Reynoldsburg
OHIO • 1839

CITY COUNCIL

Council Meeting

7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
www.ci.reynoldsburg.oh.us

Mollie Prasher, Clerk of Council
614-322-6836

Monday, June 8, 2020 | **Council Chambers**

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

a. City Council – Regular Meeting – May 26, 2020

5. COMMUNITY COMMENTS

The Community Comments portion of the meeting is an opportunity for citizens to address Council. Citizens may wish to bring matters to the attention of City Council or discuss items on the agenda with the exception of legislation scheduled for a public hearing. Comments related to a public hearing may only be made during the Public Hearing portion of the meeting.

Before addressing City Council, members of the public are asked to complete a speaker's form and give it to the Clerk of Council. The Council President will invite speakers to step to the microphone and give their name and address. All remarks should be addressed to Council as a whole and not exceed three minutes.

6. COMMUNICATIONS

a. Treasury Board Meeting

7. MOTIONS

a. A Motion to Approve a Resolution Recognizing Pride Month - June, 2020

b. A Motion to Approve a Resolution to Declare Racism a Public Health Crisis and to Recommit Our Full Attention to Improving the Quality of Life and Health of Our Minority Residents

8. REPORTS

a. Clerk of Court Report

b. West Licking Fire District Report

c. **<u>Development, Parks & Recreation Committee</u>**

   1. There is no Develpment, Parks & Recreation Committee meeting.

d. **<u>Public Safety, Law & Courts Committee</u>**

   1. There is no Public Safety, Law & Courts Committee meeting.

e. **<u>Public Service & Transportation Committee</u>**

   1. There is no Public Service &Transportation Committee meeting.

f. **<u>Finance & Administration Committee</u>**

   1. An Ordinance to Approve Payment of Services Performed Prior to the Auditor's Certification of Availability of Funds, and Declaring an Emergency

9. LEGISLATION FOR EMERGENCY ADOPTION

a. An Ordinance to Approve Payment of Services Performed Prior to the Auditor's Certification of Availability of Funds, and Declaring an Emergency --- Salvati. Finance and Administration Committee.

10. LEGISLATION FOR SECOND READING

a. An Ordinance to Consent to the Transfer of Territory in the City of Reynoldsburg to the Township of Truro (First Reading 5/26/2020). --- Baker. Development, Parks and Recreation Committee.

b. An Ordinance to Amend Title V of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Reynoldsburg to Add Chapter 503, Prohibiting Discriminatory Practices in Employment, Housing, and Public Accommodations (First Reading 5/26/2020). --- Bryant. Public Safety, Law and Courts Committee.

c. A Resolution Adopting the Tax Budget for the City of Reynoldsburg, Ohio for the Fiscal Year Beginning 2021, and Declaring an Emergency (First Reading 5/26/2020). --- Salvati. Finance and Administration Committee.

11. LEGISLATION FOR THIRD READING

a. An Ordinance to Repeal and Replace Chapter 741 of the Reynoldsburg Codified Ordinance on Solicitors (Second Reading 5/26/2020). --- Strickland. Public Service and Transportation Committee.

12. OTHER COUNCIL MATTERS

13. UPCOMING MEETINGS

a. June 18, 2020 BZBA

b. June 22, 2020 Council 6:00pm

c. July 2, 2020 Planning Commission

d. July 13, 2020 Council

e. July 23, 2020 BZBA

f. July 27, 2020 Council

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ADJOURNMENT

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Council President Leanora Jenkins called the meeting to order at 6:00 PM

PRESENT: Cotner (Remote), Baker (Remote), Bryant (Remote), Jenkins (Remote), Strickland (Remote), Salvati (Remote), Pyakurel (Remote), Lawson-Rowe (Remote)
ABSENT:

Approval of Agenda

The agenda was approved as submitted.

Approval of Minutes

a. City Council – Regular Meeting – May 11, 2020

The minutes were approved as submitted.

RESULT:	**ACCEPTED**

Community Comments

Patricia Rolwing, 7651 Burkey Drive

Madam President and City Council Members:
I respectfully address your conversation concerning your discussion of anti-discriminatory legislation tonight. Churches and church administrations and properties and facilities MUST be exempted and disallowed from this as it would force religious groups and congregations to provide access to celebrations of diversity that run counter to their churches' stands on sexual morality. Can one even imagine a gay parade being held on the campuses of the United Methodist Church of Reynoldsburg or St Pius?! Really?! LBGTQ persons have legislated rights in the public arena, but private spaces and hiring of personnel must be exempted per the First Amendment of the Constitution! Thank you.

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Ronald J. and Mary Caroline Shown, 7498 Call Road, Blacklick

Madam President and City Council Members:

We herein address your evening dialogue concerning anti-discriminatory legislation. Churches, related administrations, properties and facilities MUST be exempted from this legislation. Forcing religious groups and congregations into providing access to celebrations of "diversity" run counter-intuitive to the laws, rules, and standings on sexual morality which are, and have been held in these organizations some for more than a century! What kind of discrimination are you planning since this is not allowing us our practices!

LBGTQ persons have legislated rights in the public arena. So far, private spaces and hiring of personnel has been exempted per the First Amendment of the Constitution of The United States of America.

Therefore, we hereby oppose any legislation which would be in violation of the rights of said churches and organizations.

Fred Knopp

Reynoldsburg City Council discussing anti-discriminatory legislation at the live stream City Council Meeting tonight.

I wish to ask if there has been any documentation made available to the Citizens of Reynoldsburg pertaining to this legislation.
What is the purpose of this topic at this time during the pandemic?
Who are the members of the committee that have prepared the item for discussion tonight?
Are there any Citizens of Reynoldsburg in the Religious Community members involved in the preparation of this item for discussion?

Request: This item should be withdrawn from discussion tonight until more input from the community has been provided.

Thank you for your time.

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Councilmember Lawson-Rowe shares some high lights within the community over the past couple weeks. She was able to serve at Hart Food Pantry. Hart is preparing over 150 meals, several times a week. She also recognized Police Appreciation Week and the time they had to meet casually. Councilmember Lawson-Rowe takes a moment to recognize the Reynoldsburg High School Seniors who will be graduating virtually on June 6.

Councilmember Strickland also recognizes the time she has to serve at Hart Food Pantry in Reynoldsburg recently. Councilmember addresses the flooding that took place, especially in Ward 1. She wants her neighbors to be aware she is working on the issue and working to find solutions to the issues. Ms. Strickland has reached out to the Mayor and the Service Director, especially about when the sewer lines had been replaced in that area. It was in the early 1970's in the area of Briarcliff and White Butterfly.

Mayor Begeny explains that he did go to the site of the flooding in those areas. The amount of rain in a short amount of time was a major factor of that flooding. He explained that residents should not be dumping any type of yard waste in the drains as well as the ability to purchase a back flow valve, this cost is between $20.00 and $30.00. This prevent some storm water from backing up into your home. Inspections are done on the sewer system but as well as looking at replacing the infrastructure.

President Jenkins explains that <INAUDIBLE> Drive in Reynoldsburg is experiencing drainage problems verse issues from the creek. The Service Department is going to come and look at the issue and discuss solutions the second week of June. There are some current ideas but they need to discuss the best option. Social distancing will take place.

Mayor Begeny explains that they are in the stage of gathering all the information before going out for inspections and working around the weather. There are multiple areas around the City that needs inspected and research is being done to see what factors are impacting these issues.

Service Director Dorman explains that these events are not localized and multiple areas are experiencing flooding. The City has an open ended sewer system. This means every drop of water that hits the ground has to go into a pipe. All of those pipes connect and go to one outfall at the creek. Those that live near the creek are the ones that experience those most issues. When the creek is at a high level the pipes are under water, unfortunately there is nothing that can be done about it until the water goes down with each heavy rain/flooding. Inspections will be done to see what repairs may be needed or other options. These events are

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taking place more often and there are some things residents can do on their own properties to mitigate some of these issues like rain gardens. All of the City's sewage goes to Columbus. This costs Columbus a lot of money and causes a lot of overflow near the Scioto and Olentangy which is what they are trying to prohibit. This caused the EPA mandate each city to create a plan. When storm water lines are full, the water leaks through the joints and into the sanitary sewer and all of this water is being treated in Columbus, which is too much. Therefore each year, the Cities have plans to mitigate this from happening like camera inspecting the lines, smoking the lines and dye test to see where repairs are needed each year. Because of all the issues in Briarcliff this year, that area is going to become the main focus.

Ms. Strickland states the City is doing what they can to solve these issues and appreciated their work in addressing these issues.

Mayor Begeny gives the following proclamations:

Whereas, emergency medical services is a vital public service; and
Whereas, the member of emergency medical services teams are ready to provide lifesaving care to those in need 24 hours a day, seven days a week; and
Whereas, access to quality emergency care dramatically improves the survival and recovery rate of those who experience sudden illness or injury; and
Whereas, the emergency medical services system consists of first responders, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, emergency medical dispatchers, firefighters, educators, administrators, emergency physicians, trained members of the public, and other out of hospital medical care providers, and
Whereas, the members of the emergency medical services teams, whether career or volunteer, engage in thousands of hours of specialized training and continuing educations to enhance their lifesaving skills; and
Whereas, it is appropriate to recognize the value and the accomplishments of emergency medical services providers by designating Emergency Medical Services Week; now
Now, Therefore, I, Joe Begeny, Mayor of the City of Reynoldsburg, Ohio proclaim May 17-23, 2020 as: Emergency Medical Services Week in the City of Reynoldsburg and I call this observance to the attention of all of our citizens.

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Whereas, Lyme disease is the fastest growing vector-borne disease in the United States caused by the bacterium Borrelia burgdorferi, and is transmitted by the common black-legged tick found in nearly one-half of all U.S. counties; and
Whereas, ticks that carry Lyme disease can also carry at least 15 other pathogens, many of them transmitted within minutes of being bitten, with one painless tick bite frequently resulting in multiple infections including bacteria, parasites, and viruses; and
Whereas, the risk of contracting Lyme disease can be year-round, the nymphal ticks, which are the size of a poppy seed, are most active in the spring. Tick bites are nearly painless, with fewer than 50% of patients with Lyme disease able to recall a tick bite and fewer than 50% reporting a "bulls-eye" rash; and
Whereas, Lyme disease infects more than 300,000 people annually in the United States, yet testing for Lyme disease remains only 50% accurate, with the average patient going two or more years before getting a proper diagnosis; and
Whereas, Lyme disease is an underreported illness, therefore the actual number of people with Lyme disease in Reynoldsburg is likely 10 times the reported number of cases; and
Whereas, Lyme disease is a complex, multi-system illness which if caught early can be easily treated with antibiotics, but if left untreated can invade the nervous system, heart and multiple organs of the body causing years of pain, suffering, severe disability, and even death; and
Whereas, children are at the highest risk for contracting Lyme disease, it is the responsibility of every community to educate the public about the signs, symptoms, treatment, and how to prevent Lyme disease.
Now, therefore, I, Joe Begeny, Mayor of the City of Reynoldsburg, Ohio proclaim May 2020 as Lyme Disease Awareness Month in the City of Reynoldsburg and I call this observance to the attention of all of our citizens.

Mayor Begeny announces that the park at Main and Lancaster is going to be Reynoldsburg's first memorial park, to honor men and women who have served. A picture will be on Facebook. This is to create an area for different military honoring events to take place like Memorial Day, July Fourth to recognize those who have sacrificed so much both currently and in the past. More details will to continue to come but it will be a slower paced project due to Covid-19. There will be benches, plaques and brick paver patio that will recognize military members in the area of Reynoldsburg. Members of the community will be able to sponsor these different memorials. The uptown area will not only be a great area of commerce but reflection. The City is hoping to have a portion of this complete by July 4th.

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Mayor Begeny explains that the Franklin County Department of Health is recommending that pools do not open this year in Franklin County, even though they are allowed per Governor Dewine. The pool at the YMCA will open toward the end of the month but there will be limitations.

Communications

There were no items submitted under Communications.

Motions

A MOTION TO APPROVE A RESOLUTION TO APPOINT MEMBERS TO THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG BOARD OF TAX REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE OHIO REVISED CODE SECTION 718.11

President Jenkins: There is a Motion to Approve a Resolution to Appoint Members to the City of Reynoldsburg Board of Tax Review in Accordance with the Provisions of the Ohio Revised Code section 718.11. The proposed appointees are Peaches Anderson, Mildred Johnson and Franklin Davis. They will each serve a two-year term. This Board meets when a resident files an appeal with the Tax Commissioner regarding their tax return with the City. I selected Mildred Johnson as she has lived in the community with her husband and son for a number of years. Her son is a graduating senior at Reynoldsburg this year. She worked for a construction company in the past doing taxes. Currently she works in the fraud research department for Chase. Franklin Davis has also been a long time resident of Reynoldsburg. He has experience working as a tax preparer with his Dad. I wanted to provide a little bit of background about these appointees. They are familiar with RITA and that should be a great benefit. Congratulations! I appreciate all of you being willing to work on the Tax Review Board.

RESULT:	**ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]**
MOVER:	Kristin Bryant, At-Large Councilmember
SECONDER:	Bhuwan Pyakurel, Councilman
AYES:	Cotner, Baker, Bryant, Strickland, Salvati, Pyakurel, Lawson-Rowe

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Reports

Clerk of Court

CLERK OF COURT REPORT

Clerk Prasher: The Clerk of Court submitted a report for the month of March for just two court days of March 5th and March 12th and the amount received was $25,411.00.

RESULT:	**READ INTO THE MINUTES**

Development, Parks & Recreation Committee

Councilmember Baker: This is the Development, Parks & Recreation Committee meeting for May 26, 2020.

Members in attendance are: Councilmember Cotner, Councilmember Pyakurel, Councilmember Lawson-Rowe, Chair Baker and President Jenkins.

An Ordinance to Consent to the Transfer of Territory in the City of Reynoldsburg to the Township of Truro

Attorney Shook explains that there is not any significant development on this land nor is there any revenue from this parcel. One of the parcels were transferred from the township to the cemetery causing one to be in the Township and the other in the City. Truro Township is requesting deannexation of that smaller parcel, less than a half an acre.

Councilmember Baker moved that this ordinance be forwarded to Council for a first reading. Second by Councilmember Lawson-Rowe. Motion carried.

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Public Safety, Law & Courts Committee

Councilmember Bryant: This is the Public Safety, Laws & Court Committee meeting for May 26, 2020.

Members in attendance are: Councilmember Cotner, Councilmember Pyakurel, Councilmember Lawson-Rowe, Chair Bryant and President Jenkins.

An Ordinance to Amend Title V of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Reynoldsburg to Add Chapter 503, Prohibiting Discriminatory Practices in Employment, Housing, and Public Accommodations

Attorney Shook explains that this is the ordinance from the previous meeting as a work shop and is now being presented for its first reading. There have been no changes to this ordinance since the previous Council meeting.

Councilmember Cotner clarifies that definition of commercial purposes to the churches. A church loses their protection on being able to choose who to let use their public facilities as far religious protection if they rent facilities out to the public.

Attorney Shook states that Councilmember Bryant suggested mirroring the religious exemption language that other communities do. This ordinance's religious exemption language mirrors that of Westerville and Worthington. The rationale behind using the same language is that should there be any litigation that occurs in either of those communities under that exemption, the other communities will have a strong understanding of how they can move forward to make any changes that may be necessary or understanding that if the court upheld the ordinance there would be confirmation. That was the motivating factor in selecting that language. There are religious exemptions built into this ordinance especially around commercial activity. That is where we focus on the accommodation portion of the ordinance. If a religious organization is renting out a facility for commercial purposed verses religious purposes, then it becomes a different area where we are going to prohibit that kind of discrimination. When it is acting in its religious capacity, we are making sure that they are completely protected. The language as it stands right now, does not provide that protection.

Councilmember Cotner as an example the Methodist Church has the largest facilities that they open up to sports and community uses. Within their Church by-laws and

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guidelines, they would like to have some protections in there. They differ from St. Pius in that St. Pius, I don't think, that they rent out their facility to anyone other than Church members. I think they should have the ability to set their own rules. That's my biggest concern are their religious protections. I think that it is unfortunate cities are piecing things together to deal with issues as they arise instead of having some overarching guideline from the state. I am glad that we are putting these protections in as I do not have a problem with so much of it, but we are stepping into the guidelines and by-laws of these churches. Even though you are defining it only about commercial purposes, they are viewing it as an opening up of their facilities that are meant to serve their people and families. That is one point that I continue to be concerned with.

Attorney Shook notes that churches are still able to set their rules. There was a comment earlier about a church being forced to host a gay pride parade in their parking lot. The churches will still have the ability to control any parade in their parking lot. They can control what offerings they provide. They can discriminate for all other kinds of reasons until they enter into the commercial realm.

Councilmember Cotner gave an example of I9 sports that use church facilities. My children participated and I paid for them to join these programs. Because they paid the church to use those facilities, the church loses that exemption. So if an LGBTQ organization wanted to host a parade, they could not say that this organizations standards do not agree with our standards, so they cannot refuse that organization because they rent facilities to groups outside of the church family. They lose their religious protections, because they are offering their facility for commercial uses. Is that correct?

Attorney Shook states that once they opened up the facility for commercial rentals, they can discriminate, just not against a protected class. They can't say that because you a something, you can't rent here. They can discriminate for other reasons

Councilmember Bryant thinks it comes down to how churches are doing it now. Like St. Pius, you can have a baby shower or wedding reception to people who are members. That is not going to change. United Methodist is the only place in Reynoldsburg, right now, that opens the use of its facilities up to the general public.

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Councilmember Cotner states that was the difference. United Methodist is opening its facility up to everyone. If other churches open up their facility, then they would not have the ability to turn away a same gender couple wanting to rent the facility.

Councilmember Bryant states that the church still has the ability to turn people away so long as it is not based on that reason alone.

Councilmember Cotner explains that being a same sex couple would be reason because many churches do not agree with gay marriage. They (churches) will say they believe in one man, one woman. That is their purpose. They will say they want the ability to hold out for only heterosexual couple.

Councilmember Bryant states that they can deny use of the hall for other various reasons like no alcohol, not just religious reasons.

Councilmember Cotner questions what the process is when a complaint is filed. How it reported and what is are the qualifications of the hearing officers.

Attorney Shook explains that the complaint would go through the Clerk of Council, the most appropriate point person. The Clerk will review the complaint and possibly notice the complainant that they many have a case under state and federal law and the best location to file their complaint would be those jurisdictions (the Ohio Civil Rights Commission or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission). It would go to the City Attorney's office for investigation where subpoenas could be issued, witnesses could be interviewed and a determination of probably cause of a violation. If probable cause is determined, the complaint is returned to the Clerk of Council. The Mayor would appoint a neutral, detached hearing officer that is not employed by the City and a licensed attorney to preside over the proceedings, hears evidence from both sides and makes a determination of whether there was an unlawful discriminatory practice.

Councilmember Cotner asks about if a finding is found in favor of the complainant, then the penalty would include the payment of fines - administrative costs, court costs, etc.

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Attorney Shook states that those are relatively minor penalties. It is amount the best a municipality can do that allows the ordinance to be enforceable. These remedies fail in comparison to state and federal penalties.

Councilmember Cotner asks that since we were adding to a protected class, it was not the same as a racial lawsuit. That would be held by a different governing body.

Attorney Shook states that if you were a complainant on a discrimination suit at the state or federal level, you would be in a much better situation.

Councilmember Cotner confirms that there was an appeal process. Where the appeal would be filed?

Attorney Shook states an appeal would be filed with the Common Pleas Court.

Councilmember Cotner states that he wants to have a good, defensible ordinance. How does ethnic intimidation differ from current state and federal hate crime laws? Is this going to be more stringent, more enforceable than those? How does that differ and how can we make sure that is a strong part of this legislation?

Attorney Shook indicates that the state already has an ethnic intimidation statue that enhances penalties for offenses by reason of race, color, religion or national origin. Those are the formal protected classes that we see under state law. With us adding ethnic intimidation into our law, we are able to expand that to the other protected classes that we have. That is probably the most significant difference. The other significant difference is something that I added was for offenses for the most serious misdemeanor that can be committed (assault, aggregated menacing, menacing by stalking - first degree misdemeanor), the language states that if someone commits ethnic intimidation through any of those mentioned means, there is a mandatory ten-day jail sentence. That allows it to have more teeth to it.

Councilmember Cotner asks who makes that determination.

Attorney Shook indicates that an officer makes the determination as to the offense with the City Attorney reviewing any cases that may be a close call. The case then goes through Mayor's Court of Municipal Court for a finding. If a person was found guilty, a judge would have to impose at least a ten-day sentence.

Councilmember Cotner confirms that the defendant still has their rights.

Attorney Shook responds in the affirmative.

Councilmember Cotner asks Councilmember Pyakurel if the caste system of his community would benefit from anything else being added to this legislation. Are there challenges that exist that could be addressed through this legislation?

Councilmember Pyakurel replies that there still could be some challenges, but with how the caste system is defined, but how different it is here in this country, those elements of the caste system have been diminishing. There are some left. I think that this legislation will have a good impact on any of that discrimination that may still exist.

Councilmember Strickland asks for examples of ethnic intimidation.

Attorney Shook states that it is difficult to look into the mind of a defendant to determine intent beyond a reasonable doubt. We have to make a determination around whether the facts of an incident, such as assault, warrants a charge of ethnic intimidation. We will look at words that were used and relationship between the parties to try and determine the intent of the offender. We intend to be careful as to whether we can prove beyond a reasonable doubt that intent. There will be cases of ethnic intimidation where we cannot prove it. We are careful to not move forward with a case that we, ourselves, are not confident beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of a defendant.

Councilmember Bryant moved that this ordinance be forwarded to Council for a first reading. Second by Councilmember Lawson-Rowe. Motion carried.

Public Service & Transportation Committee

There was no Public Service & Transportation Committee meeting.

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Finance & Administration Committee

This is the Finance & Administration Committee meeting for May 26, 2020.

Members in attendance are: Councilmember Baker, Councilmember Bryant, Councilmember Strickland, Chair Salvati and President Jenkins.

A Resolution Adopting the Tax Budget for the City of Reynoldsburg, Ohio for the Fiscal Year Beginning 2021, and Declaring an Emergency

Auditor Cicak states that this legislation is a requirement that starts the annual budget process. It is a requirement of the Ohio Revised Code. The City will receive a certificate of the estimated revenue from each of the three cities that we are located in. This certificate is what will begin to base our 2121 budget on in the fall. These numbers are only estimates. They will probably be revised by the third reading. The Mayor, Finance Manager Joni Crawford and I have reviewed these numbers. We are in agreement that there are many unknown variables with the income tax revenue due to the current emergency, stay-at-home measures. I request President Jenkins that you hold a public hearing for this legislation and approve it, after three readings, as an emergency measure.

Councilmember Salvati moved that this ordinance be forwarded to Council for a first reading. Second by Councilmember Strickland. Motion carried.

LEGISLATION FOR FIRST READING

AN ORDINANCE TO CONSENT TO THE TRANSFER OF TERRITORY IN THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG TO THE TOWNSHIP OF TRURO --- Baker. Development, Parks and Recreation Committee.

There were no comments regarding this legislation.

RESULT:	**REFERRED TO COUNCIL**	**Next: 6/8/2020 7:35 PM**

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AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND TITLE V OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG TO ADD CHAPTER 503, PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS --- Bryant. Public Safety, Law and Courts Committee.

There were no comments regarding this legislation.

RESULT:	**REFERRED TO COUNCIL**	**Next: 6/8/2020 7:35 PM**

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE TAX BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING 2021, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY --- Salvati. Finance and Administration Committee.

There were comments regarding this legislation.

RESULT:	**REFERRED TO COUNCIL**	**Next: 6/8/2020 7:35 PM**

LEGISLATION FOR SECOND READING

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AND REPLACE CHAPTER 741 OF THE REYNOLDSBURG CODIFIED ORDINANCE ON SOLICITORS --- Strickland. Public Service and Transportation Committee.

There were comments regarding this legislation.

LEGISLATION FOR THIRD READING

38-2020

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH CHAPTER 1399, REGISTRATION OF VACANT PROPERTIES FOR THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO --- Strickland. Public Service and Transportation Committee.

Attorney Shook explained there were some minor grammar changes made with the only substantive changes made to Section 1399.03(c) making this ordinance effective ninety-days after its passage to give our service department time to identify those properties and

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give the property owners time to register with the City. It would have been onerous for the property owners to get registered in thirty days.

Councilmember Bryant moved to amend the ordinance language to reflect the changes made by Attorney Shook as presented in this Council Packet. Second by Councilmember Strickland. Roll call: Bryant - yes; Strickland - yes; Salvati - yes; Pyakurel - yes; Lawson-Rowe - yes; Cotner - yes, Baker - yes

Councilmember Baker moved to approve the ordinance as amended. Second by Councilmember Pyakurel.

39-2020

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 160 EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION, SECTION 160.02 (E) AND (F) AUTHORIZED POSITIONS AND SECTION 160.11 CITY CLOTHING PROVIDED OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES FOR THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO --- Salvati. Finance and Administration Committee.

President Jenkins asks for clarification of what this legislation entails.

Director Boller explains 160.02(E) and (F) are for the Parks position and the Police Department Records Technician change and updates to the position to include a research duty. The 160.11 are the policies on providing branded clothing for those that usually do not wear a uniform. The changes were not in the budget but because of the events of this year no funding is needed ad it will not affect the budgeted money. The clothing changes were not in the budget and will not be any cost to the City, any purchases would be made by an employee.

Councilmember Strickland wants to be sure that the timing is right to move forward with the changes in compensation with the City in its current state and the pandemic.

Mayor Begeny explains these ordinances were already in the process prior to the pandemic but he understands the perception of this. While unfortunately, the City is saving money from other services being cancelled this summer through Parks, the funds will be available for these position changes. The City is being responsible with tax payer dollars.

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Councilmember Bryant question the City Auditor about the budget and if it will have a negative impact. He explains the Mayor is capable of handling the budget and understand the optics may look bad but the money is available. Councilmember Bryant explains that these employees have been with the City for some time and they are very deserving of these promotions and changes to positions. They have earned it as well as earned the qualifications for these positions.

Councilmember Pyakurel agrees that if the City has the funds then they should move forward in passing the legislation.

Councilmember Lawson-Rowe understands the City has the money today but still does not feel it is the right time to move forward with this legislation as they do not know what could change.

40-2020

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE PERSONNEL PROCEDURE MANUAL REGARDING POLICE COMMAND STAFF PROMOTION, NON-UNIFORM CLOTHING, AND DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING POLICY --- Salvati. Finance and Administration Committee.

There were no comments.

41-2020

AN ORDINANCE TO TRANSFER FUNDS AMONG VARIOUS GENERAL FUND ACCOUNTS WITHIN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT --- Baker. Development, Parks and Recreation Committee.

President Jenkins asks if this legislation is only for the intern or does it include other items.

Mayor Begeny explains that it is for the intern and Planner Wheeler to address the additional job responsibilities that she is being given.

President Jenkins asks what percentage of her job the new duties would entail. Will existing duties be removed?

Reynoldsburg
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MINUTES REGULAR MEETING
REYNOLDSBURG CITY COUNCIL
May 26, 2020

Mayor Begeny explains that these are additional job duties above and beyond her current duties, which she will continue just expanding her role. We spoke with Planner Wheeler and she indicated that she would be able to add these duties to her daily role. An example of the added items are a community profile, a green initiative, creation of a downtown development road map, and working with MORPC.

President Jenkins asks if she works for the Economic Development department. Will there be an increase in her workload from the zoning department.

Mayor Begeny indicates that she works for Director Bowsher, but she predominantly handles zoning. Planner Wheeler will have no increase in work from the zoning department.

Councilmember Baker asks if this money is just being transferred within the department.

Mayor Begeny responded in the affirmative.

President Jenkins asks the Auditor if the City can afford this increase.

Auditor Cicak advises that this position falls within the Mayor's preview and can certainly be financially covered.

Councilmember Strickland confirms that the City would be paying for half of the intern's salary, but questions if there were any benefit costs that would also be associated with this position.

Mayor Begeny responds that the intern had limited, weekly hours of eight hours per week, which is well below any of the benefit thresholds. The City will just be paying half of his salary; however, the City may be paying benefits to the state retirement (OPERS), but that was built in this salary amount. Director Boller could answer this question more specifically.

Director Boller explains that the way this internship is set up is for eight hours per week. The City will contribute to OPERS, as he is a City employee, and Medicare tax. There are no benefits as this person is classified as an intern per Chapter 160.

Councilmember Strickland asks how long the intern would be with the City.

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REYNOLDSBURG CITY COUNCIL
May 26, 2020

Director Boller indicates that the internship was for twelve weeks, just during the summer months.

Auditor Cicak commented that this information was different than from the last meeting as we were told the intern was a contract worker. This is the first I've heard about OPERS.

Director Boller comments that she does not believe that it was ever stated that the intern would be a contract worker as MORPC has made it clear from the beginning that would not be possible as they do not believe it is in the best interest of these young adults. That issue may have been discussed internally at the beginning, but MORPC has been very clear on this issue. Chapter 160 does address interns as employees.

Auditor Cicak thanks Director Boller for that clarification. That is going to make the expense more than the $650 discussed.

Mayor Begeny indicates that it was covered by the total asked for. The City also controls his hours and will not exceed that hours already agreed to.

Other Council Matters

Councilmember Lawson-Rowe highlights the Reynoldsburg Parks and Recreation Facebook page for their sharing four editions of Getting to Know the Burg. It really highlights our neighbors, who share in generous ways of sharing and supporting our community. It is just another way of how we, in this City of Respect, come together to share our culture and diversity. I would like to publicly thank Director Bauman, Mr. Skidmore and Mr. Ruessman for all of the work that they are putting into this effort. I appreciate it as well as many who participate in the Facebook community.

Councilmember Pyakurel wants to thank Reynoldsburg School District and Summit Road Elementary, particularly for my son who graduated fourth grade, for the work done by the teachers, the administrators, and everyone who put signs outside of our door, which was a big surprise. Also, for the celebration at school of driving around the loop. Everything was done very well even in the rain, which left them standing there with umbrellas. I appreciate it and want to thank all of those teachers, the principal and everyone involved.

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REYNOLDSBURG CITY COUNCIL
May 26, 2020

Councilmember Bryant thanks law enforcement, first responders and the roads department as this has been a crazy couple of months for working through all of the madness. I encourage everyone to wear a mask, not just for yourself, but for your friends, neighbors, family, and community members.

Councilmember Strickland asks if a decision had been made about the Fourth of July celebration.

Mayor Begeny reports that there is a meeting in two days with representatives of the Reynoldsburg Community Association to discuss the Fourth of July parade. This will be our third meeting in the past couple of weeks. The issue is regarding abiding by the Governor's orders and direction regarding if this event will be allowed. The Community Association has done a fabulous job of coming up with a plan to hold a Fourth of July parade, if restrictions are lifted. It is our hope that it is something that we can do. We do need to make a decision quickly, but are waiting on direction from the Governor's office. If it does not happen, we are looking to do some alternative things in order to still celebrate freedom and independence in Reynoldsburg.

Councilmember Baker thanks all of the service workers, police force, emergency workers, and those who work in warehouses, all of the essential workers who have kept Reynoldsburg and the country moving. I also want to give a small prayer for all of those who served in our military that did not get to come home, who fought for our liberties.

Upcoming Meetings

June 4, 2020 Planning Commission
June 8, 2020 Council 6:00pm
June 18, 2020 BZBA
June 22, 2020 Council 6:00pm

Adjournment

Leanora Jenkins
Leanora Jenkins, President of Council

Mollie Prasher
Mollie Prasher, Clerk of Council

<u>Clerk of Council</u>
Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
614-322-6836 phone

Departmental Report

DATE:	**June 8, 2020**
TO:	
CC:	
RE:	Minutes and Exhibits from the May 19, 2020 Treasury Board Meeting

MINUTES

CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG
TREASURY INVESTMENT BOARD MEETING

May 19, 2020

The May meeting of the Treasury Investment Board (T.I.B.) was called to order at 10:02 a.m. by Chairman Begeny. Members present were, Mayor Joe Begeny, Auditor Steve Cicak, and City Attorney Chris Shook.

1) The Auditor Presented: March 31, 2020 Fund Balance Report, Portfolio Review from Meeder Investment Management, Reconciliation Report, Franklin County Auditor 2nd Half Real Estate Estimates, and Star Ohio Transaction Report.

2) The Auditor also presented Ohio Office of Budget and Management Monthly Financial Reports for April and May 2020.

The next meeting of the T.I.B. will be Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. in the City Attorney's Conference Room.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:28 am.

Respectfully submitted,

Chris Shook, Secretary

Chris Shook

From: Joni Crawford
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2020 10:19 AM
To: Joe Begeny; Stephen Cicak; Chris Shook
Subject: RE: For TIB the Fund Balance Report 3-31-20

Hi all,

Here are my answers to your questions.

Once a fund has been used we are not able to delete it out of the system. It has been our practice to keep these fund numbers and name on the report in case we do receive money that belongs in those funds in the future.

299 Indigent Driver's Interlock Fund. The City received money from the Department of Public Safety in 2014. This was money that was collected from reinstatement fees. It was to be established per ORC 4511.191(I) and is to be used for an immobilizing or disabling device, including a certified ignition interlock device, or an alcohol monitoring device used by an offender or juvenile offender who is ordered to use the device by a county, juvenile, or municipal court judge and who is determined by the county, juvenile or municipal court judge not to have the means to pay for the person's use of the device. We have never had any payments out of this fund, nor have we received any additional funds from the Department of Public Safety. The previous City Attorney was aware of these funds and what they could be used for. I'm not sure if that information was relayed to the new City Attorney.

420 is money that can be used if City Council approves doing a sidewalk program. The homeowner is responsible for repairing or putting in the sidewalk. If the homeowner doesn't do the repairs or construction and the City pays for it then this fund is used. We then add a special assessment on the homeowner's property tax bill and as that money is collected by the County it goes back into this fund.

660 Unclaimed funds. When checks that the City has issued are outstanding for more than a year, or there is money turned over from the police department that has not been claimed or the owner of the funds cannot be determined it gets deposited into this fund. It is kept in this fund for five years and once the five years is up, then it is transferred to the general fund. The Auditor's department keeps records on this fund by year and makes the transfer to the General Fund on an annual basis.

Feel free to contact me if you have any additional questions.

Joni Crawford
Finance Manager
City of Reynoldsburg
7232 E. Main St.
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068\
Ph:614.322.6862 / Fax:614.322.6857
JCrawford@ci.reynoldsburg.oh.us / http://www.ci.reynoldsburg.oh.us

From: Joe Begeny <JBegeny@ci.reynoldsburg.oh.us>
Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2020 10:16 AM
To: Stephen Cicak <SCicak@ci.reynoldsburg.oh.us>; Chris Shook <CShook@ci.reynoldsburg.oh.us>
Cc: Joni Crawford <jcrawford@ci.reynoldsburg.oh.us>
Subject: Re: For TIB the Fund Balance Report 3-31-20

CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG
FUND BALANCE REPORT
MARCH 31, 2020

	Beginning Balance	Y-T-D Revenues	Y-T-D Expenses	Unexpended Balance	Outstanding Encumbrances	Ending Balance
110 - General Fund	$9,904,875.97	$4,697,286.26	$5,877,725.70	$8,724,436.53	$2,884,688.96	$5,839,747.57
201 - Fema Federal Emergency Mgmt Agen	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
211 - Computerized Needs (courts)	$180,436.61	$8,090.00	$11,673.11	$176,853.50	$8,092.14	$168,761.36
220 - Income Tax Fund	$3,194,085.24	$1,207,446.08	$699,198.63	$3,702,332.69	$3,578,040.30	$124,292.39
230 - Permissive Tax Fund	$1,268,610.18	$64,568.87	$0.00	$1,333,179.05	$88,973.23	$1,244,205.82
240 - Police Pension Fund	$152,021.72	$101,403.45	$1,597.72	$251,827.45	$0.00	$251,827.45
250 - Sewer Capacity Fund	$108,416.98	$8,150.84	$109.52	$116,458.30	$0.00	$116,458.30
260 - Street Fund	$2,808,028.03	$516,476.94	$291,569.27	$3,032,935.70	$520,686.45	$2,512,249.25
270 - State Highway Fund	$311,350.59	$41,270.74	$3,319.10	$349,302.23	$78,679.41	$270,622.82
282 - Cops in School	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
283 - Cops More Grant Fund	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
285 - Endowments & Contributions	$593,949.75	$0.00	$0.00	$593,949.75	$143,221.00	$450,728.75
286 - G.R.E.A.T. Grant Fund	$550.00	$0.00	$0.00	$550.00	$0.00	$550.00
287 - Reynoldsburg Recovery Court	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
290 - Law Enforcement Fund	$100,823.87	$3,396.70	$0.00	$104,220.57	$7,500.00	$96,720.57
291 - Drug Enforcement Fund	$47,943.74	$25.00	$0.00	$47,968.74	$0.00	$47,968.74
292 - Safety Belt Program Fund	$4,376.00	$0.00	$0.00	$4,376.00	$0.00	$4,376.00
293 - DUI/Education/Enforcement Fund	$16,469.19	$588.00	$0.00	$17,057.19	$0.00	$17,057.19
294 - Federal Forfeiture Fund	$87,891.85	$61,574.95	$0.00	$149,466.80	$0.00	$149,466.80
295 - Law Enforcement Asst Fund	$57,121.76	$0.00	$0.00	$57,121.76	$0.00	$57,121.76
297 - Edward Byrne Fund	$3.42	$0.00	$0.00	$3.42	$0.00	$3.42
298 - Secure Our Schools	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
299 - Indigent Drivers Interlock Fund	$16,077.59	$0.00	$0.00	$16,077.59	$0.00	$16,077.59
310 - General Debt Retirement Fund	$2,678,524.81	$613,271.75	$0.00	$3,291,796.56	$595,982.00	$2,695,814.56
320 - Special Assessment Debt Ret Fund	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
330 - Taylor Sq Tief Debt Retirement	$290,647.36	$0.00	$0.00	$290,647.36	$23,414.48	$267,232.88
410 - Capital Improvements Fund	$13,398,566.70	$834,457.28	$3,393,835.18	$10,839,188.80	$6,833,773.73	$4,005,415.07
420 - Sidewalk Construction Fund	$897,477.48	$23.46	$2.34	$897,498.60	$53,165.47	$844,333.13
440 - Brice-Main Streetscape	$0.08	$0.00	$0.00	$0.08	$0.00	$0.08
450 - Rosehill Road Improvement	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
605 - Arts Commission	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
610 - Delinquency Prevention Fund	$16,554.81	$0.00	$0.00	$16,554.81	$0.00	$16,554.81
615 - Beautification Commission	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
620 - French Creek Footbridge	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
640 - Supervision and Inspection	$108,877.02	$0.00	$3,301.50	$105,575.52	$76,950.26	$28,625.26
650 - Plot Grade & Utility	$98,929.82	$6,217.50	$3,000.00	$102,147.32	$86,975.10	$15,172.22
660 - Unclaimed Funds	$33,786.89	$0.00	$0.00	$33,786.89	$0.00	$33,786.89
690 - Employees Fund	$1,045.22	$0.00	$382.33	$662.89	$417.67	$245.22
710 - Water Fund	$5,132,441.59	$1,746,098.96	$1,375,358.73	$5,503,181.82	$3,022,056.06	$2,481,125.76
720 - Wastewater/Sewer Fund	$4,122,325.47	$1,595,767.34	$1,945,457.92	$3,772,634.89	$1,307,247.93	$2,465,386.96
730 - Utility Deposits Fund	$134,737.87	$4,225.00	$0.00	$138,962.87	$0.00	$138,962.87
740 - Storm Water Drainage Fund	$892,373.05	$484,133.73	$416,308.40	$960,198.38	$775,384.15	$184,814.23
750 - Solid Waste Fund	$960,935.17	$536,177.67	$524,854.62	$972,258.22	$350,105.83	$622,152.39
905 - School Ski Club	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
910 - Miscellaneous Agency	$40,207.12	$83,431.51	$83,659.88	$39,978.75	$97,150.25	($57,171.50)
915 - Board of Building Standards	$15,360.71	$827.21	$1,208.61	$14,979.31	$4,308.80	$10,670.51
920 - Visitors Bureau Fund	$0.00	$20,413.48	$15,984.21	$4,429.27	$59,015.79	($54,586.52)
925 - Demolition Expense Fund	$615,821.00	$0.00	$240,000.00	$375,821.00	$0.00	$375,821.00
930 - Columbus Sewer Capacity	$26,088.73	$3,044.00	$0.00	$29,132.73	$3,044.00	$26,088.73
941 - JEDD1-ETNA-REYNOLDSBURG	$0.00	$14,387.51	$431.62	$13,955.89	$0.00	$13,955.89
942 - JEDD2-ETNA-REYNOLDSBURG	$38.80	$8,053.98	$241.62	$7,851.16	$0.00	$7,851.16
943 - JEDD3-ETNA-REYNOLDSBURG	$6,855.06	$70,786.65	$2,123.60	$75,518.11	$0.00	$75,518.11
944 - JEDD4-ETNA-REYNOLDSBURG	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
960 - Eng Fees/Plan Review Deposits	$100,539.28	$9,953.84	$6,304.00	$104,189.12	$16,516.75	$87,672.37
970 - Taylor Sq School Tief	$933,814.33	$711,326.03	$13,662.59	$1,631,477.77	$0.00	$1,631,477.77
971 - Brice Main Tif	$61,270.51	($84,975.00)	$485.41	($24,189.90)	$2,763.00	($26,952.90)
972 - Kroger Tif Debt Retirement	$135,829.60	$0.00	$0.00	$135,829.60	$56,314.09	$79,515.51
973 - Summit Rd Tif #1	$61,242.13	$15,997.70	$202.29	$77,037.54	$0.00	$77,037.54
974 - Taylor Rd Tif #1	$210,191.16	$12,726.15	$161.21	$222,756.10	$0.00	$222,756.10
975 - Taylor Rd Tif #2	$17,651.28	$634.67	$8.02	$18,277.93	$0.00	$18,277.93
	$49,845,165.54	$13,397,258.25	$14,912,167.13	$48,330,256.66	$20,674,466.85	$27,655,789.81

Attachment: 051920 Treasury Minutes (Treasury Board Meeting)

PORTFOLIO REVIEW

MEEDER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

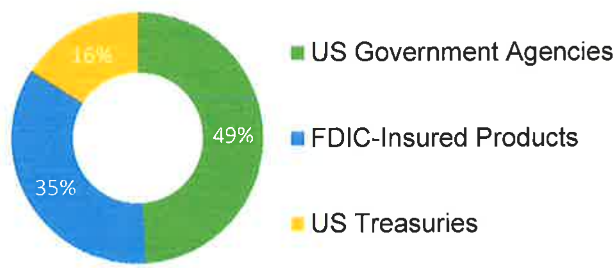
City of Reynoldsburg portfolio as of 4/30/2020

Account number 56 00 0229 0 00

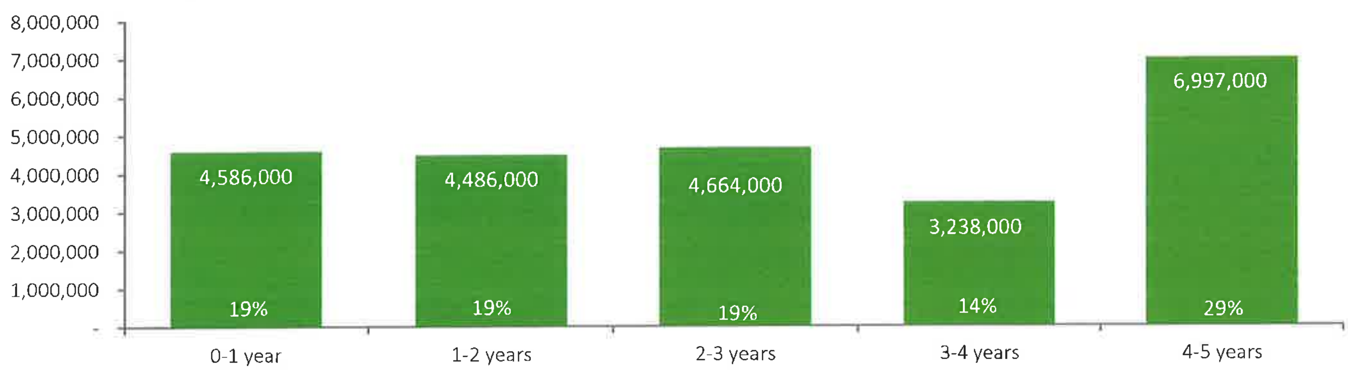
Your Portfolio	
Cash	$13,104,427
Securities	$23,971,000
Total Portfolio	$37,075,427

Your Securities	
Weighted Average Maturity	2.68 years
Weighted Average Yield	1.82%
Estimated Annual Interest Income	$436,272

Your Asset Allocation



Your Maturity Distribution



Yield and interest income information is annualized. All yield information is shown gross of any advisory and custody fees and is based on yield to maturity at cost. Days to maturity is calculated based on the difference between maturity date and report date. Total days to maturity is calculated based on weighting each security's days to maturity to the total securities or assets. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

Advisory services provided by Meeder Public Funds, Inc.

0106-MPF-0000

CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG RECONCILIATION 4/30/20
Account number 56 00 0229 0 00

MEEDER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Tax Cost per US Bank statement	24,450,343.74
Outstanding purchased accrued interest	1,502.13
STAR Ohio	12,585,116.96
TAR Plus	1,306.82
Total Cost per Meeder statement	37,038,269.65

Security description	CUSIP #	Par Value	Tax Cost per US Bank statement	Outstanding Purchased Accrued Interest	Total Cost per Meeder statement
FGZXX - FIRST AMERICAN GOVT OBLIGATIONS FUND	31846V567	518,002.90	518,002.90		518,002.90
ALLY BANK 1.70% 01/24/22	02007GMS9	247,000.00	246,567.75		246,567.75
AXOS BANK 1.60% 03/27/23	05465DAG3	147,000.00	146,926.50		146,926.50
BMW BANK 2.25% 08/21/20	05580ACS1	40,000.00	40,095.76		40,095.76
BMW BANK NORTH AMERICA 1.65% 02/28/23	05580AVA9	200,000.00	200,000.00	117.53	200,117.53
BMO HARRIS 1.25% 11/16/21 CALLABLE 02/16/20	05581WKV6	105,000.00	105,000.00		105,000.00
BANK OZK 0.55% 3/1/21	06417NVA8	249,000.00	248,975.10		248,975.10
BARCLAYS BANK 2.20% 07/19/22	06740KKJ5	70,000.00	70,000.00		70,000.00
BELMONT SAVINGS 2.85% 04/18/23	080515CN7	200,000.00	200,000.00		200,000.00
CAP ONE, USA 2.30% 08/05/20	140420UC2	200,000.00	200,000.00		200,000.00
CAP ONE, N.A. 2.20% 09/02/20	14042E6G0	245,000.00	245,000.00		245,000.00
CATHAY BANK 0.80% 4/30/21	149159QF5	245,000.00	244,975.50		244,975.50
CENTERSTATE BANK NA 1.00% 03/21/22	15201QCD7	245,000.00	245,000.00		245,000.00
CITIBANK NA 2.90% 04/11/23	17312QJ26	245,000.00	245,000.00		245,000.00
DISCOVER BK 1.95% 10/13/20	254673EH5	75,000.00	75,000.00		75,000.00
DISCOVER BANK 2.55% 01/10/23	254673KT2	135,000.00	135,000.00		135,000.00
DOLLAR BANK 2.85% 04/13/23	25665QAY1	200,000.00	200,000.00		200,000.00
ENERBANK 1.65% 2/14/23	29278TNA4	249,000.00	248,502.00		248,502.00
EVERBANK 2.25% 03/29/22	29976D2N9	165,000.00	165,000.00		165,000.00
FHLB 2.63% 12/09/22	3130ADRX2	500,000.00	495,130.00		495,130.00
LB 1.50% 08/15/24	3130AGWK7	500,000.00	495,935.00		495,935.00
FHLB 1.97% 12/23/24	3130AHQR7	250,000	249,812.50		249,812.50
FHLB 1.625% 12/20/21	3130AHSR5	400,000.00	399,812.00	54.17	399,866.17
FHLB 1.85% 07/06/23	3130AHUA9	875,000.00	875,000.00		875,000.00
FHLB 2.63% 12/10/21	313376C94	200,000.00	204,034.05		204,034.05
FFCB 0.95% 04/08/22	3133ELVV3	250,000.00	250,000.00		250,000.00
FFCB 2.90% 10/23/20	3133EJK40	100,000.00	99,935.00		99,935.00
FFCB 1.65% 11/01/24	3133EK4Y9	500,000.00	498,145.00	137.50	498,282.50
FFCB 1.625% 11/08/24	3133EK6J0	500,000.00	497,545.00		497,545.00
FFCB 2.00% 09/03/24	3133EKH41	1,000,000.00	999,750.00		999,750.00
FFCB 2.00% 10/02/24	3133EKV86	1,000,000.00	999,850.00		999,850.00
FFCB 1.59% 12/10/21	3133ELCY8	650,000.00	649,447.50	602.88	650,050.38
FFCB 1.50% 03/05/25	3133ELRN6	500,000.00	500,000.00		500,000.00
FFCB 1.33% 03/09/23	3133ELRT3	150,000.00	150,045.00	83.12	150,128.12
FFCB 1.05% 03/16/23	3133ELSZ8	150,000.00	149,865.00	35.00	149,900.00
FHLMC 1.15% 04/08/22	3134GVJM1	350,000.00	350,000.00		350,000.00
FHLMC 1.63% 06/29/20	3134GBUG5	200,000.00	199,900.00		199,900.00
FHLMC 2.01% 08/28/24	3134GT3X9	750,000.00	749,737.50		749,737.50
FHLMC 2.10% 12/30/24	3134GUH52	250,000	250,000.00		250,000.00
FHLMC 1.75% 09/30/22	3134GUJ68	675,000.00	674,831.25		674,831.25
FHLMC 1.80% 08/10/23	3134GUPT1	500,000.00	499,375.00		499,375.00
FNMA 1.625% 10/15/24	3135G0W66	1,500,000.00	1,490,980.00		1,490,980.00
FIRST CREDIT 1.00% 06/29/21 CALLABLE 12/29/19	320055BT2	245,000.00	245,000.00		245,000.00
FIRST INTERNET BK 2.35% 12/19/22	32056GCS7	250,000.00	250,000.00		250,000.00
FIRST SOURCE BANK 2.85% 04/11/23	33646CJP0	225,000.00	225,000.00		225,000.00
GOLDMAN SACHS 2.35% 03/15/22	38148PGZ4	245,000.00	245,000.00		245,000.00
HSBC BANK 3.10% 11/17/20	40434AC72	240,000.00	240,000.00		240,000.00
'ELAND BK 1.05% 12/30/20	511640AZ7	245,000.00	244,975.50		244,975.50
...ERCANTIL BANK 1.90% 12/16/20	58733ADR7	110,000.00	110,000.00		110,000.00
MERRICK BANK 1.65% 10/31/22	59013KFD3	249,000.00	248,751.00		248,751.00

Attachment: 051920 Treasury Minutes (Treasury Board Meeting)

Security description	CUSIP #	Par Value	Tax Cost per US Bank statement	Outstanding Purchased Accrued Interest	Total Cost per Meeder statement
MORGAN STANLEY 1.85%12/26/23	61690UQZ6	247,000.00	245,765.00	50.08	245,815.08
MORGAN STANLEY 1.90%12/26/23	61760A4Z9	247,000.00	245,765.00	51.43	245,816.43
NEXTIER BANK 1.60% 2/22/22	65344AAB1	249,000.00	248,937.75		248,937.75
INNACLE BANK TN 1.05% 12/30/20	72345SKH3	245,000.00	244,975.50		244,975.50
RAYMOND JAMES 1.80% 11/8/24	75472RAK7	247,000.00	246,506.00		246,506.00
SB ONE BANK 1.50% 2/28/22	78414TBW1	247,000.00	246,753.00		246,753.00
SERVISFIRST BANK 1.60% 2/21/23	81768PAF3	249,000.00	248,626.50		248,626.50
STEARNS COUNTY BK 1.60% 2/10/22	857894F53	249,000.00	248,937.75		248,937.75
SYNCHRONY BANK 2.70% 02/23/23	87165FTH7	35,000.00	35,000.00		35,000.00
TIAA FSB 2.15% 07/19/22	87270LAD5	60,000.00	60,000.00		60,000.00
THIRD FEDERAL 1.75% 11/13/23	88413QCJ5	247,000.00	246,259.00		246,259.00
TOYOTA FINANCIAL SAVINGS BK 0.60% 7/30/20	89235MJL6	110,000.00	110,000.00		110,000.00
TRUIST BANK 1.15% 04/20/21	89788HAU7	247,000.00	246,975.30		246,975.30
T 1.375% 5/31/21	912828R77	145,000.00	144,728.13	370.42	145,098.55
T 1.625% 10/31/23	912828T91	875,000.00	874,658.21		874,658.21
T 1.625% 06/30/20	912828XH8	2,035,000.00	2,028,004.69		2,028,004.69
T 1.375% 10/15/22	912828YK0	675,000.00	670,860.35		670,860.35
WELLS FARGO 1.85% 12/30/22	949495AF2	249,000.00	248,813.25		248,813.25
WELLS FARGO BANK NA 1.80% 11/16/21	949763CQ7	245,000.00	245,000.00		245,000.00
WELLS FARGO 1.90% 10/18/23	949763M60	247,000.00	246,876.50		246,876.50
TOTAL SECURITIES			**24,450,343.74**	**1,502.13**	**24,451,845.87**
STAR OHIO					12,585,116.96
STAR PLUS - TIER 1					1,306.85
TOTAL ASSETS					**37,038,269.68**

Franklin County Auditor Michael Stinziano
2nd Half Real Estate Payment for Advance Estimates

Effective Date Start: 01/22/2020 *Effective Date End: 05/14/2020*

Payment Collection By PolSub (RE)

Tax Year	POLSUB	Total Base Collection	90%
2019	201 - BEXLEY CSD - Total	$666,012.33	$599,411.10
2019	202 - COLUMBUS CSD Total	$16,278,666.02	$14,650,799.42
2019	203 - DUBLIN CSD - Total	$3,663,564.67	$3,297,208.20
2019	204 - GAHANNA JEFFERSON CSD - Total	$1,429,980.95	$1,286,982.86
2019	205 - GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS CSD - Total	$607,591.40	$546,832.26
2019	206 - HILLIARD CSD - Total	$3,648,172.00	$3,283,354.80
2019	207 - REYNOLDSBURG CSD - Total	$585,742.61	$527,168.35
2019	208 - SOUTH WESTERN CSD - Total	$2,868,298.48	$2,581,468.63
2019	209 - UPPER ARLINGTON CSD - Total	$2,055,211.98	$1,849,690.78
2019	210 - WESTERVILLE CSD - Total	$1,910,223.31	$1,719,200.98
2019	211 - WHITEHALL CSD	$368,282.09	$331,453.88
2019	212 - WORTHINGTON CSD - Total	$3,013,538.25	$2,712,184.43
2019	213 - CANAL WINCHESTER LSD - Total	$403,454.05	$363,108.65
2019	214 - GROVEPORT-MADISON LSD - Total	$1,074,718.53	$967,246.68
2019	215 - HAMILTON LSD	$160,586.99	$144,528.29
2019	216 - NEW ALBANY-PLAIN LSD - Total	$1,953,906.53	$1,758,515.88
2019	217 - JONATHAN ALDER LSD - Total	$5,338.65	$4,804.79
2019	218 - LICKING HEIGHTS LSD - Total	$494,775.47	$445,297.92
2019	219 - MADISON PLAINS LSD - Total	$7,658.44	$6,892.60
2019	220 - OLENTANGY LSD - Total	$3,636.71	$3,273.04
2019	221 - PICKERINGTON LSD - Total	$121,515.09	$109,363.58
2019	301 - TOLLES CAREER & TECHNICAL CENTER	$192,780.58	$173,502.52
2019	302 - DELAWARE COUNTY JVSD - Total	$153.56	$138.20
2019	303 - EASTLAND JVSD - Total	$254,741.38	$229,267.24
2019	304 - LICKING COUNTY JVSD - Total	$25,455.46	$22,909.91
2019	401 - BLENDON TWP - Total	$142,634.30	$128,370.87
2019	403 - BROWN TWP - Total	$41,792.00	$37,612.80
2019	404 - CLINTON TWP- Total	$79,803.91	$71,823.52
2019	405 - FRANKLIN TWP - Total	$143,396.11	$129,056.50
2019	407 - HAMILTON TWP - Total	$218,661.36	$196,795.22
2019	408 - JACKSON TWP - Total	$309,991.53	$278,992.38
2019	409 - JEFFERSON TWP - Total	$152,259.33	$137,033.40
2019	411 - MADISON TWP - Total	$384,024.08	$345,621.67
2019	413 - MIFFLIN TWP - Total	$310,308.62	$279,277.76
2019	415 - NORWICH TWP - Total	$269,442.88	$242,498.59
2019	417 - PERRY TWP - Total	$58,401.09	$52,560.98
2019	418 - PLAIN TWP - Total	$285,918.46	$257,326.61
2019	419 - PLEASANT TWP - Total	$57,677.88	$51,910.09
2019	421 - PRAIRIE TWP - Total	$170,979.54	$153,881.59
2019	422 - SHARON TWP - Toital	$42,368.19	$38,131.37
2019	425 - TRURO TWP - Total	$191,723.18	$172,550.86
2019	426 - WASHINGTON TWP - Total	$407,044.13	$366,339.72
2019	501 - BEXLEY CITY - Total	$67,669.42	$60,902.48
2019	502 - COLUMBUS CITY	$1,380,853.66	$1,242,768.29

2019	510 - DUBLIN CITY - Total	$82,676.03	$74,408.43
2019	511 - GAHANNA CITY	$48,306.33	$43,475.70
2019	512 - GRANDVIEW HTS CITY - Total	$64,014.26	$57,612.83
2019	513 - GROVE CITY - Total	$78,374.23	$70,536.81
2019	514 - HILLIARD CITY - Total	$31,023.72	$27,921.35
2019	515 - PICKERINGTON CORP - Total	$467.74	$420.97
2019	516 - REYNOLDSBURG CITY - Total	$8,078.97	$7,271.07
2019	518 - UPPER ARLINGTON CITY - Total	$226,688.28	$204,019.45
2019	519 - WESTERVILLE CITY - Total	$206,412.60	$185,771.34
2019	520 - WHITEHALL CITY - Total	$10,869.45	$9,782.51
2019	521 - WORTHINGTON CITY - Total	$80,350.14	$72,315.13
2019	522 - BRICE CORP - Total	$547.24	$492.52
2019	523 - CANAL WINCHESTER CORP	$11,693.25	$10,523.93
2019	524 - GROVEPORT CORP - Total	$13,470.81	$12,123.73
2019	525 - HARRISBURG CORP - Total	$124.27	$111.84
2019	526 - LOCKBOURNE CORP -Total	$568.06	$511.25
2019	527 - MARBLE CLIFF CORP - Total	$1,752.39	$1,577.15
2019	528 - MINERVA PARK CORP - Total	$11,144.89	$10,030.40
2019	529 - NEW ALBANY CORP - Total	$58,273.08	$52,445.77
2019	531 - OBETZ CORP - Total	$10,162.42	$9,146.18
2019	532 - RIVERLEA CORP - Total	$11,193.92	$10,074.53
2019	533 - URBANCREST CORP - Total	$357.05	$321.35
2019	534 - VALLEYVIEW CORP - Total	$3,870.87	$3,483.78
2019	610 - COL.&FRANKLIN COUNTY PUB LIB D	$1,454,753.09	$1,309,277.78
2019	611 - GRANDVIEW HTS PUB LIB DIST - Total	$66,434.32	$59,790.89
2019	612 - UPPER ARLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY - Total	$62,759.06	$56,483.15
2019	613 - WORTHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY - Total	$189,529.80	$170,576.82
2019	614 - DELAWARE CO. DISTRICT LIBRARY - Total	$58.98	$53.08
2019	615 - WESTERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY - Total	$61,751.10	$55,575.99
2019	616 - PLAIN CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY - Total	$281.95	$253.76
2019	617 - BEXLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY - Total	$29,298.48	$26,368.63
2019	618 - PICKERINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY - Total	$3,620.85	$3,258.77
2019	619 - SOUTHWEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES - Total	$53,698.93	$48,329.04
2019	620 - NEW ALBANY-PLAIN JNT. PARK DIST. - Total	$53,713.20	$48,341.88
2019	666 - FRANKLIN COUNTY - Gen Fund OMB - Total	$1,142,955.19	$1,028,659.67
2019	666 - FRANKLIN COUNTY - Child Svs Total	$3,460,952.49	$3,114,857.24
2019	666 - FRANKLIN COUNTY - ADAMH Total	$1,548,728.53	$1,393,855.68
2019	666 - FRANKLIN COUNTY - FCBDD Total	$4,927,772.81	$4,434,995.53
2019	666 - FRANKLIN COUNTY - Metro Park Total	$737,648.10	$663,883.29
2019	666 - FRANKLIN COUNTY - Zoo Total	$506,235.06	$455,611.55
2019	666 - FRANKLIN COUNTY - SeniorTotal	$1,232,456.21	$1,109,210.59
		$63,002,023.35	$56,701,821.02
			$56,701,821.02
		$0.00	$0.00

Trade Date	Fund Symbol	Fund Name	Transaction Description	No. of Shares	Price Per Share	Dollar Amount
1/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,367,809.230	$1.00	$1,367,809.23
1/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,706.020	$1.00	$2,706.02
1/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Purchase	1,518,312.190	$1.00	$1,518,312.19
1/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Redemption	-1,481,942.670	$1.00	($1,481,942.67)
1/15/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	243,138.630	$1.00	$243,138.63
1/24/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Redemption	-2,000,000.000	$1.00	($2,000,000.00)
1/28/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Purchase	642,894.780	$1.00	$642,894.78
1/31/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Income Dividend Reinvestment	13,634.260	$1.00	$13,634.26
2/3/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,959,398.890	$1.00	$1,959,398.89
2/3/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,384.900	$1.00	$1,384.90
2/3/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,271.470	$1.00	$1,271.47
2/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Redemption	-2,000,000.000	$1.00	($2,000,000.00)
2/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	783,278.970	$1.00	$783,278.97
2/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,148.130	$1.00	$2,148.13
2/24/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Purchase	798,360.540	$1.00	$798,360.54
2/24/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Redemption	-2,000,000.000	$1.00	($2,000,000.00)
2/28/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Income Dividend Reinvestment	12,627.590	$1.00	$12,627.59
3/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,009,459.030	$1.00	$1,009,459.03
3/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	34,137.250	$1.00	$34,137.25
3/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	5,607.710	$1.00	$5,607.71
3/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	5,469.700	$1.00	$5,469.70
3/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	711,132.560	$1.00	$711,132.56
3/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	28,286.750	$1.00	$28,286.75
3/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	7,076.710	$1.00	$7,076.71
3/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,342.660	$1.00	$2,342.66
3/31/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Income Dividend Reinvestment	10,258.420	$1.00	$10,258.42
4/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,283,588.680	$1.00	$2,283,588.68
4/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	13,817.350	$1.00	$13,817.35
4/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	9,221.580	$1.00	$9,221.58
4/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	5,634.510	$1.00	$5,634.51
4/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	130,413.690	$1.00	$130,413.69
4/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	245.100	$1.00	$245.10
4/20/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Purchase	655,026.650	$1.00	$655,026.65
4/24/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Redemption	-57,421.280	$1.00	($57,421.28)
4/30/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Income Dividend Reinvestment	9,051.700	$1.00	$9,051.70
5/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,825,784.100	$1.00	$1,825,784.10
5/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	9,094.670	$1.00	$9,094.67
5/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	6,588.710	$1.00	$6,588.71
5/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	3,706.250	$1.00	$3,706.25
5/6/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Redemption	-16,383.610	$1.00	($16,383.61)
5/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	426,419.390	$1.00	$426,419.39
5/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,711.740	$1.00	$2,711.74
5/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,260.550	$1.00	$2,260.55
5/18/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Purchase	1,437,890.640	$1.00	$1,437,890.64
5/18/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Redemption	-2,500,000.000	$1.00	($2,500,000.00)

Chris Shook

From: Stephen Cicak
Sent: Tuesday, May 19, 2020 12:22 PM
To: Joe Begeny; Chris Shook
Subject: TIB Correction
Attachments: Star Ohio.pdf

I stand corrected. I was in error when I reported the Monthly Invoice transfer for Gilbane as a collection from RITA in last page of information in our meeting.

5/14/2020 STARO 4508-Star Purchase 426,419.390

Please see the attached file. My apologies.

Stephen M. Cicak
City Auditor
–
City of Reynoldsburg
7232 East Main Street | Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
T 614-322-6858 | **F** 614-322-6857

www.ci.reynoldsburg.oh.us

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1/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,367,809.230	$1.00	$1,367,809.23
1/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,706.020	$1.00	$2,706.02
1/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Purchase	1,518,312.190	$1.00	$1,518,312.19
1/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Redemption	-1,481,942.670	$1.00	($1,481,942.67)
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1/31/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Income Dividend Reinvestment	13,634.260	$1.00	$13,634.26
2/3/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,959,398.890	$1.00	$1,959,398.89
2/3/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,384.900	$1.00	$1,384.90
2/3/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,271.470	$1.00	$1,271.47
2/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Redemption	-2,000,000.000	$1.00	($2,000,000.00)
2/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	783,278.970	$1.00	$783,278.97
2/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,148.130	$1.00	$2,148.13
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2/28/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Income Dividend Reinvestment	12,627.590	$1.00	$12,627.59
3/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,009,459.030	$1.00	$1,009,459.03
3/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	34,137.250	$1.00	$34,137.25
3/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	5,607.710	$1.00	$5,607.71
3/2/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	5,469.700	$1.00	$5,469.70
3/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	711,132.560	$1.00	$711,132.56
3/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	28,286.750	$1.00	$28,286.75
3/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	7,076.710	$1.00	$7,076.71
3/13/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,342.660	$1.00	$2,342.66
3/31/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Income Dividend Reinvestment	10,258.420	$1.00	$10,258.42
4/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,283,588.680	$1.00	$2,283,588.68
4/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	13,817.350	$1.00	$13,817.35
4/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	9,221.580	$1.00	$9,221.58
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4/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	130,413.690	$1.00	$130,413.69
4/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	245.100	$1.00	$245.10
4/20/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Purchase	655,026.650	$1.00	$655,026.65
4/24/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Transfer Redemption	-57,421.280	$1.00	($57,421.28)
4/30/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Income Dividend Reinvestment	9,051.700	$1.00	$9,051.70
5/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	1,825,784.100	$1.00	$1,825,784.10
5/1/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	9,094.670	$1.00	$9,094.67
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5/14/2020	**STARO**	**4508-Star**	**Purchase**	**426,419.390**	**$1.00**	**$426,419.39**
5/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,711.740	$1.00	$2,711.74
5/14/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Purchase	2,260.550	$1.00	$2,260.55
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5/18/2020	STARO	4508-Star Ohio	Redemption	-2,500,000.000	$1.00	($2,500,000.00)

Ohio Office of Budget and Management

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

May 11, 2020

MEMORANDUM TO: The Honorable Mike DeWine, Governor
The Honorable Jon Husted, Lt. Governor

FROM: Kimberly Murnieks, Director

SUBJECT: Monthly Financial Report

Report Overview:

LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Leading economic indicators fell sharply in March. The consensus among forecasters is for an unprecedented decrease in real GDP in the second quarter, followed by a strong recovery starting in the second half of the calendar year, but still leaving the economy approximately the same size at the end of 2021 as it was at the end of 2019.

20.5 MILLION JOB DECREASE

U.S. nonfarm payroll employment decreased by a record 20.5 million jobs in April, about triple the number lost during the 2007-09 recession. The unemployment rate increased from 4.4 percent to 14.7 percent, the highest value seen since the Great Depression.

SALES TAXES BELOW ESTIMATE

GRF non-auto sales and use tax collections in April totaled $680.5 million and were $146.2 million (-17.7%) below the estimate. There remain many questions whose resolution will shape the performance of the non-auto sales tax in the coming months, most revolving around how soon citizens adapt and create conditions to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, thereby returning to some semblance of "normal consumer activity".

4.8 PERCENT DECLINE

Real GDP contracted at an annual rate of 4.8 percent in the first quarter – the first quarterly decrease since the 1.1 percent decrease in the first quarter of 2014 and the largest setback since the 8.4 percent decrease in the fourth quarter of 2008. The decline in real GDP in the first quarter is the eighth largest on record dating back to 1947, tied with the second quarter of 1975.

50.5 PERCENT BELOW ESTIMATE

April GRF personal income tax receipts totaled $622.3 million and were $635.7 million (-50.5%) below the budgeted estimate. Year-to-date, personal income tax revenue is $675.7 million (-9.2%) below estimate. The remainder of fiscal year 2020 will continue to be impacted by the postponement of income tax filing due dates until

Economics of Epidemics and Pandemics

As Coronavirus spread around the world, economic activity around the globe, the nation and in Ohio declined rapidly. Fighting the disease is only half the battle. The other half is managing the economic effects of both the pandemic and our response to it. Given these unprecedented circumstances, this month's report opens with a special section providing a brief primer on the economic impacts of past pandemics.

Measuring the Cost of Diseases

Changes in gross domestic product (GDP) are a typical way to measure the economic impacts of historic events; however, the economic effects of an epidemic or pandemic cannot simply be measured by the reduction in GDP. Although it is a strong overall measure, there are two additional, broader types of costs that should be considered.

- The first type of costs are the actual disease-related costs. These include the direct costs of medical treatment such as medicines, doctors' visits, and hospitalizations. Also included here are indirect costs such as the loss of productivity due to illness and or death.

- Second are the economic losses due to mitigation and prevention of the disease. These include the costs incurred to avoid the disease, for example purchasing face masks; closing schools, restaurants, and retail stores; and, unemployment due to disease-related closures.

Economic Effects of Historic Epidemics and Pandemics

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the 2003 SARS outbreak infected just over 8,000 people in 26 countries, with 774 deaths[1]. Studies that only look at disease-related costs find that SARS had a minimal impact on the global economy. These studies demonstrated a reduction in GDP of approximately 0.6-0.7 percent in Taiwan and 1.1 percent in China and Singapore specifically related to SARS[2]. The SARS outbreak lasted for a relatively short period and there was a rapid return to normal after the perceived risk of the disease was reduced[3]; however, a World Bank study concluded that the economic losses during the SARS epidemic were disproportionate to the number of infected individuals[4]. While the economic costs drastically outweighed the disease-related costs, it is difficult to know what these costs would have been without the preventative measures.

In the mid-2000s, with rising concerns about the H5N1 Avian Flu epidemic, Australian researchers modeled the effects of four pandemic scenarios (mild, medium, severe, and ultra)[5]. The mild scenario was modeled after the Hong Kong flu of 1968-69; the moderate after the 1957 Asian flu; and the severe case is based on the 1918-19 Spanish flu. The ultra-scenario is modeled after the 1918-19

[1] Centers for Disease Control. Fact Sheet: Basic Information about SARS, last modified December 6, 2017. https://www.cdc.gov/sars/about/fs-sars.html.
[2] Brahmbhatt, Milan, and Arindam Dutta. *On SARS type economic effects during infectious disease outbreaks*. The World Bank, 2008.
[3] Keogh-Brown, Marcus Richard, and Richard David Smith. "The economic impact of SARS: how does the reality match the predictions?." *Health policy* 88, no. 1 (2008): 110-120.
[4] Brahmbhatt, Milan, and Arindam Dutta. *On SARS type economic effects during infectious disease outbreaks*. The World Bank, 2008.
[5] McKibbin, Warwick J., and Alexandra Sidorenko. *Global macroeconomic consequences of pandemic influenza*. Sydney, Australia: Lowy Institute for International Policy, 2006.

Spanish flu, but simulated using higher morbidity in the older population and adding a severe economic slowdown. The authors modeled the effects of each scenario in 20 countries or regions and in six sectors of the economy. They conclude that even the "mild" scenario was estimated to cost 1.4 million lives and the global economy 0.8 percent GDP (approximately $330 billion in 2006 dollars). In the "ultra" scenario, 142.2 million lives would be lost worldwide, and the global economy would contract by 12.6 percent (approximately $4.4 trillion in 2006 dollars). The table below shows the results for the United States in each of the four scenarios.

Deaths and Changes in GDP in the U.S. under Four Simulated Pandemic Scenarios

	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Ultra
Approx. Number of Deaths	20,000	200,000	1.0 million	2.0 million
Estimated change of GDP in U.S.	-0.6%	-1.4%	-3.0%	-5.5%

Source: McKibbin, Warwick J., and Alexandra Sidorenko. *Global macroeconomic consequences of pandemic influenza*. Sydney, Australia: Lowy Institute for International Policy, 2006.

As of May 6, 2020, there have been over 70,000 deaths in the United States[6], 1,225 of whom were Ohio residents[7]. While the death toll in the United States suggests that Coronavirus may be following the "moderate" scenario, the anticipated reduction in GDP is more like that estimated by the "ultra" scenario. Much like the 2003 SARS outbreak, it appears that the economic costs of the COVID-19 will exceed the disease-related costs. By "flattening the curve" in the Ohio and the U.S. more broadly, we have saved lives and severely minimized the disease-related costs that would have been incurred without the strong prevention and mitigation efforts that were put in place.

Economic Outlook Improves with Social Distancing Measures

A new study by members of the Federal Reserve and faculty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology[8] demonstrated that the 1918 Influenza Pandemic lead to a sharp and persistent reduction in economic activity. The authors found evidence of negative effects on both economic supply and demand. However, cities that implemented rapid and aggressive non-pharmaceutical health interventions (e.g., wearing masks and implementing social distancing rules that closed sectors of the economy) experienced a relative increase in economic activity after the pandemic. Although it may be too soon to tell, the authors note that anecdotal evidence suggests parallels between the current pandemic and the results from the 1918 Influenza Pandemic. Taiwan has limited the number of new infections through strong social distancing measures, and at this time seems to have mitigated economic disruptions caused by the pandemic.

First Estimates of Economic Effects of COVID-19

While it will take many years to determine the true economic costs of the COVID-19 pandemic, the first estimates are starting to be published. In February 2020 (before the World Health Organization declared a pandemic, and before *any* stay-at-home orders were issued in the United States), the

[6] Centers for Disease Control, "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Cases in the U.S." accessed May 6, 2020. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html

[7] Ohio Department of Health. "Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard" accessed May 6 2020. https://coronavirus.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/covid-19/dashboards.

[8] Correia, Sergio, Stephan Luck, and Emil Verner. "Pandemics depress the economy, public health interventions do not: Evidence from the 1918 flu." 2020. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3561560 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3561560.

European Parliament released a report that stated "[A]ccording to assumptions and estimates from rating agency S&P, COVID-19 could reduce the baseline GDP growth rate for 2020 for the world by 0.3 percentage point (ppt); for China by 0.7 ppt; for Asia-Pacific by 0.5 ppt; and for the USA and Europe by 0.1 to 0.2 ppt."[9] As we now know, the disease has progressed and so have the economic effects, as well as our response.

In the United States, economists are predicting significant reductions in GDP, and small businesses are likely to bear a substantial brunt of these costs. Researchers at the Harvard University and the University of Chicago[10] recently released results from a survey of 5,819 small business owners (business with fewer than 500 employees) in the United States. At the time of the survey, 43 percent of respondents' businesses were closed. This measure suggests a shock to the economy not seen since the Great Depression. The authors also found that many small businesses have little cash on hand to weather the storm. As of March 2020, 38 percent of the survey respondents thought it was "unlikely", or only "somewhat likely" that they would reopen before the end of the calendar year. Specifically, businesses in industries such as restaurants, tourism and personal services projected they will find it extremely difficult to reopen (if at all), if the crisis lasts more than four months. While federal economic relief policies may relieve some of the pressure on small businesses, it is unclear if it will be enough to sustain them through the crisis.

The Shape of Economic Recovery

Economists worldwide are debating many different scenarios of how the economy will recover. Most scenarios suggest a return to the pre-pandemic baseline; the question then becomes how long that return will take. The anticipated economic activity over time can be described by a letter or symbol for each scenario. There are numerous outcomes being discussed, but these are five of the most common predicted for the United States[11,12].

- In the "V-shaped" recovery scenario, economists presume that once stay-at-home orders are lifted, economic activity will quickly return to normal. Factories and services reopen smoothly, and unemployment recedes. There would be some economic losses that are not recoverable, for example from restaurant meals not eaten, and trips not taken are foregone rather than delayed. Otherwise the economy will bounce back to the pre-pandemic baseline relatively quickly.

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[9] Delivorias, Angelos and Nicole Scholz. "Economic impact of epidemics and pandemics." The European Parliament. 2020.

[10] Bartik, Alexander W., Marianne Bertrand, Zoë B. Cullen, Edward L. Glaeser, Michael Luca, and Christopher T. Stanton. *How are small businesses adjusting to COVID-19? Early evidence from a survey*. No. w26989. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2020.

[11] Sheiner, Louise and Kadija Yilla. "The ABCs of the post-COVID economic recovery." The Brookings Institute, last modified May 4, 2020. https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/05/04/the-abcs-of-the-post-covid-economic-recovery/.

[12] Kennedy, Simon and Michelle Jamriso. "V, L or 'Nike Swoosh"? Economists Debate Shape of Global Recovery." Bloomberg, last modified April 1, 2020. https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-04-02/economists-debate-shape-of-a-global-recovery-after-coronavirus

- In a "U-shaped" recovery scenario, social distancing measures are prolonged. Manufacturing and other workplaces take their time to return to full capacity and not everyone gets their job back. As a result, consumers are slow to return to restaurants and shops. GDP remains low for a while but then recovers back to baseline.

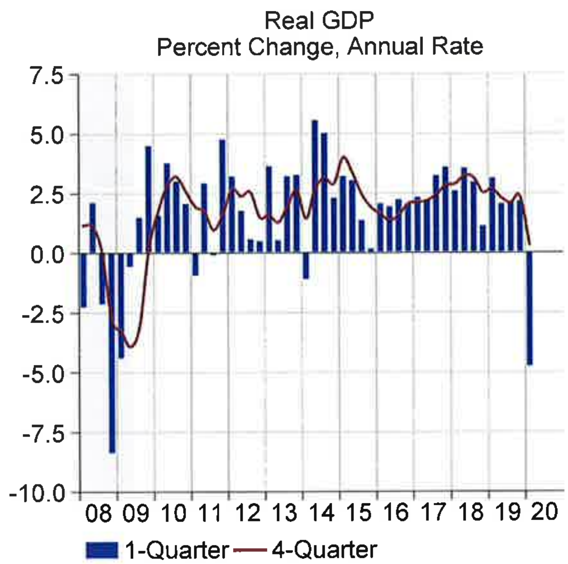
- In the "Nike swoosh" or "check mark" recovery scenario there are phases to recovery. As social distancing restrictions are lifted, economic activity increases sharply at first, but governments, businesses, and consumers are hesitant to spend, and it takes a longer time for the economy to reach its pre-pandemic state.

- There is also the possibility of a "W-shaped" recovery. This could occur if social distancing restrictions are loosened too quickly, resulting in a second surge of COVID-19 cases and then another round of business closures. In this case, the second reduction in economic activity would likely not be as severe as the initial one, but predictions of recovery are pushed further into the future.

- The "L-shaped" recovery is the most pessimistic, suggesting that the pandemic could have a permanent impact on the economy. After the sharp decline from COVID-19 related closures, the economy does not return to baseline, but rather growth parallels the pre-pandemic baseline at a lower level. People continue to cut spending services and travel and unemployment does not recover fully. Debts built up before and during the pandemic become hard to pay down, creating a spiral of bankruptcies. Although the federal government would potentially step in with additional policies to stimulate demand, it would be a long, slow recovery.

There are still too many unknowns about the coronavirus pandemic today to accurately predict the shape of the economic recovery. Without a vaccine or major improvements in the treatment, economic activity is unlikely to fully return to its pre-pandemic baseline quickly. Even after government restrictions are lifted, some business owners may delay reopening for a lack of personal protective equipment, and others will face delays as they innovate their business plans to allow for more space between workers, customers, or both. It is unclear how quickly consumers will return to shopping, dining out, and travelling. As Ohio begins Responsible Restart, more data will become available to inform our economic recovery. Ohio's economy was strong going into the pandemic. As a result of pragmatic decisions to stay-at-home, we have already seen a flattening of the health curve. The evidence cited above suggests cautious optimism about Ohio's economic recovery.

Economic Activity



Real GDP contracted at an annual rate of 4.8 percent in the first quarter – the first quarterly decrease since the 1.1 percent decrease in the first quarter of 2014 and the largest setback since the 8.4 percent decrease in the fourth quarter of 2008. The decline in real GDP in the first quarter is the eighth largest on record dating back to 1947, tied with the second quarter of 1975. The largest quarterly decline on record is 10.0 percent in the first quarter of 1958.

The first-quarter decrease in real GDP reflected negative contributions from personal consumption expenditures (-5.3%), nonresidential fixed investment (-1.2%), exports (-1.0%), and the change in private inventories (-0.5%). Partially offsetting these declines were positive contributions from residential fixed investment (0.7%), and government spending (0.1%). Imports, which are included in the above categories and then subtracted in a separate category, decreased, effectively adding to other categories by a total of 2.3 percent.

The steep contraction occurred largely in the second half of March, as patterns in monthly data had led to rising expectations for the quarter as late as mid-month. Aggregate demand weakened quickly and substantially as governments enacted measures to slow the spread of COVID-19. The effects of these measures on first-quarter real GDP cannot be quantified because they are internal to source data and therefore cannot be separately identified.

High-frequency data confirm that weakness continued into the second quarter. For example, after surging to the extraordinary level of approximately 10 million in March, national unemployment insurance claims doubled to roughly 20 million in April, although the week-to-week tally declined during the month. The total airline traveler count published by the TSA fell to about 95 percent below the year earlier level in March and remained at about that level into early May. Revenue per available hotel room in the last week of April was down 76.8 percent from a year earlier, up somewhat from 83.6 percent in mid-April but still depressed, according to STR, a provider of global hospitality sector data. Finally, movie box office revenue remained depressed through April, according to Box Office Mojo, a website that systematically tracks box office revenue.

Business confidence has understandably weakened. The Conference Board Measure of CEO Confidence decreased from 43 in the fourth quarter last year to 36 in the first quarter – a level last observed during the 2007-09 recession. A follow-up survey revealed a further decline to 34 in April. A reading below 50 reflects more negative than positive responses. The weakness in the index primarily reflected assessments of current conditions. Views of CEOs about the near-term outlook were less negative.

Sentiment among small business owners also has deteriorated, according to the Index of Small Business Optimism from the **National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB)**. The Optimism Index fell 8.1 points in March to 96.4, registering the largest month-to-month decrease in the history of the survey. Nine of the ten index components decreased, led by an increase of twelve points in the NFIB Uncertainty Index. Reports of expectations for better business conditions six months from now dropped 17 points to a net of 5 percent. Expectations of real sales over the next six months decreased by 31 points to -12 percent. Only 13 percent of firms said this is a good time to expand, half the number from a month earlier.

Source: NFIB

The Ohio economy contracted in March. The **Ohio coincident economic index** from the Philadelphia Federal Reserve decreased 2.2 percent for the first decline since April 2018 and the largest-ever dating back to 1979. The six-month smoothed rate of change fell from 2.1 percent in February to -2.3 percent in March. The index is a composite of four labor market indicators – nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and real wage and salary disbursements.

The diffusion of **state-level coincident economic indexes** also deteriorated in March to recession levels. The level of the index was lower than the month before for thirty-four states, up from seven the month before and only one the month before that. Compared with three months earlier, the index was lower for twenty-nine states, up from four states the month before and none the month before that.

The Conference Board's composite **Leading Economic Index** (LEI) decreased 6.7 percent in March, the largest month-to-month decline in the 60-year history of the index. The decrease was broad-based among its components. The largest negative contributions came from initial jobless claims and stock prices. The sharp drop in March resulted from the sudden halt in business activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic and suggests that the contraction will be very deep.

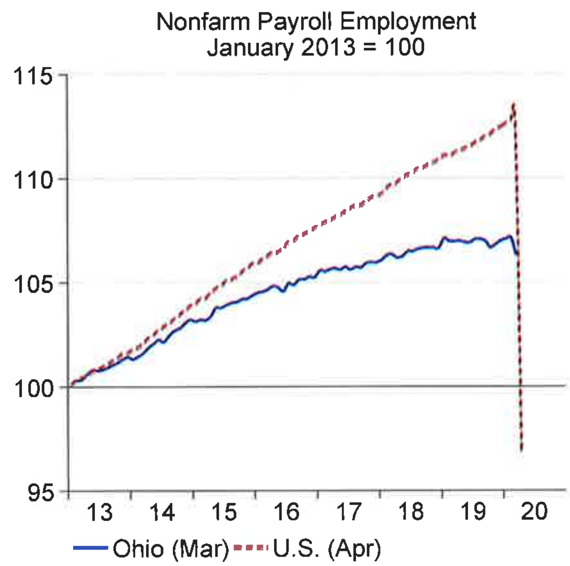
Source: The Conference Board

As shown in the table below, the **consensus among forecasters** is that real GDP growth is contracting at an unprecedented rate in the second quarter; however, predictions about the level of contraction vary widely.

The consensus is that the economy will begin to grow again in the third or fourth quarter of the calendar year at a rapid pace, with strong growth continuing through 2021. Even so, the consensus is for the economy to be approximately the same size at the end of 2021 as it was at the end of 2019.

Source	Date	2020-Q2 GDP Forecast
Atlanta FRB (GDPNow)	5/5/20	-17.6%
New York FRB (Nowcast)	5/1/20	-9.3%
Blue Chip	5/5/20	-28% (-18% to -37%)
IHS GDP Tracker	5/8/20	-37.5%

Employment



Nonfarm payrolls across the country decreased by a record 20.5 million jobs in April, about triple the number lost during the entire 2007-09 recession. Weakness was widespread, as only 7.2 percent of the 258 industries tracked reported higher employment than six months earlier, also a record in data back to 1991.

Sector job losses were greatest in leisure and hospitality, where a 7.7 million job decline represented 37 percent of the total. Restaurants and bars accounted for 5.5 million of lost jobs in the sector. Other concentrations of weakness included the education and health services sector, where 2.5 million jobs were lost, mainly in the ambulatory health care services (-1.2 million) and social assistance (-650,600) industries. Within the ambulatory health care services segment, employment fell at offices of physicians (-243,300) and offices of dentists (-503,300). Employment in the professional and business services sector declined by 2.1 million jobs, including an 841,900 job decline in temporary help services.

Retail trade employment fell by 2.1 million jobs with notable losses occurring at clothing and clothing accessories stores (-16,300), furniture and home furnishing stores (-739,600), auto dealers (-264,600), and furniture and home furnishing stores (-209,000). Interestingly, employment actually increased in the sub-category of general merchandise stores that includes warehouse clubs and supercenters (93,400).

Construction employment fell by 975,000 jobs, with weakness focused in specialty trade contractors (-690,500). Manufacturing employment fell by 1.3 million jobs, with losses in durable goods industries accounting for about two-thirds. Employment also declined in government (-980,000), financial activities (-262,000), and information (-254,000). Within government, employment increased by 1,000 at the federal level and fell at both the state (-180,000) and local (-801,000) levels. The decrease in local government employment occurred both inside and outside of education.

The **unemployment rate** jumped from 4.4 percent to a post-war record-high 14.7 percent in April, as **total employment** decreased by 22.4 million workers. The effect of unemployment could be much greater, considering that the rate would have been almost 5 percentage points higher if workers who were recorded as employed but absent from work due to "other reasons" had been classified as unemployed or on temporary layoff, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The unemployment rate likely has continued to increase in May, judging from the still-elevated rate of initial jobless claims.

The **labor force participation rate** decreased by 2.5 percentage points to 60.2 percent, the lowest since January 1973 when it was 60.0 percent. The **employment-to-population** ratio fell by 8.7 percentage points to 51.3 percent, the largest monthly drop and the lowest level in the dataset extending back to 1948.

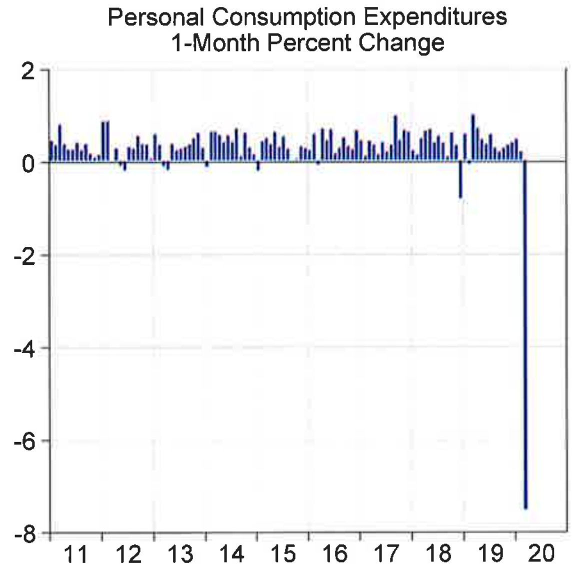
Total **number of hours worked** – a broad measure of labor input – fell by 14.9 percent in April, the largest decline in data through 1964. **Average hourly earnings** for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by $1.34 to $30.01, reflecting the disproportionate number of layoffs among lower-paid positions.

Ohio nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 39,700 jobs in March and the unemployment rate jumped from 4.1 percent, where it had stood for six months, to 5.5 percent. The sharp rise in claims for unemployment compensation during the last two weeks of March and the continued elevated level through April and into early May indicates that employment has continued to fall. Initial jobless claims have declined from their peak at the end of March (274,288) but remained much higher than normal at the end of April and start of May (61,046 vs. a normal below 10,000).

All sectors were negatively affected in March, led by Leisure and Hospitality (-27,000), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-4,400), and Education and Health Services (-2,200). No sector posted higher employment on the month. Compared with a year earlier, employment declines were led by Leisure and Hospitality (-19,500), Government (-6,600), and Manufacturing (-3,900). Employment was higher than a year earlier only in Educational and Health Services (7,500) and Construction (1,900).

Consumer Income and Consumption

The household sector took a sudden negative turn in March in response to measures implemented to address the COVID-19 pandemic. **Personal income** decreased 2.0 percent in the month, while **wage and salary disbursements**, which make up more than half of personal income, decreased 3.1 percent. The decline in wage and salary disbursements reflected a 1.1 percent decrease in aggregate hours worked that outweighed a 0.4 percent rise in average hourly earnings. The waterfall decline in employment during April is sure to have reduced income by a much larger amount.



Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) decreased by 7.5 percent in March, the largest monthly decline on record dating back to 1959. Spending on nondurable goods increased 3.1 percent in March due to a 19.8 percent increase in purchases of food for off-premises consumption, which was partially offset by a 15.2 percent decline in purchases of gasoline and other energy goods.

Spending on durable goods fell 15.1 percent, led by a 26.5 percent drop in motor vehicles and parts, accompanied by smaller declines in spending for furnishing and durable household equipment (-8.6%) and recreational goods and vehicles (-6.9%). Unit sales of **light motor vehicles** decreased from 16.7 million in February to 11.4 million in March. Sales fell further to an estimated 8.6 million in April, which would be the lowest on record dating back to 1976.

The bulk of the pullback in consumer spending in March occurred in purchases of services, which fell 9.5 percent, reflecting decreases in spending on health care (-16.1%), restaurants and hotels (-26.4%), recreation services (-29.5%), and transportation services (-25.5%), in order of largest to smallest dollar decline. The spending declines in these four areas accounted for nearly 90 percent of the overall decline in consumer spending in March.

Government stabilization programs will provide support to consumer spending in the months ahead, but some relief measures remain weeks away. In the meantime, **consumer attitudes** have deteriorated markedly. The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index decreased by 31.9 points, or 26.9 percent, in April following a 13.8 point decline the month before. The April drop was the largest in a single month on record and is emblematic of the shift in consumer attitudes that have produced sweeping changes in behaviors.

A massive deterioration in assessments for current conditions was entirely responsible for the decline in the overall index, as expectations actually improved. The Present Situation Index fell by 90.3 points, or 54.2 percent, which is more than three times larger than the previously largest monthly decline on record. The Labor Index – the percentage of respondents characterizing jobs as plentiful minus the percentage saying jobs are hard to get – flipped from a positive 29.5 in March to a negative 13.6 in April.

The Expectations Index increased by 7.0 points, as consumers see much-improved conditions in six months. Even so, the share of respondents planning to purchase motor vehicles in the next half-year fell to 7.5 percent, the lowest in almost ten years. The share planning to make other large ticket purchases also fell to a long-time low.

Taken as a whole, the latest survey results indicate that consumers expect restrictions to ease and the economy to revive soon, creating both an opportunity and a risk to the outlook.

Industrial Activity

Total **industrial production** decreased 5.4 percent in March, as the pandemic started to hit. **Manufacturing** production decreased by 6.3 percent, the twelfth largest monthly decline in the more than 100-year record. Considering that factory closures started in mid-March and accumulated through April, another large decrease in industrial production, particularly in manufacturing, is expected for April.

Among the eleven monthly declines that have been larger, two occurred in the 1920 depression, five occurred during the 1930s great depression, and four occurred in 1945-46 as the economy started transitioning from war-time to peace-time production.

The durable goods sector was the source of the largest negative contribution. Within durable goods, which fell 9.1 percent, the motor vehicles and parts industry was the largest contributor, falling by 28.0 percent. Major declines of between 8 percent and 10 percent occurred in fabricated metal products, aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment, furniture and related products, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Production in the nondurable goods sector decreased 3.2 percent, with declines widespread across industries.

Among industries that account for large shares of manufacturing employment in Ohio – in addition to motor vehicles and parts – production fell 8.3 percent in fabricated metal products, 5.6 percent in machinery, and 2.8 percent in primary metals. All were notably lower than a year ago.

The **Purchasing Managers Index** (PMI) fell from just below the neutral level of 50 in March to 41.5 in April in the worst showing since the 2007-09 recession. The new orders index fell from 42.2 to 27.1 – the lowest level since December 2009, and the production index fell from 47.7 to 27.5 – the lowest level on record dating back to January 1948. The abrupt and substantial deterioration in assessments from purchasing managers in manufacturing is consistent with contraction not only of the manufacturing sector, but also of the economy at large.

Of the eighteen industries tracked by the Manufacturing ISM® *Report on Business*, two reported growth in the latest month (paper products and food, beverage, and tobacco products), down from ten in the previous month. Among industries with a major effect on Ohio manufacturing employment, transportation equipment, fabricated metal products, machinery, and primary metals reported contraction, in order of the breadth of the contraction.

A source in the transportation equipment industry reported that "COVID-19 has created a wave of activities, including vendors closing, vendors focusing only on the medical industry, employees not coming to work, [and] delayed shipments from overseas." A contact in the fabricated metals industry said that even though the construction industry has been hit less hard than others, weakness there is beginning to affect his company's business and create challenges.

Construction

Construction put-in-place increased 0.9 percent in March, but the February change was revised lower from -1.3 percent to -2.5 percent. Private sector construction increased 0.7 percent after a 3.1 percent decline the month before. The increase resulted from a 2.3 percent rise in residential that followed a 4.8 percent drop the previous month, and a 1.3 percent decline innonresidential, which was the third in four months.

Within residential, increases in multi-family (2.0%) and improvements (10.2%) outweighed a 2.0 percent decline in single-family. The strength in residential in March might be misleading, because it came almost entirely from improvements, which had increased an unusual 17.9 percent in February and are known to be unreliable estimates. Within nonresidential, weakness was most pronounced in power and commercial, with no areas of strength.

Housing activity weakened in March as all aspects of the industry struggled. **Housing starts** decreased 8.0 percent in March on a three-month moving average basis, reflecting a 6.5 percent decline in single-family and a 10.8 percent drop in multi-family. Both categories had been gaining strength since the middle of 2019. Declines were large in the Midwest, with both single-family (-12.7%) and multi-family (-17.7%) pulling down total starts by 14.0 percent on a three-month moving average basis. The more-forward-looking permits data showed a similar, but not quite as weak, pattern.

New and existing **home sales** decreased in March, falling 1.6 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively. In the Midwest, sales of new homes edged down 0.3 percent and sales of existing homes fell by 1.9 percent. The loss of jobs, heightened un-certainty created by the pandemic, and the logistical obstacles to home search and purchase have begun to take a toll.

Housing Market Index
NAHB / Wells Fargo

Not surprisingly considering the economic backdrop, homebuilders reported very steep declines in activity in April. The **Housing Market Index** (HMI) from the National Association of Homebuilders (NAHB) plunged from 72 in March to 30 in April. The index was lower in the 1990-91 and 2007-09 recessions, but the change from March to April was more than four times larger than the previous record. The HMI for the Midwest fell from 67 to 25.

REVENUES

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was evident in April tax revenues, particularly in the personal income and sales taxes. Non-auto sales tax also performed substantially below estimate while auto sales tax dropped by more than one-half from estimate and from the prior year. The personal income tax was dramatically impacted both by the economic downturn and by the postponement of the filing and payment dates for annual returns and the quarterly estimated tax returns. Even considering that much of the overall April shortfall was timing related (the reduced April revenue from changes of income tax payment dates will be mostly made up in early fiscal year 2021), the month's revenue decline was nonetheless historic in scale and sweep.

Even as the state begins to emerge from the stay-at-home phase of the pandemic response and economic activity ramps up, revenues will remain well below estimate during the remainder of this year. The remainder of fiscal year 2020 will also be impacted by the postponement of income tax filing due dates until July 2020. Accordingly, negative year-to-date performance of income tax will likely accumulate during the next several months. Non-auto sales tax and auto sales tax can also be expected to remain below estimate through the remainder of the fiscal year.

April GRF receipts totaled $2,322.6 million and were $867.5 million (-27.2%) below estimate, primarily due to GRF tax revenues. For the month, tax revenues were $866.5 million below estimate (-35.3%). Non-tax receipts and transfers, excluding Federal grants, were $7.4 million (14.3%) above estimate. Federal grants receipts were $8.4 million (-1.2%) below estimate.

For the year, total GRF revenues are $634.3 million (-2.3%) below estimate. After being above estimate through March, tax revenues are now $777.0 million (-4.0%) below estimate. More broadly, total non-federal revenues through April are $716.2 million (-3.6%) below estimate. Federal grants are $81.9 million (1.0%) above estimate.

Category	**Includes:**	**YTD Variance**	**% Variance**
Tax receipts	Sales & use, personal income, corporate franchise, financial institutions, commercial activity, natural gas distribution, public utility, kilowatt hour, foreign & domestic insurance, other business & property taxes, cigarette, alcoholic beverage, liquor gallonage, & estate	-$777.0	-4.0%
Non-tax receipts	Federal grants, earnings on investments, licenses & fees, other income, intrastate transfers	$134.1	1.6%
Transfers	Budget stabilization, liquor transfers, capital reserve, other	$8.5	12.4%
TOTAL REVENUE VARIANCE:		**-$634.3**	**-2.3%**
Non-federal revenue variance		**-$716.2**	**-3.6%**
Federal grants variance		**$81.9**	**1.0%**

For the month, the largest overage relative to estimate occurred with the cigarette and other tobacco products tax, at $14.3 million (20.5%). There were only two other material overages for the month: earnings on investments were $6.9 million (25.2%) above estimate, and licenses & fees exceeded estimate by $2.3 million (22.6%).

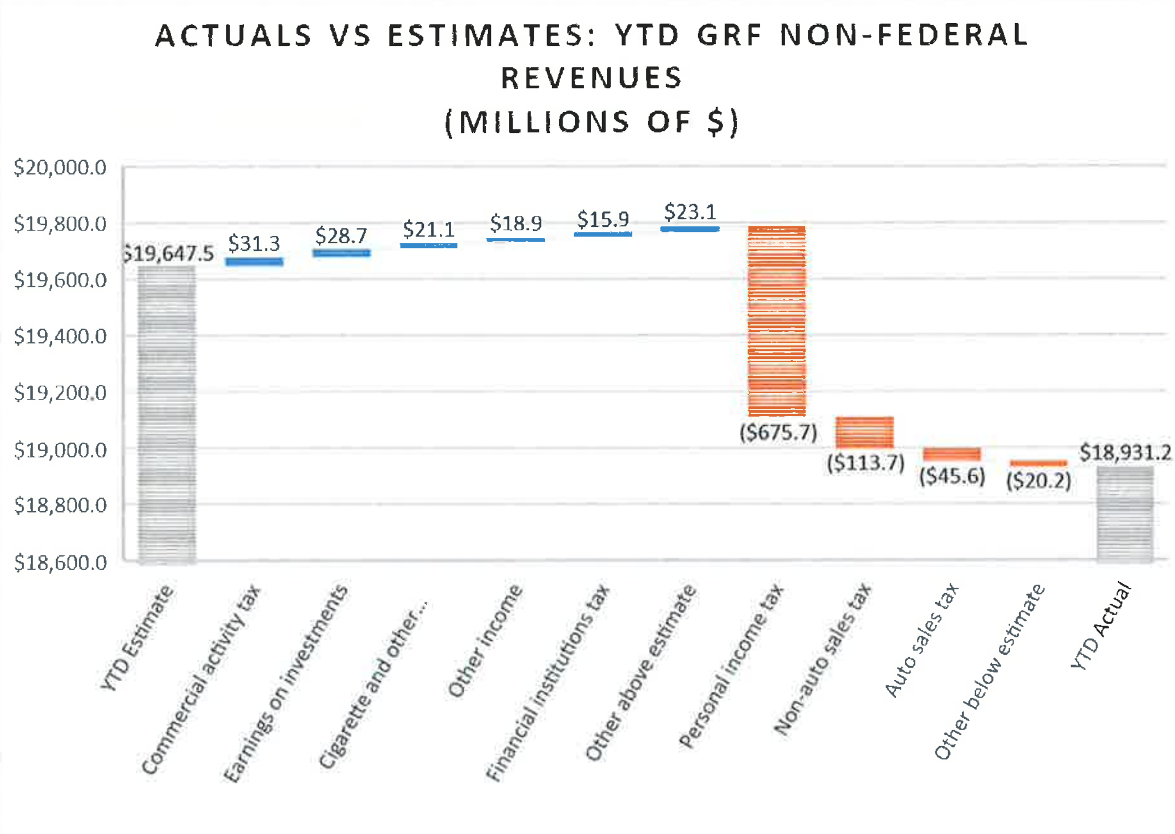
The personal income tax provided the largest shortfall from estimate in April, at $635.7 million (-50.5%), as elaborated on further below. The next largest negative deviation from forecast was for the non-auto sales tax at $146.2 million (-17.7%), followed by auto sales tax at $90.5 million (-57.3%), Federal grants at $8.4 million (-1.2%), and commercial activity tax at $7.8 million (-$11.1%).

The table below shows that sources underperforming relative to estimate (a variance totaling $893.5 million) in April far outweighed the size of revenue overperformers (an excess of $26.0 million), resulting in a $867.5 million net negative variance from estimate. Nearly three-quarters (73.3%) of the month's net revenue underperformance is attributable to the personal income tax.

GRF Revenue Sources Relative to Monthly Estimates – April 2020
($ in millions)

Individual Revenue Sources Above Estimate		**Individual Revenue Sources Below Estimate**	
Cigarette and other tobacco products tax	$14.3	Personal income tax	($635.7)
Earnings on investments	$6.9	Non-auto sales tax	($146.2)
Licenses and fees	$2.3	Auto sales tax	($90.5)
Other sources above estimate	$2.5	Federal grants	($8.4)
		Commercial activity tax	($7.8)
		Other sources below estimate	($4.9)
Total above	**$26.0**	**Total below**	**($893.5)**

(Note: Due to rounding of individual sources, the combined sum of sources above and below estimate may differ slightly from the total variance.)



The preceding chart displays the relative contributions of various revenue sources to the overall variation between actual and estimated non-federal revenues through April. It paints a starkly different picture from February and even from March, when auto and non-auto sales taxes were still above estimate and personal income tax was only slightly below estimate. This month's chart graphically depicts the major year-to-date shortfalls of three significant revenue sources, especially the outsized influence of personal income tax performance relative to estimate.

On a year-over-year basis, monthly receipts were $845.4 million (-26.7%) lower than in April of the previous fiscal year. The vast majority of the net decline was due to personal income tax revenue performance, which was $707.4 million (-53.2%) below last year. Other large declines occurred for non-auto sales tax which was $98.3 million (-12.6%) less than last April and auto sales tax which fell by $92.0 million (-57.7%). Cigarette and other tobacco products tax showed the only notable increase in revenue, at $11.0 million (15.1%).

For the year, total revenues are now $201.6 million (-0.7%) below last year, after being up $643.8 million through the previous month. The source with the highest growth is Federal grants at $298.1 million (3.7%). Non-auto sales tax remains above estimate despite the major decline in April, at $212.1 million (2.8%). Personal income tax revenue accounts for the largest decline at $773.0 million (-10.4%).

Non-Auto Sales Tax

GRF non-auto sales and use tax collections in April totaled $680.5 million and were $146.2 million (-17.7%) below the estimate. After being above estimate, year-to-date non-auto sales tax revenue is now below forecast by $113.7 million (-1.5%). In April, non-auto GRF sales tax revenue declined by $98.3 million (-12.6%) from the previous year; however, for the year-to-date non-auto sales tax revenue has grown by $212.1 million (2.8%) over last year.

Although March's non-auto sales tax performance (-9.7% from estimate) was the first indication of a decline in economic activity caused by COVID-19, April's performance was substantially worse. The more pronounced April decline was anticipated since it was known that April revenue would, for all intents and purposes, reflect an entire month's worth of reduced economic activity. More specifically, April non-auto sales tax revenue reflected a composite of March and April consumption. Approximately one-half of a given month's revenue emanates from anticipated activity in the current month (from those larger vendors required to make "accelerated" payments equal to 75 percent of their estimated sales tax liability for sales in the month of April); the other half is from activity occurring in the previous month (comprised of any remaining tax owed by accelerated vendors on their March activity, and the tax paid by smaller, non-accelerated vendors on their March sales).

Beginning in the middle of March, many segments of the consumer economy were substantially reduced or even closed in response to the stay-at-home order, business closure orders, and other actions taken to successfully "flatten the curve" of the COVID-19 pandemic in Ohio. The closure of restaurants and entertainment venues were among those most adversely affected by the orders, contributing to the economic contraction. Many other retailers and numerous service enterprises – among them, hotels, general merchandisers, clothing stores, and other discretionary durable and non-durable goods retailers (e.g., furniture stores) – were also closed, although delivery-only transactions (e.g., online sales) mitigated some of that economic loss. It should also be noted that some consumer spending shifted to other retail segments during March and April, most notably to online sales, grocery stores, and prepared food for take-out or delivery. However, Ohio does not tax food that is consumed off-premises, so there would have been only a modest gain in sales tax revenue from food-related establishments (i.e., on their taxable products whose sales benefited from increased foot traffic or heightened consumer demand).

There remain a myriad of questions whose resolution will shape non-auto sales tax performance for the foreseeable future. Most of those questions ultimately involve how soon citizens adapt and create conditions to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, thereby returning to some semblance of "normal consumer activity".

Auto Sales Tax

April auto sales tax revenues were $67.4 million, which is $90.5 million (-57.3%) below the estimate. Year-to-date auto sales tax revenues are now $45.6 million (-3.6%) below the estimate, overturning the overage that accumulated through March. April auto sales tax revenues were $92.0 million (-57.7%) below the prior year, and year-to-date revenues are $12.5 million (-1.0%) below the previous year.

Based on a seasonally adjusted annual rate (the amount of sales that occurred during the month after being adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and expressed as an annualized total), U.S. sales of new light vehicles in March are estimated at 8.3 to 9.1 million units. This constitutes a historically low level since such data has been tracked, close to the previous low attained in December 1981. For context, unit sales in February 2020 were 17.04 million, prior to the full onset of the pandemic in the U.S.

Ohio's performance conforms with April light vehicle sales estimates developed by industry analysts. Some accounts indicate that sales had begun to modestly recover in the latter half of April compared to the apparent trough reached in early April. Accordingly, it is reasonable to expect a less dramatic loss in May auto sales tax revenue relative to April. Nonetheless, OBM expects May performance to fall short of estimate and relative to the prior year.

Personal Income Tax

April GRF personal income tax receipts totaled $622.3 million and were $635.7 million (-50.5%) below the estimate. Year-to-date, personal income tax revenue is $675.7 million (-9.2%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, April income tax collections were $707.4 million (-53.2%) below April 2019 collections. Collections for the fiscal year-to-date are $773.0 million (-10.4%) below the previous year.

The fiscal year 2020-2021 budget bill (House Bill 166) enacted a four percent reduction in personal income tax rates effective with tax year 2019. Consistent with this rate cut, a four percent employer withholding rate reduction took effect in January 2020. The personal income tax revenue estimates for the last six months of fiscal year 2020 incorporate the expected effects of the rate changes as well as several other enacted personal income tax policy changes.

In April, the personal income tax exhibited historically low performance in terms of variance from forecast. Two distinctly different influences were at play. One pertains to the severe and unprecedented changes in labor market conditions that began in mid-March, most obviously the sudden, job losses and attendant increase in unemployment compensation claims. By the end of April, unemployment claims in Ohio had reached 1.1 million over the space of seven weeks. The other major influence on April revenue was the postponement of income tax filing and payment deadlines. Annual return payments normally required to be made by April 15 are now not required until July 15 and quarterly estimated income tax payments due on April 15 and June 15 are now extended to a July 15 due date.

Withholding tax payments fell short of estimate in April by $84.6 million (10.3%). Compared to last April, withholding was down $71.9 million (8.9%). Withholding is now $27.2 million (-0.3%) below estimate through April of this fiscal year. However, these figures reflect more than just employer withholding tax payments: they also include nonresident pass-through entity withholding tax payments (which are eligible for payment extension to July 15). If only employer withholding is considered, April collections are found to have declined by $57.8 (7.5%) relative to estimate, a smaller shortfall than if the wider "withholding" category is considered. Considering the scope of recent job losses, the size of the April employer withholding tax downturn is less severe than may have been otherwise expected.

The delay in the payment deadlines affected performance for nearly all other tax collection categories. Payments accompanying tax year 2019 annual returns or annual return extensions showed the largest decline from estimate, at $697.8 million (-84.9%). Since such payments are predominantly expected to be received in April, the month's performance means this payment category is $711.2 million (-68.5%) below estimate for the year-to-date. The other quite significant payment category for April entails quarterly estimated tax returns. Such payments were $80.9 million (-69.3%) below estimate for the month and are now $66.5 million (-9.5%) below the year-to-date estimate. Although many of the anticipated payments will instead occur in July, it is also recognized that the dramatic deterioration of the economy over the last two months will cause many estimated payment taxpayers to reduce those payments as they make downward revisions in their tax year 2020 income expectations.

The extension of filing deadlines did apparently create one dynamic that actually mitigated some of April's revenue reduction. Refund claims in April were much lower than expected, at $248.3 million (-47.8%). This puts refunds $149.5 million (7.4%) below estimate for the year. This also reverses the refund overage for the 2019 tax year filing season, which had been running ahead of estimate through March: for the January through April period, refunds are $186.1 million (-11.5%) below estimate. Again, this result is only temporary since it is expected that most of the refunds not claimed in April will instead be filed during the remaining months of fiscal year 2020 or in July 2020.

APRIL PERSONAL INCOME TAX RECEIPTS BY COMPONENT ($ in millions)

	Actual April	Estimate April	$ Var	Actual Apr-2020	Actual Apr-2019	$ Var Y-0ver-Y
Withholding	$734.3	$818.9	($84.6)	$734.3	$806.2	($71.9)
Quarterly Est.	$43.0	$123.9	($80.9)	$43.0	$126.5	($83.6)
Annual Returns & 40 P	$124.1	$821.9	($697.8)	$124.1	$869.2	($755.0)
Trust Payments	$6.7	$32.5	($25.8)	$6.7	$39.5	($32.8)
Other	$9.6	$8.9	$0.7	$9.6	$8.7	$0.9
Less: Refunds	($270.8)	($519.1)	$248.3	($270.8)	($495.1)	$224.2
Local Distr.	($24.7)	($29.0)	$4.3	($24.7)	($25.4)	$0.7
Net to GRF	$622.3	$1,258.0	($635.7)	$622.3	$1,329.7	($707.4)

(Note: The net totals and variance amounts may differ slightly from computations using the rounded actual and estimated figures provided in the table.)

Commercial Activity Tax (CAT)

The CAT was $7.8 million (-11.1%) below estimate in April. On a year-to-date basis, it is now $31.3 million (2.4%) above estimate. CAT tax filing and payment deadline is quarterly in nature, and May constitutes the next payment month. Since the month immediately preceding the due date is usually a good indicator of the performance in the following month, April's performance suggests that May revenue may fall short of estimate. This is not entirely unanticipated given the economic downturn. Although the bulk of CAT payments made during the final quarter of fiscal year 2020 should primarily reflect gross receipts activity that occurred prior to the pandemic, the severity of the economic crisis likely means that the CAT will bear at least some negative impact in this fiscal year.

Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax

Cigarette excise tax was $14.3 million (20.5%) above estimate in April and $21.1 (3.1%) above estimate on a year-to-date basis. The substantial overage appears to be related to heightened consumption during the stay-at-home stage of the pandemic crisis. Anecdotal evidence suggests that consumers purchased more tobacco products as they were at home on an extended basis, or otherwise chose to stockpile their purchases. May revenue may return to a level closer to expectation, although there is also the possibility that revenues otherwise expected in May could have shifted into April.

GRF Non-Tax Receipts

GRF non-tax revenues in April totaled $735.8 million and were $1.6 million (-0.2%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to the Federal Grants category, which was $8.4 million (-1.2%) below estimate. This negative variance is associated with federal share disbursements in the Medicaid program being below estimate for the month, as discussed in detail in the disbursement section of this report.

Partially offsetting the negative variance were the Earnings on Investments and License and Fees categories, which were $6.9 million (25.2%) and $2.3 million (22.6%) over estimate, respectively. Though the Earnings on Investment category is now over estimate for fiscal year by $28.7 million (34.7%), this overage is expected to be reduced in the fourth quarter due to the low interest environment.

5/5/2020

Table 1
GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2020 VS ESTIMATE FY 2020
($ in thousands)

	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
REVENUE SOURCE	**ACTUAL APRIL**	**ESTIMATE APRIL**	**$ VAR**	**% VAR**	**ACTUAL Y-T-D**	**ESTIMATE Y-T-D**	**$ VAR**	**% VAR**
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	680,476	826,700	(146,224)	-17.7%	7,691,165	7,804,900	(113,735)	-1.5%
Auto Sales & Use	67,421	157,900	(90,479)	-57.3%	1,225,629	1,271,200	(45,571)	-3.6%
Subtotal Sales & Use	747,897	984,600	(236,703)	-24.0%	8,916,794	9,076,100	(159,306)	-1.8%
Personal Income	622,255	1,258,000	(635,745)	-50.5%	6,629,138	7,304,800	(675,662)	-9.2%
Corporate Franchise	55	0	55	N/A	(310)	0	(310)	N/A
Financial Institutions Tax	25,173	25,800	(627)	-2.4%	153,270	137,400	15,870	11.6%
Commercial Activity Tax	62,315	70,100	(7,785)	-11.1%	1,320,734	1,289,400	31,334	2.4%
Petroleum Activity Tax	0	0	0	N/A	6,614	7,700	(1,086)	-14.1%
Public Utility	107	300	(193)	-64.2%	100,955	100,300	655	0.7%
Kilowatt Hour	30,947	30,800	147	0.5%	289,147	292,400	(3,253)	-1.1%
Natural Gas Distribution	3,523	4,300	(777)	-18.1%	32,584	44,300	(11,716)	-26.4%
Foreign Insurance	487	300	187	62.2%	336,417	331,300	5,117	1.5%
Domestic Insurance	0	800	(800)	N/A	1,685	1,000	685	68.5%
Other Business & Property	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	83,955	69,700	14,255	20.5%	701,042	679,900	21,142	3.1%
Alcoholic Beverage	4,477	3,600	877	24.4%	44,064	46,400	(2,336)	-5.0%
Liquor Gallonage	4,886	4,300	586	13.6%	43,936	42,100	1,836	4.4%
Estate	21	0	21	N/A	68	0	68	N/A
Total Tax Receipts	1,586,097	2,452,600	(866,503)	-35.3%	18,576,139	19,353,100	(776,961)	-4.0%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Federal Grants	677,386	685,777	(8,391)	-1.2%	8,291,853	8,209,979	81,874	1.0%
Earnings on Investments	34,437	27,500	6,937	25.2%	111,168	82,500	28,668	34.7%
License & Fees	12,357	10,080	2,277	22.6%	63,499	57,254	6,245	10.9%
Other Income	167	920	(753)	-81.8%	91,706	72,835	18,871	25.9%
ISTV'S	11,496	13,200	(1,704)	-12.9%	11,680	13,200	(1,520)	-11.5%
Total Non-Tax Receipts	735,843	737,478	(1,635)	-0.2%	8,569,907	8,435,768	134,139	1.6%
TOTAL REVENUES	**2,321,940**	**3,190,078**	**(868,138)**	**-27.2%**	**27,146,046**	**27,788,868**	**(642,823)**	**-2.3%**
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers In - Other	614	0	614	N/A	77,045	68,570	8,476	12.4%
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers	614	0	614	N/A	77,045	68,570	8,476	12.4%
TOTAL SOURCES	**2,322,554**	**3,190,078**	**(867,524)**	**-27.2%**	**27,223,091**	**27,857,438**	**(634,347)**	**-2.3%**

Attachment: 051920 Treasury Minutes Exhibit 1 (Treasury Board Meeting)

5/5/2020

Table 2

GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2020 VS ACTUAL FY 2019
($ in thousands)

REVENUE SOURCE	MONTH APRIL FY 2020	MONTH APRIL FY 2019	MONTH $ VAR	MONTH % VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE ACTUAL FY 2020	YEAR-TO-DATE ACTUAL FY 2019	YEAR-TO-DATE $ VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE % VAR
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	680,476	778,735	(98,260)	-12.6%	7,691,165	7,479,114	212,051	2.8%
Auto Sales & Use	67,421	159,379	(91,958)	-57.7%	1,225,629	1,238,103	(12,474)	-1.0%
Subtotal Sales & Use	747,897	938,115	(190,218)	-20.3%	8,916,794	8,717,217	199,577	2.3%
Personal Income	622,255	1,329,668	(707,413)	-53.2%	6,629,138	7,402,156	(773,017)	-10.4%
Corporate Franchise	55	96	(41)	-43.0%	(310)	1,551	(1,861)	-120.0%
Financial Institutions Tax	25,173	31,012	(5,839)	-18.8%	153,270	148,390	4,881	3.3%
Commercial Activity Tax	62,315	71,084	(8,769)	-12.3%	1,320,734	1,271,335	49,399	3.9%
Petroleum Activity Tax	0	0	0	N/A	6,614	8,400	(1,786)	-21.3%
Public Utility	107	229	(121)	-53.0%	100,955	104,428	(3,473)	-3.3%
Kilowatt Hour	30,947	32,288	(1,341)	-4.2%	289,147	305,211	(16,064)	-5.3%
Natural Gas Distribution	3,523	4,040	(517)	-12.8%	32,584	44,472	(11,888)	-26.7%
Foreign Insurance	487	150	336	223.9%	336,417	327,738	8,679	2.6%
Domestic Insurance	0	299	(299)	N/A	1,685	330	1,356	411.0%
Other Business & Property	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	83,955	72,922	11,033	15.1%	701,042	699,771	1,272	0.2%
Alcoholic Beverage	4,477	4,865	(388)	-8.0%	44,064	44,162	(98)	-0.2%
Liquor Gallonage	4,886	4,153	733	17.7%	43,936	41,810	2,125	5.1%
Estate	21	41	(20)	-49.8%	68	73	(5)	-6.9%
Total Tax Receipts	1,586,097	2,488,960	(902,864)	-36.3%	18,576,139	19,117,044	(540,905)	-2.8%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Federal Grants	677,386	621,799	55,587	8.9%	8,291,853	7,993,772	298,081	3.7%
Earnings on Investments	34,437	27,418	7,019	25.6%	111,168	82,267	28,901	35.1%
License & Fee	12,357	10,935	1,421	13.0%	63,499	63,186	313	0.5%
Other Income	167	888	(721)	-81.2%	91,706	67,401	24,305	36.1%
ISTV'S	11,496	16,386	(4,890)	-29.8%	11,680	16,437	(4,757)	-28.9%
Total Non-Tax Receipts	735,843	677,426	58,417	8.6%	8,569,907	8,223,064	346,843	4.2%
TOTAL REVENUES	**2,321,940**	**3,166,387**	**(844,447)**	**-26.7%**	**27,146,046**	**27,340,107**	**(194,062)**	**-0.7%**
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers In - Other	614	1,550	(936)	-60.4%	77,045	84,588	(7,543)	-8.9%
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers	614	1,550	(936)	-60.4%	77,045	84,588	(7,543)	-8.9%
TOTAL SOURCES	**2,322,554**	**3,167,936**	**(845,383)**	**-26.7%**	**27,223,091**	**27,424,696**	**(201,605)**	**-0.7%**

Attachment: 051920 Treasury Minutes Exhibit 1 (Treasury Board Meeting)

DISBURSEMENTS

NOTE: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, agencies across the state have deviated from their original disbursement plans. Some agencies have increased spending in targeted areas to mitigate the health and economic effects of Coronavirus. Simultaneously, all agencies are under orders to reduce spending through hiring and purchasing freezes and are subject to additional budgetary oversight from the Office of Budget and Management. These factors will continue to cause substantial variances from original disbursement plans for the remainder of the fiscal year as Governor DeWine recently ordered $775 million on General Revenue Fund reductions to balance the budget this fiscal year.

April GRF disbursements, across all uses, totaled $2,553.8 million and were $135.4 million (-5.0%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to below estimate disbursements in the Health and Human Services category and was partially offset by expenditures that were above estimate in the Higher Education category. On a year-over-year basis, April total uses were $55.7 million (-2.1%) lower than those of the same month in the previous fiscal year, with a decrease in the Health and Human Services category largely responsible for the difference. Year-over-year variances from the estimate by category are provided in the table below.

Category	Description	Year-Over-Year Variance	% Variance
Expenditures and transfers between agencies (ISTVs)	State agency operations, subsidies, tax relief, debt service payments, and pending payroll (if applicable)	($55.6)	(2.1%)
Transfers	Temporary or permanent transfers out of the GRF that are not agency expenditures	($1.0)	(70.7%)
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS VARIANCE:		**($55.7)**	**(2.1%)**

GRF disbursements are reported according to functional categories. This section contains information describing GRF spending and variances within each of these categories.

Primary and Secondary Education

This category contains GRF spending by the Ohio Department of Education. April disbursements for this category totaled $576.6 million and were $60.1 million (-9.4%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to below estimate spending in the Early Childhood Education, Ohio Educational Computer Network, Educator Preparation, Nonpublic Administrative Cost Reimbursement, and Foundation Funding line items. Disbursements for the Early Childhood Education line item were below estimate as payments were shifted to a non-GRF funding source in April. The Ohio Educational Computer Network, Educator Preparation, and Nonpublic Administrative Cost Reimbursement line items were below estimate as subsidy payments were delayed pending budget reduction decisions in response to COVID-19. Disbursements for the Foundation Funding line item were below estimate due to most tuition adjustments occurring in March instead of April and March as estimated.

Expenditures for the school foundation program totaled $547.8 million and were $28.3 million (-4.9%) below estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $6,967.8 million, which was $100.4 million (-1.4%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $44.1 million (7.1%) lower than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $16.3 million (0.2%) higher than the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Higher Education

April disbursements for the Higher Education category, which includes non-debt service GRF spending by the Department of Higher Education, totaled $234.2 million and were $42.3 million (22.0%) above the estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in multiple program line items that were above estimate by $47.6 million because payments on Memorandums of Understanding anticipated to be completed and disbursed in previous quarters were made in April. The remaining monthly variance was due to disbursements in the War Orphans and Severely Disabled Veterans' Children Scholarship program line item, which was above estimates by $1.6 million as a result of higher than expected requests for reimbursement from higher education institutions. This variance was partially offset by spending in the Ohio College Opportunity Grant and the Choose Ohio First and National Guard Scholarship programs that were $6.1 million below estimate as a result of lower than expected requests for reimbursement from higher education institutions.

Year-to-date disbursements were $1,977.5 million, which was $30.1 million (-1.5%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $50.0 million (27.2%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $63.3 million (3.3%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Other Education

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures made by the Broadcast Educational Media Commission, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, the Ohio State School for the Blind, the Ohio School for the Deaf, as well as disbursements made to libraries, cultural, and arts organizations.

April disbursements in this category totaled $3.5 million and were $0.5 million (-12.1%) below estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $74.7 million, which was $2.6 million (3.6%) above estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $0.3 million (-8.7%) lower than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $10.4 million (16.2%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Medicaid

This category includes all Medicaid spending on services and program support by the following eight agencies: the Department of Medicaid, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Department of Developmental Disabilities, the Department of Health, the Department of Job and Family Services, the Department of Aging, the Department of Education, and the State Board of Pharmacy.

Expenditures

April GRF disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled $998.0 million and were $20.4 million (2.0%) below estimate and $16.4 million (1.7%) above disbursements for the same month in the previous fiscal year. Year-to-date GRF disbursements totaled $13.0 billion and were $116.4 million (0.9%) above estimate and $628.5 million (5.1%) above disbursements for the same point in the previous fiscal year.

April all-funds disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled $2.3 billion and were $39.6 million (-1.7%) below estimate and $168.6 million (7.9%) above disbursements for the same month in the previous fiscal year. Year-to-date all-funds disbursements totaled $23.6 billion and were $64.5 million (-0.3%) below estimate and $1.3 billion (5.9%) above disbursements for the same point in the previous fiscal year.

The April all-funds variance was primarily attributable to below estimate spending in the managed care and fee-for-service programs. The managed care program was below estimate due primarily to adjustments within MyCare that caused below estimate spending for this category in April, making up for the above estimate spending last month. It is worth noting that while there was a significant increase in managed care enrollment during the month of April (100,000), much of the associated cost will occur within payments made in May due to timing. Despite this, for April the Community First Choice and Group VIII categories were above estimate by 2.3 percent and 8.9 percent respectively, illustrating the financial effects of COVID related enrollment increases in these categories. The fee-for-service program, both general Medicaid services and the Department of Developmental Disabilities services were below estimate due to COVID related reductions in utilization. Underspending in the areas noted above were enough to mask some COVID related effects in April, however, as enrollment continues to increase in future months, above estimate spending should be expected.

The year-to-date all-funds variance was primarily attributable to below estimate spending in the fee-for-service program, in administration related expenses, and in the premium assistance program. Underspending in the fee-for-service program was largely attributable to delayed payments, while the underspending in the premium assistance program was attributable to lower than anticipated enrollment and lower than expected premiums. Year-to-date administrative expenses were below estimate due primarily to lower than anticipated information technology expenses. These underages were partially offset by above estimate spending in the managed care program due to the quality assurance corrective payments made in December and January, higher managed care rates that took effect January 1st, and COVID related overages due to rising enrollment.

The chart below shows the current month's disbursement variance by funding source.

(in millions, totals may not add due to rounding)

	Apr. Actual	Apr. Projection	Variance	Variance %
GRF	$998.0	$1,018.4	$ (20.4)	-2.0%
Non-GRF	$1,295.4	$1,314.6	$(19.2)	-1.5%
All Funds	$2,293.4	$2,333.0	$ (39.6)	-1.7%

Enrollment

Total April enrollment was 2.92 million, which was 100,656 (3.6%) above estimate and 89,265 (3.1%) above enrollment for the same period last fiscal year. Year-to-date average monthly enrollment was 2.81 million and was essentially at estimate.

April enrollment by major eligibility category was: Covered Families and Children, 1.61 million; Aged, Blind and Disabled (ABD), 498,529; and Group VIII Expansion, 670,957.

**Please note that these data are subject to revision.*

Health and Human Services

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the following state agencies: Job and Family Services, Health, Aging, Developmental Disabilities, Mental Health and Addiction Services, and others. Examples of expenditures in this category include childcare, TANF, administration of the state's psychiatric hospitals, operating subsidies to county boards of developmental disabilities, various immunization programs, and Ohio's long-term care ombudsman program. To the extent that these agencies spend GRF to support Medicaid services, that spending is reflected in the Medicaid category.

April disbursements in this category totaled $78.1 million and were $74.5 million (-48.8%) below estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $1.2 billion, which was $117.0 million (-9.0%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $69.4 million (-47.0%) lower than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $37.5 million (3.3%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Department of Developmental Disabilities
March disbursements for the Department of Developmental Disabilities totaled $4.9 million and were $1.3 million (30.0%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to above estimate spending in the Early Intervention line item and makes up for below estimate spending in the previous month. The variance is mostly timing related precipitated by normal program fluctuations and some uncertainty regarding the COVID-19 pandemic.

Department of Health
April disbursements for the Department of Health totaled $8.8 million and were $1.3 million (17.0%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributed to the Free Clinic Safety Net Services line item which was $1.1 million (100.0%) above estimate due to payments for November and February going out in April.

Department of Job and Family Services

April disbursements for the Department of Job and Family Services totaled $37.3 million and were $56.8 million (-60.3%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to the Family and Children Services line item, which was $33.3 million below estimate during the month because counties received quarterly Public Children Services Allocation payments in March instead of April. The Early Care and Education line item was $17.0 million below estimate because weekly child care provider payments were made earlier in the year than anticipated. The Child Care State/Maintenance of Effort line item was $4.2 million below estimate because federal matching dollars were not available as anticipated. The Family Assistance Local line item was $2.6 million below estimate because counties requested less in County Income Maintenance payments than estimated after requesting more in prior months. The Program Operations line item was $1.8 million below estimate due to delayed invoices from various vendors. This variance was partially offset by the TANF State/Maintenance of Effort line item, which was $1.9 million above estimate due to an increase in the Ohio Works First caseload related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

April disbursements for the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services totaled $23.7 million and were $17.9 million (-43.0%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in the Continuum of Care Services line item, which was $10.5 million (-73.6%) below estimate, the Criminal Justice Services line item, which was $3.9 million (-100.0%) below estimate, the Specialized Docket Support line item, which was $1.3 million (-100.0%) below estimate, and the Community Innovations line item which was $3.3 million (-99.5%) below estimate all due to payments not disbursed because of the onset of COVID-19. Payments are anticipated to be made over the next two months. This variance was partially offset by disbursements in the Hospital Services line item, which was $1.9 million (12.9%) above estimate, due to higher than expected payroll and operating costs related to COVID-19.

Justice and Public Protection

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the Department of Rehabilitation & Correction, the Department of Youth Services, the Attorney General, judicial agencies, and other justice-related entities.

April disbursements in this category totaled $209.8 million and were $20.3 million (-8.8%) below estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $2.1 billion, which was $44.2 million (-2.1%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $21.8 million (11.6%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $140.9 million (7.4%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Department of Public Safety

April disbursements for the Department of Public Safety totaled $1.9 million and were $2.2 million (-115.8%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in the Local Disaster Assistance, Security Grants, and Security Grants - Personnel line items, which were $1.3 million below estimate due to the timing of subsidy payments. Additionally, the Recovery Ohio Law Enforcement line item was $0.6 million below estimate due to the timing of subsidy payments.

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
April disbursements for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction totaled $162.5 million and were $17.4 million (-9.7%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to variances in the Halfway House line item, which was $16.6 million below estimate due to the timing of payments and offsetting an overage from March. The Institutional Medical Services line item was $6.1 million below estimate also due to timing of payments offsetting expenses from March. These variances were partially offset by disbursements in the Institutional Operations line item, which were $4.0 million above estimate due to increased spending on cleaning supplies and other COVID-19 related items as well as hazard pay expenses.

Public Defender Commission
April disbursements for the Public Defender Commission totaled $6.5 million and were $2.8 million (-29.7%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in the County Reimbursement line item, which was $2.9 million below estimate due to the timing of payments pending budget reduction decisions and decreased requests for reimbursement as court activity slows in response to COVID-19.

General Government

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the Department of Administrative Services, Department of Natural Resources, Development Services Agency, Department of Agriculture, Department of Taxation, Office of Budget and Management, non-judicial statewide elected officials, legislative agencies, and others.

April disbursements in this category totaled $52.7 million and were $6.2 million (13.3%) above estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $386.0 million, which was $52.7 million (-12.0%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $3.5 million (-6.2%) lower than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $45.9 million (13.5%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Department of Transportation
April disbursements for the Department of Transportation totaled $19.4 million and were $10.7 million above estimate (121.5%). This variance was primarily attributable to the Public Transportation – State line item, which was $11.3 million above estimate due to program expenses being paid in April that were planned earlier in the year. This variance was partially offset by the Airport Improvements – State line item, which was $0.5 million below estimate due to the timing of project expenditures and payments to grantees.

Property Tax Reimbursements

Payments from the property tax reimbursement category are made to local governments and school districts to reimburse these entities for revenues foregone as a result of the 10.0 percent and 2.5 percent rollback, as well as the homestead exemption. Property tax reimbursements totaled $304.6 million in April and were $5.8 million (-1.9%) below estimate. Year-to-date expenses were $1.3 billion and were $100.5 million (-7.1%) below estimate. The monthly variance was the result of reimbursement requests being received from counties later in the fiscal year than anticipated.

Debt Service

April payments for debt service totaled $96.2 million and were $2.3 million (-2.3%) below estimate. Year-to-date expenses in this category total $1.4 billion and were $10.2 million (-0.7%) below estimate. The monthly variance is primarily attributable to the downward movement in interest rates that impact variable rate debt.

Transfers Out

April transfers out totaled $41 thousand though none were estimated. Year-to-date transfers totaled $668.2 million and were $1.8 million (-0.3%) below estimate. The monthly variance was caused by a corrective transfer moving interest earnings to the Deferred Prizes Trust Fund.

Preliminary
5/1/2020

Table 3
GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2020 VS ESTIMATE FY 2020
($ in thousands)

Functional Reporting Categories Description	MONTH ACTUAL APRIL	MONTH ESTIMATED APRIL	MONTH $ VAR	MONTH % VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE YTD ACTUAL	YEAR-TO-DATE YTD ESTIMATE	YEAR-TO-DATE $ VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE % VAR
Primary and Secondary Education	576,621	636,732	(60,111)	-9.4%	6,967,795	7,068,180	(100,386)	-1.4%
Higher Education	234,190	191,903	42,287	22.0%	1,977,477	2,007,623	(30,146)	-1.5%
Other Education	3,505	3,986	(481)	-12.1%	74,746	72,154	2,592	3.6%
Medicaid	997,998	1,018,410	(20,413)	-2.0%	12,991,582	12,875,154	116,428	0.9%
Health and Human Services	78,129	152,659	(74,530)	-48.8%	1,184,683	1,301,637	(116,954)	-9.0%
Justice and Public Protection	209,772	230,065	(20,293)	-8.8%	2,052,511	2,096,664	(44,153)	-2.1%
General Government	52,693	46,503	6,189	13.3%	385,960	438,644	(52,685)	-12.0%
Property Tax Reimbursements	304,570	310,403	(5,833)	-1.9%	1,307,922	1,408,426	(100,504)	-7.1%
Debt Service	96,242	98,535	(2,294)	-2.3%	1,358,044	1,368,228	(10,184)	-0.7%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	**2,553,719**	**2,689,197**	**(135,478)**	**-5.0%**	**28,300,721**	**28,636,712**	**(335,991)**	**-1.2%**
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Operating Transfer Out	41	0	41	N/A	668,161	669,975	(1,815)	-0.3%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers Out	**41**	**0**	**41**	**N/A**	**668,161**	**669,975**	**(1,815)**	**-0.3%**
Total Fund Uses	**2,553,760**	**2,689,197**	**(135,437)**	**-5.0%**	**28,968,882**	**29,306,687**	**(337,805)**	**-1.2%**

Preliminary
5/1/2020

Table 4
GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2020 VS ACTUAL FY 2019
($ in thousands)

	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
Functional Reporting Categories Description	**APRIL FY 2020**	**APRIL FY 2019**	**$ VAR**	**% VAR**	**ACTUAL FY 2020**	**ACTUAL FY 2019**	**$ VAR**	**% VAR**
Primary and Secondary Education	576,621	620,766	(44,145)	-7.1%	6,967,795	6,951,472	16,322	0.2%
Higher Education	234,190	184,164	50,027	27.2%	1,977,477	1,914,180	63,298	3.3%
Other Education	3,505	3,840	(335)	-8.7%	74,746	64,343	10,404	16.2%
Medicaid	997,998	981,598	16,400	1.7%	12,991,582	12,363,054	628,529	5.1%
Health and Human Services	78,129	147,505	(69,377)	-47.0%	1,184,683	1,147,197	37,486	3.3%
Justice and Public Protection	209,772	187,925	21,846	11.6%	2,052,511	1,911,571	140,940	7.4%
General Government	52,693	56,166	(3,473)	-6.2%	385,960	340,053	45,907	13.5%
Property Tax Reimbursements	304,570	354,789	(50,218)	-14.2%	1,307,922	1,446,709	(138,787)	-9.6%
Debt Service	96,242	72,568	23,674	32.6%	1,358,044	1,349,087	8,958	0.7%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	**2,553,719**	**2,609,321**	**(55,601)**	**-2.1%**	**28,300,721**	**27,487,666**	**813,055**	**3.0%**
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer	0	0	0	N/A	0	657,503	(657,503)	N/A
Operating Transfer Out	41	140	(99)	-70.7%	668,161	101,714	566,447	556.9%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers Out	**41**	**140**	**(99)**	**-70.7%**	**668,161**	**759,217**	**(91,056)**	**-12.0%**
Total Fund Uses	**2,553,760**	**2,609,461**	**(55,700)**	**-2.1%**	**28,968,882**	**28,246,883**	**721,998**	**2.6%**

FUND BALANCE

Due to the actions taken by Governor DeWine to reduce agency spending by $775 million and balance the budget during the difficult economic circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, OBM is currently working on updating the fund balance numbers. These changes will be reflected in this section for the monthly financial report published in June.

OBM staff that contributed to the development of this report are:
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Ohio | Office of Budget and Management

2020 MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

April 10, 2020

MEMORANDUM TO: The Honorable Mike DeWine, Governor
The Honorable Jon Husted, Lt. Governor

FROM: Kimberly Murnieks, Director

SUBJECT: Monthly Financial Report

Report Overview:

LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Leading economic indicators suggest that the national economy was pulling out of the late 2019 lull when the COVID-19 pandemic hit. The latest reports indicate that economic activity has dropped off sharply and that the economy slowed considerably in March.

701,000 JOB DECREASE

U.S. nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 701,000 jobs in March. The unemployment rate increased from the expansion-low of 3.5% to 4.4%, as total employment decreased by almost 3 million workers. An unprecedented surge in unemployment insurance claims late in the month indicates that employment continues to decrease due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

SALES TAXES BELOW ESTIMATE

GRF non-auto sales and use tax collections in March totaled $622.5 million and were $66.6 million (-9.7%) below the estimate. March's non-auto sales tax performance is a first sign of the effects of the decline in economy activity caused by COVID-19, which is impacting many segments of the consumer economy.

35 PERCENT DECLINE

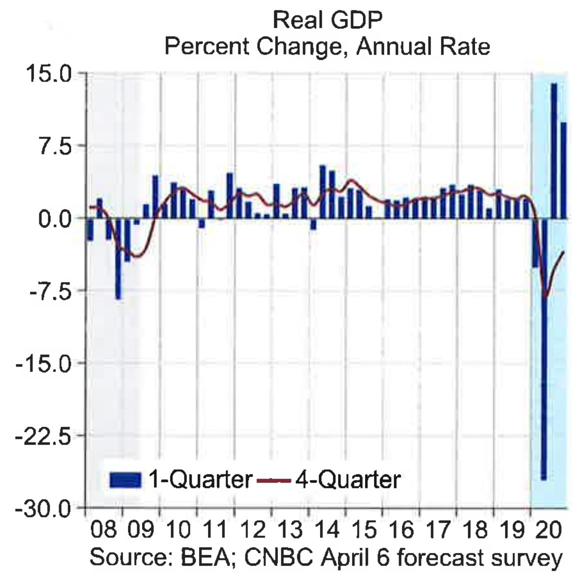
U.S. sales of new light vehicles in March are estimated to be an annualized 11.36 million units, a 35 percent decline from the 17.35 million annualized units in the previous March. The implications of this decrease on the auto sales tax will start to become apparent in Ohio's April revenues.

5.1 PERCENT BELOW ESTIMATE

March GRF personal income tax receipts totaled $416.5 million and were $22.3 million (-5.1%) below the estimate. This is partially due to the recent extension of income tax payments. Legislation enacted in late March allows the Department of Taxation to grant taxpayers an extension, moving the filing deadline to July 15, 2020.

Economic Update

Economic data released over the course of the first quarter of calendar year 2020 had been consistent with continued – and maybe even a pickup in – growth until the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in late March. The surge in unemployment insurance claims in the final two weeks of the month, the steep decline in employment, and the drop in sales of light motor vehicles lead forecasters to conclude that the economic expansion, which began in March 2009, is likely drawing to a close after a record 132 months.



The current economic downturn is unusual in that it came without warning. Traditional leading indicators had slowed markedly last year but did not clearly reach significant warning levels before staging a notable, if modest, recovery beginning around the turn of the year. The Survey of Professional Forecasters, compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, projected a 2.0 percent increase in real GDP for the year as recently as February.

In light of recent events related to the pandemic, the question now turns to the so-called three Ds of the resulting economic slowdown: its Depth, Diffusion, and Duration. Judging from the steep deterioration in economic measures, the temporary closure of so many businesses necessary to slow the spread of coronavirus, and extension of shelter-in-place orders that will suppress economic activity through at least April, the slowdown appears likely to be deep. As shown in the table below, for example, forecasters project an annualized rate of decrease in real GDP in the second quarter at an extraordinary and unprecedented pace.

The downturn also is sure to be widely diffused across the country and across industries, although the hardest hit areas so far have been large cities and industries in or with ties to travel, leisure, and entertainment. Aside from grocery stores, pharmacies, and health-related entities, most businesses have been negatively affected. Clearly, the downturn is broad-based, although many are adapting to the new situation in innovative ways, such as remote office work, increased use of video conferencing, and the extension of pickup and delivery services across a wider range of goods and services.

The duration of the current conditions remains a very open and critical question, which largely hinges on progress in containing and treating COVID-19. A re-opening of the economy before the pandemic has ended could be a false start, but a delay beyond some critical point would risk permanent damage to the economy, as businesses that once provided jobs would no longer exist to provide jobs for former workers to return to. Forecasters currently project an explosive rebound in the economy in the second half but still a large decline in real GDP for the year.

Forecaster	Real GDP, annualized % change					
	20Q1	20Q2	20Q3	20Q4	2020 Q4/Q4	2021 Q4/Q4
IHS Markit (4/3)	-3.5%	-26.5%	-0.4%	+6.0%	-7.0%	+10.1%
CNBC Survey (4/6)	-5.0%	-27.0%	+14.0%	+10.0%	-3.4%	
Morgan Stanley (4/3)	-3.4%	-38.0%	+20.7%	+15.8%	-4.3%	+4.8%

Employment

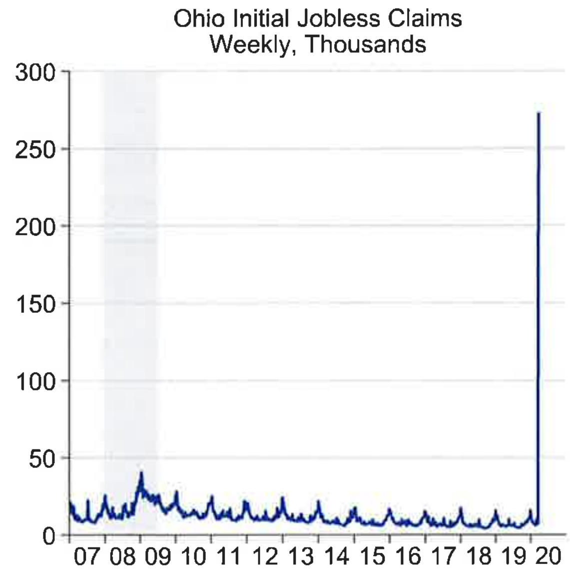
Nonfarm payrolls across the country decreased by 701,000 jobs in March, the largest decline since March 2009. Weakness was evident across industries, as only 55 percent of the 258 industries tracked reported higher employment than six months earlier.

Job losses were concentrated in Leisure and Hospitality, where a 459,000 decline in jobs represented nearly 60 percent of the total. Restaurants and bars accounted for 417,400 of lost jobs in the sector. Other pockets of weakness included the Education and Health Services sector, where 76,000 jobs were lost, mainly in the ambulatory health care services (-40,700) and social assistance (-18,700) industries. Within the ambulatory health care services segment, employment fell at offices of physicians (-12,000) and offices of dentists (-17,200). Employment in the Professional and Business Services sector declined by 52,000 jobs, largely due to a 49,500 job decline in temporary help services.

Retail Trade employment fell by 46,200 jobs with notable losses occurring at clothing and clothing accessories stores (-16,300), furniture and home furnishing stores (-10,400), and sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores (-9,200). Interestingly, employment increased at general merchandise stores (10,300), primarily due to an increase at warehouse clubs and supercenters (7,900).

Construction employment fell by 29,000 jobs, with weakness focused in nonresidential, as employment in residential building increased modestly. Manufacturing employment fell by 18,000 jobs, split between durable and nondurable goods. Employment in other sectors was little changed, except for government, where the number of jobs increased by 12,000, reflecting increases at the federal and local levels that outweighed a decline at the state level. Employment at the state level declined in both education (-8,600) and noneducation (-5,500).

The **unemployment rate** jumped from an expansion-low of 3.5 percent in February to 4.4 percent in March, as **total employment** decreased by nearly 3 million workers. Differences in the timing of the survey of businesses (nonfarm payrolls) and the survey of households (total employment) account for some of the difference between the reported employment declines for the two measures. The historic spike in **jobless claims**, which totaled approximately 10 million filings in the last two weeks of March, point to additional increases in unemployment in the months ahead.



Total **number of hours worked** – a broad measure of labor input – fell by 1.1 percent in March, which was the largest decline since the 1.3 percent decline in the last month of recession in March 2009. Other similar-sized declines all occurred around economic downturns. **Average hourly** earnings got a small boost, rising 0.4 percent in March and 3.1 percent from a year earlier, presumably as lower-paid workers accounted for a disproportionate share of those laid off.

Ohio nonfarm payroll employment increased by 7,800 jobs in February and the unemployment rate was steady at 4.1 percent for the sixth straight month. The sharp rise in claims for unemployment compensation during the last two weeks of March, however, indicates that employment fell sharply in the month.

The year-over-year employment change was strongest in Education and Health Services (10,900), Leisure and Hospitality (7,300), and Construction (5,100). Employment was already falling in Government (-3,800), Manufacturing (-3,700), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-2,700). Employment also was down from a year earlier in Financial Activities (-2,400) and Professional and Business Services (-2,400).

Consumer Income and Consumption

The household sector continued to strengthen through February, as **personal income** grew by 0.6 percent for a second straight month to 4.0 percent from a year earlier. **Wage and salary disbursements**, which make up more than half of personal income, increased 0.5 percent, also for a second straight month. It is clear that income was hit hard in March and that additional shocks are likely following.

Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) also remained on course in February, rising 0.2 percent for the second month in a row. The increase came solely from a 0.4 percent rise in spending for services that outweighed declines in spending on durables (-0.5%) and nondurables (-0.2%). The decline in durable goods spending reflected a 1.0 percent decrease in unit sales of new **light motor vehicles** during the month. Spending, of course, will have dropped significantly in March, as sales of light motor vehicles decreased 32.1 percent to an annual rate of 11.4 million, down from 16.7 million the month before.

Government stabilization programs will provide some support to consumer spending in the months ahead, but some relief measures remain weeks away. In the meantime, **consumer attitudes** have started to deteriorate, although survey measures have not yet picked up the full measure of the shock due to timing. The Conference Board survey was concluded on March 19 before the full scope of the pandemic was recognized. Even so the main index fell 9.5 percent to its lowest level since June 2017. A darker outlook was responsible for almost all of the decline, as the expectations component fell by 18.4 percent while assessments of current conditions only edged lower.

Source: The Conference Board

The University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index fell by 11.8 percent during March in the largest one-month decrease since October 2008. Deterioration was evident in both assessments of current conditions (-9.7%) and expectations (-13.5%). Perceptions of buying conditions worsened during March, with plans to buy large household durable goods, homes, and vehicles all posting large declines. In addition to the course of the pandemic, consumer sentiment is likely to play a major role in determining the course of the economy.

Industrial Activity

Total **industrial production** increased 0.6 percent in February, just before the pandemic hit, mostly due to a 1.7 percent weather-related jump in utilities output. Mining fell 1.5 percent, reflecting broad-based declines among its components. Manufacturing production increased 0.1 percent but was still 0.4 percent below its year earlier level. The output of durable goods increased 0.3 percent. Among the components of durables, motor vehicle and parts recorded the largest gain, while aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment recorded the largest decline. The output of nondurable manufacturing decreased by 0.1 percent. Textile and product mills, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals all posted sizable declines. Food, beverage, and tobacco product, apparel and leather, and printing and support recorded large increases.

The **Purchasing Managers Index** (PMI) fell back below the neutral level of 50 in March after two months just above neutral. Weakness was evident across sub-indexes, led by New Orders, which fell from 49.8 to 42.2, and Production, which fell from 50.3 to 47.7. The indexes for Backlog of Orders, Employment, New Exports, Imports, and Prices all fell notably. Only Supplier Deliveries increased, but that was because of slowdowns related to the pandemic and not building strength.

Of the eighteen industries tracked by the Manufacturing ISM® *Report on Business*, ten reported growth in the latest month, down from fourteen in the previous month. Among industries with a major effect on Ohio manufacturing employment, only Primary Metals reported expansion. Transportation Equipment, Fabricated Metal Products, and Machinery reported contraction.

A source in the Transportation Equipment industry remarked that the pandemic "is affecting our purchasing and logistics operations," and they "have incurred air-shipment and production interruptions due to shortages of raw materials and components." A contact in the Fabricated Metal Products industry said that "COVID-19's spread in the U.S. may start impacting our domestic business. As for Asian suppliers, they are starting to get back up to speed." A respondent in the Machinery industry reported that "COIV-19 has caused a 30 percent reduction in productivity in our factory."

Construction

Construction put-in-place decreased 1.3 percent in February after a 2.8 percent increase the month before. Private construction decreased 1.2 percent and Public fell 1.5 percent. Within the Private sector, both residential (-0.6%) and nonresidential (-2.0%) pulled back. Within residential the weakness occurred exclusively in the hard-to-measure improvements category (-7.2%), whereas single-family increased 3.9 percent and multi-family edged higher by 0.1 percent. Weakness was widespread within nonresidential but most of the decline occurred in manufacturing, commercial, and lodging. Within the Public sector, both residential and nonresidential fell, with highway and street and education leading the way.

The **Housing Market Index** (HMI) from the National Association of Homebuilders (NAHB) remained strong in March, ahead of the impact of the pandemic. Nationally, the HMI edged down just two points to 72 – still an historically high level. The HMI for the Midwest bounced back up to 67 after a decline from the extraordinary high of 73 in December. The resurgence in single-family building activity during the second half of last year and into 2020 was a very positive development that signaled a strengthening economy before the pandemic began to unfold.

Housing starts and sales were strong again in February on a three-month moving average basis, no doubt aided by the mild winter weather. Starts increased 4.7 percent, as single-family (4.4%) and multi-family (5.4%) both increased. Starts rose 6.4 percent in the Midwest, reflecting a 9.5 percent increase in single-family and a 1.2 percent decline in multi-family.

The more-forward-looking permits decreased 0.5 percent across the country as a 6.6 percent decline in multi-family just outweighed a 3.0 percent increase in single-family. In the Midwest, permits fell 0.3 percent, as single-family increased 6.0 percent and multi-family decreased 10.0 percent, all on a three-month moving average basis.

Sales of both new and existing homes increased in February, rising 2.9 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. In the Midwest, sales of new homes increased 3.9 percent and sales of existing homes edged higher by 0.3 percent. The expanding labor market, rising incomes, and very low mortgage rates continued to support housing activity.

REVENUES

The COVID-19 pandemic in the United States and the necessary responses taken in Ohio to limit its spread impacted the Ohio economy in March. The virus appears to have had some effect on the state's tax revenue performance for the month with the clearest evidence coming from the non-auto sales tax, which performed below estimate as discussed below. Nonetheless, March revenues largely benefited from the lagged nature of many state tax sources, which has temporarily insulated those sources from the recent economic shocks. More significant effects are expected to be evident in April tax revenues.

March GRF receipts totaled $2,009.1 million and were $164.4 million (-7.6%) below estimate, primarily due to GRF tax revenues. For the month, GRF tax revenues were $159.4 million below estimate (-10.5%). Non-tax receipts and transfers, excluding Federal grants, were $3.7 million (9.8%) above estimate. Federal grants receipts were $8.7 million (-1.4%) below estimate.

For the year, GRF revenues are $233.2 million (0.9%) above estimate. GRF tax revenues are $89.5 million (0.5%) above estimate. More broadly, total non-federal revenues through March are $135.8 million (1.8%) above estimate. Federal grants are $90.3 million (1.2%) above estimate.

Category	Includes:	YTD Variance	% Variance
Tax receipts	Sales & use, personal income, corporate franchise, financial institutions, commercial activity, natural gas distribution, public utility, kilowatt hour, foreign & domestic insurance, other business & property taxes, cigarette, alcoholic beverage, liquor gallonage, & estate	$89.5	0.5%
Non-tax receipts	Federal grants, earnings on investments, licenses & fees, other income, intrastate transfers	$135.8	1.8%
Transfers	Budget stabilization, liquor transfers, capital reserve, other	$7.9	11.5%
TOTAL REVENUE VARIANCE:		**$233.2**	**0.9%**
Non-federal revenue variance		**$142.9**	**0.8%**
Federal grants variance		**$90.3**	**1.2%**

For the month, the largest overage relative to estimate occurred with the financial institutions tax, at $8.2 million (24.6%). The next largest positive variance was for public utility excise tax and licenses and fees at $3.3 million (209.0%, and 12.0%, respectively), followed by commercial activity tax at $2.8 million (30.1%).

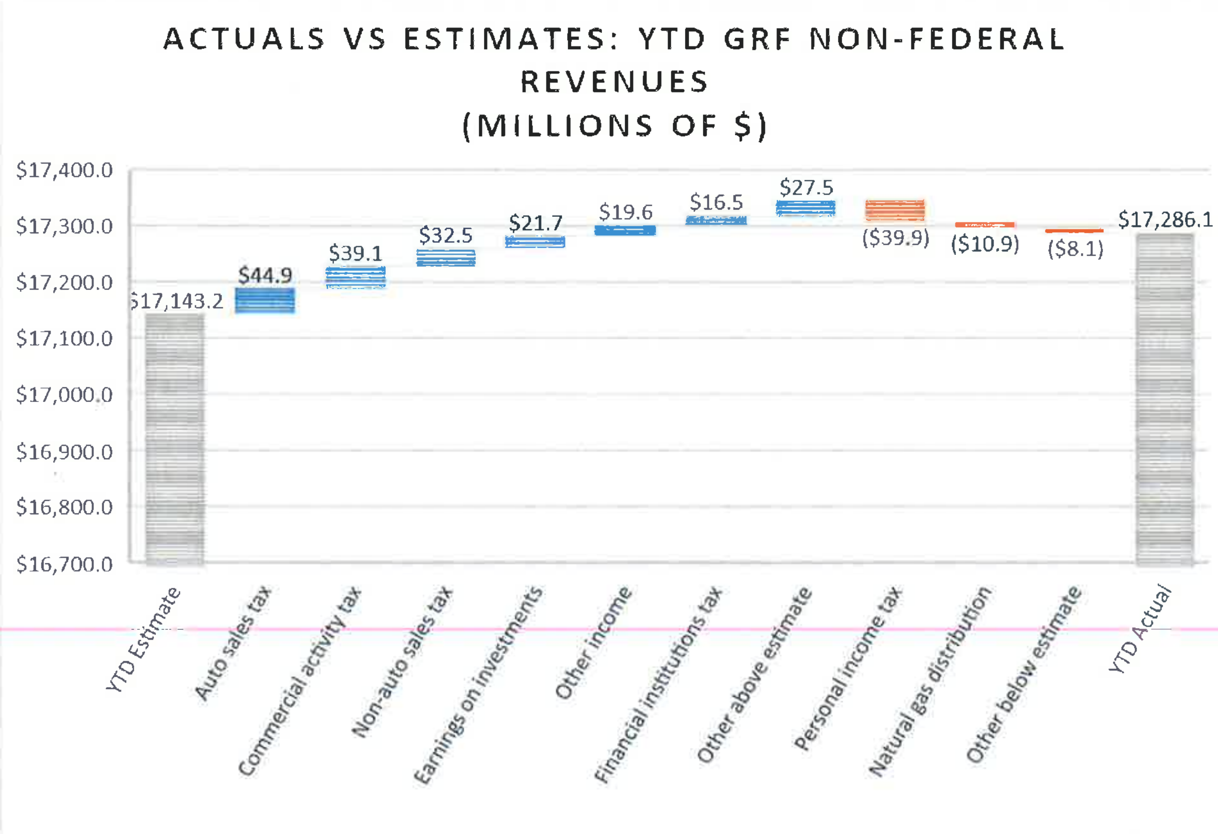
The foreign insurance tax provided the largest shortfall from estimate in March, at $78.3 million (-80.1%), which is discussed further below. The next largest shortfall was for the non-auto sales tax at $66.6 million (-9.7%), followed by personal income tax at $22.3 million (-5.1%), Federal grants at $8.7 million (-1.4%), and three sources with a shortfall ranging between $1.4 million and $2.6 million.

The table below shows that sources underperforming relative to estimate (a variance totaling $183.9 million) in March outweighed the size of revenue overperformers (an excess of $19.5 million), resulting in a $164.4 million net negative variance from estimate. Nearly one-half (47.6%) of the net revenue underperformance is attributable to the foreign insurance tax.

GRF Revenue Sources Relative to Monthly Estimates – March 2020
($ in millions)

Individual Revenue Sources Above Estimate		Individual Revenue Sources Below Estimate	
Financial institutions tax	$8.2	Foreign insurance tax	($78.3)
Public utility excise tax	$3.3	Non-auto sales tax	($66.6)
Licenses and fees	$3.3	Personal income tax	($22.3)
Commercial activity tax	$2.8	Federal grants	($8.7)
Other sources above estimate	$1.8	Kilowatt-hour tax	($2.6)
		Domestic insurance tax	($2.3)
		Other sources below estimate	($3.1)
Total above	**$19.5**	**Total below**	**($183.9)**

(Note: Due to rounding of individual sources, the combined sum of sources above and below estimate may differ slightly from the total variance.)



The preceding chart displays the relative contributions of various revenue sources to the overall variation between actual and estimated non-federal revenues through March. Both the auto and non-auto sales taxes have exceeded estimate year-to-date, as has commercial activity tax and several other sources. The personal income tax is the source with the largest year-to-date negative variance from estimate. Beginning next month, the chart will look substantially different, as many sources that have exceeded estimate begin to fall below estimate due to the coronavirus-induced economic decline.

On a year-over-year basis, monthly receipts were $357.9 million (-15.1%) lower than in March of the previous fiscal year. This net decline was mostly due to Federal grants, which were $244.2 million (-28.6%) below last year, followed by foreign insurance tax which was $52.1 million (72.8%) less than last March. Additionally, personal income tax came in at $48.6 million (-10.4%), non-auto sales tax at $30.3 million (-4.6%) and a variety of other sources also contributed to the net decline. Other than non-auto sales tax, most of those declines are related to timing issues. Financial institutions tax showed the largest increase at $12.0 million (40.5%); as with the revenue declines, the March increase was mostly due to differences in revenue timing between the two fiscal years.

For the year, total revenues and transfers are up $643.8 million (2.7%). The source with the highest growth is non-auto sales tax at $310.3 million (4.6%). Federal grants are next at $242.5 million (3.3%). Personal income tax revenue accounts for the largest decline at $65.6 million (-1.1%). As mentioned above, beginning in April, year-to-year tax receipts comparisons are expected to look more negative as the force of the economic downturn takes a toll on tax revenue performance.

Non-Auto Sales Tax

GRF non-auto sales and use tax collections in March totaled $622.5 million and were $66.6 million (-9.7%) below the estimate. Year-to-date non-auto sales tax revenue is over the estimate by $32.5 million (0.5%). For March, non-auto GRF sales tax revenue declined by $30.3 million (-4.6%) from the previous year. For the year-to-date, non-auto sales tax revenue has grown by $310.3 million (4.6%) over last year.

The 4.6 percent year-over-year decline in March revenue is somewhat understated because of changes in law that took effect in fiscal year 2020. After adjustments to remove the effects of two significant tax policy changes – i.e., a new exemption for prescription optical devices, and mandated Ohio sales tax collection by marketplace facilitators – the derived March 2020 baseline yields a 7.1 percent decline from the prior year.

March's non-auto sales tax performance is a first sign of the effects of the decline in economy activity caused by COVID-19, which is impacting many segments of the consumer economy. The sudden, downturn in the economy during March – the scope of which has not yet been measured – would likely have resulted in a steeper decline in March non-auto sales tax revenue if not for the fact that the slowdown primarily impacted the second half of the month, and much of the month's revenue emanated from sales activity that occurred in February. For this reason, April non-auto sales tax performance will be substantially more impacted than was March performance. Over the coming weeks and months, OBM will be examining a variety of data sources to monitor the scope and nature of the economic conditions on non-auto sales tax revenues.

Auto Sales Tax

March auto sales tax revenues were $129.0 million, $1.4 million (-1.1%) below the estimate. Year-to-date auto sales tax revenues are now $44.9 million (4.0%) over the estimate. March auto sales tax revenues were $7.0 million (5.7%) over the prior year, and year-to-date revenues are $79.5 million (7.4%) over the previous year.

Based on a seasonally adjusted annual rate (the amount of sales that occurred during the month after being adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and expressed as an annualized total), U.S. sales of new light vehicles in March are estimated at 11.36 million units, a 35 percent decline from the 17.35 million units sold in the previous March. For further context, unit sales in February 2020 were 17.04 million. Since most U.S. social distancing and stay-at-home orders did not take effect until the second half of March, even this month's plunge in national light vehicle sales will almost certainly be overshadowed by worse figures for April.

The fact that Ohio's auto sales tax revenues grew in March relative to the prior year does not appear to be consistent with the significant drop in U.S. new vehicle sales occurring in the same month. Three factors may explain much of these quite disparate results. First, the auto sales tax includes used vehicle sales, which typically account for about one-half of total auto sales tax revenues. It is quite possible that used vehicle sales did not decline as dramatically as new vehicle sales. Furthermore, anecdotal evidence suggests that some auto dealers experienced strong sales early in the month. Probably of greatest consequence, however, is the lag between when sales occur and when tax is ultimately paid into the state treasury. As new and used vehicles are sold by dealers, sales tax is paid to the county clerks of court. The clerks follow certain procedures to ensure that proper amounts have been remitted, and then ultimately send the tax payments to the state. Because the drop in sales did not take full effect until the middle of the month, the tax revenue pay-in lag likely largely insulated March from the sales decline.

Considerably worse performance is expected for April auto sales tax revenue. The question is not whether, but by how much, auto sales tax revenues will decline.

Personal Income Tax

March GRF personal income tax receipts totaled $416.5 million and were $22.3 million (-5.1%) below the estimate. Year-to-date, personal income tax revenue is $39.9 million (-0.7%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, March income tax collections were $48.6 million (-10.4%) below March 2019 collections. Collections for the year-to-date are $65.6 million (-1.1%) below the previous year.

The fiscal year 2020-2021 budget bill (House Bill 166) enacted a four percent reduction in personal income tax rates effective with tax year 2019. Consistent with this rate cut, a four percent employer withholding rate reduction took effect in January 2020. The personal income tax revenue estimates for the last six months of fiscal year 2020 incorporate the expected effects of the rate changes as well as several other enacted personal income tax policy changes.

Withholding tax payments exceeded the estimate in March by $13.6 million (1.7%). Compared to last March, withholding increased by $28.5 million (3.6%). Withholding is now $57.4 million (0.8%) above estimate through March of this fiscal year. It has grown 2.0 percent above the prior year, compared to 1.2 percent in anticipated growth. Withholding growth throughout fiscal year 2020 would have been higher if not for the fact that July-December 2019 rates were 3.3 percent lower than in the prior year, and the fact that effective in January 2020 withholding tax rates were reduced by 4.0 percent from the previous year.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a sudden, unprecedented spike in unemployment and furloughs during March, primarily starting in the middle of the month. This development will certainly impact withholding tax payments; however, the effects of the virus are not fully apparent in the March withholding tax performance. It appears that there is enough lag between withholding and the payment of the tax to the state to have mostly buffered March revenues from the effects of the virus. Those effects will become apparent with April withholding revenues.

The annual return filing season for tax year 2019 began in late January. March is a significant month for the season, with considerable refund activity. Refunds for March were $17.5 million (4.0%) larger than estimated and were $45.3 million (11.1%) higher than the previous March. For January through March, refunds have exceeded estimate by $62.1 million (5.7%) and are $139.9 million (13.8%) higher than the previous year. For the tax year 2019 annual return filing season to date, both the total number of refunds paid and the average refund amount have grown relative to last year: there has been a 0.6 percent increase in the number of payments, and a 9.3 percent increase in the average refund paid.

Although not as significant as in April, payments accompanying annual returns or annual return extensions traditionally constitute an appreciable amount of revenue in March. Such payments were $17.8 million (-24.5%) below estimate for the month, and $25.8 million (-32.0%) under the prior year. For the fiscal year-to-date, they are $13.5 million (-6.2%) below estimate.

The shortfall in March may be partially due to the recent extension of income tax payments. Legislation enacted in late March (House Bill 197, 133rd General Assembly) allows the Department of Taxation to grant income taxpayers an extension on annual return payments that were otherwise due on April 15, 2020 and on quarterly estimated tax return payments otherwise due on April 15, 2020 and on June 15, 2020. The Department has granted the payment extensions, with the extended due date being July 15, 2020. This payment postponement schedule is similar to the one recently granted by the Internal Revenue Service on U.S. income tax payments.

The postponement of Ohio income tax payments will result in a large shift of revenue from the remainder of fiscal year 2020 and into the first month of fiscal year 2021. The March annual return payment shortfall may be early evidence of some taxpayers choosing to postpone payment of Ohio income tax. OBM expects the impact on April payments will be much larger, since that month's payments are much greater than in March and as many taxpayers use the postponement option available to them.

March is not a particularly notable month for collections from other tax payment categories (estimated payments, trusts, and other). Total payments across these categories were $0.7 million (-2.4%) below estimate. For the year, each of these categories is above estimate although this will likely change next month, as the payment extension takes effect.

MARCH PERSONAL INCOME TAX RECEIPTS BY COMPONENT ($ in millions)						
	Actual March	Estimate March	$ Var	Actual Mar-2020	Actual Mar-2019	$ Var Y-0ver-Y
Withholding	$819.5	$805.9	$13.6	$819.5	$791.0	$28.5
Quarterly Est.	$13.7	$11.3	$2.4	$13.7	$13.9	($0.2)
Annual Returns & 40 P	$54.9	$72.7	($17.8)	$54.9	$80.7	($25.8)
Trust Payments	$1.4	$1.7	($0.3)	$1.4	$2.0	($0.6)
Other	$11.3	$14.0	($2.7)	$11.3	$13.7	($2.5)
Less: Refunds	($454.1)	($436.6)	($17.5)	($454.1)	($408.8)	($45.3)
Local Distr.	($30.1)	($30.2)	$0.1	($30.1)	($27.4)	($2.7)
Net to GRF	$416.5	$438.8	$22.3	$416.5	$465.1	($48.6)

(Note: The net totals and variance amounts may differ slightly from computations using the rounded actual and estimated figures provided in the table.)

Commercial Activity Tax (CAT)

The typical quarterly CAT revenue payment pattern, wherein the final month is considerably smaller than the other two months, was clear as March revenue was modest in scale. Nonetheless, March revenue performed $2.8 million (30.1%) above estimate and therefore contributed to the entire quarter's $16.4 million (3.8%) overage. Year-to-date, GRF revenue from the CAT is $39.1 million (3.2%) above estimate. March revenue was $4.1 million (25.3%) below March 2019 while year-to-date revenue from this source is $58.2 million (4.8%) above the prior fiscal year.

Foreign Insurance Tax

The most significant variance from estimate in March was attributable to the foreign insurance tax, falling below estimate by $78.3 million (-80.1%). This outcome primarily reflects a reversal of the considerable overage in February revenue (when revenue was $64.7 million above estimate). Because of the end-of-month payment due date, the exact monthly revenue timing for this tax is quite difficult to forecast. For the year, this source is $4.9 million (1.5%) above estimate.

Financial Institutions Tax (FIT)

March is a significant month for FIT revenue since the second estimated payment of the current FIT tax year is due on the last day of that month. Because of revenue pay-in timing dynamics, it is difficult to predict how much of the total revenue from an estimated payment period will be posted into the due-date month and how much will flow into the following month.

In March, the FIT was $8.2 million (24.6%) above estimate and was $12.0 million (40.5%) above the prior year. Based on pay-ins made during early April, it is apparent that the March overage was due to timing. Those early April results suggest that combined March and April revenue may end up relatively close to estimate.

For the entire fiscal year to date, FIT revenue is $16.5 million (14.8%) above estimate and is $10.7 million (9.1%) above the previous year.

GRF Non-Tax Receipts

GRF non-tax revenues in March totaled $651.5 million and were $5.0 million (-0.8%) below estimate. This variance was attributable to the Federal Grants category, which was $8.7 million (-1.4%) below estimate. Partially offsetting this variance was the License & Fees category which was $3.3 million (12.0%) above estimate. This positive variance is due to stronger than projected surplus lines insurance revenue.

4/7/2020

Table 1
GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2020 VS ESTIMATE FY 2020
($ in thousands)

REVENUE SOURCE	MONTH ACTUAL MARCH	MONTH ESTIMATE MARCH	MONTH $ VAR	MONTH % VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE ACTUAL Y-T-D	YEAR-TO-DATE ESTIMATE Y-T-D	YEAR-TO-DATE $ VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE % VAR
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	622,516	689,100	(66,584)	-9.7%	7,010,689	6,978,200	32,489	0.5%
Auto Sales & Use	128,963	130,400	(1,437)	-1.1%	1,158,208	1,113,300	44,908	4.0%
Subtotal Sales & Use	751,479	819,500	(68,021)	-8.3%	8,168,897	8,091,500	77,397	1.0%
Personal Income	416,522	438,800	(22,278)	-5.1%	6,006,883	6,046,800	(39,917)	-0.7%
Corporate Franchise	(457)	0	(457)	N/A	(364)	0	(364)	N/A
Financial Institutions Tax	41,733	33,500	8,233	24.6%	128,097	111,600	16,497	14.8%
Commercial Activity Tax	12,232	9,400	2,832	30.1%	1,258,419	1,219,300	39,119	3.2%
Petroleum Activity Tax	2,573	3,200	(627)	-19.6%	6,614	7,700	(1,086)	-14.1%
Public Utility	4,943	1,600	3,343	209.0%	100,848	100,000	848	0.8%
Kilowatt Hour	29,816	32,400	(2,584)	-8.0%	258,200	261,600	(3,400)	-1.3%
Natural Gas Distribution	0	0	0	N/A	29,061	40,000	(10,939)	-27.3%
Foreign Insurance	19,456	97,800	(78,344)	-80.1%	335,930	331,000	4,930	1.5%
Domestic Insurance	(2,286)	0	(2,286)	N/A	1,685	200	1,485	742.7%
Other Business & Property	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	73,552	72,400	1,152	1.6%	617,088	610,200	6,888	1.1%
Alcoholic Beverage	4,181	4,800	(619)	-12.9%	39,587	42,800	(3,213)	-7.5%
Liquor Gallonage	3,907	3,700	207	5.6%	39,049	37,800	1,249	3.3%
Estate	10	0	10	N/A	48	0	48	N/A
Total Tax Receipts	1,357,662	1,517,100	(159,438)	-10.5%	16,990,042	16,900,500	89,542	0.5%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Federal Grants	609,997	618,648	(8,651)	-1.4%	7,614,467	7,524,202	90,265	1.2%
Earnings on Investments	0	0	0	N/A	76,731	55,000	21,731	39.5%
License & Fees	30,333	27,073	3,260	12.0%	51,142	47,173	3,969	8.4%
Other Income	11,126	10,695	431	4.0%	91,539	71,915	19,624	27.3%
ISTV'S	2	0	2	N/A	184	0	184	N/A
Total Non-Tax Receipts	651,458	656,416	(4,958)	-0.8%	7,834,064	7,698,290	135,774	1.8%
TOTAL REVENUES	**2,009,120**	**2,173,516**	**(164,395)**	**-7.6%**	**24,824,106**	**24,598,790**	**225,316**	**0.9%**
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers In - Other	0	0	0	N/A	76,431	68,570	7,862	11.5%
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers	0	0	0	N/A	76,431	68,570	7,862	11.5%
TOTAL SOURCES	**2,009,120**	**2,173,516**	**(164,395)**	**-7.6%**	**24,900,537**	**24,667,360**	**233,177**	**0.9%**

4/7/2020

Table 2
GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2020 VS ACTUAL FY 2019
($ in thousands)

REVENUE SOURCE	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	MARCH FY 2020	MARCH FY 2019	$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL FY 2020	ACTUAL FY 2019	$ VAR	% VAR
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	622,516	652,792	(30,277)	-4.6%	7,010,689	6,700,379	310,310	4.6%
Auto Sales & Use	128,963	121,963	7,000	5.7%	1,158,208	1,078,723	79,484	7.4%
Subtotal Sales & Use	751,479	774,756	(23,277)	-3.0%	8,168,897	7,779,102	389,795	5.0%
Personal Income	416,522	465,081	(48,558)	-10.4%	6,006,883	6,072,488	(65,604)	-1.1%
Corporate Franchise	(457)	213	(670)	-314.4%	(364)	1,456	(1,820)	-125.0%
Financial Institutions Tax	41,733	29,704	12,029	40.5%	128,097	117,377	10,720	9.1%
Commercial Activity Tax	12,232	16,367	(4,134)	-25.3%	1,258,419	1,200,251	58,168	4.8%
Petroleum Activity Tax	2,573	3,650	(1,077)	-29.5%	6,614	8,400	(1,786)	-21.3%
Public Utility	4,943	247	4,696	1903.4%	100,848	104,200	(3,352)	-3.2%
Kilowatt Hour	29,816	34,232	(4,415)	-12.9%	258,200	272,923	(14,723)	-5.4%
Natural Gas Distribution	0	0	0	N/A	29,061	40,432	(11,371)	-28.1%
Foreign Insurance	19,456	71,543	(52,087)	-72.8%	335,930	327,588	8,342	2.5%
Domestic Insurance	(2,286)	25	(2,311)	-9073.3%	1,685	31	1,655	5360.8%
Other Business & Property	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	73,552	69,434	4,118	5.9%	617,088	626,849	(9,761)	-1.6%
Alcoholic Beverage	4,181	2,026	2,155	106.3%	39,587	39,297	290	0.7%
Liquor Gallonage	3,907	3,668	239	6.5%	39,049	37,658	1,392	3.7%
Estate	10	0	10	13661.6%	48	32	15	47.7%
Total Tax Receipts	1,357,662	1,470,945	(113,283)	-7.7%	16,990,042	16,628,083	361,959	2.2%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Federal Grants	609,997	854,210	(244,214)	-28.6%	7,614,467	7,371,973	242,494	3.3%
Earnings on Investments	0	0	0	N/A	76,731	54,849	21,882	39.9%
License & Fee	30,333	30,355	(22)	-0.1%	51,142	52,250	(1,108)	-2.1%
Other Income	11,126	10,489	638	6.1%	91,539	66,513	25,026	37.6%
ISTV'S	2	1	1	54.5%	184	51	133	257.9%
Total Non-Tax Receipts	651,458	895,056	(243,598)	-27.2%	7,834,064	7,545,637	288,426	3.8%
TOTAL REVENUES	**2,009,120**	**2,366,001**	**(356,881)**	**-15.1%**	**24,824,106**	**24,173,721**	**650,385**	**2.7%**
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers In - Other	0	1,014	(1,014)	N/A	76,431	83,039	(6,607)	-8.0%
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers	0	1,014	(1,014)	N/A	76,431	83,039	(6,607)	-8.0%
TOTAL SOURCES	**2,009,120**	**2,367,015**	**(357,894)**	**-15.1%**	**24,900,537**	**24,256,759**	**643,778**	**2.7%**

DISBURSEMENTS

NOTE: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, agencies across the state have deviated from their original disbursement plans. Some agencies have increased spending in targeted areas to mitigate the health and economic effects of Coronavirus. Simultaneously, all agencies are under orders to reduce spending through pay and hiring freezes, and additional budgetary oversight from the Office of Budget and Management. These factors will begin to be reflected in the March disbursement estimates and may result in substantial variances from original disbursement plans.

March GRF disbursements, across all uses, totaled $2,541.3 million and were $11.7 million (0.5%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to above estimate disbursements in the Medicaid category and was partially offset by expenditures that were below estimate in the Property Tax Reimbursement category. On a year-over-year basis, March total uses were $210.6 million (-7.7%) lower than those of the same month in the previous fiscal year, with a decrease in the Medicaid category largely responsible for the difference. Year-over-year variances from the estimate by category are provided in the table below.

Category	Description	Year-Over-Year Variance	% Variance
Expenditures and transfers between agencies (ISTVs)	State agency operations, subsidies, tax relief, debt service payments, and pending payroll (if applicable)	($208.9)	(7.6%)
Transfers	Temporary or permanent transfers out of the GRF that are not agency expenditures	($1.7)	(26.8%)
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS VARIANCE:		**($210.6)**	**(7.7%)**

GRF disbursements are reported according to functional categories. This section contains information describing GRF spending and variances within each of these categories.

Primary and Secondary Education

This category contains GRF spending by the Ohio Department of Education. March disbursements for this category totaled $666.1 million and were $11.8 million (1.8%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to above estimate spending in the Student Assessment, Accountability/Report Card, and Foundation Funding line items. The Student Assessment and Accountability/Report Card line items were above estimate due to timing of payments to vendors. Disbursements for the Foundation Funding line item were above estimate due to most tuition adjustments occurring in March instead of April and March as estimated.

Expenditures for the school foundation program totaled $641.5 million and were $2.9 million (-0.6%) below estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $6,391.1 million, which was $40.3 million (-0.6%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $46.7 million (7.5%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $60.5 million (1.0%) higher than the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Higher Education

March disbursements for the Higher Education category, which includes non-debt service GRF spending by the Department of Higher Education, totaled $197.0 million and were $1.8 million (-0.9%) below the estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in multiple line items that were below estimate by $5.4 million because of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU's), which are necessary prior to disbursement of funds, that have not been completed. Additionally, the Choose Ohio First and National Guard Scholarship program line items were below estimate in the amount of $3.4 million because of lower than expected requests for reimbursement from higher education institutions. This variance was partially offset by the Ohio College Opportunity Grant program, which was $4.4 million above estimate because of higher than expected requests for reimbursement from higher education institutions. Additionally, spending in multiple program line items were above estimate by $2.8 million because payments on MOU's anticipated to be completed and disbursed in previous months were made in March.

Year-to-date disbursements were $1,743.3 million, which was $72.4 million (-4.0%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $8.7 million (4.6%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $13.3 million (0.8%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Other Education

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures made by the Broadcast Educational Media Commission, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, the Ohio State School for the Blind, the Ohio School for the Deaf, as well as disbursements made to libraries, cultural, and arts organizations.

March disbursements in this category totaled $10.5 million and were $3.3 million (46.8%) above estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $71.2 million, which was $3.1 million (4.5%) above estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $4.4 million (72.1%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $10.7 million (17.7%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Medicaid

This category includes all Medicaid spending on services and program support by the following eight agencies: the Department of Medicaid, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Department of Developmental Disabilities, the Department of Health, the Department of Job and Family Services, the Department of Aging, the Department of Education, and the State Board of Pharmacy.

<u>Expenditures</u>

While the Medicaid program has begun its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the associated increase in spending is not reflected in March. For example, the program saw an increase in enrollment of 14,000 individuals, which is the largest one-time enrollment increase in the last three years; however, costs associated with these individuals will largely affect spending beginning in April and will continue throughout the duration of the crisis. Enrollment is expected to drastically increase in the coming months, in part due to federal rules associated with various Coronavirus relief packages passed by Congress, and also due to the financial pressures associated with the pandemic. The dual nature of this crisis, that is that it is both a healthcare and financial crisis, and the various relief packages passed by Congress, will impact Ohio's Medicaid spending in the coming months. Large variances are expected as enrollment and costs increase and as the program receives additional funding from the federal government.

March GRF disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled $1,044.3 million and were $36.3 million (3.6%) above estimate and $259.9 million (-20.0%) below disbursements for the same month in the previous fiscal year. GRF spending can change significantly on a monthly year-over-year basis due to the timing of the use of non-GRF funds in the program. Year-to-date GRF disbursements totaled $11,993.6 million and were $136.8 million (1.2%) above estimate and $612.1 million (5.4%) above disbursements for the same point in the previous fiscal year.

March all-funds disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled $2,518.3million and were $67.6 million (2.8%) above estimate and $352.1 million (16.3%) above disbursements for the same month in the previous fiscal year. Year-to-date all-funds disbursements totaled $21,265.6 million and were $24.9 million (-0.1%) below estimate and $1,148.4 million (5.7%) above disbursements for the same point in the previous fiscal year.

The March all-funds variance was primarily attributable to above estimate costs in the managed care and fee-for-service programs. The managed care program was above estimate in part due to higher than anticipated managed care rates that took affect in January resulting in above estimate per-member, per-month costs. Additionally, the MyCare program was above estimate due to eligibility reconciliations. The fee-for-service program was above estimate due to the timing of payments as well as a supplemental payment made to providers by the Department of Developmental Disabilities as part of their response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The year-to-date all-funds variance was primarily attributable to below estimate spending in the fee-for-service program, in administration related expenses, and in the premium assistance program. Underspending in the fee-for-service program was largely attributable to delayed payments, while the underspending in the premium assistance program was largely attributable to lower than anticipated enrollment. Year-to-date administrative expenses were below estimate due to lower than anticipated information technology expenses and delayed spending on prior year encumbrances. These underages were partially offset by above estimate spending in the managed care program due to the quality assurance corrective payments made in December and January and higher managed care rates as discussed above.

The chart below shows the current month's disbursement variance by funding source.
(in millions, totals may not add due to rounding)

	Feb. Actual	Feb. Projection	Variance	Variance %
GRF	$1,044.3	$1,008.0	$36.3	3.6%
Non-GRF	$1,473.9	$1,442.7	$31.2	2.2%
All Funds	$2,518.3	$2,450.7	$67.6	2.8%

Enrollment
Total March enrollment was 2.80 million, which was 18,652 (-0.7%) below estimate and 27,472 (1.0%) below enrollment for the same period last fiscal year. Year-to-date average monthly enrollment was 2.80 million and was essentially at estimate.

March enrollment by major eligibility category was: Covered Families and Children, 1.56 million; Aged, Blind and Disabled (ABD), 491,337; and Group VIII Expansion, 613,274.

*Please note that these data are subject to revision.

Health and Human Services

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the following state agencies: Job and Family Services, Health, Aging, Developmental Disabilities, Mental Health and Addiction Services, and others. Examples of expenditures in this category include childcare, TANF, administration of the state's psychiatric hospitals, operating subsidies to county boards of developmental disabilities, various immunization programs, and Ohio's long-term care ombudsman program. To the extent that these agencies spend GRF to support Medicaid services, that spending is reflected in the Medicaid category.

March disbursements in this category totaled $142.1 million and were $32.4 million (29.6%) above estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $1,106.6 million, which was $42.4 million (-3.7%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $47.0 million (49.4%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $106.9 million (10.7%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Department of Developmental Disabilities
March disbursements for the Department of Developmental Disabilities totaled $0.9 million and were $0.8 million (-47.5%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to below estimate spending in the Early Intervention line item that was precipitated by uncertainty regarding the response to COVID-19. Available federal Early Intervention funding was used to meet program needs for March and the agency expects to fully expend available GRF Early Intervention funding by the end of the fiscal year.

Department of Job and Family Services
March disbursements for the Department of Job and Family Services totaled $101.8 million and were $30.3 million (42.3%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to the Family and Children Services line item, which was $24.3 million above estimate because counties received the quarterly the Public Children Services Allocation in March instead of April. The Early Care and Education line item was $4.5 million above estimate because of higher than estimated subsidy payments made to childcare providers as they transition to higher Step-Up-to-Quality ratings and the allowance of childcare providers to bill for up to 21 pandemic days. Additionally, the Quality Infrastructure Grants line item was $2.3 million above estimate because grant agreements that were anticipated to be finalized in February were finalized in March. The Family Assistance Local line item was $1.6 million above estimate because counties requested more County Income Maintenance payments than estimated. This variance was partially offset by the Program Operations line item, which was $2.8 million below estimate because of delayed invoices from information technology vendors and administrative payments for the Bridges Program were not made as anticipated.

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

March disbursements for the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services totaled $28.6 million and were $4.9 million (20.6%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in the Hospital Services line item, which was $2.4 million below estimate due to an overestimated projection for March. This variance was partially offset by disbursements in Continuum of Care Services line item, which was $2.8 million above estimate, the Criminal Justice Services line item which was $1.9 million above estimate, and the Community Innovations line item which was $1.4 million above estimate. The above estimate line items were due to delayed payments in prior months being disbursed in March.

Justice and Public Protection

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the Department of Rehabilitation & Correction, the Department of Youth Services, the Attorney General, judicial agencies, and other justice-related entities.

March disbursements in this category totaled $179.3 million and were $11.0 million (6.5%) above estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $1,842.7 million, which was $23.9 million (-1.3%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $11.8 million (7.1%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $119.1 million (6.9%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Department of Public Safety

March disbursements for the Department of Public Safety totaled $2.4 million and were $1.8 million (-76.6%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in the Local Disaster Assistance and Security Grants line items, which were $1.3 million below estimate due to the timing of subsidy payments. Additionally, the Recovery Ohio Law Enforcement line item was $0.3 million below estimate due to the timing of subsidy payments.

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

March disbursements for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction totaled $144.4 million and were $23.8 million (19.8%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributable the Halfway House line item, which was $16.9 million above estimate due to the timing of payments and should be offset next month. Additionally, the Institutional Medical Services line item was $5.4 million above estimate due to higher costs for services from Ohio State University and increasing pharmaceutical costs. The Institutional Operations line item was $3.1 million above estimate due to growth in staff and the purchase of larger than usual amounts of cleaning supplies due to COVID-19. This variance was partially offset by disbursements in the Administrative Operations line item, which was $1.1 million below estimate due to deliberate spending reductions to comply with budgetary control measures instituted in response to COVID-19's financial impact.

Department of Youth Services

March disbursements for the Department of Youth Services totaled $9.0 million and were $1.4 million (-13.7%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in the RECLAIM Ohio line item, which was $1.4 million below estimate due to a higher than expected rate of attrition, the timing of payments, and the transfer of a grant payment into a different line item for the month.

Public Defender Commission
March disbursements for the Public Defender Commission totaled $0.8 million and were $7.7 million (90.8%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in the County Reimbursement line item, which was $7.6 million below estimate due to timing of payments while the agency works to develop a plan to comply with budgetary control measures instituted in response to COVID-19's financial impact.

General Government

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the Department of Administrative Services, Department of Natural Resources, Development Services Agency, Department of Agriculture, Department of Taxation, Office of Budget and Management, non-judicial statewide elected officials, legislative agencies, and others.

March disbursements in this category totaled $38.6 million and were $6.8 million (-14.9%) below estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were $333.3 million, which was $58.9 million (-15.0%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were $8.6 million (28.8%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were $49.4 million (17.4%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2019.

Department of Administrative Services
March disbursements for the Department of Administrative Services totaled $5.2 million and were $3.8 million (273.7%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to the State Agency Support Services line item, which was above estimate due to the timing of rent payments.

Department of Agriculture
March disbursements for the Department of Agriculture totaled $1.5 million and were $8.3 million (-84.7%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to disbursements in the Soil and Water Phosphorus Program and the Soil and Water District Support line items, which were $5.0 million and $2.9 million below estimate respectively, due to the timing of subsidy payments that were scheduled for March but are expected to occur later in the fourth quarter.

Department of Transportation
March disbursements for the Department of Transportation totaled $9.9 million and were $0.4 million below estimate (-4.1%). This variance was primarily attributable to the due to the Airport Improvements-State line item, which was $1.0 million below estimate due to the timing of project expenditures and payments to grantees. This variance was partially offset by the Public Transportation – State line item, which was $0.7 million above estimate due to program expenses being paid in March that were originally planned for earlier in the year.

Developmental Services Agency
March disbursements for Development Services Agency totaled $4.5 million and were $2.1 million (-47.3%) below estimates. This variance was primarily attributable to underspending in the Technology Programs and Grants line item, which was $0.6 million below estimate due to the timing of subsidy payments; as well as the TechCred Program and Sector Partnership Networks (Industry Sector Partnership) lines, which were $0.6 million and $0.25 million below estimate respectively, due to delays in the programs implementations not related to COVID-19.

Property Tax Reimbursements

Payments from the property tax reimbursement category are made to local governments and school districts to reimburse these entities for revenues foregone as a result of the 10.0 percent and 2.5 percent rollback, as well as the homestead exemption. Property tax reimbursements totaled $98.1 million in March and were $74.0 million (-43.0%) below estimate. Year-to-date expenses were $1,003.4 million and were $94.7 million (-8.6%) below estimate. The monthly variance was the result of reimbursement requests being received from counties later in the fiscal year than anticipated.

Debt Service

Year-to-date expenses in this category total $1,261.8 million and were $7.9 million (-0.6%) below estimate. The monthly variance is primarily attributable to the downward movement in interest rates that impact variable rate debt and savings achieved from refunding higher interest rate bonds with lower rate debt.

Transfers Out

March transfers out totaled $4.5 million though none were estimated. Year-to-date transfers totaled $668.1 million and were $1.9 million (-0.3%) below estimate. The monthly variance was caused by a transfer to the IT Development Fund, which was planned for earlier in the fiscal year.

4/7/2020

Table 3

GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2020 VS ESTIMATE FY 2020
($ in thousands)

Functional Reporting Categories Description	MONTH ACTUAL MARCH	MONTH ESTIMATED MARCH	MONTH $ VAR	MONTH % VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE YTD ACTUAL	YEAR-TO-DATE YTD ESTIMATE	YEAR-TO-DATE $ VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE % VAR
Primary and Secondary Education	666,101	654,289	11,812	1.8%	6,391,174	6,431,449	(40,275)	-0.6%
Higher Education	197,026	198,870	(1,844)	-0.9%	1,743,287	1,815,720	(72,433)	-4.0%
Other Education	10,456	7,121	3,335	46.8%	71,241	68,168	3,074	4.5%
Medicaid	1,044,341	1,008,007	36,334	3.6%	11,993,585	11,856,744	136,841	1.2%
Health and Human Services	142,082	109,652	32,430	29.6%	1,106,555	1,148,978	(42,424)	-3.7%
Justice and Public Protection	179,267	168,289	10,978	6.5%	1,842,739	1,866,600	(23,860)	-1.3%
General Government	38,560	45,315	(6,756)	-14.9%	333,267	392,141	(58,874)	-15.0%
Property Tax Reimbursements	98,060	172,019	(73,959)	-43.0%	1,003,351	1,098,023	(94,672)	-8.6%
Debt Service	160,869	165,985	(5,116)	-3.1%	1,261,803	1,269,693	(7,890)	-0.6%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	**2,536,761**	**2,529,547**	**7,213**	**0.3%**	**25,747,002**	**25,947,515**	**(200,513)**	**-0.8%**
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Operating Transfer Out	4,500	0	4,500	N/A	668,120	669,975	(1,856)	-0.3%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers Out	**4,500**	**0**	**4,500**	**N/A**	**668,120**	**669,975**	**(1,856)**	**-0.3%**
Total Fund Uses	**2,541,261**	**2,529,547**	**11,713**	**0.5%**	**26,415,121**	**26,617,490**	**(202,368)**	**-0.8%**

4/7/2020

Table 4

GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2020 VS ACTUAL FY 2019
($ in thousands)

Functional Reporting Categories Description	MONTH MARCH FY 2020	MONTH MARCH FY 2019	MONTH $ VAR	MONTH % VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE ACTUAL FY 2020	YEAR-TO-DATE ACTUAL FY 2019	YEAR-TO-DATE $ VAR	YEAR-TO-DATE % VAR
Primary and Secondary Education	666,101	619,357	46,744	7.5%	6,391,174	6,330,706	60,468	1.0%
Higher Education	197,026	188,308	8,718	4.6%	1,743,287	1,730,016	13,271	0.8%
Other Education	10,456	6,077	4,380	72.1%	71,241	60,503	10,738	17.7%
Medicaid	1,044,341	1,304,191	(259,851)	-19.9%	11,993,585	11,381,455	612,129	5.4%
Health and Human Services	142,082	95,128	46,954	49.4%	1,106,555	999,692	106,863	10.7%
Justice and Public Protection	179,267	167,461	11,806	7.1%	1,842,739	1,723,646	119,093	6.9%
General Government	38,560	29,932	8,628	28.8%	333,267	283,887	49,380	17.4%
Property Tax Reimbursements	98,060	186,379	(88,319)	-47.4%	1,003,351	1,091,920	(88,569)	-8.1%
Debt Service	160,869	148,859	12,009	8.1%	1,261,803	1,276,519	(14,716)	-1.2%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	**2,536,761**	**2,745,692**	**(208,931)**	**-7.6%**	**25,747,002**	**24,878,346**	**868,656**	**3.5%**
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer	0	0	0	N/A	0	657,503	(657,503)	N/A
Operating Transfer Out	4,500	6,150	(1,650)	-26.8%	668,120	101,574	566,546	557.8%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers Out	**4,500**	**6,150**	**(1,650)**	**-26.8%**	**668,120**	**759,077**	**(90,957)**	**-12.0%**
Total Fund Uses	**2,541,261**	**2,751,842**	**(210,581)**	**-7.7%**	**26,415,121**	**25,637,423**	**777,699**	**3.0%**

FUND BALANCE

Table 5 describes the estimated General Revenue Fund (GRF) unencumbered ending fund balance for fiscal year 2020. Based on the estimated revenue sources for fiscal year 2020 and the estimated fiscal year 2020 disbursements, transfers, and encumbrances, the GRF unencumbered ending fund balance for fiscal year 2020 is estimated to be $593.2 million.

The GRF unencumbered ending fund balance should not be considered as a balance available for expenditure in fiscal year 2020 because the biennial budget includes carrying-over this balance into fiscal year 2021, nor should it be considered as equivalent to the fiscal year 2020 surplus calculation as defined in Section 131.44 of the Ohio Revised Code.

It is important to note that the GRF unencumbered ending fund balance will be impacted by any GRF expenditures or transfers that may be authorized by the General Assembly or by the Controlling Board during the course of the fiscal year.

Table 5
FUND BALANCE
GENERAL REVENUE FUND
FISCAL YEAR 2020
($ in thousands)

JULY 1, 2019 Beginning Cash Balance*	**1,538,011.8**
Plus FY 2020 Estimated Revenues	23,981,102.1
Plus FY 2020 Estimated Federal Revenues	9,868,943.2
Plus FY 2020 Estimated Transfers to GRF	215,044.4
Total Sources Available for Expenditures & Transfers	**35,603,101.5**
Less FY 2020 Estimated Disbursements**	33,969,087.5
Less Estimated Total Encumbrances as of June 30, 2020	357,122.8
Less FY 2020 Estimated Transfers Out	683,675.1
Total Estimated Uses	**35,009,885.3**
FY 2020 ESTIMATED UNENCUMBERED ENDING FUND BALANCE	**593,216.2**

*** Includes reservations of $391.6 million for prior year encumbrances. After accounting for this adjustment, the estimated unencumbered beginning fund balance for fiscal year 2020 is $1,146.4 million.**

**** Disbursements include estimated spending against current year appropriations and prior year encumbrances.**

OBM staff that contributed to the development of this report are:
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Clerk of Council

Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
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MOTION REQUEST

DATE: **June 8, 2020**

TO:

RE: **Pride Month Resolution**

Approval:

Joe Begeny	Chris Shook	Stephen Cicak

A MOTION TO APPROVE A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING

PRIDE MONTH - JUNE, 2020

WHEREAS, it is one of the responsibilities of the City Council of Reynoldsburg to recognize occasions of outstanding significance; and

WHEREAS, the City of Reynoldsburg supports the rights of every citizen to experience equality and freedom from discrimination; and

WHEREAS, all people regardless of age, race, color, religion, marital status, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or physical challenges have the right to be treated on the basis of their intrinsic value as human beings; and

WHEREAS, the City of Reynoldsburg accepts and welcomes people of diverse backgrounds and believes a diverse population leads to a more vibrant community; and

Clerk of Council

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WHEREAS, the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) communities contribute to the cultural, civic and economic successes of the City of Reynoldsburg; and

WHEREAS, while we as a society at large are slowly embracing new definitions of sexuality and gender, we must also acknowledge that the need for education and awareness remains vital to end discrimination and prejudice.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG, we, the City Council of Reynoldsburg, do hereby proclaim the month of June 2020 as

PRIDE MONTH

in Reynoldsburg and urge our residents to reflect on the ongoing struggle for equality that members of the LGBT community face and celebrate their contributions which enhance our City.

Clerk of Council

Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
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MOTION REQUEST

DATE:	**June 8, 2020**
TO:	
RE:	**Resolution to Declare Racism a Public Health Crisis**

Approval:

Joe Begeny	Chris Shook	Stephen Cicak

Racism is a system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks (which is called "race"), that unfairly disadvantages some individuals and communities, unfairly advantages other individuals and communities, and saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources." -- APHA Past-President Camara Phyllis Jones, MD, MPH, PhD

Racism structures opportunity and assigns value based on how a person looks. The result: conditions that unfairly advantage some and unfairly disadvantage others. Racism hurts the health of our nation by preventing some people the opportunity to attain their highest level of health.

Racism may be intentional or unintentional. It operates at various levels in society. Racism is a driving force of the social determinants of health (like housing, education and employment) and is a barrier to health equity <https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/health-equity>.

To achieve health equity and create the Healthiest Nation in One Generation <https://www.apha.org/what-is-public-health/generation-public-health>, we must address injustices caused by racism. We must support actions at all levels to ensure equal opportunity for all.

Clerk of Council

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American Public Health Association

A RESOLUTION TO DECLARE RACISM A PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS AND TO RECOMMIT OUR FULL ATTENTION TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND HEALTH OF OUR MINORITY RESIDENTS

WHEREAS, racism is rooted in the foundation of America, beginning with chattel slavery in 1619; much of the Black experience in America has been endured under slavery and Jim Crow which allowed preferential opportunities for some while subjecting people of color to hardships and disadvantages in every area of life; and

WHEREAS, health disparities have existed in America for more than 400 years - we now are witnessing a coronavirus pandemic which is shining a stark light upon the long-running racial divide - Black patients are dying in larger-than-expected, record numbers, COVID-19 is killing Black people at 2.4 times the rate of white people and Black people are disproportionately suffering in-part due to long standing, unaddressed health disparities as well as systematic racism and other socioeconomic inequities; and

WHEREAS, there is clear data to illustrate that racism negatively impacts the lives of Black people, the current COVID- 19 crisis has helped to highlight now, more than ever, that racism, not race causes disproportionately higher rates of homelessness, incarceration, and economic hardships for African Americans - racism can be seen across systemic, institutional and interpersonal levels - all operating over the course of time and across generations; and

WHEREAS, the negative repercussions of historical racism, including but not limited to discriminatory lending practices of the 20th century known as “redlining” and the current limitations and access to healthy, nutritious food, reduced life expectancy, increased rates of lead poisoning, limited access to clean water, and higher rates of infant mortality demonstrate the current impact of racism; and

WHEREAS, the City of Reynoldsburg is committed to engaging in a reform agenda for public safety, based on research and significant input from residents to fight racism wherever it is found within our systems; and

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WHEREAS, the privileges that other Americans experience inhibits them from fully understanding how racism impacts Black people in America - for example the performance of simple tasks like driving while Black, walking in neighborhoods or just going to a park come with certain risk not experienced by others - life events like getting a job, purchasing a home, buying a car, or just raising a family come with barriers that other cultures don't experience; and

WHEREAS, the members of Reynoldsburg City Council support the recent resolution drafted by the Franklin County Board of Commissioners declaring "Racism as a Public Health Crisis;" because we recognize that racism is real and as a community we have to work together to promote equity and eradicate racism - moreover this Council believes that it is now time to declare racism a public health crisis in our community; because the disparities that we have outlined represent a public health crisis which affects us all, and we as a civil society have an obligation to raise awareness and make sure that every sector of our society work to reverse this crisis; and

WHEREAS, this Council urges every sector of our society to declare these disparities as a public health crisis and to immediately take steps to address, fund, and support areas that strategically reduce the long term impact of the Social Determinants of Health for at risk communities - this includes reducing and eliminating preferential treatment for the majority while subjecting people of color to increased hardships, now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG:

1. That this Council does hereby declare racism as a public health crisis in our community and recommits our full attention to improving the quality of life and health of our minority residents.

2. The City of Reynoldsburg will work to progress as an equity and justice-oriented community, with City leadership and staff continuing to identify specific activities to further enhance diversity principles across City leadership, staffing, and contracting.

<u>Clerk of Council</u>
Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
614-322-6836 Phone

3. The City of Reynoldsburg shall support community efforts to amplify issues of racism and engage actively and authentically with communities of color wherever they live.

4. The City of Reynoldsburg shall work to encourage racial equity among all community partners, vendors, and contractors.

5. The City of Reynoldsburg calls upon the Governor, the Speaker of the House, the Ohio Senate President, and other central Ohio communities to join us to declare racism as a public health crisis and to enact equity in all policies of the State of Ohio.

Clerk of Court

Leslie Clark
7232 E. Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
614-322-6852 phone

Memo

DATE:	**June 8, 2020**
TO:	**City Council**
CC:	
RE:	**CLERK OF COURT REPORT MONTH ENDING APRIL 2020**

I am submitting monies collected from the court. Due to COVID-19, no court was held for the month of April. I am also submitting monies collected during the same period pursuant to City Ordinance No/s. 146-94 and 104-02.

Fines &Waivers/Bond Costs/Bond Forfeitures Order In	(#110.4512)	$ 1,295.00
Court Costs & Misc. Costs Assessed	(#110.4510)	$ 3,833.00
Sub-Total (To General Revenue Fund)		$ 5,128.00
Computerization Needs Fund	(#211.4510)	$ 350.00
Enforcement & Education Fund	(#293.4616)	$ 0.00
Sub-Total		$ 350.00
Total Amount Submitted		**$ 5,478.00**

Clerk of Council

Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
614-322-6836 phone

Memo

DATE: June 8, 2020

TO:

CC:

RE: Report by Councilmember Baker Regarding West Licking Fire District

---

JANUARY BOARD STATS

Total Calls by Township/City	
Etna	104
Harrison	77
Jersey	15
Kirkersville	11
New Albany	4
Pataskala	240
Reynoldsburg	94
Mutual Aid	29
Total	574

Total Calls by Shift		
Shift		Total
1 Unit		201
2 Unit		189
3 Unit		183
Prevention		1
Total		574

Total Calls by Station		
Station		Total
Multiple Stations 400		41
Station 401		208
Station 402		64
Station 403		85
Station 404		138
Station 405		38
Total	0	574

Apparatus Name	
45B401	125
45E402	34
45E403	109
45E405	23
45M401	175
45M402	68
45M403	139
45M404	143
45M405	26
45R401	136
45SQ404	97
45TWR401	oos

Mutual Aid Response	
M/A Received	M/A Given
39	31

Overall District Response Time	
With out I-70	5:09
With I-70	5:29

Dispatch to On scene Average	
Etna	100
Harrison	77
Jersey	15
Kirkersville	11
New Albany	4
Pataskala	240
Reynoldsburg	94
Etna I-70	4

Attachment: January Board Stats (West Licking Fire District Report)

Total Calls by Township/City	
Etna	75
Harrison	72
Jersey	12
Kirkersville	8
New Albany	2
Pataskala	151
Reynoldsburg	85
Mutual Aid	28
Total	433

Total Calls by Shift		
Shift		Total
1 Unit		151
2 Unit		133
3 Unit		149
Prevention		0
Total		433

Total Calls by Station		
Station		Total
Station 401		164
Station 402		49
Station 403		67
Station 404		129
Station 405		24
Total	0	433

Apparatus Name	
45B401	112
45E402	28
45E403	66
45E405	29
45M401	139
45M402	45
45M403	74
45M404	131
45M407	32
45R401	95
45SQ404	95
45TWR401	oos

Mutual Aid Response	
M/A Received	M/A Given
31	28

District Response Average	
	5:18

Dispatch to On scene Average	
Etna	5:39
Harrison	5:40
Jersey	4:59
Kirkersville	6:24
New Albany	5:46
Pataskala	4:32
Reynoldsburg	4:11

Water and Wastewater Department

Paul Hellman
614-322-4500 Phone

ORDINANCE REQUEST

DATE:	**June 8, 2020**
TO:	**Finance and Administration Committee**
RE:	A Then & Now for the Columbus Sewer Bill

Approval:

Pending Joe Begeny	Chris Shook	Pending Stephen Cicak

Emergency/Suspension: Emergency

Reason For Emergency: Financial needs of the City's government

Statement of necessity: Then & Now is required to be passed without 30 days from receipt of the Auditor's certificate

An ordinance to approve payment to the City of Columbus for our sewer bill in the amount of $86,316.68. The purchase order was opened up after the billing date and before the due date. The budget appropriation is for $5,245,365.00 for account number 720.736.5378.

AN ORDINANCE TO APPROVE PAYMENT OF SERVICES PERFORMED PRIOR TO THE AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO:

SECTION 1. That in accordance with ORC 5705.41(D) the following payment for services performed prior to the Auditor's certification of availability of funds shall be and is hereby approved:

Vendor City of Columbus

Water and Wastewater Department

Paul Hellman
614-322-4500 Phone

Description	April 2020 Sewer Bill
Invoice Date	May 8, 2020
Invoice Number	53192-1139390
Amount	$86,316.68
Purchase Order No.	2020-00001020
Account	720.736.5378

SECTION 2. That this ordinance is deemed to be an emergency measure necessary for the financial needs of the City in order to pay invoices and ORC 5705.41(D) requires that this ordinance be passed within thirty days of its presentation to City Council. Therefore, upon adoption by Council, this Ordinance shall be in effect immediately upon signature by the Mayor.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATION

"Then and Now"

Section 5705.41 (D) of the Ohio Revised Code states that, when a purchase of goods and services is made prior to the Auditor's certification of available funds, the Auditor shall prepare a certificate stating that funds were available at the time of the purchase and are still available at the time of receipt of the invoice for such purpose. The certificate shall be presented to City Council for its consideration of approval. Resulting legislation shall be passed within 30 days from receipt of the Auditor's certificate.

I do hereby certify that the amount of $ 86,316.68 has been appropriated and was available in the treasury at the date of purchase 5/8/20 and is still available as of 5-26-20 for the following purchase:

Purchase Order # 2020-00001020

Date of Invoice 5/8/20

Vendor 3114

Description Sewer Bill Contract

Invoice # ________

Account # 53192-1139390

____
City Auditor

____
Date

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS
ANDREW J. GINTHER, MAYOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

910 Dublin Rd
Columbus, OH 43215-1169

Customer Service Inquiries
Monday-Friday 7:00 AM - 6:00 PM
(614) 645-8276
http://utilities.columbus.gov/

Account Summary — SEWER and WATER

Account Number	53192-1139390	
Customer Name	CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG	
Service Address	7232 MAIN ST	
Service Period	03/31/2020 to 04/30/2020	
Bill Date	05/08/2020	
Previous Balance		$698,590.44
Payment Received		$698,590.44
Balance Forward		$0.00
New Charges Due	**06/05/2020**	**$436,525.60**
Total Amount Due		**$436,525.60**

New charges due 06/05/2020. A 10% penalty may be added if not paid by this date. This date does not extend the due date for any past due billing charges.

Messages

*****IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER INFORMATION*****

Your 2019 Consumer Confidence Report is now available at https://www.columbus.gov/Water-CCR-2019. The report provides details and information regarding the quality of your water. To request a paper copy, please call 614-645-8276 or email utilityleadrep@columbus.gov.

Meter Reading Details

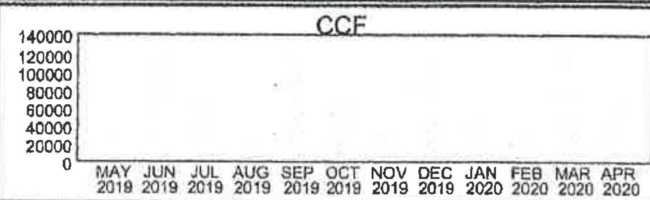
Service Period 03/31/2020 to 04/30/2020 30 Days

Service Type	Meter Serial Number	Current Reading	*	Previous Reading	Mult.	Usage	Units
SRDQ	1139390	75740	A	128689	1	75740	CCF

Detail of New Charges

CLEAN RIVER FUND	19784.000 ERU	@ 0.0000000	$42,931.28
SEWER USAGE	75740.000 CCF	@ 4.9100000	$371,883.40
CLEAN RIVER FUND	9999.000 ERU	@ 0.0000000	$21,697.83
SEWER SERV CHARGE	0.000 CCF	@ 0.0000000	$13.09
New Charges Total			**$436,525.60**

Usage History	Number of Days	Total CCF	Average CCF
Current Month	30	75740.000	2524.6667
Previous Month	31	128689.000	4151.2581
One Year Ago	30	71576.000	2385.8667



THE CITY OF COLUMBUS
ANDREW J. GINTHER, MAYOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

910 Dublin Rd
Columbus, OH 43215-1169

Return this portion with your payment.

SEWER and WATER

Account Number	**53192-1139390**
Service Address	**7232 MAIN ST**
Total Amount Due by 06/05/2020	**$436,525.60**
Amount Enclosed	**$**

☐ **Please check the box to indicate phone number, mailing, or email address changes listed on the reverse side.**

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

***AUTO**ALL FOR AADC 430 C 21 4485
CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG
7232 E MAIN ST
REYNOLDSBURG OH 43068-2014

COLUMBUS - CITY TREASURER
SEWER AND WATER SERVICES
PO BOX 182882
COLUMBUS, OH 43218-2882

000053192113939010508202000436525609

Ship To
City of Reynoldsburg-Water Plant
1615 Truro Avenue
REYNOLDSBURG, OH 43068

Bill To
City of Reynoldsburg-Water Plant
1615 Truro Avenue
REYNOLDSBURG, OH 43068

Purchase O
No. 2020-00000266

DATE 01/03/2020

VENDOR 3114 - COLUMBUS CITY TREASURER

PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES, SHIPPERS, BILL OF LADING AND CORRESPONDENCE

Contact
COLUMBUS CITY TREASURER
WATER & SEWER SERVICES
P O BOX 182882
COLUMBUS, OH 43218-2882

DELIVER BY
SHIP VIA
FREIGHT TERMS
PAGE **1 of 1**
ORIGINATOR: Water Superintendent

REFERENCE #

QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
1.0000	Each	Columbus Contract - Sewer Bill from Columbus (Confirming Request) 720.736.5378 - Columbus Contract 1,500,000.00 P.O. Remaining Amount 285,579.81	1,500,000.0000	$1,500,000.00

Closed

TOTAL DUE $1,500,000.00

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE
I certify that funds for the above encumbrance have been appropriated and are in the treasury free from any obligation.

Stephen M. Clark

Special Instructions

Attachment: Thenandnowsewerbill5-26-20 (Then and Now for Columbus Sewer Bill)

Ship To
City of Reynoldsburg-Water Plant
1615 Truro Avenue
REYNOLDSBURG, OH 43068

Bill To
City of Reynoldsburg-Water Plant
1615 Truro Avenue
REYNOLDSBURG, OH 43068

Purchase Order
No. 2020-00001020

DATE 05/19/2020

VENDOR 3114 - COLUMBUS CITY TREASURER

PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES, SHIPPERS, BILL OF LADING AND CORRESPONDENCE

Contact
COLUMBUS CITY TREASURER
WATER & SEWER SERVICES
P O BOX 182882
COLUMBUS, OH 43218-2882

REYNOLDSBURG OHIO

DELIVER BY
SHIP VIA
FREIGHT TERMS
PAGE **1 of 1**
ORIGINATOR: Water Superintendent

REFERENCE #

QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
1.0000	Each	Columbus Contract - Sewer Bill from Columbus (Confirming Request) 720.736.5378 - Columbus Contract 1,300,000.00	1,300,000.0000	$1,300,000.00
		"Then And Now" 86,316.68		-86,316.68
		P.O. Opened 19th May Bill Invoice Date	5/8/20	
		Due Date 6/5/20		
			TOTAL DUE	$1,300,000.00

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE
I certify that funds for the above encumbrance have been appropriated and are in the treasury free from any obligation.

Stephen M. Cicak

Special Instructions

Clerk of Council

Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
614-322-6836 Phone

ORDINANCE REQUEST

DATE:	**June 8, 2020**
TO:	**Development, Parks and Recreation Committee**
RE:	**Detachment of Property Back into Truro Township**

Approval:

Completed Joe Begeny	Completed Chris Shook	Stephen Cicak

The Board of Trustees for the Township of Truro has requested the City of Reynoldsburg to pass an ordinance that would permit a detachment of certain real estate owned by Truro Township to enable the owner to combine said parcels with another parcel currently located in Truro Township.

AN ORDINANCE TO CONSENT TO THE TRANSFER OF TERRITORY

IN THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG TO THE TOWNSHIP OF TRURO

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees for the Township of Truro, State of Ohio ("Truro Township"), has requested the City of Reynoldsburg to pass an ordinance that would permit a detachment of certain real estate owned by Truro Township, as described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto, from the City of Reynoldsburg to Truro Township to enable the owner to combine said parcels with another parcel currently located in Truro Township; and

WHEREAS, the procedure for the transfer of the territory described in Exhibit "A" from the City of Reynoldsburg to Truro Township is provided by Ohio Revised Code Section 709.38; and

WHEREAS, there are no freehold electors as owners of the territory described in Exhibit "A."

Clerk of Council
Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
614-322-6836 Phone

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG, STATE OF OHIO, THAT:

SECTION 1. This Council hereby consents to the transfer of the territory described in Exhibit "A" from the City of Reynoldsburg to the Township of Truro.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect at the earliest opportunity allowed by law.

EXHIBIT A

PARCEL I. Being a part of Lot No. Twenty-nine (29) in Section 18, Township 18, Range 20, Refugee Tract. Beginning at a point on land formerly owned by Josiah Medbery, on the north line 100 feet, more or less, west from a stake and stone at the northeast corner of a tract of land conveyed to The Silent Home Cemetery Association by Josiah Medbery and wife. Then north 60 feet, more or less, thence west 231-6/10 ft., more or less, thence south 60 ft., more or less, thence east 231-6/10 ft., more or less, to the place of beginning, and containing thirty-two hundredths (32/100) acres, more or less, and the above is the land conveyed to H. Dysart and S. Henderlick from Archibald McCray and wife by deed recorded in Book 133, pages 379-380 of the Franklin County records.

PARCEL II. Being a part of Lot Number Twenty-nine (29) in Section 18, Range 20, Refugee Tract. Beginning at a stake and stone at the northeast corner of a tract conveyed to the Silent Home Cemetery Trustees by Josiah Medbery and wife, then one hundred (100) feet, more or less, west to a point in a tract conveyed to the Silent Home Cemetery Trustees by Samuel Henderlick, Mary Henderlick, and Hiram Dysart, thence north sixty (60) feet, more or less, along the line of the last mentioned tract belonging to Silent Home Cemetery, thence east one hundred (100) feet, more or less, thence south sixty (60) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 3/29 of an acre, more or less, and being the southeast corner of a tract conveyed to C.L. Graham by Chas. Hutson and wife, recorded in D.B. 443, page 422 on the Franklin County Records.

Clerk of Council

Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
614-322-6836 Phone

Parcel No.: 060-000197-00

Property Address: 0 Graham Rd Rear

Clerk of Council
Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
614-322-6836 Phone

ORDINANCE REQUEST

DATE:	**June 8, 2020**
TO:	**Public Safety, Law and Courts Committee**
RE:	**Anti-Discrimination in Employment, Housing and Pubic Accommodations**

Approval:

Completed Joe Begeny	Completed Chris Shook	Stephen Cicak

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND TITLE V OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG TO ADD CHAPTER 503, PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

WHEREAS, the State of Ohio prohibits discriminatory practices in housing, employment, and public accommodations based on race, sex, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, familial status, marital status, or military status; and

WHEREAS, the Ohio General Assembly is currently considering Ohio House Bill 369 and Ohio Senate Bill 11, commonly referred to as the “Ohio Fairness Act,” seeking to expand protections based on sexual orientation, gender identification, and gender expression; and

WHEREAS, several versions of the “Ohio Fairness Act” have previously been proposed in the Ohio General Assembly in prior years and have never received a vote; and

WHEREAS, in October 2019, the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives declined to provide protections for employees of the Ohio House based on sexual orientation and gender identity, stating “The House has long had a policy of looking at various amounts of classes that are recognized federally and by the state as protected classes. LGBTQ is currently not one of those protected classes;” and

Clerk of Council
Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
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614-322-6836 Phone

WHEREAS, based on the statements of the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and the history of the Ohio General Assembly failing to act to provide protections to individuals based on sexual orientation and gender identity, the Reynoldsburg City Council finds that it is important to pursue an anti-discrimination ordinance at the local level with the hope that widespread support for the Ohio Fairness Act will convince the General Assembly to pass Ohio House Bill 369 or Ohio Senate Bill 11; and

WHEREAS, the Ohio Chamber of Commerce has expressed its support for the Ohio Fairness Act, testifying as follows before the Ohio House Civil Justice Committee: "[W]e urge your support for HB 369 because prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity will help businesses attract the best and brightest talent from all walks of life and ensure that Ohio is viewed as a welcoming and hospitable place to do business;" and

WHEREAS, the Ohio Manufacturers' Association has expressed its support for the Ohio Fairness Act, stating: "We are desperate for people to come and take these jobs. We need them for businesses' success, for our community's success. This piece of legislation is vitally important;" and

WHEREAS, several Ohio municipalities and one county have enacted legislation to provide protections to their citizens based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including the following cities: Akron, Athens, Beachwood, Bexley, Bowling Green, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Columbus, Coshocton, Cuyahoga County, Dayton, East Cleveland, Gambier, Golf Manor, Kent, Lakewood, Medina, Newark, Olmsted Falls, Oxford, Sandusky, Shaker Heights, South Euclid, Toledo, Westerville, Worthington, Yellow Springs, and Youngstown; and

WHEREAS, on February 10, 2020, the Reynoldsburg City Council passed a Resolution to Adopt an Expanded Reynoldsburg City Policy Supporting Diversity, and to Direct Actions to the City administration to Investigate, Recommend, Research, and Draft a Proposed Anti-Discrimination Ordinance for the City of Reynoldsburg; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Reynoldsburg City Council to create safeguards and protections against discrimination and intimidation based on race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, sex, disability, military status, family or marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and natural hairstyle and/or texture.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the Municipality of Reynoldsburg, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That Part Five of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Reynoldsburg, "General Offenses Code," be and the same is hereby amended to add Chapter 503 "Unlawful Discriminatory Practices."

SECTION 2. Upon adoption by Council, this Ordinance shall be in effect thirty days following.

Clerk of Council

Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
614-322-6836 Phone

Clerk of Council
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614-322-6836 Phone

CHAPTER 503

UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

503.01 Purpose

It is the intent of the Reynoldsburg City Council to create safeguards and protections against discrimination and intimidation based on race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, sex, disability, military status, family or marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and natural hairstyle and/or texture.

503.03 Definitions

As used in this Chapter:

A. “Age” means at least forty (40) years old.

B. “Aggrieved individual” means an individual who claims to have been injured by an unlawful discrimination act or practice described in this Chapter.

C. “City Attorney” means the individual duly elected pursuant to Section 6.01 of the Charter of the City of Reynoldsburg.

D. “Complainant” means an aggrieved individual who, pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter, files with the Clerk of Council a written complaint alleging an unlawful discriminatory act or practice.

E. “Disability” means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one (1) or more major life activities, including the functions of caring for one’s self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working; a record of physical or mental impairment; or being regarded as having a physical or mental impairment.

   1. “Physical or mental impairment” includes any of the following:

      a. Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one (1) or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genitor-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine;

Clerk of Council

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7232 East Main Street
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614-322-6836 Phone

b. Any mental or psychological disorder, including, but not limited to, orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, sickle cell, human immunodeficiency virus infection, intellectual disabilities, and emotional illness.

2. "Physical or mental impairment" does not include any of the following:

   a. Pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, or other sexual behavior disorders;

   b. Compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania;

   c. Mental or psychological disorder, or disease or condition, caused by an illegal use of any controlled substance by an employee, applicant, or another individual, if an employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee acts on the basis of that illegal use.

F. "Discriminate", "Discrimination", or "Discriminatory" means to differentiate and treat differently including to segregate or separate.

G. "Employee" means an individual employed by an employer but does not include any individual employed in the domestic service of any person.

H. "Employer" means any person who regularly employs for compensation four (4) or more individuals, excluding the employer's parents, spouse, and children, including any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer, provided "employer" does not include a public school system, or an agency of government other than the City.

I. "Employment agency" means any persons regularly undertaking with or without compensation, to procure opportunities for employment or to procure, recruit, refer, or place employees.

J. "Familial status" means either of the following:

   1. One (1) or more individuals who are under eighteen (18) years of age and who are domiciled with a parent or guardian having legal custody of the individual or domiciled, with the written permission of the parent or guardian having legal custody, with a designee of the parent or guardian; or

   2. Any person who is pregnant or in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who is under eighteen (18) years of age.

Clerk of Council

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K. "Gender Expression or Identity" means actual or perceived gender-related identity, expression, appearance, or mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual, regardless of the individual's designated sex at birth.

L. "Hearing Officer" means a neutral independent contractor, hired by the City, who conducts an administrative hearing based on a complaint filed pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter.

M. "Housing accommodations" including any buildings or structure or portion thereof which is used or occupied or is intended, arranged, or designed to be used or occupied as a home residence or sleeping place of one (1) or more individuals, groups or families, whether or not living independently of each other; and any vacant land offered for sale or lease. It also includes any housing accommodations held or offered for sale or rent by a real estate broker, salesman, or agent, or by any other person pursuant to the authorization of the owner, by the owner, or by such person's legal representative.

N. "Labor organization" includes any organization that exists, in whole or in part, for the purpose of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or other mutual aid or protection in relation to employment.

O. "Military status" means a person's status in "Service in the uniformed services" as defined in Section 5923.05 of the Ohio Revised Code.

P. "Natural hair types and natural styles commonly associated with race" means hairstyle, type, and texture, treated and untreated, as well as protective hairstyles such as natural hair, afros, braids, twists, cornrows, and locks, which hair types and hairstyles are commonly associated with African-Americans and their racial-ethnic, and cultural identities.

Q. "Person" includes one (1) or more individuals, partnerships, associations, organizations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, and trustees in bankruptcy, receivers, and other organized groups of persons. It also includes, but is not limited to, any owner, lessor, assignor, builder, manager, broker, salesman, agent, employee, lending institution; and the City of Reynoldsburg and all political subdivisions, authorities, agencies, boards, and commissions thereof.

Clerk of Council

Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
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R. "Place of public accommodation" means any inn, restaurant, eating house, barbershop, hotel, motel, bank or other financial services institution, public conveyance by air, land or water, theater, store, or other places for the sale of merchandise, or any other place of public accommodation or amusement where the accommodation advantages, facilities, or privileges thereof are available to the public.

S. "Protected Class" means a classification of individuals based on one or more of the following characteristics: race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, disability, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or natural hair types and natural styles commonly associated with race.

T. "Public use areas" means interior or exterior rooms or spaces of a privately owned building that are made available to the general public.

U. "Restrictive covenant" means any specification in a deed, land contract or lease limiting the use of any housing because of race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, marital status, familial status, genetic information, or military status or any limitation based upon affiliation with or approval by any person, directly or indirectly, employing race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, marital status, familial status, genetic information, or military status as a condition of affiliation or approval.

V. "Service in the uniformed services" means the performance of duty, on a voluntary or involuntary basis, in a uniformed service, under competent authority, and includes active duty, active duty for training, initial active duty for training, inactive duty for training, full-time national guard duty, and performance of duty or training by a member of Ohio organized militia pursuant to Chapter 5923 of the Ohio Revised Code. "Service in the uniformed services" includes also the period of time for which a person is absent from a position of public or private employment for the purpose of an examination to determine the fitness of the person to perform any duty described in this division.

W. "Sex" means male, female, neither, or both, and includes pregnancy, any illness arising out of and occurring during the course of a pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.

X. "Sexual orientation" means a person's actual or perceived homosexuality, bisexuality; or heterosexuality.

Clerk of Council
Mollie Prasher
7232 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg OH 43068
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Y. "Uniformed services" means the Armed Forces, the Ohio organized militia when engaged in active duty for training, inactive duty training, or full-time national guard duty, the commissioned corps of the public health service, and any other category of persons designated by the president of the United States in time of war or emergency.

Z. "Unlawful discriminatory practice" means any act prohibited by Chapter 503 of the Reynoldsburg Code of Ordinances.

503.05 Unlawful discriminatory employment practices.

A. It shall be an unlawful discriminatory employment practice, except where based upon applicable national security regulations established by the United States:

1. For any employer, because of a person being in a Protected Class, to discharge without just cause, to refuse to hire, or otherwise to discriminate against that person with respect to hiring, compensation, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, or any matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

2. For an employment agency or personnel placement service, because of a person being in a Protected Class, to do any of the following:

   a. Refuse or fail to accept, register, classify properly, or refer for employment, or otherwise discriminate against any person;

   b. Comply with a request from an employer for referral of applicants for employment, if the request directly or indirectly indicates that the employer fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

3. For any labor organization to do any of the following:

   a. Limit or restrict its membership on the basis of a person being in a Protected Class;

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b. Discriminate against, limit the employment opportunities of, or otherwise adversely affect the employment status, wages, hours, or employment conditions of any person as an employee because of a person being in a Protected Class.

4. For any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprentice training programs to discriminate against any person because of that person being in a Protected Class, in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprentice training.

5. Except where based on a bona fide occupational qualification certified in advance by an agency of the state or federal government or a political subdivision, for any employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, or labor organization, prior to employment or admission to membership, to do any of the following:

   a. Elicit or attempt to elicit any information concerning the Protected Class status of an applicant for employment or membership;

   b. Use any form of application for employment, or personnel or membership blank, seeking to elicit information regarding a person's Protected Class status; provided an employer holding a contract containing a non-discrimination clause with the government of the United States, or any department or agency of that government, may require an employee applicant for employment to furnish documentary proof of United States citizenship and may retain that proof in the employer's personnel records and may use photographic or fingerprint identification for security purposes;

   c. Utilize in the recruitment or hiring of persons any employment agency, personnel placement service, training school or center, labor organization, or any other employee-referring source known to discriminate against persons because of their being in a Protected Class.

6. For any employer to discriminate against an individual with a disability in any of the following ways:

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a. By limiting, segregating, or classifying a job applicant or employee in a way that adversely affects the opportunities or status of such applicant or employee because of the disability of such applicant or employee.

b. By failing to make reasonable accommodations to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual who is an applicant or employee, unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the business of the employer.

c. By denying employment opportunities to a job applicant or employee who is an otherwise qualified individual with a disability, on the basis of such disabled individual's use of a service animal, provided nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require any employer, as a reasonable accommodation, to provide a service animal to a disabled person.

7. For any employer to discriminate against a woman affected by a pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions for any employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, or to fail to treat a woman so affected the same as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work.

8. For any employer to discriminate against an employee or potential employee on the basis of age in offering any job opening or in the discharge of an employee without just cause who is physically able to perform the duties and otherwise meets the established requirements of the job and laws pertaining to the relationship between employer and employee.

9. For any employer, employment agency, or labor organization to discriminate against any person because that person has opposed any practice forbidden by this Chapter, or because that person has made a complaint or assisted in any manner in any investigation or proceeding under this Chapter.

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10. For any person, whether or not an employer, employment agency, or labor organization, to aid, incite, compel, coerce, or participate in the doing of any act declared to be an unlawful discriminatory practice by this Chapter, or to obstruct or prevent any person from enforcing or complying with the provisions of this Chapter, or to attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this Chapter to be an unlawful discriminatory practice by this Chapter.

B. With regard to age, it shall not be an unlawful discriminatory practice and it shall not constitute a violation of this chapter for any employer, employment agency, joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship training programs, or labor organization to do any of the following:

1. Establish bona fide employment qualifications reasonably related to the particular business or occupation that may include standards for skill, aptitude, physical capability, intelligence, education, maturation, and experience;

2. Observe the terms of a bona fide seniority system or any bona fide employee benefit plan, including, but not limited to, a retirement, pension, or insurance plan, that is not a subterfuge to evade the purposes of this section. However, no such employee benefit plan shall excuse the failure to hire any individual, and no such seniority system or employee benefit plan shall require or permit the involuntary retirement of any individual, because of the individual's age except as provided for in the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendment of 1978", 29 U.S.C.A. 623, as amended by the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1986," 29 U.S.C.A. 623, as amended, or as later amended.

3. Retire an employee who has attained sixty-five years of age who, for the two-year period immediately before retirement, was employed in a bona fide executive or a high policymaking position, if the employee is entitled to an immediate nonforfeitable annual retirement benefit from a pension, profit-sharing, savings, or deferred compensation plan, or any combination of those plans of the employer of the employee, which equals, in the aggregate, at least forty-four thousand dollars, in accordance with the conditions of the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendment of 1978", 29 U.S.C.A. 631, as

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amended by the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1986", 29 U.S.C.A. 631, as amended, or as later amended;

4. Observe the terms of any bona fide apprenticeship program if the program is registered with the Ohio Apprenticeship Council pursuant to sections 4139.01 to 4139.06 of the Ohio Revised Code and is approved by the federal committee on the apprenticeship of the United States Department of Labor.

C. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any of the following:

1. The designation of uniform age the attainment of which is necessary for public employees to receive a pension or other retirement benefits pursuant to Chapter 145., 742., 3307., 3309., or 5505. of the Ohio Revised Code;
2. The establishment of maximum age requirements for original appointment to a police department or fire department pursuant to sections 124.41 and 124.42 of the Ohio Revised Code;
3. Any establishment of a maximum age not in conflict with federal law that may be established by a municipal charter, municipal ordinance, or resolution of a board of township trustees for original appointment as a police officer or firefighter;
4. Any establishment of a mandatory retirement provision not in conflict with federal law, a municipal charter, municipal ordinance, or resolution of a board of township trustees pertaining to police officers and firefighters.

D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a person with a disability to be employed or trained under circumstances that would significantly increase the occupational hazards affecting either the person with a disability, other employees, the general public, or the facilities in which the work is to be performed or to require the employment or training of a person with a disability in a job that requires the person with a disability routinely to undertake any task, the performance of which is substantially and inherently impaired by the person's disability.

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E. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit an employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee from doing any of the following:

1. Adopting or administering reasonable policies or procedures, including, but not limited to, testing for the illegal use of any controlled substance, that are designed to ensure that an individual no longer is engaging in the illegal use of any controlled substance. For purposes of this chapter, a test to determine the illegal use of any controlled substance does not include a medical examination;

2. Prohibiting the illegal use of controlled substances and the use of alcohol at the workplace by employees;

3. Requiring that employees not be under the influence of alcohol or not be engaged in the illegal use of any controlled substance at the workplace;

4. Requiring that employees behave in conformance with the requirements established under “The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988”, 41 U.S.C.A. 701, as amended;

5. Holding an employee who engages in the illegal use of any controlled substance or who is an alcoholic to the same qualification standards for employment or job performance, and the same behavior, to which the employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee holds other employees, even if any unsatisfactory performance or behavior is related to an employee’s illegal use of a controlled substance or alcoholism;

6. Exercising other authority recognized in the “Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990”, 42 U.S.C.A. 12101, as amended, including, but not limited to, requiring employees to comply with any applicable federal standards.

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F. This Section does not apply to any religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society with respect to the employment of an individual of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by that religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society of its activities.

G. Whoever violates this section is guilty of an unlawful discriminatory employment practice.

503.07 Unlawful discriminatory housing practices.

A. Subject to the limitations, exceptions, and qualifications provided in section 4112.024 of the Ohio Revised Code, it shall be an unlawful discriminatory housing practice for any person to do any of the following:

1. Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, or finance housing accommodations, refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, or otherwise deny or make unavailable housing accommodations because of a person being in a Protected Class;

2. Represent to any person that housing accommodations are not available for inspection, sale, or rental, when in fact they are available, and the representation of unavailability is based on the person seeking such housing accommodations being in a Protected Class;

3. Discriminate against any person in the making or purchasing of loans or the provision of other financial assistance for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations, or any person in the making or purchasing of loans or the provision of other financial assistance that is secured by residential real estate, because of that person being in a Protected Class, or because the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located is composed of one or more Protected Classes, provided that the person, whether an individual, corporation or association of any type, lends money as one of the principal aspects or incident to the person's principal business and not only as a part of the purchase price of an owner-

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occupied residence the person is selling nor merely casually or occasionally to a relative or friend;

4. Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of selling, transferring, assigning, renting, leasing, or subleasing any housing accommodations or in furnishing facilities, services, or privileges in connection with the ownership, occupancy, or use of any housing accommodations, including the sale of fire, extended coverage, or homeowners insurance, because the person is in a Protected Class, or because of the composition, in terms of Protected Class, of the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located;

5. Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of any loan of money, whether or not secured by a mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations because of a person being in a Protected Class, or because of the composition, in terms of Protected Class, of the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located;

6. Refuse to consider without prejudice the combined income of both lawfully married spouses for the purpose of extending mortgage credit to a married couple or either member of a married couple;

7. Except as otherwise provided in this section, make any inquiry, elicit any information, or use any form of an application containing questions or entries concerning a person's Protected Class status in connection with the sale or lease of any housing accommodations or the loan of any money, whether or not secured by a mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations.

8. Include in any deed, land contract, transfer, rental, or lease of housing accommodations any discriminatory restrictive covenant, or honor or exercise, or attempt to honor or exercise, any discriminatory restrictive covenant;

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9. Induce or solicit, or attempt to induce or solicit, a housing accommodations listing, sale, or transaction by representing that a change has occurred or may occur with respect to the Protected Class composition of the block, neighborhood, or another area in which the housing accommodations are located, or induce or solicit, or attempt to induce or solicit, a housing accommodations listing, sale, or transaction by representing that the presence or anticipated presence of persons of any Protected Class in the block, neighborhood, or another area will or may have results including, but not limited to, the following:

    a. The lowering of property values;
    b. A change in the composition, in terms of a Protected Class, of the block, neighborhood, or other area;
    c. An increase in criminal or antisocial behavior in the block, neighborhood, or other area;
    d. A decline in the quality of the schools serving the block, neighborhood, or other area.

10. Discourage or attempt to discourage the purchase by a prospective purchaser of housing accommodations, by representing that any block, neighborhood, or other area has undergone or might undergo a change in composition with respect to a Protected Class;

11. Deny any person access to or membership or participation in any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization, or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting housing accommodations, or discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of that access, membership, or participation, because of a person being in a Protected Class;

12. For any person to discriminate in any manner against any other person because that person has opposed any unlawful practice defined in this chapter, or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner, in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the provisions of this chapter;

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13. Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, or finance, or otherwise deny or withhold, a burial lot from any person because of a person being in a Protected Class, or because of any prospective owner or user of the lot is in a Protected Class;

14. Discriminate in the sale or rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, housing accommodations to any buyer or renter because of the Protected Class status of the buyer or renter, or any person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available;

15. Discriminate in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale or rental of housing accommodations to any person or in the provision of services or facilities to any person in connection with the housing accommodations because of the Protected Class status of that person or any person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available;

16. Except as otherwise provided in this section, make an inquiry of an applicant to determine the Protected Class status of the applicant for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, or any person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available. The following inquiries may be made of all applicants for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, regardless of the applicant's Protected Class:

    a. An inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy;

    b. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for housing accommodations available only to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;

    c. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;

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d. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant currently uses a controlled substance in violation of section 2925.11 of the Ohio Revised Code or a substantively comparable municipal ordinance;

e. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant at any time has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense, an element of which is the illegal sale, offer to sell, cultivation, manufacture, other production, shipment, transportation, delivery, or other distribution of a controlled substance.

17. Refuse to permit, at the expense of a person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing housing accommodations that are occupied or to be occupied by the person with a disability, if the modifications may be necessary to afford the person with a disability full enjoyment of the housing accommodations. This division does not preclude a landlord of housing accommodations that are rented or to be rented to a disabled tenant from conditioning permission for a proposed modification upon the disabled tenant's doing one or more of the following:

a. Providing a reasonable description of the proposed modification and reasonable assurances that the proposed modification will be made in a work-like manner and that any required building permits will be obtained prior to the commencement of the proposed modification;

b. Agreeing to restore at the end of the tenancy the interior of the housing accommodations to the condition they were in prior to the proposed modification, but subject to reasonable wear and tear during the period of occupancy, if it is reasonable for the landlord to condition permission for the proposed modification upon the agreement;

c. Paying into an interest-bearing escrow account that is in the landlord's name, over a reasonable period of time, a reasonable amount of money not to exceed the projected costs at the end of the tenancy of the restoration of the interior of the housing accommodations to the condition they were in prior to the proposed modification, but subject to reasonable wear and tear during the period of occupancy, if the landlord finds the account reasonably necessary to ensure the availability of funds for the restoration work. The interest earned in connection with an escrow account described

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in this division shall accrue to the benefit of the disabled tenant who makes payments into the account.

18. Condition permission for a proposed modification of a dwelling unit upon a disabled tenant's payment of a security deposit that exceeds the customarily required security deposit of all tenants of the particular housing accommodations.

19. Refuse to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services when necessary to afford a person with a disability equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling unit, including associated public and common use areas;

20. Fail to comply with the standards and rules adopted under division (A) of section 3781.111 of the Ohio Revised Code;

21. Discriminate against any person in the selling, brokering, or appraising of real property because of the person being in a Protected Class;

22. For any person to discriminate in any manner against any other person because that person has opposed any unlawful discriminatory practice defined in this section or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this chapter or sections 4112.01 to 4112.07 of the Ohio Revised Code.

23. For any person to knowingly aid or abet the doing of any act declared by this section to be an unlawful discriminatory practice, to knowingly obstruct or prevent any person from complying with this chapter or any order issued under it, or to knowingly attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this section to be an unlawful discriminatory practice.

B. Nothing in this chapter shall bar any bona fide private or fraternal organization that, incidental to its primary purpose, owns or operates lodgings for other than a commercial

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purpose, from limiting the rental or occupancy of the lodgings to its members or from giving preference to its members.

C. Nothing in this chapter limits the applicability of any reasonable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy housing accommodations.

D. Nothing in this chapter prohibits the owners or managers of housing accommodations from implementing reasonable occupancy standards based on the number and size of sleeping areas or bedrooms and the overall size of a dwelling unit, provided that the standards are not implemented to circumvent the purposes of this chapter and are formulated, implemented, and interpreted in a manner consistent with this chapter and any applicable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy housing accommodations.

E. Nothing in this chapter requires that housing accommodations be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.

F. Nothing in this chapter pertaining to unlawful discriminatory housing practice shall be construed to apply to “housing for older persons” as defined and provided in section 42 U.S.C. 3607 (b)(2), as amended.

G. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any person selling or renting property to modify the property in any way or to exercise a higher degree of care for a person with a disability, to relieve any person with a disability of any obligation generally imposed on all persons regardless of disability in a written lease, rental agreement, or contract of purchase or sale, or to forbid distinctions based on the inability to fulfill the terms and conditions, including financial obligations, of the lease, agreement, or contract.

H. Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful discrimination in housing accommodations.

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503.09 Unlawful discriminatory practices in public accommodations.

It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice:

A. For any owner, operator, or manager of a place of public accommodation to deny to any person or permit any employee to deny to any person, except for reasons applicable alike to all persons regardless of them being in a Protected Class, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of the place of public accommodation; or

B. For any owner, operator, or manager of a place of public accommodation to publish, circulate, issue, display, post or mail, either directly or indirectly, any printed or written communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, goods, products, services, and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld or denied to any person on account of that person being in a Protected Class, or that such person is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired or solicited; or

C. For any owner, operator, or manager of a place of public accommodation to deny to any individual with a disability the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of the place of public accommodation on the basis of such individual’s use of a service animal, provided:

   1. The disabled individual using the service animal may be prohibited from having the service animal present in the place of public accommodation if the animal is out of control, as provided by 28 CFR 35.136(d), and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it.

   2. If it is not readily apparent what service a service animal provides, the owner, operator, manager, or an employee of a place of public accommodation may inquire whether the service animal is required because of the disabled person’s disability, provided an inquiry may not be made as to disabled person’s disability or the disabled person’s medical condition or requirements.

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3. The owner, operator, manager, or employees of a place of public accommodation are not required to provide care or food for the service animal.

D. No person shall aid, abet, or participate in the doing of any act declared to be an unlawful discriminatory practice under this section.

E. Unless otherwise prohibited by law, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person from offering senior citizen price discounts or other privileges exclusively for the benefit of senior citizens.

F. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the modification of existing facilities or the construction of new or additional facilities.

G. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a religious or denominational institution, organization, society or association or any nonprofit charitable or educational organization that is operated, supervised or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization, from limiting its offerings of goods, services, facilities, and accommodations to a person of the same religion, or from giving preference to such persons, provided that such offerings mentioned are not offered for commercial purposes or supported by public funds.

H. Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful discrimination in public accommodations.

503.11 Complaint procedure.

A. Filing of the complaint.

1. An aggrieved person, complainant, may file with the Reynoldsburg Clerk of Council a written complaint sworn under oath which specifies the facts and circumstances, including the location, date(s), and time(s), of alleged unlawful discriminatory act(s) or practices that did or are occurring within the City limits

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and which identifies the person who committed or continues to commit the alleged unlawful discriminatory act(s) or practices.

2. If the charge of discrimination alleges a violation based on race, sex, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, disability, military status, and/or any other class protected under state or federal law, then the Clerk of Council shall instruct the complainant to file a charge of discrimination with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission(OCRC)/Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The Clerk of Council shall provide the complainant with the information about this requirement and contact information for the OCRC/EEOC within ten (10) days from the date the charge was filed with the Clerk.

3. Concurrent with the filing of the complaint, the complainant shall provide to the Clerk of Council in writing the complainant's mailing address, telephone number, if any, and email address, if any.

4. The complaint shall not be accepted by the Clerk of Council if any of the following apply:

    a. The complaint is presented to the Clerk of Council more than 180 days following the most recent unlawful discriminatory act alleged in the complaint;
    b. No incident location provided in the complaint is within the City of Reynoldsburg;
    c. The investigation of the complaint is required to be conducted pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement to which the City is a party;
    d. The complaint fails to include all the information required by (A)(1) of this section;
    e. The complainant fails to concurrently provide writing that includes the information required in (A)(2) of this section.

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4. Upon receiving a complaint of an alleged unlawful discriminatory act, the Clerk of Council shall immediately date stamp the complaint and:

    a. Forward a copy thereof to the City Attorney; and

    b. Mail by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, certified copies of the complaint to the Respondent.

5. The Clerk of Council shall retain the original date-stamped complaint and shall open and maintain a file on the matter during the pendency of any actions related to the complaint and for so long thereafter as is necessary to comply with the City's Records Retention Schedule.

B. Investigation by City Attorney

1. Upon receipt of the Complaint, the City Attorney or a designee of the City Attorney shall investigate the Complaint to determine if probable causes exist to believe a violation of this Chapter has occurred.

2. As part of said investigation, the City Attorney shall be permitted to issue an administrative subpoena for documents pursuant to Section 501.15 of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Reynoldsburg.

3. If the City Attorney determines the most recent of the unlawful discriminatory acts alleged in the complaint occurred more than 180 days before the date the complaint was filed with the Clerk of Council or that none of the alleged acts occurred within the City of Reynoldsburg, the City Attorney shall have no authority to investigate or take further actions except to return the complaint to the Clerk of Council with written notice to the Clerk of Council that the Complaint is outside the authority of the City Attorney.

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4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the City Attorney shall be authorized to mediate complaints, issue findings of fact and conclusions of law, issue cease and desist orders, and issue a formal recommendation.

5. If the City Attorney finds, after investigation, that there is probable cause to determine that the Respondent has committed an act of unlawful discrimination under this Chapter, the City Attorney shall file and forward the Complaint with the Reynoldsburg Clerk of Council with a recommendation to refer the Complaint to a Hearing Officer.

6. If the City Attorney finds, after investigation, that there is insufficient evidence to establish probable cause that Respondent has committed an act of unlawful discrimination under this Chapter, the City Attorney shall dismiss the Complaint and mail notice of dismissal to the Complainant and the Respondent by certified mail, return receipt requested.

C. Hearing Officer

1. Upon receipt of the recommendation of the City Attorney that probable cause exists to determine the Respondent has committed an act of unlawful discrimination under this Chapter, the Clerk of Council shall forward the recommendation to the Mayor.

2. The Mayor shall, upon receipt of the recommendation from the City Attorney, appoint a Hearing Officer who shall be an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Ohio.

3. If a Hearing Officer is appointed, the Hearing Officer shall conduct an administrative hearing. In the hearing, the Hearing Officer shall take testimony and considering evidence presented by and on behalf of the Complainant and the Respondent respectively. After the hearing is concluded, the Hearing Officer shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law, and if the Hearing Officer, in the

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Hearing Officer's sole discretion, deems it appropriate, the Hearing Officer may issue orders and impose sanctions provided in this Chapter.

4. If the Hearing Officer determines that the respondent is engaged in an unlawful discriminatory act or practice under this chapter, the final decision of the Hearing Officer may include the issuance to the Respondent of orders to cease and desist the unlawful discriminatory acts or practices. Any orders to cease and desist shall specify a time period for the Respondent's compliance.

5. If the Hearing Officer determines that the Respondent did engage in, or continues to engage in, an unlawful discriminatory act or practice under this chapter, the final decision of the Hearing Officer may include the imposition upon the Respondent of the following:

   a. Reasonable costs of the administrative hearing provided the cost of the Hearing Officer's services shall not be assessed against the Respondent.
   b. Reasonable attorney fees incurred by the Complainant.
   c. The imposition of a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00); or two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) if the Respondent has committed a violation of this Chapter during the five-year period preceding the date on which the Complaint was filed.

6. The final decision of the Hearing Officer may not include any orders for reinstatement of employment, a refund of monies paid, other mitigation of damages, or any other orders for corrections or sanctions, except as provided in this section.

7. The final decision of the Hearing Officer may be appealed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2505 of the Ohio Revised Code.

8. The final decision issued by the Hearing Officer shall be in a writing served by ordinary United States Mail on the Respondent and the Complainant. The

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documents shall be deemed received and properly served upon the respondent five days following the mailing thereof. Copies of the final decision shall also be sent to the Clerk of Council and the City Attorney.

503.13 Complaints Alleging Unlawful Discriminatory Practices by the City of Reynoldsburg

If a Complaint is filed with the Clerk of Council alleging that the City or one of its boards, commissions, departments, divisions, officials, or employees has engaged or is engaging in an unlawful discriminatory practice as defined by this Chapter, the following procedures shall apply:

A. Upon receipt of the Complaint pursuant to Section 503.06(A)(4)(a), the City Attorney shall forward a copy of the Complaint to City Council.

B. City Council may appoint a special counsel to conduct a preliminary investigation instead of the City Attorney

C. The City Council may appoint a Hearing Officer to conduct a determination instead of the Mayor appointing the Hearing Officer.

503.15 Failure to comply with a subpoena.

No person shall fail to comply with a subpoena issued by the City Attorney or the Hearing Officer. Whoever violates this section is guilty of failure to comply with a subpoena, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

503.17 Failure to comply with an order of the Hearing Officer.

No person shall fail to comply with any portion of an order issued by the Hearing Officer within thirty days following service of the order or such period of time as the order provides, whichever is greater. Whoever violates this section is guilty of failure to comply with an order of the Hearing Officer, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

503.19 Failure to pay financial sanctions imposed by the Hearing Officer.

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614-322-6836 Phone

If a civil penalty or costs or both are imposed by the Hearing Officer on the Respondent, and any portion thereof remains unpaid thirty days following service of the order or following the expiration of the time period designated by the Hearing Officer, the City may institute civil enforcement proceedings against the Respondent.

503.21 Ethnic Intimidation

A. No person shall violate Sections 2903.13, 2903.21, 2903, 22, 2907.06, 2911.06, 2911.07, 2911.21, 2911.211, 2913.02, 2913.04, 2917.11, 2917.12, 2917.21(A)(3) through (A)(5) of the Ohio Revised Code by reason of or where one of the motives is the victim's race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion, national origin, disability, or military status.

B. In a prosecution under this section, the offenders' motive, reason, or purpose may be shown by the offender's temporarily related conduct or statements before, during or after the offense, including ethnic, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religious or racial slurs, and by the totality of the facts, circumstances and conduct surrounding the offense.

C. Whoever violates this Section is guilty of Ethnic Intimidation, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the underlying offense, as a necessary element of Ethnic Intimidation, is a misdemeanor of the first degree, there shall be a minimum mandatory jail sentence of at least ten (10) days.

503.23 Severability

Should any section, clause, or paragraph of this chapter be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the same shall not affect the validity of the Chapter as a whole or any part thereof other than the part declared invalid.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND TITLE V OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG TO ADD CHAPTER 503, PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

WHEREAS, the State of Ohio prohibits discriminatory practices in housing, employment, and public accommodations based on race, sex, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, familial status, marital status, or military status; and

WHEREAS, the Ohio General Assembly is currently considering Ohio House Bill 369 and Ohio Senate Bill 11, commonly referred to as the "Ohio Fairness Act," seeking to expand protections based on sexual orientation, gender identification, and gender expression; and

WHEREAS, several versions of the "Ohio Fairness Act" have previously been proposed in the Ohio General Assembly in prior years and have never received a vote; and

WHEREAS, in October 2019, the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives ~~removed~~ declined to provide protections for employees of the Ohio House based on sexual orientation and gender identity, stating "The House has long had a policy of looking at various amounts of classes that are recognized federally and by the state as protected classes. LGBTQ is currently not one of those protected classes"; and

WHEREAS, based on the statements of the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and the history of the Ohio General Assembly failing to act to provide protections to individuals based on sexual orientation and gender identity, the Reynoldsburg City Council finds that it is ~~unlikely~~ important to pursue an anti-discrimination ordinance at the local level with the hope that widespread support for the Ohio Fairness Act will convince the General Assembly ~~will~~ to pass Ohio House Bill 369 or Ohio Senate Bill 11; and

WHEREAS, the Ohio Chamber of Commerce has expressed its support for the Ohio Fairness Act, testifying as follows before the Ohio House Civil Justice Committee: "[W]e urge your support for HB 369 because prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity will help businesses attract the best and brightest talent from all walks of life and ensure that Ohio is viewed as a welcoming and hospitable place to do business."

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WHEREAS, the Ohio Manufacturers' Association has expressed its support for the Ohio Fairness Act, stating: "We are desperate for people to come and take these jobs. We need them for businesses' success, for our community's success. This piece of legislation is vitally important."

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WHEREAS, ~~as a result of the failure of the Ohio General Assembly to enact the "Ohio Fairness Act,"~~ several Ohio municipalities and one county have enacted legislation to provide protections to their citizens based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including the following cities: Akron, Athens, Beachwood, Bexley, Bowling Green, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Columbus, Coshocton, Cuyahoga County, Dayton, East Cleveland, Gambier, Golf Manor, Kent, Lakewood, Medina, Newark, Olmsted Falls, Oxford, Sandusky, Shaker Heights, South Euclid, Toledo, Westerville, Worthington, Yellow Springs, and Youngstown; and

WHEREAS, on February 10, 2020, the Reynoldsburg City Council passed a Resolution to Adopt an Expanded Reynoldsburg City Policy Supporting Diversity, and to Direct Actions to the City administration to Investigate, Recommend, Research, and Draft a Proposed Anti-Discrimination Ordinance for the City of Reynoldsburg; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Reynoldsburg City Council to create safeguards and protections against discrimination and intimidation based on race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, sex, disability, military status, family or marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and natural ~~hair style~~hairstyle and/or texture.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the Municipality of Reynoldsburg, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That Part Five of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Reynoldsburg, "General Offenses Code," be and the same is hereby amended to add Chapter 503 "Unlawful Discriminatory Practices" to read as follows:

CHAPTER 511

UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

503.01 Purpose

It is the intent of the Reynoldsburg City Council to create safeguards and protections against discrimination and intimidation based on race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, sex, disability, military status, family or marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and natural ~~hair style~~hairstyle and/or texture.

503.03 Definitions

As used in this Chapter:

A. "Age" means at least forty (40) years old.

B. "Aggrieved individual" means an individual who claims to have been injured by an unlawful discrimination act or practice described in this Chapter.

C. "City Attorney" means the individual duly elected pursuant to Section 6.01 of the Charter of the City of Reynoldsburg.

D. "Complainant" means an aggrieved individual who, pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter, files with the Clerk of Council a written complaint alleging an unlawful discriminatory act or practice.

E. "Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one (1) or more major life activities, including the functions of caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working; a record of a physical or mental impairment; or being regarded as having a physical or mental impairment.

1. "Physical or mental impairment" includes any of the following:
   a. Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one (1) or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genitor-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine;
   b. Any mental or psychological disorder, including, but not limited to, orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, sickle cell, human immunodeficiency virus infection, intellectual disabilities, and emotional illness.
2. "Physical or mental impairment" does not include any of the following:

a. Pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, or other sexual behavior disorders;
b. Compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania;
c. Mental or psychological disorder, or disease or condition, caused by an illegal use of any controlled substance by an employee, applicant, or ~~other~~ another individual, if an employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor management committee acts on the basis of that illegal use.

F. "Discriminate", "Discrimination", or "Discriminatory" means to differentiate and treat differently including to segregate or separate.

G. "Employee" means an individual employed by an employer but does not include any individual employed in the domestic service of any person.

H. "Employer" means any person who regularly employs for compensation four (4) or more individuals, excluding the employer's parents, spouse, and children, including any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer, provided "employer" does not include a public school system, or an agency of government other than the City.

I. "Employment agency" means any persons regularly undertaking with or without compensation, to procure opportunities for employment or to procure, recruit, refer, or place employees.

J. "Familial status" means either of the following:
1. One (1) or more individuals who are under eighteen (18) years of age and who are domiciled with a parent or guardian having legal custody of the individual or domiciled, with the written permission of the parent or guardian having legal custody, with a designee of the parent or guardian; or
2. Any person who is pregnant or in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who is under eighteen (18) years of age.

K. "Gender Expression or Identity" means actual or perceived gender-related identity, expression, appearance, or mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual, regardless of the individual's designated sex at birth.~~external manifestations of gender, expressed through one's behavior or appearance, that may or may not be traditionally associated with the individual's assigned sex at birth.~~

~~L. "Gender Identity" means an individual's sense of having, or being perceived as having, a gender that may or may not be traditionally associated with the individual's assigned sex at birth, which gender-related identity can be shown by providing any reliable evidence that the gender-related identity is sincerely held, part of a person's core identity and is not being asserted for an improper purpose.~~

~~N.~~M. “Housing accommodations” including any buildings or structure or portion thereof which is used or occupied or is intended, arranged, or designed to be used or occupied as a home residence or sleeping place of one (1) or more individuals, groups or families, whether or not living independently of each other; and any vacant land offered for sale or lease. It also includes any housing accommodations held or offered for sale or rent by a real estate broker, salesman, or agent, or by any other person pursuant to the authorization of the owner, by the owner, or by such person’s legal representative.

~~O.~~N. “Labor organization” includes any organization that exists, in whole or in part, for the purpose of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or other mutual aid or protection in relation to employment.

~~P.~~O. “Military status” means a person’s status in “Service in the uniformed services” as defined in Section 5923.05 of the Ohio Revised Code.

~~Q.~~P. “Natural hair types and natural styles commonly associated with race” means ~~hair style~~hairstyle, type, and texture, treated and untreated, as well as protective hairstyles such as natural hair, afros, braids, twists, cornrows, and locks, which hair types and ~~hair style~~hairstyles are commonly associated with African-Americans and their racial ethnic, and cultural identities.

~~R. “Non-secular activities” is defined as activities that are undertaken for religious reasons and such activities that promote sincerely-held religious beliefs.~~

~~T.~~R. “Place of public accommodation” means any inn, restaurant, eating house, barbershop, hotel, motel, bank or other financial services institution, public conveyance by air, land or water, theater, store, or other place for the sale of merchandise, or any other place of public accommodation or amusement where the accommodation advantages, facilities, or privileges thereof are available to the public.

~~U.~~S. “Protected Class” means a classification of individuals based on one or more of the following characteristics: race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, disability, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity or~~, gender~~ expression, or natural hair types and natural styles commonly associated with race.

~~V.~~T. “Public use areas” means interior or exterior rooms or spaces of a privately owned building that are made available to the general public.

~~W.~~U. "Restrictive covenant" means any specification in a deed, land contract or lease limiting the use of any housing because of race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, marital status, familial status, genetic information, or military status or any limitation based upon affiliation with or approval by any person, directly or indirectly, employing race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, marital status, familial status, genetic information, or military status as a condition of affiliation or approval.

~~X.~~V. "Service in the uniformed services" means the performance of duty, on a voluntary or involuntary basis, in a uniformed service, under competent authority, and includes active duty, active duty for training, initial active duty for training, inactive duty for training, full-time national guard duty, and performance of duty or training by a member of the Ohio organized militia pursuant to Chapter 5923 of the Ohio Revised Code. "Service in the uniformed services" includes also the period of time for which a person is absent from a position of public or private employment for the purpose of an examination to determine the fitness of the person to perform any duty described in this division.

~~Y.~~W. "Sex" means male, female, neither, or both, and includes pregnancy, any illness arising out of and occurring during the course of a pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. ~~Sex" means the biological sex of either male or female assigned at the birth of each individual. The terms "because of sex" and "on the basis of sex" include pregnancy, any illness arising out of and occurring during the course of a pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions~~.

~~Z.~~X. "Sexual orientation" means a person's actual or perceived homosexuality, bisexuality; or heterosexuality.

~~AA.~~Y. "Uniformed services" means the Armed Forces, the Ohio organized militia when engaged in active duty for training, inactive duty training, or full-time national guard duty, the commissioned corps of the public health service, and any other category of persons designated by the president of the United States in time of war or emergency.

~~BB.~~Z. "Unlawful discriminatory practice" means any act prohibited by Chapter 503 of the Reynoldsburg Code of Ordinances.

503.05 Unlawful discriminatory employment practices.

A. It shall be an unlawful discriminatory employment practice, except where based upon applicable national security regulations established by the United States:

1. For any employer, because of a person being in a Protected Class, to discharge without just cause, to refuse to hire, or otherwise to discriminate against that person

with respect to hiring, compensation, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, or any matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

2. For an employment agency or personnel placement service, because of a person being in a Protected Class, to do any of the following:

   a. Refuse or fail to accept, register, classify properly, or refer for employment, or otherwise discriminate against any person;
   b. Comply with a request from an employer for referral of applicants for employment, if the request directly or indirectly indicates that the employer fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

3. For any labor organization to do any of the following:

   a. Limit or restrict its membership on the basis of a person being in a Protected Class;
   b. Discriminate against, limit the employment opportunities of, or otherwise adversely affect the employment status, wages, hours, or employment conditions of any person as an employee because of a person being in a Protected Class.

4. For any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprentice training programs to discriminate against any person because of that person being in a Protected Class, in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprentice training.

5. Except where based on a bona fide occupational qualification certified in advance by an agency of the state or federal government or a political subdivision, for any employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, or labor organization, prior to employment or admission to membership, to do any of the following:

   a. Elicit or attempt to elicit any information concerning the Protected Class status of an applicant for employment or membership;
   b. Use any form of application for employment, or personnel or membership blank, seeking to elicit information regarding a person's Protected Class status; provided an employer holding a contract containing a nondiscrimination clause with the government of the United States, or any department or agency of that government, may require an employee applicant for employment to furnish documentary proof of United States citizenship and may retain that proof in the employer's personnel records and may use photographic or fingerprint identification for security purposes;

   c. Utilize in the recruitment or hiring of persons any employment agency, personnel placement service, training school or center, labor organization, or any other employee-referring source known to discriminate against persons because of their being in a Protected Class.

6. For any employer to discriminate against an individual with a disability in any of the following ways:

   a. By limiting, segregating, or classifying a job applicant or employee in a way that adversely affects the opportunities or status of such applicant or employee because of the disability of such applicant or employee.
   b. By failing to make reasonable accommodations to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual who is an applicant or employee, unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the business of the employer.
   c. By denying employment opportunities to a job applicant or employee who is an otherwise qualified individual with a disability, on the basis of such disabled individual's use of a service animal, provided nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require any employer, as a reasonable accommodation, to provide a service animal to a disabled person.

7. For any employer to discriminate against a woman affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions for any employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, or to fail to treat a woman so affected the same as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work.

8. For any employer to discriminate against an employee or potential employee on the basis of age in offering any job opening or in the discharge of an employee without just cause who is physically able to perform the duties and otherwise meets the established requirements of the job and laws pertaining to the relationship between employer and employee.

9. For any employer, employment agency, or labor organization to discriminate against any person because that person has opposed any practice forbidden by this Chapter, or because that person has made a complaint or assisted in any manner in any investigation or proceeding under this Chapter.

10. For any person, whether or not an employer, employment agency, or labor organization, to aid, incite, compel, coerce, or participate in the doing of any act declared to be an unlawful discriminatory practice by this Chapter, or to obstruct or prevent any person from enforcing or complying with the provisions of this

Chapter, or to attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this Chapter to be an unlawful discriminatory practice by this Chapter.

B. With regard to age, it shall not be an unlawful discriminatory practice and it shall not constitute a violation of this chapter for any employer, employment agency, joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship training programs, or labor organization to do any of the following:

1. Establish bona fide employment qualifications reasonably related to the particular business or occupation that may include standards for skill, aptitude, physical capability, intelligence, education, maturation, and experience;

2. Observe the terms of a bona fide seniority system or any bona fide employee benefit plan, including, but not limited to, a retirement, pension, or insurance plan, that is not a subterfuge to evade the purposes of this section. However, no such employee benefit plan shall excuse the failure to hire any individual, and no such seniority system or employee benefit plan shall require or permit the involuntary retirement of any individual, because of the individual's age except as provided for in the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendment of 1978", 29 U.S.C.A. 623, as amended by the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1986," 29 U.S.C.A. 623, as amended, or as later amended.

3. Retire an employee who has attained sixty-five years of age who, for the two-year period immediately before retirement, was employed in a bona fide executive or a high policymaking position, if the employee is entitled to an immediate nonforfeitable annual retirement benefit from a pension, profit-sharing, savings, or deferred compensation plan, or any combination of those plans of the employer of the employee, which equals, in the aggregate, at least forty-four thousand dollars, in accordance with the conditions of the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendment of 1978", 29 U.S.C.A. 631, as amended by the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1986", 29 U.S.C.A. 631, as amended, or as later amended;

4. Observe the terms of any bona fide apprenticeship program if the program is registered with the Ohio Apprenticeship Council pursuant to sections 4139.01 to 4139.06 of the Ohio Revised Code and is approved by the federal committee on apprenticeship of the United States Department of Labor.

C. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any of the following:

1. The designation of uniform age the attainment of which is necessary for public employees to receive pension or other retirement benefits pursuant to Chapter 145., 742., 3307., 3309., or 5505. of the Ohio Revised Code;

2. The establishment of maximum age requirements for original appointment to a police department or fire department pursuant to sections 124.41 and 124.42 of the Ohio Revised Code;
3. Any establishment of a maximum age not in conflict with federal law that may be established by a municipal charter, municipal ordinance, or resolution of a board of township trustees for original appointment as a police officer or firefighter;
4. Any establishment of a mandatory retirement provision not in conflict with federal law, a municipal charter, municipal ordinance, or resolution of a board of township trustees pertaining to police officers and firefighters.

D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a person with a disability to be employed or trained under circumstances that would significantly increase the occupational hazards affecting either the person with a disability, other employees, the general public, or the facilities in which the work is to be performed, or to require the employment or training of a person with a disability in a job that requires the person with a disability routinely to undertake any task, the performance of which is substantially and inherently impaired by the person's disability.

E. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit an employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee from doing any of the following:

1. Adopting or administering reasonable policies or procedures, including, but not limited to, testing for the illegal use of any controlled substance, that are designed to ensure that an individual no longer is engaging in the illegal use of any controlled substance. For purposes of this chapter, a test to determine the illegal use of any controlled substance does not include a medical examination;

2. Prohibiting the illegal use of controlled substances and the use of alcohol at the workplace by employees;

3. Requiring that employees not be under the influence of alcohol or not be engaged in the illegal use of any controlled substance at the workplace;

4. Requiring that employees behave in conformance with the requirements established under "The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988", 41 U.S.C.A. 701, as amended;

5. Holding an employee who engages in the illegal use of any controlled substance or who is an alcoholic to the same qualification standards for employment or job performance, and the same behavior, to which the employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee holds other employees, even if any unsatisfactory performance or

behavior is related to an employee's illegal use of a controlled substance or alcoholism;

6. Exercising other authority recognized in the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990", 42 U.S.C.A. 12101, as amended, including, but not limited to, requiring employees to comply with any applicable federal standards.

F. This Section does not apply to any religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society with respect to the employment of an individual of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by that religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society of its ~~non-secular~~ activities.

G. Whoever violates this section is guilty of an unlawful discriminatory employment practice.

503.07 Unlawful discriminatory housing practices.

A. Subject to the limitations, exceptions, and qualifications provided in section 4112.024 of the Ohio Revised Code, it shall be an unlawful discriminatory housing practice for any person to do any of the following:

1. Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, or finance housing accommodations, refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, or otherwise deny or make unavailable housing accommodations because of a person being in a Protected Class;

2. Represent to any person that housing accommodations are not available for inspection, sale, or rental, when in fact they are available, and the representation of unavailability is based on the person seeking such housing accommodations being in a Protected Class;

3. Discriminate against any person in the making or purchasing of loans or the provision of other financial assistance for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations, or any person in the making or purchasing of loans or the provision of other financial assistance that is secured by residential real estate, because of that person being in a Protected Class, or because the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located is composed of one or more Protected Classes, provided that the person, whether an individual, corporation, or association of any type, lends money as one of the principal aspects or incident to the person's principal business and not only as a part of the purchase price of an owner-occupied residence the person is selling nor merely casually or occasionally to a relative or friend;

4. Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of selling, transferring, assigning, renting, leasing, or subleasing any housing accommodations or in furnishing facilities, services, or privileges in connection with the ownership, occupancy, or use of any housing accommodations, including the sale of fire, extended coverage, or homeowners insurance, because the person is in a Protected Class, or because of the composition, in terms of Protected Class, of the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located;

5. Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of any loan of money, whether or not secured by mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations because of a person being in a Protected Class, or because of the composition, in terms of Protected Class, of the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located;

6. Refuse to consider without prejudice the combined income of both lawfully married spouses for the purpose of extending mortgage credit to a married couple or either member of a married couple;

7. Except as otherwise provided in this section, make any inquiry, elicit any information, or use any form of application containing questions or entries concerning a person's Protected Class status in connection with the sale or lease of any housing accommodations or the loan of any money, whether or not secured by mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations.

8. Include in any deed, land contract, transfer, rental, or lease of housing accommodations any discriminatory restrictive covenant, or honor or exercise, or attempt to honor or exercise, any discriminatory restrictive covenant;

9. Induce or solicit, or attempt to induce or solicit, a housing accommodations listing, sale, or transaction by representing that a change has occurred or may occur with respect to the Protected Class composition of the block, neighborhood, or other area in which the housing accommodations are located, or induce or solicit, or attempt to induce or solicit, a housing accommodations listing, sale, or transaction by representing that the presence or anticipated presence of persons of any Protected Class in the block, neighborhood, or other area will or may have results including, but not limited to, the following:

    a. The lowering of property values;
    b. A change in the composition, in terms of a Protected Class, of the block, neighborhood, or other area;

c. An increase in criminal or antisocial behavior in the block, neighborhood, or other area;
d. A decline in the quality of the schools serving the block, neighborhood, or other area.

10. Discourage or attempt to discourage the purchase by a prospective purchaser of housing accommodations, by representing that any block, neighborhood, or other area has undergone or might undergo a change in composition with respect to a Protected Class;

11. Deny any person access to or membership or participation in any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization, or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting housing accommodations, or discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of that access, membership, or participation, because of a person being in a Protected Class;

12. For any person to discriminate in any manner against any other person because that person has opposed any unlawful practice defined in this chapter, or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner, in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the provisions of this chapter;

13. Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, or finance, or otherwise deny or withhold, a burial lot from any person because of a person being in a Protected Class, or because of any prospective owner or user of the lot being in a Protected Class;

14. Discriminate in the sale or rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, housing accommodations to any buyer or renter because of the Protected Class status of the buyer or renter, or any person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available;

15. Discriminate in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale or rental of housing accommodations to any person or in the provision of services or facilities to any person in connection with the housing accommodations because of the Protected Class status of that person or any person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available;

16. Except as otherwise provided in this section, make an inquiry of an applicant to determine the Protected Class status of the applicant for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, or any person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available. The following inquiries may be made of all applicants for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, regardless of the applicant's Protected Class:

a. An inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy;
b. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for housing accommodations available only to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;
c. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;
d. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant currently uses a controlled substance in violation of section 2925.11 of the Ohio Revised Code or a substantively comparable municipal ordinance;
e. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant at any time has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense, an element of which is the illegal sale, offer to sell, cultivation, manufacture, other production, shipment, transportation, delivery, or other distribution of a controlled substance.

17. Refuse to permit, at the expense of a person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing housing accommodations that are occupied or to be occupied by the person with a disability, if the modifications may be necessary to afford the person with a disability full enjoyment of the housing accommodations. This division does not preclude a landlord of housing accommodations that are rented or to be rented to a disabled tenant from conditioning permission for a proposed modification upon the disabled tenant's doing one or more of the following:

    a. Providing a reasonable description of the proposed modification and reasonable assurances that the proposed modification will be made in a work-like manner and that any required building permits will be obtained prior to the commencement of the proposed modification;
    b. Agreeing to restore at the end of the tenancy the interior of the housing accommodations to the condition they were in prior to the proposed modification, but subject to reasonable wear and tear during the period of occupancy, if it is reasonable for the landlord to condition permission for the proposed modification upon the agreement;
    c. Paying into an interest-bearing escrow account that is in the landlord's name, over a reasonable period of time, a reasonable amount of money not to exceed the projected costs at the end of the tenancy of the restoration of the interior of the housing accommodations to the condition they were in prior to the proposed modification, but subject to reasonable wear and tear during the period of occupancy, if the landlord finds the account reasonably necessary to ensure the availability of funds for the restoration work. The interest earned in connection with an escrow account described in this

division shall accrue to the benefit of the disabled tenant who makes payments into the account.

18. Condition permission for a proposed modification of a dwelling unit upon a disabled tenant's payment of a security deposit that exceeds the customarily required security deposit of all tenants of the particular housing accommodations.

19. Refuse to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services when necessary to afford a person with a disability equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling unit, including associated public and common use areas;

20. Fail to comply with the standards and rules adopted under division (A) of section 3781.111 of the Ohio Revised Code;

21. Discriminate against any person in the selling, brokering, or appraising of real property because of the person being in a Protected Class;

22. For any person to discriminate in any manner against any other person because that person has opposed any unlawful discriminatory practice defined in this section or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this chapter or sections 4112.01 to 4112.07 of the Ohio Revised Code.

23. For any person to knowingly aid or abet the doing of any act declared by this section to be an unlawful discriminatory practice, to knowingly obstruct or prevent any person from complying with this chapter or any order issued under it, or to knowingly attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this section to be an unlawful discriminatory practice.

B. Nothing in this chapter shall bar any bona fide private or fraternal organization that, incidental to its primary purpose, owns or operates lodgings for other than a commercial purpose, from limiting the rental or occupancy of the lodgings to its members or from giving preference to its members.

C. Nothing in this chapter limits the applicability of any reasonable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy housing accommodations.

D. Nothing in this chapter prohibits the owners or managers of housing accommodations from implementing reasonable occupancy standards based on the number and size of sleeping areas or bedrooms and the overall size of a dwelling unit, provided that the standards are not implemented to circumvent the purposes of this chapter and are formulated, implemented, and interpreted in a manner consistent with this chapter and any applicable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy housing accommodations.

E. Nothing in this chapter requires that housing accommodations be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.

F. Nothing in this chapter pertaining to unlawful discriminatory housing practice shall be construed to apply to “housing for older persons” as defined and provided in section 42 U.S.C. 3607 (b)(2), as amended.

G. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any person selling or renting property to modify the property in any way or to exercise a higher degree of care for a person with a disability, to relieve any person with a disability of any obligation generally imposed on all persons regardless of disability in a written lease, rental agreement, or contract of purchase or sale, or to forbid distinctions based on the inability to fulfill the terms and conditions, including financial obligations, of the lease, agreement, or contract.

H. Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful discrimination in housing accommodations.

511.04 Unlawful discriminatory practices in public accommodations.

It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice:

A. For any owner, operator, or manager of a place of public accommodation to deny to any person or permit any employee to deny to any person, except for reasons applicable alike to all persons regardless of them being in a Protected Class, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of the place of public accommodation; or

B. For any owner, operator, or manager of a place of public accommodation to publish, circulate, issue, display, post or mail, either directly or indirectly, any printed or written communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, goods, products, services, and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld or denied to any person on account of that person being in a Protected Class, or that such person is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired or solicited; or

C. For any owner, operator, or manager of a place of public accommodation to deny to any individual with a disability the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of the place of public accommodation on the basis of such individual's use of a service animal, provided:

1. The disabled individual using the service animal may be prohibited from having the service animal present in the place of public accommodation if the animal is out of control, as provided by 28 CFR 35.136(d), and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it.

2. If it is not readily apparent what service a service animal provides, the owner, operator, manager, or an employee of a place of public accommodation may inquire whether the service animal is required because of the disabled person's disability, provided an inquiry may not be made as to disabled person's disability or the disabled person's medical condition or requirements.

3. The owner, operator, manager, or employees of a place of public accommodation are not required to provide care or food for the service animal.

D. No person shall aid, abet, or participate in the doing of any act declared to be an unlawful discriminatory practice under this section.

E. Unless otherwise prohibited by law, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person from offering senior citizen price discounts or other privileges exclusively for the benefit of senior citizens.

F. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the modification of existing facilities or the construction of new or additional facilities.

G. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a religious or denominational institution, organization, society or association or any nonprofit charitable or educational organization that is operated, supervised or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization, from limiting its offerings of goods, services, facilities, and accommodations to a person of the same religion, or from giving preference to such persons, provided that such offerings mentioned are not offered for commercial purposes or supported by public funds.

H. Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful discrimination in public accommodations.

511.05 Complaint procedure.

A. Filing of the complaint.

1. An aggrieved person, complainant, may file with the Reynoldsburg Clerk of Council a written complaint sworn under oath which specifies the facts and circumstances, including the location, date(s), and time(s), of alleged unlawful discriminatory act(s) or practices that did or are occurring within the City limits and which identifies the person who committed or continues to commit the alleged unlawful discriminatory act(s) or practices.

2. If the charge of discrimination alleges a violation based on race, sex, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, disability, military status, and/or any other class protected under state or federal law, then the Clerk of Council shall instruct the complainant to file a charge of discrimination with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission(OCRC)/Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The Clerk of Council shall provide the complainant with the information about this requirement and contact information for the OCRC/EEOC within ten (10) days from the date the charge was filed with the Clerk.

3. Concurrent with the filing of the complaint, the complainant shall provide to the Clerk of Council in writing the complainant's mailing address, telephone number, if any, and email address, if any.

4. The complaint shall not be accepted by the Clerk of Council if any of the following apply:

    a. The complaint is presented to the Clerk of Council more than 180 days following the most recent unlawful discriminatory act alleged in the complaint;
    b. No incident location provided in the complaint is within the City of Reynoldsburg;
    c. The investigation of the complaint is required to be conducted pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement to which the City is a party;
    d. The complaint fails to include all the information required by (A)(1) of this section;
    e. The complainant fails to concurrently provide a writing that includes the information required in (A)(2) of this section.

4. Upon receiving a complaint of an alleged unlawful discriminatory act, the Clerk of Council shall immediately date stamp the complaint and:

    a. Forward a copy thereof to the City Attorney; and
    b. Mail by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, certified copies of the complaint to the Respondent.

5. The Clerk of Council shall retain the original date-stamped complaint and shall open and maintain a file on the matter during the pendency of any actions related to the complaint and for so long thereafter as is necessary to comply with the City's Records Retention Schedule.

B. Investigation by City Attorney

1. Upon receipt of the Complaint, the City Attorney or a designee of the City Attorney shall investigate the Complaint to determine if probable causes exists to believe a violation of this Chapter has occurred.

2. As part of said investigation, the City Attorney shall be permitted to issue an administrative subpoena for documents pursuant to Section 501.15 of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Reynoldsburg.

3. If the City Attorney determines the most recent of the unlawful discriminatory acts alleged in the complaint occurred more than 180 days before the date the complaint was filed with the Clerk of Council or that none of the alleged acts occurred within the City of Reynoldsburg, the City Attorney shall have no authority to investigate or take further actions except to return the complaint to the Clerk of Council with written notice to the Clerk of Council that the Complaint is outside the authority of the City Attorney.

4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the City Attorney shall be authorized to mediate complaints, issue findings of fact and conclusions of law, issue cease and desist orders, and issue a formal recommendation.

5. If the City Attorney finds, after investigation, that there is probable cause to determine that the Respondent has committed an act of unlawful discrimination under this Chapter, the City Attorney shall file and forward the Complaint with the Reynoldsburg Clerk of Council with a recommendation to refer the Complaint to a Hearing Officer.

6. If the City Attorney finds, after investigation, that there is insufficient evidence to establish probable cause that Respondent has committed an act of unlawful discrimination under this Chapter, the City Attorney shall dismiss the Complaint and mail notice of dismissal to the Complainant and the Respondent by certified mail, return receipt requested.

C. Hearing Officer

1. Upon receipt of the recommendation of the City Attorney that probable cause exists to determine the Respondent has committed an act of unlawful discrimination under this Chapter, the Clerk of Council shall forward the recommendation to the Mayor.

2. The Mayor shall, upon receipt of the recommendation from the City Attorney, appoint a Hearing Officer who shall be an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Ohio.

3. If a Hearing Officer is appointed, the Hearing Officer shall conduct an administrative hearing. In the hearing, the Hearing Officer shall take testimony and considering evidence presented by and on behalf of the Complainant and the Respondent respectively. After the hearing is concluded, the Hearing Officer shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law, and if the Hearing Officer, in the Hearing Officer's sole discretion, deems it appropriate, the Hearing Officer may issue orders and impose sanctions provided in this Chapter.

4. If the Hearing Officer determines that the respondent is engaged in an unlawful discriminatory act or practice under this chapter, the final decision of the Hearing Officer may include the issuance to the Respondent of orders to cease and desist the unlawful discriminatory acts or practices. Any orders to cease and desist shall specify a time period for the Respondent's compliance.

5. If the Hearing Officer determines that the Respondent did engage in, or continues to engage in, an unlawful discriminatory act or practice under this chapter, the final decision of the Hearing Officer may include the imposition upon the Respondent of the following:

    a. Reasonable costs of the administrative hearing, provided the cost of the Hearing Officer's services shall not be assessed against the Respondent.
    b. Reasonable attorney fees incurred by the Complainant.
    c. The imposition of a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00); or two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) if the Respondent has committed a violation of this Chapter during the five-year period preceding the date on which the Complaint was filed.

6. The final decision of the Hearing Officer may not include any orders for reinstatement of employment, refund of monies paid, other mitigation of damages, or any other orders for corrections or sanctions, except as provided in this section.

7. The final decision of the Hearing Officer may be appealed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2505 of the Ohio Revised Code.

8. The final decision issued by the Hearing Officer shall be in a writing served by ordinary United States Mail on the Respondent and the Complainant. The documents shall be deemed received and properly served upon the respondent five days following the mailing thereof. Copies of the final decision shall also be sent to the Clerk of Council and the City Attorney.

503.07 Complaints Alleging Unlawful Discriminatory Practices by the City of Reynoldsburg

If a Complaint is filed with the Clerk of Council alleging that the City, or one of its boards, commissions, departments, divisions, officials, or employees has engaged or is engaging in an unlawful discriminatory practice as defined by this Chapter, the following procedures shall apply:

A. Upon receipt of the Complaint pursuant to Section 503.06(A)(4)(a), the City Attorney shall forward a copy of the Complaint to City Council.

B. City Council may appoint a special counsel to conduct a preliminary investigation instead of the City Attorney

C. The City Council may appoint a Hearing Officer to conduct a determination instead of the Mayor appointing the Hearing Officer.

503.08 Failure to comply with a subpoena.

No person shall fail to comply with a subpoena issued by the City Attorney or the Hearing Officer. Whoever violates this section is guilty of failure to comply with a subpoena, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

503.09 Failure to comply with an order of the Hearing Officer.

No person shall fail to comply with any portion of an order issued by the Hearing Officer within thirty days following service of the order or such period of time as the order provides, whichever is greater. Whoever violates this section is guilty of failure to comply with an order of the Hearing Officer, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

503.11 Failure to pay financial sanctions imposed by the Hearing Officer.

If a civil penalty or costs or both are imposed by the Hearing Officer on the Respondent, and any portion thereof remains unpaid thirty days following service of the order or following the expiration of the time period designated by the Hearing Officer, the City may institute civil enforcement proceedings against the Respondent.

503.13 Ethnic Intimidation

A. No person~~al~~ shall violate Sections 2903.13, 2903.21, 2903, 22, 2907.06, 2911.06, 2911.07, 2911.21, 2911.211, 2913.02, 2913.04, 2917.11, 2917.12, 2917.21(A)(3) through (A)(5) of the Ohio Revised Code by reason of or where one of the motives is the victim's race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion, national origin, disability, or military status.

B. In a prosecution under this section, the offenders' motive, reason, or purpose may be shown by the offender's temporarily related conduct or statements before, during or after the offense, including ethnic, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religious or racial slurs, and by the totality of the facts, circumstances and conduct surrounding the offense.

C. Whoever violates this Section is guilty of Ethnic Intimidation, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the underlying offense, as a necessary element of Ethnic Intimidation, is a misdemeanor of the first degree, there shall be a minimum mandatory jail sentence of at least ten (10) days.

503.15 Severability

Should any section, clause, or paragraph of this chapter be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the same shall not affect the validity of the Chapter as a whole or any part thereof other than the part declared invalid.

CHAPTER 503

UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

503.01 Purpose

It is the intent of the Reynoldsburg City Council to create safeguards and protections against discrimination and intimidation based on race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, sex, disability, military status, family or marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and natural hairstyle and/or texture.

503.03 Definitions

As used in this Chapter:

A. "Age" means at least forty (40) years old.

B. "Aggrieved individual" means an individual who claims to have been injured by an unlawful discrimination act or practice described in this Chapter.

C. "City Attorney" means the individual duly elected pursuant to Section 6.01 of the Charter of the City of Reynoldsburg.

D. "Complainant" means an aggrieved individual who, pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter, files with the Clerk of Council a written complaint alleging an unlawful discriminatory act or practice.

E. "Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one (1) or more major life activities, including the functions of caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working; a record of physical or mental impairment; or being regarded as having a physical or mental impairment.

   1. "Physical or mental impairment" includes any of the following:
      a. Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one (1) or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genitor-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine;
      b. Any mental or psychological disorder, including, but not limited to, orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, sickle cell, human immunodeficiency virus infection, intellectual disabilities, and emotional illness.

2. "Physical or mental impairment" does not include any of the following:
   a. Pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, or other sexual behavior disorders;
   b. Compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania;
   c. Mental or psychological disorder, or disease or condition, caused by an illegal use of any controlled substance by an employee, applicant, or another individual, if an employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee acts on the basis of that illegal use.

F. "Discriminate", "Discrimination", or "Discriminatory" means to differentiate and treat differently including to segregate or separate.

G. "Employee" means an individual employed by an employer but does not include any individual employed in the domestic service of any person.

H. "Employer" means any person who regularly employs for compensation four (4) or more individuals, excluding the employer's parents, spouse, and children, including any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer, provided "employer" does not include a public school system, or an agency of government other than the City.

I. "Employment agency" means any persons regularly undertaking with or without compensation, to procure opportunities for employment or to procure, recruit, refer, or place employees.

J. "Familial status" means either of the following:
   1. One (1) or more individuals who are under eighteen (18) years of age and who are domiciled with a parent or guardian having legal custody of the individual or domiciled, with the written permission of the parent or guardian having legal custody, with a designee of the parent or guardian; or
   2. Any person who is pregnant or in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who is under eighteen (18) years of age.

K. "Gender Expression or Identity" means actual or perceived gender-related identity, expression, appearance, or mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual, regardless of the individual's designated sex at birth.

L. "Hearing Officer" means a neutral independent contractor, hired by the City, who conducts an administrative hearing based on a complaint filed pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter.

M. "Housing accommodations" including any buildings or structure or portion thereof which is used or occupied or is intended, arranged, or designed to be used or occupied as a home residence or sleeping place of one (1) or more individuals, groups or families, whether or not living independently of each other; and any vacant land offered for sale or lease. It also includes any housing accommodations held or offered for sale or rent by a real estate broker, salesman, or agent, or by any other person pursuant to the authorization of the owner, by the owner, or by such person's legal representative.

N. "Labor organization" includes any organization that exists, in whole or in part, for the purpose of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or other mutual aid or protection in relation to employment.

O. "Military status" means a person's status in "Service in the uniformed services" as defined in Section 5923.05 of the Ohio Revised Code.

P. "Natural hair types and natural styles commonly associated with race" means hairstyle, type, and texture, treated and untreated, as well as protective hairstyles such as natural hair, afros, braids, twists, cornrows, and locks, which hair types and hairstyles are commonly associated with African-Americans and their racial-ethnic, and cultural identities.

Q. "Person" includes one (1) or more individuals, partnerships, associations, organizations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, and trustees in bankruptcy, receivers, and other organized groups of persons. It also includes, but is not limited to, any owner, lessor, assignor, builder, manager, broker, salesman, agent, employee, lending institution; and the City of Reynoldsburg and all political subdivisions, authorities, agencies, boards, and commissions thereof.

R. "Place of public accommodation" means any inn, restaurant, eating house, barbershop, hotel, motel, bank or other financial services institution, public conveyance by air, land or water, theater, store, or other places for the sale of merchandise, or any other place of public accommodation or amusement where the accommodation advantages, facilities, or privileges thereof are available to the public.

S. "Protected Class" means a classification of individuals based on one or more of the following characteristics: race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, disability, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or natural hair types and natural styles commonly associated with race.

T. "Public use areas" means interior or exterior rooms or spaces of a privately owned building that are made available to the general public.

U. “Restrictive covenant” means any specification in a deed, land contract or lease limiting the use of any housing because of race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, marital status, familial status, genetic information, or military status or any limitation based upon affiliation with or approval by any person, directly or indirectly, employing race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, marital status, familial status, genetic information, or military status as a condition of affiliation or approval.

V. “Service in the uniformed services” means the performance of duty, on a voluntary or involuntary basis, in a uniformed service, under competent authority, and includes active duty, active duty for training, initial active duty for training, inactive duty for training, full-time national guard duty, and performance of duty or training by a member of Ohio organized militia pursuant to Chapter 5923 of the Ohio Revised Code. “Service in the uniformed services” includes also the period of time for which a person is absent from a position of public or private employment for the purpose of an examination to determine the fitness of the person to perform any duty described in this division.

W. “Sex” means male, female, neither, or both, and includes pregnancy, any illness arising out of and occurring during the course of a pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.

X. “Sexual orientation” means a person’s actual or perceived homosexuality, bisexuality; or heterosexuality.

Y. “Uniformed services” means the Armed Forces, the Ohio organized militia when engaged in active duty for training, inactive duty training, or full-time national guard duty, the commissioned corps of the public health service, and any other category of persons designated by the president of the United States in time of war or emergency.

Z. “Unlawful discriminatory practice” means any act prohibited by Chapter 503 of the Reynoldsburg Code of Ordinances.

503.05 Unlawful discriminatory employment practices.

A. It shall be an unlawful discriminatory employment practice, except where based upon applicable national security regulations established by the United States:

1. For any employer, because of a person being in a Protected Class, to discharge without just cause, to refuse to hire, or otherwise to discriminate against that person with respect to hiring, compensation, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, or any matter directly or indirectly related to employment.

2. For an employment agency or personnel placement service, because of a person being in a Protected Class, to do any of the following:

a. Refuse or fail to accept, register, classify properly, or refer for employment, or otherwise discriminate against any person;
b. Comply with a request from an employer for referral of applicants for employment, if the request directly or indirectly indicates that the employer fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

3. For any labor organization to do any of the following:

    a. Limit or restrict its membership on the basis of a person being in a Protected Class;
    b. Discriminate against, limit the employment opportunities of, or otherwise adversely affect the employment status, wages, hours, or employment conditions of any person as an employee because of a person being in a Protected Class.

4. For any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprentice training programs to discriminate against any person because of that person being in a Protected Class, in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprentice training.

5. Except where based on a bona fide occupational qualification certified in advance by an agency of the state or federal government or a political subdivision, for any employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, or labor organization, prior to employment or admission to membership, to do any of the following:

    a. Elicit or attempt to elicit any information concerning the Protected Class status of an applicant for employment or membership;
    b. Use any form of application for employment, or personnel or membership blank, seeking to elicit information regarding a person's Protected Class status; provided an employer holding a contract containing a non-discrimination clause with the government of the United States, or any department or agency of that government, may require an employee applicant for employment to furnish documentary proof of United States citizenship and may retain that proof in the employer's personnel records and may use photographic or fingerprint identification for security purposes;
    c. Utilize in the recruitment or hiring of persons any employment agency, personnel placement service, training school or center, labor organization, or any other employee-referring source known to discriminate against persons because of their being in a Protected Class.

6. For any employer to discriminate against an individual with a disability in any of the following ways:

   a. By limiting, segregating, or classifying a job applicant or employee in a way that adversely affects the opportunities or status of such applicant or employee because of the disability of such applicant or employee.
   b. By failing to make reasonable accommodations to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual who is an applicant or employee, unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the business of the employer.
   c. By denying employment opportunities to a job applicant or employee who is an otherwise qualified individual with a disability, on the basis of such disabled individual's use of a service animal, provided nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require any employer, as a reasonable accommodation, to provide a service animal to a disabled person.

7. For any employer to discriminate against a woman affected by a pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions for any employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, or to fail to treat a woman so affected the same as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work.

8. For any employer to discriminate against an employee or potential employee on the basis of age in offering any job opening or in the discharge of an employee without just cause who is physically able to perform the duties and otherwise meets the established requirements of the job and laws pertaining to the relationship between employer and employee.

9. For any employer, employment agency, or labor organization to discriminate against any person because that person has opposed any practice forbidden by this Chapter, or because that person has made a complaint or assisted in any manner in any investigation or proceeding under this Chapter.

10. For any person, whether or not an employer, employment agency, or labor organization, to aid, incite, compel, coerce, or participate in the doing of any act declared to be an unlawful discriminatory practice by this Chapter, or to obstruct or prevent any person from enforcing or complying with the provisions of this Chapter, or to attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this Chapter to be an unlawful discriminatory practice by this Chapter.

B. With regard to age, it shall not be an unlawful discriminatory practice and it shall not constitute a violation of this chapter for any employer, employment agency, joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship training programs, or labor organization to do any of the following:

1. Establish bona fide employment qualifications reasonably related to the particular business or occupation that may include standards for skill, aptitude, physical capability, intelligence, education, maturation, and experience;

2. Observe the terms of a bona fide seniority system or any bona fide employee benefit plan, including, but not limited to, a retirement, pension, or insurance plan, that is not a subterfuge to evade the purposes of this section. However, no such employee benefit plan shall excuse the failure to hire any individual, and no such seniority system or employee benefit plan shall require or permit the involuntary retirement of any individual, because of the individual's age except as provided for in the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendment of 1978", 29 U.S.C.A. 623, as amended by the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1986," 29 U.S.C.A. 623, as amended, or as later amended.

3. Retire an employee who has attained sixty-five years of age who, for the two-year period immediately before retirement, was employed in a bona fide executive or a high policymaking position, if the employee is entitled to an immediate nonforfeitable annual retirement benefit from a pension, profit-sharing, savings, or deferred compensation plan, or any combination of those plans of the employer of the employee, which equals, in the aggregate, at least forty-four thousand dollars, in accordance with the conditions of the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendment of 1978", 29 U.S.C.A. 631, as amended by the "Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1986", 29 U.S.C.A. 631, as amended, or as later amended;

4. Observe the terms of any bona fide apprenticeship program if the program is registered with the Ohio Apprenticeship Council pursuant to sections 4139.01 to 4139.06 of the Ohio Revised Code and is approved by the federal committee on the apprenticeship of the United States Department of Labor.

C. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any of the following:

1. The designation of uniform age the attainment of which is necessary for public employees to receive a pension or other retirement benefits pursuant to Chapter 145., 742., 3307., 3309., or 5505. of the Ohio Revised Code;
2. The establishment of maximum age requirements for original appointment to a police department or fire department pursuant to sections 124.41 and 124.42 of the Ohio Revised Code;

3. Any establishment of a maximum age not in conflict with federal law that may be established by a municipal charter, municipal ordinance, or resolution of a board of township trustees for original appointment as a police officer or firefighter;
4. Any establishment of a mandatory retirement provision not in conflict with federal law, a municipal charter, municipal ordinance, or resolution of a board of township trustees pertaining to police officers and firefighters.

D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a person with a disability to be employed or trained under circumstances that would significantly increase the occupational hazards affecting either the person with a disability, other employees, the general public, or the facilities in which the work is to be performed or to require the employment or training of a person with a disability in a job that requires the person with a disability routinely to undertake any task, the performance of which is substantially and inherently impaired by the person's disability.

E. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit an employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee from doing any of the following:

1. Adopting or administering reasonable policies or procedures, including, but not limited to, testing for the illegal use of any controlled substance, that are designed to ensure that an individual no longer is engaging in the illegal use of any controlled substance. For purposes of this chapter, a test to determine the illegal use of any controlled substance does not include a medical examination;

2. Prohibiting the illegal use of controlled substances and the use of alcohol at the workplace by employees;

3. Requiring that employees not be under the influence of alcohol or not be engaged in the illegal use of any controlled substance at the workplace;

4. Requiring that employees behave in conformance with the requirements established under "The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988", 41 U.S.C.A. 701, as amended;

5. Holding an employee who engages in the illegal use of any controlled substance or who is an alcoholic to the same qualification standards for employment or job performance, and the same behavior, to which the employer, employment agency, personnel placement service, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee holds other employees, even if any unsatisfactory performance or behavior is related to an employee's illegal use of a controlled substance or alcoholism;

6. Exercising other authority recognized in the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990", 42 U.S.C.A. 12101, as amended, including, but not limited to, requiring employees to comply with any applicable federal standards.

F. This Section does not apply to any religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society with respect to the employment of an individual of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by that religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society of its activities.

G. Whoever violates this section is guilty of an unlawful discriminatory employment practice.

503.07 Unlawful discriminatory housing practices.

A. Subject to the limitations, exceptions, and qualifications provided in section 4112.024 of the Ohio Revised Code, it shall be an unlawful discriminatory housing practice for any person to do any of the following:

1. Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, or finance housing accommodations, refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, or otherwise deny or make unavailable housing accommodations because of a person being in a Protected Class;

2. Represent to any person that housing accommodations are not available for inspection, sale, or rental, when in fact they are available, and the representation of unavailability is based on the person seeking such housing accommodations being in a Protected Class;

3. Discriminate against any person in the making or purchasing of loans or the provision of other financial assistance for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations, or any person in the making or purchasing of loans or the provision of other financial assistance that is secured by residential real estate, because of that person being in a Protected Class, or because the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located is composed of one or more Protected Classes, provided that the person, whether an individual, corporation or association of any type, lends money as one of the principal aspects or incident to the person's principal business and not only as a part of the purchase price of an owner-occupied residence the person is selling nor merely casually or occasionally to a relative or friend;

4. Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of selling, transferring, assigning, renting, leasing, or subleasing any housing accommodations or in furnishing facilities, services, or privileges in connection with the ownership, occupancy, or use of any housing accommodations, including the sale of fire, extended coverage, or homeowners insurance, because the person is in a Protected

Class, or because of the composition, in terms of Protected Class, of the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located;

5. Discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of any loan of money, whether or not secured by a mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations because of a person being in a Protected Class, or because of the composition, in terms of Protected Class, of the neighborhood in which the housing accommodations are located;

6. Refuse to consider without prejudice the combined income of both lawfully married spouses for the purpose of extending mortgage credit to a married couple or either member of a married couple;

7. Except as otherwise provided in this section, make any inquiry, elicit any information, or use any form of an application containing questions or entries concerning a person's Protected Class status in connection with the sale or lease of any housing accommodations or the loan of any money, whether or not secured by a mortgage or otherwise, for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of housing accommodations.

8. Include in any deed, land contract, transfer, rental, or lease of housing accommodations any discriminatory restrictive covenant, or honor or exercise, or attempt to honor or exercise, any discriminatory restrictive covenant;

9. Induce or solicit, or attempt to induce or solicit, a housing accommodations listing, sale, or transaction by representing that a change has occurred or may occur with respect to the Protected Class composition of the block, neighborhood, or another area in which the housing accommodations are located, or induce or solicit, or attempt to induce or solicit, a housing accommodations listing, sale, or transaction by representing that the presence or anticipated presence of persons of any Protected Class in the block, neighborhood, or another area will or may have results including, but not limited to, the following:

   a. The lowering of property values;
   b. A change in the composition, in terms of a Protected Class, of the block, neighborhood, or other area;
   c. An increase in criminal or antisocial behavior in the block, neighborhood, or other area;
   d. A decline in the quality of the schools serving the block, neighborhood, or other area.

10. Discourage or attempt to discourage the purchase by a prospective purchaser of housing accommodations, by representing that any block, neighborhood, or other area has undergone or might undergo a change in composition with respect to a Protected Class;

11. Deny any person access to or membership or participation in any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization, or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting housing accommodations, or discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of that access, membership, or participation, because of a person being in a Protected Class;

12. For any person to discriminate in any manner against any other person because that person has opposed any unlawful practice defined in this chapter, or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner, in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the provisions of this chapter;

13. Refuse to sell, transfer, assign, rent, lease, sublease, or finance, or otherwise deny or withhold, a burial lot from any person because of a person being in a Protected Class, or because of any prospective owner or user of the lot is in a Protected Class;

14. Discriminate in the sale or rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, housing accommodations to any buyer or renter because of the Protected Class status of the buyer or renter, or any person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available;

15. Discriminate in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale or rental of housing accommodations to any person or in the provision of services or facilities to any person in connection with the housing accommodations because of the Protected Class status of that person or any person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available;

16. Except as otherwise provided in this section, make an inquiry of an applicant to determine the Protected Class status of the applicant for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, or any person residing in or intending to reside in the housing accommodations after they are sold, rented, or made available. The following inquiries may be made of all applicants for the sale or rental of housing accommodations, regardless of the applicant's Protected Class:

    a. An inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy;
    b. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for housing accommodations available only to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;

c. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or persons with a particular type of disability;
d. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant currently uses a controlled substance in violation of section 2925.11 of the Ohio Revised Code or a substantively comparable municipal ordinance;
e. An inquiry to determine whether an applicant at any time has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any offense, an element of which is the illegal sale, offer to sell, cultivation, manufacture, other production, shipment, transportation, delivery, or other distribution of a controlled substance.

17. Refuse to permit, at the expense of a person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing housing accommodations that are occupied or to be occupied by the person with a disability, if the modifications may be necessary to afford the person with a disability full enjoyment of the housing accommodations. This division does not preclude a landlord of housing accommodations that are rented or to be rented to a disabled tenant from conditioning permission for a proposed modification upon the disabled tenant's doing one or more of the following:

    a. Providing a reasonable description of the proposed modification and reasonable assurances that the proposed modification will be made in a work-like manner and that any required building permits will be obtained prior to the commencement of the proposed modification;
    b. Agreeing to restore at the end of the tenancy the interior of the housing accommodations to the condition they were in prior to the proposed modification, but subject to reasonable wear and tear during the period of occupancy, if it is reasonable for the landlord to condition permission for the proposed modification upon the agreement;
    c. Paying into an interest-bearing escrow account that is in the landlord's name, over a reasonable period of time, a reasonable amount of money not to exceed the projected costs at the end of the tenancy of the restoration of the interior of the housing accommodations to the condition they were in prior to the proposed modification, but subject to reasonable wear and tear during the period of occupancy, if the landlord finds the account reasonably necessary to ensure the availability of funds for the restoration work. The interest earned in connection with an escrow account described in this division shall accrue to the benefit of the disabled tenant who makes payments into the account.

18. Condition permission for a proposed modification of a dwelling unit upon a disabled tenant's payment of a security deposit that exceeds the customarily required security deposit of all tenants of the particular housing accommodations.

19. Refuse to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services when necessary to afford a person with a disability equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling unit, including associated public and common use areas;

20. Fail to comply with the standards and rules adopted under division (A) of section 3781.111 of the Ohio Revised Code;

21. Discriminate against any person in the selling, brokering, or appraising of real property because of the person being in a Protected Class;

22. For any person to discriminate in any manner against any other person because that person has opposed any unlawful discriminatory practice defined in this section or because that person has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this chapter or sections 4112.01 to 4112.07 of the Ohio Revised Code.

23. For any person to knowingly aid or abet the doing of any act declared by this section to be an unlawful discriminatory practice, to knowingly obstruct or prevent any person from complying with this chapter or any order issued under it, or to knowingly attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this section to be an unlawful discriminatory practice.

B. Nothing in this chapter shall bar any bona fide private or fraternal organization that, incidental to its primary purpose, owns or operates lodgings for other than a commercial purpose, from limiting the rental or occupancy of the lodgings to its members or from giving preference to its members.

C. Nothing in this chapter limits the applicability of any reasonable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy housing accommodations.

D. Nothing in this chapter prohibits the owners or managers of housing accommodations from implementing reasonable occupancy standards based on the number and size of sleeping areas or bedrooms and the overall size of a dwelling unit, provided that the standards are not implemented to circumvent the purposes of this chapter and are formulated, implemented, and interpreted in a manner consistent with this chapter and any applicable local, state, or federal restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy housing accommodations.

E. Nothing in this chapter requires that housing accommodations be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.

F. Nothing in this chapter pertaining to unlawful discriminatory housing practice shall be construed to apply to “housing for older persons” as defined and provided in section 42 U.S.C. 3607 (b)(2), as amended.

G. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any person selling or renting property to modify the property in any way or to exercise a higher degree of care for a person with a disability, to relieve any person with a disability of any obligation generally imposed on all persons regardless of disability in a written lease, rental agreement, or contract of purchase or sale, or to forbid distinctions based on the inability to fulfill the terms and conditions, including financial obligations, of the lease, agreement, or contract.

H. Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful discrimination in housing accommodations.

503.09 Unlawful discriminatory practices in public accommodations.
It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice:

A. For any owner, operator, or manager of a place of public accommodation to deny to any person or permit any employee to deny to any person, except for reasons applicable alike to all persons regardless of them being in a Protected Class, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of the place of public accommodation; or

B. For any owner, operator, or manager of a place of public accommodation to publish, circulate, issue, display, post or mail, either directly or indirectly, any printed or written communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, goods, products, services, and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld or denied to any person on account of that person being in a Protected Class, or that such person is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired or solicited; or

C. For any owner, operator, or manager of a place of public accommodation to deny to any individual with a disability the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of the place of public accommodation on the basis of such individual’s use of a service animal, provided:

   1. The disabled individual using the service animal may be prohibited from having the service animal present in the place of public accommodation if the animal is out of control, as provided by 28 CFR 35.136(d), and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it.

2. If it is not readily apparent what service a service animal provides, the owner, operator, manager, or an employee of a place of public accommodation may inquire whether the service animal is required because of the disabled person's disability, provided an inquiry may not be made as to disabled person's disability or the disabled person's medical condition or requirements.

3. The owner, operator, manager, or employees of a place of public accommodation are not required to provide care or food for the service animal.

D. No person shall aid, abet, or participate in the doing of any act declared to be an unlawful discriminatory practice under this section.

E. Unless otherwise prohibited by law, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person from offering senior citizen price discounts or other privileges exclusively for the benefit of senior citizens.

F. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the modification of existing facilities or the construction of new or additional facilities.

G. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a religious or denominational institution, organization, society or association or any nonprofit charitable or educational organization that is operated, supervised or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization, from limiting its offerings of goods, services, facilities, and accommodations to a person of the same religion, or from giving preference to such persons, provided that such offerings mentioned are not offered for commercial purposes or supported by public funds.

H. Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful discrimination in public accommodations.

503.11 Complaint procedure.

A. Filing of the complaint.

1. An aggrieved person, complainant, may file with the Reynoldsburg Clerk of Council a written complaint sworn under oath which specifies the facts and circumstances, including the location, date(s), and time(s), of alleged unlawful discriminatory act(s) or practices that did or are occurring within the City limits and which identifies the person who committed or continues to commit the alleged unlawful discriminatory act(s) or practices.

2. If the charge of discrimination alleges a violation based on race, sex, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, disability, military status, and/or any other class

protected under state or federal law, then the Clerk of Council shall instruct the complainant to file a charge of discrimination with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission(OCRC)/Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The Clerk of Council shall provide the complainant with the information about this requirement and contact information for the OCRC/EEOC within ten (10) days from the date the charge was filed with the Clerk.

3. Concurrent with the filing of the complaint, the complainant shall provide to the Clerk of Council in writing the complainant's mailing address, telephone number, if any, and email address, if any.

4. The complaint shall not be accepted by the Clerk of Council if any of the following apply:

   a. The complaint is presented to the Clerk of Council more than 180 days following the most recent unlawful discriminatory act alleged in the complaint;
   b. No incident location provided in the complaint is within the City of Reynoldsburg;
   c. The investigation of the complaint is required to be conducted pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement to which the City is a party;
   d. The complaint fails to include all the information required by (A)(1) of this section;
   e. The complainant fails to concurrently provide writing that includes the information required in (A)(2) of this section.

4. Upon receiving a complaint of an alleged unlawful discriminatory act, the Clerk of Council shall immediately date stamp the complaint and:

   a. Forward a copy thereof to the City Attorney; and
   b. Mail by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, certified copies of the complaint to the Respondent.

5. The Clerk of Council shall retain the original date-stamped complaint and shall open and maintain a file on the matter during the pendency of any actions related to the complaint and for so long thereafter as is necessary to comply with the City's Records Retention Schedule.

B. Investigation by City Attorney

   1. Upon receipt of the Complaint, the City Attorney or a designee of the City Attorney shall investigate the Complaint to determine if probable causes exist to believe a violation of this Chapter has occurred.

2. As part of said investigation, the City Attorney shall be permitted to issue an administrative subpoena for documents pursuant to Section 501.15 of the Codified Ordinances of the City of Reynoldsburg.

3. If the City Attorney determines the most recent of the unlawful discriminatory acts alleged in the complaint occurred more than 180 days before the date the complaint was filed with the Clerk of Council or that none of the alleged acts occurred within the City of Reynoldsburg, the City Attorney shall have no authority to investigate or take further actions except to return the complaint to the Clerk of Council with written notice to the Clerk of Council that the Complaint is outside the authority of the City Attorney.

4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the City Attorney shall be authorized to mediate complaints, issue findings of fact and conclusions of law, issue cease and desist orders, and issue a formal recommendation.

5. If the City Attorney finds, after investigation, that there is probable cause to determine that the Respondent has committed an act of unlawful discrimination under this Chapter, the City Attorney shall file and forward the Complaint with the Reynoldsburg Clerk of Council with a recommendation to refer the Complaint to a Hearing Officer.

6. If the City Attorney finds, after investigation, that there is insufficient evidence to establish probable cause that Respondent has committed an act of unlawful discrimination under this Chapter, the City Attorney shall dismiss the Complaint and mail notice of dismissal to the Complainant and the Respondent by certified mail, return receipt requested.

C. Hearing Officer

1. Upon receipt of the recommendation of the City Attorney that probable cause exists to determine the Respondent has committed an act of unlawful discrimination under this Chapter, the Clerk of Council shall forward the recommendation to the Mayor.

2. The Mayor shall, upon receipt of the recommendation from the City Attorney, appoint a Hearing Officer who shall be an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Ohio.

3. If a Hearing Officer is appointed, the Hearing Officer shall conduct an administrative hearing. In the hearing, the Hearing Officer shall take testimony and considering evidence presented by and on behalf of the Complainant and the Respondent respectively. After the hearing is concluded, the Hearing Officer shall

issue findings of fact and conclusions of law, and if the Hearing Officer, in the Hearing Officer's sole discretion, deems it appropriate, the Hearing Officer may issue orders and impose sanctions provided in this Chapter.

4. If the Hearing Officer determines that the respondent is engaged in an unlawful discriminatory act or practice under this chapter, the final decision of the Hearing Officer may include the issuance to the Respondent of orders to cease and desist the unlawful discriminatory acts or practices. Any orders to cease and desist shall specify a time period for the Respondent's compliance.

5. If the Hearing Officer determines that the Respondent did engage in, or continues to engage in, an unlawful discriminatory act or practice under this chapter, the final decision of the Hearing Officer may include the imposition upon the Respondent of the following:

    a. Reasonable costs of the administrative hearing provided the cost of the Hearing Officer's services shall not be assessed against the Respondent.
    b. Reasonable attorney fees incurred by the Complainant.
    c. The imposition of a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00); or two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) if the Respondent has committed a violation of this Chapter during the five-year period preceding the date on which the Complaint was filed.

6. The final decision of the Hearing Officer may not include any orders for reinstatement of employment, a refund of monies paid, other mitigation of damages, or any other orders for corrections or sanctions, except as provided in this section.

7. The final decision of the Hearing Officer may be appealed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2505 of the Ohio Revised Code.

8. The final decision issued by the Hearing Officer shall be in a writing served by ordinary United States Mail on the Respondent and the Complainant. The documents shall be deemed received and properly served upon the respondent five days following the mailing thereof. Copies of the final decision shall also be sent to the Clerk of Council and the City Attorney.

503.13 Complaints Alleging Unlawful Discriminatory Practices by the City of Reynoldsburg

If a Complaint is filed with the Clerk of Council alleging that the City or one of its boards, commissions, departments, divisions, officials, or employees has engaged or is engaging in an unlawful discriminatory practice as defined by this Chapter, the following procedures shall apply:

A. Upon receipt of the Complaint pursuant to Section 503.06(A)(4)(a), the City Attorney shall forward a copy of the Complaint to City Council.

B. City Council may appoint a special counsel to conduct a preliminary investigation instead of the City Attorney

C. The City Council may appoint a Hearing Officer to conduct a determination instead of the Mayor appointing the Hearing Officer.

503.15 Failure to comply with a subpoena.

No person shall fail to comply with a subpoena issued by the City Attorney or the Hearing Officer. Whoever violates this section is guilty of failure to comply with a subpoena, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

503.17 Failure to comply with an order of the Hearing Officer.

No person shall fail to comply with any portion of an order issued by the Hearing Officer within thirty days following service of the order or such period of time as the order provides, whichever is greater. Whoever violates this section is guilty of failure to comply with an order of the Hearing Officer, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

503.19 Failure to pay financial sanctions imposed by the Hearing Officer.

If a civil penalty or costs or both are imposed by the Hearing Officer on the Respondent, and any portion thereof remains unpaid thirty days following service of the order or following the expiration of the time period designated by the Hearing Officer, the City may institute civil enforcement proceedings against the Respondent.

503.21 Ethnic Intimidation

A. No person shall violate Sections 2903.13, 2903.21, 2903, 22, 2907.06, 2911.06, 2911.07, 2911.21, 2911.211, 2913.02, 2913.04, 2917.11, 2917.12, 2917.21(A)(3) through (A)(5) of the Ohio Revised Code by reason of or where one of the motives is the victim's race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion, national origin, disability, or military status.

B. In a prosecution under this section, the offenders' motive, reason, or purpose may be shown by the offender's temporarily related conduct or statements before, during or after the offense, including ethnic, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religious or racial slurs, and by the totality of the facts, circumstances and conduct surrounding the offense.

C. Whoever violates this Section is guilty of Ethnic Intimidation, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the underlying offense, as a necessary element of Ethnic Intimidation, is a misdemeanor of the first degree, there shall be a minimum mandatory jail sentence of at least ten (10) days.

503.23 Severability

Should any section, clause, or paragraph of this chapter be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the same shall not affect the validity of the Chapter as a whole or any part thereof other than the part declared invalid.

City Auditor's Office
Stephen Cicak
7232 E. Main Street
Reynoldsburg OHIO 43068
614/322-6858 Phone

ORDINANCE REQUEST

DATE:	**June 8, 2020**
TO:	**Finance and Administration Committee**
RE:	Adoption of the 2021 Tax Budget

Approval:

Completed Joe Begeny	Skipped Chris Shook	Skipped Stephen Cicak

Emergency/Suspension: Emergency

Reason For Emergency: Financial needs of the City's government

Reason For Emergency: Financial needs of the City of Reynoldsburg

Requesting three readings with a public hearing on 6/22/2020

Emergency adoption requested upon third reading.

Per ORC, this must pass and be effective before July 20, 2020

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE TAX BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG OHIO, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING 2021, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, the tax budget of the City of Reynoldsburg, Ohio for the fiscal year 2021 has been presented to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, said tax budget has been made conveniently available to public inspection for at least ten (10) days by having at least two (2) copies thereof on file with the Clerk of Council; and

City Auditor's Office

Stephen Cicak
7232 E. Main Street
Reynoldsburg OHIO 43068
614/322-6858 Phone

WHEREAS, the Council has held a Public Hearing on said tax budget of which public notice was given by publication not less than ten (10) days previous to the date thereof;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO:

SECTION 1. That the said tax budget of the City of Reynoldsburg, State of Ohio, for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2021 and ending December 31, 2021, is hereby adopted and approved, and that taxes are levied upon the real and personal property within the City of Reynoldsburg as returned upon the tax duplicate and should be collected for municipal purposes for the fiscal year 2021 as required by said tax budget.

SECTION 2. That the Clerk be and is hereby authorized and directed to send a certified copy of this Resolution to the Auditors of Franklin, Licking, and Fairfield Counties of the State of Ohio.

SECTION 3. That this resolution is deemed to be an emergency measure necessary for the expedient financial operation of the city and further for the reason that the official tax budget of the city must be filed with the County Auditor by July 20, 2020; wherefore upon adoption by Council, this resolution shall be in effect immediately upon signature by the Mayor.

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TAL REVENUE

DESCRIPTION	For 2012 Actual	For 2013 Actual	For 2014 Actual	For 2015 Actual	For 2016 Actual	For 2017 Actual	For 2018 Actual	For 2019 Actual	For 2020 Estimate	For 202 Estimate
REVENUES										
Local Taxes										
General Property Tax --- Real Estate	248,410	245,164	247,726	241,271	242,331	247,669	276,717	278,686	275,300	275,300
Tangible Personal Property Tax	77	124	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Income Tax	10,175,369	10,075,605	10,645,209	12,437,681	11,928,194	13,170,421	14,567,932	18,361,232	17,350,000	17,500,000
Other Local Taxes	524,950	541,963	538,770	585,574	653,667	630,438	586,223	504,334	550,000	600,000
Total Local Taxes	10,948,806	10,862,856	11,431,717	13,264,526	12,824,192	14,048,528	15,430,872	19,144,252	18,175,300	18,375,300
Intergovernmental Revenues										
State Shared Taxes and Permits										
Local Government	858,169	652,308	635,743	693,340	680,014	680,591	715,159	783,440	775,000	750,000
Local Government (State Share)	88,051	71,761	70,892	55,707	26,170	9,494	0	62,882	65,000	65,000
Estate Tax	471,401	263,113	65,767	8	681	0	0	0	0	0
Cigarette Tax	1,227	1,259	1,208	1,280	1,160	1,289	1,275	1,347	1,200	1,200
License Tax										
Liquor and Beer Permits	48,723	46,545	45,705	46,874	44,087	41,233	45,852	43,491	40,000	40,000
Gasoline Tax										
Library and Local Government Support Fund										
Property Tax Allocation - Homestead & Rollback	41,707	40,207	24,530	34,394	34,391	34,543	37,701	37,438	35,000	35,000
Other State Shared Taxes and Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State Shared Taxes and Permits	1,509,278	1,075,193	843,845	831,603	786,503	767,150	799,987	928,598	916,200	891,200
Federal Grants or Aid										
State Grants or Aid	12,722	12,895	158,492	30,041	31,329	15,743	2,924	15,743	5,000	5,000
Other Grants or Aid										
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	1,522,000	1,088,088	1,002,337	861,644	817,832	782,893	802,911	944,341	921,200	896,200
Special Assessments										
Charges For Services	76,983	96,561	82,980	94,544	76,389	77,057	26,306	40,106	95,200	50,000
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	675,836	826,234	799,162	691,993	646,972	741,560	679,792	731,789	767,200	775,000
Miscellaneous - Interest	154,745	130,015	144,758	175,494	143,680	234,311	428,321	657,839	500,000	325,000
Other Financing Sources:										
Proceeds from Sale of Debt										
Transfers		0								
Advances										
Other sources	629,950	630,497	897,066	1,060,463	881,207	1,216,997	1,160,942	1,292,631	774,225	775,000
TOTAL REVENUE	14,008,320	13,634,251	14,358,020	16,148,664	15,390,272	17,101,346	18,529,144	22,810,958	21,233,125	21,196,500

DESCRIPTION	For 2012 Actual	For 2013 Actual	For 2014 Actual	For 2015 Actual	For 2016 Actual	For 2017 Actual	For 2018 Actual	For 2019 Actual	For 2020 Estimate	For 202 Estima
EXPENDITURES										
Security of Persons and Property										
Personal Services	7,344,083	7,460,963	7,848,127	8,063,715	8,450,618	8,432,848	8,953,765	9,853,840	11,097,816	11,097,
Travel Transportation										
Contractual Services	435,590	403,013	424,307	452,790	449,467	458,678	414,455	558,232	707,754	707,
Supplies and Materials	249,118	261,163	242,060	204,791	204,693	230,819	282,079	454,775	344,118	344,
Capital Outlay	140,205	59,286	190,815	154,327	185,001	195,621	731,821	452,111	263,159	150,
Total Security of Persons and Property	8,168,996	8,184,425	8,705,309	8,875,623	9,289,779	9,317,966	10,382,120	11,318,958	12,412,847	12,299,
Public Health Services										
Personal Services										
Travel Transportation										
Contractual Services	205,667	212,964	219,428	257,940	271,288	285,500	302,551	319,732	333,255	345,
Supplies and Materials										
Capital Outlay										
Total Public Health Services	205,667	212,964	219,428	257,940	271,288	285,500	302,551	319,732	333,255	345,
Leisure Time Activities										
Personal Services	659,661	657,472	741,676	738,369	823,832	850,466	896,461	1,170,493	1,397,180	1,397,
Travel Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Contractual Services	198,134	169,922	194,917	348,041	223,652	325,701	392,081	613,656	737,909	737,
Supplies and Materials	81,298	100,377	148,567	132,848	169,486	184,476	219,581	231,129	294,676	294,
Capital Outlay	20,169	24,629	19,994	58,928	263,254	36,310	291,077	111,858	73,484	40,
Total Leisure Time Activities	959,262	952,400	1,105,154	1,278,186	1,480,224	1,396,953	1,799,200	2,127,136	2,503,249	2,469,
Community Environment										
Personal Services	731,011	787,536	759,307	772,115	812,729	863,654	774,839	870,135	1,031,958	1,062,
Travel Transportion		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Contractual Services	475,324	455,435	470,043	468,472	535,223	559,809	649,743	622,520	757,831	607,
Supplies and Materials	17,267	16,292	15,956	15,155	15,058	18,827	16,033	20,682	25,108	25,
Capital Outlay	191	0	9,950	0	22,382	24,653	0	5,000	0	
Total Community Environment	1,223,793	1,259,263	1,255,256	1,255,742	1,385,392	1,466,943	1,440,615	1,518,337	1,814,897	1,695,
Basic Utility Service										
Personal Services										
Travel Transportation										
Contractual Services										
Supplies and Materrials										
Capital Outlay										
Total Basic Utility Services										

FUND NAME: GENERAL FUND
FUND TYPE/CLASSIFICATION: GOVERNMENTAL - GENERAL

DESCRIPTION	For 2012 Actual	For 2013 Actual	For 2014 Actual	For 2015 Actual	For 2016 Actual	For 2017 Actual	For 2018 Actual	For 2019 Actual	For 2020 Estimate	For 2021 Estimate
EXPENDITURES (Continued)										
Transportation										
Personal Services										
Travel Transportation										
Contractual Services										
Supplies and Materials										
Capital Outlay										
Total Transportation										
General Government										
Personal Services	1,878,630	1,751,248	1,944,286	2,155,011	2,259,542	2,258,497	2,430,684	2,417,432	2,841,320	2,841,3
Travel Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Contractual Services	788,706	827,062	964,400	769,461	962,809	989,561	1,119,848	1,174,431	1,628,312	1,628,3
Supplies and Materials	89,540	93,550	99,389	98,906	92,316	100,169	123,608	145,482	184,230	184,2
Capital Outlay	24,916	71,565	9,805	40,866	78,359	85,897	291,442	525,899	159,129	200,0
Total General Government	2,781,792	2,743,425	3,017,880	3,064,244	3,393,026	3,434,124	3,965,582	4,263,244	4,812,991	4,853,8
Debt Service										
Redemption of Principal										
Interest										
Other Debt Service										
Total Debt Service										
Other Uses of Funds										
Transfers	150,000	250,000		10,000					39,722	
Advances										
Contingencies										
Other Uses of Funds										
Total Other Uses of Funds	150,000	250,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	39,722	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,489,510	13,602,477	14,303,027	14,741,735	15,819,709	15,901,486	17,890,068	19,547,407	21,916,961	21,664,1
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	518,810	31,774	54,993	1,406,929	(429,437)	1,199,860	639,076	3,263,551	(683,836)	(467,6
Beginning Cash Fund Balance	3,219,321	3,738,132	3,769,906	3,824,899	5,231,828	4,802,391	6,002,251	6,641,327	9,904,878	9,221,0
Ending Cash Fund Balance	3,738,132	3,769,906	3,824,899	5,231,828	4,802,391	6,002,251	6,641,327	9,904,878	9,221,042	8,753,3
Estimated Encumbrances (outstanding at year end)	329,824	425,682	269,171	403,065	518,275	651,499	1,086,887	1,021,472	1,000,000	1,000,0
Estimated Ending Unencumbered Fund Balance	3,408,308	3,344,224	3,555,728	4,828,763	4,284,116	5,350,752	5,554,440	8,883,406	8,221,042	7,753,3
Fund Balance % of expenditures				35%	30%	38%	37%	51%	42%	4

DESCRIPTION	For 2012 Actual	For 2013 Actual	For 2014 Actual	For 2015 Actual	For 2016 Actual	For 2017 Actual	For 2018 Actual	For 2019 Estimate	For 2020 Estimate	For 2(Estim
REVENUE										
Real Estate & Public Utility Taxes	169,997	166,829	170,706	165,775	165,894	169,513	190,446	192,464	185,000	185,
Tangible Personal Property Tax	4,623	2,377	2,292	1,142	0		0	0	0	
Trailer Tax	332	343	301	313	365	264	221	261	400	
Real Property Tax - Homestead	14,415	17,911	34,517	22,079	22,037	21,993	24,055	23,934	20,000	20,
TOTAL REVENUE	**189,367**	**187,460**	**207,816**	**189,309**	**188,296**	**191,770**	**214,722**	**216,659**	**205,400**	**205,**
EXPENDITURES										
Police Pension Expenses	192,705	192,743	192,970	162,740	162,761	192,695	162,822	202,836	185,000	205,
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**192,705**	**192,743**	**192,970**	**162,740**	**162,761**	**192,695**	**162,822**	**202,836**	**185,000**	**205,**
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(3,338)	(5,283)	14,846	26,569	25,535	(925)	51,900	13,823	20,400	[illegible]
Beginning Cash Fund Balance	28,895	25,557	20,274	35,120	61,689	87,224	86,299	138,199	152,022	172,
Ending Cash Fund Balance	25,557	20,274	35,120	61,689	87,224	86,299	138,199	152,022	172,422	172,
Estimated Encumbrances (outstanding at end of year)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Estimated Ending Unencumbered Fund Balance	**25,557**	**20,274**	**35,120**	**61,689**	**87,224**	**86,299**	**138,199**	**152,022**	**172,422**	**172,**

DESCRIPTION	For 2012 Actual	For 2013 Actual	For 2014 Actual	For 2015 Actual	For 2016 Actual	For 2017 Actual	For 2018 Actual	For 2019 Estimate	For 2020 Estimate	For 2021 Estim
REVENUE										
Real Estate & Public Utility Tax										
Tangible Personal Property Tax										
Trailer Tax										
Real Property Tax - Rollback										
Sale of Bonds					35,942		1,447,091			
Sale of Notes										
Operating Transfers	150,000	250,000		0	0					
Operating Transfers - Income Tax	1,695,895	1,679,268	1,774,201	2,072,947	1,988,032	2,017,852	1,986,536	3,018,285	2,950,000	2,90(
Interest Earned										
Miscellaneous Reimbursements	82724		154200							
TOTAL REVENUE	1,928,619	1,929,268	1,928,401	2,072,947	2,023,974	2,017,852	3,433,627	3,018,285	2,950,000	2,90(
EXPENDITURES										
Registrar/Agent Fees	77,800	1,000					380240			
Expense of Issue					34320		172002			
G.O. Note - Principal										
G.O. Bond Principal	1,241,626	1,415,520	1,396,084	1,174,296	986,433	1,382,498	1,490,265	1,886,891	1,863,557	1,86(
G.O. Note - Interest										
G.O. Bond - Interest	587,780	393,842	360,416	324,594	184,872	194,313	528,000	1,236,739	1,191,995	1,14!
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent		20,000			311100					
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,907,206	1,830,362	1,756,500	1,498,890	1,516,725	1,576,811	2,570,507	3,123,630	3,055,552	3,01
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	21,413	98,906	171,901	574,057	507,249	441,041	863,120	(105,345)	(105,552)	(114
Beginning Cash Fund Balance	106,182	127,595	226,501	398,402	972,459	1,479,708	1,920,749	2,783,869	2,678,524	2,57
Ending Cash Fund Balance	127,595	226,501	398,402	972,459	1,479,708	1,920,749	2,783,869	2,678,524	2,572,972	2,45
Estimated Encumbrances (outstanding at end of year)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Estimated Ending Unencumbered Fund Balance	127,595	226,501	398,402	972,459	1,479,708	1,920,749	2,783,869	2,678,524	2,572,972	2,45

FUND All Funds Not Listed on Exhibits I or II	Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 01/01/21	2021 Estimated Receipt	Available For Expenditure	2021 Expenditures & Encumbrances Personal Services	Other	Total	Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 12/31/21
GOVERNMENTAL:							
SPECIAL SERVICE:							
Income Tax	3,434,032	795,000	4,229,032	90,000	475,000	565,000	3,664,032
Permissive Tax	602,000	280,000	882,000	0	250,000	250,000	632,000
Sewer Capacity	142,787	45,000	187,787	0	45,000	45,000	142,787
Street	2,000,555	1,480,000	3,480,555	735,000	850,000	1,585,000	1,895,555
State Highway	333,876	117,000	450,876		95,000	95,000	355,876
Cops in Schools Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cops More	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G.R.E.A.T. Grant Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	100,824	10,000	110,824		45,000	45,000	65,824
Drug Enforcement	47,945	1,000	48,945		1,000	1,000	47,945
Safety Belt Program	4,376	0	4,376		0	0	4,376
DUI Education	17,000	3,000	20,000		2,500	2,500	17,500
Federal Forfeiture	90,705	1,500	92,205		5,000	5,000	87,205
Computerization Needs (court)	174,000	30,000	204,000		15,000	15,000	189,000
Law enforcement Asst Fund	57,122	1,000	58,122		1,000	1,000	57,122
Indigent Drivers Interlock Fund	16,078		16,078			0	16,078
Endowments and Contributions	390,900		390,900			0	390,900
Reynoldsburg Recovery Court	39,722		39,722			0	39,722
TOTAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	7,451,922	2,763,500	10,215,422	825,000	1,784,500	2,609,500	7,605,922
DEBT SERVICE FUNDS							
Special Assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor sq. TIEF debt retirement	290,000	571,000	861,000	0	571,000	571,000	290,000
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE FUNDS	290,000	571,000	861,000	0	571,000	571,000	290,000
CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS							
Capital Improvements	4,102,000	3,600,000	7,702,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,702,000
Sidewalk Construction	844,000	5,000	849,000	0	1,000	1,000	848,000
Brice-Main Corridor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS	4,946,000	3,605,000	8,551,000	0	3,001,000	3,001,000	5,550,000

FUND All Funds Not Reported on Exhibits I or II	Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balance 01/01/21	Estimated Receipts 2021	Total Available For Expenditures	2021 Encumbrances and Expenditures Personal Services	Other	Total	Estimated Unencumbered Fund Balanc 12/31/21
PROPRIETARY:							
ENTERPRISE FUNDS							
Water	3,435,000	7,600,000	11,035,000	500,000	6,800,000	7,300,000	3,735,0
Sewer	2,498,000	6,600,000	9,098,000	560,000	5,900,000	6,460,000	2,638,0
Utility Deposits	125,463	10,000	135,463	0	10,000	10,000	125,4
Storm Water	350,000	1,900,000	2,250,000	350,000	900,000	1,250,000	1,000,0
Solid Waste	300,000	2,200,000	2,500,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	500,0
TOTAL ENTERPRISE FUNDS	6,708,463	18,310,000	25,018,463	1,410,000	15,610,000	17,020,000	7,998,4
FIDUCIARY:							
TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS							
Arts Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Delinquency Prevention	16,555	0	16,555	0	0	0	16,5
Beautification Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	
French Creek Footbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Supervision and Inspection	145,000	110,000	255,000	0	65,000	65,000	190,0
Plot Grade and Utility	80,000	50,000	130,000	0	45,000	45,000	85,0
Unclaimed Funds	39,100	5,000	44,100	0	10,900	10,900	33,2
Employee Fund	1,450	750	2,200	0	500	500	1,7
School Ski Club	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Trust	125,000	350,000	475,000	0	300,000	300,000	175,0
Board of Building Standards	16,157	9,500	25,657	0	7,500	7,500	18,1
Visitors Bureau	0	75,000	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	
Sewer Capacity Charge - Columbus	26,000	35,000	61,000	0	35,000	35,000	26,0
Engineering Fees/Plan Reviews	100,000	35,000	135,000	0	35,000	35,000	100,0
Taylor Square School TIEF	600,000	2,000,000	2,600,000	0	1,800,000	1,800,000	800,0
Brice - Main TIF	35,000	285,000	320,000	0	275,000	275,000	45,0
Kroger Tif	79,000	0	79,000	0	0	0	79,0
Summit Rd Tif #1	28,900	25,000	53,900	0	1,200	1,200	52,7
Taylor Rd Tif #1	187,400	20,000	207,400	0	300	300	207,1
Taylor Rd Tif #2	15,900	1,200	17,100	0	50	50	17,0
JEDD # 1	10,000	15,000	25,000	0	15,000	15,000	10,0
JEDD # 2	10,000	15,000	25,000	0	15,000	15,000	10,0
JEDD # 3	50,000	100,000	150,000	0	10,000	10,000	140,0
JEDD # 4	200,000	30,000	230,000	0	30,000	30,000	200,0
TOTAL TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS	1,765,462	3,161,450	4,926,912	0	2,720,450	2,650,450	1,846,4
TOTAL FOR MEMORANDUM ONLY	8,473,925	21,471,450	29,945,375	1,410,000	18,330,450	19,670,450	9,844,9

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

(Excludes Expenses to be Paid from Bond Issues)

DESCRIPTION	Estimated Cost of Permanent Improvement Equipment	Amount Budgeted 2020	Amount Budgeted 2020	Source Fund
TOTAL	0	0	0	

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR PAYMENT OF FINAL JUDGEMENTS

(Section 5705.29, Revised Code)

DESCRIPTION OF JUDGEMENT	AMOUNT OF JUDGEMENT	SOURCE FUND
N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A	

PURPOSE OF BONDS AND NOTES	Authority for Levy Outside 10 Mill Limit	Date of Issue	Date Due	Ordinance/ Resolution	Serial or Term	Rate of Interest	Amounts of Bonds & Notes Outstanding as of 1/1/2021	Amount Required for Principal and Interest 2021	Source Fund to Pay Debt Payments
INSIDE 10 MILL LIMIT									
Taylor Square TIEF		4/26/16	2023	Ord 85-15	S	2.163	1,640,000	570,473	TIEF Fund
Cobblestone/Windsor San. Sewer		05/2001	2021	Ord 124-99	S	3	31,615	32,089	Sewer Fund
Public Safety Building		4/26/16	2025	Ord 85-15	S	2.163	1,960,000	412,395	Debt Retirement
Old Reyn North Waterline		7/1/03	2023	Ord 141-99	S	3.0	72,764	25,544	Water Fund
SR 256 Waterline		12/1/03	2023	Ord 103-00	S	3.0	175,791	61,712	Water Fund
Commercial Corridor Phase II		6/28/05	2022	Ord 53-05	S	0	247,500	123,750	Debt Retirement
Huber Water Line Replacement		2012	2021	Ord 11-12	S	2.49	110,100	112,842	Water Fund
Commercial Corrider Refunding		2012	2023	Ord 80-12	S	1.7	445,000	182,565	Debt Retirement
Commercial Corrider Refunding		2012	2023	Ord 81-12	S	1.7	250,000	79,250	TIF Fund
Commercial Corrider II Partial Refunding		2012	2025	Ord 81-12	S	1.7	2,855,000	658,535	Debt Retirement
2012 Sewer Rehab and Manhole Project		2012	2022	Ord 39-12	S	2.49	77,100	40,020	Sewer Fund
Brice Road Corridor Improvements		2016	2036	Ord 22-13	S	0	841,239	54,273	Debt Retirement
2017 Stormwater Project		2017	2026	Ord 15-17	S	2.26	690,000	125,594	Stormwater Fund
2017 Main St Waterline Replacement		2017	2026	Ord 16-17	S	2.26	935,000	166,131	Water Fund
Livintston Ave Improvements		2018	2036	Ord 22-16	S	0	240,780	15,534	Debt Retirement
YMCA Community Center		2018		Ord 62-18	S	3.5	27,035,000	1,567,028	Debt Retirement
TOTAL							**37,606,889**	**4,227,735**	
OUTSIDE 10 MILL LIMIT:									
TOTAL							**0.00**	**0.00**	

City Attorney's Office

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ORDINANCE REQUEST

DATE: June 8, 2020

TO: Public Service and Transportation Committee

RE: Update of Solicitor Permit Code

Approval:

Skipped Joe Begeny	Completed Chris Shook	Completed Stephen Cicak

This legislation rewrites our Solicitor ordinance to comply with federal constitutional considerations and to provide for the criminal offense of trespass for Solicitors who ignore proper "No Soliciting" signs.

****Amended language

The significant changes are as follows:

1. Section 741.06(F) contains a structured fee schedule
2. Section 741.07(B) now exempts charitable organizations from complying with the Notice prohibition. The purpose here really is to avoid having to make the difficult decision later on whether to actually prosecute a student for violating this notice when soliciting for charitable donations. With time to reflect, I just do not think we want to go there.
3. Section 741.06(L) requires the Division of Police to prepare and maintain a List of Solicitors who have active permits in the City and make such list available upon request.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AND REPLACE CHAPTER 741 OF THE REYNOLDSBURG CODIFIED ORDINANCE ON SOLICITORS

City Attorney's Office

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WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Reynoldsburg, Ohio, has determined that it is necessary to update Chapter 741 Solicitors.

NOW, THEREFORE; BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO, that:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 741 shall be repealed and replaced to the Reynoldsburg Code of Ordinances to require registration of solicitors in the City of Reynoldsburg be and is hereby attached as Exhibit A.

SECTION 2. That upon adoption by Council, this Ordinance shall be in effect thirty days following the signature of the Mayor.

§741.01 Intent

The City of Reynoldsburg finds that persons and organizations have been visiting and continue to visit private residential properties for purposes of soliciting or for the peddling of goods, wares, merchandise or services. Some residents find these activities to be intrusive upon their privacy. The City Council further finds that a variety of misrepresentations and other frauds are or could be employed in such activities. As such, the City Council wishes to enact this Chapter for the purposes of protecting the privacy of residents and minimizing fraudulent practices by persons representing themselves as peddlers, solicitors or canvassers.

§741.02 Definitions

As used in this Chapter, the words and terms below shall have the following meanings respectively prescribed to them in this Chapter:

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A. “Solicitor” shall include any person or organization that sells, offers for sale, or solicits orders for any goods, property, merchandise, periodicals, or services by going from door to door within the City.

B. “Person” means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock company, or any combination of them, and includes any trustee, member, receiver, assignee, agent or other representative thereof

C. “Residence” means every separate living unit occupied for residential purposes by one or more persons, contained within any type of building or structure.

§741.03 Notice Prohibiting Solicitation

A. An owner or occupant of any residence or place of business located within the City may refuse to receive any uninvited solicitors by displaying a weatherproof card, decal or sign not less than three (3”) inches by four (4”) inches in size nor more than one (1’) square foot in total surface area upon or near the main entrance door to the residence or place of business, indicating such determination by the owner or occupant, containing the language **"No Soliciting per Rey. Ord. 741.02"**, with letters at least one-third (1/3”) inch in height.

B. Any such sign which complies with the requirements of this section shall be exempt from any additional or different requirements contained in the provisions of Section 1105.03 of the Codified Ordinances.

C. The Service Department of the City of Reynoldsburg shall design and provide decals that comply with the requirements of this Section with a fee of five ($5.00) dollars or less per decal. Such decals may be of varying color.

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D. An owner or occupant is not required to obtain or utilize the decals sold and/or provided by the Service Department of the City of Reynoldsburg and may create or purchase any decal which meets the requirements of Section 741.03(A).

§741.04 Solicitation in Violation of Notice

A. No Solicitor, acting in such capacity, shall go upon any premises and ring the doorbell upon or near any door, or rap or knock upon any door, or create any sound in any other manner calculated to attract the attention of any occupant of such premises for the purpose of securing an audience with the occupant thereof if there is displayed at the premises a notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 741.02.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be in violation of Reynoldsburg Codified Ordinance 541.05(a)(1) for Criminal Trespass, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.~~.~~

~~**§741.05 Time Limit on Solicitation**~~

~~It is unlawful and shall constitute the offense of criminal trespass for any Solicitor to go upon any premises and ring the doorbell upon or near any door of a residence located thereon, or rap or knock upon any door, or create any sound in any manner calculated to attract the attention of any occupant of such residence, for the purpose of securing an audience with the occupant(s) thereof during the following times:~~

~~1. Before 9:00 a.m. and~~

~~2. After 9:00 p.m. or 30 minutes prior to sunset, whichever is earlier.~~

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~~§741.06 Permit Required~~

A. ~~No person shall act as a Solicitor in the City without first having registered as such with the Division of Police.~~

B. ~~The Chief of Police or his designee shall issue a registration permit to each applicant and such permit shall be carried on the person of the registrant at all times when engaged in such solicitation and shown on request of any police officer or any person of whom a request for contribution or offer to sell is made.~~

C. ~~Application for a Solicitor permit shall be made upon a form promulgated jointly by the Division of Police and the City Attorney. Each application shall contain:~~

   1. ~~The name, address and the telephone number of the person completing the application;~~

   2. ~~The name of the entity for which the person or organization intends to sell, offer for sale, or solicit orders, or the name of the cause for which the person intends to solicit contributions.~~

D. ~~Each applicant shall provide to the Division of Police evidence of personal identification in the form of any of the following:~~

   1. ~~Valid drivers' license;~~

   2. ~~Certified copy of a birth certificate;~~

   3. ~~Valid United States passport;~~

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4. ~~An official organization photo containing the following information: name, address, and telephone of the organization and the individual's name, address, and social security number;~~

5. ~~Current State of Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles identification card.~~

E. ~~Each applicant shall provide the Division of Police evidence of organizational identification in the form of any of the following;~~

1. ~~Vendor's license;~~

2. ~~I.R.S. identification number;~~

3. ~~Corporation identification number;~~

4. ~~Any other identification acceptable to the Division of Police.~~

F. ~~Each applicant shall pay an administrative fee to the Division of Police with checks or money orders made out to the "City of Reynoldsburg" and such fees shall be in accordance with the below fee schedule:~~

1. ~~For a permit with a duration of fourteen (14) calendar days, the fee shall be twenty-five dollars ($25.00).~~

2. ~~For a permit with a duration of thirty (30) calendar days, the fee shall be thirty-five dollars ($35.00).~~

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3. ~~For a permit with a duration of six (6) months, the fee shall be seventy-five dollars ($75.00).~~

4. ~~For a permit with an expiration date of December 31 of the calendar year in which the permit is issued, the fee shall be one-hundred dollars ($100.00).~~

G. ~~Background Investigation Required. All engaged in solicitation activities within the City operating under the provisions of a permit issued pursuant to this section must provide results of a background investigation completed within 30 days of the date of application. The requestor of a permit must provide copies of all background investigation results of each member of the group or employee at time of application. The only accepted form of background investigation is a completed Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCI) Webcheck® otherwise known as a BFBI check.~~

H. ~~Within five (5) days after receipt of the completed application and background check, the Division of Police shall issue solicitation permits to the applicant, unless:~~

1. ~~The applicant has provided false, misleading or deceptive information in the application; and/or~~

2. ~~The applicant, or any solicitor named on the application, has been convicted of a felony~~

   ~~violation within his/her lifetime, or misdemeanor violation involving fraud or moral turpitude within the past five years.~~

I. ~~Once issued, a permit may be used only in conformity with the laws of the City and the State of Ohio; it may not be assigned or transferred; it must be carried by the licensee at all times; and it may be revoked or suspended by the Division of Police for any of the following causes:~~

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1. ~~The licensee or person preparing the application on behalf of the licensee provided false, misleading or deceptive information in the license application.~~

2. ~~The licensee charged or convicted of a felony or of misdemeanor involving fraud or moral turpitude.~~

3. ~~The licensee violates any provision of this Chapter or solicits in an unlawful manner.~~

J. ~~In the event a license application is not approved or in the event any license issued pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter is revoked, written notice shall be given to the applicant or licensee by regular U.S. mail service at the address provided on the application.~~

K. ~~The applicant may appeal the denial/revocation of a permit to City Council by submitting a notice of appeal to the Clerk of City Council within thirty (30) days of the denial or revocation and City Council will set a hearing on the appeal within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice of appeal.~~

L. ~~The Division of Police shall prepare and maintain a List of Solicitors that is made available to the public upon request. This List shall include the name of any active permit holder, the name of the entity for which the permit holder intends to sell, and the expiration date of the permit.~~

~~§741.07 Activities exempt from permit; Waiver of permit fee~~

A. ~~Persons engaging in the following activities do not need a permit and are exempt from the requirements in Section 741.06:~~

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1. ~~Any person authorized to act on behalf of a non-profit organization whose primary objective is to support school-related activities and youth programs such as, but not limited to, youth sports, music, arts, and scouting-related activities.~~

2. ~~Any person seeking to influence the personal belief of the occupant of any residence or business in regard to any political or religious matter;~~

B. ~~Those persons who are exempt under this section are still required to comply with the requirements set forth in Section 741.05.~~

C. ~~The permit fee may be waived if the applicant is a charitable organization. As used in this section, "charitable organization" means an organization that has received from the Internal Revenue Service a currently valid ruling or determination letter recognizing tax-exempt status of the organization pursuant to Internal Revenue Code 501(c)(3).~~

D. ~~If the application for a waiver is denied, the applicant may appeal the denial to City Council by submitting a notice of appeal to the Clerk of Council within thirty (30) days of the denial of the waiver and City Council will set a hearing on the appeal within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the notice of appeal.~~

~~§741.08 Regulation of Painting House Numbers on Street Curbs~~

A. ~~All persons and/or companies which desire to conduct the business of painting street numbers within the corporate limits of the City shall have an FBI and BCI background check completed and apply to the Division of Police for a permit to paint house numbers on street curbs.~~

B. ~~All companies which apply for a permit to paint house numbers on street curbs shall pay an annual fee of $50.00.~~

City Attorney's Office
Chris Shook
7232 E. Main Street
Reynoldsburg OHIO 43068
6143226869 Phone

~~§741.99 Penalty~~

A. ~~Whoever violates any provision of this chapter for which no penalty is otherwise provided is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.~~

B. ~~Whoever violates Section 741.05(A) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree for the first offense and a misdemeanor of the third degree for any subsequent offense.~~

C. ~~Any person who provides false information in the registration described in Section 741.05 is guilty of a 4th degree misdemeanor for the first offense and a misdemeanor of the third degree for any subsequent offense.~~

CHAPTER 741
SOLICITORS

§741.01 Intent

The City of Reynoldsburg finds that persons and organizations have been visiting and continue to visit private residential properties for purposes of soliciting or for the peddling of goods, wares, merchandise or services. Some residents find these activities to be intrusive upon their privacy. The City Council further finds that a variety of misrepresentations and other frauds are or could be employed in such activities. As such, the City Council wishes to enact this Chapter for the purposes of protecting the privacy of residents and minimizing fraudulent practices by persons representing themselves as peddlers, solicitors or canvassers.

§741.02 Definitions

As used in this Chapter, the words and terms below shall have the following meanings respectively prescribed to them in this Chapter:

A. “Solicitor” shall include any person or organization that sells, offers for sale, or solicits orders for any goods, property, merchandise, periodicals, or services by going from door to door within the City.

B. “Person” means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock company, or any combination of them, and includes any trustee, member, receiver, assignee, agent or other representative thereof

C. “Residence” means every separate living unit occupied for residential purposes by one or more persons, contained within any type of building or structure.

§741.03 Notice Prohibiting Solicitation

A. An owner or occupant of any residence or place of business located within the City may refuse to receive any uninvited solicitors by displaying a weatherproof card, decal or sign not less than three (3”) inches by four (4”) inches in size nor more than one (1’) square foot in total surface area upon or near the main entrance door to the residence or place of business, indicating such determination by the owner or occupant, containing the language **"No Soliciting per Rey. Ord. 741.02"**, with letters at least one-third (1/3”) inch in height.

B. Any such sign which complies with the requirements of this section shall be exempt from any additional or different requirements contained in the provisions of Section 1105.03 of the Codified Ordinances.

C. The Service Department of the City of Reynoldsburg shall design and provide decals that comply with the requirements of this Section with a fee of five ($5.00) dollars or less per decal. Such decals may be of varying color.

D. An owner or occupant is not required to obtain or utilize the decals sold and/or provided by the Service Department of the City of Reynoldsburg and may create or purchase any decal which meets the requirements of Section 741.03(A).

§741.04 Solicitation in Violation of Notice

A. No Solicitor, acting in such capacity, shall go upon any premises and ring the doorbell upon or near any door, or rap or knock upon any door, or create any sound in any other manner calculated to attract the attention of any occupant of such premises for the purpose of securing an audience with the occupant thereof if there is displayed at the premises a notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 741.02.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be in violation of Reynoldsburg Codified Ordinance 541.05(a)(1) for Criminal Trespass, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

§741.05 Time Limit on Solicitation

It is unlawful and shall constitute the offense of criminal trespass for any Solicitor to go upon any premises and ring the doorbell upon or near any door of a residence located thereon, or rap or knock upon any door, or create any sound in any manner calculated to attract the attention of any occupant of such residence, for the purpose of securing an audience with the occupant(s) thereof during the following times:

1. Before 9:00 a.m. and
2. After 9:00 p.m. or 30 minutes prior to sunset, whichever is earlier.

§741.06 Permit Required

A. No person shall act as a Solicitor in the City without first having registered as such with the Division of Police.

B. The Chief of Police or his designee shall issue a registration permit to each applicant and such permit shall be carried on the person of the registrant at all times when engaged in such solicitation and shown on request of any police officer or any person of whom a request for contribution or offer to sell is made.

C. Application for a Solicitor permit shall be made upon a form promulgated jointly by the Division of Police and the City Attorney. Each application shall contain:

1. The name, address and the telephone number of the person completing the application;

2. The name of the entity for which the person or organization intends to sell, offer for sale, or solicit orders, or the name of the cause for which the person intends to solicit contributions.

D. Each applicant shall provide to the Division of Police evidence of personal identification in the form of any of the following:

1. Valid drivers' license;

2. Certified copy of a birth certificate;

3. Valid United States passport;

4. An official organization photo containing the following information: name, address, and telephone of the organization and the individual's name, address, and social security number;

5. Current State of Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles identification card.

E. Each applicant shall provide the Division of Police evidence of organizational identification in the form of any of the following;

1. Vendor's license;

2. I.R.S. identification number;

3. Corporation identification number;

4. Any other identification acceptable to the Division of Police.

F. Each applicant shall pay an administrative fee to the Division of Police with checks or money orders made out to the "City of Reynoldsburg" and such fees shall be in accordance with the below fee schedule:

1. For a permit with a duration of <u>fourteen (14) calendar days</u>, the fee shall be twenty-five dollars ($25.00).

2. For a permit with a duration of <u>thirty (30) calendar days</u>, the fee shall be thirty-five dollars ($35.00).

3. For a permit with a duration of <u>six (6) months</u>, the fee shall be seventy-five dollars ($75.00).

4. For a permit with an expiration date of December 31 of the calendar year in which the permit is issued, the fee shall be one-hundred dollars ($100.00).

G. Background Investigation Required. All engaged in solicitation activities within the City operating under the provisions of a permit issued pursuant to this section must provide results of a background investigation completed within 30 days of the date of application. The requestor of a permit must provide copies of all background investigation results of each member of the group or employee at time of application. The only accepted form of background investigation is a completed Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCI) Webcheck® otherwise known as a BFBI check.

H. Within five (5) days after receipt of the completed application and background check, the Division of Police shall issue solicitation permits to the applicant, unless:

1. The applicant has provided false, misleading or deceptive information in the application; and/or

2. The applicant, or any solicitor named on the application, has been convicted of a felony violation within his/her lifetime, or misdemeanor violation involving fraud or moral turpitude within the past five years.

I. Once issued, a permit may be used only in conformity with the laws of the City and the State of Ohio; it may not be assigned or transferred; it must be carried by the licensee at all times; and it may be revoked or suspended by the Division of Police for any of the following causes:

1. The licensee or person preparing the application on behalf of the licensee provided false, misleading or deceptive information in the license application.

2. The licensee charged or convicted of a felony or of misdemeanor involving fraud or moral turpitude.

3. The licensee violates any provision of this Chapter or solicits in an unlawful manner.

J. In the event a license application is not approved or in the event any license issued pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter is revoked, written notice shall be given to the applicant or licensee by regular U.S. mail service at the address provided on the application.

K. The applicant may appeal the denial/revocation of a permit to City Council by submitting a notice of appeal to the Clerk of City Council within thirty (30) days of the denial or revocation and City Council will set a hearing on the appeal within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice of appeal.

L. The Division of Police shall prepare and maintain a List of Solicitors that is made available to the public upon request. This List shall include the name of any active permit holder, the name of the entity for which the permit holder intends to sell, and the expiration date of the permit.

§741.07 Activities exempt from permit; Waiver of permit fee

A. Persons engaging in the following activities do not need a permit and are exempt from the requirements in Section 741.06:

   1. Any person authorized to act on behalf of a non-profit organization whose primary objective is to support school-related activities and youth programs such as, but not limited to, youth sports, music, arts, and scouting-related activities.

   2. Any person seeking to influence the personal belief of the occupant of any residence or business in regard to any political or religious matter;

B. Those persons who are exempt under this section are still required to comply with the requirements set forth in Section 741.05.

C. The permit fee may be waived if the applicant is a charitable organization. As used in this section, "charitable organization" means an organization that has received from the Internal Revenue Service a currently valid ruling or determination letter recognizing tax-exempt status of the organization pursuant to Internal Revenue Code 501(c)(3).

D. If the application for a waiver is denied, the applicant may appeal the denial to City Council by submitting a notice of appeal to the Clerk of Council within thirty (30) days of the denial of the waiver and City Council will set a hearing on the appeal within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the notice of appeal.

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