



# Property-Tax Reform in Ohio

A campaign in Ohio is seeking to abolish property taxes. It is important to understand not only the impact that this would have on the services we use each day, but also the reform efforts already underway.

## Annual taxes collected by type in Ohio

**\$14B**  
Sales

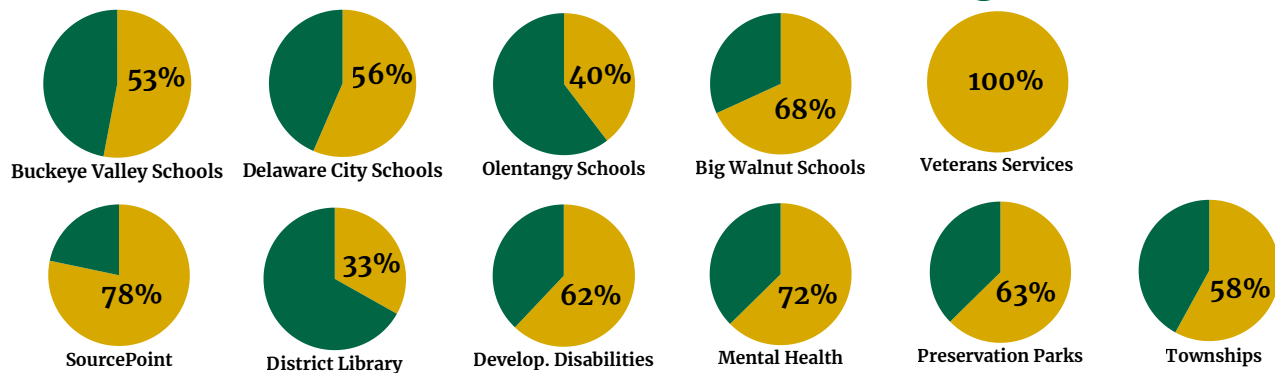
**\$10.5B**  
Income

**\$24B**  
Property

All property taxes collected remain at the local level. The state does not receive any property tax revenue.

## The Impact of Property Taxes on Local Budgets

● The portion of an agency's budget funded by property taxes.  
● The portion of an agency's budget funded by other sources.



Eliminating property taxes would result in revenue shortfalls of:

**Schools: \$475.1M**

**Agencies: \$67.3M**

**Townships: \$86M**

## Property-Tax Reform That Is Already Happening

A variety of property-tax reforms are already taking place, thanks to efforts by our elected officials at the state and local levels.

**#1: Limiting the 20-mill floor for school districts to the rate of inflation coupled with an inflation tax credit. Retroactive adjustments to offset tax increases from the 2023 reappraisal start in the second half of 2026.**

**#2: Limiting inside millage to the rate of inflation. This is a historic tax levied for use by local governments for operating expenses and debt service. It is limited to a maximum of 10 mills.**

**#3: Expanding the owner-occupancy credit. Over 4 years, this credit will rise from 2.5% to 15.38%. At the same time, a non-business credit will be eliminated, going from 10% to zero.**

**#4: Future levies will be either new levies or renewal levies, which keep the tax collected at the same amount originally approved. There will be no more replacement levies, which replaced expiring levies but at a higher rate.**

**#5: Emergency levies and substitute levies, often used by school districts, will be replaced with fixed-sum levies that will be limited to true fiscal emergencies with a fixed duration.**