HISTORY OF REAL PROPERTY TAX

- Enactment of first tax laws in Northwest Territory. Job of Assessor established.

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- 1799 Territorial Assembly enacted Land Tax dividing the land into three classes based on soil quality. (Also taxed were houses, inlots, outlots, mansions, watermills, windmills, ferrys, stud horses, mares, mules, and bonded servants above the age of 21.
- **1810** First general valuation of real estate.
- 1821 Legislature authorizes first property tax for schools. (Note: The levy was voluntary.)
- 1822 Mandatory 5/10 mill tax to be appropriated for the use of common schools.
- 1825 First general property tax. First attempt to assess real property at its true value in money.
- **1831** First Personal Property tax list.
- New State Constitution required taxation of all property by uniform standards (established the exempt class).
- Legislature fixes tax rates at one mill for state government, 1.2 mills for state sinking fund, and 1.3 mills for common schools.
- 1878 Legislature orders county and township tax rates to decrease as tax valuation increases.
- Legislature enacts the Ohio Tax Inquisitor Law authorizing the County Commissioners to employ private individuals to detect property kept off the Tax Duplicate.
- Ohio begins to lessen dependence on property tax by enacting other taxes including inheritance tax and various excise taxes.
- 1902 Legislature ends property tax for state general fund.
- 1904 Tax Inquisitor Law abolished.
- 1910 State Tax Commission established to supervise local Property Tax Administration. Legislature adopts the One Percent Law limiting taxes on all property to 1% of its true value.
- 1911 State Constitution limits taxes on all property to 1% of true value.
- Sexennial Revaluation cycle established. Legislature enacts millage rollback requiring that tax rates be reduced in proportion to the increase in property valuations after reappraisals.
- 1927 15 Mill aggregate tax limit established on "inside millage" (without a vote). An increase from 10 mills established in 1910.
- 1929 The Constitution was amended to adopt 15 mill limitation.
- **1931-33** Constitution amendment established 15 mill limit.
- 1933 Constitution amendment establishes 10 mill limit on "inside millage".

- 1939 State Tax Commission replaced by: (1) A Tax Commissioner (public utility property) and (2) A Board of Tax Appeals to supervise reval property administration.
- 1964 Park Investment I Case Decided
- 1965 Statute setting a maximum of 50% of the value as the limit for assessed value. Active percentage to be set by BTA.
- 1967 State phased out Personal Property Tax on agricultural production.
- 1968 Park Investment II. The rate of taxation must be uniform.
- 1971 10% Rollback and Homestead Exemption established. True Value State Income Tax enacted.
- BTA rule establishes 35% of True Value as the Assessed Value. 20 mill floor established for schools.
- 1973 Save-Open Spaces. Constitutional Amendment passed.
- 1974 CAUV (Current Agricultural Use Value) established.
- 1975 CAUV (Current Agricultural Use Value) put into practice.
- Triennial established (3 year update). Department of Tax Equalization created. Legislature adopts House Bill 920 (Tax Adjustment Factor Legislation). replacing 1925 rollback statute.
- 1977 20 mill requirement for state school aid formula established.
- 1979 2.5% rollback established for residential property.
- 1980 Separate reduction factors established for agricultural/residential and commercial/industrial property.
- 1983 Tax Equalization Department eliminated and administration transferred to Tax Commissioner.
- 1987 2 mill floor for vocational schools approved.
- 1989 School district income tax legislation.
- 1991 Homestead Exemption extended to surviving spouses.
- 1994 Perry County Equity and Adequacy court decision.
- 1995 Perry County Equity and Adequacy court decision—Court of Appeals decision.
- 1995+ School Finance Reform continues with several Supreme Court decisions