

Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Office of Research and Drafting Legislative Budget Office

S.B. 158 135th General Assembly

Bill Analysis

Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsor: Sen. Cirino

Alyssa Bethel, Attorney

SUMMARY

 Prohibits municipal corporations from having a charter provision or ordinance that allows the legislative authority to appropriate, allocate, or draw money from the treasury for the funds to be distributed or disbursed by a vote of the residents.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Municipal funds disbursed by voters

The bill would prohibit municipal corporations from having a charter provision or ordinance that allows the legislative authority to appropriate, allocate, or draw money from the treasury for the funds to instead be distributed or otherwise disbursed by a vote of the residents. Continuing law requires money to be drawn from the treasury only in pursuance of appropriations made by the legislative authority. The bill specifies that a charter provision or ordinance in violation of the bill's prohibition is void and has no legal effect.¹

COMMENT

Municipal corporations have constitutional authority to exercise all powers of local selfgovernment.² While there is no specific definition of all acts constituting the power of local selfgovernment, the Ohio Supreme Court has stated that "[t]hey are such powers of government as, in

¹ R.C. 705.19.

² Chartered municipal corporations may deviate from state law on all matters of local self-government, while non-chartered may deviate only on procedural matters. If a court finds the bill relates to a procedural matter, it may be validly applied to non-chartered municipal corporations. See *Northern Ohio Patrolmen's Benevolent Ass'n v. Parma*, 61 Ohio St.2d 375 (1980).

view of their nature and the field of their operation, are local and municipal in character."³ This may include the method used to disburse certain municipal funds.

The Ohio Constitution does grant the General Assembly authority to limit a municipal corporation's authority to tax, assess, borrow money, incur debt, and loan its credit.⁴ A court would need to determine whether the bill's prohibition is related to one of these, or falls under home rule authority.

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	09-19-23

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³ State ex rel Toledo v. Lynch, 88 Ohio St. 71, 97 (1913).

⁴ Ohio Constitution, Article XII, Section 2, art. XIII, sec. 6, and art. XVIII, sec. 13.