



www.lsc.ohio.gov

OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
and Drafting

Legislative Budget
Office

H.B. 215
136th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 215's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Jarrells and Stephens

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

Kyuhan Choi, Economist

Highlights

- The bill prohibits most property tax levies approved in a general election from taking effect in the same tax year, starting with the first general election after the bill's effective date. The provision does not have a direct fiscal effect on local taxing authorities.

Detailed Analysis

The bill prohibits most property tax levies passed in a general election from taking effect in the same tax year. While this change may result in an indeterminate loss of tax revenue, it does not have a direct fiscal effect on local taxing authorities, as it only affects the timing of when newly approved levies begin to generate revenue. The prohibition applies to qualifying property tax levies submitted at the first general election after the bill's effective date and all subsequent general elections.

The bill does not apply to traditional emergency levies, renewal levies, or renew and decrease levies. The bill also makes an exception for levies for a taxing unit that has been declared to be in a state of fiscal caution, fiscal watch, or fiscal emergency in accordance with state law.

Under current law, a property tax levy approved by voters in a general election may take effect in the same tax year. This allows local taxing authorities to begin collecting revenue from newly approved levies without delay. The bill changes this process by requiring a waiting period before a levy can take effect, preventing immediate implementation within the year of voter approval. The table below shows the summary statistics of passed levies by effective year and type from the 2024 general election. Of the 880 levies approved in the 2024 general election, 324 are effective in the same tax year. Since property taxes are paid in arrears, the 324 levies approved in the November 2024 election would be collected in calendar year 2025.

Summary Statistics of Approved Levies by Effective Year and Type, 2024 General Election				
Levy Type	TY 2024	TY 2025	TY 2026	Subtotal
Additional	91	11	--	102
Replacement	52	75	--	127
Renewal	178	460	8	646
Other	3	2	--	5
Total	324	548	8	880

Source: LBO tabulations of Ohio Secretary of State data

While the exact impact on future election outcomes is uncertain, if the bill were applied to the 2024 general election and applicable levies (i.e., additional and replacement levies approved by voters) effective in tax year (TY) 2024 were not collected, local governments would face an estimated revenue loss of between \$145.5 million and \$180 million, accounting for recent growth in taxable property values. Of the 324 levies approved and effective in TY 2024, the primary fiscal impact would come from additional levies, which alone would result in a loss of \$145.5 million. Since replacement levies often increase the effective tax rate,¹ including them increases the potential revenue loss to \$180 million.

¹ Replacement levies eliminate accumulated tax reduction factors and may result in an effective tax increase, while renewal levies continue an existing levy at its original millage rate.