	1981	105.9	135.3	241.2	3.9%
1946	21.0	0.0	21.0	31.3%	1982	161.4	99.5	260.9	8.2%
1947	27.3	0.0	27.3	29.8%	1983	165.9	104.5	270.5	3.7%
1948	12.0	15.1	27.1	-0.6%	1984	277.4	4.8	282.2	4.3%
1949 ²	6.0	0.0	6.0	--	1985	298.4	6.0	304.5	7.9%
1950	18.0	15.4	33.4	--	1986	313.9	6.7	320.6	5.3%
1951	18.0	15.8	33.8	1.1%	1987	337.7	7.7	345.4	7.7%
1952	21.4	16.8	38.2	13.0%	1988	361.0	8.3	369.3	6.9%
1953	18.0	17.5	35.5	-7.2%	1989	361.0	7.7	368.7	-0.2%
1954	20.0	18.7	38.7	9.2%	1990	425.3	4.8	430.1	16.7%
1955	20.0	21.6	41.6	7.5%	1991	425.7	7.2	432.9	0.7%
1956	22.0	21.4	43.5	4.3%	1992	425.7	7.0	432.7	-0.1%
1957	22.0	23.4	45.4	4.4%	1993	445.8	8.0	453.8	4.9%
1958	24.0	24.8	48.8	7.5%	1994	478.1	8.5	486.6	7.2%
1959	24.0	26.2	50.2	2.9%	1995	527.6	9.6	537.2	10.4%
1960	24.0	27.3	51.3	2.3%	1996	543.9	9.6	553.4	3.0%
1961	24.0	28.8	52.8	2.8%	1997	579.9	11.0	590.9	6.8%
1962	24.0	30.3	54.3	2.9%	1998	632.5	10.0	642.5	8.7%
1963	24.0	32.7	56.7	4.4%	1999	664.8	10.7	675.5	5.1%
1964	24.0	34.8	58.8	3.7%	2000	692.2	13.9	706.1	4.5%
1965	24.0	37.4	61.4	4.4%	2001	705.4	15.9	721.3	2.2%
1966	24.0	40.3	64.3	4.8%	2002	670.3	11.2	681.5	-5.5%
1967	24.0	43.7	67.7	5.2%	2003	662.2	9.1	671.3	-1.5%
1968	24.0	46.7	70.7	4.5%	2004	662.2	10.4	672.6	0.2%
1969	24.0	51.0	75.0	6.1%	2005	662.2	11.3	673.5	0.1%
1970	34.0	54.9	88.9	18.5%					

¹ 1950-1981 figures are based on fiscal years.

² Six-month period; state converted to July-June fiscal year in July 1949.

Local Government Revenue Assistance Fund Allocations, Calendar Years 1989-2005

(Figures are in millions of \$)

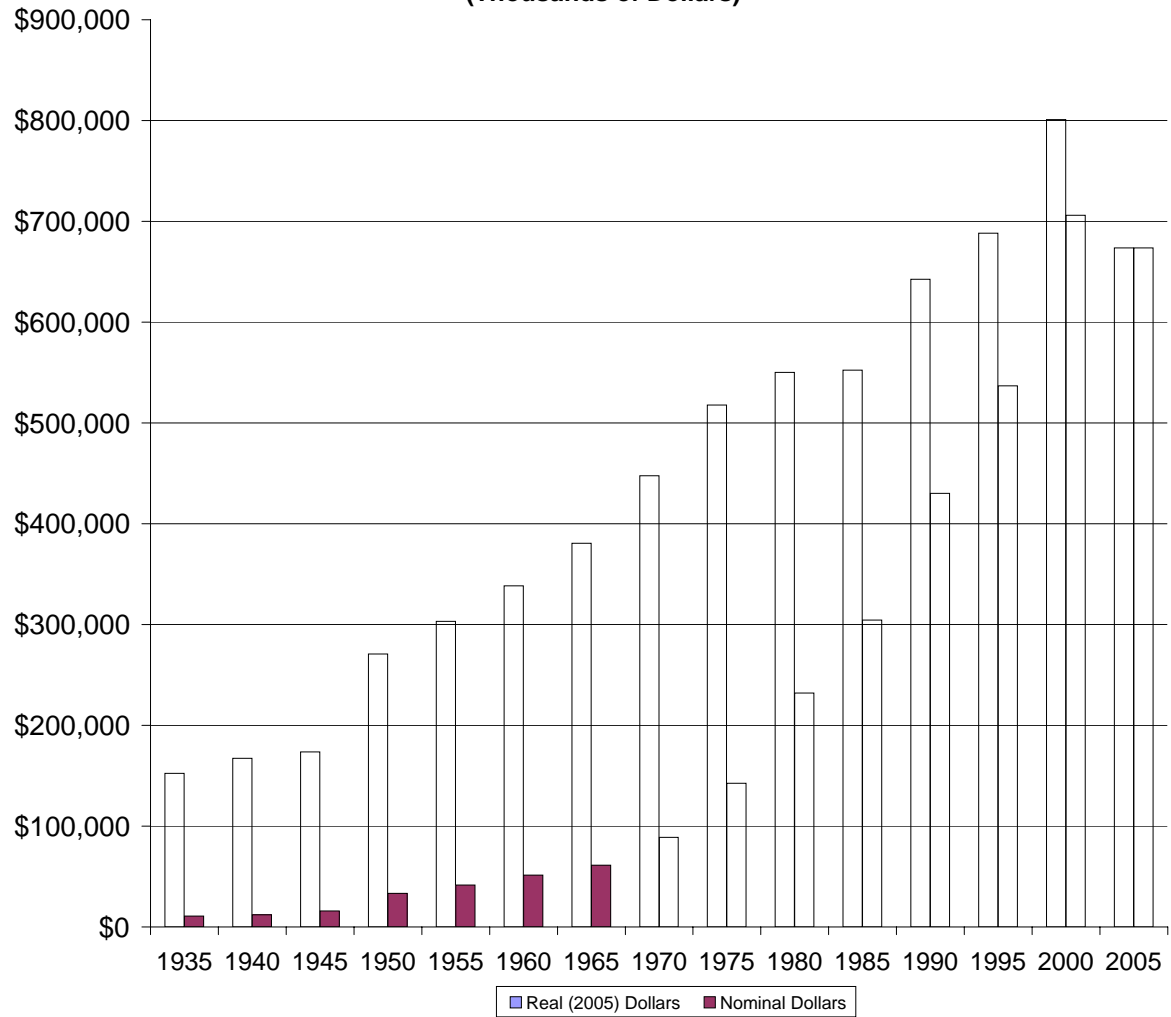
Calendar Year ³	Total	Yr-to-yr percentage change	Calendar Year ³	Total	Yr-to-yr percentage change
1989	\$12.9	--	1998	\$90.4	9.1%
1990	38.1	194.8%	1999	95.0	5.1%
1991	57.3	50.3%	2000	99.0	4.1%
1992	57.3	0.0%	2001	100.8	1.8%
1993	59.3	3.4%	2002	95.8	-4.9%
1994	68.4	15.4%	2003	94.6	-1.3%
1995	72.9	6.7%	2004	94.6	0.0%
1996	77.8	6.7%	2005	94.6	0.0%
1997	82.9	6.5%			

³ Fund began on July 1, 1989.

Total State Local Government Fund and Intangibles Tax Distributions, 1935 - 2005

Showing both nominal and inflation-adjusted dollars

1950-1980 figures are fiscal years; other figures are calendar years
(Thousands of Dollars)



**CALENDAR YEAR 2005 ACTUAL AND HYPOTHETICAL (STATUTORY) AMOUNTS
DISTRIBUTED TO COUNTY UNDIVIDED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS**
(excludes dealer in intangibles tax distributions)

Column identification									
(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)/(a)=(d)	(e)	(f)	(f)/(a)=(g)	(h)	(d)-(g)=(i)	
July 2004 estimated Ohio county population	Percent of total estimated July 2004 population	Actual LGF distributions to counties	Actual per capita LGF distributions to counties	Actual per capita distributions as % of mean per capita distribution	LGF distributions if statutory dist. formula had been in effect*	Per capita LGF distributions if statutory formula had been in effect*	Hypothetical per capita distributions as % of mean per capita distribution	Actual per capita distributions minus statutory per capita distributions**	
Adams	28,398	0.25%	\$644,701	\$22.70	43.1%	\$648,866	\$22.85	43.3%	(\$0.15)
Allen	106,873	0.93%	4,413,326	41.30	78.3%	4,411,543	41.28	78.3%	0.02
Ashland	54,058	0.47%	2,039,999	37.74	71.6%	2,024,322	37.45	71.0%	0.29
Ashtabula	103,152	0.90%	3,826,555	37.10	70.4%	3,793,874	36.78	69.8%	0.32
Athens	63,187	0.55%	1,873,300	29.65	56.2%	1,882,383	29.79	56.5%	(0.14)
Auglaize	46,938	0.41%	2,285,404	48.69	92.4%	2,225,865	47.42	90.0%	1.27
Belmont	69,366	0.61%	2,722,412	39.25	74.5%	2,705,398	39.00	74.0%	0.25
Brown	44,239	0.39%	964,547	21.80	41.4%	1,049,931	23.73	45.0%	(1.93)
Butler	346,560	3.02%	14,090,266	40.66	77.1%	14,518,452	41.89	79.5%	(1.24)
Carroll	29,576	0.26%	687,875	23.26	44.1%	697,105	23.57	44.7%	(0.31)
Champaign	39,645	0.35%	1,361,276	34.34	65.1%	1,348,900	34.02	64.5%	0.31
Clark	142,613	1.24%	5,427,373	38.06	72.2%	5,208,165	36.52	69.3%	1.54
Clermont	188,614	1.65%	3,596,503	19.07	36.2%	3,562,763	18.89	35.8%	0.18
Clinton	42,280	0.37%	1,546,103	36.57	69.4%	1,593,088	37.68	71.5%	(1.11)
Columbiana	111,519	0.97%	3,867,478	34.68	65.8%	3,719,509	33.35	63.3%	1.33
Coshocton	37,039	0.32%	1,372,061	37.04	70.3%	1,326,772	35.82	68.0%	1.22
Crawford	45,961	0.40%	2,059,009	44.80	85.0%	2,090,232	45.48	86.3%	(0.68)
Cuyahoga	1,351,009	11.79%	113,832,857	84.26	159.8%	111,309,074	82.39	156.3%	1.87
Darke	53,260	0.46%	2,320,911	43.58	82.7%	2,165,715	40.66	77.1%	2.91
Defiance	39,038	0.34%	1,754,018	44.93	85.2%	1,730,992	44.34	84.1%	0.59
Delaware	142,503	1.24%	4,821,904	33.84	64.2%	6,152,552	43.17	81.9%	(9.34)
Erie	78,992	0.69%	3,698,525	46.82	88.8%	3,870,817	49.00	93.0%	(2.18)
Fairfield	136,063	1.19%	4,770,303	35.06	66.5%	5,174,399	38.03	72.1%	(2.97)
Fayette	28,134	0.25%	1,103,922	39.24	74.4%	1,165,288	41.42	78.6%	(2.18)
Franklin	1,088,971	9.50%	77,672,719	71.33	135.3%	80,100,247	73.56	139.5%	(2.23)
Fulton	42,919	0.37%	1,955,530	45.56	86.4%	1,976,110	46.04	87.3%	(0.48)
Gallia	31,256	0.27%	843,906	27.00	51.2%	812,182	25.98	49.3%	1.01
Geauga	94,602	0.83%	2,441,878	25.81	49.0%	2,523,997	26.68	50.6%	(0.87)
Greene	152,233	1.33%	8,228,030	54.05	102.5%	8,354,068	54.88	104.1%	(0.83)
Guernsey	41,304	0.36%	1,393,740	33.74	64.0%	1,420,091	34.38	65.2%	(0.64)
Hamilton	814,611	7.11%	52,568,804	64.53	122.4%	49,723,302	61.04	115.8%	3.49
Hancock	73,602	0.64%	3,980,794	54.09	102.6%	3,723,623	50.59	96.0%	3.49
Hardin	32,171	0.28%	1,149,108	35.72	67.8%	1,138,004	35.37	67.1%	0.35
Harrison	15,938	0.14%	521,545	32.72	62.1%	500,664	31.41	59.6%	1.31
Henry	29,382	0.26%	1,199,888	40.84	77.5%	1,162,468	39.56	75.1%	1.27
Highland	42,610	0.37%	1,268,992	29.78	56.5%	1,341,941	31.49	59.7%	(1.71)
Hocking	28,838	0.25%	774,110	26.84	50.9%	777,538	26.96	51.1%	(0.12)
Holmes	41,273	0.36%	797,944	19.33	36.7%	828,759	20.08	38.1%	(0.75)

Column identification

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)/(a)=(d)	(e)	(f)	(f)/(a)=(g)	(h)	(d)-(g)=(i)
	July 2004 estimated Ohio county population	Percent of total estimated July 2004 population	Actual LGF distributions to counties	Actual per capita LGF distributions to counties	Actual per capita distributions as % of mean per capita distribution	LGF distributions if statutory dist. formula had been in effect*	Per capita LGF distributions if statutory formula had been in effect*	Hypothetical per capita distributions as % of mean per capita distribution	Actual per capita distributions minus statutory per capita distributions**
Huron	60,404	0.53%	2,648,662	43.85	83.2%	2,659,539	44.03	83.5%	(0.18)
Jackson	33,411	0.29%	1,071,297	32.06	60.8%	1,068,082	31.97	60.6%	0.10
Jefferson	71,420	0.62%	3,907,180	54.71	103.8%	3,330,913	46.64	88.5%	8.07
Knox	57,785	0.50%	1,872,800	32.41	61.5%	1,904,025	32.95	62.5%	(0.54)
Lake	232,061	2.03%	17,844,978	76.90	145.9%	17,042,120	73.44	139.3%	3.46
Lawrence	62,705	0.55%	1,657,141	26.43	50.1%	1,559,671	24.87	47.2%	1.55
Licking	152,866	1.33%	6,530,772	42.72	81.0%	7,017,899	45.91	87.1%	(3.19)
Logan	46,616	0.41%	1,724,416	36.99	70.2%	1,724,535	36.99	70.2%	(0.00)
Lorain	294,324	2.57%	16,473,997	55.97	106.2%	17,553,797	59.64	113.1%	(3.67)
Lucas	450,632	3.93%	24,865,438	55.18	104.7%	25,286,173	56.11	106.4%	(0.93)
Madison	41,113	0.36%	1,334,677	32.46	61.6%	1,379,384	33.55	63.6%	(1.09)
Mahoning	249,755	2.18%	9,564,406	38.30	72.6%	9,147,650	36.63	69.5%	1.67
Marion	66,310	0.58%	2,540,900	38.32	72.7%	2,530,948	38.17	72.4%	0.15
Medina	165,077	1.44%	6,738,786	40.82	77.4%	7,334,079	44.43	84.3%	(3.61)
Meigs	23,286	0.20%	556,701	23.91	45.4%	527,606	22.66	43.0%	1.25
Mercer	41,075	0.36%	1,827,279	44.49	84.4%	1,768,579	43.06	81.7%	1.43
Miami	100,797	0.88%	5,158,759	51.18	97.1%	4,998,136	49.59	94.1%	1.59
Monroe	15,063	0.13%	357,106	23.71	45.0%	333,927	22.17	42.1%	1.54
Montgomery	550,063	4.80%	31,651,137	57.54	109.2%	30,496,094	55.44	105.2%	2.10
Morgan	14,941	0.13%	366,792	24.55	46.6%	356,688	23.87	45.3%	0.68
Morrow	34,247	0.30%	628,050	18.34	34.8%	680,874	19.88	37.7%	(1.54)
Muskingum	85,669	0.75%	2,852,403	33.30	63.2%	2,868,705	33.49	63.5%	(0.19)
Noble	14,021	0.12%	327,951	23.39	44.4%	341,596	24.36	46.2%	(0.97)
Ottawa	41,407	0.36%	1,602,885	38.71	73.4%	1,712,724	41.36	78.5%	(2.65)
Paulding	19,486	0.17%	620,111	31.82	60.4%	588,303	30.19	57.3%	1.63
Perry	35,040	0.31%	801,414	22.87	43.4%	789,207	22.52	42.7%	0.35
Pickaway	53,656	0.47%	1,691,418	31.52	59.8%	1,693,524	31.56	59.9%	(0.04)
Pike	28,294	0.25%	671,755	23.74	45.0%	691,465	24.44	46.4%	(0.70)
Portage	154,764	1.35%	6,017,002	38.88	73.8%	6,700,522	43.30	82.1%	(4.42)
Preble	42,553	0.37%	1,402,417	32.96	62.5%	1,401,061	32.93	62.5%	0.03
Putnam	34,718	0.30%	1,401,561	40.37	76.6%	1,397,818	40.26	76.4%	0.11
Richland	128,096	1.12%	6,034,072	47.11	89.4%	5,795,023	45.24	85.8%	1.87
Ross	74,466	0.65%	2,688,332	36.10	68.5%	2,590,518	34.79	66.0%	1.31
Sandusky	61,948	0.54%	2,821,855	45.55	86.4%	2,790,880	45.05	85.5%	0.50
Scioto	77,046	0.67%	2,293,071	29.76	56.5%	2,174,968	28.23	53.6%	1.53
Seneca	57,789	0.50%	2,684,243	46.45	88.1%	2,568,383	44.44	84.3%	2.00
Shelby	48,517	0.42%	2,395,574	49.38	93.7%	2,309,150	47.59	90.3%	1.78
Stark	381,229	3.33%	15,075,271	39.54	75.0%	15,342,920	40.25	76.3%	(0.70)
Summit	547,314	4.78%	35,230,987	64.37	122.1%	34,844,444	63.66	120.8%	0.71
Trumbull	220,486	1.92%	8,716,062	39.53	75.0%	8,248,154	37.41	71.0%	2.12
Tuscarawas	92,221	0.80%	4,280,984	46.42	88.1%	4,140,416	44.90	85.2%	1.52
Union	44,487	0.39%	1,455,419	32.72	62.1%	1,735,331	39.01	74.0%	(6.29)
Van Wert	29,276	0.26%	1,278,300	43.66	82.8%	1,211,211	41.37	78.5%	2.29

Column identification									
(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)/(a)=(d)	(e)	(f)	(f)/(a)=(g)	(h)	(d)-(g)=(i)	
				Actual					
				per capita	LGF	Per capita LGF	Hypothetical		Actual
				distributions	distributions if	distributions	per capita		per capita
				as % of mean	statutory dist.	if statutory	as % of mean		minus statutory
				per capita	formula had	formula had	per capita		per capita
				distributions	been in effect*	been in effect*	distribution		distributions**
				to counties	to counties				
Ohio county	July 2004	distributions	distributions	per capita	been in effect*	been in effect*	per capita		per capita
estimated	total estimated	LGF	LGF	as % of mean	statutory dist.	if statutory	as % of mean		minus statutory
July 2004	July 2004	to counties	to counties	distribution	been in effect*	been in effect*	distribution		distributions**
population	population								
Vinton	13,352	0.12%	290,735	21.77	41.3%	299,348	22.42	42.5%	(0.65)
Warren	189,276	1.65%	6,676,019	35.27	66.9%	8,847,518	46.74	88.7%	(11.47)
Washington	62,577	0.55%	2,205,751	35.25	66.9%	2,134,123	34.10	64.7%	1.14
Wayne	113,577	0.99%	4,825,102	42.48	80.6%	4,708,870	41.46	78.6%	1.02
Williams	38,912	0.34%	1,937,111	49.78	94.4%	1,821,834	46.82	88.8%	2.96
Wood	123,278	1.08%	5,564,457	45.14	85.6%	5,812,335	47.15	89.4%	(2.01)
Wyandot	22,878	0.20%	1,022,853	44.71	84.8%	1,044,351	45.65	86.6%	(0.94)
TOTAL	11,459,011	100.00%	\$604,064,003	\$52.72	100.0%	\$604,064,003	\$52.72	100.0%	\$0.00

*Assumes that the total amount distributed from the State LGF would remain "frozen" at \$604,064,003 instead of being based on the "percentage of revenue" method.

** If the statutory distribution method were restored, then the impact of that approach relative to the actual "freeze"-based distributions would be the inverse of amounts shown in this column (i.e., negative amounts become positive, and positive amounts become negative).

Highest actual per capita distributions: Cuyahoga County

Lowest actual per capita distributions: Morrow County

Most favorable per capita treatment as a result of the freeze: Jefferson County

Least favorable per capita treatment as a result of the freeze: Warren County

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE ASSISTANCE FUND:
ACTUAL AND HYPOTHETICAL (STATUTORY) AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED TO COUNTIES, CALENDAR YEAR 2005**

Column identification									
(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)/(a)=(d)	(e)	(f)	(f)/(a)=(g)	(c)-(f)=(h)	(i)	
July 2003 estimated Ohio county population	Percent of total estimated July 2003 population	Actual LGRAF distributions to counties	Actual per capita LGRAF distributions to counties	County per capita distributions as % of mean per capita distribution	LGRAF distributions if statutory dist. formula had been in effect*	Per capita LGRAF distributions if statutory dist. formula had been in effect*	Actual distributions minus statutory distributions**	Actual per capita distributions minus statutory per capita distributions**	
Adams	28,026	0.25%	\$241,201	\$8.61	104.0%	\$231,833	\$8.27	\$9,369	\$0.33
Allen	108,241	0.95%	900,720	8.32	100.6%	895,376	8.27	5,344	0.05
Ashland	53,749	0.47%	438,431	8.16	98.6%	444,615	8.27	(6,184)	(0.12)
Ashtabula	103,120	0.90%	869,817	8.43	102.0%	853,014	8.27	16,802	0.16
Athens	64,380	0.56%	518,175	8.05	97.3%	532,555	8.27	(14,380)	(0.22)
Auglaize	46,740	0.41%	396,839	8.49	102.6%	386,636	8.27	10,203	0.22
Belmont	69,636	0.61%	592,668	8.51	102.9%	576,033	8.27	16,635	0.24
Brown	43,807	0.38%	347,295	7.93	95.8%	362,374	8.27	(15,079)	(0.34)
Butler	343,207	3.00%	2,796,776	8.15	98.5%	2,839,027	8.27	(42,251)	(0.12)
Carroll	29,599	0.26%	245,875	8.31	100.4%	244,845	8.27	1,030	0.03
Champaign	39,544	0.35%	323,358	8.18	98.9%	327,110	8.27	(3,752)	(0.09)
Clark	143,351	1.25%	1,221,627	8.52	103.0%	1,185,807	8.27	35,819	0.25
Clermont	185,799	1.62%	1,495,101	8.05	97.3%	1,536,940	8.27	(41,838)	(0.23)
Clinton	41,756	0.37%	340,133	8.15	98.5%	345,408	8.27	(5,275)	(0.13)
Columbiana	111,523	0.98%	937,708	8.41	101.6%	922,524	8.27	15,183	0.14
Coshocton	37,132	0.32%	304,464	8.20	99.1%	307,158	8.27	(2,694)	(0.07)
Crawford	46,091	0.40%	396,454	8.60	104.0%	381,267	8.27	15,187	0.33
Cuyahoga	1,363,888	11.93%	11,578,401	8.49	102.6%	11,282,157	8.27	296,244	0.22
Darke	52,960	0.46%	455,517	8.60	104.0%	438,088	8.27	17,429	0.33
Defiance	39,054	0.34%	334,387	8.56	103.5%	323,057	8.27	11,330	0.29
Delaware	132,797	1.16%	833,142	6.27	75.8%	1,098,504	8.27	(265,362)	(2.00)
Erie	78,709	0.69%	657,052	8.35	100.9%	651,085	8.27	5,967	0.08
Fairfield	132,549	1.16%	1,057,358	7.98	96.4%	1,096,453	8.27	(39,094)	(0.29)
Fayette	28,158	0.25%	239,393	8.50	102.8%	232,925	8.27	6,468	0.23
Franklin	1,088,944	9.52%	8,629,478	7.92	95.8%	9,007,805	8.27	(378,327)	(0.35)
Fulton	42,446	0.37%	354,203	8.34	100.9%	351,116	8.27	3,087	0.07
Gallia	31,398	0.27%	280,489	8.93	108.0%	259,726	8.27	20,763	0.66
Geauga	93,941	0.82%	751,453	8.00	96.7%	777,085	8.27	(25,633)	(0.27)
Greene	151,257	1.32%	1,246,777	8.24	99.6%	1,251,206	8.27	(4,429)	(0.03)
Guernsey	41,362	0.36%	344,901	8.34	100.8%	342,149	8.27	2,753	0.07
Hamilton	823,472	7.20%	7,099,061	8.62	104.2%	6,811,806	8.27	287,254	0.35
Hancock	73,133	0.64%	582,575	7.97	96.3%	604,960	8.27	(22,386)	(0.31)
Hardin	31,608	0.28%	266,705	8.44	102.0%	261,463	8.27	5,242	0.17
Harrison	15,967	0.14%	135,374	8.48	102.5%	132,080	8.27	3,294	0.21
Henry	29,318	0.26%	251,634	8.58	103.8%	242,520	8.27	9,114	0.31
Highland	41,963	0.37%	343,399	8.18	98.9%	347,120	8.27	(3,722)	(0.09)
Hocking	28,644	0.25%	244,985	8.55	103.4%	236,945	8.27	8,040	0.28
Holmes	40,681	0.36%	320,805	7.89	95.3%	336,515	8.27	(15,710)	(0.39)
Huron	60,231	0.53%	508,649	8.44	102.1%	498,234	8.27	10,415	0.17

Column identification

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)/(a)=(d)	(e)	(f)	(f)/(a)=(g)	(c)-(f)=(h)	(i)
	July 2003 estimated Ohio county <u>population</u>	Percent of total estimated July 2003 <u>population</u>	Actual LGRAF distributions <u>to counties</u>	Actual per capita LGRAF distributions <u>to counties</u>	County per capita distributions as % of mean per capita <u>distribution</u>	LGRAF distributions if statutory dist. formula had <u>been in effect*</u>	Per capita LGRAF distributions if statutory dist. formula had <u>been in effect*</u>	Actual distributions minus statutory <u>distributions**</u>	Actual per capita distributions minus statutory per capita <u>distributions**</u>
Jackson	33,074	0.29%	274,603	8.30	100.4%	273,590	8.27	1,013	0.03
Jefferson	71,888	0.63%	623,197	8.67	104.8%	594,662	8.27	28,536	0.40
Knox	56,930	0.50%	451,712	7.93	95.9%	470,928	8.27	(19,216)	(0.34)
Lake	228,878	2.00%	1,900,513	8.30	100.4%	1,893,292	8.27	7,222	0.03
Lawrence	62,550	0.55%	541,946	8.66	104.7%	517,417	8.27	24,529	0.39
Licking	150,634	1.32%	1,150,376	7.64	92.3%	1,246,053	8.27	(95,676)	(0.64)
Logan	46,411	0.41%	391,990	8.45	102.1%	383,914	8.27	8,076	0.17
Lorain	291,164	2.55%	2,374,939	8.16	98.6%	2,408,525	8.27	(33,586)	(0.12)
Lucas	454,216	3.97%	3,765,688	8.29	100.2%	3,757,300	8.27	8,388	0.02
Madison	40,624	0.36%	348,863	8.59	103.8%	336,044	8.27	12,819	0.32
Mahoning	251,660	2.20%	2,135,284	8.48	102.6%	2,081,745	8.27	53,539	0.21
Marion	66,396	0.58%	555,679	8.37	101.2%	549,231	8.27	6,448	0.10
Medina	161,641	1.41%	1,228,543	7.60	91.9%	1,337,103	8.27	(108,560)	(0.67)
Meigs	23,242	0.20%	202,117	8.70	105.1%	192,259	8.27	9,858	0.42
Mercer	40,933	0.36%	345,914	8.45	102.2%	338,600	8.27	7,314	0.18
Miami	100,230	0.88%	829,067	8.27	100.0%	829,108	8.27	(41)	(0.00)
Monroe	14,927	0.13%	129,759	8.69	105.1%	123,477	8.27	6,282	0.42
Montgomery	552,187	4.83%	4,737,850	8.58	103.7%	4,567,722	8.27	170,128	0.31
Morgan	14,843	0.13%	122,312	8.24	99.6%	122,782	8.27	(470)	(0.03)
Morrow	33,568	0.29%	268,264	7.99	96.6%	277,676	8.27	(9,412)	(0.28)
Muskingum	85,423	0.75%	712,781	8.34	100.9%	706,624	8.27	6,157	0.07
Noble	14,054	0.12%	116,146	8.26	99.9%	116,255	8.27	(110)	(0.01)
Ottawa	41,192	0.36%	346,481	8.41	101.7%	340,743	8.27	5,738	0.14
Paulding	19,665	0.17%	168,995	8.59	103.9%	162,670	8.27	6,325	0.32
Perry	35,074	0.31%	288,516	8.23	99.4%	290,134	8.27	(1,618)	(0.05)
Pickaway	51,723	0.45%	450,829	8.72	105.4%	427,856	8.27	22,973	0.44
Pike	28,194	0.25%	234,872	8.33	100.7%	233,222	8.27	1,650	0.06
Portage	154,870	1.35%	1,274,786	8.23	99.5%	1,281,093	8.27	(6,307)	(0.04)
Preble	42,417	0.37%	365,105	8.61	104.1%	350,876	8.27	14,229	0.34
Putnam	34,754	0.30%	296,540	8.53	103.1%	287,487	8.27	9,053	0.26
Richland	128,267	1.12%	1,083,226	8.45	102.1%	1,061,032	8.27	22,195	0.17
Ross	74,424	0.65%	636,626	8.55	103.4%	615,639	8.27	20,986	0.28
Sandusky	61,753	0.54%	521,731	8.45	102.1%	510,824	8.27	10,907	0.18
Scioto	77,453	0.68%	676,433	8.73	105.6%	640,696	8.27	35,738	0.46
Seneca	57,734	0.50%	504,282	8.73	105.6%	477,579	8.27	26,703	0.46
Shelby	48,566	0.42%	401,943	8.28	100.1%	401,741	8.27	202	0.00
Stark	377,519	3.30%	3,141,233	8.32	100.6%	3,122,858	8.27	18,375	0.05
Summit	546,773	4.78%	4,527,335	8.28	100.1%	4,522,937	8.27	4,398	0.01
Trumbull	221,785	1.94%	1,896,001	8.55	103.3%	1,834,618	8.27	61,383	0.28
Tuscarawas	91,706	0.80%	746,737	8.14	98.4%	758,597	8.27	(11,860)	(0.13)
Union	43,750	0.38%	338,829	7.74	93.6%	361,902	8.27	(23,074)	(0.53)
Van Wert	29,277	0.26%	253,693	8.67	104.8%	242,181	8.27	11,512	0.39
Vinton	13,231	0.12%	103,360	7.81	94.4%	109,448	8.27	(6,087)	(0.46)

Column identification									
(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)/(a)=(d)	(e)	(f)	(f)/(a)=(g)	(c)-(f)=(h)	(i)	
July 2003 estimated Ohio county population	Percent of total estimated July 2003 population	Actual LGRAF distributions to counties	Actual per capita LGRAF distributions to counties	County per capita distributions as % of mean per capita distribution	LGRAF distributions if statutory dist. formula had been in effect*	Per capita LGRAF distributions if statutory dist. formula had been in effect*	Actual distributions minus statutory distributions**	Actual distributions minus statutory distributions**	Actual per capita distributions minus statutory per capita distributions**
Warren	181,743	1.59%	1,265,349	6.96	84.2%	1,503,388	8.27	(238,039)	(1.31)
Washington	62,505	0.55%	531,917	8.51	102.9%	517,045	8.27	14,872	0.24
Wayne	113,121	0.99%	931,617	8.24	99.6%	935,743	8.27	(4,126)	(0.04)
Williams	38,802	0.34%	318,679	8.21	99.3%	320,972	8.27	(2,293)	(0.06)
Wood	123,020	1.08%	1,009,896	8.21	99.2%	1,017,628	8.27	(7,733)	(0.06)
Wyandot	22,826	0.20%	192,625	8.44	102.0%	188,818	8.27	3,807	0.17
TOTAL	11,435,798	100.00%	\$94,597,556	\$8.27	100.0%	\$94,597,556	\$8.27	\$0	\$0.00

*Assumes that the total amount distributed from the LGRAF would remain "frozen" at \$94,597,566 instead of being based on the "percentage of revenue" method.

** If the statutory distribution method were restored, then the impact of that approach relative to the actual "freeze"-based distributions would be the inverse of amounts shown in these columns (i.e., negative amounts become positive, and positive amounts become negative).

Highest actual per capita distributions: Gallia County

Lowest actual per capita distributions: Delaware County

Most favorable per capita treatment as a result of the freeze: Gallia County

Least favorable per capita treatment as a result of the freeze: Delaware County

A. Local Government Fund and Dealer in Intangibles Tax Distributions by Type of Subdivision, CY 1999-2003

Distribution from the 88 County Undivided LGFs (in millions)

Calendar Year	To Counties	To Townships	To Park Districts	To Municipalities	Direct Distribution from LGF to Municipalities	Total to Municipalities	Total
1999	\$222.3	\$54.4	\$11.0	\$329.7	\$57.4	\$387.2	\$674.9
2000	232.3	57.2	11.7	343.2	61.1	404.4	705.6
2001	237.1	58.4	12.1	349.9	62.4	412.3	719.9
2002	224.8	55.6	11.4	331.6	59.0	390.6	682.4
2003	222.1	55.6	11.2	324.9	58.1	383.0	671.8

Each subdivision class as a percentage of total LGF distributions

Calendar Year	Counties	Townships	Park Districts	Municipalities (including direct distribution from LGF)	Total
1999	32.9%	8.1%	1.6%	57.4%	100.0%
2000	32.9%	8.1%	1.7%	57.3%	100.0%
2001	32.9%	8.1%	1.7%	57.3%	100.0%
2002	32.9%	8.1%	1.7%	57.2%	100.0%
2003	33.1%	8.3%	1.7%	57.0%	100.0%

B. Local Government Revenue Assistance Fund Distributions by Type of Subdivision, CY 1999-2003

Distribution from the 88 County Undivided LGRAFs (in millions)

Calendar Year	To Counties	To Townships	To Park Districts	To Municipalities	Total
1999	\$35.8	\$11.0	\$1.5	\$46.7	\$95.0
2000	37.4	11.5	1.5	48.5	98.9
2001	38.1	11.7	1.1	49.5	100.4
2002	36.2	11.2	1.5	47.0	95.9
2003	35.8	11.2	1.5	46.2	94.7

Each subdivision class as a percentage of total LGRAF distributions

Calendar Year	Counties	Townships	Park Districts	Municipalities	Total
1999	37.7%	11.5%	1.5%	49.2%	100.0%
2000	37.8%	11.6%	1.6%	49.0%	100.0%
2001	37.9%	11.7%	1.1%	49.3%	100.0%
2002	37.7%	11.7%	1.6%	49.0%	100.0%
2003	37.8%	11.8%	1.6%	48.8%	100.0%