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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

H.B. 116\*  
136<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## Bill Analysis

[Click here for H.B. 116's Fiscal Note](#)

**Version:** As Reported by House Technology and Innovation

**Primary Sponsor:** Rep. Demetriou

Joe McDaniels, Division Chief

### SUMMARY

- Prohibits the state and local governments from impairing the acceptance of digital assets as payment or taking custody of such assets through hardware or self-hosted wallets.
- Permits digital asset mining by individuals in residential areas, subject to applicable local ordinances.
- Permits digital asset mining businesses to operate in any area zoned for industrial use, provided the businesses meet the requirements for industrial use.
- Prohibits local governments from rezoning an area used by a digital asset mining business without proper notice and comment, and allows a digital asset mining business to appeal discriminatory zoning actions.
- Excludes individuals engaged in asset mining, staking, digital asset exchange, and blockchain node operation from money transmitter, security, and investment laws.
- States that local governments with home rule authority may not impose a fee, tax, assessment, or other charge on digital assets used as a method of payment.
- Allows a state income tax deduction for the capital gains from the sale of digital assets used as a method of payment, up to \$200 per transaction, increased annually for inflation.
- Prohibits municipal corporations from subjecting such capital gains to municipal income tax.
- Names the bill the Ohio Blockchain Basics Act.

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\* This analysis was prepared before the report of the House Technology and Innovation Committee appeared in the House Journal. Note that the legislative history may be incomplete.

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## DETAILED ANALYSIS

### Digital asset regulations

#### Usage regulations

The bill prohibits the state and its political subdivisions from impairing the ability of individuals to (1) accept digital assets as a method of payment for legal goods or services, or (2) take custody of digital assets using a hardware wallet or self-hosted wallet.<sup>1</sup>

Under the bill, a “**digital asset**” includes virtual currency, cryptocurrencies, native electronic assets, such as stablecoins and nonfungible tokens, and other digital-only assets that confer economic, proprietary, or access rights or powers. The bill defines “**hardware wallet**” as a physical device that is not continuously connected to the internet, allows an individual to secure and transfer digital assets, and under which the owner of the digital assets retains independent control over the digital assets. “**Self-hosted wallet**” is defined as a digital interface used to secure and transfer digital assets and under which the owner of the digital assets retains independent control over the digital assets.<sup>2</sup>

#### Asset mining regulations

The bill includes certain protections for individuals and businesses engaged in “**digital asset mining**,” which means using computer hardware and software specifically designed or utilized for the purpose of validating data and securing a blockchain network. It provides that any person may engage in digital asset mining in areas of the state zoned for residential use, as long as the person complies with all applicable local ordinances and other regulations in residential areas, including noise ordinances.<sup>3</sup>

The bill expressly permits “**digital asset mining businesses**” – multiple digital asset mining devices at a single site that consume more than one megawatt of electricity on an average annual basis for the purpose of generating digital assets by securing a blockchain network – to operate in any area zoned for industrial use, provided the digital asset mining business meets the requirements for industrial use, and prohibits political subdivisions from enacting ordinances specific to digital asset mining businesses that do not also apply to other similarly situated businesses. The bill prohibits also political subdivisions from rezoning areas containing digital asset mining businesses without going through the proper notice and comment process. It does not specify what constitutes a “proper notice and comment process.” If a digital asset mining business believes that it was discriminated against in a rezoning process, it may appeal the rezoning to the county’s court of common pleas.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> R.C. 1352.02.

<sup>2</sup> R.C. 1352.01(C), (G), and (J).

<sup>3</sup> R.C. 1352.03(A) and 1352.01(D).

<sup>4</sup> R.C. 1352.03(C) through (F) and 1352.01(E).

## Money transmitter regulations

The bill specifies that individuals engaged in any of the following activities are not required to obtain a money transmitter license:

- Digital asset mining;
- Staking;
- Exchanging a digital asset for another digital asset;
- Developing or deploying software which allows for the exchange of a digital asset for another digital asset;
- Operating a node or series of nodes on a blockchain protocol.<sup>5</sup>

Under continuing law, unchanged by the bill, money transmitters are overseen by the Superintendent of Financial Institutions within the Department of Commerce. Money transmitters are any entity or person that is contracted “to receive, directly or indirectly and by any means, money or its equivalent from a person and to deliver, pay, or make accessible, by any means, method, manner or device, whether or not a payment instrument is used, the money received or its equivalent to the same or another person, at the same or another time, and at the same or another place.” All money transmitters are required to be licensed by the Department of Commerce. Banks, credit unions, savings and loan institutions, and savings banks are exempt from the money transmitter law and the associated license requirement.<sup>6</sup>

The bill defines “**blockchain**” as data that is both of the following:

- Shared across a network to create a ledger of verified transactions or information among network participants linked together using cryptography to maintain the integrity of the ledger and to execute other functions;
- Distributed among network participants in an automated fashion to concurrently update network participants on the state of the ledger and any other functions.

The bill defines “**blockchain protocol**” as any executable software that is all of the following:

- Governed by a set of predefined rules which execute autonomously without human intervention and can be altered by some predetermined mechanism;
- Deployed to a blockchain, typically referred to as a smart contract, including an additional standardized set of rules based on a previously existing blockchain;
- Used to facilitate the transfer of data and electronic records and allow that data and those electronic records to be broadcast to nodes.

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<sup>5</sup> R.C. 1352.04(A).

<sup>6</sup> R.C. 1315.01(G) and 1315.02(A), not in the bill.

“**Node**” is defined by the bill as a computational device that communicates with other devices or participants on a blockchain to maintain consensus and integrity of that blockchain, create and validate transaction blocks, contain and update a copy of a blockchain, or any combination of the foregoing.<sup>7</sup>

## Security and investment laws

The bill specifies that a business providing digital asset mining or staking services is not considered to be offering a security or investment contract. “**Staking**” is defined as committing digital assets to a blockchain network’s operations by validating transactions, proposing and attesting to blocks, and securing a specific blockchain network. Meanwhile, “**staking services**” means the provision of technical staking services. This includes the operation of nodes and associated infrastructure necessary to facilitate participation in blockchain networks’ consensus mechanisms by the service provider on behalf of an individual or entity that owns the digital asset being staked. In other words, a business providing staking services will provide the infrastructure and operate nodes necessary for another person to stake a digital asset that they own when that person wouldn’t be able to do so on their own.<sup>8</sup>

## Home rule

If challenged, a court might examine the bill’s provisions that limit local governments’ authority to regulate digital assets and digital asset mining, including through zoning and noise regulations. Under the Home Rule Amendment to the Ohio Constitution, municipal corporations and charter counties have authority to adopt and enforce local police regulations, so long as an ordinance does not conflict with a general state law.<sup>9</sup> In order to be a general law, a statute must satisfy all four prongs of the *Canton* test:

1. It must be part of a statewide and comprehensive legislative enactment;
2. It must apply to all parts of the state alike and operate uniformly throughout the state;
3. It must set forth police, sanitary, or similar regulations, rather than purport only to grant or limit legislative power of a municipal corporation to set forth police, sanitary, or similar regulations;
4. It must prescribe a rule of conduct upon citizens generally.<sup>10</sup>

## Prohibited taxes and fees

The bill prohibits the legislative authorities of charter counties, limited home rule townships, and municipal corporations from imposing a fee, tax, assessment, or other charge on

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<sup>7</sup> R.C. 1352.01(A), (B), and (H).

<sup>8</sup> R.C. 1352.01(K) and (L) and 1352.04(B).

<sup>9</sup> Ohio Constitution, Article XVIII, Section 3 and Article X, Section 3. Because limited home rule townships derive their home rule powers statutorily, those powers may be limited statutorily.

<sup>10</sup> *Canton v. State*, 95 Ohio St.3d. 149 (2002). For more information about what constitutes a “general state law,” please see [LSC’s Home Rule Members Brief \(PDF\)](#), available at [lsc.ohio.gov](http://lsc.ohio.gov).

digital assets used as a method of payment based on the use of the asset as payment, on the sale, use, or consumption of digital assets, or on the basis of receipts received from the sale of digital assets. Each of those local entities possesses home rule authority (described above). In the case of charter counties and municipal corporations, this authority is granted under the Ohio Constitution and is subject to constitutional considerations, but in the case of limited home rule townships, the authority is statutory and can be limited as desired by the General Assembly. Despite the constitutional source of municipal and charter county home rule, the General Assembly has broad authority to limit local municipal taxation, and Ohio's two charter counties – Cuyahoga and Summit – have limited their taxing authority to only the authority granted by noncharter counties.<sup>11</sup> It is less clear, in the context of charter counties and municipalities, however, whether and to what extent home rule authority may prevail over a statutory effort to prevent fees or other charges because taxes and fees are legally distinguishable.<sup>12</sup>

The bill's prohibitions do not apply to fees, taxes, and assessments or other charges if the same would also apply to a transaction executed with U.S. dollars.

### **State and municipal income tax deduction for digital asset gains**

Continuing law treats capital gains as ordinary income, and they are taxed in the same manner as other income rather than as a separate category of income, as under federal law. The bill provides a personal income tax deduction for the capital gains from the sale of digital assets used as a method of payment, provided the total transaction does not exceed \$200, as adjusted annually to account for the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).<sup>13</sup>

The bill similarly prohibits municipal corporations that tax capital gains from taxing the sale of digital assets used as a form of payment as capital gains, so long as the transaction would qualify for the income tax deduction allowed for the state income tax. Current law does not generally allow municipalities to subject capital gains to their income tax, except that it does allow two municipalities that had taxed capital gains under previous law – Wyoming and Indian Hills – to continue to do so.<sup>14</sup>

These deductions apply to taxable years ending on or after the bill's 90-day effective date.<sup>15</sup>

### **Name**

The bill specifies that it is to be known as the "Ohio Blockchain Basics Act."<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Ohio Const., art. XIII, sec. 6 and art. XVIII, sec.13; Article I, Section 1.02, Charter of Cuyahoga County and Article I, Section 1.02, Charter of Summit County.

<sup>12</sup> R.C. 301.30, 504.04, and 715.013; see e.g., *Drees Co. v. Hamilton Twp.*, 132 Ohio St.3d 186 (2012).

<sup>13</sup> R.C. 5747.01(A)(44) and (S)(17).

<sup>14</sup> R.C. 718.01(C)(2)(b).

<sup>15</sup> Section 3.

<sup>16</sup> Section 4.

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## HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	02-24-25
Reported, H. Technology and Innovation	--

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