



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
and Drafting

Legislative Budget
Office

Substitute Bill Comparative Synopsis

Sub. H.B. 503

136th General Assembly

House Ways & Means

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This table summarizes how the latest substitute version of the bill differs from the immediately preceding version. It addresses only the topics on which the two versions differ substantively. It does not list topics on which the two bills are substantively the same.

Previous Version (As Introduced)	Latest Version (I_136_1621-5)
Municipal reciprocity credit voter approval (R.C. 718.04(D))	
Requires a municipality that offers an income tax reciprocity credit, i.e., a tax credit offered to residents for municipal income taxes paid to nonresident municipalities on the basis of work location, to obtain voter approval to increase, reduce, or repeal the credit.	Requires voter approval for proposed reductions or repeals only.
Requires voter approval when a municipality modifies the amount or percentage of the credit.	Also requires voter approval for a proposed decrease to a rate limit.

Previous Version (As Introduced)	Latest Version (I_136_1621-5)
Allows voter approval to be obtained at a general, primary, or special election.	Requires voter approval to be obtained only at a general election.
Municipal reciprocity credit voter approval (<i>Section 3</i>)	
Nullifies any modifications to a reciprocity credit that were approved on or after August 1, 2025, but before the bill's 90-day effective date.	No provision.
Initiated reciprocity credit (<i>R.C. 718.041</i>)	
Allows a special voter initiative to initiate the adoption, repeal, increase, or decrease a reciprocity credit.	Limits the voter initiative to adoption or increase of such a credit.
Allows the voter initiative to modify the amount or percentage of the credit.	Also allows the voter initiative to increase a rate limit.
No provision.	Specifies that the bill's initiative procedure is not subject to the requirements applicable to general municipal initiatives authorized under continuing law. For example, under the general initiative statute, the petition must be presented to the municipality, who certifies it for the ballot. Under the bill's special initiative, the petition is submitted directly to the county board of elections.